

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES.

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1891-2,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.
VOL. VII.

SYDNEY :

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1892.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICERS OF THE DEFENCE FORCE SENT TO ENGLAND
FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 January, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 3, of 18 January, 1892.]

Question.

3. MR. WRIGHT asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) The name and rank of each of the officers of the Defence Force sent to England for military instruction, and the corps to which each belongs?
- (2.) The total cost to the Colony of each officer who has completed his course of instructions, including salary, passage to and from England, travelling expenses, and all other allowances; each item to be separately shown?
- (3.) The probable cost to the Colony of each officer now in England?
- (4.) The length of time officers are to remain in England to complete their studies, and the nature of the instructions they are to receive; have they to pass any examination, if so, in what subjects?
- (5.) What (if any) examinations have been passed by each officer who has completed his course of instruction?
- (6.) Has any certificate of merit or proficiency been obtained by any officer; if so, will he state the name of such gentleman, and the nature and class of such certificate or certificates?
- (7.) For what object were these gentlemen sent to England, and at whose suggestion; is the practice to be continued, and, if so, to what extent?

Answer.

1.

Captains Bridges, Savage, and Morris, New South Wales Artillery. Captain Sparrow, of the Mounted Infantry, Captain J. H. A. Lee, of the Permanent Submarine Miners, and Lieut. G. A. Lee, of the Cavalry.

2.

Captains Sparrow and Lee have completed their course of instruction and have returned to Sydney. The total cost, including salary, &c., is as follows:—

Captain Sparrow.

	£	s.	d.
Salary	185	19	11
Lodging allowance	35	0	0
Servants' allowance	26	11	6
	<hr/>		
Passage to and from England	249	11	5
	105	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£352	11	5
	<hr/>		

Captain

Captain J. H. A. Lee, Per. Sub.-M.M.

	£	s.	d.
Salary	399	11	8
Lodging allowance	80	4	8
Ration allowance	14	11	4
Fuel	7	19	0
Light	6	9	0
Passage to and from England	252	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£760	15	8
	<hr/>		

3.

Probable cost to the Colony of each officer now in England will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Captain Bridges, P.A.	1,053	8	11
Captain Savage, P.A.	1,020	17	8
Captain Morris, P.A.	1,020	17	8
Lieutenant Lee, Cavalry	760	0	0

4.

(a) Captains Bridges, Savage, and Morris, New South Wales Artillery, seventeen months, long course of gunnery at Shoeburyness and Woolwich, firemaster's duties at Waltham Abbey (and to acquire the most recent knowledge of position finding at the establishment, Isle of Wight), were thus under orders when they were granted leave.

Lieutenant Lee, New South Wales Cavalry, sixteen months, to go through the riding school at Canterbury, and be afterwards attached to a Cavalry Regiment of the 1st Army Corps at Aldershot.

(b) They have to pass in above subjects.

5.

Captain Lee, Permanent Submarine Miners, passed the practical examination of the long course in submarine mining, also in electricity, electric lighting, and Brennan torpedo course.

Captain Sparrow, Staff, passed the practical test of field work with mounted infantry, and infantry of the line.

6.

Captain Lee holds certificates of proficiency from the School of Military Engineering, signed by the Commandant, Submarine Mining and Engineering, in the following subjects:—

- (a) Long course of submarine mining.
- (b) Electricity and electric lighting.
- (c) Brennan torpedo course.

Also certificates of proficiency in submarine mining from two officers of the Royal Engineers, by whom he was instructed.

Certificates are not given for field work, mounted infantry, and infantry, as undergone by Captain Sparrow.

7.

With the intention of obviating the necessity for employing Imperial officers as instructors for local troops, at the suggestion of the Major-General Commanding, acting on the recommendation of Major-General Schaw, C.B., and Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., in their reports submitted to the Government, it appears desirable that this practice should continue from time to time as required.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEFENCE FORCES.
(TRAVELLING EXPENSES TO OFFICERS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 January, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 5 of 19 January, 1892.]

Question.

(5.) FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY FORCES:—MR. WRIGHT asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) Is it a fact that all the officers of the General, Artillery, and Permanent and Medical Staffs are provided with annual free passes over the railways?

(2.) What amount has been paid for travelling expenses during the past year to each officer of the above staffs?

Answer.

PART II No. 5.—AMOUNT PAID TO OFFICERS TRAVELLING, 1891.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
General Staff.....	Major-General Richardson	54	17	6				
	Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie.....	69	7	6				
	Taunton.....	31	4	9				
	Captain Cuthell	135	16	6				
	Mr. Solomon	8	8	3				
	Lieutenant Little	3	18	0				
					303	12	6	
Military Instructor	Major Churchward	9	2	0		9	2	0
Permanent Artillery	Colonel Spalding	16	5	0				
	Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.....	27	13	0				
	Major Baynes	23	16	0				
	" Murray.....	0	5	0				
	" Airey.....	6	14	8				
	Captain Savage	2	0	0				
	" Morris	3	16	0				
	" Kyngdon	33	13	6				
	Lieutenant Le Mesurier	12	10	0				
	" Sandford	2	18	10				
	" Luscombe.....	11	4	0				
	" Dangar	7	10	0				
	" Close.....	28	10	6				
	" Lamb	4	15	0				
Mr. Scott.....	1	9	0					
					183	0	6	
Permanent Medical Staff	Brigade-Surgeon Williams	36	19	6				
	Surgeon Swanston	3	16	0				
					40	15	6	
Volunteer Permanent Staff	Captain M'Neill	82	15	0				
	" Nathan	37	6	0				
	Major Lassetter	19	5	6				
	Captain Antill.....	30	6	0				
	" Sparrow.....	64	7	0				
	Major Bartlett.....	45	11	6				
	Captain Bayly.....	83	14	6				
	" Hill.....	134	10	0				
	" Boam.....	286	0	0				
	Lieutenant-Colonel Eden	15	12	6				
	Captain Bouverie	13	5	6				
					812	13	6	
		£	1,349	4	0	1,349	4	0

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICERS OF PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(RETURN SHOWING PAY AND ALLOWANCES COMPARED WITH IMPERIAL OFFICERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 February, 1892.

OFFICERS OF PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RETURN showing:—The rank, pay and allowances, date and grade of first commission, with particulars of promotion, of officers of the General Staff, Permanent Artillery, and Volunteer Permanent Staff. Pay and allowances of similar ranks in Imperial Army. Rank and service in any Foreign Army or Navy. Those who have only Colonial Service, and those who have graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.

Rank and Names.	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks.	
GENERAL STAFF.									
Major-General Commanding.	John Soame Richardson, C.B.	Pay, £1,095 per ann.; forage for 2 horses, quarters, stabling, rations, fuel, and light; soldier servant.	17 Feb., 1865, Lieut.-Col.	Col. Commandant, 26 August, 1876; Major-General Commanding, 15 Aug., 1885.	£1,700 per annum, including usual allowances, besides allowances for 3 servants, as also table money. Special allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £205 per annum. Retired pay, from £600 to £700 per ann. Pension to widow, £120, and to each child £20 per annum.	Ensign, 72nd Highlanders, Nov., 1854; Lieutenant, Nov., 1855; Captain, 12th Foot, July, 1863. 10 years.	Nil	Educational and professional examination on entry into the Imperial service. Examination for promotion to the grades of lieutenant and captain.	Crimean Campaign, 1855-56; Siege and fall of Sebastopol, with 72nd Highlanders. New Zealand War: Taranaki, 1860-61, with 12th Regiment; volunteered from 2nd Battalion, and served with 1st Battalion 12th Regiment in Waikato Campaign, 1863-4. Soudan Expedition, 1885: Commanded New South Wales Contingent, Suakin; advance on Tamai; mentioned in Despatches, <i>London Gazette</i> , 25 August, 1885. Crimean medal and clasp, Turkish war-medal, New Zealand medal, Egyptian medal with clasp for the Soudan, and Companionship of the Order of the Bath.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.	Henry Douglas Mackenzie.	Pay, £560 per annum; forage for 1 horse; lodging allowance, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	31 July, 1877, Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery.	Capt., Per. Artillery, 28 Oct., 1878; Adj. of Bde. and Staff Officer of Artillery, N.S.W. Contingent, from 27 Feb. to 28 Mar., 1885, with tem. rank of Major; Major and A.A. General, 29 Mar., 1885; Lieut.-Colonel, 24 Oct., 1888.	Pay, £456 per annum; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse when in field; quarters, fuel, light, and servant's allowance. Retired pay from £250 to £365 per annum. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per annum.	Royal Navy—Joined, 1863; Sub.-Lieut., 1869; Lieut., 1872; retired, 1874. 10 years and 10 months.	Nil	Passed H.M.S. "Excellent" and Royal Naval College.	Soudan expedition, 1885; Suakin; advance on Tamai; served as Brigade-Major in New South Wales Contingent; mentioned in Despatches, <i>London Gazette</i> , 25 August, 1885. Medal and clasp.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General.	James Edward Taunton.	Pay, £474 per annum; forage for 1 horse, lodging allowance, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and soldier servant.	31 July, 1877, Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery.	Capt. and Adj., Vol. Art., 4 Nov., 1878; Brevet-Major and D.A.Q.M.G., 18 July, 1885; Maj., 29 June, 1887; Act. Major of Bde., from 3 March to 3 July, 1885; 26 June, 1890, Lieut.-Colonel.	Pay, £383 per ann.; Colonial allowance if serving in N.S.W., £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, servants allowance, stabling, lodging, fuel, and light. Retiring allowances from £250 to £365 per annum. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per annum.	Infantry, 50th Foot—Ensign, April, 1864; Lieut., Oct., 1871 to 1875; Instructor of Musketry. 11 years.	Nil	Passed military examination at Chelsea, 1863, for direct commission; subsequently passed for grades of Lieut. and Captain, as also Special Army examination; in possession of 1st-class extra certificate from School of Musketry, Hythe.	New Zealand Wanganui campaign, 1864, '65, and '66; present at repulse on camp at Nukamara, and storming of Putahi Pah, and affair at Kakaramea. Medal.

Rank and Names.	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks.
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GENERAL STAFF—continued.

Staff Paymaster.	Claude Solomon.	Pay, £400 per annum; lodging allowance, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	Appointed, 8 May, 1886, as Accountant.	Staff Paymaster, 5 March, 1889.	Pay, £456 5s. per annum; Colonial allowance, if serving in N.S. Wales, £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse when in the field, quarters, fuel light, and servant. Retired pay from £250 to £365 per annum. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per ann.			
Captain, Instructor of Musketry.	William Andrew Cuthell.	Pay, £392 per ann.; forage for 1 horse, lodging allowance, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	11 Mar., 1885, Capt., Acting Adjt., 2nd Regt., and Instructor of Musketry.	Captain, Instructor of Musketry, 1 May, 1885.	Pay, £383 per annum; Colonial allowance, if serving in N. S. Wales, £76 13s. per annum; servants allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel, and light; Retiring allowance: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension, from £150 to £200. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum.	Infantry, 1/15 Foot, from 1866 to 1870; Lieutenant 92 Highlanders, from 1870 to 1874; Captain, half-pay, from 1874 to 1876; Musketry Training Militia, 1870, with honorary rank of Captain. Total services, 10 yrs.	Nil.....	Sandhurst; passed 31st out of 300 cadets; holds 1st-class certificate from School of Musketry, Hythe.
Lieutenant, Chief Clerk	William Holmes.	Pay, £250 per ann.; lodging allowance, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	8 Oct., 1887, Lieutenant.	.....	Pay, £191 12s. 6d. per ann.; Colonial allowance, if serving in N.S. Wales, £54 15s. per annum; quarters, fuel, and light and servant; retired pay, from £120 to £200 per ann.	11th Regt., 11 years; General Staff, as Staff Clerk, 15 years.		
Lieutenant, Staff Quartermaster.	James Little.	Pay, £238 per ann.; lodging allowance, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	do .....	.....	Pay, £191 12s. 6d. per ann.; Colonial allowance, if serving in N.S. Wales, £54 15s. per annum; quarters, fuel, light, and servant; retired pay, from £120 to £200 per annum.	11th Regt., 14 years, from 23 July, 1843, to 31 Oct., 1857.		

IMPERIAL OFFICERS—MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.

Lieutenant-Colonel.	H. W. Renny-Tailyour, R.E.	Pay £850 per annum, forage for 1 horse, lodging allowance, stable allowance, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	16 Dec., 1891, Lieut.-Col.	Pay, £584 per annum; Colonial allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay from £250 to £365 per annum. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child: £16 per annum.	Royal Engineers, Lieutenant, 23 July, 1870; Captain, 23 July, 1882; Major, 18 Dec., 1888.	Nil.....	Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
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Rank and Names.	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks.
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IMPERIAL OFFICERS—MILITARY INSTRUCTORS—*continued.*

Major	W. S. Churchward, R.A.	Pay, £550 per annum; forage for 1 horse, lodging allowance, stable allowance, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light.	15 February, 1889, Major.	Pay £292 per annum; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £91 5s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £200 to £300 per ann. Pension to widow, £70, and to each child, £14, per annum.	Royal Artillery—Lieutenant, 19 August, 1875; Captain, 9 Jan., 1884.	Nil	Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	Iowaki expedition, 1877-8. Medal, with clasp. Afghan war, 1878-80: Capture of Ali Musjid and battle of Ahmed Khel. Mentioned in despatches. Medal, with two clasps. Egypt, 1882. Tel-el-Kebir. Medal and clasp. Khedive star.
Captain	M. McNeil, 4th Hussars.	Pay, £350 per ann.; forage 1 horse, lodging allowance, stable allowance, servant's allowance, rations, fuel, light.	28 June, 1889, Captain.	.....	Pay, £247 5s. Adjutant's allowance, £91 5s. per ann. Special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £76 13s. per ann.; quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £120 to £200 per annum. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child £12 per annum. Forage for 1 horse and stabling.	5th Lancers—Lt. 5 Dec., 1883; Adjutant, 5th Lancers, from 26 May, 1886, to 15 May, 1888. 4th Hussars—Lieut., 16 May, 1888.	Nil	Sandhurst.....	Soudan Expedition, 1885; action at Hashem, and advance on Tamai. Medal and clasp, and Khedive star.

PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF.

Brigade Surgeon, Lt.-Colonel, and Principal Medical Officer.	William Campbell Daniel Williams.	Pay, £472 per ann.; forage for 1 horse, lodging allowance, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and soldier servant.	1 Oct., 1883, Staff-Surgeon.	Surgeon-Major, 18 July, 1885; 8 May, 1889, Lieut.-Colonel.	Pay, £547 10s. per annum; special allowance, if serving in N.S. Wales, £91 5s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servants. Retiring allowances: After 10 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 yrs., £1,800; after 18 years, £2,500; after 20 years, pension from £1 to £1 5s. per diem. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £14 per annum.	Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, London Brigade—Gunner, 6 years.	Nil	At Aldershot, August, 1886, as 1st-class instructor in bearer column drill by competitive examination; passed first in senior class. This certificate not held by any other officer in the Australian Colonies.	Soudan expedition, 1885; Suakin; advance on Tamai; mentioned in special Despatch by Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., K.C.B., dated Soudan, 5th July, 1886. Medal and clasp.
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Rank and Names.	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks	
PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF— <i>continued.</i>									
Surgeon, Captain.	Charles Swanston	Pay, £365 per ann.; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	12 Nov., 1889; Captain.	.....	Pay, £200 per annum; special allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £76 13s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowance: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £120 to £200 per annum. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child £12 per annum.	Colonial Service only.		
PERMANENT ARTILLERY.									
Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces, Permanent and Volunteer.	Charles Fyshe Roberts, C.M.G.	Pay, £730 per ann.; forage for 2 horses, stabling, lodging, rations, fuel and light, and allowance for uniform, £10 per ann.; 2 soldier servants.	28 Aug., 1876, Colonel.	Nil	Pay, £730 per ann.; special allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £146 per ann.; forage for 3 horses, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring pension after 5 years: £450 per ann.; pension to widow, £100, and to each child £16 per ann.	Royal Artillery—2nd Lt., Feb., 1855; 1st Lt., 1 April, 1855; 2nd Capt., 22 Sept., 1862; Brevet-Major, 23 Jan., 1863. Half-pay from July, 1869, to June, 1871. Left the Service 28 Sept., 1871. 16 years and 7 months.	Nil	Educated at Government Military School, Carshalton, Surrey, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Cadet from Oct., 1852, to February, 1855. Examination as Captain, R.A., 1861.	Crimean Campaign from May, 1855: Siege and fall of Sebastopol; in trenches with siege train; bombardments of 6 and 17 June, Aug., and Sept.; wounded 2 Sept., and subsequently very severely while on duty on 15 Nov. by explosion of French magazine. Sikkin Expedition, 1861: In command of Royal Artillery; mentioned in orders by the Governor-General (Brevet-Major). Crimean medal, with clasp, Sardinian Order of Military Valour, Turkish war-medal, and Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Colonel ...	Warner Wright Spalding, C.M.G.	Pay, £450 per ann.; forage for one horse, stabling, quarters, rations, fuel, light, and allowance for uniform, £10 per annum. Soldier servant.	1 Aug., 1871, 2nd Captain.	N.S.W. Artillery—Captain, 11 Nov., 1872; Major, 28 Aug., 1876; Brevet Lt.-Col., 13 Sept., 1881; Lieut.-Col., 27 February, 1885; Brevet-Colonel, 21 Dec., 1885; Colonel, 16 Nov., 1891.	Pay, £474 10s. per annum; if in command, £55; extra special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £123 per ann. Forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring pension from £250 to £365 per annum; pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per annum.	Royal Marines—Cadet from 1860 to 1862; 2nd Lieut., 4 Feb., 1862; 1st Lt., 27 Feb., 1865. Half-pay, Apr., 1869. 7 years 2 months. Still on Navy List as Lieut. on half-pay commuted.	Nil ...	Examination at Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. Examination for Adjutant in England, 7 May, 1867. Passed in gunnery on H.M.S. "Excellent" several times, and subsequently during service as an officer.	Soudan Expedition, 1885; Suakin; medal and clasp; mentioned in Despatches, <i>London Gazette</i> , 25 August, 1885. Japan, 1864 and 1866: With Royal Marine Battalion at bombardment of the batteries at the Straits of Simonaski; carried colours at assault, capture, and destruction of five batteries, stockade, magazine, and barracks, 5 and 8 Sept., 1864. Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel.	George John Airey.	Pay and allowances as for Colonel Spalding.	1 Aug., 1871, 1st Captain.	Captain, 1 Aug., 1871; Major, 24 April, 1872; altered to 20 Sept., 1878; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 18 July, 1885; Brevet Colonel, 25 Jan., 1892.	Pay, £328 10s. per annum; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant; retiring pension from £250 to £365 per annum; pension to widow, £90, and to each child £16 per annum.	Royal Marines, 2nd Lieut., May, 1859; 1st Lieut., March, 1862; retired, July, 1870; 11 years and 2 months.	Nil ...	Educational and professional examination on entry into service. Passed a course of gunnery at Chatham, 1859, Woolwich, 1862 and 1866.	Soudan Expedition, 1885: Suakin; mentioned in Despatches, <i>London Gazette</i> , 25 May, 1885; medal and clasp. Augoza, 1861: In charge of Marines at capture of 2-gun battery. Rewa River, 1868: In charge of expeditionary force, including action at Druka.

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Rank and Names.	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks.	
PERMANENT ARTILLERY—continued.									
Major	Pembroke Lathrop Murray.	Pay, £383 per annum; forage 1 horse, stabling, quarters, rations, fuel, light, and allowance of £10 per annum for uniform; soldier servant; command pay, £27 per annum.	5 September, 1876, Lieutenant.	Captain, 28 October, 1878; Major, 18 March, 1891.	Pay, £292 per ann.; special allowance, if serving in N. S. Wales, £91 5s. per ann.; quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £150 to £300 per annum; pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum.	Colonial Service only.	Nil	No.	
Do	Frederick Thomas Bendigo Baynes.	do	28 August, 1876, Lieutenant.	Captain, 25 June, 1884; Major, 27 September, 1890.	do	do	Nil	No.	
Captain and Brevet-Major.	Henry Park Airey.	Pay, £312 per annum; allowances as above.	31 July, 1877, Lieutenant.	Captain, 29 March, 1885; Brevet-Major, 29 June, 1887.	Higher rank by Brevet. Pay, £247 per annum; remainder, ditto, except pension to widow is £70, and to each child, £14 per annum.	101st Regiment, Ensign, June, 1861; Lieut., July, 1863 to 1866. 5 years.	Nil	Educational and professional examination on entry into service; examination for promotion to grade of Lieutenant.	Soudan expedition, 1885; Suakin; advance on Tamai; medal and clasp; campaign in Burmah, 1887; severely wounded; mentioned in despatches.
Captain	Arthur Henry Patrick Savage.	Pay, £275 per annum; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, rations, fuel, light, and allowance of £10 per annum for uniform and soldier servant.	25 Nov., 1878, Lieutenant; 1 Oct., 1887, Captain.	.....	Pay £211 17s. 11d. per ann.; special allowance, if serving in N. S. W., £76 13s. per ann.; quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £120 to £200 per ann. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per ann.	Civil Service Volunteers, England, 3 years.	Nil	Educated at Royal Naval School, New Cross, England.	
Do ...	Augustus George Harrington Morris.	do ...	29 Sept., 1883, Lieutenant; 10 Dec., 1889, Captain.	.....	do ...	Colonial Service only.	Nil	No.	
Do ...	William Throsby Bridges.	do ...	19 May, 1885, Lieutenant; 27 Sept., 1890, Captain.	.....	do ...	do	Nil	Certificate from Royal Military College, Canada.	
Do ..	Leslie Herbert Kyngdon.	Pay, £275 per annum; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, rations, fuel, light, and allowance of £10 per annum for uniform, soldier servant, and command pay, £27 per annum.	12 Nov., 1885, Lieutenant; 1 Jan., 1891, Captain.	do ...	do	Nil	No.	

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Rank and Names.	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks.
PERMANENT ARTILLERY—continued.								
Lieutenant acting Staff Officer.	Haviland LeMesurier.	Pay, £238 per ann.; allowance as acting Staff Officer, £63 17s. 6d.; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, rations, fuel, light; allowance of £10 per ann. for uniform and soldier servant.	Lieutenant, 12 Nov., 1885; Captain, 1 Jan., 1891.	.....	Pay £124 14s. 2d. per ann.; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £54 15s. per ann.; allowance as Staff Officer, £63 17s. 6d. per ann.; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay from £120 to £200 per annum.	Colonial service only.	Nil	No.
Lieutenant...	A. H. Sandford.	Pay £238 per annum, forage 1 horse, quarters, stabling, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light. Allowance uniform £10 per annum.	10 Sept., 1887, Lieutenant.	.....	Pay, £124 per annum; special allowance if serving in N. S. Wales, £54 15s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay from £120 to £200 per annum.	do	Nil	No.
Do	H. W. Dangar.	Pay £200 per annum, forage 1 horse, quarters, stabling, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light. Allowance uniform £10 per annum.	do .....	.....	do	do	Nil	No.
Do	C. A. G. Close	Pay £200 per annum; forage 1 horse, quarters, stabling, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light; allowance, Acting Adjutant, 2s. 6d. per diem; allowance, uniform, £10 per annum.	do .....	.....	do	do	Nil	No.
Do	A. P. Luscombe.	Pay £200 per annum; lodging allowance, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light; allowance uniform £10 per annum.	do .....	.....	do	do	Nil	No.
	R. L. H. B. Jenkins.	Pay £200 per annum; quarters, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light; allowance uniform £10 per annum.	26 June, 1890, Lieutenant.	.....	do	do	Nil	No.
Lieutenant...	C. W. Lamb	Pay £200 per annum, quarters, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light, allowance £10 per annum uniform.	26 June, 1890, Lieutenant.	.....	do	do		

Rank and Names	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial-Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks.
PERMANENT ARTILLERY—continued.								
Lieutenant...	E. A. Antill	Pay £200 per annum; quarters, stabling, forage 1 horse, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light, allowance £10 per annum uniform.	16 Mar., 1891. Lieutenant.	.....	Pay, £124 per ann.; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £54 15s. per ann.; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay, from £120 to £200 per annum.	Colonial Service only.	Nil..... No.	
Do	H. J. C. Taylor	Pay £200 per annum; quarters, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light allowance, £10 per annum for uniform.	do .....	.....	do	do	Nil..... No.	
Do	C. A. Owen	Pay £200 per annum; quarters, soldier servant, rations, fuel, light allowance, £10 per annum for uniform.	27 Dec., 1889, Lieutenant Vol. Arty.; 16 Mar., 1891; Lieutenant N.S.W. A.	.....	do	do	Nil..... No.	
VOLUNTEER PERMANENT STAFF.								
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Thomas Millard Benton Eden.	Pay £400 per annum; forage for 1 horse, lodging allowance, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	21 May, 1885; Lieutenant-Colonel.	Nil.....	Pay, £383 per annum; special allowance, if serving in N.S. Wales, £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel and light, servant. Retiring pension, from £250 to £365 per annum. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16, per annum.	Infantry—Lieut., 1856; Captain, 1860; Major, 1871; 15 years.	Nil..... Sandhurst.....	Served in New Zealand campaign, 1863-7; medal.
Do	Alexander Wilkinson.	Pay, £100 per annum; forage for 1 horse.	28 Jan., 1863, Ensign, Maitland Vol. Corps.	Lieutenant, 6 July, 1866; Captain, 15 May, 1869; Major, 4 October, 1880; Lieut.-Col. Com. 4th Regiment, 14 March, 1884; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Northern Reserves, 26 August, 1885.	This case has no analogy in the Imperial Service, as this officer is in civil employment, and only devotes a small portion of his time to his military duties, which are comparatively easy.	Colonial service only.	Nil..... No.	
Major and Adjutant.	Charles Falkner Bartlett.	Pay, £378 per annum; forage for 1 horse, lodging allowance, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	12 Mar., 1875; 1st Lieut., Maitland Vol. Infantry	Captain, 4 Oct., 1880; Captain and Adjutant, 22 Jan., 1883; Major, 26 Oct., 1887.	Pay, £302 12s. 11d. per annum; special allowance if serving in N. S. Wales, £91 5s. per annum; servant's allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel, and light. Retiring allowances:—After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £200 to £300 per annum. Pension to widow, £70, and to each child, £14 per annum.	do	Nil..... No	Soudan Expedition, 1885; Suakin; advance on Tamai; mentioned in Despatches, <i>London Gazette</i> , 25 August, 1885; medal and clasp.

Rank and Names.	Pay and Allowances.	Date and Grade of First Commission.	Particulars of Promotion.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.	Imperial Service: Stating Arm, Rank, and Period of Service.	Rank and Service in any Foreign Army or Navy.	Whether graduated at Sandhurst, Woolwich, or other Military or Naval Academy or School.	Remarks.	
VOLUNTEER PERMANENT STAFF—continued.									
Captain and Adjutant.	James Hill.	Pay, £300 per annum; allowances as above.	28 Oct., 1878, Lieutenant & Adjutant.	Captain and Adjutant, 20 Aug., 1884.	Pay, £211 7s. 11d. per annum; pension, from £150 to £200 per annum; other allowances ditto, except special allowance if serving in N. S. Wales, which is £76 13s., and pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12, per annum; allowance as Adjutant, £45 12s. 6d. per annum.	12th Foot—Color and Pay Sergt. 12 years and 2 months.	Nil.....	No.	
do	Charles William Pleydell Bouverie.	do	25 Nov., 1878, Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery.	Captain and Adjutant, 18 July, 1885.	do	Royal Navy; joined 1864; Sub-Lieut., 1871; Lieut., Feb., 1875, till Nov., 1878. 14 years.	Nil.....	Passed examination for Lieutenant, Royal Navy, 1871; passed course of Naval Gunnery, 1876; went through a course of Torpedo instruction in 1876	Soudan Expedition, 1875; Suakim medal and clasp
do	Montagu William Bayly.	Pay, £300 per annum; forage for 1 horse; lodging allowance, stabling, rations, fuel, light, and servant's allowance.	13 May, 1885, temporary Captain and Adjutant.	Captain and Adjutant, 18 July, 1885.	Pay, £211 7s. 11d. per ann.; special allowance if serving in N.S.Wales, £76 13s. per ann.; servant's allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel and light. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 yrs., £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £150 to £200 per ann.; pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12, per annum.	North York Militia, Lieut. from 23 Oct., 1878, to 23 Oct., 1880; 105th foot, Lieutenant from 1881 to 1883; 5 years.	Nil ...	Passed Civil Service Commissioners, London, for Lieutenant; also competitive examination, at Aldershot, 1880, holds certificate of having passed examination in musketry.	
do	Robert Allwood Nathan.	do	2 Aug., 1871, 2nd Lieut. Vol. Artillery	Captain Vol. Art., 5 May, 1875; Lieut. Per. Art., 31 July, 1877; Captain and Adjutant Per. Staff, 12 Nov., 1885.	do	Colonial service only.	.....	No.	Expedition to Soudan, 1885; Suakim medal and clasp; mentioned in despatches London Gazette, 25 August, 1885.
do	Morris Marian Boam.	do	29 Aug., 1884, Lieutenant and Adjutant	26 Oct., 1887, Captain and Adjutant.	do	do	.....	Pfrenstadt College, Germany.	Soudan Expedition, 1885; Suakim—advance on Tamai, medal and clasp.
do	Henry Glendower Bodychan Sparrow.	do	27 Feb., 1885, Lt. N.S.W. Contingent.	Lieut. and Adjutant, Vol. Per. Staff, 18 July, 1885; 26 Oct., 1887, Captain and Adjutant.	do	Royal Anglesea Militia Light Infantry — Lt. 3 years from 21 Dec., 1871.	Nil.....	Sandhurst, 1868-9. Holds 2nd class Hythe Musketry certificate, and 1st class certificate for Captain "School of Instruction," Wellington Barracks, London.	Soudan Expedition, 1885; advance on Tamai. Mentioned in despatches. Medal and clasp.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICERS OF PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(RETURN SHOWING PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 March, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 6, of 2 February, 1892.]*

Question.

(6.) MILITARY ESTIMATES:—MR. SHELDON *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—Will he cause to be laid upon the Table of this House a Schedule of the Military Estimates prepared in the following form, viz:—

- (a) The rank and name of each officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer, and clerk of the staff to be shown with all salaries and allowances under one Schedule?
- (b) The rank and name of each officer and warrant-officer of the Artillery Force, and the number of each grade of non-commissioned officers and men, together with all salaries and allowances, to be shown in the same way?
- (c) Each branch of the service, to be shown in the same way, excepting where allowances are uniform?
- (d) No officer, warrant-officer, or non-commissioned officer of the Staff or Permanent Force to appear on more than one Schedule?

Answer.

The Officer Commanding the Military Forces to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Head Quarters, 12 February, 1892.

I have the honor to forward the return called for by Mr. Sheldon, M.L.A., on the 2nd instant. This return has necessarily been based upon the expenditure of 1891, and the item of *Travelling Expenses* can only be stated at the rates allowed when an individual is travelling.

The *Miscellaneous Allowances* also have to be stated in the same manner, as they are not personal, but are granted to different individuals, and are therefore varied from time to time.

The *number of each grade of Officers of the Volunteer Force* is shown, as to give the name of each would delay the rendering of the return for a very considerable time.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,
Commanding Troops.

RETURN showing Pay and Allowances of Officers of Permanent and Volunteer Corps.

Rank	Name	Salary	Lodging	Stables	Rations fuel and light	Servants	Uniform	Travelling	Forage	Miscellaneous	Total	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army
GENERAL STAFF												
Major General Commanding	J S Richardson	£ 1 005 0 0	£ Quarters	£ 100	£ 44 4 5	£ 52	£ c	£ 128	£ s d .	£ 1,419 4 8	£1,700 per annum, including usual allowances, besides allowances for 3 servants, as also table money Special allowance, if serving in N S W, £205 per annum Retired pay, from £600 to £700 per annum Pension to widow, £120, and to each child £20 per annum	
Lieut Col, Asst Adjt General	H D Mackenzie	560 0 0	150 0 0	50	41 7 9	52		64		917 7 0	Pay, £456 per annum, special allowance if serving in N S W, £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse when in field, quarters, fuel, light, and servant's allowance Retired pay from £250 to £365 per annum Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per annum	
Lieut Col, D A Q M General	J E D Taunton	474 0 0	150 0 0	50	41 7 9 *			64		779 7 9	Pay, £383 per annum, Colonial allowance if serving in N S W, £123 per annum, forage for 1 horse, servants allowance, stabling, lodging, fuel, and light Retiring allowances from £250 to £365 per annum Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per annum	
Captain, Instructor of Musketry	W A Cuthell	392 0 0	90 0 0	50	35 18 0	52		64		683 18 0	Pay £383 per annum, Colonial allowance, if serving in N S Wales, £76 13s per annum, servants allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel, and light, Retiring allowance After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200, after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000, after 20 years, pension, from £150 to £200 Pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum	
Lieut, Chief Clerk	W Holmes	250 0 0	60 0 0		31 13 3	52				393 13 3	Pay, £191 12s 6d per annum, Colonial allowance, if serving in N S Wales, £54 15s per annum, quarters, fuel, and light and servant, retired pay, from £120 to £200 per annum	
Lieut, Quartermaster	J Little	238 0 0	60 0 0		31 13 3	52				381 13 3	Pay, £191 12s 6d per annum, Colonial allowance, if serving in N S Wales, £54 15s per annum, quarters, fuel, light, and servant, retired pay, from £120 to £200 per annum	
Warrant Officer, Superintendent Clerk, A A G's Department	W Smith	174 0 0	48 13 4		42 18 8	5			9 2 6	279 14 6		
1st Clerk, A A G's Department, and Record Clerk	A Holmes	156 0 0	44 6 5		24 11 3	5				229 17 8		
2nd Clerk, A A G's Department	J Chamberlain	146 0 0	39 2 1		24 11 3	5				214 13 4		
3rd ,, ,, ,,	C E Walker	137 0 0	32 11 9		24 11 3	5				199 3 0		
Cadet, ,, ,,	E Bennett	92 0 0								92 0 0		
Warrant Officer, Superintendent Clerk, D A Q M G's Dept	W Granger	174 0 0	48 13 4		40 6 0	5				267 19 4		
1st Clerk, D A Q M G's Dept	A L McIntyre	156 0 0	44 6 5		24 11 3	5				229 17 8		
2nd ,, ,, ,,	S T Blakeley	146 0 0	39 2 1		24 11 3	5				214 13 4		
3rd ,, ,, ,,	J Benson	137 0 0	32 11 9		24 11 3	5				199 3 0		
Staff Paymaster	C Solomon	400 0 0	120 0 0		39 19 10	52				611 19 10	Pay, £456 5s per annum, Colonial allowance, if serving in N S Wales, £123 per annum, forage for 1 horse when in the field, quarters, fuel, light, and servant Retired pay from £250 to £365 per annum Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per annum	
Accountant	R E Waddington	250 0 0	60 0 0		31 13 3					341 13 3		
Warrant Officer, Superintendent Clerk, Pay Department	A J Brady	174 0 0	48 13 4		32 8 9	5				260 2 1		
1st Clerk, Pay Department	G W Loney	165 0 0	44 6 5		24 11 3	5		18 5 0		257 2 8		
2nd ,, ,, ,,	A Gibson	146 0 0	39 2 1		24 11 3	5				214 13 4		
3rd ,, ,, ,,	J C Olmston	137 0 0	32 11 9		24 11 3	5				199 3 0		

When actually travelling, officers of and above the rank of Lieut Colonel receive 10s per diem, other officers £1 per diem, Warrant Officers, 7s 6d, other Non commissioned officers, 6s 6d per diem

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

Major, Chief Instructor, and Fire-master.	W. S. Churchward, R.A.....	550 0 0	120 0 0	50	39 19 10	...	...	...	64	.....	823 19 10	Pay, £292 per annum; special allowance, if serving in N. S. Wales, £91 5s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £200 to £300 per annum; pension to widow, £70, and to each child, £14 per annum.
Warrant Officer, Assistant Fire-master.	G. W. Brears	183 0 0	48 13 4	...	40 6 0	...	5	...	...	.....	276 19 4	
Clerk and Instructor	G. W. Brigham	128 0 0	32 11 9	...	24 11 3	...	5	...	...	.....	190 3 0	

NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

Colonel-Commanding	C. F. Roberts	730 0 0	150 0 0	...	43 13 6	10	128	.....	1,061 13 6	Pay, £730 per annum; special allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £146 per annum; forage for 3 horses, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring pension after 5 years: £450 per annum; pension to widow, £100, and to each child £16 per annum.
Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel)	W. W. Spalding.....	450 0 0	Quarters..	...	35 1 6	10	64	.....	559 1 6	Pay, £474 10s. per annum; if in command, £55; extra special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring pension from £250 to £365 per annum; pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16 per annum.
„ (Bt. Colonel)	G. J. Airey	450 0 0	„	...	35 1 6	10	64	.....	559 1 6	Pay, £328 10s. per annum; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant; retiring pension from £250 to £365 per annum; pension to widow, £90, and to each child £16 per annum.
Majors	F. T. B. Baynes	383 0 0	„	50	33 12 6	10	64	.....	540 12 6	Pay £292 per annum; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £91 5s. per annum; quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £150 to £300 per annum. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum.
„	P. L. Murray	383 0 0	„	...	33 12 6	10	64	.....	490 12 7	do do
Captain (Bt. Major).....	H. P. Airey.....	312 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	64	.....	414 2 3	Higher rank by Brevet. Pay, £247 per annum; remainder, ditto, except pension to widow is £70, and to each child, £14 per annum.
„	†A. G. H. Morris.....	275 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	...	.....	313 2 3	Pay £211 17s. 11d. per ann.; special allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £76 13s. per annum; quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £120 to £200 per annum. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum.
„	†W. T. Bridges.....	275 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	...	.....	313 2 3	do do
„	L. H. Kyngdon	275 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	64	.....	377 2 3	do do
„	†A. H. P. Savage.....	275 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	...	.....	313 2 3	do do
Lieutenant.....	H. Le Mesurier	238 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	64	.....	340 2 3	Pay £124 14s. 2d. per annum; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £54 15s. per annum; allowance as Staff Officer, £63 17s. 6d. per ann.; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay from £120 to £200 per annum.
„	A. H. Sandford	238 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	64	.....	340 2 3	Pay, £124 per annum; special allowance if serving in N. S. Wales, £54 15s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay from £120 to £200 per annum.
„	H. W. Dangar	200 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	64	.....	302 2 3	do do
„	C. A. G. Close	200 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	64	.....	302 2 3	do do
„	A. P. Luscombe.....	200 0 0	60 0 0	...	28 2 3	10	...	.....	298 2 3	allowance as Acting Adjutant, £45 12s. 6d. per annum.
„	R. L. H. B. Jenkins	200 0 0	Quarters	...	28 2 3	10	...	.....	238 2 3	(with the exception of allowance as Acting Adjutant).
„	C. W. Lamb	200 0 0	„	...	28 2 3	10	...	.....	238 2 3	do do

These Officers have Soldier servants
Officers of and above the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, draw 30s. per diem when travelling; other Officers £1 per diem; Warrant Officers, 7s. 6d. per diem; others, 6s. 6d. per diem.

* Soldier servant.

† When travelling, Major Churchward draws £1 per diem; Warrant Officer, 7s. 6d., and Clerk, 6s. 6d. per diem.

‡ On leave.

RETURN showing Pay and Allowances of Officers of Permanent and Volunteer Corps—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Salary.	Lodging.	Stables.	Rations, fuel, and light.	Servants.	Uniform.	Travelling.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.					
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.																	
Lieutenant.....	E. A. Antill.....	£ 200 0 0	£ s. d. Quarters..	...	£ s. d. 28 2 3	...	10	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 238 2 3	Pay, £124 per annum; special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £54 15s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, stabling, quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay, from £120 to £200 per annum. do do do do					
"	H. J. C. Taylor	200 0 0	" .....	...	28 2 3	...	10	...	...	238 2 3	238 2 3			
"	C. A. Owen	200 0 0	" .....	...	28 2 3	...	10	...	...	238 2 3	238 2 3			
Surgeon, Newcastle.....	Dr. Harris	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0
Veterinary Surgeon.....	W. Scott	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Warrant Officer—Brig. Serg.-Major	H. Green	183 0 0	Quarters..	.....	29 16 2	These Officers have soldier servants.	10	Officers of and above the rank of Lieut.-Colonel draw 30s. per diem when travelling; other Officers, £1 per diem; Warrant Officers, 7s. 6d. per diem; others, 6s. 6d. per diem.	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 212 16 2				
"	Master Gunner... W. S. Tristram	183 0 0	48 13 4	32 8 9								264 2 1			
"	J. Griffith	146 0 0	48 13 4	35 1 9								229 15 1			
"	Bandmaster	146 0 0	48 13 4	29 16 2								224 9 6			
"	Provost	146 0 0	Quarters..	32 8 9								178 8 9			
"	Superintending Clerk. F. Bennett	146 0 0	48 13 4	29 16 2							224 9 6				
Battery Sergeant-Majors	4 at 5s. 6d. per diem each	100 7 6	Quarters..	Provided..							100 7 6	100 7 6
Quarter-Master Sergeants (5)	1 at 8s. " "	146 0 0	"	"	146 0 0	146 0 0
"	4 at 5s. " "	91 5 0	"	"	91 5 0	91 5 0
Master gunners (7)	2 at 7s. " "	127 15 0	"	"	127 15 0	127 15 0
"	5 at 5s. " "	91 5 0	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 5 0	91 5 0	
Sergeants (28)	8 at 7s. " "	127 15 0	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 15 0	127 15 0	
"	4 at 5s. " "	91 5 0	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 5 0	91 5 0	
"	1 at 4s. 4d. " "	79 1 8	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 1 8	79 1 8	
"	15 at 4s. " "	73 0 0	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 0 0	73 0 0	
Corporals (23)	2 at 4s. 2d. per diem, each	76 0 10	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 0 10	76 0 10	
"	1 at 4s. " "	73 0 0	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 0 0	73 0 0	
"	2 at 3s. 6d. " "	63 17 6	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 17 6	63 17 6	
"	16 at 3s. 4d. " "	60 16 8	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 16 8	60 16 8	
"	2 at 3s. 3d. " "	59 6 3	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 6 3	59 6 3	
Bombardiers	17 at 3s. 2d. " "	57 15 10	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 15 10	57 15 10	
Trumpeters	11 at 2s. 3d. " "	41 1 3	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 1 3	41 1 3	
Gunners and Drivers (435).....	11 at 5s. " "	91 5 0	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 5 0	91 5 0	
"	41 at 3s. 3d. " "	59 6 3	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 6 3	59 6 3	
"	383 at 2s. 3d. " "	41 1 3	" .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 1 3	41 1 3	

Miscellaneous.—Allowances not personal but for appointments:—

- (1.) Command pay at £27 per annum to Officers Commanding (4 Batteries).
- (2.) 2s. 6d. a day is allowed the Officer acting as Adjutant.
- (3.) 3s. 6d. a day is allowed the Officer acting as Staff Officer.
- (4.) 7 Gunners acting as Orderly-room Clerks are allowed 6d. per diem extra pay.
- (5.) 1 Gunner acting as Assistant at Provost is allowed 1s. per diem extra pay.
- (6.) 2 Gunners acting as Telephone Operators at Head Quarters, 1s. per diem each extra pay.
- (7.) 3 Gunners acting as Telephone Operators to Artillery Stations, 4d. per diem each extra pay.
- (8.) Provost Cook (civilian) receives 1s. 6d. per diem.
- (9.) Increase of pay is granted to Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers not below the rank of Sergeant at 6d. per diem; Corporals and Bombardiers at 4d. per diem; Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers at 3d. per diem each.
- (10.) Good conduct pay at 3d. per badge per diem is issued in accordance with Royal Warrant Pay and Non-effective Pay.
- (11.) Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners, and Drivers living out of Barracks and on married strength draw allowance for lodging, also rations, fuel, and light in kind, or commuted allowance in lieu thereof, for selves, wives, and children under 14 years, at contract rates. These cannot be shown for any particular person as they vary from time to time.

COMMANDING ENGINEER.

Colonel	F. R. de Wolski, R.E., or his Successor.	700 0 0	150 0 0	50	37 15 3	52	...	64	1,053 15 3	Pay, £584 per annum Colonial allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel, light, and servant. Retired pay from £250 to £365 per annum. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child £16 per annum
Warrant Officer, Superintending Clerk.	C. E. S. Murray	183 0 0	48 13 4	...	29 16 2	...	5	...	266 9 6	
Warrant Officer, Instructor and Storekeeper.	W. Emms, R.E.	183 0 0	Quarters.	...	29 16 2	...	5	...	217 16 2	
Warrant Officer, Instructor to Engineers.	J. Masters	183 0 0	48 13 4	...	48 2 9	...	5	...	284 16 1	
Coy. Sergeant-Major, Instructor to P.P.S.M.	T. Troy	165 0 0	44 6 5	...	...	...	5	...	214 6 5
Caretaker and labourer	1 at 8/- per diem	146 0 0	Quarters.	...	...	...	...	...	146 0 0

PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.

Captain Commanding	J. H. A. Lee	350 0 0	90 0 0	...	28 2 3	...	...	27 0 0	495 2 3
Company Sergt.-Major	1 at 8s. 6d. per diem	156 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	156 0 0
Corporals (8)	6 at 6s. 6d. per diem each	118 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	118 12 6
" (2)	2 at 5s. " "	91 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 5 0
Bugler	1 at 2s. 3d. " "	41 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 1 3
Sappers	11 at 4s. " "	73 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 0 0

Miscellaneous.

- (1.) Non-commissioned officers and sappers living out of Barracks and on married strength draw allowance for lodging, also rations, fuel, and light in kind, or commuted allowance in lieu thereof for selves wives, and children under 14 years, at contract rates.
- (2.) Good conduct pay at 3d. per badge per diem is issued in accordance with Royal Warrant Pay and non-effective pay.
- (3.) Orderly-room Clerk, and Pay Clerk receive 1s. per diem each extra duty pay.

PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Brigade Surgeon and P.M.O.	W. D. C. Williamst	472 0 0	150 0 0	50	41 7 9	...	64	777 7 9	Pay, £547 10s. per annum; special allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £91 5s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servants. Retiring allowances: After 10 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,800; after 18 years, £2,500; after 20 years, pension from £1 to £1 5s. per diem. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £14 per annum.
Surgeon	C. Swanston	365 0 0	Quarters.	50	35 18 0	52	64	576 18 0	
Warrant Officer—Compounder	A. G. Leslie	183 0 0	48 13 4	...	32 8 9	264 2 1	Pay, £200 per annum; special allowance, if serving in N.S.W., £76 13s. per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowance: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £120 to £200 per annum. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child £12 per annum.
Sergeant	1 at 6s. 6d. per diem	118 12 6	118 12 6	
Corporals (3)	1 at 5s. 6d. " "	100 7 6	100 7 6	
Privates	2 at 4s. 6d. " " each	82 2 6	82 2 6	
	8 at 3s. 0d. " "	54 15 0	54 15 0	

Miscellaneous:—(1 and 2.) As for Permanent Submarine Miners.

(3.) Pay-Sergeant is allowed 6d. per diem extra duty pay.

(4.) Commanding Officer is allowed £27 per annum command pay.

PERMANENT STAFF—UNATTACHED.

Warrant Officer, Garrison Sergeant-Major.	W. Tideswell	183 0 0	48 13 4	...	37 14 0	...	5	18 5 0	292 12 4
Warrant Officer, Musketry Instr....	M. Tuite	174 0 0	48 13 4	...	35 1 1	...	5	...	262 14 5
Quarter-master Sergeants, Musketry Instructors (2).	W. Ingall	156 0 0	44 6 5	...	...	...	5	...	205 6 5
Caretaker, Rifle Range	J. Shannon	156 0 0	44 6 5	...	...	...	5	9 2 6	214 8 11
Messenger at Head-quarters	W. White	146 0 0	Quarters.	...	24 11 3	...	5	...	175 11 3
Colour-Sergeants, Musketry Instructors.	G. Rose	146 0 0	39 2 1	...	24 11 3	...	5	...	214 13 4
Musketry Clerk & Staff Bugle-Major.	J. M'Cann	146 0 0	39 2 1	...	...	...	5	...	190 2 1
	W. Marston	146 0 0	39 2 1	...	...	...	5	...	190 2 1
	J. W. Green	137 0 0	39 2 1	...	24 11 3	...	5	...	205 13 4

Miscellaneous:—When Sergeant Instructors of Musketry are employed with Permanent Forces they are allowed 6d. per diem each, extra duty pay.

* When Travelling, Captain Lee receives £1 per diem; others, 6s. 6d. per diem.

† This Officer, while performing the duties of Instructor in Ambulance, draws an allowance of £100 per annum in addition.

‡ When travelling, P.M.O. receives 3s. per diem; Surgeon, £1; Warrant Officer, 7s. 6d.; others, 6s. 6d. per diem.

§ Soldier servant.

RETURN showing Pay and Allowances of Officers of Permanent and Volunteer Corps—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Salary.	Lodging.	Stabling.	Rations, fuel, and light.	Servants.	Uniform.	Travelling.	Forage.	Mis-cellaneous.	Total.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.
PERMANENT STAFF FOR RESERVES.												
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Metropolitan District.	T. M. B. Eden	£ 400 0 0	£ 150 0 0	£ 50	£ 39 19 10	£ 52	£ 64	...	£ 755 19 10	Pay, £383 per annum; special allowance, if serving in N. S. Wales, £123 per annum; forage for 1 horse, quarters, stabling, fuel and light, servant. Retiring pension, from £250 to £365 per annum. Pension to widow, £90, and to each child, £16, per annum. This case has no analogy in the Imperial Service, as this officer is in civil employment, and only devotes a small portion of his time to his military duties, which are comparatively easy. Pay, £211 7s. 11d. per annum; pension from £150 to £200 per annum; other allowances ditto, except special allowance, if serving in N. S. Wales, which is £76 13s., and pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12, per annum; allowance as Adjutant, £45 12s. 6d. per annum.
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Northern District.	A. Wilkinson	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	164 0 0
Adjutant—Captain	C. W. P. Bouverie.....	275 0 0	90 0 0	50	28 2 3	52	.....	.....	64	.....	559 2 3
Warrant Officer, Metropolitan Dist.	W. Barnwell	165 0 0	48 13 4	.....	40 6 0	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	258 19 4
Quartermaster-Serjeant Instructors	J. Burns	156 0 0	44 6 5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	205 6 5
Color-Sergeant Instructors.....	L. Molloy.....	152 1 8	39 2 1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	196 3 9
	G. Sadler.....	146 0 0	39 2 1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	190 2 1
	J. Hamilton.....	146 0 0	39 2 1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	190 2 1
	R. Kelly	146 0 0	39 2 1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	190 2 1
	T. Moyens	146 0 0	39 2 1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	190 2 1
	W. Jifkins	146 0 0	39 2 1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	190 2 1
	R. Willcock.....	137 0 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	174 11 9
H. Maitland	137 0 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	174 11 9	
T. Winterton	137 0 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	174 11 9	
Messenger	J. Carmichael	146 0 0	39 2 1	.....	24 11 3	.....	5	.....	9 2 6	.....	223 15 10
CAVALRY.												
Command Pay.												
1 Officer Commanding	60 0 0	64	20 0 0	144 0 0	Pay, £247 5s. Adjutant's allowance, £91 5s. per annum. Special allowance if serving in N.S.W., £76 13s. per annum; quarters, fuel, light, and servant. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £120 to £200 per annum. Pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum. Forage for 1 horse and stabling.
8 Captains, at £40 each .....	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0
7 1st Lieutenants, at £30 each .....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0
7 2nd Lieutenants.....@ each .....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
Captain and Adjutant.....	M. M'Neill	350 0 0	90 0 0	50	35 18 0	52	.....	.....	64	.....	641 18 0
1 Quartermaster .....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0
Warrant Officer	R. R. Thompson	165 0 0	48 13 4	50	29 16 2	.....	5	.....	64	.....	362 9 6
Quartermaster-Sergeant	W. E. Clare.....	156 0 0	44 6 5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	269 6 5
Orderly-room Clerk	C. A. Dalton	137 0 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	238 11 9
Staff Col.-Sergeant	C. Cooke	137 0 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	238 11 9
.....	H. T. Read	137 0 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	238 11 9
.....	G. E. Morris	137 0 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	238 11 9
.....	F. Stanley	127 15 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	229 6 9
.....	C. Berry	127 15 0	32 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	229 6 9
7 Troop Sergeant-Majors, @ each .....	.....	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0
14 Sergeants .....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
7 Farrier-Sergeants .....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
26 Corporals .....	.....	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0
7 Trumpeters.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
7 Shoeing-smiths .....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
240 Troopers .....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
Band Sergeant.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
16 Bandsman, @ each .....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0

The Adjutant draws £1 per diem travelling allowance, Warrant Officer, 7s. 6d. per diem, other Non-commissioned Officers, 6s. 6d. per diem when travelling.

VOJUNTEER ARTILLERY.

	Officer Commanding	70 0 0	..					64	30 0 0	164 0 0
	2 Majors @ each	50 0 0						64		114 0 0
	9 Captains "	40 0 0								40 0 0
	9 1st Lieutenants "	30 0 0								30 0 0
	9 2nd Lieutenants "	25 0 0								25 0 0
	Quartermaster	25 0 0								25 0 0
Captain and Adjutant	R A Nathan	300 0 0	90 0 0	50	28 2 3	52		64		584 2 3
Warrant Officer	A D McEwen	183 0 0	48 13 4		24 11 3	5		Long service	18 5 0	279 9 7
Quartermaster Sergeant	T J Rouse	165 0 0	44 6 5			5			9 2 6	223 8 11
Orderly room Clerk	W Duchesne	146 0 0	31 2 1			5				190 2 1
Color Sergeant	H Collier	146 0 0	31 2 1			5				190 2 1
"	J Cronin	146 0 0	31 2 1			5				190 2 1
"	H Garty	146 0 0	31 2 1			5				190 2 1
"	M Molyneux	146 0 0	31 2 1			5				190 2 1
"	T W Penson	127 15 0	32 11 9			5				165 6 9
	Trumpet Major	17 0 0								17 0 0
	9 Battery Sergeant Majors @ each	17 0 0								17 0 0
	9 Quartermaster Sergeants "	16 0 0								16 0 0
	27 Sergeants "	15 0 0								15 0 0
	2 Farrier Sergeants "	15 0 0								15 0 0
	36 Corporals "	14 0 0								14 0 0
	36 Bombardiers "	13 0 0								13 0 0
	18 Trumpeters "	10 0 0								10 0 0
	375 Gunners "	12 0 0								12 0 0
	Band Sergeant	15 0 0								15 0 0
	24 Bandsmen @ each	12 0 0								12 0 0
	2 Shoemg Smiths "	12 0 0								12 0 0

Pay, £211 7s 11d per annum, special allowance if serving in N S Wales, £76 13s per annum, servant's allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel and light Retiring allowances After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600, after 18 years, £2,000, after 20 years, pension from £150 to £200 per annum, pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12, per annum.

The Adjutant draws £1 per diem, travelling expenses, Warrant Officer, 7s 6d per diem, other Non commissioned Officers, 6s 6d per diem when travelling

MOUNTED INFANTRY

Major	Officer Commanding	50 0 0						64		114 0 0
	6 Captains @ each	40 0 0								40 0 0
	6 1st Lieutenants "	30 0 0								30 0 0
	6 2nd Lieutenants "	25 0 0								25 0 0
Captain and Adjutant	H G B Sparrow	300 0 0	90 0 0	50	28 2 3	52		64		584 2 3
Warrant Officer	Quartermaster	25 0 0								25 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	R C Holman	165 0 0	48 13 4		32 8 9	5		64		315 2 1
Orderly room Clerk	T Winton	152 1 8	39 2 1			5		64		260 3 9
Staff Color Sergeant	J E Draper	127 15 0	32 11 9			5		64		165 6 9
"	J F Daly	137 0 0	32 11 9			5		64		238 11 9
"	H N Lacey	127 15 0	32 11 9			5		64		229 6 9
"	T Haslem	127 15 0	32 11 9			5		64		229 6 9
"	T Richards	127 15 0	32 11 9			5		64		229 6 9
	6 Color Sergeants @ each	17 0 0								17 0 0
	12 Sergeants "	15 0 0								15 0 0
	24 Corporals "	14 0 0								14 0 0
	6 Buglers "	10 0 0								10 0 0
	6 Farrier Sergeants "	15 0 0								15 0 0
	6 Shoemg Smiths "	12 0 0								12 0 0
	222 Privates "	12 0 0								12 0 0
	Band Sergeant	15 0 0								15 0 0
	16 Bandsmen @ each	12 0 0								12 0 0

Pay, £211 7s 11d per annum, special allowance if serving in N S Wales, £76 13s per annum, servant's allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel and light Retiring allowances After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £150 to £200 per annum, pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum

The Officer Commanding, and Adjutant, draws £1 per diem travelling expenses; Warrant Officer, 7s 6d per diem; other Non commissioned Officers, 6s. 6d per diem when travelling.

RETURN showing Pay and Allowances of Officers of Permanent and Volunteer Corps—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Salary.	Lodging.	Stabling.	Rations, fuel, and light.	Servants	Uniform.	Forage.	Command pay.	Extra pay for long service.	Total.	Pay and Allowances of similar rank in Imperial Army.
INFANTRY.												
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.						£ s. d.	
Lieutenant-Colonels	4 Commanding Officers... @ each	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	30	.....	164 0 0	
	8 Majors	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	114 0 0	
	40 Captains	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	
	40 1st Lieutenants	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	
	40 2nd „	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	
	4 Quartermasters	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	
	..... { 2 at	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	
Major and Adjutant	C. F. Bartlett.....	378 0 0	120 0 0	50	33 6 2	52	.....	64	.....	.....	697 6 2	Pay, £302 12s. 11d. per annum; special allowance if serving in N. S. Wales, £91 5s. per annum; servant's allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel, and light. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £200 to £300 per annum. Pension to widow, £70, and to each child, £14 per annum.
Captain and Adjutant	M. W. Bayley.....	300 0 0	90 0 0	50	28 2 3	52	.....	64	.....	.....	584 2 3	Pay, £211 7s. 11d. per annum; special allowance if serving in N. S. Wales, £76 13s. per annum; servant's allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel, and light. Retiring allowance: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £150 to £200 per annum; pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12 per annum.
„ „	J. Hill	300 0 0	90 0 0	50	28 2 3	52	.....	64	.....	.....	584 2 3	Pay, £211 7s. 11d. per annum; pension, from £150 to £200 per annum; other allowances ditto, except special allowance if serving in N.S.W., which is £76 13s., and pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12, per annum; allowance as Adjutant, £45 12s. 6d. per annum.
„ „	M. Boam	300 0 0	90 0 0	50	28 2 3	52	.....	64	.....	.....	584 2 3	Pay, £211 7s. 11d. per annum; special allowance if serving in N. S. Wales, £76 13s. per annum; servant's allowance, forage for 1 horse, stabling, lodging, fuel and light. Retiring allowances: After 12 years, gratuity, £1,200; after 15 years, £1,600; after 18 years, £2,000; after 20 years, pension from £150 to £200 per annum; pension to widow, £50, and to each child, £12, per annum.
Warrant Officer	S. R. Muckleston	165 0 0	48 13 4	.....	35 1 1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	253 14 5	
„	F. P. Liggings	165 0 0	48 13 4	.....	32 8 9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	251 2 1	
„	C. Toovey	165 0 0	48 13 4	.....	24 11 3	.....	5	.....	.....	18 5 0	261 9 7	
„	E. Leckie	165 0 0	48 13 4	.....	37 14 0	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	256 7 4	
Quartermaster-Sergeant	T. C. Bell.....	165 0 0	44 6 5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	214 5	
„	W. Bruce.....	146 0 0	39 2 1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	190 2 1	

735—B	Staff Colour-Sergeant, Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant.	W. Lyons.....	155	2	6	44	6	5	...	5	...	204	8	11
	”	J. Cooper ..	152	1	8	44	6	5	...	5	...	201	8	1
	Orderly-room Clerk	H. Williams .	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1
	”	J. E. McNair .	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1
	”	G. Daley ..	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	208	7	1
	”	W. Barkell .	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	208	7	1
	Staff Color-Sergeant	J. F. Clapshaw .	137	0	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	174	11	9
	”	W. W. Munson ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9
	”	W. Smith ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9
	”	G. Shipley ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9
	”	T. Chedgy ..	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1
	”	W. Davidson ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9
	”	H. H. Mowbray ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9
	”	T. F. Coleman ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9
	”	W. S. Reilly ..	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1
	”	W. Parker ..	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1
	”	G. Conway ..	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1
	”	J. Gover ..	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1
	”	G. R. Smith ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9
”	F. Diansfield ..	146	0	0	39	2	1	...	5	...	190	2	1	
”	J. Neild ..	137	0	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	174	11	9	
”	H. Naghten ..	137	0	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	174	11	9	
”	R. H. Cush ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9	
”	J. R. Buchanan ..	127	15	0	32	11	9	...	5	...	165	6	9	
	4 Bugle Majors .. @ each	17	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	0	0	
	40 Color Sergeants ..	17	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	0	0	
	120 Sergeants ..	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	0	0	
	160 Corporals ..	14	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	0	0	
	80 Buglers ..	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0	
	2,160 Privates ..	12	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0	0	
	4 Band Sergeants ..	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	0	0	
	96 Bandsmen ..	12	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0	0	

Extra pay for Bandmaster, £18 5s.

” ” ”

RETURN showing Pay and Allowances of Officers of Permanent and Volunteer Corps—*continued*

Rank	Name	Salary	Lodging	Stabling	Rations Fuel, and Light	Servant Allowance for Uniform	Forage	Command Pay	Horse Allowance	Total
ENGINEERS										
Lieutenant Colonel	Officer Commanding	£ 60 0 0						£ 64 20		£ 144 0 0
	2 Captains @ each	50 0 0								50 0 0
	2 1st Lieutenants	35 0 0								35 0 0
	2 2nd "	30 0 0								30 0 0
	2 Company Sergeant Majors	20 0 0								20 0 0
	2 Quarter Master Sergeants	20 0 0								20 0 0
	4 Sergeants	17 0 0								17 0 0
	4 1st Corporals	15 0 0								15 0 0
	4 2nd "	14 0 0								14 0 0
	4 Buglers	10 0 0								10 0 0
	93 Sappers	12 0 0								12 0 0
SUBMARINE MINERS										
Colonel	Officer Commanding	100 0 0						30		130 0 0
	2 Captains @ each	70 0 0								70 0 0
	2 1st Lieutenants	50 0 0								50 0 0
	4 2nd "	35 0 0								35 0 0
	2 Company Sergeant Majors	30 0 0								30 0 0
	2 Quarter Master Sergeants	27 0 0								27 0 0
	4 Sergeants	25 0 0								25 0 0
	4 1st Corporals	20 0 0								20 0 0
	4 2nd "	16 0 0								16 0 0
	4 Buglers	10 0 0								10 0 0
	91 Sappers	14 0 0								14 0 0
MEDICAL STAFF CORPS										
*Company Sergeant Major	Surgeon Major Commanding	60 0 0						10	25 0 0	95 0 0
	6 Surgeons @ each	40 0 0							25 0 0	65 0 0
	Instructor for Ambulance	100 0 0								100 0 0
	A J Spackman	146 0 0	39 2 1			5				190 2 1
	Sergeant Major	17 0 0								17 0 0
	Sergeant as Compounder	16 0 0								16 0 0
	Quarter-Master Sergeant	16 0 0								16 0 0
	4 Sergeants @ each	15 0 0								15 0 0
	6 Corporals	14 0 0								14 0 0
	1 Bugler	10 0 0								10 0 0
	48 Privates	12 0 0								12 0 0

Company Sergeant Major draws 6s 6d per diem travelling expenses when travelling

* Paid to the officer performing the duty

TRANSPORT CORPS

Rank	Name	Salary	Lodging	Stabling	Rations Fuel, and Light	Servant Allowance for Uniform	Forage	Horse Allowance	Command pay	Extra pay for long service	Total
		£ s d	£ s d	£	£ s d	£	£	£	£	£ s d	£ s d
Warrant Officer	1 Captain	40 0 0						25	5		70 0 0
	R Beauman	165 0 0	48 13 4		29 16 2	5				18 5 0	266 14 6
	1 Company Sergeant Major	17 0 0									17 0 0
	3 Sergeants at each	15 0 0									15 0 0
	3 Corporals	14 0 0									14 0 0
	30 Privates	12 0 0									12 0 0
	Trumpeter	10 0 0									10 0 0

Warrant Officer draws 7s 6d per diem travelling expenses when travelling

MISCELLANEOUS

Rank	Name	Salary	Lodging	Stabling	Rations Fuel and Light	Servant Allowance for Uniform	Forage	Extra Pay for Long Service	Total
		£ s d	£ s d	£	£ s d	£	£	£ s d	£ s d.
General Storeman	C Woollams	146 0 0	39 2 1		24 11 3	5		18 5 0	232 18 4
Store Clerk	J Murphy	137 0 0	44 6 5		24 11 3	5			210 17 8
Markers	J J Pucell	127 15 0	Quarters			5		9 2 6	141 17 6
	J Lamont	127 15 0				5			132 15 0
Labourer	J Broadbent	127 15 0	32 11 9			5			165 6 9
	S J Dye	127 15 0	32 11 9			5			165 6 9
	W Threlfall	127 15 0	Quarters			5		9 2 6	141 17 6
Messenger	G C Melville	146 0 0	39 2 1		24 11 3	5			232 18 4
Carter	M Gleeson	127 15 0	32 11 9			5			165 6 9
	W Keep	109 10 0	26 1 5			5			140 11 5
	J Santry	109 10 0	26 1 5			5			140 11 5

These Non Commissioned Officers draw 6s 6d per diem travelling expenses when travelling

CHAS F ROBERTS,

Colonel, Commanding Troops, 12/2/92.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEFENCE FORCE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*(In lieu of Return on same subject ordered to be printed, 1 December, 1891.)**Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 February, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 3, of 24 November, 1891.]*

Question.

(3) DEFENCE FORCE:—MR. WRIGHT asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) What is the total cost in salaries, allowances, rent, and travelling expenses of the staff of the New South Wales Defence Force, including the Head-Quarters Staff and the Regimental Staff of the different corps, both permanent and volunteer?

(2.) The name and rank of each commissioned officer holding a staff appointment in the Colony, with the amount that each receives in pay and allowances of all description, including travelling expenses?

(3.) The name and rank of each Imperial officer now holding an appointment in the Colony as military instructor, with the total annual payment made to each, including salary, allowances, and other expenses?

(4.) What are the special duties of each of the Imperial military instructors now in the pay of the Colony?

Answer.

Mr. Dibbs answered,—I will cause a Return to be prepared and laid upon the Table, giving the required information.

THE following information has been supplied by the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces:—

(1.)

£43,323, covering General Staff, Military Instructors, New South Wales Artillery, Commanding Engineer, Permanent Submarine Miners, Permanent Medical Staff, and Permanent and Regimental Staff of all arms. Travelling allowances are only drawn when actually travelling at the following rates, based on those obtaining in other Government Departments:—

Officers, 1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30s.	per diem.
Officers, 2nd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20s.	„
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	„
Other Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6s. 6d.	„

(2.)

The Commissioned Officers and rates of salary and allowances are,—

<i>General Staff.</i>				£	s.	d.
*Major-General Richardson, G.O.C....	...	...	...	1,421	1	3
Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, A.A.G. ...	...	...	...	918	14	0
†Lieut.-Colonel Taunton, D.A.Q.M.G. ...	...	...	...	780	14	0
†‡Brigade-Surgeon Williams, P.M.O....	...	...	...	813	7	4
Colonel de Wolski, Commanding Engineer	...	...	...	1,054	14	0
Major Churchward, Fire-master and Gunnery Instructor	...	...	...	877	6	0
Captain Cuthell, Instructor of Musketry ...	...	...	...	685	4	0
Lieutenant Holmes, Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	395	9	0
Lieutenant Little, Staff Quartermaster ...	...	...	...	383	9	0

* Quarters provided. † Have soldier servants; quarters provided. ‡ Brigade-Surgeon Williams drew servant's allowance to 31st August. Receives £100 per annum as Ambulance Instructor temporarily in addition.

<i>Artillery Staff.</i>				£	s.	d.
Colonel Roberts, O.C.A.F. ...	...	...	...	1,172	14	0
*Colonel Spalding, Commanding Permanent Artillery ...	...	...	...	552	6	0
*Lieutenant Le Mesurier, Acting Staff Officer ...	...	...	...	401	4	6

Artillery Staff Officers are supplied with fuel in kind and soldier servants. * Quarters and stabling provided.

<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				£	s.	d.
Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, C.N.R. ...	...	...	...	164	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Eden, C.M.W. and S.R. ...	...	...	...	757	6	0
Major Bartlett, Adjutant 1st Regiment ...	...	...	...	697	10	0
Major Lassetter, Commanding M.I. Regiment ...	...	...	...	114	0	0
Captain McNeill, Adjutant Cavalry Regiment ...	...	...	...	643	4	3
Captain Hill, Adjutant 3rd Regiment ...	...	...	...	585	8	0
Captain Bouverie, Adjutant M.W. and S. Reserves ...	...	...	...	585	8	0
Captain Bayly, Adjutant 2nd Regiment ...	...	...	...	585	8	0
Captain Nathan, Adjutant P.P. Artillery ...	...	...	...	585	8	0
Captain Boam, Adjutant 4th Regiment ...	...	...	...	585	8	0
Captain Sparrow, Adjutant M. I. Regiment ...	...	...	...	585	8	0

(3.)

Colonel de Wolski, Major Lassetter, Major Churchward, Captain McNeill. (For rates of pay see reply to No. 2.)

(4.)

Colonel de Wolski.—Command and instruction of the Engineer and Submarine Mining Corps; preparation of all plans and designs for and the execution of all military works, fortifications, roads, bridges, magazines, storehouses, barracks, and buildings appertaining thereto; the conservation of fortifications, military buildings, defence lands, surveys, land and submarine mining, &c., the property of the Colony, and such other engineer duties as the General Officer Commanding may direct.

Major Lassetter.—Command and instruction of the Mounted Infantry Regiment.

Major Churchward.—Chief Instructor in Gunnery, Fire-master, and Riding Instructor.

Captain McNeill.—Instruction of Cavalry Regiment.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

(COST OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1891.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 2, of 24 November, 1891.]*

Question.

2. MR. WRIGHT *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) What is the total annual cost of the Medical Corps of the Permanent Artillery; the name of each officer holding an appointment in this corps, and the amount of salary received by him?
- (2.) The total amount annually paid in salary to Staff Surgeon-Major Williams for the various appointments held by him; and the total amount that he receives as allowances for quarters, forage, servants, rations, fuel, light, travelling and other expenses?

Answer.

The following information has been supplied by the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces:—

- (1.) The total annual cost of the Permanent Medical Staff Corps is estimated at £3,657. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Brigade Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer, Military Forces, annual salary, £472. Surgeon Swanston, annual salary, £365.

- (2.) Total amount paid annually to Staff Surgeon-Major Williams is—

	£	s.	d.
Salary	472	0	0
Command pay	27	0	0
Lodging	150	0	0
Forage... ..	64	0	0
Stabling	50	0	0
Groom (when not supplied with soldier's servant)	52	0	0
Rations... ..	18	2	0
Fuel	13	0	0
Light	11	12	0
Allowance as Ambulance Instructor	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£957	14	0

Travelling expenses 30s. per diem when travelling.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RANDWICK RIFLE RANGE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE COMPETITION, WITH MODELS AND WITH WORKING TARGETS FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 September, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order*, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th August, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all reports and correspondence in reference to the competition, with models and with working targets for Randwick Rifle Range.”

(Mr. Frank Farnell.)

Lieutenant M. J. Keating to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir,

Sydney, June, 1889.

I notice that endeavours are being made to obtain a new rifle range at Randwick, and I assume, in the event of this range being granted, some system of canvas targets will be adopted.

I have invented and patented a combination target (carton and skirmishing), which has met with the approval of the military authorities in the other Colonies, and is acknowledged by experts, both naval and military, in this Colony to be the best target yet invented.

Since the target was first shown on the rifle range, many improvements have been effected. The marking discs are now so arranged as to work parallel with the target and not at right-angles, as shown in diagram, and the counterbalance weights have been dispensed with.

The skirmishing or figure target has also been considerably improved. One, two, three, or four figures can now be fitted to the one target apparatus. Two moving figures, equivalent to one file, may always be visible to the practicing squad, and, as the stand carrying figures works in a socket, the figures can be made to face in any required direction, thus doing away with the necessity of erecting targets every time the men have to go through a course of musketry or practice at moving figures or fixed objects at unknown distances, and other improvements of a minor character have also been effected.

Taking into consideration the above facts, and the possibility of this Colony being armed with the magazine rifle, and the total inability of iron targets or canvas targets with iron frames withstanding a rifle which carries a steel-cased bullet and has a much greater muzzle velocity than the M.H. rifle, there can be no question that this target is the only one which contains all the requirements necessary for any rifle that is likely to come into use.

In the event of the Colonial Secretary giving a favourable answer, and the question of targets comes before the military authorities for consideration, I hope the merits of my invention will be fully and favourably considered.

I have, &c.,

M. J. KEATING.

Capt. Cuthell.—For report.—H.D.M., A.A.G., 27/6/89.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,—Kindly refer to enclosed report on canvas targets. This target has been greatly altered and improved since these papers were forwarded.—W.A.C., Capt., Instructor of Musketry, 4/9/90. Plans herewith.
Appendix A.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Forwarded.—H.D.M., A.A.G., 18/9/90.

276—A

[Enclosure.]

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £15 8s. 8d.]

[Enclosure.]

Report.

31 May, 1890.

THE marking on the "Keating target" is too slow, otherwise I consider it an excellent target. I have advised all the country reserve rifle clubs to try Keating's target; but they all prefer one invented by me at the Government expense. An average marker cannot score quicker than one and a quarter minutes per shot; thus I could not put through a larger squad than ten men in a day, whereas now I often put through a squad of twenty men.

W. A. CUTHELL, Capt.,
Instructor of Musketry.

The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Keating's Patent Carton and Skirmishing Targets.

"The only Combination Target in existence."

The target does not necessarily require any trench, but can be used either in a trench or behind earthwork.

The target can be adapted to either the Wimbledon or the disc system of marking.

The only part of the target that can possibly be shot away may be replaced at a very small cost.

The target can be unshipped and changed in the interval of time occupied by the squad marching from one range to another.

All the working parts of the target are composed of wrought and cast iron, and the whole can be mounted or dismounted in the short space of thirty minutes.

The same target apparatus is equally adaptable for third-class, second-class, or skirmishing targets, and, with a slight modification in the earthwork, may be arranged as a first-class target.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received by Lieutenant Keating:—

Captain W. A. Cuthell, Inspector of Musketry to the New South Wales Military Forces:—"I must draw the special attention of any club requiring canvas targets to that invented by Lieutenant Keating, of the N.A.V. It is the cleverest invention of the sort I ever saw."

Captain A. Fraser, N.S.W. R.A., Executive Committee, and Hon. Secretary Rifle Range Committee:—"I have very much pleasure in recommending your patent target for use on any rifle range. For its simplicity and accuracy in marking it certainly is the best target I have ever seen, and, in my opinion, it is simply perfection."—7th November, 1888.

Major P. B. Walker, N.S.W. R.A. Executive Committee:—"I have inspected Lieutenant Keating's target most minutely, and, having seen the working of canvas targets used at Wimbledon, and in other parts of the world, I have no hesitation in stating that Lieutenant Keating's is the best adapted for convenience of marking, as well as accuracy and freedom from danger to the marker. I know of no target so well adapted for rifle shooting, and I strongly recommend it to the consideration of all military and rifle corps."—6th November, 1888.

Major W. F. Longfield, N.S.W. R.A., Executive Committee, and Treasurer of N.S.W. R.A.:—"I think very highly of your target, and I hope the day is not far distant when we will have a complete row of them on our range at Paddington. During our late meeting I took particular notice of the working of your target, especially during the rifle club's match, as one of my (*i.e.* the Second Regiment) club teams shot on same, and I was greatly pleased with its working. In my opinion, your target combines strength and durability with simplicity and precision in working."—7th November, 1888.

Commander A. J. Lewington, N.S.W. R.A., Executive Committee:—"Judging from what I saw of of your target, and from the manner it appeared to work, I should say it was the best thing of the kind that has been shown. I watched it very carefully from the range, but had no opportunity of seeing the men at the target itself."—16th November, 1888.

Lieutenant W. Foskett, Secretary N.S.W. R.A.:—"I have much pleasure in stating that one of your patent targets was in use on the rifle range at Paddington during the five days of our prize meeting, and gave very great satisfaction. The marking was both prompt and correct, the simultaneous disappearing of the target and the appearing of the marking disc, with the almost immediate reappearance of the target with the spotting disc showing where the shot had hit, were so regular and machine-like that the competitors were charmed. The interval between the shot being fired and the appearing of the marking disc—as taken during a trial on the 22nd October, when the marker and target were both fresh—was slightly over seven seconds. This was for ten shots, and there can be no doubt, when markers become accustomed to the novelty of the target, the time could be considerably reduced. I had an opportunity of examining the target after it had five days' exposure, and found it well riddled with shot, but still as good and serviceable as ever. A good many shots had gone through the frame, but without apparently weakening it, or doing any material harm. There was no appearance of strain on any of the working parts, all of which are of the simplest construction, and would no doubt stand the wear and tear of an ordinary range for a very long time. The target is very simple to work—a man who was a perfect stranger to its construction working it with the greatest ease from the start—while the ease and rapidity with which it can be mounted and dismounted, coupled with the simplicity of the earthworks required, should make it a most valuable acquisition to all rifle ranges."—5th November, 1888.

Messrs. Hawkins and South to Colonel Spalding, C.M.G.

Sir,

7, Tasman Chambers, 106, King-street, 19 August, 1890.

We have the honor to inform you that we addressed a letter to Lieut.-Colonel Taunton yesterday, asking him whether, as competitors for canvas targets to be erected at Randwick, referred to in *Gazette* notice, we would be allowed the privilege of attending personally before the Board for the purpose of explaining the working of a model of our invention.

We observe that Lieut.-Colonel Taunton is absent at Ulladulla, and as plans, &c., have to be in by the 23rd instant, we are afraid our letter to him will not reach him in time, we therefore take the liberty of asking you for information on the subject.

We have, &c.,

HAWKINS AND SOUTH.

Yes; Board meets at Musketry Office, Victoria Barracks, 11 a.m., Monday, 25th instant.—
H.D.M., A.A.G., 20/8/90.

Extract

Extract from General Order No. 168.

Head-quarters, Sydney, 20 August, 1890.
4. A Board of Officers, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel Eden (President), Major Churchward, R.A., and Major Bartlett (members), will assemble at the Musketry Office, Victoria Barracks, at 11 a.m., 25th instant, to examine and report upon drawings of canvas targets submitted for selection.
The Instructor of Musketry will attend the Board.

By order.
H. D. MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Col.,
A.A.G.

Report of Board.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of Officers assembled at Victoria Barracks on the 25th August, 1890, by order of the General Officer Commanding the New South Wales Forces, bearing date 20th August, 1890, to examine and report upon drawings of canvas targets submitted for selection.

President :—Lieut.-Colonel Eden.

Members :—Major Churchward, R.A., Major Bartlett.

THE Board having assembled, pursuant to the above order, proceed to examine the following models and drawings:—

1. Hawkins, South, and Johnson	...	...	...	...	...	Shutter models
2. D. Mackey and Son	...	...	...	...	...	"
3. Lamont	...	...	...	...	...	"
4. William Cox	...	...	...	...	...	"
5. Broughton	...	...	...	...	...	"
6. Lane's target, by Hudson Bros.	...	...	...	...	...	"
7. Copeman	...	...	...	...	...	"
8. Cuthell	...	...	...	...	...	"
9. Purcell	...	...	...	...	...	"
10. D. Mackey and Son	...	...	...	...	...	Windmill target
11. "	...	...	...	...	...	Self-balancing target
12. Keating	...	...	...	...	...	"
13. Enthrop	...	...	...	...	...	Shutter target.
14. Ralston, Green, & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	Self-balancing target
15. Kinstrup and Pearson	...	...	...	...	...	Running-in target
16. Grimley	...	...	...	...	...	Capstan target
17. Burt	...	...	...	...	...	Balancing target
18. Murray	...	...	...	...	...	Lever target

The above models were carefully examined and the prices taken into consideration. In most cases the inventors were present and explained the working of their respective models.

Opinion.

The Board is of opinion that Keating's patent target is the most suitable, for the following reasons:—

Being of iron, it will not perish or suffer from wear and tear as much as a wooden target.

It is fairly simple in its action and not liable to get out of order.

It does not require excavation, which is necessary with most other pattern targets, and simply requires a mound or mantlet.

It seems to be the most suitable for use as a disappearing target.

In comparison with other targets, it is cheap.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel, President.

W. S. CHURCHWARD, Major, R.A., } Members.

C. T. BARTLETT, Major,

Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 26 August, 1890.

Approved.—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Major-General. The Instructor of Musketry,—What will it cost to furnish the new range with targets recommended by the Board? Estimate should include all details.—J.S.R., M.-G., 1/9/90.

The General Officer Commanding,—Sixty-one targets at £20, £1,220; 660 yds. mantlets at £1 per yd., £660; total cost, £1,880. I could give a price for almost all the work, but in that case I think that I should be interfering with the duties of the Commanding Engineer. There will be a lot of levelling, fencing, clearing, &c., also a pavilion to build, which must come under the duties of the above-mentioned officer.—W. A. CUTHELL, Capt., I. of M., 2/9/90.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Forwarded.—H.D.M., A.A.G., 3/9/90. The Instructor of Musketry,—I presume all the work, &c., would not exceed the £4,000 formerly specified by you to make the range complete in every particular.—J.S.R., M.-G., 8/9/90. The General Officer Commanding,—My application, dated September 12th, 1887, is for £9,000. I do not think the range could be completed for less.—W.A.C., Capt., I. of M., 11/9/90.

Mr. C. B. Johnston to The President of the Board on Targets.

Sir,

37, Park-street, 9 September, 1890.

Will you kindly allow me, on behalf of the patentees of the Randwick target, to make an amendment to our tender, viz, the mound in front to protect the marker should only be 8 ft. high. We are prepared to build mounds 8ft. high and 12 ft. wide to each target for £12. In fixing the above target no trench is required, as per drawing it is simply placed on the ground with stays behind to steady it. I beg to offer to build and fix a full-sized target for your inspection at any place you may direct to be shot

shot at. In building the mounds a hardwood fence would be put up and earth thrown up against it, 6 ft. wide at top with a 12 ft. base, including table for markers, seats, &c., and platform for markers to stand on. The whole of the woodwork of the targets to be well saturated in preserving oil.

I have, &c.,

C. B. JOHNSON.

[Enclosures.]

Dear Sir,

Strathfield, Sydney, New South Wales, 29 August, 1890.

Having seen the model of your proposed canvas targets, I have much pleasure in stating that I consider it very suitable; also, one that would be easily worked and understood, and not cost much to keep in repair.

Yours, &c.,

B. CARNE.

Mr. Johnson.

The Randwick Canvas Target.

To the Patentees,—

WE the undersigned, having seen the model of the above target, and being practical riflemen, beg to state that, in our opinion, the Randwick target is on the best principle of any we have seen as yet, being simple in construction, easily worked by the marker, the signalling of the scores being nearly as possible resembling the marking on the iron targets, but more correct, and we fully endorse all that the patentees claim, viz. :—

Simple in construction;
Easily and quickly worked by the marker;
Easily kept in repair;
Correct and distinct signalling of the scores;
Cheapness of construction.

With regard to the mounds in front, all that is required is a simple one, 8 feet high, with a wooden platform 18 inches high by 3 feet wide and 6 feet long; this will always keep the marker's feet dry in wet weather. In fixing the targets no trench is necessary, but it is simply placed on the ground and braced to supports at the back.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

[Here fourteen signatures follow.]

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General,—As the proceedings of the Board on targets is with you, conveying a report of a nature not in accordance with a renewed consideration, I suppose these documents should be filed in your office. I may add, Mr. Johnson had equal opportunities with other tenderers of explaining a target the Board disapproved.—T.M.E., Lieut.-Colonel, 26/9/90.

Memorandum by Lieut.-Colonel Farrel to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

9 October, 1890.

I WOULD respectfully desire to state that, from the expressions of opinion I have heard from shooting men generally, as well as from my own experience as a practical shot, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the vertical targets, as patented by Mr. Johnson, preferable in every way (provided durability be guaranteed), to those in use at the last meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association. Competitors on that occasion who had to fire at the targets on the falling down principle were not at all satisfied with their action.

W. T. FARREL,

Lieut.-Colonel.

Referred to the President of the Board.—J.S.R., M.-G., 13/10/90. The D.A.Q.-M.G.—*Re* Keating and Johnson.—Perhaps, were those anxious to compete allowed at their own cost to set up their targets for practical test, no future dissatisfaction would have any footing. The Board's first consideration was on economy, calculated to promote training of troops rather than for match shooting.—T.M.E., Lieut.-Colonel, 14/10/90.

Captain Cuthell,—What would you suggest in this matter?—J.S.R., M.-G., 16/10/90.

The D.A.Q.-M.G.,—I would suggest that one of each, viz., Keating's, Murray's, and Johnson's targets be erected on the Paddington rifle range, and that one afternoon be given up for experiment. Only experienced shots will fire, so there will not be any danger to people in the park. Do you wish my private opinion on the targets?—W.A.C., I. of M., 17/10/90.

Commanding Engineer. Referred, by order.—J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., 24/10/90. Commanding Engineer,—Please attach this to remainder of the correspondence sent to your address. By order.—J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col.

D.A.Q.-M.G.,—Owing to my having been called away yesterday to take over the works at Botany, I omitted to include the attached correspondence to my memo. of the 6th, which expresses my views on the target question. It should be pointed out to Instructor of Musketry that it is not permissible for an officer to hold "private opinions" on questions connected with his office. He probably means personal opinion, to be taken for what it is worth. Personally I would be extremely glad to hear his views on a subject on which he is so well qualified to speak. The trials should, in my opinion, not be made on the Paddington range. It is not advisable to re-open the question of this range, which is manifestly unsafe, and which has now been definitely closed by order of the Minister. The trial targets might be erected on the new Randwick range.—F. R. DE W., Col., 7/11/90.

Memorandum

5

Memorandum by the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Instructor of Musketry.

10 October, 1890.

PLEASE place yourself in communication without delay with the Commanding Engineer, and afford him all the assistance you can anent the formation of the rifle range at Randwick. This is a matter of extreme urgency, as the General Officer Commanding is very anxious to push the transaction to its final stage.

By order.

J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Colonel,
D.A.Q.-M.G.

The D.A.Q.-M.G.—Your orders have been complied with. On Monday last I had a two hours' interview with Colonel de Wolski.—W.A.C., Captain, Instructor of Musketry, 15/10/90.

Memorandum by The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Commanding Engineer.

10 October, 1890.

THE General Officer Commanding would be glad if you take immediate steps to submit plans of the work to be done for the formation of the new rifle range at Randwick, together with the approximate cost of the same for the approval of Colonial Secretary. Captain Cuthell has been instructed to place himself in communication with you to afford any information or assistance you may require. I forward herewith a letter from that officer giving a description of the land and a Board on targets showing the one approved.

By order,

J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Colonel.

D.A.Q.-M.G.—On the 10th instant, you forwarded me the Board on targets, showing the one approved. I find that this Board was ordered to examine and report upon drawings of canvas targets submitted for selection; and I therefore presume that the G.O.C. approved the proceedings, but that the decision as to targets to be finally adopted will be referred to a Board ordered to examine and report upon full-sized targets erected in a suitable spot, and that technical evidence be taken as to cost of manufacture and erection. The cost of Lieut. Keating's target appears to be very high, and I am informed that there is considerable conflict of opinion as to the merits of vertical *versus* side-falling targets. I would suggest therefore that an advertisement be inserted, to the effect that as no design for a perfectly satisfactory target at a moderate cost has been received by the Military Authorities, that they are prepared to receive full-size working targets for the inspection of a Board to sit as early as possible in December, which will decide on the target or targets to be erected, and tried on the range, the competition to be open to the general public, and not confined to those who submitted designs previously. I would urge that the Board be asked to invite the Executive Committee of the Council of the Rifle Association to assist the Board in arriving at a decision.—F.R. DE W., 6/11/90.

The Commanding Engineer to The Major-General Commanding.

Suggested conditions which might be referred to to the Instructor of Musketry for concurrence.

1. Pits into which target frame are lowered, considered inadmissible at Randwick, owing to sand drift and drainage.
2. The bottom edge of target to appear 6 inches above top of mound level.
3. The top of permanent frame of metal work to be 9 inches below mound level.
4. The bottom of the target or of the frame to be kept 6 inches clear of ground when lowered.
5. Provision in the form of a platform or banquette must be made for wiping out and mending target, when the height to be reached by the marker exceeds 7 feet.
6. The set of target apparatus to be adaptable for the use of targets of first and second classes, without alteration of mantlet.
7. The relative cost of targets to be estimated from the cost of erection of target and mantlet complete in every respect with platform, &c., the cost of renewal and repairs being also taken into consideration.

F.R. DE W.,
6/11/90.

D.A.Q.-M.G.—These suggestions may be carried out.—J.S.R., M.-G., 7/11/90. The Commanding Engineer. For information and action, please draft instructions for the Board. By order.—J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Colonel, 7/11/90.

Mr. C. Johnston to The Major-General Commanding.

Sir,

126, Botany-street, Moore Park, 3 November, 1890.

You kindly told me that if I sent in an application for leave to erect one of my targets to be tested, in view of the contract for the range at Randwick, if satisfactory I beg to state that I have two full sized ones made, one in iron and the other in wood, and can be seen at 279, Elizabeth-street. I am ready to put them up wherever I am ordered to.

I am, &c.,

C. B. JOHNSON.

Mr. C. Johnston—With reference to your memo. dated 3rd inst. *re* testing your patent target, I beg to inform you that the matter is in the hands of the Commanding Engineer, Military Works Office, Phillip-street, who will give you all the information you may require.—J. E. D. TAUNTON, Lieut.-Colonel, D.A.Q.-M.G., 5/11/90.

B.

B.

Memorandum by The Commanding Engineer to The President of the Board of Targets.

DRAFT circular for approval of General Officer Commanding herewith. I will order 100 copies when I know it is correct.

I forward also draft advertisement, and would suggest that it be inserted in the papers of Sydney, three insertions each.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

C.

[Enclosures.]

Targets and Apparatus connected therewith for new Rifle Range at Randwick.

THE attention of persons desirous of submitting targets and apparatus connected therewith for trial at the new Randwick Rifle Range, is invited to the following points, viz. :—

1. The bottom edge of the target, when in the firing position, should be at least 6 inches above the top of the marker's mantlet, the minimum height of which is 7 feet 6 inches.

2. No metal work of any description will be allowed above a level 6 inches below the top of the marker's mantlet.

3. Six inches clear space must be allowed below the target when lowered.

4. When the height to be reached by the marker (either for the purpose of wiping out a hit or mending a target) exceeds 6 feet 6 inches, a platform or banquette must be provided.

Owing to difficulties of sand at the new range, targets requiring trenches or pits, will not be adopted if a suitable pattern is obtainable in which this difficulty is obviated.

5. The set of target apparatus for first and second-class ranges must be adopted to a uniform height of marker's mantlet.

6. In estimating the relative cost of targets, the cost of erection of target, platform (if any), and mantlet, will be considered, as well as the cost of renewals and repairs.

7. Intending competitors must deliver their apparatus complete and free of cost to the Clerk of Works, Military Works Branch, Randwick Rifle Range. Labour only will be supplied free by the Government for the erection of the targets, the trial of which has been previously sanctioned by the Major-General Commanding, but competitors must supervise the erection of their own targets.

8. All communications relative to the above to be addressed to the undersigned.

By order,
T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
President, Committee on Rifle Targets.

Brigade Office, 72, Phillip-street, Sydney, 21st March, 1891.

A.

[Draft Advertisement.]

TARGETS FOR RIFLE RANGE.

PERSONS desirous of submitting targets for trial on the new rifle range, Randwick, should submit, not later than the 15th April, applications in writing to the undersigned, who will supply them with the necessary information and conditions to be observed.

By order,

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
President, Committee on Targets.

Brigade Office, 72 Phillip-street.

The above appeared in the local papers on 21st and 23rd March, 1891.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The President, N.S.W. Rifle Association.

Sir,

27 May, 1891.

The Commanding Engineer will place, as soon as possible, twelve targets on range as a temporary measure for practice. He is also in communication with the President of the Board on Targets, with the view to the selection of a special pattern target, which will be available for the next meeting of the Association. For this year the Council must be satisfied with a shed 75 feet by 30 feet as a shelter, in addition to tentage, no funds being at present available for a more pretentious building. Application will be made to the Government to grant free passes by train to competitors in matches, and for ordinary practice; also that the tram-line may be carried to the boundary of the range. The question of telephonic communication on this range will be referred to the Commanding Engineer.

I have, &c.,

C. BOUVERIE, Captain,
(Per D.A.Q.-M.G.)

[This letter was the outcome of a deputation who waited, on this date, on the Major-General in reference to the matter.]

Memo. from the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Commanding Engineer.

27 May, 1891.

THE General Officer Commanding approves of your placing twelve targets (Colonel French's pattern) on the new rifle range as a temporary measure, and to enable practice to be carried on without delay. He will also be glad if you will place yourself in communication with the President of the Board on Targets, so that the special type may be selected and targets constructed in time for annual meeting of Association in October next.

By order,

C. BOUVERIE, Captain
(Pro D.A.Q.-M.G.)

The

The Commanding Engineer to The President of the Board on Targets.

Recommendations *re* Targets on New Rifle Range.

18 June, 1891.

1. The authority of General Officer Commanding should be obtained for the purchase of all the targets exhibited, so that they may be further tried and be used for practice on the range.

2. The authority of General Officer Commanding was obtained for twelve French's targets to be erected. The material was ordered, but, as Mr. Anderson's pattern seems more promising, authority is requested to erect twelve of this pattern instead; cost, about £3 10s. each.

3. Lieutenant Keating should be asked to state if he can erect a first and second class target under cover of a 7 ft. 6 in. mantlet. Keating's target not required for first class.

4. Mr. Anderson's system should be tried on the first and second class range. Authority to erect two targets at a cost of £4 each is requested.

5. Mr. Anderson gives his invention to the New South Wales Government, so that there will be no royalty nor profit claimed. I will have the targets erected by contract.

6. I would recommend that the third class targets be fixed 12 ft. apart, and the first and second classes 18 ft. apart. I want an early decision on this point, as I cannot lay out pickets on range until this is done.

7. The authority of the General Officer Commanding is requested to continue the present height of mantlet, viz., 7 ft. 6 in. throughout the first and second class range. The work is at a standstill until this is decided. I strongly recommend its adoption.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Report of Committee on Rifle Targets.

To the D.A.Q.-M.G.

Sydney, 22 June, 1891.

PURSUANT to due notice, published, and in accordance with three attached documents marked A, B, C, the Committee assembled on 16th inst., at 3 p.m., on the new rifle range at Randwick, for the purpose of conducting a practical test of targets submitted for its inspection, and, when "the light" no longer "served," adjourned until this day, the earliest date apparently consonant with other duties required of the officers of which it is composed.

The Instructor of Musketry being present, and his opinion being invited, states:—"My ideas of the future calico targets for the New South Wales Forces are, for second and third class targets, Keating's; and for first class, Anderson's. I suggest that all the targets exhibited on 16th June be purchased and further trials be made. Johnson's target is simply a copy of mine, erected at the Government expense, and therefore can be used without the patentee's permission. The reason I do not recommend my target is that it cannot be worked with a 7 ft. 6 in. trench, and therefore cannot be drained. A pit must be dug to allow the target to fall into. There are many faults in the Anderson target. The width of trench necessary is very great, also wear and tear will necessitate constant repairs. The disc is far too small. So much woodwork cannot contend with the white ant. The greatest economy is not got by the cheapest article. Great durability secures the lowest cost in the end.

The "recommendations" of the Commanding Engineer, dated 18th inst., handed in to-day, are attached hereto, after due perusal.

Opinion.

A careful consideration of all the items affecting the selection of a target or targets induces the Committee to adopt the following opinion, viz.: That the targets of Keating, Anderson, and Johnson are most to be recommended; that the higher cost of the Keating is covered by its greater durability; but the Committee venture to recommend the purchase of all it inspected, in order that they be submitted to a more drastic test than has yet been possible.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel, President.

W. S. CHURCHWARD, Major, R.A. } Members.

C. T. BARTLETT, Major

Sydney, 22nd June, 1891.

The Commanding Engineer,—I concur in recommendation as to purchase of targets. Perhaps you will be good enough to take the necessary action.—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, M.-G., 22/6/91.

The General Officer Commanding,—I will take the necessary action, but I desire to point out that the opinion of the Instructor in Musketry, as regards Keating's targets is, in my opinion, incorrect. It is essential that there should only be one form of target on the 1st and 2nd class range, and that there should only be one mantlet. Lieutenant Keating has not yet shown how his 2nd class target under 7 feet 6 inches cover of mantlet can be made into a first-class target. I want to complete the mantlet throughout at a height of 7 feet 6 inches, and I cannot do so until this difficulty is grasped. [*Vide* pencil note opposite paragraph 3 of my memo., 18/6/91.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 26/6/91.]

Memorandum from Major Churchward, R.A., to Lieutenant-Colonel Eden.

Colonel Eden,—Have applied to-day to be relieved as member of Board, the Field Battery course interferes so much with any assistance I can render. Have asked Assistant Adjutant-General to appoint another member at once.—W. S. CHURCHWARD, Major, R.A., 6/7/91.

Urgent,—The Assistant Adjutant-General,—Will you kindly relieve me from my position as one of the members of the Board on Targets, as I find it very inconvenient attending the meetings of the Board during the Field Battery course, and my attendance at the range on Saturdays is almost impossible having generally Volunteer Artillery parades. I beg to suggest that an officer of the Rifle Association, e.g., Major Longfield or the Musketry Instructor, be made a member in my place. The choice of targets is also a subject I am not well up in.—W. S. CHURCHWARD, Major, R.A., 6/7/91.

The Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment,—Please ascertain if Major Longfield can be detailed as a member of Board on Targets, in place of Major Churchward, R.A. By order.—H.D.M., Lieut.-Colonel A.A.G., 6/7/91.

Assistant

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Major Longfield will be glad to become a member of the Board on Targets. Presumably this garrison duty will cover leave from a regimental parade ordered for Saturday afternoon, 11th instant, should the two details clash.—M. BAYLY, Captain, Adjutant (*pro* Commanding Officer), 6/7/91.

Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment.—Yes.—H.D.M., Assistant Adjutant-General, 10/7/91.
D.A.Q.-M.G.,—M. BAYLY, Captain Adjutant, 7/9,91.

Extract from General Order 129.

Head-quarters, Sydney, 7 July, 1891.

3. Major Longfield (2nd Regiment) will be a member of the Board on canvas targets, detailed in paragraph 4, General Order 168, of 20th August, 1890, in place of Major Churchward, R.A. By order.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel, A.A.G.

The President of the Board on Targets to The Commanding Engineer.

7 July, 1891.

SOME of the best riflemen now desire to further test the targets at 500 and 600 yards next Saturday. May I consider that this wish will fit in with the range-work you are conducting?

Permit me to point out that there seems to be a general opinion opposed to the scheme of pegs for an alley of fire.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
President, Target Committee.

President, Target Commission,—1. I have no objection to any firing you may think fit on Saturday. 2. My opinion is that if you listen to the general consensus of opinion in this Colony, you will never get anything settled. It does not matter to me whether pegs are put up or not, but the General Officer Commanding saw them in use at Melbourne, and liked the idea, and so do I. If you do not have pegs, you must have large letters fixed below mantlets.—F.R. DE W., Colonel, 7/7/91.

The Commanding Engineer,—Being somewhat of a shot myself, have distinct favour for letters *v.* pegs, say A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on—eight targets. So soon as a member in place of Major Churchward is in General Order, the Commission can speedily prefer its report.—T.M.E., Lieut.-Colonel, 7/7/91.

The President, Target Commission,—If, in your opinion, the method of indicating the targets to be fired at should be by letters or numbers, near (above or below) targets, please make a definite suggestion on the subject. I want the actual size, position, lettering, &c., of the indicators, and until this is supplied, I cannot proceed with laying out of the range. My own firm conviction is that the alleys formed by pegs or poles ensure the greatest safety, and I propose to adopt this system on the cadet range. I have shot for several successive seasons at Broudown, Portsmouth, at targets marked by letters, and shooting at the wrong target was of common occurrence.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 8/7/91.

Major Longfield,—Pray attach your opinion, so that Committee can meet on Monday for final report.—T.M.E., Lieut.-Colonel, 9/7/91.

The President, Target Committee,—I have never seen a rifle range with pegs or poles for an alley of fire, and cannot speak on this matter from practical knowledge. I do not, however, favour such a scheme, as I think it savours too much of a shooting-gallery. I am of opinion that the best idea is a letter or numeral of sufficient size to be distinguished up to 1,000 yards on the mantlet directly under the centre of the target, where it would be almost certain to catch the eye of the rifleman as he brought his rifle to the present, with a corresponding letter or numeral, which need not be of any great size, at the firing-point on each mound. The targets and firing points might be divided into sections of eight or ten, the sections being numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on, and the targets and firing points of each section being lettered A, B, C, and so on. If the targets and firing points are not numbered or lettered, I fear that considerable confusion will arise, and I am of opinion that firing at the wrong target will at times take place whatever scheme is adopted, although the adoption of disappearing targets will lessen this danger, as there is the probability that if a rifleman is aiming at the wrong target, it will disappear through being hit from its proper firing point before he fires, which will warn him that he was aiming at the wrong target.—W. J. LONGFIELD, Major, 10/7/91.

The Commanding Engineer,—I consider Major Longfield, who is on the Council, Rifle Association, has above written an opinion that is consonant with that of Major Bartlett and my own. The Committee will not presume to urge this matter.—T.M.E., Lieut.-Colonel, President, Target Committee, 10/7/91.

K.

The President, Target Committee,—I adhere to my opinion that if the poles are properly fixed, greater safety, especially in firing at the long ranges, will be ensured. I am giving only my own personal views on the subject, and I will make any arrangement which is considered best. I would suggest that a portion of the long-range targets at the first and second class range, on the south side, be tried with poles (say) six targets, and if not found a good place, it will be no great expense to revert to the other system. I would recommend that the question be referred to the General Officer Commanding for the necessary instruction, as I want to push on the work.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 10/7/91.

Lieutenant M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Dear Sir,

191 Elizabeth-street, 1 August, 1891.

Some time back you told me personally that you would be glad to receive information *re* targets. As the Committee on targets have furnished their report, I can see no harm in supplying any information which, to my mind, would forward my own make of target in your favour. In this day's issue of the *Echo* it states that some doubt had arisen as to whether the 8 ft. x 6 ft. target had ever been practically tested. I do not know why this sized target should prove, or be thought unworkable, when the other

other two sizes had stood all tests for over two years, more especially as the principle of the apparatus makes the heavier target work the lightest. As far as wind pressure is concerned, the 8 ft. x 6 ft. target was tried in Melbourne in 1888, and stood the test allright, but the only shooting was done at the late test. Even this is more than any of the other competitors can say. The paper also states that the largest targets wants a trench 21-inches deep. Now, if you accept my way of fixing the 8 ft. x 6 ft. target, the trench would not be more than 15 inches—could be managed with 12 inches deep (see diagram).

Appendix B.

I overheard one of the competitors say that he would supply his apparatus in either wood or iron for £10. Now the English cost of a similar target in iron is £16. I need not tell you in which country labour and material is the cheapest.

If you have not made up your mind on the subject of targets, if you will allow me, and grant me an interview, I will undertake to prove to you that not only is my target the cheapest, but that it was the only one that carried out the conditions laid down, and is practically the only one workable.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE J. KEATING.

The Instructor of Musketry to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

Musketry Office, Victoria Barracks, 18 August, 1891.

I have the honor to report that I have visited the Randwick Rifle Range, and have found the following additions necessary:—

1. The pattern of target to be immediately decided upon.
2. Ten first-class targets capable of being altered to second-class; forty second-class targets; twenty third-class targets;—to be erected as speedily as possible. ; This does not include cadet range.
3. Revolver range and targets.
4. Fencing to be completed and notice-boards erected.
5. Magazine built as per plan, but submitted by Director of Military Works.
6. A workshop and store room (to contain all necessary appliances, timber, calico, &c.), might be built against the back of magazine.
7. Forty squadding posts be erected on parade ground near flagstaff, 7 feet apart, and 6 feet above the ground; each post to be numbered to correspond with target to be fired at.
8. Squad pegs 1 foot above ground to be erected on firing mounds to correspond with targets.
9. A large number to be placed on mound in front of each target.
10. A small number to be attached to each target, to show markers where to go when ordered.
11. A large boiler for making paste.
12. Telegraph lines to be laid from Randwick.
13. Gas to be laid on.
14. Windmill or small engine for pumping water to a position above large cottage, and from there distributed where necessary by means of pipes.
15. Two shelter-sheds on main range at 400 and 600 yards, capable of sheltering 150 men; each shed to be supplied with a tank for drinking water.
16. A flag-staff to be erected on top of hill in rear of targets.
17. Hill in rear of cadet range to be terraced.
18. Closets and urinals erected in suitable place.
19. Telephones to be arranged, as proposed by Mr. Anderson.
20. Wooden steps at north end of trench for the use of markers.
21. Two closets in rear of mantlets for use of markers.
22. Seats and tables for markers in trench.
23. Small work-shop, 12 ft. x 12 ft., in trench, with bench and tools, for immediate repairs.
24. A tarpaulin to every three targets, to cover frames when unshipped.
25. Small locker in trench large enough to hold brushes, paper, buckets, &c., under lock and key; this might be included in workshop (No. 23).
26. Shelters erected in trench (might be movable) for markers, should firing cease on account of bad weather.
27. Road from tram to range to be formed if possible.
28. Stores necessary:—
 - A large supply of canvas.
 - Black and white paper.
 - Gluc.
 - Flour.
 - 100 tins, each having three compartments for paper and paste.
 - 100 hand danger flags (4 ft. 2 in. x 3 in.) and poles 6 feet 6 inches long, shod with iron.
 - 100 paste brushes.
 - Twelve zinc buckets, for carrying water and paste.
 - Halliards for flag-staffs.
 - Forty pairs of coloured glasses (neutral tint preferred) for markers.

I have, &c.,

W. A. CUTHELL, Captain,
Instructor of Musketry.

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Targets for Randwick Rifle Range.

Department of Public Works, Military Works Branch, Sydney, 18 August, 1891.

1. The Instructor of Musketry reports, 18th instant, that seventy targets will be required, viz. :—
- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1st class, capable of being altered to 2nd class | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 2nd class targets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| 3rd | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

276—B

In

In addition, about thirty targets will be required for the cadet range—in all about 100. There are not funds available to equip the range with targets of Keating's pattern, at a cost of £16 each, from Military Works Branch Votes.

2. Further, there is not mantlet space for ten 1st and forty 2nd class targets at 6 yards intervals on the long range. In my opinion, thirty-two 1st and 2nd class targets is the maximum number for which there is space, and that this number is ample.

3. Under the circumstances, I recommend the purchase at present of not more than twenty of Keating's targets, each to be capable of being used either as 2nd or 3rd class. The remainder of the targets required, about sixty, to be of wood, at a cost not exceeding £4 each. If Keating's targets are, after trial, considered the best, the whole range may be equipped with them next year, and the timber targets gradually used up on other ranges.

4. Keating's first-class target was not practically tried by the Board. They have merely attached to their proceedings a rough—very rough—sketch of the method proposed by Lieut. Keating for working a first-class target, requiring a 1 foot 9 inches trench, but at my request Lieut. Keating has submitted a sketch to scale showing a 1 foot 3 inches trench. I consider this portion of the trial very unsatisfactory, as on the 18th June I recommended that this question should be gone into, and on the 26th June I stated that "Lieut. Keating has not yet shown how his second-class target under 7 foot 6 inches cover of mantlet can be made into a first-class target." I do not, therefore, consider that the Board's opinion can be accepted on this point, and I concur with the Instructor of Musketry in recommending Anderson's system for first-class targets. Under any circumstances the effect of a 6 feet x 8 feet target, at 6 yards intervals, side falling, at long range, should have been observed. My own opinion is that a vertical falling target is far superior.

5. The Board state that "it is probable that only a limited number of first-class targets will be placed on the range," and the Secretary of the Rifle Association has recently informed me that no first-class targets are required for the October meeting. I adhere, however, to my former opinion that for military requirements all the thirty-two targets on the long range should be capable of being used either as first or second class.

6. I do not concur in the Board's recommendation to place the targets closer to the mantlet. The reason for this was based on a shot striking a target mounted 6 inches too high.

7. Lieut. Keating has notified his marking arrangement, and has added gearing which I have never seen, and I do not think it has ever stood the test of trial. It is not alluded to by the Board, although I am informed it was explained to them.

8. It will be necessary to apply at once to the Colonial Secretary for an additional £2,000 to meet the cost of targets and to carry out the twenty-eight requirements alluded to in Instructor of Musketry's report of 18th inst., as well as other wants which will probably be asked for subsequently. This sum might fairly be charged to Loan Act, 1888, works of defence, £125,000.

9. I propose to erect, meanwhile, twelve targets for practice (on General Officer Commanding's authority of 27th May, 1891), at a cost of about £4 each.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

President of Board,—For report and final selection of targets, with all possible expedition. Please reassemble Board.—WARNER SPALDING, Colonel Commanding Garrison, 20/8/91.

The D.A.Q.-M.G.—The above received p.m. yesterday. The lapse of time between date of Board's report, 16/7/91, and that of the C.E. remarks is noted, and the proceedings of the Board at its reassembly here to-day are herewith some addenda.—T.M.E., Lieut.-Colonel, Phillip-street, 21/8/91.

THE Board having reassembled, pursuant to instructions of the General Officer-Commanding, dated 1st January, 1891, proceeded on 4th, 11th, and 16th instants to the range and made further and very careful examinations of the targets in position, and reassembled this day for the purpose of preparing report.

Opinion.

Having perused the Commanding-Engineer's minute, dated 26th June, 1891, and further examined the targets as above stated, the Board submits the following opinion in lieu of its former one:—

1. That Keating's is beyond all doubt the best target submitted, being of great strength and durability, working and marking with ease and simplicity.

With respect to the concluding portion of the Commanding-Engineer's minute of 26th June, 1891, Mr. Keating submits the following systems, *vide* rough sketch attached marked M, for working a first class target, 6 ft. x 8 ft., of his construction, viz. :—Trench, 8 ft. long, 21 in. deep, and 12 in. wide, for the left side of the target to drop into when lowered, so that the right side would then be only same height from the ground as a second or third class target.

As it is probable that only a limited number of first class targets will be placed on the range, the cost of constructing the necessary trenches will not be very great.

2. The opinion expressed in previous report, dated 22nd June, 1891, placing Anderson's and Johnson's targets next in order of merit, has not been borne out by subsequent examinations; in fact, none of the targets submitted except Keating's appear to fully meet the requirements of the service.

3. That there should be a clear space of 12 in. between bottom of target and top of working gear, so that the former may be 6 in. above mound line or top of mantlet, and the latter 6 in. below. This will be absolutely necessary in the case of iron marking gears, as proved by an example that occurred in the presence of the Board on 11th instant, when a bullet went through the top of the framework of Johnson's target which was level with top of mantlet.

4. That the targets should be placed at least 3 ft. closer to the front of the mantlet than those at present on the range are, as this would add to the security of the markers and lessen the danger of any part of the working gear below top of mantlet being struck.

The Board concurs in the recommendation embodied in Commanding-Engineer's minute of 10th July, 1891, on document marked K.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel, President.
W. F. LONGFIELD, Major } Members.
C. T. BARTLETT, Major }

Sydney, 17th July, 1891.

The Commanding-Engineer.—Is there any reason why the opinion of the Board should not be acted on?—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Major-General, 20/7/91.

The Commanding-Engineer.—The Officer Commanding Military Forces desires (in accordance with instructions received from G.O.C.) that you will return without delay proceedings of Board on Targets referred to you on 27th July, 1891.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Colonel, D.A.Q.-M.G., 14/8/91.

D.A.Q.-M.G.—I sent you to-day all correspondence in my possession.—F. R. DE W., Colonel, 18/8/91.

Report of Board.

Military Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, 21 August, 1891.

THE Board having reassembled, pursuant to minute of the Officer Commanding the Garrison, dated 20th instant (to hand late yesterday), on the Commanding Engineer's minute of 18th instant, proceed to consider the said remarks of that officer and report as follows:—

1. The Board sees no reason to alter the opinion expressed in its report, dated 16th ultimo, with respect to the targets tested to that date, being still of opinion that Lieutenant Keating's target best answers the requirements of the service, and the Board annex hereto a memorandum (marked S) with respect to the other targets inspected, which guided it in forming the opinion it preferred.

2. Although Lieutenant Keating's target as a first class was not practically tested, the Board sees no reason why, with a trench of from 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 9 inches, it should not work as easily as a second or third class.

3. At the final examination of targets on the 15th ultimo, Lieutenant Keating had his new disc affixed to his target, and showed and explained the working thereof. It worked in a very simple and satisfactory manner. Lieutenant Keating stated, however, that he was prepared to supply whichever disc was deemed most suitable, that is, the one submitted in the first instance or the new one.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel, President.
W. F. LONGFIELD, Major, } Members.
C. T. BARTLETT, Major, }

[Enclosure.]

S.

OBSERVATIONS by the Board on "Anderson's," "Johnson's," "Lamont's," "Haldane's," and "Murray's" (2) Targets.

Anderson's.

1. Would be very hard and difficult work for the markers if a strong front or rear wind were blowing.

When being lowered or raised, this target has to be hauled forward, as it moves on part of the circumference of a circle as well as downwards and upwards; consequently, with the heavy pressure caused by a strong front wind, the work would be very laborious, especially lowering the target, and if a strong rear wind were blowing the target would probably be impelled forward too rapidly, and perhaps come down with a run, and strike the marker whilst in the act of hauling it down, before he could get out of the way.

2. When lowered, the top of the target is about 8 feet 1 inch from the ground on which the marker stands; consequently, he could not reach up to deal with a hit on or near the top without standing on a platform, when his hand, and—in the case of a very high hit—part of his arm would be exposed to the danger of being struck by a stray bullet.

3. If the target be worked in a pit or cutting of (say) 21 inches or 2 feet deep, so that when lowered the top would be not more than 6 feet 6 inches from the ground level, it would then be same distance in front of the marker, who would have to reach forward to touch it; so that unless a moderately tall man, he would have difficulty in reaching the top at the height last mentioned.

4. There is no provision for the target being lowered for the purpose of examination to locate a hit which the marker cannot see after hearing the bullet strike without the disc being raised.

Johnson's.

1. Requires a trench about 2 feet deep to work in.

2. Marks by means of a dummy target, which answers no useful purpose whatever, and might at times be fired at in mistake for the target, especially if raised without a disc when the target be lowered for the purpose of examination.

3. The target is fastened to two uprights, fixed to framework of gear by four metal screws at back, viz., two on each side, and a bullet going through either side of frame of target might come in contact with the point of one of these screws, and drive it out or glance off and become an element of dangers to persons in the mantelet.

4. When the dummy is raised an iron handle, to be used in hauling target up and down, is exposed to the danger of being struck by a stray bullet, and would certainly be an element of danger. Johnson states, however, that the iron could be replaced by a rope handle.

Lamont's.

Lamont's.

1. Requires a trench about 21 inches deep to work in.
2. Marks by means of a dummy, consequently paragraph 2, as regards Johnson's, applies to this target also
3. Hauling it up and down, for which purpose both hands must be used in iron handles, is very laborious work.
4. The targets sway about very much when in motion, and unless kept perfectly straight, which is difficult, owing to the swaying; it jains, especially when being raised.

Haldane's.

1. Requires trench about 21 inches deep to work in.
2. Is a double target, one being raised as the other is lowered, which, as in the case of a dummy, answers no useful purpose.
3. The marking is crude and unsatisfactory, the value of a hit being shown by a hand disc as in marking on iron targets, and the spotting disc in the bullet hole on one target is not seen at the firing point until the other target is hit and lowered, which would be a great disadvantage to a rifleman if the other man shooting with him (men shooting generally in pairs in the Association matches) missed the target, as the man who did hit would not thus see the exact position of such hit until after he had fired his next shot.

Murray's Parallel Lever.

1. Requires a pit about 21 inches deep.
2. The iron lever, which is part of the working gear, goes almost entirely across the mantlet.
3. The work of hauling it up and down would be very laborious.
4. The marking disc is faulty, and would probably lead to mistakes on the part of the scorers through being misread at firing points, as the colours showing "centre," "magpie," and "outer" occupy only one-fourth of the disc, which is circular, consequently would not be distinctly seen at long ranges; besides which, the only difference between a "magpie" and "outer" is the denoting colour (black) being shown in lower right quarter instead of lower left, which would probably lead to many mistakes.
5. Paragraph 4, as regards Anderson's target, applies to this one.

Murray's Shutter.

1. Requires a trench about 2 feet deep to work in
2. Is heavy to haul up and down.
3. Paragraphs 4 and 5, as regards his parallel lever target, apply to this one also.

General Observations.

1. All the targets mentioned require a trench or pit to work in, which would have to be bricked or cemented, and possibly drained, in order to prevent its being gradually filled up by the action of the sand, and at all times after a strong wind sufficient sand would probably be blown in to impede or stop the working of the target until cleared out. With respect to Keating's target, only the first class (a limited number) would require trenches, which would be small in comparison with what most of the others require.

2. Any wooden working gear or frame resting on or close to the ground would be liable to destruction by white ant, and to warp and get out of working order through exposure to the weather. The working gear of Keating's is of cast and wrought iron, fastened, however, to hardwood planks resting on the ground; but for these, old iron tramway rails or blocks of stone can be substituted. The working gear of Murray's parallel lever is of iron; Lamont's frame-work is partly of wood and partly of iron—that is, there are two iron rods, on which the target runs up and down on iron rollers. The frame-work of Anderson's, Johnson's, Haldane's, and Murray's shutter is almost entirely of wood; but Murray states that his can be made of iron for same cost, and Johnson states that he can replace two wooden uprights with iron for same price.

3. Proper provision for the examination of a target, if the marker hears or thinks hears a bullet go through it without being able to see the hole, is absolutely necessary for correct marking. Keating's fully answers this requirement. The disc can easily be placed out of gear, so as not to rise when the target is lowered. When the hit (if any) is located, the disc can be replaced in action, and raised to denote the nature of such hit, after which the marking proceeds as usual. If the examination proves that there is no hit, the target is raised without any disc, which is not placed in action until after that is done, being shown, which would signify "clean target, no hit." Johnson's, Lamont's, and Haldane's also provide for this examination of targets: Johnson's, by lowering the target and raising the dummy without a disc thereon, and after the hit (if any) is located, the disc showing its value is hung on the dummy, after which the marking proceeds as usual; clean targets, &c., by lowering the dummy without any disc having been shown. With Lamont's, the target is lowered, and the dummy raised with black stripes on left top and low right corners, signifying to those at the firing point, "Examination of target." After the hit (if any) is located, the value is shown on the dummy, and the working proceeds as usual. "Clean target, &c.," would be shown in the same manner as by Johnson's. With Haldane's, one target would be lowered and the other raised without a disc being shown; and after the hit (if any) was located, the disc would be shown. With this target it would probably be found necessary, in order to prevent delay at the firing point, to signify "Clean target, &c.," by hoisting a flag of some description.

The difficulty with respect to Anderson's and Murray's would have to be got over in something like the following manner: A flag hoisted as soon as the target is lowered, to signify to those at the firing point, "Examination of target," "take no notice of disc." After the hit (if any) is located, the target would have to be raised to lower the disc for adjustment, &c., and lowered again to raise the disc, showing the proper value of the hit. Consequently, for the one shot, the target would have to be lowered and raised twice. As with Haldane's, it would be necessary to hoist a flag to signify "Clean target, &c.," as soon as the target is raised after examination, if there be no hit. With this system, confusion and
incorrect

incorrect marking might at times be caused through a marker omitting to raise a flag when required, or through it not being seen when raised at the firing point. In either case, the value shown by the disc when first raised, which might be altogether false, would be credited to the man who had fired the last shot.

5. All targets have to be hauled up and down, as in the case with Anderson's, Johnson's, Lamont's, Haldane's, and Murray's, would probably necessitate, if in use continuously for (say) half a day or upwards, the employment of two markers for each target, to relieve each other from time to time, as the work is laborious and tiring. This is the case with the Swiss targets, which work in the way mentioned, used by the A.R.A., England. It is stated that the use of eleven of Keating's targets at the N.S.W. R.A. prize meeting in 1889, did not necessitate the employment of a single extra marker.

The Colonel Commanding the Garrison to The Commanding Engineer.

24 August, 1891.

IN the event of approval being given to the adoption of Keating's target throughout the range, please state what would be the additional amount required to meet the cost of the necessary number of targets, and to carry out the requirements of the Instructor of Musketry, contained in his report of 18th instant. This matter being very urgent, is recommended to your earliest consideration.

WARNER SPALDING, Colonel,
Commanding Garrison.

The Commanding Engineer to The Colonel Commanding Garrison.

25 August, 1891.

[Urgent.]
If the estimate of the number of targets required, given by the Instructor of Musketry in his letter of 18th August be accepted as correct, the additional cost of adopting Keating's targets throughout will be about £800 or £850. This sum would be required in addition to the £2,000 asked for by me on the 18th instant for completing range and meeting the requirements of the Musketry Instructor, providing twenty Keating's and the remainder wood targets.

If, however, my estimate of the number of targets required, viz., eighty-two, be accepted, and if the practice targets in course of construction and those already on the range be included, the additional targets required will be forty. If, then, sixty Keating's targets (instead of twenty) be ordered, the additional expense will be about £500, so that £2,500 will be required.

I recommend—

1. That immediate authority be given for the purchase of twenty Keating's targets in anticipation of approval for the necessary funds.

2. That Mr. Keating be asked to erect a first-class target on the range at once.

3. That the Colonel Commanding the Garrison inspect the targets on the range on Wednesday, the 2nd September, at 2.30 p.m., and that the Board, the Instructor of Musketry, and Commanding Engineer be asked to attend. A decision could then be arrived at as to the remaining forty targets required.

4. That the authority of the Colonial Secretary be asked for expenditure of £2,000 from Loan Vote, 1888, £125,000, to complete and furnish range.

I attach a further memo. *re* targets for your consideration.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

[Enclosure.]
Memorandum.

25 August, 1891.

1. The Board on targets sees no reason why, with a trench of from 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 9 inches, Lieutenant Keating's target "should not work as easily as a second or third class." No mention is made of the fact that the target itself enters the trench, and that the marker may have to go down on his hands and knees to patch a hit on this portion of the target. The trench must be 1 foot 9 inches deep if the extreme height to the top of target be limited to 6 feet 6 inches; but I would prefer, as in Anderson's target, the occasional use of an empty ammunition-box to stand on when the top edge of the target is struck, and a trench open, if possible, 1 foot 3 inches deep.

2. In Anderson's target, on the contrary, all the target is above ground. The Board consider that it will be difficult to work in a high wind, and that the marker will have some difficulty in reaching the top edge. These opinions have been arrived at from imperfect data and argument, not actual experiment. There is no difficulty whatever in working in a strong wind, nor in reaching to wipe out. The targets have been used for a month without a hitch of any kind, and being vertically and not side falling, are far less distracting in their motion. I am quite alive to the merits of Lieutenant Keating's targets, but it has not been tried on the first-class range, and Mr. Anderson's has.

3. As a military range, the targets on the long range should all be capable of being used as either first or second class, notwithstanding that the Association only intend shooting up to 700 yards at a 6 ft. by 6 ft. target, I presume they will shoot up to 1,000 yards ultimately. If Keating's target be adopted, trenches will be required for all the targets on the long range. The additional cost of this will be, if anything, greater with the Keating than the Anderson target.

4. A decision will have to be arrived at as to Lieutenant Keating's marking gear. I have not seen it at work, but the officer in charge of the construction of the range informs me that it works very well. I observe that there is an exposed iron rod used to carry the disc, which appears objectionable.

5. I may mention that in the conditions for the target competition the authorities made no promise to accept the best target exhibited. As there is a considerable divergence of opinion on the subject, I consider the best plan would be to offer facilities for the trial of every target which is considered to have any merit. We will thereby stimulate invention, and trust to obtain absolute perfection in time. The plan I suggest of erecting this year a large proportion of cheap targets will ultimately prove the best.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

Memorandum by The Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Commanding Engineer.

28 August, 1891.

THE Officer Commanding Military Forces desires me to inform you that he approves of the number of targets as estimated by the Instructor of Musketry in his letter of the 18th inst. being accepted. He further approves of the adoption of Keating's targets throughout, and authorises the purchase of twenty of these targets in anticipation of approval of necessary expenditure by Colonial Secretary. He will be glad if you will forward letter in usual manner asking for the authority of the Colonial Secretary for the amount required to complete and finish the range, which is apparently £2,850 chargeable to the Loan Vote referred to by you in your minute of the 20th instant.

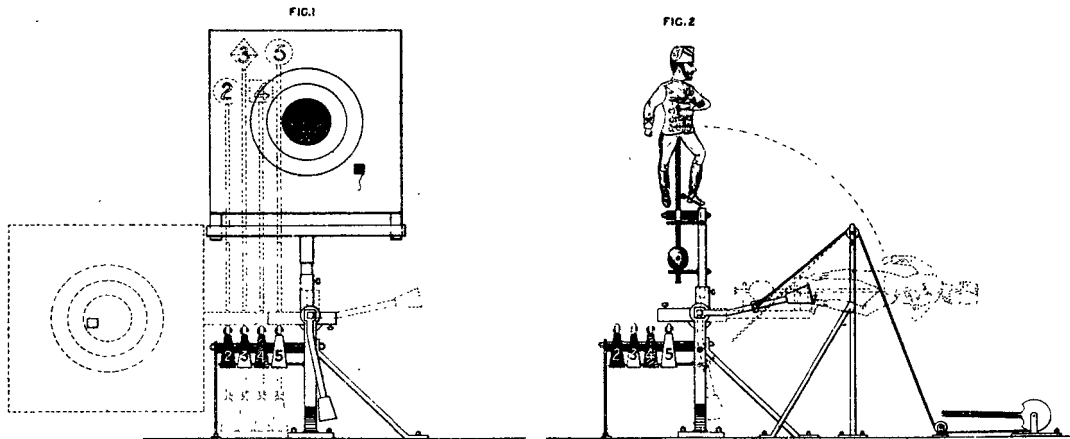
The Officer Commanding can see no object in his inspecting the target on the 2nd September next, the Board having finally advised as to the nature of target.

By order,
J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col.,
D.A.Q.-M.G.

[Two plans.]

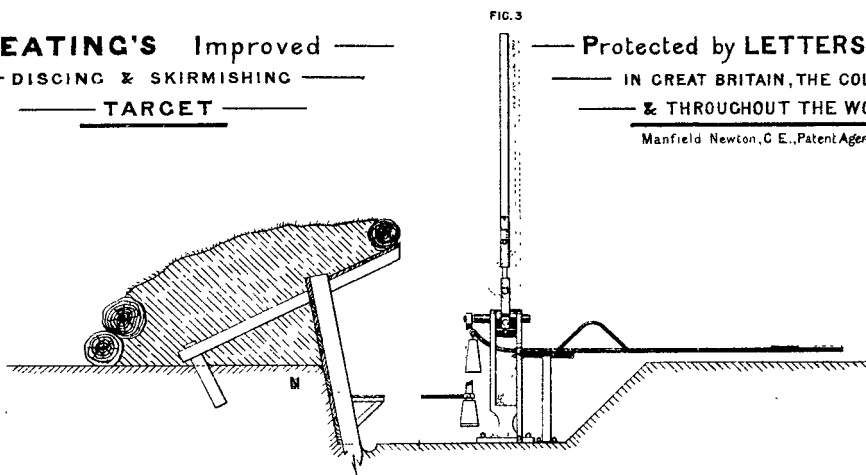
[1s. 6d.]

Sydney : George Stephen Chapman, Acting Government Printer. -1891.



— KEATING'S Improved —
— DISCING & SKIRMISHING —
— TARGET —

— Protected by LETTERS PATENT —
— IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES —
— & THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. —
Manfield Newton, C.E., Patent Agent, Sydney.



— DESCRIPTION —

In the accompanying diagrams Fig: 1 is a front view of a carton target, Fig: 2 is a front view of a skirmishing target, while Fig: 3 is a side view of a carton target shewing a section of mound and trench.—

The principal working part of the target apparatus consists of a quadrantal socket, into one of the socketed arms of which the target is dropped and secured in position by a set screw.—By this arrangement the target may be changed and another substituted for it with a minimum of trouble.—The target is retained in the vertical or horizontal positions, by a counterbalanced and adjustable weighted lever.

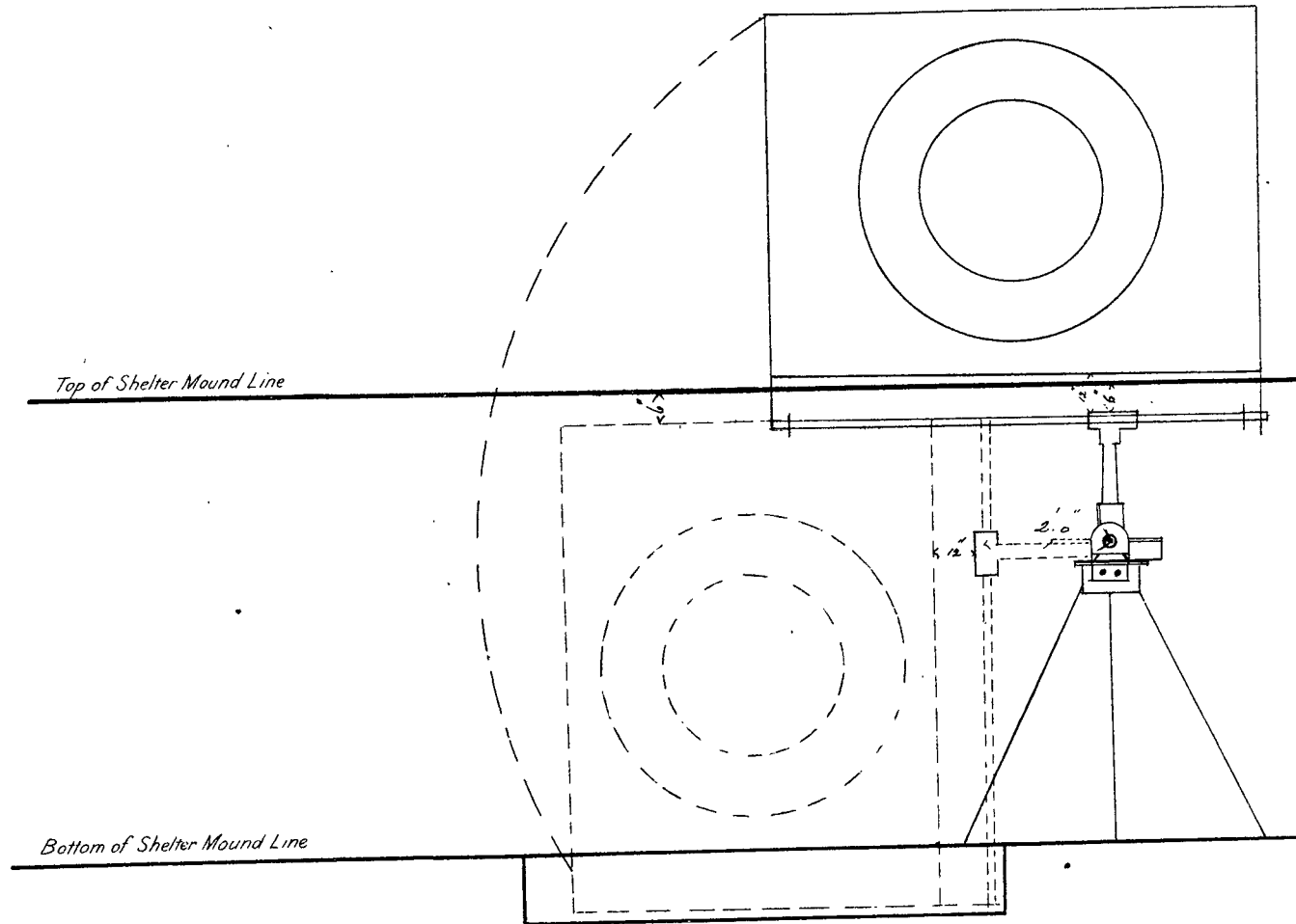
The marking apparatus consists of marking discs secured to counterbalanced rods which are furnished with cam pieces, against which the target impinges (as it is raised from the horizontal to the vertical positions) thus throwing the rods & discs back to the horizontal position shewn in Fig: 3. These discs are usually four in number corresponding to the number of divisions upon the target, viz:—
- 1 - OUTER - 2 - MAGPIE, - 3 - CENTRE, and - 4 - BULL'S EYE. No 1 - OUTER - disc is circular, colored black, and marked ②. - No 2 - MAGPIE, - is lozenge shaped, colored black and white, and marked ③. No 3 CENTRE, - is square, colored red, and marked ④. - No 4 - BULL'S EYE - is circular, colored white, and marked ⑤. —The modus operandi is as follows; say the marksman has made a "Magpie". The marker raises the weighted lever arm of the target, when the target will assume the position shewn by dotted lines in Fig: 1.—The marker will then slightly press down the counterbalance weight marked ③ and the rod carrying disc marked ③, will rise to the vertical position, thus shewing the number of points scored. The marker will next place a small spotting disc suitably colored, in the perforation made by the bullet, will paste a small piece of paper over the previous bullet hole, and will press down the target counterbalance weight, thus causing the target to rise to the vertical position. As the target revolves it will impinge against the cam piece on the rod and throw the latter back to the horizontal position shewn in Fig: 3, and the target will be ready for another shot.

The skirmishing target consists of a figure (as in Fig: 2) balanced on a horizontal axis secured to an upright which is dropped into one of the arms of the quadrantal socket. When the figure is struck by a bullet, it will fall backwards, thus indicating to the marksman that it has been struck. It will however automatically and immediately be caused to reassume its upright position by the action of the adjustable counterbalance weight with which it is furnished. A series of these targets may be rooked together (in the arc shewn by the dotted lines in the diagram) from one switch lever, by one man or boy, so that each member of a skirmishing squad, shall be placed on an equal footing.

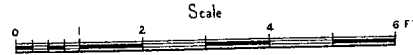
My improved targets may be used in connection with either mounds or trenches; the combination of mound & trench designed by Captain Cuthell, Inspector of Musketry in New South Wales, and shewn in section in Fig: 3 being preferably adopted.

Further information may be obtained from the Patentee, M. J. KEATING, 181 Elizabeth St. Sydney, N.S.W.

APPENDIX B.



Trench 7'6" long 12" Wide 15" Deep for 8x6 Target only
can be made less in width and depth if required



(or with a combination Trench and Stool. 6" Stool & 6" Trench)
making this Target line with top of Mound

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(S.g. 276-)

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RANDWICK RIFLE RANGE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th October, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of correspondence and reports *re* targets for Randwick Rifle Range dated later than the Return furnished a few days since.
“(2.) Copies of any correspondence which may have taken place, or reports which may have been made, in connection with statements that the “Randwick Rifle Range has been badly constructed.”

(*Mr. Nobbs*).

(I.)

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

Supply of Twenty Targets for Randwick Rifle Range.

(91-727)

28 August, 1891.

PLEASE give me a tender for fixing complete, on Randwick Rifle Range, twenty of your patent targets (2nd and 3rd class) with, and also without, wheel-gearing for marking-discs, and inform me within what time you can deliver these, and any further supplies which may be ordered.

Will you also inform me if you are prepared to exhibit on the range a 1st-class target, showing the trench required, and how you propose to construct it, and state, at the same time, the cost (per target) of a 1st-class target fixed complete on range.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Tender for the supply of Twenty Targets for Randwick Rifle Range.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1891.

In reply to the first portion of your minute, 91-727, of this day's date, I have much pleasure in tendering for the supply of twenty of my patent 2nd and 3rd class targets, with or without wheel-gearing for marking-disc, for the sum of £16 each, complete, fixed in position on the range on wooden base, as at tests, or on iron rails or stone footings, the iron rails or stone footings to be furnished and put in position.

I will deliver the above-mentioned twenty targets within fourteen days from receipt of order, and any future supplies that may be ordered at the rate of ten targets per week, dating from completion of first order.

In the event of my being favoured with an order, I would like to be informed if the targets are to be placed on iron rails or stone footings, in order that I may alter the patterns in accordance.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE J. KEATING.

462—A

The

[970 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £39 17s. 7d.]

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

Tender for the supply of Twenty Keating's Targets for Randwick Rifle Range.

28 August, 1891.

I BEG to inform you that your tender for the supply of twenty of your patent targets, capable of taking 2nd and 3rd class targets, at £16 each, fixed complete, has been accepted, to be delivered within fourteen days from the date of the receipt of this order. The arrangement of gearing for marking-discs and supports for tripods, &c., are left to you.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1891.

In reply to second paragraph of your minute of this day's date, No. 91-727, I am prepared to exhibit on the rifle range at Randwick a 1st-class target, showing the trench required, and how I propose to construct it, within seven days from date of my being requested to do so, and will supply same at same price and conditions as embodied in my tender for 2nd and 3rd class targets, viz., £16 per target.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE J. KEATING.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

Keating's Patent Target for Randwick Rifle Range.

28 August, 1891.

IN reply to your letter of to-day's date, offering to exhibit on the rifle range at Randwick a 1st-class target, showing the trench required, &c., I beg to accept the offer, provided the target be arranged for both 1st and 2nd class ranges. I will leave the question of marking-gear, footings for tripods, &c., entirely to you, the target to cost £16, and to be delivered, if possible, by Saturday week, the 5th September, 1891.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

28 August, 1891.

TWENTY targets have been ordered, and will be delivered within a fortnight. I cannot deal further with this question until you return me the correspondence.

F.R. DE W., Col.

Urgent. C.E.—Correspondence asked for herewith. Please return with as little delay as possible, as copies of all papers have been called for by the Government.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., 31/8/91.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

1 September, 1891.

WITH reference to my memo. 91-727 of the 28th ultimo, please note that there must be 12 inches clear between bottom of target and top of metal work, so that the former may be 6 inches above mound line and the latter 6 inches below.

Please inform me if you intend making your trench for 1st-class target 1' 3" or 1' 9" deep. The former was the depth shown in your letter dated 1st ultimo, and the latter in the sketch (pencil) handed to the Board.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

2 September, 1891.

IN accordance with the orders of the O.C. the Military Forces, I ordered on the 28th ultimo twenty of Keating's patent targets, at a cost of £320, to be delivered within fourteen days. Future supplies will be delivered at the rate of ten targets per week.

2. As no reply has been given to paragraph 4 of my memorandum on targets, dated 25th August, I have thought it best to leave the question of the pattern of marking-gear to the inventor himself, who will no doubt supply the form he likes best. I accept no responsibility whatsoever for the pattern or design of the targets, which, in my opinion, is defective in certain points.

3. As Lt. Keating's 1st-class target has never been tried on the range, I have written to ask him if he was prepared to exhibit one on the range complete, with necessary trench. He has agreed to do so within seven days, the target to cost £16.

4. The O.C. the Military Forces has been pleased to approve of the number of targets estimated by the Instructor of Musketry, viz., ten 1st-class, forty 2nd-class, and fifty 3rd-class. I adhere to the opinion contained in my minute of the 18th August, that there is not room for fifty 1st and 2nd class targets at the interval previously approved. I would be glad, therefore, if definite instructions were issued as to how I am to reconcile these conflicting conditions.

5. This approval overrules the opinion expressed in paragraph 3 of my minute of the 26th August, as well as in previous minutes and in paragraph 5 of the conditions, viz., that all targets on the long range should be capable of being used either as 1st or 2nd class. This being the case, I would be glad of precise instructions as to the intended distribution of the ten 1st-class targets on the range. I need hardly say that had I been informed of this sooner I would not have constructed continuous firing-mounds for ranges over 600 yards. I adhere to my opinion that thirty-two targets will be ample, and that all, or at all events a large proportion, of these targets should be capable of taking the 6' x 8' target to meet military requirements

6. I recommended on the 25th ultimo that the Colonel Commanding should visit the range and inspect a cheap form of target which answers all requirements, and has been in constant use on the range for practice. He declined, as "the Board had finally advised as to the nature of target." I would point out, however, that the Board expressed the opinion only as to targets tested up to 16th July. The military authorities are not bound to accept any target because the Board say it is the best they have seen, and I consider that a cheap and efficient target having been erected, one of a design recommended by the Instructor of Musketry for 1st-class, it should have been inspected at least.

7. I am strongly of opinion that it will be unwise to purchase 100 of these expensive type of target after such a hasty trial, and I desire to record my opinion to that effect.

The Keating target has many defects, and I would express a hope that the decision arrived at will not prevent other forms of target from being properly tried.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

The Commanding Engineer to The Major-General Commanding.

Completion and equipment of the new Rifle Range at Randwick.

Sir,

I have the honor to request the authority of the Colonial Secretary for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £3,000, required for the completion and equipment of the new Rifle Range at Randwick, the amount to be defrayed from the Loan Vote for Defence Works, £125,000, 1888.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

P.U.S.—Recommended.—J.S.R., M.G., 3/9/91, B.C. Submitted.—4/9/91. Approved.—H.P., 14/10/91.

Report of Board.

Dawes Battery, Sydney, 3 September, 1891.

PURSUANT to instructions from the General Officer Commanding, the Board re-assembles Present, the same members as before. The Board proceeds to consider the Commanding Engineer's memoranda dated 26th August, 1891, and 2nd September, 1891, and prefers the following report:—

REPORT.

1. The Board, notwithstanding the Commanding Engineer's memoranda, is unchanged in its opinion, which it regarded as a distinct recommendation of Keating's target.

2. With respect to the Commanding Engineer's memorandum of 26th August, 1891, the Board is of opinion that the markers will have no difficulty in marking a hit on the left edge of Keating's 1st-class target, notwithstanding the fact, of its descending into a trench. It concurs in the opinion of the Commanding Engineer that a 1 foot 3 inch trench will answer the required purpose.

3. The Board does not concur in the opinion of the Commanding Engineer that all the 2nd-class targets should be capable of being worked as 1st-class targets. In the opinion of the Board it will be sufficient for all military purposes if eight or ten

Portion missing.

Memorandum from Major-General Commanding to Instructor of Musketry.

4 September, 1891.

PLEASE advise as to distribution of ten 1st-class targets, also minimum number necessary to carry out the meeting of the Rifle Association. (See C.E.'s memorandum of 2/9/91.)

J.S.R., M.-G.

Memorandum from The Major-General Commanding to The Instructor of Musketry.

8 September, 1891.

PLEASE to place yourself in communication with C.E. in regard to these matters, which are also referred to in his memo. of 2/9/91, as there must be no further delay in getting the range ready for practice.

J.S.R., M.-G.

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

9 September, 1891.

In continuation of my minutes of the 18th, 25th, and 26th ult., and 2nd inst., *re* targets—none of which appear to have received the attention they merit—I have to report that I find on examination that Keating's 2nd and 3rd class target, as approved and recommended by the Board, fails to comply with the second condition laid down, viz., "No metal work of any description will be allowed above a level 6 inches below the top of the marker's mantelet." For every shot which is fired a portion of the massive metal frame will be twice exposed above the safe level when the target is revolved, and in consequence the markers will not be safe from splashes from wide shots.

As regards the 1st-class target, the pattern which he is at present constructing is simply inadmissible, as the metal work will be exposed above the marker's mantelet. The Inspector of Musketry, whom I have consulted on the subject, concurs with me on this question.

I wrote on the 2nd inst. that "I accept no responsibility whatsoever for the pattern or design of target, which, in my opinion, is defective in certain points." I was not then aware of the defect now alluded to, and considering that my opinion was ignored, and that I have been subjected to malicious attacks both in the Press and elsewhere—attacks prompted by interested persons—I would have been quite justified in keeping this information to myself, and in rejecting these targets when delivered.

As the time for the meeting of the Rifle Association is drawing close, I would recommend an immediate reconsideration of this question, and a compliance with my request for *trial*. Anderson's target is immeasurably superior to Keating's target for 1st and 2nd class, and can be constructed for one-third the cost.

During

During the gale on Monday I worked a 2nd-class target many times in the teeth of the storm without effort. I consider it to be a thoroughly serviceable and durable target, and I think I know more about the question than all the Board and Staff together, and should not be ignored.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Referred to the Board.—J.S.R., M.-G., 10/9/91. The D.A.Q.M.-G. The Board submits an addendum to its report of 10th instant, which, in transit, crossed the G.O.C.'s minute here above,—T. M. EDEN, Lt.-Col., 11/9/91.

Report of the Board.

Military Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 10 September, 1891.

THE Board having re-assembled, consequent upon the C.E.'s memo. of 9th instant having been referred to it by the General Officer Commanding, proceeds to consider the memo. in question, and to remark thereon:—

1. The Board considers that the condition quoted by the Commanding Engineer applies to the target when in position for being fired at, and that the fact of a portion of the metal frame of Keating's target being momentarily exposed above the safe level whilst the target is being lowered or raised is not a violation of this condition; and the Board is also of opinion that any danger arising therefrom is infinitesimal.

2. The remarks of the Commanding Engineer with respect to Keating's 1st-class target are upon a target that has not been submitted to or inspected by the Board, and which Mr. Keating appears to be constructing at the request of the C.E. If this target does not, when in position, comply with the condition above referred to, Mr. Keating can be required to make such alteration as may be necessary.

3. The statement of the Commanding Engineer notwithstanding, the Board is still of opinion that Anderson's target would be very difficult to work with a strong front or rear wind blowing, and that there would be danger to the markers in the latter case through the target being impelled forward and coming down too rapidly. With respect to the relative cost of "Keating's and Anderson's targets," the Board is of opinion that the former will eventually prove the most economical, from the fact that it will be so much more durable than any target with wooden working-gear.

4. With respect to the very extraordinary conclusion of the memo. now under review, the Board assumes that it is no part of its duty to enter into a controversy with the Commanding Engineer as to whether he possesses more knowledge on the question than "all the Board and Staff together" or not.

Signed at Phillip-street, Sydney, 10th September, 1891.

T. M. EDEN, Lt.-Col., President.

W. F. LONGFIELD, Major. } Members.

C. T. BARTLETT, Major. }

The Board desires to add to the above report that it considers there is no danger whatever with Keating's target, as tested at the various trials, other than obtains on all rifle ranges.

T. M. EDEN, Lt.-Col., President.

W. F. LONGFIELD, Major. } Members.

C. T. BARTLETT, Major. }

The Instructor of Musketry to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

10 September, 1891.

I HAVE placed myself in communication with the C.E. as ordered. * * * I have again seen the Secretary of the New South Wales Rifle Association, and he says that he can manage with forty-two targets for the meeting in October. The targets to be classified as follows:—

10 3rd-class targets on 3rd-class range (north flank).

32 2nd-class targets on main range.

The whole of the thirty-two 2nd-class targets must be capable of being converted into 3rd-class targets, and ten of the thirty-two 2nd-class targets at southern flank be convertible into 1st-class targets.

Kindly inform the G.O.C. that this decision may be considered as final. The C.E. says that there is plenty of room for the above number, and as soon as the target question is settled the work can be immediately completed.

I consider that the range is perfectly safe, and in a few days will be ready for the erection of targets.

W. A. CUTHELL, Capt.,
I. of M.

Referred to the Board.—J.S.R., M.-G., 10/9/91.

Report of Board.

Military Staff Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1891.

THE Board having re-assembled pursuant to instructions from the General Officer Commanding, and Mr. Keating being present by same order, proceeds to consider the question of safety of Keating's target.

REPORT.

Mr. Keating states that he can make such alterations in his 1st-class target, which may be inspected by the Board, as will make it absolutely safe.

The Board desires to add that the last seven words in paragraph at foot of its report of 10th instant do not apply to danger from the targets, as it considers that Keating's 2nd and 3rd class targets as tested are absolutely safe.

T. M. EDEN, Lt.-Col., President.

W. F. LONGFIELD, Major. } Members.

C. T. BARTLETT, Major. }

The President of the Board,—I gather that Keating's targets do not comply with the conditions, and that those of the 1st-class are not absolutely safe. I cannot therefore approve of any extension of the order for these targets at present. It seems to me that the only thing to be done is to call for fresh competitions with as little delay as possible.—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, M.-G., 14/9/91.

Report

Report of Board.

Military Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, 16 September, 1891.

WITH reference to the report of the Board, dated the 14th instant, the President and Members yesterday inspected Keating's 1st-class target, the Commanding Engineer being present. The target which had been placed in position was worked, and measurements taken, and the Board considers that with the alterations already made by Keating, and one suggested by the Commanding Engineer, the whole of Keating's targets will be absolutely safe, and comply with all conditions.

Signed at Phillip-street, Sydney,
16th September, 1891.

T. M. EDEN, President,
W. F. LONGFIELD, Major. } Members.
C. T. BARTLETT, Major. }

C.E.—There would seem to be no necessity for disturbing the order of the Officer Commanding the Garrison *re* supply of targets.—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, M.-G., 16/9/91.

The General Officer Commanding,—1. The order appears to have been disturbed already by the minute of the I. of Musketry, dated 10/9/91. The O. C. Military Forces approved on 28/8/91 of "the number of targets as estimated by the I. of M. in his letter of the 18th being accepted," in spite of the opinion expressed in paragraph 4 of my minute of the 2nd September to the effect that there was not room on the range for the number of targets asked for. As my estimate appears to be now accepted, I am unable to issue instructions as to the position of the targets, until the order of the 28th August is modified. 2. Again, the order for "the adoption of Keating's target throughout" implies that the other targets are to be removed. Instructions on this point are requested. 3. The Board reported on 14th instant that "Keating's 2nd and 3rd class targets as tested are absolutely safe." This is not only an incorrect statement, but it is an unjustifiable contradiction of my minute of the 9th instant. 4. I wrote to Mr. Keating at the time of ordering the targets as to the necessity of keeping all ironwork below the mantelets. I inspected the work in progress on the 5th, and pointed out to him that the metal was exposed twice during each shot fired. He replied that this condition did not apply to the target when lowered, and the Board adopted this view in their report of the 10th September, viz.:—"The fact of a portion of the metal frame being momentarily exposed above the safe level whilst the target is being lowered or raised is not a violation of this condition." Yet this very objection was raised against Johnson's target in the observations attached to the Proceedings of the Board on the 21st August, viz.:—"The iron handle on the dummy is exposed to the danger of being struck by a stray bullet, and would certainly be an element of danger." For the same reason the iron tube with rod inside which carries Keating's marking-disc is liable to be struck by a wide shot, and is therefore *an element of danger*. 5. I inspected the targets erected in Mr. Keating's workshop on the 15th instant, and found that *he had altered* his 2nd and 3rd class target, but that the canvas target was 6 inches too low. The 1st-class target was also 6 inches too low, and still unsafe, inasmuch as the bar on which the counterpoise runs was exposed, as well as the metal work of the arm. He promised to shorten the bar, and suggested bending the arm down so as to keep it within the safe limit. I recommended a block of wood over the metal to prevent a stray shot splashing. I have not yet inspected the targets erected, and I cannot tell him where to fix them until precise orders, asked for in paragraphs 1 and 2, are issued. 6. I think I have proved that I know more about this question than the Board, and I cannot congratulate them on what they termed in their report of the 22nd June "a practical test," and again, "a more drastic test." Had my very clear recommendations of the 6th November last been properly carried out there would have been no necessity for this prolonged discussion. It has, however, resulted in good. Keating's target is a very improved one to that recommended last year, but I am still entitled to my own personal opinion that it is not the best.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, Commanding Engineer, 21 Sept., 1891.

The Commanding Engineer,—1. The number of targets required will be those specified in minute of I. of M., dated 10/9/91, but 1st-class targets will not be needed until after the meeting of Association. 2. Four of the targets at present on the range to be erected at north end of main range for pool-shooting. 3. All other targets to be removed. 4. There must be no further delay in supply of Keating's target.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 24/9/91.

Urgent. The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General,—1. The number of targets specified by I. of M. in his minute 10/9/91 was ten 3rd-class, thirty-two 2nd-class. "The whole of the thirty-two 2nd-class targets must be capable of being converted into 3rd-class targets, and ten of the thirty-two 2nd-class targets be convertible into 1st-class targets." You now say 1st-class targets will not be needed at present, and the Board, in their report dated 10th instant, appear to repudiate any responsibility for the 1st-class target "which Mr. Keating appears to be constructing at the request of the Commanding Engineer." Under the circumstances, I would be glad if you would issue specific instructions whether I am to order ten 1st-class targets, capable of conversion into second and third, as specified by the I. of M. on the 10th instant, or not. 2. Instructions have been issued as regards four targets on north flank of main range. 3. Are the targets on the Cadet Range to be removed also? They have been in constant use for practice, and are required. 4. I am not responsible for the delays. Twenty 2nd and 3rd class targets were ordered from Mr. Keating on the 28th August. He agreed to deliver them in a fortnight—*vide* my minute, 28/8/91—but he now says they will not be completed till the 30th instant. The 1st-class target, ordered on same date, was to be delivered within seven days; but it has not yet been sent out. As Mr. Keating has been altering his targets since the order was given, I am not surprised that he has exceeded the specified time; but I do not anticipate any further delay.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 28/9/91. P.S.—I was directed to proceed to Newcastle on the 24th, and did not return till the 28th.—F. R. DE W.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 September, 1891.

Kindly let me have the following information for fixing targets as soon as you possibly can:—

- (a) Distance from back of shelter-mound to targets $\sqrt{\dots\dots\dots}$ ft.
(b) Interval between targets, edge to edge, or centre to centre.
(c) Range the targets are to be fixed.

I have, &c.,

M. J. KEATING.

Memorandum

Memorandum from The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

24 September, 1891.

IN reply to your letter of the 21st September, I beg to inform you that—

- (a) Distance from back of shelter-mound to centre of target should be 6 feet.
- (b) Interval between targets on both ranges, 6 yards.
- (c) 2nd and 3rd class targets on main range, commencing from fourth target on north end. 1st-class target to be the tenth target from southern end. Mr. Anderson has received all necessary instructions.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

23 September, 1891.

1. I have kept back this correspondence for the purpose of having a complete copy made for my use.
2. The report of the Board dated 3rd inst. appears to be incomplete.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Portion of report referred to evidently detached, but will be printed with other papers now being prepared for Parliament.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 24/9/91. D.A.Q.M.-G.—
Will you please furnish me with a copy of the missing portion of this report?—F. R. de W., Col., 28/9/91.

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

24 September, 1891.

IN accordance with the order of the Officer Commanding Military Forces, dated 28/8/91, I accepted on 28/8/91 a tender from Mr. Keating for the supply of twenty 2nd and 3rd class targets at £16 each, and informed you that I had done so, as well as an order given for a 1st and 2nd class target. The former should have been delivered on the 11th, and the latter on the 5th, but with the exception of some of the timber bases, none of the targets had been delivered on the range last night, when I was there with the Inspector of Musketry.

It will be necessary to order nine* 1st and 2nd class targets, and two more 2nd and 3rd class targets, and ten 3rd-class targets; total, twenty-one,† at £16 = £335. † Authority is requested to give the necessary order.

I would suggest that the targets be inspected and passed by the Inspector of Musketry.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

Commanding Engineer,—Instructions for the necessary supply of targets were noted in my minute of 24/9/91, on Target Board. Inspector of Musketry will be directed in General Orders to inspect and pass targets.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 28/9/91.

Extract from Garrison Order 190.

Head-quarters, Sydney, 28 September, 1891.

- * * * * * *
3. The Instructor of Musketry will inspect and pass targets for the Randwick Rifle Range as they come in.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Col.,
A.A.G.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 September, 1891.

I am sending out the targets to-day, and will start erecting on Monday; will be finished on Wednesday afternoon next, weather permitting.

Yours, &c.,

M. J. KEATING.

The D.A.Q.M.G.—Forwarded. The targets will be ready by 30th instant, in thirty-three days instead of fourteen, as agreed on. It will be necessary to give the remainder of the order at once.—F.R. DE W., Col., 24/9/91.

The Commanding Engineer,—Please give necessary order in accordance with my minute of this day on proceedings of Target Board.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 29/9/91.

Urgent. The D.A.Q.M.-G.—I am unable to give the complete order for targets until you issue specific instructions as to the order for 1st-class targets. Meanwhile I have ordered ten 3rd-class targets, and two 2nd and 3rd class targets. I have received no reply to the concluding paragraph of my minute dated 24/9/91.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 28/9/91.

The Commanding Engineer,—Ten 1st-class targets will be required, as already notified.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 29/9/91.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Commanding Engineer.

28 September, 1891.

1. MINUTE of 24/9/91 states requirements exactly. The ten 1st-class targets are required, and should therefore be ordered, but it is not actually necessary to have them prior to the N.S.W.R.A. Meeting, to take place at the end of October.
2. Instructions as to targets to be removed refer to main range, and not to school range.

By Order,

J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col.,
D.A.Q.M.-G.

The

* This should be ten —W.A.C., I. of M.

† Thus making total of 22, or 42 in all.—W.A.C., Capt., I. of M.

‡ Not required for N.S.W.R.A. Meeting.—W.A.C., Capt.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

Urgent.

I AM instructed by the Major-General Commanding to order ten 3rd-class targets and two 2nd and 3rd class. The pattern is left entirely to you. Will you please say when you will be able to deliver these fixed on the range?

28 September, 1891.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

I AM desired to inform you that in addition to the thirty-two targets ordered ten targets will be required capable of being used as 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class.

29 September, 1891.

Will you please inform me if you are prepared to tender for these targets, and state within what time you can have them ready on the range, specifying at same time what arrangements you propose as regards the pattern of arm or arms for carrying the various sizes of canvas target.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

Urgent.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, accepting your offer to exhibit a 1st-class target on the range, to be ready by the 5th September, I have to request an explanation of your failure to keep your promise.

29 September, 1891.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Please reply to my letter of the 28th *re* time of delivery of twelve targets ordered on that date.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 September, 1891.

I regret very much that I should have misunderstood your memo. of the 28th ult., *re* exhibiting a 1st-class target on Rifle Range ready for the 5th September. I thought when you attended at my place of business on 15th September, with the Board on targets, and inspected the 1st-class target, the matter of exhibiting was settled, more especially as you seemed satisfied with everything, conditionally that I carried out a few alterations you suggested.

I did not send this target out with the others ordered, because at an interview in your office I thought from what you said that you would fall in with the proposal of having a separate arm to carry 1st-class targets; however, I will send the target as exhibited out to-day, so that it will be ready for your inspection at the end of the week.

I trust this explanation will suffice, as I am quite willing to carry out your instructions entirely.

Yours, &c.,
M. J. KEATING.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 September, 1891.

In reply to your memo. of the 28th (91/875), I will supply and fix twelve targets as ordered within two weeks from date.

I have, &c.,
M. J. KEATING.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

30 September, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 29th, for the supply of ten targets capable of carrying 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class target-frames, and agree to supply and fix same on Randwick Range by the 17th of October.

- a. Target apparatus capable of carrying 2nd or 3rd class targets, with a 2nd or 3rd class frame, for sum of £16 each.
- b. Extra arm to carry 1st-class target, £2 2s. each.
- c. Target apparatus capable of carrying 2nd and 1st class targets, with a 2nd or 1st class target-frame, for the sum of £16 each.
- d. Target-frames, if required, ready for use,—3rd class, 24/-; 2nd class, 25/-; and 1st class, 30/- each.

I would recommend the adoption of *a* and *b* in preference to *c*, because the reach in *c* for a 2nd-class target is 7 ft., in *a*, 6 ft. 6 in., and while using a 2nd-class on apparatus C the trench would be in use, but could be filled in or covered up, if a spare arm was provided. First-class target as exhibited does not carry a 3rd-class target, but can be made to do so by altering patterns.

I have, &c.,
M. J. KEATING.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

30 September, 1891.

PLEASE supply ten targets capable of carrying 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class targets, in accordance with your letter of the 30th instant, *a*, *b*, viz., with an extra arm to carry 1st-class target, at £2 2s. 1d.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

30 September, 1891.

I HAVE ordered ten targets, as per *a b*, as recommended by Mr. Keating (not signed or dated, 1/10/91), at a cost of £18 2s. each.
F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

When the above was sent to D.A.Q.M.G. on 1/10/91 the memo. which finished at "Keating" was not signed or dated, but when it came to hand on 13/10/91 it was signed and dated 30/9/91.

Memorandum from The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

30 September, 1891.

WITH reference to *a* and *d* of Mr. Keating's letter of the 30th September, it would appear that Mr. Keating will supply only one target-frame with each target, and that the cost of target-frames ready for use is as follows:—1st-class, 30s. each; 2nd-class, 25s. each; 3rd-class, 24s. Will you please inform me how many target-frames should be ordered, specifying number of each class? I presume it will be as follows:—Additional targets: 3rd-class, on 3rd-class range, nil; ditto, main range, 32; 2nd-class, ditto, nil.; 1st-class, ditto, 10. Spare target-frames?

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

The I. of M.,—Referred.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 1/10/91.

The D.A.Q.M.-G.,—Additional: 3rd-class targets, on 3rd-class range, nil; ditto, main range, 32; 2nd-class ditto, nil; 1st-class ditto, 10. The above extra targets are required. I should think that my other memo. stated this distinctly enough. The 1st-class targets are not required until after the meeting, but they can be ordered now, to be delivered on November 1st, if you wish. Ten 3rd and ten 2nd class extra frames sufficient.—W.A.C., Capt., I. of M., 2/10/91.

The C.E.,—For information.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 6/10/91.

Telephone from The D.A.Q.M.-G. to The Commanding Engineer.

6 October, 1891.

HAS Mr. Keating yet delivered the twenty targets ordered by you on the 28th of August?

Telegram from Randwick to The Director of Military Works.

6 October, 1891.

NONE of Keating's are ready for use; eighteen are delivered complete, and are being erected.

C. G. ANDERSON,
Rifle Range.

Telephone from The Commanding Engineer to The D.A.Q.M.-G.

6 October, 1891.

FOLLOWING telegram from Officer-in-charge, Rifle Range:—"None of Keating's targets are ready for use; eighteen (18) are delivered complete, and are being erected."

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Memorandum from The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

7 October, 1891.

1. I WROTE on the 28th September for "specific instructions as to the order for 1st-class targets," and failed to obtain them. You briefly replied "Ten 1st-class targets will be required, as already notified."

2. If you refer to the Proceedings of the Board on Targets, dated 10/9/91, paragraph 2, you will find that "the remarks of the Commanding Engineer with respect to Keating's 1st-class target are upon a target that has not been submitted to or inspected by the Board, and which Mr. Keating appears to be constructing at the request of the Commanding Engineer."

3. The Board inspected this target in Keating's shop on the 15th September, and I reported on it on the 21st. Mr. Keating had contracted to have it erected on the range by the 4th September, with trench complete, but he has failed to do so. This target was not designed to take a 3rd-class target-frame as required.

4. Being unable to specify the actual pattern of 1st-class target approved, or the particulars of trench, I was compelled to invite the inventor to tender without specification, and he then submitted alternative designs, showing that he himself was unaware of a decision in the matter.

5. As time was pressing, and it appeared hopeless to make a further reference, I ordered the pattern of target recommended by the inventor, involving an additional cost of £2 2s. per target. I learnt for the first time that only one target-frame would be supplied with each apparatus for the tender of £16 each, and that 30s., 25s., and 24s. was his price for each of the classes of target-frames complete.

6. I would feel obliged if you would specifically state if 1st-class targets are to be erected with trench complete, or if the trench is to be omitted in the meantime, and constructed after the meeting. This information is required, because in the pattern of first-class targets exhibited on the 15th ultimo the frame for the trench formed an integral part of the base on which the tripod stands, and if Mr. Keating be asked to erect for the meeting only 2nd and 3rd class targets, and to alter ten of them to 1st-class later on, he will be entitled to submit a claim for the extra labour involved.

7. It was clearly the business of the Board to ascertain the prices of these targets complete, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the very clear instructions drawn up by me for their guidance as far back as the 6th November, 1890. As I decline all responsibility, either for pattern or cost, I beg to request approval for the additional expenditure involved, viz.:—10 arms for 1st-class targets, at £2 2s., £21; 32 3rd-class target-frames, at £1 4s., £38 8s.; 10 1st-class target-frames, at £1 10s., £15; 10 2nd-class target-frames, spare, at £1 5s., £12 10s.; 10 3rd-class target-frames, spare, at £1 4s., £12.;—total, £98 18s.

8. I am still of opinion that Keating's 1st-class target should be exhibited and properly tried on the range without further delay. I am at a loss to understand how there can be two opinions on the subject.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Col.,

The Commanding Engineer,—1. On 24/9/91 you were informed that the number of targets as specified in I of M minute of 10/10/91 would be required, and asked to give the necessary order. On 28/8/91 in reply to your minute on proceedings of Board, which was concurrent with minute referred to, you were again informed that my minute of 24/9/91 "stated requirements exactly" and that the targets should be ordered, and in reply to minute quoted by you, instructions having been given you as above, you were told that ten 1st-class targets will be required as already notified. 2. The Board on 16/9/91, after inspecting, in your presence, Keating's 1st-class targets, report that the whole of Keating's targets will be absolutely safe and comply with all conditions. 3. If time will admit, and no delay be thereby occasioned in the arrangements for the Association Meeting, to save the expense referred to in para. 6 of your minute of 7/10/91, the targets should be erected with trench complete, but it still may be noted that the 1st-class targets are not absolutely required for that event. 4. The G.O.C. approves of the additional expenditure of £98 18s. asked for being incurred. 5. As the Board have reported that the whole of the targets comply with all conditions, there would appear to be no necessity to conduct a further test, and no good purpose will be served by a continuance of this correspondence.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 9/10/91.

Memorandum from Major Longfield to The Major-General Commanding.

8 October, 1891.

OWING to the large number of entries for the forthcoming matches of the New South Wales Rifle Association it will hardly be possible for the meeting to be carried out in the given time with less than forty targets on the mid range for the general matches, and, under present arrangements, there will be only thirty-three of Keating's for this purpose and four of Anderson's for pool, what the Association therefore would ask is—

1. That the ten targets now on 3rd-class range should be shifted to the north end of the range.
2. That Anderson's four targets now on north of mid range should be shifted to south-end 3rd-class range, where they can be used for pool-shooting.
3. That seven more of Keating's targets be ordered, four of them to be placed on north mid of range, in lieu of Anderson's, and, if necessary, room to be made for the other three by lessening the distance from centre to centre of all the targets on this range from 18 ft. to 16 ft.

W. F. LONGFIELD, Major,
(On behalf of New South Wales Rifle Association.)

The Commanding Engineer.—I am directed by the G.O.C. to forward the accompanying memorandum signed by Major Longfield, and to say that he will be glad if you will comply as far as possible with the requirements of the Rifle Association in the direction indicated therein.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 8/10 91.

The D.A.Q.M.-G.—I have made all the arrangements in consultation with I. of M., and I regret it is too late to alter them now. I am receiving at the last moment requests of all kinds which should have been thought out long ago.—F. R. de Wolski, Col., 8/10/91.

Major Longfield, for information.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 9/10/91.

Telephone from The D.A.Q.M-General to The Commanding Engineer.

8 October, 1891.

RE your minute (7/10/91) targets for range, paragraph 7, to save time, will you please cause a letter to be prepared in the usual manner for the £98 18s., so that the General may submit the same at once.

D.A.Q.M.-G.—I do not want this sum approved by the Colonial Secretary, but by the General. I cannot give the order until I obtain it, as I have no funds, and many liabilities.—F. R. DE W., Col., 8/10/91.

Memorandum from The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

8 October, 1891.

I WOULD remind you that I have received no reply to my "very urgent" letter of the 2nd ultimo asking for the necessary authority for £3,000 to complete the range, and as my funds are exhausted and I have incurred many liabilities, I shall be compelled to stop all work at once unless I receive authority to proceed. Pending approval, I can incur no further responsibility in the matter.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.
The

The C.E.—Your letter was forwarded to P.U.S. on the following day marked "very urgent"; a reminder has now been sent.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G. 9/10/91. The D.A.Q.M.-G.,—You have omitted the authority to proceed pending approval of Colonial Secretary, and in consequence a very unfair responsibility is being thrust on me.—F. R. DE W., Col., 13/10/91.

The Principal Under Secretary,—The A.A.-G. personally saw the P.U.S. on this subject yesterday, when he was informed there was no money available. It is therefore impossible for me to give the C.E. the provisional authority required. As noted, the work must stop, and the range will not be available for the annual meeting of the Rifle Association, which is advertised to be held this month, the preliminary arrangements for which are already complete.—J.S.R., M.-G., B.C., 13/10/91.

The Commanding Engineer,—With reference to your minute of even date marked urgent—Subject: Previous application for £3,000 to complete Randwick Range—I am directed to inform you that the G.O.C. forwarded the same to the Colonial Secretary this a.m., pointing out that it is impossible for him (the Major-General) to give the provisional authority required, as he had been informed that there was no money available. When a reply thereto has been received, notification will be sent you in the usual manner.—By order, J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 13/10/91.

The Major-General Commanding to The Principal Under Secretary.

Very urgent.

Sir,

9 October, 1891.

I have the honor to request an early reply to my B.C. communication of the 3rd ultimo—subject, as per margin.*

The Commanding Engineer has reported that "funds are exhausted," and that he has incurred many liabilities, and that he will be compelled to stop all work at once, unless he receives authority to proceed pending approval.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Major-General Commanding.

£3,000 to complete the Randwick Rifle Range.

Memorandum from The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Instructor of Musketry.

Urgent.

Sydney, 9 October, 1891.

PLEASE be good enough to place yourself in immediate communication with Lieutenant Keating *re* taking over from him twenty targets, which he reports are now ready.

By order,

J.E.D.T., D.A.Q.M.-G., Lt.-Col.

The Instructor of Musketry to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Sir,

Musketry Office, Victoria Barracks, 12 October, 1891.

As per G.O. 190, paragraph 3, and memo. attached, ordering me to take over targets from Lieutenant Keating, I beg to inform you that on Saturday last, when I visited the range, I asked where the specifications for the targets in question were, being informed there were none, but that the targets were according to those approved of by the Board on Targets, I have the honor to request that the Board may be directed to take over the targets from Lieutenant Keating and hand them over to me.

I have, &c.,

W. A. CUTHELL, Captain,
Instructor of Musketry.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Commanding Engineer.

12 October, 1891.

As regards the missing portion of the report of Board on Targets, which was lost in transit, copy of which you asked for on 28/9/91, although a copy was taken for printing, it has also been lost, and cannot be found; every endeavour has been made to trace both it and the original, but without success; I therefore cannot furnish the copy asked for and promised.

By order,

J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The President of Target Committee.

12 October, 1891.

As the Board have full knowledge of the details of the targets submitted for its inspection, please instruct one of its members to take over Keating's targets, in conjunction with the I. of M.

By order,

J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

13 October, 1891.

As you have failed to deliver the 1st-class target on the range for my inspection, in accordance with your tender of the 28th August, I hereby cancel the contract for a 1st-class target.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

The Commanding Engineer to Mr. M. J. Keating.

13 October, 1891.

As the ten 1st-class targets, ordered 30/9/91, will not be required for the Association Meeting, please see Inspector of Musketry on the subject of trench required, and take instructions from him.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

The

The Commanding Engineer to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

13 October, 1891.

I CAN accept no responsibility for the trench, which, never having been tried, might possibly delay the work. I have referred Mr. Keating to the I. of M. for instructions.

The 1st-class target inspected by the Board is not the same as now being supplied.

The concluding paragraph of the minute is referred to on other papers.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Major-General Commanding.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 October, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 9th instant and previous correspondence, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of the expenditure of the sum of £3,000 in the completion and equipment of the new rifle range at Randwick, the amount to be defrayed from the Loan Vote for Defence Works 1888, £125,000.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

D.A.Q.M.-G.,—Forwarded—H. D. Mackenzie, Lt-Col., A.A.G., 17/10/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 October, 1891.

I am directed to state for the information of the Colonial Treasurer that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the expenditure of the sum of £3,000 in the completion and equipment of the new rifle range at Randwick, the amount to be defrayed from the "Loan Vote for Defence Works 1888, £125,000."

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

(II.)

Memorandum from The General Officer Commanding to The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MAJOR CHURCHWARD to place himself in communication with C.E. as to field-firing range, 7/11/90.
What has been done in this matter? J.S.R., 26/6/91.

Referred to Major Churchward.—J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col., D.A.Q.M.-G., 26/6/91. The Commanding Engineer,—When will you be ready to proceed in this matter?—W. S. CHURCHWARD, Major, R.A., 27/6/91.

The Chief Instructor,—The following is a *précis* of previous correspondence on this subject:—On 5/11/90 G.O.C. minuted on my letter 1/11/90 on "Proposed Rifle Range, Randwick":—"This area . . . will provide not only for ordinary shooting, but *field-firing* and experimental firing; and it is also almost identical with that selected by Major Churchward for *field-battery practice*." I replied, 6/11/90:—"I have no knowledge of the range for field-firing selected by Major Churchward, R.A., but I would be glad to be made acquainted with his suggestions and views, in order that they may be embodied in the scheme." G.O.C. minuted, 6/11/90:—"Major Churchward will on his return be directed to place himself in communication with C.E., or whoever he may depute to act during his approaching absence from Sydney." Will you please furnish me with your views on the subject of a field-battery range? I may mention that Colonel French, R.A., who visited the rifle range with me, expressed the opinion that firing into the head of the rocky valley south-east of the rifle range would be unsafe. Major Airey, with whom I have recently spoken, suggests putting up targets on the 1st and 2nd class rifle range, but I fear this might endanger the markers' mantelets. There is no provision in this year's Estimates for any expenditure for this special purpose, but I presume the cost would not be great, and the funds could be found out of current votes of my Branch.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, Commanding Engineer.

The Commanding Engineer,—I think the range previously selected by Major Airey and me would be fairly safe providing the ordinary precautions of posting vedettes, &c., are taken. A field-gun range could be made parallel to the rifle range on the right if the hill were cut away to give a perpendicular face (or nearly so) of 20 to 30 feet. Shrapnel shell would be the chief projectile used, and I do not think the splinters or bullets would injure the markers' mantelets.—W. S. CHURCHWARD, Major, R.A., 2/7/91.

Major Churchward, R.A.,—I fear a vertical (or nearly vertical) face 20 to 30 feet in height would give great trouble in sand, but we might terrace a portion of the hill, which slopes from 1 in 5 to 6. Could you kindly arrange to have the actual position of the field-firing butt marked on the ground, so that I could have the estimate of cost prepared?—F. R. DE W., Col., 3/7/91. P.S.—What arrangements would be necessary for markers' mantelets?

The Commanding Engineer,—A suitable range having been found at Long Bay, further action is not necessary.—W. S. CHURCHWARD, Major, R.A. The D.A.Q.M.-G.,—Forwarded.—F. R. DE W., Col., 8/10/91.

The Commanding Engineer to The Officer Commanding Garrison.

Practice on Randwick Rifle Range.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 July, 1891.

On several occasions I have received applications for permission to practise at the experimental targets on the range; and last week someone inserted an advertisement in the papers that there would be shooting at Randwick on Saturday. The officer in charge of the works, Mr. Anderson, has requested orders as regards firing, and I have informed him that he can accept no responsibility in the matter.

I

I see no objection whatever to practice being carried out at the targets now on the range on Saturday afternoons, provided it be carried out under proper supervision and control.

I have the honor to request that instructions be issued regulating the shooting during the construction of the range; and until this is done I cannot permit, in the interests of public safety, any practice to be carried out.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Colonel.

The Instructor of Musketry,—Please confer with Commanding Engineer as to instructions necessary until range is handed over.—By order, H. D. MACKENZIE, Lt.-Col., A.A.-G., 14/8/91. Rifle Range Regulations attached.

The Secretary, New South Wales Rifle Association, to The Major-General Commanding.

The New South Wales Rifle Association, Box 1109, G.P.O.,

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 25 August, 1891.

The representations you refer to have been made by a member of the Council, but not altogether in his capacity as such. As I understand there are several points in the construction of the range which are considered objectionable, and in deference to your request, although I do not wish to appear as the originator of the statements, I will mention the following:—

1. The construction of the continuous mantelet at the mid-ranges being on crescent plans, all the targets at unequal distances, and in echelon, may be a cause of danger to the markers from wide shots.
2. The firing mounds being of the same shape will be a source of annoyance to men firing, inasmuch as the wind from either flank will blow the smoke across those firing.
3. The height of the firing mound, together with the narrow width, will render it almost impossible to conduct a large firing competition, while the approaches from both the front and rear are quite inadequate; and in wet weather the spaces between mounds, owing to want of drainage, will be a swamp. I am told there is a large quantity of water now between some of them.
4. The mantelets or shelters for markers are not considered safe, the top being light in construction and wrong in shape,—not sufficient to resist the force of a falling bullet from a short shot.
5. The Cadet Range enfilades the targets and mantelets of the mid-range, rendering it exceedingly dangerous to the markers.
6. Generally that the way the range is laid out unfits it for ordinary military use, inasmuch as it appears to be impossible to conduct field-firing or any match of the character of the "Mullens" or "Lloyd Lindsay," at Bisley.

Whether these things are so or not they are matters of common conversation, and persons qualified to judge are strong in their all round condemnation of the way the works are being carried out.

Yours faithfully,

W. FOSKETT,
Secretary.

The attached letter of the 25th August, 1891, from the Secretary of the New South Wales Rifle Association, is the outcome of an interview I had with him, consequent on the instructions I received from the Minister to have the objections raised against the range by certain persons put in a tangible form, which resulted in my memo. to the Minister of August 29, 1891.—J.S.R., Major-General Commanding.

Memorandum by The Major-General Commanding.

[Confidential.]

29 August, 1891.

REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the Minister, presuming a faulty construction of the rifle range at Randwick, and the estrangement of a portion of the Military Reserve sufficient for the training of troops in field-firing. He therefore considers it advisable that the matter should receive the earliest attention, especially in view of the near approach of the annual meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association, and that the Officer Commanding the Forces declines to be held responsible for any accident which may be caused through want of the usual and proper safeguards

The following are the objections taken to the range as it at present exists:—

- (a.) "The construction of the continuous mantelet at mid-ranges, being in crescent form, places the targets at unequal distances, and in echelon, which may be the cause of danger to the markers from wide shots."
- (b.) "The height of the firing mound, together with the narrow width, will render it almost impossible to conduct a large firing competition, while the approaches from both the front and rear are inadequate, and in wet weather the spaces between the mounds will, owing to want of drainage, be a swamp."
- (c.) "The Cadet Range enfilades the targets and mantelets of the mid-range, rendering it dangerous to the markers. It is moreover placed in a situation which precludes the training of the troops on the Military Reserve in 'field-firing.'"

It is essential that an inquiry should be held of such a character as will induce confidence in the range arrangements, and be satisfactory to the Government and the Defence Forces. To this end the Minister approves of the appointment of a Board, consisting of Colonel Spalding, C.M.G., President; Lieut.-Colonel Eden, Volunteer Permanent Staff; and Lieut.-Colonel Stokes, 4th Regiment, as members,
who

who will be empowered to call such evidence as may be necessary, and to report the result of their investigations. The last-named officer should be permitted to claim an allowance of 3 guineas per diem, or 1 guinea per evening sitting, he being an unpaid officer, and employed outside his legitimate military duties, and to the prejudice of his civil avocation.

I desire to have as little communication as possible with Colonel de Wolski, and I respectfully suggest that the Minister should send for that officer and acquaint him with the objections raised. He will thus have the opportunity of suggesting a solution of the difficulty in place of that indicated herein.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Major-General.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Commanding Engineer.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 September, 1891.

Representations having been made to the Colonial Secretary with regard to the faulty construction of the rifle range at Randwick, and the estrangement of a portion of the Military Reserve sufficient for the training of troops in field-firing, I am directed to inform you that Sir Henry Parkes considers it advisable that the matter should receive the earliest attention, especially in view of the near approach of the annual meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association, and as the Officer Commanding the Forces declines to be held responsible for any accident which may be caused through want of the usual and proper safeguards.

The following are the objections taken to the range as it at present exists:—

- (a.) The construction of the continuous mantelet at the mid-ranges, being in crescent form, places the targets at unequal distances, and in echelon, which may be the cause of danger to the markers from wide shots.
- (b.) The height of the firing mound, together with the narrow width, will render it almost impossible to conduct a large firing competition, while the approaches from both the front and rear are inadequate, and in wet weather the spaces between the mounds will, owing to want of drainage, be a swamp.
- (c.) The Cadet Range enfilades the targets and mantelets of the mid-range, rendering it dangerous to the markers. It is moreover placed in a situation which precludes the training of the troops in the Military Reserve in field-firing.

2. I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to report as to the validity or otherwise of the objections taken.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Commanding Engineer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

3 September, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, directing me to report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, on certain alleged objections taken to the new rifle range at Randwick. I will submit a complete statement, with plans, not later than Saturday, the 5th instant.

I would be glad if the Colonial Secretary would kindly permit me to have immediate access to any reports received from the Officer Commanding the Forces on this question, as I now learn for the first time that he considers there has been a want of usual and proper safeguards in the design and construction of the range.

I desire to express my satisfaction at being afforded this opportunity of disproving the malicious and utterly groundless assertions daily appearing in the Press and elsewhere.

I have, &c.,
F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer, N.S. Wales Forces.

The Commanding Engineer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Randwick Rifle Range.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 September, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, directing me to report for the information of the Colonial Secretary as to the validity or otherwise of certain objections made against the rifle range at Randwick, and in reply to state:—

(a) The continuous mantelet for the long ranges was laid out to follow the contour of the hill, in order to avoid a heavy cutting with a high sand slope, behind which would be constantly filling up the mantelet trench below. The length of the arc being 60 feet longer than the chord, the curved mantelet enables the targets to be placed further apart; but there is no absolute necessity for placing the targets at unequal distances, although it will be an advantage to do so on the flanks where the curvature is sharpest. The targets will necessarily be in echelon, but for about five-eighths of its length there will be no practical difference between a curved and a straight mantelet. As all the military long-range shooting will take place at the central portion of the mantelet, markers who are safe at the centre targets will be even safer at the targets on the flanks, because the drop of the bullet due to increased range far exceeds the additional drop due to the widest shots on the curved mantelet.

It was at my instigation that the distance between the bottom of the target and the top of any exposed metal was increased from 6 to 12 inches, so as to ensure greater safety from wide shots. The target recommended by the Board and approved by the Officers Commanding the Military Forces, in opposition to my advice, for adoption throughout the range will, in its present form be unsafe from wide shots

shots even at a straight mantelet, because in the 2nd and 3rd class targets the heavy iron arm which carries the target rises 6 inches above the safe limit twice for every shot fired, and in the 1st-class target it rises 12 inches, or 6 inches above the mantelet itself.

I did not design the mantelet for targets which would be unsafe under any conditions, and the persons who have raised the objection as to danger from a curved mantelet are straining at gnats and swallowing camels.

(b) The site for the range, within the area recommended by the Commandant, was selected after careful survey. Every possible disposition was tried by me on the ground, and a reference to the sketch *Appendix A. of the range* will show that it was the only possible arrangement without resuming land already sold and built on. The ground on the north of the main range is rocky, and on the south very marshy and with large differences of level. To the uninitiated the site appears fairly level, but the sections show that the ground slopes from north to south about 5 feet, and from east to west 15 feet, and that the centre is a basin varied with sand hillocks, the differences between depressions and elevations on portions where the mounds now stand being as much as 15 feet. It was not possible to avoid the construction of mounds. The cutting and filling were exactly equalised, and no sand was carted from outside the range for the purpose.

With the object of ensuring that the line of sight from each firing-point should clear the mound in front, and of making the shooting from all portions of the mounds on equal terms, the tops of the mounds were arranged in a uniform plane so that the line of sight cleared the mound in front by about 2 feet 6 inches, which is not excessive in the events of tufts of grass coming in the line of fire, and the necessity for a clear view of the numbers which may be 6 or 8 feet below the target.

The height of mound is a fault on the right side. In summer when the hot sand would cause abnormal refraction if the line of sight grazed the intervening ground, elevated firing-points will have great advantages, as being cooler and less exposed to drift sand. Further as pointed out by Colonel French, R.A.,—no mean authority on ranges—the mounds will effectually prevent low-aimed shots ricocheting on to parallel ranges, and consequently the number of targets in use at one and the same time may safely be increased. These mounds do not interfere in any way with drainage because there is no natural outfall from this basin. The holes in which water is now standing have been dug long ago by persons in search of grass-tree gum. This has been an exceptionally wet season, and yet it has always been possible to move freely about from one range to the other.

As regards "the width of mounds rendering it almost impossible to conduct a large firing competition," I can only say that if it is conducted in accordance with the regulations, that is if the squads are told off to their respective firing places, and no one allowed to stand or walk behind men shooting, there will be ample room at each firing-point for everyone whose business it is to be there, and those who are competing will not be interfered with by spectators.

I did not select the ground, nor was I consulted in the matter, as I should have been, in accordance with the Regulations, before final approval was obtained. I regret the ground selected was not a gentle sloping plain, as it would have saved no end of money. I have done my best with a difficult piece of ground, and it is now rather late in the day to make these discoveries.

The Committee of the Rifle Association have seen the range in course of construction, and also the plans, and I never heard any objection, nor received any suggestion, until my action on the target question evoked this hostile criticism among a certain discontented faction.

(c) It is distinctly untrue that "the Cadet Range enflades the targets and mantelets of the mid range, rendering it dangerous to the markers."

It is almost needless to remark that no range in the world can be made safe against wilful or accidental wide shots. I have worked out the trajectories from all points on the Cadet Range, and there is only one point from which a bullet could enter the mantelet of the mid range, and that is from a point on the extreme south-west corner of the 300 yards range. This shot would have to be fired at an angle of $31\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the proper line of fire at targets which would be seen on edge. The shot would cross the centre of the 200 yards Cadet Range, from which point shooting would be simultaneously carried on.

The danger from wide shots was mentioned in a long article, which appeared in the *Australian Star*, of 28th August. (Copy attached.)

We are asked to believe that the Cadets of this Colony are capable of firing across the range at the targets on the long range as "the result of some thoughtless joke, to puzzle another shooter, who while taking aim would be astonished to see his target suddenly disappear, in order that the unsuspecting marker might mark the result of a shot fired across the range," and "there would be great danger of a silly jest resulting possibly in loss of life."

The bare suggestion of such mischief in the public press is an insult to the Cadet Force of which this Colony may justly be proud.

As regards a field-firing range I would point out that the ground selected by the Inspector of Musketry could not possibly be utilised for this purpose, owing to its swampy nature, and the extreme differences of level.

The Cadet Range does not interfere in any way as the mounds do not rise above the average level, and can be fired over.

The site generally is ill adapted for the purpose of a field-firing range, which necessitates an unrestricted line of fire and ample space.

In conclusion I desire to assure the Colonial Secretary that I fail to see the necessity of any grounds whatsoever for an inquiry. There is no inherent defect whatsoever, and the objections have been raised by interested persons who have attempted to force my hand on the target question, by raising an agitation on utterly untenable grounds.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Commanding Engineer.

Send copy of this report to Council of the New South Wales Rifle Association for any remarks they may desire to offer.—H.P., 12/9/91.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

[From the Australian Star, 28th August, 1891].

Randwick Rifle Range.—Some Defects.—A Case for Inquiry.

It is some time ago since the Government saw fit to suddenly close the Paddington Rifle Range, and leave the metropolitan riflemen and the New South Wales Rifle Association without any range on which to practice or to hold the annual matches. Owing to this last year no matches were held, and this year it would seem quite a possibility that the new range will not be ready in time for the date (late in October) fixed by the association for the annual competitions. It was only after very considerable delay that the Government at last selected a site beyond Randwick, admirably suited for the purpose of the range, and probably, judged from all points of view, the best site available within such easy distance of Sydney. Then, in order to make a range that would be equal to all demands upon it, the Government decided to carry out the work on an elaborate scale, and Parliament voted a large sum of money necessary for carrying it out. The work was taken in hand by the Commanding Engineer, Colonel de Wolski, and now that it is, after long delay, approaching completion, riflemen are beginning to find that the range, which, to quote the words of the Premier, was "to be one of the best in the world," is not at all what they could wish, and some experts are very definite in their condemnation of the arrangements.

The range as it now stands is to the unpractised eye a very nice piece of engineering work. It looks pretty. The targets of the main range are fixed at the bottom of the hill. It is intended to use the disappearing canvas targets in the range and along the base of the hill. Some few feet from the lowest point has been erected in a curve following almost the conformation of the rising ground a shelter mound built of wood and brush and corrugated iron curved over and covered with turf, beneath the shelter of which the markers are completely hidden from the firing parties in the range, and from where they should be able to mark with some comfort the results of the shooting.

But in the construction of this mound the only part likely to be much touched by bullets has been left lamentably weak. The top is simply corrugated iron, showing almost a flat surface to the bullets, and only covered by thin turf, which from its very position must very quickly dry. This is only a few inches below the target, and in the course of firing in matches, where the work is continual, there is a danger that low-fired shots will knock the turf away. Then there will be left to meet the bullet only the surface of iron, and the result can be seen at once. The bullet striking on this may go anywhere, and markers at adjoining targets who have come out for the purpose of attending to their duty would stand a chance of injury to which they should not be exposed.

As we have said, the range from the hillside looks very pretty. The Commanding Engineer has thought well to build at each distance of 100 yards huge mounds, from which the firing is to take place. These are of sand in all cases several feet high, and of course are in exactly the same curve as the targets. The sight of these grass-covered mounds rising at regular intervals from the low scrub or sandy ground is pleasing, more particularly when, after a heavy fall of rain, the intervening ground is covered with a series of lakelets, which can be easily understood, add somewhat to the picturesqueness of the effect. But while in some engineering works picturesqueness of effect may perhaps be desirable, though at the present moment we cannot cite an instance, certainly a rifle range requires nothing of the kind. In common acceptance it would seem that a rifle range should be rather useful than beautiful. It is intended rather to be used than looked at. And the utility of these mounds seems doubtful, and their permanency, except at a continual cost, a question. Supposing that a rifle match is in progress, the constant traffic of many riflemen on the ground will quickly wear away the grass, and the heavy winds playing on the loose sand will soon be responsible for the rest. While the matches are being held the dust that will come from the mounds will hardly tend to improve the shooting or the temper of riflemen. Then again the riflemen, after finishing their work at one target, instead of being able, as they should be able, to march back 100 yards to the next range, will be obliged, more particularly if the weather be wet, to walk past their comrades firing from the same distance with the possibility of stumbling over their heels and the certainty in the afternoon of casting shadows that will inconvenience and injuriously affect the records of those shooting. Then, too, if the riflemen have the misfortune to get a bad position on the mound, instead of walking 100 yards to the next range his walk will be nearer half a mile, another point not to be desired by a man who wishes to weary himself as little as possible, and in every way to keep himself quite steady. Besides this, the firing mounds being in crescent form, there is the greater chance that the smoke from the sides will drift across the line of vision of those firing from the centre. These defects were scarcely to be looked for in what was to be "one of the most perfect ranges in the world," and it can scarcely be said that the fact that a picturesque effect in an engineering work has been obtained will compensate for them.

The evil is much more glaring in the Cadet Range, which is built from another face of the hill. Here, from the targets to the firing-points, there is a sharp incline much greater than at any point on the old Paddington Range, and yet here, too, it has been thought necessary to rise these mounds, for what other reason than to be in uniformity with the big range it is difficult to conceive. Certainly there could be no necessity for the mounds. But it is when taking the two ranges together that what would seem a great blunder has been committed. It has been explained that they face in different directions, and the result of the arrangement is that in case of the both ranges being in use on the same day the markers on the one range will be liable to danger from a misplaced bullet from the other, the result of some thoughtless joke or a shot being fired accidentally. It may not be a commendable joke, but Cadets or others at practice may occasionally fire across a range at another target in order to puzzle another shooter, who, while taking aim, would be astonished to see his target suddenly disappear in order that the unsuspecting marker might mark the result of a shot fired across the range. With the two new ranges shots fired across at certain angles would fairly cover the line of markers in the other trenches, and there would be a great danger of a silly jest resulting possibly in loss of life. It is no uncommon thing for a rifle to go off accidentally, and nothing more possible than that the bullet would reach the shelter trenches on the other range. The fear of danger from these sources is hardly likely to be lessened when it is remembered that one of the ranges is intended for the Cadet Forces; a body of youths in whose hands a rifle is, perhaps, at any time a dangerous weapon. They cannot be expected always to realise such a danger as that pointed out. As the ranges are designed it would appear that the only way to ensure safety from the dangers

dangers pointed out will be by closing one range while the other is in use. It would seem, to say the least, a great oversight, which would result in the construction of the ranges so that the markers in one would be open to fire from the other in this way.

Then, again, these ranges as they are now, can only be useful for match rifle-shooting at known distances under the disadvantages we have mentioned. This is not at all in accord with what was expected, and what it was presumed by those generally interested was intended by the Government originally. The range was to be of use for field-firing and other contests, which it is thought should form part of an afternoon's training. The old idea that when a man from certain ascertained distances could make good scoring he knew all that was necessary, is very much questioned now-a-days, and the practice of taking men to unmeasured distances to shoot is also looked upon as a necessary training. With a huge mound of sand at every hundred yards the men must be able to judge within a few feet of what distance they are away from the targets. Besides this, it is questionable if the mounds will not in places quite hide the targets from their view. Such contests as those known by the names "Mullens" and "Lloyd Lindsay" will be altogether out of the question.

All this work has cost something approaching, if not exceeding £7,000, and it would seem that the expenditure is one calling for the strictest inquiry to discover how much was necessary, and if a better range, according more with the requirements of our riflemen, could not have been constructed for the same amount or less. Another question which has excited some little attention recently has been the selection of targets. Some time ago a Board, after the fullest tests, recommended one very decidedly, and the report went on to the Commanding Engineer for any remarks he might choose to make. After being delayed for some weeks it is understood that he has sent the report on to the General Commanding, who will now be called on to give his final decision, and there is now a possibility that the range will be supplied with the necessary targets in time for the meeting. A test has been made at the Cadet Range of one of the targets entered for the general competition, and that not the chosen target. Why the test was not extended to all the targets is a question that is being asked by some of those interested.

The Commanding Engineer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Randwick Rifle Range.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 September, 1891.

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward an extract of a report addressed to the General Officer Commanding:—

"I consider that the range is perfectly safe, and in a few days will be ready for the erection of targets.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI,

Colonel, Commanding Engineer.

The Secretary, New South Wales Rifle Association, to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir,

New South Wales Rifle Association, Sydney, 11 September, 1891.

I am directed by the Council of the New South Wales Rifle Association to apply for the use of the rifle range at Randwick, together with the buildings thereon, for the two weeks, 19th to 31st October, both days inclusive, for the purpose of carrying out organised practices and the firing of the matches arranged for the programme of the 30th Annual Prize Meeting.

I have, &c.,

W. FOSKETT,

Secretary.

The Commanding Engineer,—Please intimate when above may be expected to be handed over to G.O.C. or his representative.—By order, JI. D. MACKENZIE, Lt.-Col., A.A.-G., 14/9/91. The A.A.-G.,—By 10th October. The completion of minor details for meeting will not interfere with the handing over.—F.R. DE W., Col., 17/9/91. The Secretary, Rifle Association,—Please note and return.—H.D.M., Lt.-Col., A.A.-G., 22/9/91. The A.A.-G. Noted and returned.—W.F., Secretary, 23/9/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to The President, New South Wales Rifle Association.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1891.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a report that has been received from Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Commanding Engineer, relative to certain objections made against the new rifle range at Randwick, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to invite your Council to favour the Colonial Secretary with any remarks they may desire to offer thereon.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Secretary, New South Wales Rifle Association, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 September, 1891.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, covering copy of a report from the Commanding Engineer relative to certain objections made against the construction of the new rifle range at Randwick, and inviting my Council to favour the Colonial Secretary with any remarks they may desire to make thereon.

In

Dated
9 September,
1891.

In complying with this invitation, I, on behalf of the Council, have to offer a few remarks; but in the first place beg to say that the statements of the Commanding Engineer—that he “never heard any objection nor received any suggestion until his action on the target question evoked this hostile criticism among a certain discontented faction”; and again, “the objections have been raised by interested persons, who have attempted to force my hand on the target question by raising an objection on utterly untenable grounds”—have no application whatever so far as the action of my Association in this matter is concerned. As a matter of fact, although the wrong or injudicious construction of this range had been a subject of general conversation amongst riflemen for some time, no action whatever was taken by my Association, it being felt that it could not well do so unasked, as the range was being constructed as a military one under the Commanding Engineer; and it was only when I received a communication from the General Officer Commanding Military Forces, asking me to state what the objections to the range were, that any steps were taken, the outcome, I understand, of a statement made by a member of my Council in his individual capacity to the Colonial Secretary. The Association which I represent has but one object in this matter, and that is to have a range suitable for all descriptions of rifle-shooting, and on which it can carry out its prize meetings with satisfaction to and for the benefit of the defence forces of the Colony; but it is feared that such will not be the case with the range as at present constructed.

I will now revert to the report of the Commanding Engineer; but, not being in possession of the letter upon which he is reporting, am to a certain extent in the dark.

- (a.) The explanation does not remove the difficulty referred to, as the opinion of well-informed persons bears out the theory of danger to the markers, inasmuch as the right or left of the targets, according to the flank (where the curvation is sharpest) on which it is placed, would have to be thrown back to enable the target to face the firing-point, thus endangering the marker. It certainly is contrary to ordinary practice for long-range shooting to be carried on in the centre of a range, as such a course would increase the danger and lessen the accommodation. The objection to a straight cutting is exceedingly weak; the curved mantelet trench is already showing signs of filling up in places, and continued rifle practice will greatly increase the movement of the sand if no preventative measures are taken. In the opinion of many the construction of the mantelet will be a source of danger consequent upon the curved formation of the top not having sufficient thickness of earth protection. This is, however, a question which should be decided by experts. I am informed by those who have been in the mantelet whilst firing was going on that bullets falling short of the target, and striking this curved top of mantelet, frequently ricochet, which is an undoubted source of danger, as it is hard to say where a ricochet bullet will find its billet. The danger from ricochet bullets was in fact the principal cause of the closing of the Paddington Rifle Range. The remarks of the Commanding Engineer respecting targets do not call for any reply from me, as this is a matter which I assume is being, or has been, dealt with by the Board on Targets, but are nevertheless open to criticism. If the Commanding Engineer “did not design the mantelet for targets which would be unsafe under any conditions,” he appears to have caused their construction without any question, and thus accepted all responsibility.
- (b.) I fail to understand how a different laying out of the range would necessitate resuming land already sold and built upon. The firing-mounds beyond doubt are unsuitable. They render it impossible to have field-firing, or any mounted competition. The remarks *re* the line of sight are not understood, but appear to be at variance with previous experience. The unusual height and insufficient width of the mounds, coupled with their awkward curve, will prove a source of annoyance and inconvenience, and will render it very difficult for the prize meetings of my Association to be conducted with satisfaction, even if conducted on the perfect regulation lines indicated by the Commanding Engineer. Ever since the formation of this Association the public has taken more or less interest in certain matches, and the Council has endeavoured to foster the interest, but the height of the mounds will most effectually shut out the public from any possible show of interest, as it will be quite impossible for any to see what is going on from the high level above them. A committee of the Council of my Association attended on one occasion at the office of the Commanding Engineer by invitation, and were, I understand, shown a plan or tracing of the range, which, however, did not disclose what is considered by many the most objectionable feature in the construction of the range, viz., the high mounds. The principal discussion on that occasion was the building, in the shape of pavilion, &c., that would be suitable for the requirements of the Association. Subsequently the committee, I being one, met the Commanding Engineer by invitation on the range, the General Officer Commanding being present, when the only matter on which our opinion was asked was the site for a pavilion. The range was then in course of construction, but the work done at the mounds up to that time did not show that any would be built to the height they are now. Since that time the committee, which is one specially appointed by my Council to deal with all matters in connection with the new rifle range, has not been consulted in any shape or form by the Commanding Engineer.
- (c.) The matter of the Cadet Range enfilading the mantelets of the mid-range is a matter to be determined by experts. With shooting on the Cadet Range properly conducted the danger would probably be minimised. It is admitted, however, by the Commanding Engineer that, under certain circumstances, a bullet fired from this range could enter the mantelet on the mid-range, and anyone conversant with the erratic shooting sometimes indulged in, even by cadets, can realise the danger markers on the mid-range would be subject to.

I will not further trouble you on the report from the Commanding Engineer, as my Council is of opinion that no satisfactory solution of the points in dispute, *i.e.*, the theories of the Commanding Engineer, or the practical knowledge of those who differ with him, can be arrived at except by independent inquiry by some one qualified for that purpose.

I have, &c.,
W. FOSKETT,
Secretary.

The Major-General Commanding to The Principal Under Secretary.

Urgent.
Sir,

Sydney, 18 September, 1891.

I understand that the new rifle range at Randwick has been so constructed as to preclude the practice of the Head-quarter troops in field-firing, and as this is one of the most important essentials for the modern training of infantry, it cannot be set aside; and provision for this will, therefore, have to be made, either by the reconstruction of the range, or the reserve of an additional area.

Instructions as to the requirements of the service were conveyed to the Commanding Engineer, and I do not think he should have departed from them on his own responsibility, and without reference to me.

It may be that the peculiar features of the ground presented insuperable obstacles to the construction of a practice range, as well as one for field-firing. I may, however, mention that the Instructor of Musketry, who has considerable experience, had prepared plans, &c., which apparently made satisfactory provision for both ranges. This defect has already been brought to the notice of the Minister, and, I believe, replied to by the Commanding Engineer; I shall therefore be glad to receive a copy of his explanation in respect thereto, in order that I may be able to offer suggestions as to the course to be now pursued.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Major-General Commanding.

Telephone Message from The Assistant Adjutant-General to The Instructor of Musketry.

21 September, 1891.

PLEASE meet Commanding Engineer and Secretary, Rifle Association, on the Randwick Rifle Range at 3 p.m. on Wednesday next, to arrange as to a tracing of the range for Council of Rifle Association.

Memorandum from The Assistant Adjutant-General to The Secretary, N.S.W. Rifle Association.

Sydney, 21 September, 1891.

Re your letter of 11th instant. Please arrange to meet the Commanding Engineer and Captain Cuthell on the Randwick Rifle Range at 3 p.m. on Wednesday next, to settle the questions, and a tracing of the range as requested supplied.

By order,

J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Col.,
Pro A.A.G.

Memorandum from The Assistant Adjutant-General to The Instructor of Musketry.

Sydney, 21 September, 1891.

THE Commanding Engineer has reported to the G.O.C. that the Randwick Rifle Range will be ready for handing over on October 10th next, as the completion of minor details are not considered sufficient to prevent this course being carried out. The G.O.C., therefore, directs you will be good enough to make all necessary arrangements for taking over charge of the range in the first instance on that date.

By order,

H. D. MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Col.,
A. A. G.

Memorandum from The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Commanding Engineer.

Sydney, 25 September, 1891.

THE G.O.C. has directed me to ask you to send to him Captain Cuthell's plans for construction of rifle range, which are in your possession.

By order,

J.E.D.T., Lieut.-Col.,
D.A.Q.M.-G.

The D.A.Q.M.-G.—Plan of range proposed by Captain Cuthell herewith. You will find the lines plotted on the map of existing range forwarded herewith. The ground would not have admitted of a range as proposed, which was designed without reference to levels or marshy ground. Further, it would have necessitated resumptions of land built on.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 13/10/91. Please return tracing.

Memorandum.

Randwick Range, 10 October, 1891.

I HEREBY certify that, having been requested to take charge of the shooting here to-day, and to hold myself responsible for accidents, &c., I do so as far as it is possible to exercise the necessary supervision.

FRED. R. BARLEE, Capt.,
Sydney Reserve Rifle Company.

The Instructor of Musketry to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 October, 1891.

I beg to inform you that, in accordance with your memo. of 24th ultimo, attached, I attended at the Randwick Rifle Range on Saturday last, and found that on account of extra work being carried on within the mantelets I could not take over the mantelets and firing mounds.

Will

Will you kindly ask the Commanding Engineer when I can take over this part of the work? I do not propose to interfere with any of the work going on, but I should like to take over this portion of the range as soon as it is ready (viz., mantelets and firing mounds).

I have, &c.,

W. A. CUTHELL,

Captain, Instructor of Musketry.

The D.A.Q.-M.G.,—Forwarded.—H.D.M., A.A.-G., 13/10/91.

Memorandum from The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to The Commanding Engineer.

13 October, 1891.

THE G.O.C. desires me to request that you will comply with my memo. of 25th September, 1891, re sending him Captain Cuthell's plans for construction of range.

By order,

J.E.D.T., Lt.-Col.,

D.A.Q.M.-G.

The D.A.Q.M.-G.,—As Captain Cuthell's plans were of no use I had put them aside, and I experienced some difficulty in finding them amongst the immense amount of rubbish in my office. I sent them all yesterday with my remarks.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 14/10/91.

Mr. M. J. Keating to The President of Board on Targets and President of Rifle Range Committee.

Confidential.—Urgent.

191, Elizabeth-street, 13 October, 1891.

Sir,

When I undertook to fix up my targets in position on the Randwick Range, I had not the slightest idea so many difficulties would be placed in my way. I was given to understand that the shelter-mound in front would not exceed 7ft. 6in., and the bottom of the trench would be asphalted, so that all I had to do was to place the targets in position, instead of which I have had to sink the targets on the short range and raise the targets on the middle range. I do not complain about the sinking, but I decidedly object to having to place targets on hillocks of sand up to 12 inches with no proper foundation, and then intoxicated markers having to take handsprings on to the target cross-tree to bring them down.

Before starting to fix the targets I wrote to Col. de Wolski, asking him the distance from back of mound, and the interval between each target, and subsequently saw him. Neither in writing or verbally did he give me any instructions as to which end of the range I was to start from—as far as the short range is concerned—but in the main range I was to start from the fourth target on the north end. I naturally thought that the same stood good for the short range. I told the men to start from the north end. After the men had the bases down and some of the targets up, the officer in charge of the range ordered the men to take them down and start from the southern end. The men refused to obey his orders; subsequently Col. de Wolski arrived on the ground, and at his orders the targets were taken down, and refixed in places marked out, starting from the south end. After the targets were again in position the end ones had to be again shifted to make room for a workshop which the carpenters were to build.

Before I would start the main range I asked the officer-in-charge to mark out the position for the targets; he marked out thirty-two places, although I have written orders for thirty-three for this range; I pointed this out, but it had no effect.

On Saturday last, on the instructions of the Instructor of Musketry, I prepared eleven targets for general practice—five on short range and six on main range. On looking at the markers provided I saw most of them were employes of the Military Works Department, and several of them were intoxicated, and seemed to me to be trying their level best to smash up or put out of action the targets. On remonstrating with one of them, by name Adams, I was told to go to h—— and mind my own b—— business, and used rather violent language.

The language and threats seemed to please one of the many overseers on the range, Oldham, who took good care to repeat the same to other employes of range so that every one could hear him. I reported the matter to the officer-in-charge of the range, Mr. Anderson, but I was told they had a spree the previous night, and that several of them had drunk so many gallons of beer between them.

I mention those matters to give you a slight idea of the way I am wilfully obstructed in carrying out my contract.

I have to report that a bullet struck within a few feet of one of my men inside the shelter-trench. The cadets were firing at targets fixed on western end of the Cadet Range, thus proving conclusively that the Cadet Range even now enfilades the main range. I reported the matter to the Instructor of Musketry and officer-in-charge of range. We subsequently found three bullets in the top of the shelter-mound of the main range in the southern end.

I have, &c.,

M. J. KEATING.

The Secretary, New South Wales Rifle Association, to The Colonial Secretary.

Urgent.
Sir,

New South Wales Rifle Association, Box 1,109, G.P.O.,

13 October, 1891.

I have the honor to again communicate with you regarding the Randwick Rifle Range, in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Rifle Association.

I would respectfully point out that on the repeated promises of the Commanding Engineer, that the range would be ready first in April, and subsequently "a month before October 26th," my Association made all arrangements for holding the annual prize meeting during the week commencing that date. A very large number of entries for the matches has been received from all parts of the country, and Volunteers and members of the Reserve Rifle Companies throughout the country, as well as hundreds of men in private employ, have arranged to be absent from their duties during the meeting. The Railway Commissioners also have made arrangements in connection with this meeting, and everything is in readiness for one of the largest national meetings ever held in the Colonies, but the range is not available.

The

The Commanding Engineer has been communicated with through the General Officer Commanding repeatedly on this subject, but apparently there is not the least desire on the part of the Military Works Department to complete the range sufficiently to enable the matches to be fired. The last intimation as to the completion of the range was contained in a recent military General Order, which stated that the range would be handed over to the military authorities on October 10th. That has not been done.

On 8th inst. a memo. was addressed to Major-General Richardson, pointing out that a particular arrangement of the targets would be necessary for the meeting, and that memo. having been forwarded by the Major-General to the Commanding Engineer, with a request "that you will comply as far as possible with the requirements of the Rifle Association in the direction indicated," Colonel de Wolski, on the same day, replied that he could not do so.

A very efficient military committee has been appointed by the Major-General to manage the range. That committee is quite ready to take over the conduct and management of the range. And as this is a matter of great importance to the Rifle Association, and one affecting hundreds of people throughout the Colony, I would most respectfully suggest that the range should be placed in the hands of the committee forthwith, in order that it may be made ready for use by practical officers experienced in the requirements of a rifle range.

I would, in conclusion, ask your consideration of this matter as one of urgency, in order that my Council may be in a position to take whatever steps may be necessary to assure competitors that the meeting will take place as notified, namely, within a period of ten working days from this date.

I have, &c.,

W. FOSKETT,

Secretary.

The General Commanding,—For his report.—H.P., 13/10/91. The Commandant.—B.C., 13/10/91. C.W., P.U.S. The Commanding Engineer for immediate report.—J.S.R., M.-G., 13/10/91. G.O.C.—Report herewith.—F.R. DE W., Col., 15/10/91. P.U.S.—Explanation of C.E. herewith.—J.S.R., M.-G., B.C., 19/10/91.

The Commanding Engineer to The Major-General Commanding.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 14 October, 1891.

In reply to the letter from the Secretary of the N.S.W.R.A. to the Colonial Secretary, dated 13th instant, and minuted by you "for immediate report," I have the honor to state that I visited the rifle range on the 10th and 13th instant, and found it virtually completed, with the exception of a few minor details. So far as lies within my power everything will be ready in time for the ensuing meeting of the Rifle Association.

2. The Inspector of Musketry reported to you on the 9th ultimo as follows:—"I consider that the range is perfectly safe, and in a few days will be ready for the erection of targets."

A tender was accepted on the 28th August for the supply of twenty of Keating's targets, to be delivered and erected on the range by the 12th of September. The contractor failed to complete them until the 12th October, a delay of one month, for which I am in no way responsible. Moreover, by my timely advice I saved him from having the whole lot condemned as unsafe after delivery, which would have involved a far more serious delay.

3. The executive committee of the Rifle Association marked out on the 22nd September the site for a revolver range without consultation with me, and on my pointing out to the Inspector of Musketry the dangerous site selected, and suggesting a better one, my recommendation was approved, and the work put in hand at once. It was completed on the 10th instant, and is now being partially turfed. On the same day, viz., 22nd September, the position of the several minor huts was arranged, and they have all been shifted. How could the range be completed one month before the meeting when the Rifle Association committee and the military authorities were unable to make up their minds about these details until the last moment?

4. On the 23rd September the Inspector of Musketry and the Commanding Engineer settled finally on the spot the position of the shops in the mantelets, and the positions of the targets, the number required for the meeting having been previously agreed on by the Secretary. On the 8th October, after most of the targets had been erected, Major Longfield, on behalf of the Association, asked for a radical alteration in the spacing of the targets, and for the removal of four of Anderson's targets. I minuted on the same day to the General:—"I have made all these arrangements in consultation with the Inspector of Musketry, and I regret it is too late to alter them now. I am receiving at the last moment requests of all kinds which should have been thought out long ago."

The Secretary, who apparently has free access to the official records, should not have misquoted me, nor should he have omitted to mention that I saw him on the subject on the following day, and showed him a plan for increasing the number of targets in order to meet the requirements of the Association, in which both he and the Inspector of Musketry at once concurred. This plan consists in utilising four of the 3rd-class targets as 2nd-class, and will be carried out at trifling cost in time for the meeting.

5. The remarks of the Secretary, that apparently "there is not the least desire on the part of the Military Works Department to complete the range to enable the matches to be fired," and the insinuation that I disregarded a General Order in not handing over the range, are not only unwarranted, but so improper that I venture to hope that no time will be lost in inviting the attention of the committee of the New South Wales Association with a view to an ample apology being tendered to the Commanding Engineer.

6. I may mention that in reply to a question when the range will be handed over to the General or his representative, I replied on the 17th September as follows:—"By 10th October. The completion of minor details for the meeting will not interfere with handing over." Orders were issued to the Inspector of Musketry on the 9th October in the precise terms of this minute, and on the 10th instant the range was handed over, so far as practicable, by mutual agreement between me and the Inspector of Musketry, and practice at a large number of targets took place during the afternoon. Captain Cuthell informed my Clerk of Works on the same morning that he could not take over the range, because the targets were not ready, and Mr. Keating had previously written asking a postponement till Wednesday, the 13th.

7. In this connection I desire to invite attention to a paragraph in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 10th October, headed "Military and Defence," from information apparently supplied at Head-quarters, in which the following paragraph occurs:—"The specially-appointed Military Board is to take over the Randwick Range to-day, providing Colonel de Wolski is willing to hand it over to them. Whether he will do so or not is uncertain." For weeks past the Press has been utilised by unscrupulous persons to discredit me, and to excite a feeling of discontent and distrust. I venture to hope the Premier will do me justice, and direct a thorough investigation into the whole question.

8. It would appear that this is Mr. Foskett's second communication to the Colonial Secretary regarding the Rifle Range; but a copy of the first not having been forwarded to me, I can only assume that this was one of the "representations" made on the alleged faulty construction of the rifle range to which I replied in my letter of the 9th September. I am glad to see these groundless objections have not again been referred to.

9. When the range was planned and in course of construction I conferred on several occasions with the committee, both in my office and on the ground. The never-failing topic of conversation was the erection of a pavilion. The range was left entirely to me; and I have never received one single practical suggestion from any of the members except as to matters which had been decided on long before. I have shown that they were unable to make up their minds till the last moment about the most commonplace question, and now that everything is ready or in train for the meeting, it is a little too absurd for the secretary to ask that the range "be made ready for use by practical officers experienced in the requirements of a rifle range." I can only express my surprise that a letter so studiedly offensive and discourteous was ever forwarded to me.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Lt.-Col., R.E., and Colonel.

[Three Plans.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1891.

[2s. 6d.]

PLAN OF THE NEW RIFLE RANGE, RANDWICK.



Note-Line of Fence show thus:
 Proposed Range by Capt. Cuttel shown thus: (in blue lines)
 Allotments tinted pink are held under lease.
 Land approved for Rifle Range by Colonial Secretary shown by deep black edging.



PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

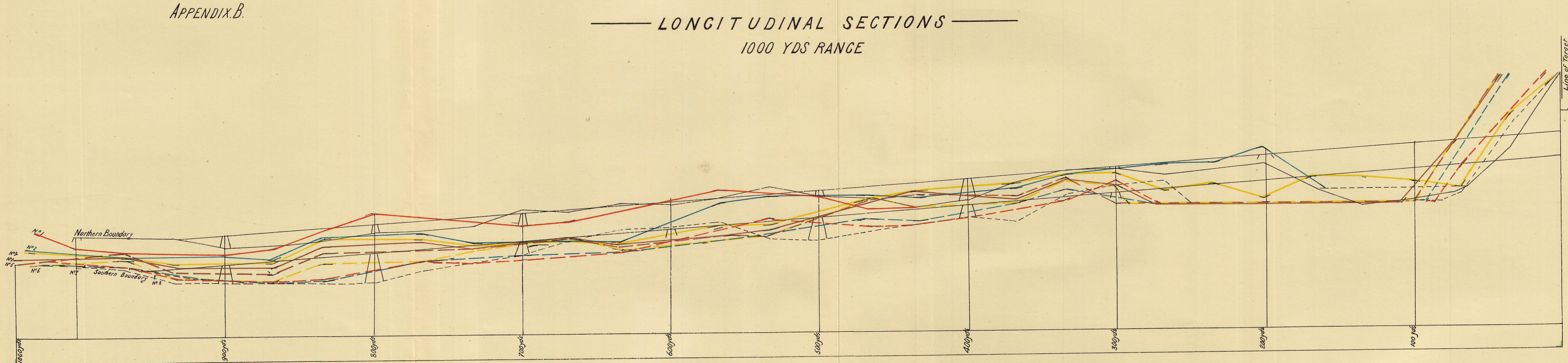
APPENDIX A.

*J.P. de Wyllie
Nov. 90*

(59462)

APPENDIX B.

LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS
1000 YDS RANGE

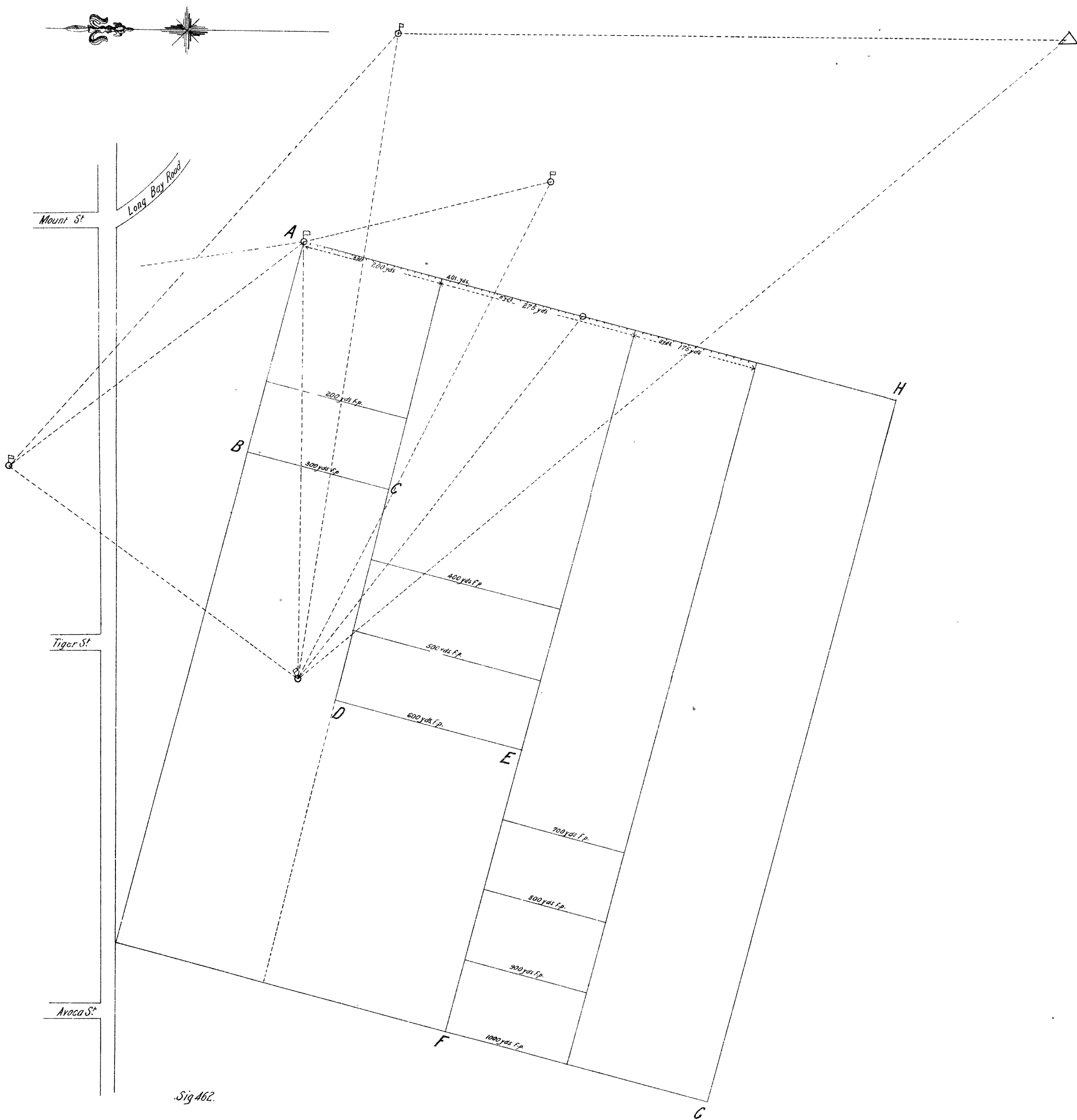
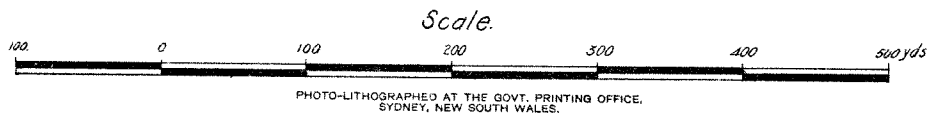


(Sig. 462.)



PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

PLAN OF RANGES PROPOSED BY CAPTAIN CUTHELL



1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOUTHERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE FORMATION OF THE HEAD QUARTERS AT MOSS VALE,
OF THE.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 September, 1891.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd September, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House:—

“Copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the formation of the Head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association at Moss Vale.”

(Mr. Stevenson, for Mr. Rose.)

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the New South Wales Southern Rifle Association to Colonel Eden.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 9 May, 1889.

We have pleasure in enclosing copy of circular to our Members of Parliament by this post, *re* the formation of a New South Wales Southern Rifle Association here, and trust that your kind recommendation and influence may be rendered towards the object, with the view of bringing it to a successful issue.

We are, &c.,

W. J. DALEY,
J. MCKENSEY,

Joint Hon. Secs.

The A.A.G.,—I should wish to be informed if other corps in the district have been consulted as to the locale of the proposed head quarters of the Southern Rifle Association.—J.S.R., M.-G., 22/5/89. B.C., Colonel Eden.—M.B., Capt., Adj., 14/5/89. The A.A.G., for information. I am not aware how I can aid the matter.—T.M.E., Lieut.-Colonel, Commdg. I.R., 17/5/89. Lieut.-Colonel Eden.—Acknowledge, and say matter in question will be brought to notice of G.O.C., on return from leave.—H.D.M., A.-G., 20/5/89. O.C. 1st Regiment,—Please ask Captain Fitzhardinge to supply information required.—H.D.M., A.G., 22/5/89. Captain Fitzhardinge, Wagga Wagga,—Please supply the information asked for by the Major-General in his minute of 22/5/89.—By order, C.B., Major, Adj., 28/5/89.

The Adjutant 1st Regiment Infantry,—The officers commanding companies, and the Presidents of all reserve rifle corps, and the secretaries of civilian rifle clubs in the Southern district, were notified by circular that it was proposed to form the South-western Rifle Association, with head-quarters at Wagga Wagga, and were asked to join the Association. Nearly all the parties communicated with have signified their intention of forming the Association and assisting its promotion. No objection has been made to Wagga Wagga being the head-quarters. It was considered advisable to have the head-quarters at Wagga Wagga because it is a central point, connected by railway with nearly all the towns within a radius of 150 miles, where there are either companies of the defence forces, reserve rifle corps, or civilian rifle clubs, also because Wagga Wagga was the first town in this part of the Colony in which a volunteer company or a rifle club was formed.—HY. BERKELEY FITZHARDINGE, Captain, G. Co. 1st Regiment Infantry, 31/5/89.

The A.A.-G.,—Forwarded.—C.B., Major and Adjutant (*pro* O.C. 1st Regiment Infantry), 3/6/89. O.C., 1st Regt.—G.O.C., would like to be furnished with nominal roll of corps and clubs referred to.—H.D.M., A.-G., 6/6/89. Captain Fitzhardinge,—Please furnish the nominal roll of corps and clubs referred to, required by A.A.-G's minute.—By order, C.B., Major and Adjutant, 10/6/89.

The

273—A

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £17 3s. 1d.]

The Adjutant, 1st Regiment of Infantry,—The proposal to form a Southern Rifle Association referred to in the foregoing documents, was allowed to remain in abeyance by the proposers after receipt of No. XI. It has been again revived by letters to Colonial Secretary's Department. The papers may be inquired for at Military Staff Office, so I forward them to be ready for production if asked for.—

H. BERKELEY FITZHARDINGE, Captain, G. Co., 1st Regiment Infantry, 23/9/90.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Forwarded for your information.—C. T. BURDETT, Major and Adjutant (pro. O.C. 1st Regiment Infantry), 24/9/90.

[Enclosure.]

To J. Gornly, G. R. Dibbs, and D. Copland, Esquires, M's.P.

Gentlemen,

I beg to enclose to you a copy of the report of a public meeting held here, on the 15th April, for the purpose of forming a Rifle Association to be called the New South Wales Southern Rifle Association, having its head-quarters at Wagga, also a copy of a circular which has been addressed to all the Volunteer and Reserve Rifle Corps in New South Wales and Victoria.

In doing so I am desirous of pointing out to you the manifest advantages possessed by this town as a centre for the proposed Association, and enlisting your sympathy and assistance in furthering the proposed object.

It has been suggested that, as the Government has liberally assisted the Metropolitan and Bathurst (Western) Rifle Associations, it may reasonably be approached with the request for a similar subsidy to the Southern one; and the Committee therefore beg to request that you will favour them in your capacity of Members for this district, by urging their claims to recognition and assistance.

I have, &c.,

W. J. DALEY,

Honorary Secretary.

[Sub-enclosures.]

Proposed Rifle Association.

A MEETING was held at the Council Chambers last night, convened by His Worship the Mayor, in accordance with the terms of a requisition requesting him to convene a meeting to take into consideration the advisability of forming a Rifle Association, to be called the Southern Rifle Association. The Mayor (Mr. H. B. Fitzhardinge) occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present:—Mr. D. Copland, M.L.A., Captain Coleman (Murrumbidgee Light Horse), Captain Orr (Reserve Rifle Company), Lieutenant Bennett (Wagga Volunteers), Messrs. A. T. Bolton, C. H. Croaker, A. B. Crew, Tewksbury, Millenet, Smith, Hughes, O'Byrne, Thomson, Rogerson, Howarth, Haycross, Hallford, Browe, M'Kearney, Heath, Mitchelmore, Eaton, Hennessy, Eastcott, Hogg, Robinson, Daley, Jefferson, and Edney.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that he had called the meeting in pursuance of a requisition to him as Mayor, asking him to call a meeting to consider the advisability of forming a Rifle Association, having Wagga Wagga for its head, in this part of the Colony. He had no doubt that many of them who took an interest in rifle shooting, knew that there had been a Central Association in Sydney for a number of years past, and that there was also an Association at Bathurst, called the Western Rifle Association. Within the last twelve months there had been a number of companies formed in this Southern and South-western District, and he thought they would be all willing to join in the support of the proposed Association. If the Association was formed, they could hold an annual meeting at which prizes could be given which would be open to competitors from all parts, not only of this, but also of the other Colonies. The Association in Bathurst formed on these lines had been very successful, and he could see no reason why a similar success should not attend the carrying out of such an Association in Wagga Wagga. The town was easily accessible by rail from all parts of the Colony, and they might rely confidently on plenty of support. At Albury, Young, Narrandera, Cootamundra, Gundagai, reserve rifle companies existed from all of which they might expect support. At Adelong also, where he had lately been, he was informed they would be willing to give them all the encouragement and support in their power. At Gundagai, they not only promised to join, but also to send a delegate to attend the meeting at Wagga Wagga if necessary. The matter was now open for discussion, and some of the gentlemen present would bring forward the necessary resolutions. He might state, before concluding, that he had received a letter from Mr. L. A. Fosbery, who took a deep interest in the matter, regretting that business compelled him to go to Sydney, and this prevented his presence at the meeting. He (Mr. Fosbery) hoped that they would take advantage of his presence there to make use of his services in any way that would further the object they had in view. (Applause.)

Mr. Bolton then moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to establish at Wagga Wagga, a Rifle Association, to be called the New South Wales Southern Rifle Association." He thought that, after what had been said so fully and so explicitly by the Mayor, very little remained for him to say. As one, however, who took a deep interest in rifle shooting, although not a "shot" himself, he hailed the formation of the Association with a great deal of pleasure, and he trusted that it would be carried out in a manner worthy of the district. (Hear, hear.) It affected not only the immediate district of Wagga Wagga, but also the whole of the southern and south-western districts of the Colony. There were already in existence, as his Worship had informed them, Rifle Associations at Sydney and Bathurst; and if this Association was formed on the same basis as those referred to, the effect would be that they would have competitors from all the other Rifle Associations at their meetings. They would also have members joining it from the country districts who had never been brought out before, and emulating such crack shots as their friend, Mr. Daley. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was a matter which very materially affected the interests of the district, inasmuch as they would benefit very considerably by the visitors who would be attracted by these rifle competitions. The more visitors attracted to a place the better, because it was likely that through such visits some would be induced to settle permanently amongst them. It would also give many amongst themselves opportunities of visiting Sydney, Bathurst, and other places, and do them good in that way. He thought also that the time would come ultimately, when the Government would be called upon to recognise these companies to a greater extent than was now the case. These various Rifle Associations throughout the Colony

Colony would then be placed in a more stable and advantageous position. In Victoria at present a cadet had only to appear with his rifle or his uniform—or he thought with his rifle alone—to secure a free pass on any of the railway lines, and he did not see why the same privilege should not be extended to those connected with Rifle Associations in this Colony. It would really cost the country nothing, because those travelling in this way would be occupying seats that would be otherwise unused, and the more every citizen travelled about and saw the Colony the better it would be for himself and the State eventually. (Applause.) The result of the formation of this Association would be to make a large number expert in the use of the rifle, and the man who could use the rifle well was a better citizen than the man who could not. Unity was strength, and if they succeeded in forming a large Association, as they hoped to do, they would be able to offer more liberal prizes than they possibly could if they had only a small number of local members to rely on. (Hear, hear.) If they had to get up a prize list of £150 or £200 amongst themselves, they would have to send subscription-lists about more frequently than would be altogether pleasant. They would, however, by the means proposed, be forming the Association on a firmer basis than if they were relying entirely on themselves, and he had no doubt that they would be able to form such an Association as would be creditable to that part of the Colony. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Coleman said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The advantages that would accrue from the formation of this Association had been so well and so explicitly set forth that little was left for him to say. The very fact of the Government paying so much attention latterly to the instruction of the people in the use of the rifle under this new system of forming reserve rifle companies gave them room for hope that such an Association as was proposed when once started would meet with Government support. The Mayor had mentioned that a number of these rifle corps existed within a comparatively short radius, and that appeared to him (Mr. Coleman) a strong reason why a Central Association should be formed in the Southern District, with which all these various corps could co-operate and, so to speak, be affiliated. There was also the farther consideration that Wagga Wagga was the most centrally situated place in the Southern District, and he took it that the prizes which would be offered would not only attract crack marksmen from all the surrounding localities, but also from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously and with acclamation.

Mr. Copland, M.L.A., who was well received, moved the next resolution, as follows:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draw up draft rules and regulations for the carrying on of the business of the Association, and communicate with other bodies in the district, viz.:—Messrs. Fitzhardinge, Coleman, Orr, Bennett, Daley, Fosbery, Egan, M'Kensey, Howarth, Jefferson, Lorimer, Hughes, and J. J. M'Grath." He said that he had scarcely as yet got his Parliamentary legs in the House, and for that reason was not able to speak so much or so often at a moment's notice upon every subject as some hon. members, and he felt that he was almost similarly situated here. They had, however, recognised his want of knowledge by only giving him what might be termed a formal motion to propose. He must confess that he knew little about rifle shooting, but he could promise them that he would do all in his power to forward the formation of this Rifle Association, believing it to be a most laudable object. If the Government intended to grant assistance to the Bathurst Association, he certainly thought that Wagga Wagga was as well entitled to similar treatment, and he would use whatever power his position gave him to aid them in this or any other way. He believed in doing everything calculated to push Wagga Wagga forward. (Applause.)

Mr. Croaker, in seconding the resolution, said he felt a deep interest in the success of the proposed Association, and he hoped it would flourish and become a force in the country. They were proud of having amongst them gentlemen who could hold their own with the rifle with any men in the country. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Orr moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting authorises the captains and officers of the Wagga Wagga volunteers and cavalry to interview the authorities in Sydney, and ask their support to the movement." He said Mr. Copland had struck the keynote in saying they should use all endeavours to push Wagga Wagga along. He was glad to see, therefore, that they had moved in this matter, because if it had not been taken up by Wagga Wagga, he believed that there were other places in the Southern Division which would have been before them. It, therefore, behoved them to lose no time in perfecting their arrangements.

Mr. Jefferson seconded the resolution. He thought that during the fortnight the officers would be encamped in Sydney they would be able to do a great deal of good in forwarding the objects of the proposed Association. The motion was, therefore, a necessary one.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. W. J. Daley moved the next resolution, as follows:—"That the non-commissioned officers of the Wagga Wagga cavalry and infantry be authorised to solicit the support of the non-commissioned officers and men of the volunteers in this district while in camp." The resolution would greatly strengthen their position, and tend to bring the object of the meeting to a successful issue. He thought the people of the town and district would welcome with pleasure the formation of the Southern Rifle Association.

Mr. Alfred Bennett had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He pointed out they would have a very good prospect of receiving considerable aid from Victoria. Their central position would give them a very great advantage in this respect. Victoria took a very deep interest in rifle shooting, and would be glad to come to New South Wales to get a little of their money. They would have the satisfaction, however, of making the Victorians leave a little of their money if they did come. If they got a good prize list, they might depend upon having plenty of competition.

The resolution was then put and carried.

After a few remarks from Mr. Howarth in support of the meeting, Mr. Bolton moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, which was carried with acclamation.

The Mayor replied, thanking them for the very warm manner in which they had carried the vote. Amongst the numerous things in which he had been interested, volunteering was the one in which he felt the deepest interest. Every man had his liking, and volunteering had been his. He had been a volunteer since he had been old enough, and he hoped to continue with them as long as they would let him. (Applause.)

The meeting then terminated.

A meeting of the Committee was held afterward, at which Mr. H. B. Fitzhardinge presided. Mr. W. J. Daley was appointed secretary, *pro tem*. Messrs. Fitzhardinge and Orr were appointed a sub-committee to draft a circular to be sent by the Acting-Secretary to the various rifle and volunteer organisations in the Southern District, requesting their co-operation.

Wagga Wagga, May, 1889.
We desire to inform you that, at a public meeting held at Wagga Wagga, it was resolved to form a Rifle Association, to be called "The New South Wales Southern Rifle Association," having its head quarters at Wagga Wagga. We have the pleasure of bringing the proposal under your notice, and request that your club or company will join the Association.

Rules, regulations, and fees of joining will be forwarded to you if you signify your intention of joining the Association.

W. J. DALEY,
Hon. Secretary.

J. Gormly, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, I have the honor to request that the matter referred to in the enclosed letter receive your favourable attention.

Legislative Assembly, 17 May, 1889.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES GORMLY.

[Enclosure.]

To James Gormly, Esq., M.P.
Gentlemen,

Wagga Wagga, 9 May, 1889.

I beg to enclose to you a copy of the report of a public meeting held here on the 15th April, for the purpose of forming a Rifle Association, to be called the "New South Wales Southern Rifle Association," having its head-quarters at Wagga Wagga; also, a copy of a circular which has been addressed to all the volunteer and rifle reserve corps in New South Wales and Victoria.

In doing so, I am desirous of pointing out to you the manifest advantages possessed by this town as a centre for the proposed Association, and enlisting your sympathy and assistance in furthering the proposed object.

It has been suggested that, as the Government has liberally assisted the Metropolitan and Bathurst (Western) Rifle Associations, it may reasonably be approached with the request for a similar subsidy to the Southern one; and the Committee therefore beg to request that you will favour them, in your capacity of Member for this district, by urging their claims to recognition and assistance.

I have, &c.,

W. J. DALEY,
Hon. Secretary (*pro tem*).

Acknowledge, and refer for report of the Commandant.—C.W., 25/5/89. The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.—C.W., B.C., 27/5/89. P.U.S.—Before reporting on this subject, I should wish to see the circular referred to; it has not accompanied this correspondence.—J.S.R., M.-G. 25/5/89. B.C. Where is the circular?—C.W. The circular referred to does not appear to have been forwarded. Obtain copy.—C.W.

D. Copland, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dear Sir, I enclose herewith the circular you asked for, bearing on the question of application for subsidy to Wagga Wagga Rifle Association.

Parliament House, Sydney, 31 July, 1889.

I am, &c.,
D. COPLAND.

[Enclosure.]

Wagga Wagga, — May, 1889.

We desire to inform you that, at a public meeting held at Wagga Wagga, it was resolved to form a Rifle Association, to be called "The New South Wales Southern Rifle Association," having its head quarters at Wagga Wagga. We have the pleasure of bringing the proposal under your notice, and request that your club or company will join the Association.

Rules, regulations, and fees of joining will be forwarded to you if you signify your intention of joining the Association.

W. J. DALEY,
Hon. Secretary.

Perhaps this should be acknowledged, and forwarded to General Officer Commanding.—15/8/89. Refer.—15/8/89. The General Officer Commanding.—C.W., B.C., 15/8/89. P.U.S.—The circular referred to *re* subsidy is not appended to this communication.—J.S.R., M.-G., 27/8/89. Return. Returned.—C.S.O., 21/8/89.

The Principal Under Secretary to J. Gormly, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 August, 1889.

Referring to your letter of the 17th May last, enclosing a letter from Mr. W. J. Daley, Wagga Wagga, respecting the formation of a Rifle Association, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the circular referred to in Mr. Daley's communication does not appear to have been received in this Department, and to request that a copy of the same may be furnished for the information of the General Officer Commanding the Military Forces.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The

The circular referred to is the one addressed to the three Members as on page 2.

The Principal Under Secretary to D. Copland, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 August, 1889.
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo, respecting subsidy to the Wagga Wagga Rifle Association, and to state that your communication has been forwarded to the General Officer Commanding the Military Forces.

I have, &c.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

D. Copland, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 12 September, 1889.

In reply to yours of 30th inst., stating that the circular referring to the Wagga Wagga Rifle Association had not been received by you, I may state that it was forwarded by me on your last application, and there is not another copy procurable. I cannot see what purpose it can serve to have this circular, it being merely a notice calling the meeting, and its object. The memo. attached to a previous letter, and which you have, sets forth all the details of the Society's programme and its functions.

If, however, you insist on the production of the circular I will try and obtain one.

I am, &c.,

D. COPLAND.

Referred to the General Officer Comdg. the Forces.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 4/10/89.

The Principal Under Secretary,—I think the first question to be settled is the *locale* of headquarters of the Southern Rifle Association, which should be settled by voice of various corps in Southern district.—J.S.R., M.-G., 9/10/89.

Informed, 9/12/89.

J. Gormly, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Parliament House, 20 August, 1890.

I have the honor to enclose a letter I received from the Hon. Secretary, Wagga Wagga Reserve Rifle Company, and would respectfully request that the matter referred to will receive your favourable consideration.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Wagga Wagga Reserve Rifle Company, 15 August, 1890.

Some twelve months since, a Southern Rifle Association was formed at Wagga Wagga, and application made for recognition at Head-quarters. Certain requisite information was required and supplied, but since that time nothing has been heard in the matter.

As the Wagga Wagga Reserve Rifle Company has a great interest in the formation of the Association, and is desirous of furthering the object, the members of this body would esteem it a favour if you would take such steps as would ensure the placing of the Association upon a sound footing.

The question in the House relating to the subsidy promised to the Northern (Singleton) Association (*Hansard*, page 2,712) may strengthen your hands in the matter. It may be added that the application from Wagga Wagga was amongst those first sent in.

I am, &c.,

F. C. HOGG,

James Gormly, Esq., M.P.

Hon. Secretary, Wagga Wagga Reserve Rifle Company.

Refer again to the Commandant.—C.W., B.C., 26/8/90.

P.U.S.—I think it desirable that a Southern Rifle Association should be formed. As pointed out in my memo., the various corps in the Southern District, viz., detached companies of 1st and 2nd Regiments, and Reserve Corps affiliated to those Regiments, should mutually settle the most convenient centre for the meetings to be held. If Mr. Daley, the Hon. Secretary of the movement, would communicate with the various Commanding Officers on the subject, no further delay need occur.—J.S.R., M.-G., B.C. 2/9/90.

May be perhaps informed in terms of Commandant's minute.—C.W., 15/9/90. Approved.—H.P., 17/9/90.

The Principal Under Secretary to D. Copland, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 August, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the circular alleged to have been forwarded, regarding the application for subsidy to the Wagga Wagga Rifle Association has not been received; and to request that you will be kind enough to furnish me with a copy of it.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Telegram

Telegram from D. Copland and Jas. Gormly, Esqs., M's.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

PLEASE forward grant for Wagga Wagga Southern Rifle Association, two hundred and fifty pounds, passed in Estimates.

Wagga Wagga, 4 September, 1890.

D. COPLAND.
JAS. GORMLY.

The Honorary Secretary, Southern Rifle Association, to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 6 September, 1890.

You will remember a good amount of correspondence passed between the Members of this district and myself respecting the formation of a Southern Rifle Association at Wagga Wagga, and also that every possible information was given the Department in advocating our claim.

I am informed a grant has been, or is about to be, made to Bathurst and Singleton for the purpose of assisting a Western and Northern Rifle Association.

A similar grant is to be given to a southern district.

The grant will, I am informed, consist of £250 and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

Hearing this, I thought it well to write you (in conjunction with the other Members of the district), and ask your co-operation with them at once, as Kiama, Picton, and Goulburn are trying tooth and nail for it.

It is needless to mention that Kiama is very much out of the way, and both Picton and Goulburn too close to Sydney. We also think we should have a prior claim to both of these places, as it is now two years nearly since the matter was first taken up by us, their applications being sent in some time after ours.

May I therefore ask if you would kindly make application to the Colonial Secretary's Department on our behalf, and feel sure you will energetically push it to a successful issue.

I am, &c.,

W. J. DALEY,
Hon. Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary,—I would be very glad if the wishes of Wagga Wagga could be complied with.—G. R. DIBBS, 11th September.

The Honorary Secretary, Southern Rifle Association, to D. Copland, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 6 September, 1890.

You will remember that some time ago a good amount of correspondence respecting the formation of a Southern Rifle Association at Wagga Wagga passed between us, your replies giving result of interviews with the Department for that purpose. You are also aware I gave them every possible information in connection therewith.

I am informed a grant has been, or is about to be, made to Bathurst and Singleton for the purpose of assisting a Western and Northern Association. A similar sum is to be given to a Southern district.

The grant will, I am informed, consist of £250, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

Hearing this, I thought it well to write you at once, as Kiama, Picton, and Goulburn are trying to get it. It is needless to mention that Kiama is out of the way, Picton too close to Sydney, also Goulburn. We think we should have a prior claim to these towns, as it is now drawing upon two years since the matter was first taken up by us, their applications being sent in after ours.

May I therefore ask if you would kindly make application to the Colonial Secretary's Department on our behalf at once, and feel sure you will energetically push it to a successful issue.

I have written Messrs. Gormly and Dibbs to same effect, and ask their co-operation with you.

I am, &c.,

W. J. DALEY,
Hon. Secretary.

Presented by Messrs. Gormly and Copland.—C.W., 10/9/90. Refer to Commandant.—C.W., B.C., 30/9/90. P.U.S.—I have already replied on this subject on B.C. communication of 29/9/90.—J. S. R., M.-G., B.C., 30/9/90.

The Principal Under Secretary to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 September, 1890.

In acknowledging receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, forwarding and endorsing an application from Mr. W. J. Daley, of Wagga Wagga, for a grant in aid of the projected Southern Rifle Association, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces reports that he cordially concurs in the establishment of this institution, but points out that the various corps in the Southern District, viz., detached companies of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, and Reserve Corps affiliated to these Regiments, should mutually settle the most convenient centre for the meetings to be held. General Richardson adds that if Mr. Daley will communicate with the various Commanding Officers and decide on the locality, no further delay need occur.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The

The Honorary Secretary, Southern Rifle Association, to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 23 September, 1890.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the reply from the Principal Under Secretary to your communication, and may state, in reply, that when application was made for establishing a Southern Rifle Association here, in March, 1889, Captain Fitzhardinge was asked by the military authorities to report on the matter.

He has desired me to state that the information now asked for has been supplied by him in April, 1889, and the correspondence relative thereto may be seen at the Military Staff Office, and has written them respecting it.

I shall feel obliged if you will again interview the Principal Under Secretary (to whom I have written by this post) upon the subject.

I am, &c.,

W. J. DALEY,

Hon. Secretary, Southern Rifle Association.

P.S.—Have written Messrs. Gormly and Copland also.

The Principal Under Secretary,—Kindly see to this.—G.R.D.

The Honorary Secretary, Southern Rifle Association, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, 23 September, 1890.

Referring to your communication of 18th September, addressed to Mr. G. R. Dibbs, in the matter of the formation of a Rifle Association, the head-quarters of which will be at Wagga Wagga, I have to inform you that Captain Fitzhardinge, of the Volunteer Infantry, has already answered the questions relating to the concurrence of surrounding military bodies.

He authorises me to state that his communications during April, 1889, may be seen at the Military Staff Office, and that these give the requisite information.

I am, &c.,

W. J. DALEY.

Hon. Secretary, Southern Rifle Association.

Refer to Commandant.—C.W., B.C., 26/9/90.

The Principal Under Secretary,—Neither Captain Fitzhardinge nor the Honorary Secretary have given the required information as to the corps which desire the Association to be formed at Wagga Wagga. This is absolutely necessary to prevent rival claims being set up. Previous correspondence referred to is attached for Minister's information.—J.S.R., M.-G., B.C., 29/9/90.

Inform.—C.W., 10/10/90.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. Copland and Gormly, M's.P.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1890.

Referring to your telegram of the 4th instant and previous correspondence respecting a grant in aid of the projected Southern Rifle Association, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces reports that he cordially concurs in the establishment of this institution, but points out that the various corps in the Southern District, viz., detached companies of 1st and 2nd Regiments and reserve corps affiliated to these regiments, should mutually settle the most convenient centre for the meetings to be held. General Richardson adds that if a decision can be arrived at in reference to the locality no further delay need occur.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Honorary Secretary, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company, to Colonel Eden.

Sir,

Moss Vale, 11 October, 1890.

I have the honor to apply that a Rifle Association, embracing the South Coast and Southern Rifle Clubs may be formed, having its headquarters at Moss Vale. I have no doubt you are already aware of the suitability of this place for such a purpose, seeing that there are at least a dozen rifle clubs within a radius of 50 miles, viz., Milton, Shellharbour, Jamberoo, Kiama, Nowra, Berry, and Kangaroo Valley on the coast, and Burrawang, Campbelltown, Goulburn, Camden, Picton, and Balmoral on the Southern railway line, besides four partially-paid corps, viz., Goulburn and Bowral Infantry, also West Camden and Picton Light Horse, and as the mail coaches plying to and from the South Coast and the railway line starts from here, you will see it is more conveniently situated than any other town on the southern line. In April last we arranged an "All comers" rifle contest on our local range, which was a great success, there being no less than twenty rifle clubs represented at it. We have a well-appointed range with targets erected under our charge within three minutes walk of the local railway station. We have

have also a good strong corps, with an energetic committee, several members of which have previously belonged to the partially-paid, and who, I feel sure, would prove their capability in conducting and managing an Association; and as I am informed that a Northern Association, with its headquarters at Singleton, has been formed, also a Western Association, with its headquarters at Bathurst, both of which are to receive an annual grant of £250, besides a free gift of 50,000 rounds of ammunition. I therefore trust you will be good enough to grant our request and honor us with the same privilege.

I have, &c.,

G. GISSING,
Hon. Secretary, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company.

Memo. by Colonel Eden.

Staff-Sergeant Berry,—Let me know all you know of this scheme. I am disposed to consider that a sort of ballot opinion should be secured from the several Presidents as to the best place for a centre. Surely Bathurst, Wagga Wagga, Sydney, and a Northern meeting should suffice.—T.M.E. To hold over till opinions have been received from Presidents in reply to circular memo. of 14th October, 1890,

Confidential Report by Staff-Sergeant Berry.

Moss Vale is the only suitable spot for Southern Association, embracing both coastal and inland companies. The range is close to the town, hotel accommodation is ample, and great interest is taken in rifle shooting by the district. Goulburn not suitable; range 4 miles from town; very little interest taken by Goulburn folk in this kind of sport. Wagga Wagga too far away; eight-tenths of southern companies would be excluded if Association were formed here; range between 2 and 3 miles from town.

The Honorary Secretary, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Moss Vale, 10 October, 1890.

I have the honor to apply that a Rifle Association embracing the Southern and South Coast Rifle Clubs may be formed, having its head-quarters at Moss Vale. I have no doubt you are already aware of the suitability of this place for such, seeing that there are at least a dozen rifle clubs and half a dozen partially-paid corps within a radius of 50 miles, and as we are informed that a Northern Association has been formed with its head-quarters at Singleton, and which receives an annual grant of £250 from the Treasury in addition to a free gift of 50,000 rounds of ammunition, I trust you will be good enough to honor us with a similar privilege. There is a well appointed range with targets erected under our charge within three minutes' walk of the local railway station, and as the mail coaches plying to and from the south coast and the railway line start from here, you will see it is more conveniently situated than any other town on the southern line.

I have, &c.,

G. GISSING,
Hon. Secretary, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company.

Refer again to the Commandant.—C.W., B.C., 5/11/90. P.U.S.—As previously pointed out, the site for head-quarters of the proposed Southern Association should be determined by vote of the various corps in the districts. To this end a circular has been sent to each Commanding Officer. When the replies are received the site can be definitely fixed.—J.S.R., M.-G., 7/11/90. Await replies.—C.W., 18/11/90.

The Honorary Secretary, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company, to W. McCourt, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Moss Vale, 10 October, 1890.

On Monday last, our Mayor, N. H. Throsbie, Esq., posted a copy of the petition which I sent to Sir Henry Parkes, addressed to you at the Assembly, which I hope you received. I have also written to the Hon's. John Lackey and H. E. Kater, M.'s L.C., also to J. Kidd, Esq., M.L.A., asking them to act in concert with you in obtaining our desire, and as we are informed on very good authority that this matter will be decided by Sir Henry Parkes within the next few days, we hope you will do your best to push it forward for us. I have enclosed another copy of petition in case the other should have got miscarried. Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain, &c.,

G. GISSING,
Hon. Secretary, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Honorary Secretary, Southern Rifle Association.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 October, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo regarding the project to establish a Southern Rifle Association, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces represents that neither Captain Fitzhardinge nor yourself have yet stated what corps desire the Association to be formed at Wagga. It may be mentioned that this information is absolutely necessary in order to prevent rival claims being set up.

2. I am at the same time desired to invite your attention to the proposed mode of determining the question, as suggested in my letter of the 18th of September last addressed to Mr. G. R. Dibbs, M.P., viz., that the various corps in the Southern District—detached companies of the 1st and 2nd Regiments and reserve corps affiliated to those Regiments—should mutually settle the most convenient centre for the meetings to be held.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Homebush, 5 November, 1890.

I am President (Hon. Captain) of the Moss Vale Rifle Reserve Company, and I understand that it is the intention of the Government to form a Rifle Association in the Southern District. Illness will prevent my accompanying a deputation from Moss Vale, which I understand will wait upon you, having in view the question of which is the best and most central position for the establishment of the Association. I therefore beg to lay before you reasons why I think Moss Vale would be the most convenient place in the Southern District.

It has direct daily communication by mail coaches with the coast districts, which include Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Berry, Robertson, Burrawang, and all the important and populous districts surrounding those places, all of which have warmly taken up the rifle reserve movement, and where there are at least a dozen rifle reserve companies, and half a dozen partially-paid corps in a very prosperous condition, within 50 miles of Moss Vale; and I am of opinion that in districts like these I have mentioned, when the land is held by numerous small holders, all well-to-do, that rifle reserve companies, as well as partially-paid corps, will have much more vitality than in districts further out, where the land is in the hands of large holders, and the people are more scattered, as witness the Cavalry Corps, having for their head-quarters the neighbourhood of Robertson and Kiama. As another proof of the suitability of Moss Vale, I may mention that in April we held a rifle shooting contest, which was very successful, representatives from about twenty clubs being present.

There is a good range about five minutes walk from the railway station. Rifle shooting generally takes place in summer, when the temperature in that district is very pleasant, and the clear air very good for shooting:

Hoping that our application will receive your favourable consideration.

I am, &c.,

H. E. KATER,
(Per M. E. K.)

The Commandant.—C.W., B.C., 10/11/90., P.U.S.—As previously pointed out, in reply to a similar application from the Secretary of the Moss Vale Rifle Range Company on the 7th inst., the site for head-quarters of the proposed Southern Association should be determined by votes of the various corps in the district. To this end a circular has been sent to each Commanding Officer. When the replies are received the site can be definitely fixed.—WARNER SPALDING, Colonel Commanding Forces (*pro* Major-General), 13/11/90. There are some other papers. Refer to Commandant.—C.W., B.C., 9/12/90. The Commandant.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the Southern Rifle Association,
Wagga Wagga Branch.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 January, 1891.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to enclose a Form of Application for the issue of a sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, which has been voted unconditionally on the Estimates for 1891, as a special grant in aid of the Wagga Wagga Branch of the Southern Rifle Association, and to request that you will have the goodness to return the same to me at your convenience, duly filled up as indicated.

2. I am desired to add that a certificate to the effect that the money has been expended upon the object for which it has been placed at your disposal should be sent to the Auditor General.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.—Special Allowances.—Unconditional Grants.

Item.—Wagga Wagga Branch, Southern Rifle Association, payable from Vote of £250. Item No. 208 of Appropriation Act of 1891.

THE Committee of the abovenamed Association respectfully request that the sum of £250, voted unconditionally in the Estimates for 1891, for the Wagga Wagga Branch Southern Rifle Association may be authorized for issue, and that the amount may be placed to the credit of in the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

W. B. JEFFERSON,
Treasurer.

The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Head Quarters, 16 February, 1891.

I have the honor to submit papers affecting the selection of a place for the Head Quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, with a schedule of the ballot taken from the various partially-paid corps and reserve rifle companies interested, by which it would appear that the consensus of opinion is in favour of the Association being formed at Moss Vale.

I would, therefore, request the necessary authority be granted to form the Southern Rifle Association at this place.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Major-General Commanding.

I understand that the majority are in favour of Moss Vale.—C.W., 19/2/91. Approved.—H.P., 19/2/91.

As provision is made on this year's Estimates for the above, but with head-quarters at Wagga Wagga, perhaps a reference might be made as to whether the subsidy in question, viz., £250, can be used for the purpose of the formation of the Association at Moss Vale before action is taken.—25/2/91.

Yes.—C.W., 26/2/91. Accountant, 26/2/91. The Auditor-General.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 27/2/91. Urgent. The Auditor-General. The Vote 208 of 1891 limits the £250 to the "Wagga Wagga Branch."—E.A.K., B.C., 3/2/91. The Principal Under Secretary. Urgent. Inform Commandant with reference to Minute of Auditor-General.—C.W., B.C., 5/3/91.

P.U.S.—I know nothing of the money being on the Estimates for Wagga Wagga, but as it was no doubt intended for the Southern Rifle Association, the Head Quarters of which has been fixed by consensus of opinion of the majority of corps interested at Moss Vale, and approved by the Minister, I think the latter place may fairly claim the Government grant.—J.S.R., M.-G., B.C., 9/3/91.

[Enclosures.]

RESULT of ballot taken from Officers Commanding partially-paid corps, 1st and 2nd Regiments Infantry, and honorary captains of reserve rifle companies, in the Metropolitan, Western, and Southern District affecting the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association :—

	Partially paid Companies.	Reserve Rifle Companies.	Total.
Moss Vale	1	10	11
Goulburn	1	6	7
Wagga Wagga	2	3	5
Pietermaritzburg ... ..	...	5	5
Kiama ... ..	...	3	3
Berry ... ..	...	2	2
Yass	2	...	2
Paddington ... ..	...	1	1
Queanbeyan ... ..	...	1	1
Milton ... ..	...	1	1
Cooma ... ..	...	1	1
Total	6	33	39

Memorandum from the Assistant-Adjutant General, Military Staff Office, to the Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Sydney, 13 October, 1890.

OFFICERS Commanding 1st and 2nd Regiments, and Officer Commanding Southern Reserves, will be good enough to ascertain from Officers Commanding partially-paid and reserve rifle companies in the Southern District, their opinion as to the most suitable position for the head quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association. The opinions to be accompanied with full explanation for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

By order,

H. D. MACKENZIE, Lt.-Colonel,
A. A.-General.

Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment and Southern Reserves similarly notified.—H.D.M., Lieut.-Colonel. A.A.-General.—Attached please find opinions of officers commanding companies of this Regiment in the Southern District.—C. T. BARTLETT, Major and Adjutant (*pro* O.C. 1st Reg. Infantry), 24/10/90.

Memorandum from the Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Infantry, Sydney, to Officer Commanding "G" Company, Wagga Wagga.

14 October, 1890.

You will be good enough to furnish your opinion as to the most suitable position for a proposed Southern Rifle Association, your opinion to be accompanied with a full explanation for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

By order,

C.B., Major,

Adjutant 1st Regiment Infantry.

The Adjutant, 1st Regiment Infantry,—Opinion, and reason therefore, attached hereto.—H.Y. BERKLEY FITZHARDINGE, Captain, G. Co., 14/10/90.

Wagga Wagga, 15 October, 1890.

IN compliance with memo. of 14th instant, hereto annexed, as to most suitable position for a proposed Southern Rifle Association, I am of opinion that the head-quarters of the Association should be at Wagga Wagga, for the following reasons :—

The proposal to establish the Southern Rifle Association was first made from Wagga Wagga, because Wagga Wagga is a central point connected by railway with towns within a reasonable distance of Wagga Wagga, in which there are reserve rifle corps and infantry corps, cadet corps, and a cavalry troop, the members whereof will in all probability become members of the Southern Association if formed, and can, without much loss of time or expense, come to Wagga Wagga to take part in the rifle matches.

Wagga Wagga was the first town in the South-western District of the Colony where a company of the Defence Force was formed, and Wagga Wagga is now the head-quarters of a troop of cavalry, a company of the 1st Regiment Infantry, a reserve rifle corps, and a public school cadet corps, having an aggregate nominal roll of 200 members.

There is at Wagga Wagga a rifle range already established, in a safe position, and in close proximity to the town, and so situated as not to be likely to be interfered with for many years by erection of buildings, and which, with little extra cost, is capable of extension, to meet all probable requirements for many years.

The

The following towns, within a reasonable distance of Wagga Wagga by rail, have either reserve, volunteer, or cadet corps established:—Albury, Germanton, Junee, Gundagai, Cootamundra, Yass, Young, and Narrandera—Wagga Wagga being a centre for the whole of them.

The members of the Wagga Wagga various corps have by private means had a pavilion, at a cost of about £110, erected on the reserve, on which the rifle range is situated, which will be available for use by the members of the Rifle Association if formed.

I therefore am of opinion that Wagga Wagga is fairly entitled to have the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association located in it.

HY. BERKELEY FITZHARDINGE, Captain,
"G" Company, 1st Regiment Infantry.

Memo. from the Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Infantry, Sydney, to Officer Commanding "H" Company, Albury.

14 October, 1890.

You will be good enough to furnish your opinion as to the most suitable position for a proposed Southern Rifle Association, your opinion to be accompanied with a full explanation for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

By order,
C.B., Major,
Adjutant, 1st Regiment Infantry.

To the Adjutant, 1st Regiment Vol. Infantry,—Herewith report as requested.—J. M. WILKINSON, Captain, Comdg. L.H.Co., 1st Regiment Vol. Infantry, 22/10/90.

Report as to site for proposed Rifle Association Town.

Albury, 22 October, 1890.

I HAVE assumed that the Southern Rifle Association will comprise only the Moss Vale, Goulburn, Yass, Young, Wagga Wagga, and Albury Corps, and have considered the matter from two points of view—1st, as to actual convenience in travelling, and, 2nd, as to the most representative Southern District town.

I find the distances from Sydney by rail are as follows:—

Moss Vale	...	...	...	86 miles.
Goulburn	...	...	...	134 "
Yass	...	...	...	190 "
Young	...	...	...	250 "
Wagga Wagga	...	...	...	308 "
Albury	...	...	...	386 "

The distances, selecting each town in turn as a centre, are as follows:—

<i>Moss Vale.</i>				<i>Goulburn.</i>			
From Albury...	...	...	300 miles.	From Albury...	...	...	252 miles.
" Wagga Wagga	...	...	222 "	" Wagga Wagga	...	...	174 "
" Young	...	...	164 "	" Young	...	...	116 "
" Yass	...	...	104 "	" Yass	...	...	56 "
" Goulburn	...	...	48 "	" Moss Vale	...	...	48 "
			838 miles.				646 miles.
<i>Yass.</i>				<i>Young.</i>			
From Albury...	...	...	196 miles.	From Albury...	...	...	176 miles.
" Wagga Wagga	...	...	118 "	" Wagga Wagga	...	...	98 "
" Young	...	...	60 "	" Yass	...	...	60 "
" Goulburn	...	...	56 "	" Goulburn	...	...	116 "
" Moss Vale	...	...	104 "	" Moss Vale	...	...	164 "
			534 miles.				614 miles.
<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>							
From Albury	...	...	...	78 miles.			
" Young	...	...	...	98 "			
" Yass	...	...	...	118 "			
" Goulburn	...	...	...	174 "			
" Moss Vale	...	...	...	222 "			
				690 miles.			

From this I conclude that Yass and Young are about equal as to distance. Allowing for the fact that Young is on a branch railway-line, and the present train arrangements from Harden to Young are very inconvenient, and that Yass is on the main line, I place Yass No. 1 in point of travelling convenience and central situation.

I think that Goulburn and Wagga Wagga should next be considered. In point of convenience they are about equal, but I consider that Goulburn is too near Sydney to be considered a representative town of the Southern Districts of the Colony, and would therefore recommend Wagga Wagga as the more suitable of the two.

In conclusion, if mere transit convenience is to decide the question, I should place Yass No. 1 (assuming, of course, that Yass can provide a suitable and convenient range), and Wagga Wagga No. 2. If convenience and a representative Southern District town are to be considered, I should place Wagga Wagga No. 1, and Yass No. 2.

I should like to point out, in view of the fact that the Southern Rifle Association must, under proper management, assume great importance, and that riflemen from Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia will doubtless compete in large numbers, that Albury would then undoubtedly be the most representative Southern District town, and the most central.

To the Adjutant 1st Reg. Vol. Infantry. J. M. WILKINSON, Captain,
"H" Co., 1st Regt. Vol. Infantry.

Memo. from the Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Infantry, Sydney, to Officer-Commanding Infantry Company, Young.

14 October, 1890.

You will be good enough to furnish your opinion as to the most suitable position for a proposed Southern Rifle Association, your opinion to be accompanied with a full explanation for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

By order,
C.B., Major,
Adjutant, 1st Regiment Infantry.

Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Sydney,—23 October, 1890.
In reply to attached memo. *re* Southern Rifle Association, I consider Wagga Wagga will be the most suitable for head-quarters, because that town is central, and the head-quarters of three distinct companies, and is easy of access by rail.

W. E. MILLARD, Lieut.,
Infantry Company.

Memo. from the Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Infantry, Sydney, to the Officer-Commanding "F" Company, Yass.

14 October, 1890.

You will be good enough to furnish your opinion as to the most suitable position for a proposed Southern Rifle Association, your opinion to be accompanied with a full explanation for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

By order,
C.B., Major,
Adjutant, 1st Regiment Infantry.

Memo. from Officer Commanding "F" Company, 1st Regiment Infantry, to Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Yass, 19 October, 1890.

In my opinion, I consider that Yass would be the most suitable position for the proposed Southern Rifle Association for the following reasons:—This town is situated on the main southern line equidistant from Sydney and Albury; the town has good hotel accommodation; the rifle range is situated about 1 mile from the centre of the town; the range itself is equal to any in the Southern District, and, being situated near the river, affords an excellent site for forming a camp, there being a never-failing supply of water.

A. R. HOLT, Captain,
"F" Company, 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Gundagai.
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

This club consider that Moss Vale is the most convenient for head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association, and vote for that place.—W. MATCHETT, President, Gundagai R. R. Company.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Bega,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Dis. Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

From what I can learn, Milton would appear to be the most central and suitable place. So far, however, as this district is concerned, it makes little or no difference whether it be at that place or some other nearer Sydney. In either case it would be just as easy, perhaps easier, to get to Sydney from this district.—Wm. SCOTT, President, Bega R. R. Company, 20/10/90.

Circular

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Milton,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

Having obtained the unanimous opinion of our Company, also that of Lieut. J. Cork, the chief of the "F." Company, so far as rifle shooting is concerned, I am to advise you as follows: That either Nowra, on the coast, or Moss Vale, on the southern line, will be the most suitable centre for all parties.—
JAS. SIMMONS, President, R.R. Co., Milton.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Germanton,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W. and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

Wagga Wagga.—J. H. S. GODFREY, Hon. Sec., Germanton R.R. Co., B.C., 16/10/90. Lieut.-Colonel Eden.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Fairfield,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

It is my opinion that Picton offers the most suitable position for the head-quarters of a Southern Rifle Association, possessing a fine range, and as convenient as any other place both to the South Coast and to stations on the southern line of rail.—A. F. JACOB, President, Fairfield Res. Rifle Co., 17th October, 1890. The Officer Comdg. M., W., and S. Reserves.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Camden,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I consider that Wagga Wagga is the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association. There is a good range, there is a troop of cavalry, a company of infantry, and a R.R. Company in the district. The residents have always taken a lively interest in rifle shooting, as shown by the valuable prizes which have been given; and from my own knowledge I am sure the Association would be well managed by those who would be at the head of affairs in Wagga Wagga.—RICHD. WARREN, President, Camden R.R. Co., 15th October, 1890.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Gerringong,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

My opinion as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association is somewhere close to Sydney. Paddington was always a success,—I am, dear sir, JAMES SHARPE, President, R. R. Co., Gerringong. T. M. Eden, Esq., Lieut.-Col., Com. Reserves.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Kangaroo Valley,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

My opinion is that Moss Vale would be the most suitable place for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association.—W. W. HETHERINGTON, President.

Circular

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Officer, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Adelong Crossing,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

In reply to the above, I have been instructed to state that, in the opinion of the members of this Company, seeing that the South Coast is to be included, Moss Vale would be the most suitable place for head-quarters of the Association.—WALTER D. HEATHER, Hon. Secretary, Adelong, and in R. R. Company Adelong Crossing, 20/10/90. The Adjutant of Reserve Forces, Sydney.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Burrawang,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

It was carried at our meeting that Moss Vale would be the most suitable, as being very convenient by rail and coach to several companies.—ISAAC ALLEN, President.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Berry,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

Kiama seems to me the most central. I imagine a Southern Rifle Association would not embrace clubs further south than Milton, if the latter should join even. Gerringong, Berry, Coolangatta, and Nowra will in two years be connected with Kiama by rail, and the companies to the north of Kiama already have their railway. Kangaroo Valley is within easy distance, so also Jamberoo and Robertson, &c. It is impossible for the clubs, &c., of the Southern and South Coast railway lines to combine with any degree of success; there is too great a difficulty getting, say, from Berry to Moss Vale, or from Nowra to Moss Vale.—H. L. LOVEGROVE, President, Berry Res. Rifle Co., 16/10/90.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Grenfell,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

In reply to the above request—whilst not being well versed in the respective positions—I should deem Moss Vale the most suitable for Southern rifle teams.—A. WOOD, President, Grenfell R.R. Co.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Bombala,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I am hardly certain as to the towns which would be within the radius to be embraced; but as far as I can judge the best place would be Goulburn.—W. A. YORK, Honorary Captain R.R. Co. To Colonel Eden, Sydney.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Reserve Rifle Company, Nowra,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the headquarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

In the absence of the President, I reply to the attached circular memorandum. At a general meeting, held on Friday night, 17th instant, the matter was fully discussed, and I was instructed to inform you that the members of the Nowra Reserve Rifle Club would recommend Picton as the most suitable place for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.—WALTER H. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Sec. Nowra R. R. Club. 18th October, 1890. The Officer Commanding the M., W., and S. Districts Reserves.

I am of opinion that Kiama is the most suitable place for the head-quarters. It is very central, taking Bulli on the north and Shoalhaven on the south. It is in the midst of a comparative teeming population, and it has sufficient accommodation for riflemen. The most suitable place for the range is a spot about half a mile north of the Shellharbour railway station, distant from Kiama about 5 miles (connected by rail), and about 1½ miles from Shellharbour. The direction for firing is about perfect, being south-east. The back ground is a high hill.—HENRY HICKS, President S.R.R.C. Shellharbour, 16th October, 1890. Col. Eden, Comdg. Reserves.

Re Southern Rifle Association.—In reference to the above, I may state that as yet I have not heard as to what extent the proposed Southern Rifle Association embraces, exclusive of the South Coast; but in any case I think it will be impossible for South Coast Companies to combine with those on tableland, owing to natural features of country intervening, and no rail or coach communication. Having the head-quarters on Coast district would not suit those on tableland and *vice versa*. As regards my knowledge of the South-western District, I think Moss Vale would be the most central place.—H. F. NOBLE, Captain (*pro* W. Dymock, Secretary). Jamberoo, 16th October, 1890. Lt.-Col. Eden, Commanding Reserves.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Reserve Rifle Company, Moss Vale.
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I am requested by the members of the Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Co. to respectfully state that we consider Moss Vale the most central and suitable town for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association.—G. GISSING, Hon. Sec., Moss Vale R.R. Co. To the Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Reserve Rifle Company, Coolangatta,—
THE Officer Commanding M.W. and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

The most suitable and central position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast, is Berry—access by steam or rail.—JOHN HAY, President, Coolangatta, 14/10/90. Lt.-Col. Eden, Commanding Reserves.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Reserve Rifle Company, Wagga Wagga,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

Memo. from Wagga Wagga Reserve Rifle Co., 16 October, 1890:—The most suitable and central position is undoubtedly Wagga Wagga, which is situate on the main southern line, and in direct rail communication with the townships at which there are either bodies of infantry or reserves. There are also four targets at the Wagga Wagga range, used by the cavalry, infantry, reserves, and cadets. I also forward you letter on the subject, with report of formation of the Southern Rifle Association.—F. C. HOGG, Hon. Sec., Wagga Wagga Reserve Rifle Co.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 16 October, 1890.

With reference to the enclosed memorandum, I have to inform you that the Southern Rifle Association was formed at Wagga Wagga some eighteen months ago. Officers were appointed and a report forwarded by the captain of the Infantry Company, giving the necessary information, and acquiescence of the military bodies in this district.

The matter has been again brought up, and communications from the Under Secretary received on the subject, in accordance with which the secretary to the Association (Mr. W. J. Daley) has already written to the military forces in the surrounding district, asking them to signify their willingness that Wagga Wagga should be the centre. It may be pointed out that the reserve rifle company has purchased a target, and that those in use by the cavalry, infantry, reserves, and cadets now number four.

An

An extensive and safe range is available for large meetings, which, by the addition of other targets, can be increased to any extent at a comparatively small cost. Wagga Wagga has been, so far, the only shooting centre which has moved in the matter, and from its geographical position can be easily reached. The centre being here would create a friendly rivalry for contests with Victorian companies and advance rifle shooting in the southern district. There are at present over 200 belonging to the defence forces in Wagga Wagga alone, and this should entitle it to some consideration; while there are at Albury, Cootamundra, Gundagai, Adelong, Junee, Narrandera, Hay, and other places, large numbers who could avail themselves of the opportunity of attending a meeting at Wagga Wagga.

I may point out that the communications on the matter may be seen at the Colonial Secretary's or Staff Office, where further information may be obtained if necessary.

I enclose you a report of the first public meeting held in April, 1889, at which the Association was established, and since that time has awaited official recognition.

Trusting that you will use your endeavours to get the matter settled in accordance with the wishes of the four bodies in Wagga Wagga,

I am, &c.,

F. C. HOGG,
Hon. Sec., Wagga Rifle Reserve Co.

[Enclosure.]

Southern Rifle Association.

Extracted from the "Wagga Wagga Express," April 16th, 1889.

A PUBLIC meeting called by advertisement was held at the Town Hall last evening for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a Southern Rifle Association. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. H. B. Fitzhardinge) occupied the chair, and there were amongst those present Messrs. D. Copland, M.L.A., C. H. Croaker, W. Orr, F. C. Hogg, A. B. Crew, A. Tewksbury, H. Millenet, R. Smith, Hughes, Mitchelmore, Halford, Eaton, Eastcott, Rogerson, M'Kearney, Howarth, Heath, G. Coleman, H. B. Jefferson, W. J. Daley, A. Bennett, A. T. Bolton, W. Browe, Hayeross, R. H. Tompson, and others.

The Chairman, after explaining that the meeting had been held in deference to a requisition signed by residents, said he had no doubt they all took an interest in rifle shooting. They knew there was the Central Association of New South Wales in Sydney, which had existed for years, and there was one at Bathurst, having its head quarters there, called the Western Rifle Association. Within the last twelve months volunteer forces had been formed in the southern or south-western district, also a number of rifle companies under the regulations which came into force last year. The meeting had to consider whether it would be advisable to form an Association at Wagga Wagga, and that all the companies and corps in the different towns in that part of the Colony should be asked to join it. The principal object was to encourage rifle shooting, and to have at the same time an annual meeting at Wagga Wagga, when a number of prizes would be given, open to competitors from the various rifle companies, civilian or otherwise, in New South Wales, or the other Colonies. It had been very successful at Bathurst, and he saw no reason why it should not be at Wagga Wagga. Wagga Wagga was connected with various towns by rail; there were rifle companies at Albury, Young; cavalry and infantry, and reserve and civilian rifle clubs at Wagga Wagga. At Cootamundra, Narrandera, and Gundagai, there were reserve companies; and it was almost a certainty that they would have one shortly at Adelong. He happened to be at the latter place on Friday, and was informed the company was very far advanced. He saw the captain of the reserve company while passing through Gundagai, who informed him that they would certainly join and assist Wagga Wagga in any way, and, if necessary, a delegate would be sent down to attend any meeting. (Hear, hear.) The matter was now open for discussion, and the results had been put before them. (Applause.) He would read a letter from Mr. L. A. Fosbery, who regretted his non-attendance, in consequence of leaving for Sydney.

Mr. A. T. Bolton moved the first resolution, as follows: "That, in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to establish at Wagga Wagga a Rifle Association, to be called the Southern Rifle Association." He thought that any remarks he might have been desirous of making had been so explicitly put by His Worship the Mayor that nothing remained for him but to move the resolution. As one who took very great interest in rifle shooting, although not a shot, he looked forward to the Association, if it were to be formed, with a great deal of pleasure. It was not only for this, but the whole of the southern districts of the Colony. As the mayor had explained, there were Rifle Associations in Bathurst and Sydney, and he thought, other places. If it were formed upon the same basis as those referred to, they would have visits from other Associations, and members joining in the competitions who had never been heard of before, coming out and emulating the old members like their worthy friend Mr. Daley. (Hear, hear.) If they did not, they must only try to. He thought it was a matter which affected the district more particularly than others, inasmuch as it was the head-quarters of the district, and the town and district must benefit considerably by it. (Hear, hear.) Visitors made notes of the place, and possibly would settle down, and the more people induced to visit Wagga Wagga the better for the district. It also gave men the opportunity of visiting other places, such as Sydney and Bathurst, for competition there. He thought the time must shortly come when the Government would take more cognisance, or recognition to a greater extent, than they had done heretofore of the various clubs and Associations throughout the Colony. In Victoria the cadet had only to produce his uniform or rifle, or uniform only—he was not quite sure—to obtain a free pass over the Colony; so it should be in New South Wales. It was not as if in doing that the Government was giving away money to any extent; it was simply persons using seats in the trains that would not otherwise be used. The more travellers upon the railways the more the Government and Colony profited. The Association would educate men and boys in the use of the rifle. Every man in the Colony who could use a rifle, and was an expert, was a better citizen than a man who could not. If that was the effect it would have done a very great amount of good at, comparatively speaking, a very small cost. Unity was strength, and if they had a large Association such as was proposed to be formed, it would offer what private individuals and small clubs could never hope to. (Hear, hear.) It took something solid as a basis. If they had to bring out a programme of £100, £150, or £200, they would have to resort to the continuous subscription lists that went round. They wanted to put it on a better and stronger basis, and thereby obtain members who would become proficient in the use of the rifle. He did not know that any further remarks he could make would enhance the object in any shape or form, beyond stating he had much pleasure in presenting the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr.

Mr. G. Coleman seconded. He need scarcely say that the fact of the Government recently having paid so much attention to the instruction of the people in the use of the rifle, by the inauguration of the new systems of reserve rifle companies, it would not be surprising if an Association such as that, when once started, were to meet with Government recognition. The Mayor had mentioned the number of similar institutions that existed within an ordinarily short radius of Wagga Wagga. That was a circumstance that did not occur to him until then, but it appeared to him a very strong reason why some central authority should be formed in the southern district, with which the various Associations should become affiliated or attached. In the event of a successful formation of such an Association, the opportunities for competition would attract not only marksmen from New South Wales but from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria. Wagga Wagga occupied such a central position, and was so readily accessible, and so many facilities existed by the means of transit, that he thought it a more appropriate place than any for the formation of an Association. He had pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Copland, M.L.A., after prefacing his remarks by explaining that he had not yet got thoroughly into Parliamentary harness, said that he thought neither Mr. Croaker nor he could hit the target, and it was time they took lessons. He was quite struck by reading an account of the new Maxim gun, which one had only to sit behind and make bull's eyes with, and would suggest its substitution for the weapon at present in use. He thought the Association was worthy of the support of the sharpshooters of the district, and he thought there were some there who would be very difficult to eclipse. If the Government wanted defence they should pay for it, and he thought the Government should give them the same advantages as Bathurst. If he could be of any assistance in the position in which he had been placed he would be only too happy to give every assistance to Wagga Wagga that he could. (Hear, hear). He would move, "That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draw up and draft rules and regulations for the carrying on of the business, and communicate with other bodies in the district, viz.:—Messrs. Fitzhardinge, Coleman, Bennet, Orr, Daley, Fosbery, Egan, M'Kensey, Howarth, Jefferson, Lorimer, Hughes, and J. J. M'Grath."

Mr. Croaker seconded the motion. He felt he was labouring under some disabilities, as he found he had been preceded by military authorities. In furthering the interests of such an institution he, as a townsman, was only too happy to do so. He hoped it would be a medium for carrying out a spirit of emulation they were only too proud to create. They had men amongst them who could hold their own. As Mr. Bolton had mentioned Mr. Daley, he had only too much pleasure in endorsing it. (Hear, hear.) He was, though not a good shot, prepared to meet Mr. Copland to-morrow from 100 yards upwards. (Laughter.) He hoped they would, and go side by side and "do" them all. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Orr next proposed: "That this meeting authorises the Captains and officers of the Wagga Wagga Volunteers and Cavalry to interview the authorities in Sydney, and ask their support to the movement." It behoved them all to give Wagga Wagga a push ahead, and he would like to point out that they must be first in the field, and if they did not take the initiative other places would do so. He trusted the captains and officers of the volunteer forces, while in Sydney, would interview the authorities in Sydney and help to push the thing ahead.

Mr. Jefferson seconded, and considered it fortunate the matter had come up at that time, as the volunteer officers were going to Sydney, and would, no doubt, be able to give them much assistance. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Daley then proposed: "That the non-commissioned officers of the Wagga Wagga Cavalry and Infantry be authorised to solicit the support of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteers in this district while in camp." He thought that additional assistance would greatly strengthen the movement, and bring the object of the meeting to a successful issue. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Bennet seconded the motion. There was a good prospect of receiving a good support from Victoria, whose rifle shots were so enthusiastic, while Wagga Wagga was more central than Bathurst or Sydney. He hoped they would create an inland rivalry, which in other parts they would not be able to do. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Howarth said that while in camp he would endeavour to promote the interests of the Association. He had written to Bathurst two years ago, when their Association was formed, and they had got considerable encouragement. As the camp would take place next week he hoped they would have satisfactory progress to report.

Mr. A. T. Bolton moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman replied briefly, expressing pleasure at the movement, which he had made a hobby. The meeting then terminated.

A Committee meeting was then held, at which Mr. W. J. Daley was appointed Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*, and it was decided to send out circulars to the various Clubs in the Southern District, asking for their support and co-operation.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Mongarlowe,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I consider that Goulburn would be a very suitable position.—H. BENSLEY (*pro P. Phillips*),
President, Little River, 15/10/90.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Cootamundra,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

Sir,—*Re* the enclosed, as we are in no way connected with the coast, I cannot see how any opinion can be formed by my company as to which place would be the best for the object referred to.—W. H. MATTHEWS, President, Cootamundra R.R. Co. Cootamundra, 16/10/90. Lieut.-Colonel Eden.

Narrandera, 16/10/90.

In reply to circular memo. of 14th October, I am requested by the Committee of the Narrandera R.R. Co. to inform you that they would suggest that Goulburn be made the head-quarters for Southern and South Coast Rifle Association.—I am, &c., E. W. LESMOND, Hon. Secretary. The Adjutant.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Picton,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

We have carefully considered above, and are of opinion that Picton would be the most suitable place for head-quarters of Southern Rifle Association, for the following reasons:—(1.) That Picton is the most central place for the majority of such clubs as are likely to join the Southern Association. (2.) That we have at present a range fitted up for conducting rifle meetings on a large scale. (3.) That we can get a splendid range up to 1,000 yards, which is in every way safe. (4.) That the range is within 1 mile of the railway station.—GEO. BRUCE HENRY, President; GEO. BELL, Hon. Sec.; G. B. FORSTER, Hon. Treas.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Campbelltown.—
THE Officers Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I am of the opinion that Mcss Vale is most suitably situated for the head-quarters of a Rifle Association, which would embrace all the companies formed on the southern line, and the South Coast companies as well.—ALEX. MUNRO, Pres. Res. Rifle Co., Campbelltown, 15/10/90. Colonel Eden, Sydney.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Reserve Rifle Company, Queanbeyan,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves, requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I am of opinion that Goulburn would be a suitable position for the above.—J. W. YEUL, President R.R.C., Queanbeyan, 15/10/90.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Bulli and Woonoona,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

In compliance with above request, I have no hesitation in naming Kiama as the most suitable, central, and convenient position for the head-quarters of the proposed South Coast Rifle Association.—HENRY T. HICKS, President, B. & W. R.R. Co.

Circular

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Snowy River,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I consider Queanbeyan central to embrace South Coast, and southern line districts.—E. C. BODY, President, Snowy River R.R. Co.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, No. 2 Railway, Junee,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

The members of the above company are in favour of Moss Vale being the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association.—W. B. CONROY, Hon. Capt., 22/10/90. Lieut.-Colonel Eden.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Adaminaby,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

I am of opinion that Goulburn would be the most suitable place for the Southern Reserves to meet.—ALEX. A. M'KEAHNIE, President, Adaminaby, R.R.C.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Goulburn,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

Replying to the above memo., I consider that Goulburn is the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern R. A. Goulburn taps the main southern line, Cooma line, Blayney line, and the South Coast, *via* Moss Vale, also Braidwood, &c., &c. At present we have a first-class range, with six targets, which is capable of being enlarged to any size, and I consider it could be made the finest range in the Colony, at a very small expense. The range is only 2½ miles from the town by a good road. I cannot see any other position suitable but Goulburn.—W. M. H. QUINN, President, Goulburn R.R. Co., Goulburn, 29/10/90. The Officer Commanding M., W., & S. Districts Reserves, Sydney.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Balmoral,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves requests your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

We are of opinion that Picton would be the most suitable place for head-quarters for Southern Rifle Association. The Picton rifle range is within 1 mile of township.—R. TOOTH, Hon. Sec.

Circular Memorandum.

Regimental Offices, Phillip-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

The President, Res. Rifle Company, Smithfield,—
THE Officer Commanding M., W., and S. Districts Reserves request your opinion, to be set forth below, as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, to embrace the South Coast.

Please reply at once.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Reserves.

The President of the Smithfield R. R. Co., is of opinion that Picton would be most suitable position.—JAMES S. SIMPSON, Hon. Sec. Lieut.-Colonel Eden, 12/11/90.

Summary.

Summary.

Thirty-two Companies invited to give opinion.

Names of Towns suggested.	Number of Companies Voted.
Berry	2
Goulburn	6
Kiama... ..	3
Moss Vale	10
Paddington	1
Picton	5
Wagga Wagga	3
Queanbeyan	1
Milton	1

} 32

The A. A., G. to The Officer Commanding.

Head-quarters, Rifle Companies, Sydney, 21 November, 1890.

WITH reference to memo. 13th October, *re* the opinions of the Rifle Reserve Companies in the southern district for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, thirty-two companies have voted, (herewith papers attached) as follows:—

Moss Vale	10	Berry	2
Goulburn	6	Paddington	1
Picton	5	Queanbeyan	1
Wagga Wagga	3	Milton	1
Kiama	3		

The Moss Vale range is quite close to the town, and plenty of hotel accommodation, and more convenient to get at from the coast.

By order,

C. G. NORRIS, Major.

Southern Rifle Association.

From Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment Infantry to Acting Adjutant-General, Dawes Battery.

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 12th December, 1890.

In accordance with instructions conveyed by your minute of 13th October, 1890, I have the honour to submit herewith the opinion of the various officers consulted.

It appears to me inadvisable that the Southern Rifle Association should be located further south than Goulburn.

The annexed list, marked "A," shows the Partially Paid Companies and Rifle Reserve Companies which would benefit by a Rifle Association at Goulburn, and which would have to travel an additional 175 miles if held at Wagga Wagga.

The list marked "B" shows the number of Companies that would benefit by an Association at Wagga Wagga.

I have &c.,

JOHN H. GOODLET, Colonel,

Commanding 2nd Regt. Infantry.

A.

LIST of Partially-paid Companies and Reserve Rifle Companies which would benefit by a Rifle Association at Goulburn.

Goulburn P.-P. and R.R. Co.	2
Junee Cav. and R.R. Co.... ..	2
Queanbeyan Cav. and R.R. Co.	2
Moss Vale Inf. and R.R. Co.	2
Picton Mtd. Inf. and R.R. Co.	2
Campbelltown Mtd. Inf. and R.R. Co.	2
Yass Infantry Co.	1
Young "	1
Cooma "	1
Bega Inf. Coy. and R.R. Co.	2
Braidwood "	1
Mongarlowe "	1
Adaminaby "	1
Jindabyne "	1
Bombala "	1
Bateman's Bay "	1
Milton "	1
Jamberoo "	1
Nowra "	1
Berry "	1
Coolangatta "	1
Gerringong R.R. Co.	1
Kangaroo Valley R.R. Co.	1
Shellharbour "	1
Burrawang "	1
Balmoral "	1
Bulli "	1
Camden "	1
And all Suburban Cos.	16

Total Companies 35

Or including Suburbs... .. 51

List

B.

List of Partially-paid Companies and Rifle Reserve Companies which would benefit by a Rifle Association at Wagga Wagga.

Narrandera R.R. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Junee Cav. and R.R. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wagga Wagga Inf. and R.R. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Germanton	..	...	...	...	...	1
Cootamundra	..	...	...	...	...	1
Gundagai	..	...	...	...	...	1
Adelong Crossing	..	...	...	...	...	1
Albury Inf.	..	...	...	...	...	1
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	10

The Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, to Assistant Adjutant-General, Dawes' Battery.

16 December, 1890.

PLEASE find attached hereto, reports from Cooma, Bowral [Nowra?], and Goulburn, being replies to query *re* Southern Rifle Association, referred to in letter by Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment, of 12th December, which was inadvertently forwarded alone.

M. BAYLY, Captain and Adjutant,
(*pro* C.O.)

From The Officer Commanding 2nd Regt. to Officer Commanding "G" Co., Goulburn.

14 October, 1890.

You will be good enough to state, at your earliest convenience, for the information of the Commanding Officer, your opinion as to the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association, giving at the same time your reasons for advancing this opinion.

By order,
M. BAYLY, Captain,
Adjutant.

O.C. 2nd Regt.—In my opinion Goulburn is the most central. My reasons for giving this opinion is based on receiving great support from other companies and rifle clubs in the Southern District, viz., Picton, Bowral, Goulburn, Yass, Queanbeyan, Cooma, Bungendore, Young, Wagga Wagga, and Albury. Goulburn has the trains running to all places named.—H. BLACKSHAW, Capt. "G" Co. Infy., 16/10/90.

In reply to memoranda 536 and 575 *re* subjects hereinafter dealt with, *vide* head-quarters for Southern Rifle Association, I have the honor to state, understanding the Southern Rifle Association District to comprise Queanbeyan, Braidwood, Cooma, Bombala, Bega, Aaminaby, Jindabyne, &c., I believe Cooma to be the more central position for the head-quarters of the Association named.—T. W. FAULKNER, Capt., Cooma, 12th November, 1890. The Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment, V.I., Sydney.

Sir,

Nowra, 21 October, 1890.

Referring to your memo. of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I consider that Moss Vale would be a most suitable place for the head-quarters of the proposed Southern Rifle Association for the following reasons:—

It is situated on the Great Southern Railway Line, and therefore accessible to all parts of the Colony.

It is the terminus of coaches from Kiama and from the South Coast. It is convenient to the Head-quarters of the following riflemen:—

H Company, Bowral, 2nd Regiment, Vol. Infantry.
E Company, Kiama, 2nd Regiment, Vol. Infantry.
F Company, Ulladulla, 2nd Regiment, Vol. Infantry.
B Troop, Illawarra N.S. Wales Cavalry.
C Troop, West Camden N.S. Wales Cavalry.
Burrawang Rifle Club.
Moss Vale Rifle Club.
Goulburn Rifle Club.
G Company, Goulburn 2nd Regiment, Vol. Infantry.
Gerringong Rifle Club.
Berry Rifle Club.
Jamberoo Rifle Club.
Kangaroo Valley Rifle Club.
Nowra Rifle Club.
Milton Rifle Club.
Moruya Rifle Club.
Balmoral Rifle Club.
Picton Rifle Club.

The range is within half-a-mile of the railway station.

These and other reasons induce me to suggest that the head-quarters be made at Moss Vale.

I have, &c.,

F. GALBRAITH, Captain,
"H" Company.

The Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment, Vol. Infantry.

The

The Joint Honorary Secretaries, Southern Rifle Association, to D. Copland, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 21 March, 1891.
 Having received a letter from the head-quarters of the Defence Forces, intimating that until Government sanction is obtained for establishing the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association at Wagga Wagga, the Major-General will not grant permission for the holding of a prize meeting at Wagga Wagga, and without that authority it will be useless for us to carry out the arrangements that have so far been decided on. We may state that we have arranged for our prize meeting to be held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th August, 1891, and we would deem it a favour if you would interview the Colonial Secretary immediately, in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Dibbs, who has also been written to, and use your influence with the Colonial Secretary to authorise the Major-General to give his assent to the holding of our meeting on the dates mentioned. It may also be pointed out to you that the sum of £250 was voted by Parliament for the Wagga Wagga branch of the Southern Rifle Association, and the money has been lodged to our account in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Wagga Wagga, thus showing that the Government have recognised Wagga Wagga as the head-quarters of the Association.

We have, &c.,

W. J. DALEY, }
 J. M'KENSEY, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Presented by D. Copland, Esq., M.P.

Inform that upon the report of the military authorities the head-quarters of the Association have been fixed at Moss Vale.—C.W., 23/3/91.

Mr. C. H. Croaker to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

My dear Mr. Dibbs,

Wagga Wagga, 23 March, 1891.
 I have been asked by the Committee of the Wagga Wagga branch of the Southern Rifle Association to write and ask your good services in the following matter, which, as you can understand, is of much importance to Wagga Wagga, and I therefore rely with confidence that you will do all you can to obtain effect to the wishes of the Committee. Some short time ago, what is called the Southern Rifle Association was formed, and joined by all the local defence forces. The Committee have since been in communication with the Government, and obtained a grant of £250 for prizes, which money is now actually in the hands of the Committee.

The Committee having been thus recognised by the Government, have drawn out a programme of prizes to be shot for on the 5th, 6th, and 7th August next, which they wish to advertise. Before doing so it is necessary that they should have the sanction of the Major-General to the holding of the prize meeting on the dates stated at Wagga Wagga under the auspices of the Southern Rifle Association, and they press for such sanction on the following grounds:—

1. That Wagga Wagga has been formerly recognised as the head-quarters of the Association, by the payment of grant of £250 to the joint hon. secretaries, Messrs Daley and M'Kensey, for the purpose of defraying part of expenses of prize meeting referred to.
2. That a council and executive council have been appointed, and all arrangements made to hold meeting on 5th, 6th, and 7th August next.
3. That the above meeting cannot be held until the sanction of the Major-General is obtained, which, we presume, requires that the Government should formally recognise and establish Wagga Wagga as head-quarters before the Major-General can give the sanction asked.

On the grounds laid down, the Committee ask you to kindly use your influence in the proper quarter to obtain—

1. The sanction to the holding of the prize meeting on the date named.
2. That Wagga Wagga be proclaimed and recognised as the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association.

Surely there can be no question but that this should be head-quarters of the Association, as it is so centrally and favourably situated to command all branches round, viz., Albury, Gundagai, Narrandera, Junee, Cootamundra, Young, and even towns on the Western line, added to which, it is so easily approachable from all points in Victoria. I trust you will do what you can at once, and kindly wire me the result.

Yours, &c.,

C. W. CROAKER.

Presented by G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

P.U.S.—Moss Vale, by general consensus of vote of corps interested, has been selected as the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association, and recognised as such by the Government. It seems to me that under the circumstances Wagga Wagga must defer to that decision.—J.S.R., M.-G., B.C., 8/4/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to D. Copland Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 March, 1891.
 With reference to the joint communication presented by you from Messrs W. J. Daley and J. M'Kensey, requesting that the necessary assent may be given for the Southern Rifle Association to hold its annual prize meeting at Wagga Wagga, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it has been decided upon the report of the military authorities, that the head-quarters of the Association shall be at Moss Vale.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
 Principal Under Secretary.

The President, Moss Vale Rifle Reserve Company, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Moss Vale, 28 May, 1891.

I am informed that Moss Vale has been fixed upon for the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association. I have the honour to apply for the sum of money placed upon the Estimates for the benefit of that Association, and shall be glad if it can be placed to the credit of the Moss Vale Rifle Reserve Company at the Moss Vale Branch of the E.S. and A. Chartered Bank.

I am, &c.,

H. E. KATER,

President M.V.R.R. Company.

The President, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company, to W. McCourt, Esq., M.P.

My dear Mr. McCourt,

Fiona, Double Bay, 28 May, 1891.

I have applied to the Colonial Secretary for the sum of money which was placed on the Estimates for the benefit of the Southern Rifle Association to be paid to the credit of the Rifle Reserve Company at E. and S. Bank, Moss Vale.

I and all the members of the company will thank you very much if you will push this on .

Yours, &c.,

H. E. KATER.

I do trust Moss Vale will be officially appointed as the place for holding meetings of Southern Rifle Association, as the majority of clubs voted for it, and that a sum of money will be placed on next Estimates for prizes.—W. McCOURT. The Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Honorable H. E. Kater, M.L.C.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 15 June, 1891.

With reference to your personal inquiry this morning, I am desired to say that the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces reports that the volunteer corps in the Southern District selected Moss Vale by ballot-voting as the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association.

Yours, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Honorary Secretary, Moss Vale Reserve Rifle Company, to W. McCourt, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Moss Vale, 28 June, 1891.

Our President, the Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., has received an official letter from Mr. Critchett Walker, stating that Moss Vale has been chosen as the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association. Would you therefore obtain for us at once, if possible the usual Government grant of £250, so as to enable us to hold our meeting. It appears that we can do nothing until we receive it, and, unless we receive it very shortly, it will deter us from holding a meeting for about eighteen months. I therefore hope you will use your best endeavours to obtain it for us without delay. An early reply will oblige.

Yours, &c.,

G. GISSING,

Hon. Secretary.

I hope a grant of £250 will be given.—W. McCOURT. The Principal Under Secretary. For consideration with Estimates.—C.W., 20/7/91.

W. McCourt, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 27 August, 1891.

With regard to interview about fixing Moss Vale as place for Southern Rifle Association, have you approved of this matter. An official letter to the effect that you had approved would much oblige me.

Yours, &c.,

W. McCOURT.

Inform, 3/9/91.—C.W.

The Principal Under Secretary to W. McCourt, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 September, 1891.

In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has already approved of Moss Vale being appointed the head-quarters of the Southern Rifle Association.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESERVE RIFLE COMPANIES.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 September, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th September, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“The number of Reserve Rifle Companies in the Colony; giving the strength of each Company, and the names of the Captains, Secretaries, and Treasurers.”

(Mr. Nobbs.)

METROPOLITAN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN RESERVES.

RETURN showing number of Companies, their Strength, and names of Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries.

No.	Company.	Strength.	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
1	Adaminaby.....	91	A. A. M'Keahnie	J. M'Manus.....	J. Waddell.
2	Alexandria	73	P. Howe	G. A. Layton	E. W. Holder.
3	Adelong Crossing	34	J. Moon	J. Turner	W. D. Heather.
4	Bathurst	41	Hon. W. H. Suttor	J. R. Jones	H. A. Stokes.
5	Berry	68	H. L. Lovegrove.....	B. Henry	J. W. Wiley.
6	Balmoral.....	39	G. R. Eastway	H. Harry	T. Bingham.
7	Braidwood	71	R. Higgins	J. B. Faunce	J. M. Moroney.
8	Bombala	119	W. A. Dovers	E. Chapman	E. Greaves.
9	Bateman's Bay	47	G. T. Guy	C. Chapple	N. Robinson.
10	Bulli and Woonona	46	H. T. Hicks.....	G. Dinning	E. J. Bourke.
11	Bega	74	Wm. Scott	C. H. Baddeley	W. Duff.
12	Blackheath.....	33	J. J. Daly	T. W. Walker	T. R. Rodriguez.
13	Burrawang	64	I. Allen	J. Lackey	J. P. Lawler.
14	Broken Hill	84	Z. Lane.....	(None elected).....	J. M'Carthy.
15	Camden	54	W. R. Cowper	W. R. Cowper	F. H. Burne.
16	Campbelltown	57	A. Munio.....	A. R. Payten	J. E. Davies.
17	Coolangatta	33	A. Hay	A. M'Gregor	J. P. Collis.
18	Cootamundra	69	W. H. Matthews	H. Stafford	J. D. Le Seuer.
19	Condobolin	49	J. B. Harton	D. H. Tasker	F. W. Marlin.
20	Cobar	69	T. C. K. M'Kell.....	Jas. Cotton	R. M'Pherson.
21	Dubbo	57	J. W. Sillar	Jas. Heane	L. E. Serisier.
22	Forbes	100	R. Dawson	J. S. Smith	J. J. Patterson.
23	Fairfield	36	A. F. Jacobs	T. W. Henry	H. Matthews.
24	Germanton	47	G. Bruce	A. G. M'Lean.....	J. H. S. Godfrey.
25	Goulburn	69	W. M. H. Quirk	A. N. Badcock	T. Wood.
26	Grenfell	78	A. Wood	G. S. Finlay	J. E. Gibbes.
27	Gundagai	47	W. T. Griffin	E. C. Allman	D. French.
28	Gerrington	79	Jas. Sharpe	F. A. Kendall.....	A. Nicholson.
29	Hill End	56	J. E. Gustafson	A. Le Mesurier	A. J. Meynink.
30	Hargreaves.....	38	A. A. Suttor	G. Hickey	W. Mattick.
31	Jamberoo	55	H. F. Noble	E. J. Marks.....	Wm. Dymock.
32	Junee	47	N. B. Conroy	G. N. Andrews	Wm. Penfold.
33	Kangaroo Valley	73	R. R. Hetherington	H. Joyce	Wm. Randall.

No.	Company.	Strength.	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
34	Katoomba	40	J. W. Fletcher	C. James	W. B. Young.
35	Leichhardt	57	A. Shaw	W. H. Gillingham	H. Hand.
36	Lithgow	35	W. F. Hayley	W. L. Moore	D. Thomas.
37	Manly	43	G. Badmington	T. M'Pherson	G. Adams.
38	Molong	58	E. G. Finch	J. Black	G. C. Harris.
39	Mossvale	77	Hon. H. E. Kater	R. H. Jervis	G. Gissing.
40	Mount Victoria	37	C. W. Prott	H. G. Rienits	H. Ritz.
41	Mulgoa	35	Hon. C. H. Cox	E. R. Turnbull	E. Dykes.
42	Milton	27	J. Simmons	B. Hulbert	H. J. Richardson.
43	Mongarlowe	47	J. T. Buckley	E. Walker	H. Bensley.
44	Narrandera	42	J. M. Davis	W. J. Elworthy	E. W. Lesmond.
45	Nowra	46	T. Marriott	J. J. Scotchmer	W. B. Armstrong.
46	Orange	49	J. H. Gain	W. Bax	J. W. Torpy.
47	Oberon	61	G. A. Batchelder	O. R. Cunningham	W. B. Young.
48	Parramatta	43	T. J. Barnett	J. Quirk	E. J. Brown.
49	Picton	79	G. Bradbury	G. Bell	R. S. Pearce.
50	Paddington	33	H. H. Pratt	W. Simpson	W. P. Hinchy.
51	Queanbeyan	39	J. W. Nugent	W. Trennery	J. H. W. Walker.
52	Redfern	45	J. Rielly	M. Brogden	H. G. Heness.
53	Shellharbour	29	H. Hicks	J. G. Hicks	Geo. James.
54	Smithfield	38	A. Henyon	C. Lackey	E. H. Morgan.
55	St. Leonards	36	W. H. Howard	(Not elected)	W. M'Callum.
56	Sydney	41	F. R. Barlee	Jas. Mitchell	T. H. Fraser.
57	Snowy River	66	E. C. Body	A. Sturgeon	H. S. Hayes.
58	Wagga Wagga	68	H. B. Jefferson	J. M'Kenny	T. C. Hogg.
59	Wentworth Falls	49	J. C. Smith	C. Metcalf	W. Weeks.
60	Wellington	36	A. Chrystal	A. Chiplin	J. Clifford.
Total		3,253			

Phillip-street, Sydney,
10th September, 1891.

T. M. EDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding M., W., and S. Reserves.

NORTHERN DISTRICT RESERVE RIFLE COMPANIES.

No.	Companies.	Honorary Captain.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Total Strength.
1	Armidale	C. A. Jacks	H. T. Makin	W. Butler	43
2	Ballina	E. F. Little	W. F. Henwood	W. Jones	52
3	Branxton	E. Holm	J. Y. Tullock	J. Brown	54
4	Cassilis	G. Piper	J. T. Miner	H. W. Smith	42
5	Dungog	S. P. Day	J. D. Hutchinson	J. A. Jones	51
6	Glen Innes	A. B. M'Kie	A. A. Vennes	J. B. Wesdom	45
7	Grafton	W. Clarke	E. Hockey	S. S. Hill	71
8	Gunnedah	(Not Gazetted)	J. Schwoger	A. W. Goddard	98
9	Gosford	"	(Not appointed)	(Not appointed.)	
10	Haydonton	G. M. Moxham	P. A. Kennedy	H. D. Snape	88
11	Inverell	A. F. V. Caswell	W. H. Rowland	R. A. E. Cooper	108
12	Lismore	C. Hickey	C. J. Coghlan	G. Amand	29
13	Little Plain	J. Moore	A. F. Myers	W. Bartlett	55
14	West Maitland	P. Clay	C. J. H. King	W. F. Lindsay	56
15	Merriwa	G. Armstrong	G. Pearson	C. J. Gallagher	48
16	Murrurundi	J. W. Brodie	W. S. Goard	G. F. Rixon	52
17	Narrabri	G. S. E. Dale	H. E. Phillips	H. G. Spencer	99
18	Newcastle	G. W. Mulvey	W. Roberts	W. Blackall	58
19	Millamanna	G. Arthur	M. M. Calder	G. T. T. Butler	50
20	Quirindi	E. G. Underwood	T. Dickson	W. Hawker	95
21	Scone	W. E. Abbott	J. A. K. Shaw	W. T. Briggs	34
22	Singleton	A. A. Danger	F. J. Robinson	R. Reed	48
23	Stroud	L. M. J. Butler	E. E. Mitchell	G. L. Andrews	28
24	Tamworth	G. H. C. M'Donall	J. Youll	J. E. Daly	79
25	Taree	E. J. Whitbread	J. Manners	W. C. Taylor	37
26	Tenterfield	J. Coxall	J. T. Perkins	J. M'Kerchan	33
27	Tingha	G. Dart	S. Smith	G. Mitchell	79
28	Uralla	H. H. Small	G. L. Lonsdale	W. H. Johnson	43
29	Walcha	M. J. Walsh	P. J. Hamilton	W. R. H. Scott	69
30	Wardell	(Not Gazetted)	A. Connochie	W. E. Bagot	37
31	Wingham	J. Andrews	W. Garlick	W. G. Hicks	56
GRAND TOTAL					1,737

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEST OF TARGETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question 24 of Tuesday, 1st September, 1891.]

Question.

24. MR. NOBBS (*for MR. FRANK FARNELL*) *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—Referring to the answers to Questions by the Honorable Member for Central Cumberland, Mr. Nobbs, on Wednesday last, in reference to test of targets, and the answers to previous Questions on the same subject,—
- (1.) Will he direct an examination of the “improved” targets now on the cadet range, to be made by some person not connected with the Military Works Department, with a view to stating whether those targets comply with conditions 1, 2, and 4 of the competition, since Colonel de Wolski stated (answers to Question 19 of 18th August) that these targets “complied with all the conditions”?
 - (2.) Have the two “improved” targets on the cadet range been permanently erected with a paved trench about 20 inches deep?
 - (3.) Did the Board on Targets recommend the adoption of a target which had not been tested, as shown by the Commanding Engineer in his answer to sub-question (5) of Question 1, of 26th August?
 - (4.) Were the “first-class” targets fully tested in the case of each pattern submitted?
 - (5.) For how much of the work on the Randwick Range were tenders called publicly?
 - (6.) How much money has been paid, and how much is due to Messrs. Goodlet and Smith for material supplied (*a*) for timber and iron for shelter mounds; (*b*) for buildings (cost in regard to each building separately)?
 - (7.) Were tenders called for such supplies?

Answer.

THE following information has been supplied by the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces:—

(1.) The Colonial Secretary has already answered on the 26th August last that “the Commanding Engineer considers that the targets tested on the 1st August complied, as nearly with all the conditions laid down, as any of the targets submitted.” The Instructor of Musketry recommended this form of target for adoption on the 1st class range, and as the Commanding Engineer had authority to erect for practice twelve cheap targets, he selected this pattern for trial on the cadet range.

2. No. These two targets have merely been temporarily erected, a little tar paving been added to form an open trench.

3. Yes; but the Board fully satisfied themselves by the result of trials, as a second and third class target it would be equally satisfactory as a first-class one with the addition of the trench. Its working as a first-class target was tested.

(4.) Yes, except in the case of Keating’s, which was unprovided with the small trench needed; but the Board was satisfied that, given this inexpensive addition, the target would prove an available first-class.

(5.) A detailed statement is in course of preparation, and will be furnished if required. Generally speaking, all the earth-work, turfing, construction of mantelets, &c., was done by daily labour—the prices tendered by contractors for land excavation being considered too high. Tenders were called for all other work, such as trenching, erection of houses, &c., wherever it was possible to do so.

(6.)	(a) Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£155	17	9
	Due	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	13	0
	(b) Paid, two houses at £75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
	Due, one house at £235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	0	0

Total £640 10 9

(7.) Yes, except in the case of the cottages, for which special Ministerial authority was obtained to purchase portable houses, as it was considered at the time that they were urgently required.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GUNS IN BATTERY AT STEEL POINT.
(MEMORANDUM BY THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE MILITARY FORCES RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 September, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 15.]

15. MR. BLACK asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) Referring to his answer to Mr. Black's Question No. 3, of 1st September, relative to the case of the guns in Steel Point Battery, has he yet received the statement in writing from General Richardson which he said he had no objection to request that officer to make?
- (2.) If so, when will he lay it upon the Table?
- (3.) If not, will he state the cause of the delay in this matter?

Memorandum.

THE final decision of the Major-General is contained in letters of the 2nd of April and 10th of August, 1889, of correspondence, and to the effect that, whilst admitting the report as to the dirty state of the guns might have been somewhat exaggerated, they were not in the state as certified, viz., "clean and fit for immediate service." Consequently he could not hold those rendering such certificates free from blame. He further considered that Lieutenant Le Mesurier had not received adequate support from the Artillery authorities, notwithstanding which he appeared to have been possessed of a laudable desire to perform his duty to the best of his ability and knowledge. The Major-General wishes it to be understood he neither stated nor implied that officers *intentionally* rendered incorrect certificates.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Major-General Commanding.
15/9/91.

The Principal Under Secretary.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 October, 1891.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 26, of 1st September, 1891.]*

Questions.

- (26.) OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT:—MR. WALL ASKED THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) What are the functions of the Officer-in-Charge of the Military Works Department; and is it considered necessary that this position should be filled by an officer on the active list of the British Army?
 - (2.) Is it true that a Major Taylour, of Gibraltar, has been appointed to the position of Officer-in-Charge of Military Works of the Colony; and, if so, what are Major Taylour's qualifications, how have these qualifications been ascertained, and on whose recommendation was the appointment made?
 - (3.) Are any assistant engineers or surveyors employed under the Officer-in-Charge of the Military Works Department at Newcastle, Wollongong, or other places; what is the character of their employment, rate of salary and allowances, and by whom were these appointments made?
 - (4.) What amount has been expended on improvements and repairs at the Victoria Barracks since the Officer-in-Charge of the Military Works Department entered upon his duties?
 - (5.) What amounts have been expended on improvements to the officers' mess-room, Victoria Barracks, and to the quarters occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, during the last three years; and on whose authority were these amounts expended?
 - (6.) What other amounts have been expended at the Victoria Barracks over the same period; for what purpose, and by whose authority?
 - (7.) During the same period, what amounts have been expended on improvements and repairs on any buildings, barracks, or officers' mess-rooms at Dawes Point, and by whose authority?
 - (8.) Will he state the number of engineers, draftsmen, surveyors, and others employed under the Officer-in-Charge of Military Works, the rate of salary and allowances of each person, their qualification for the work on which they are engaged, date of appointment, on whose recommendation, and the number of officers in this Department who are not naturalised subjects of the Queen?

Answers.

- (1.) The Director of Military Works is the Officer-in-Charge of the design and construction of all military works in the Colony. Until such time as an officer of the local forces is considered eligible for such an appointment, the Government deem it advisable that this post be filled by an Imperial Officer.
- (2.) No. Major Renny Taylour, of the Royal Engineers, has been selected by the Imperial authorities to succeed Colonel de Wolski, whose term of service will shortly expire. Major Renny Taylour is an officer of great experience and merit. The Inspector-General of Fortifications and Engineers recommends all such appointments.
- (3.) Yes. (a) At Wollongong:—Lieutenant P. T. Owen; salary, £200 per annum. Appointed under Ministerial authority. (b) At Randwick Rifle Range:—Mr. C. G. Anderson; salary, 16s. per diem. Appointed under Ministerial authority.

- (4.) £9,291 13s. 9d.
 (5.) Improvements to Officers' Mess, £1,177 10s.; Lieut.-Col. Airey's quarters, £699 9s. 1d. Ministerial authority.
 (6.) Sanitary Services, &c., £33 16s. 3d.; Artillery stables, £2,987 6s. 10d.; Drill-shed, School of Gunnery, £2,252 4s. 9d. Ministerial authority.
 (7.) £1,856 6s. 4d. Ministerial authority.
 (8.)

Name.	Situation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
E. M. T. Boddam	Superintending Engineer	£ 60)	30 Sept., 1889.
R. J. Thorpe	Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	400	1 Feb., 1890.
C. E. S. Murray	Accountant	100	1 May, 1891.
J. H. R. King	Draftsman and Surveyor	300	1 Sept., 1889.
D. Watson	Clerk of Works	300	1 Sept., 1889.
F. J. Ince	" "	300	1 Sept., 1889.
A. J. Pinchen	" "	300	27 Jan., 1890.
P. T. Owen	Assistant Engineer	200	1 Feb., 1890.
C. G. Anderson	Mechanical Draftsman	16/- per diem.	14 July, 1890.
J. Mailer	Assistant Foreman of Works	175	1 Jan., 1890.
A. J. Green	Foreman of Works	250	1 Jan., 1891.
G. C. Stevenson	Draftsman	250	1 June, 1891.
W. H. Maynard	Clerk of Works	250	4 July, 1891.
J. A. Kethel	Architectural Draftsman	150	10 July, 1891.

I have no knowledge of any officer in the Branch who is not a subject of the Queen. All officers named are duly qualified, and were appointed on the recommendation of the Commanding Engineer.

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Colonel.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY WORKS OFFICE.
(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 March, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 6, of 22 March, 1892.]

Question.

6. MR. MCGOWEN asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) The number of persons employed in the Military Works Office since its formation?
- (2.) The nature of work each is required to perform?
- (3.) The salary of each at starting; also the salary received by each at present time?
- (4.) If any persons have been dismissed from the Service, the names of such persons, and for what reason?

Answer.

(1.)

Twenty-five, including those who have left, whose services were no longer required, or who have been dismissed.

(2 and 3.)

Nature of work.	Salary at starting.	Present Salary.
Superintending Engineer	£600 per annum	Nil.
Assistant Engineer	£200 "	£250 per annum.
Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	£400 "	£400 "
Accountant... ..	£100, in addition to military pay as Warrant Officer.	£100, in addition to military pay as Warrant Officer.
Assistant Accountant	£200 per annum	£200 per annum.
Correspondence Clerk	£200 "	£200 "
Clerk of Works	£250 "	£300 "
Draftsman and Surveyor	£250 "	£300 "
Mechanical Draftsman	£250 "	£250 "
Architectural	£150 "	Nil.
Licensed Surveyor... ..	16/- per diem	16/- per diem.
<i>Temporary.</i>		
Clerk	8/- "	10/- "
Do.	8/- "	9/- "
Do.	7/- "	8/- "
Junior Clerk	3/6 "	3/6 "
Draftsman to Surveyors	10/- "	10/- "
Do do	8/- "	10/- "
Do Mechanical	9/- "	9/- "
Do do	8/- "	Nil.
Draftsman to Surveyor	8/- "	Nil.
Messenger	7/6 "	7/6 per diem.
Housekeeper	20/- per week	30/- per week.

(4.)

One clerk and draftsman dismissed. Mr. Godden absented himself from duty. One Supernumerary clerk dismissed. Lce. Corporal Gardiner; irregularities.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PERMANENT ARTILLERY FORCE.
(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 January, 1892.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 1, of 18 January, 1892.*]

Question.

- (1.) PERMANENT ARTILLERY FORCE—RESERVE INFANTRY COMPANIES:—MR. SHELDON *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) What is the total number of men of all ranks now serving in the Permanent Artillery Force?
 - (2.) How many of that number have been formerly in the Imperial Service?
 - (3.) How many of that number are of Australian birth?
 - (4.) What was the total cost of the Reserve Infantry companies from the date of formation until disbandment, when the forces were reorganised?

Answer.

- (1.) 555.
 - (2.) 126.
 - (3.) 174.
 - (4.) £39,780.
-

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARTIALLY-PAID INFANTRY.

(RETURN RESPECTING).

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 11, of 25 February, 1892.]*

Question.

- (11.) PARTIALLY-PAID INFANTRY:—MR. JONES (FOR MR. HAYNES) *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) Is it a fact that the regulations require company officers and volunteers of the partially-paid infantry to classify as marksmen annually, prior to their drawing the full amount of pay voted by the Legislature; if so, will he be good enough to cause all officers of the general staff and otherwise to be classified in the same direction, having due regard to the different arms and requirements of the service?
 - (2.) What was the percentage of marksmen in the partially-paid infantry on 16th January, 1890?
 - (3.) Did not the returns before the General Officer Commanding show that this standard of classification has never been attained as yet in any known military force?
 - (4.) Will he amend the regulations in these respects, and also take into consideration the fact that the Head-quarters companies had no rifle range for practice for over two years, in order to reach the conditions imposed?
 - (5.) How long has the present Officer Instructor of Musketry held the position, and what are his duties?
 - (6.) How many lectures has he delivered, and how much instruction has he imparted to the officers in the partially-paid infantry?
 - (7.) What are his emoluments?
 - (8.) What is the number of the musketry staff, by ranks?

Answer.

- (1.) Yes, as the regulations require company officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the partially-paid infantry to go through a course of musketry annually, under a sliding scale. They need not necessarily become marksmen (some are 3rd-class shots). All the officers of the general and permanent staffs have gone through a course of musketry instruction, the adjutants of the several corps having gone through a special course and passed an examination under the Officer Instructor of Musketry. All the non-commissioned officers on the permanent regimental staff go through a course annually when possible.
- (2.) The percentage of marksmen was 28·4.
- (3.) This high standard surpasses the British army, for the simple reason that in this country we deal with educated men, whereas in England recruits have to be educated after they join the service.
- (4.) It is not considered that the regulations require any alterations; as regards the Head-quarters companies, they went through their course of musketry at Flemington rifle range.
- (5.) The present officer has held the position of Instructor of Musketry since 11th March, 1885, and is in possession of a Hythe certificate, necessary for an officer in his position. His duties are to generally superintend the whole of the musketry instruction in the Colony; he has also the erection of and keeping in repair the many ranges throughout the Colony. He has, further, to teach his assistant-instructors in every branch of his department, so that they can impart the necessary knowledge to the men. He has, further, to visit the different companies as often as possible, and see that his assistant-instructors are doing their work properly, and that the regulations are being adhered to.
- (6.) He has given about twenty (20) lectures, but finds it much better after the preliminary drills are completed to instruct the men on the range when at actual practice, and it is far easier to point out mistakes being made, and there and then give solid reasons for the correction of and result of such errors; every man is then dealt with separately, and the instruction thus given makes a greater impression.
- (7.) £678 per annum, including pay and allowances.
- (8.) One warrant officer, four staff-sergeants, and one clerk.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,
Colonel Commanding Troops.

1/3/92.

[3d.]

805—

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE COLONY.

(RETURN RESPECTING OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 February, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 3, Votes No. 73, 19 January, 1892]

Question.

- (3) Military Forces of the Colony —Mr. Wright asked the Colonial Secretary,—The total strength in men and the number of officers of each rank attached to:—(a) The General Staff of the Defence Force; (b) the Artillery Staff; (c) the Permanent Staff; (d) the Paymaster's Staff; (e) the Permanent Staff in connection with Reserves; (f) the Commanding Engineer's Department; (g) the Permanent Medical Corps; (h) the Volunteer Medical Corps; (i) the Permanent Artillery; (j) the Permanent Submarine Miners; (k) the Volunteer Submarine Miners; (l) the Engineers Corps; (m) the Volunteer Artillery Corps; (n) the Cavalry Corps; (o) the Mounted Infantry; (p) the Infantry; (q) the Transport Corps; (r) the Naval Brigade; (s) the Ordnance and Barrack Department?

Answer.

	Officers by ranks.													Others W. and N C Officers and Men.	Total strength.
	Major- General	Colonels	Lt. Colonels	Majors	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Brigade Surgeon.	Surgeon- Major	Surgeons.	Paymaster.	Accountant.	Civil Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.		
(a) The General Staff of the Defence Force	1	.	2	1	1	2		...	...	...	..	...	...	21	23
(b) The Artillery Staff		1	.	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
(c) The Permanent Staff	11	11
(d) The Paymaster's Staff	1	1	..	..	4	6
(e) The Permanent Staff in connection with Reserves.	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
(f) The Commanding Engineer's Department	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
(g) The Permanent Medical Corps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15
(h) The Volunteer Medical Corps	1	6	..	..	..	..	84	91
(i) The Permanent Artillery	1	1	2	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	536	556
(j) The Permanent Submarine Miners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	23
(k) The Volunteer Submarine Miners.....	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	115
(l) The Engineer Corps	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	119
(m) The Volunteer Artillery Corps	1	2	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	496	527
(n) The Cavalry Corps	1	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	413
(o) The Mounted Infantry	1	7	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	279	300
(p) The Infantry	4	9	42	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,563	2,699
(q) The Commissariat and Transport Corps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	39
(s) The Ordnance Department	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	*12

* In addition to this there are 63 others of the civil branch of this department.

19th January, 1892.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,
Colonel Commanding Troops.

(r) NAVAL DEFENCE FORCE.

Officers—Captain Commanding Naval Forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paymaster, Naval Forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Officers—Commanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lieutenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sub-Lieutenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Midshipmen and Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gunnery Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Petty Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Men—A.B's.	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Total strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	334

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Captain Commanding Naval Forces.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY.

(ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, VICTORIA BARRACKS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 November, 1891.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 11 of 15 September, 1891.]***Question.**

11. ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS AT VICTORIA BARRACKS:—MR. WILLIS (FOR MR. WALKER) asked THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
- (1.) What amount has been expended on alterations and improvements to the officers' mess and billiard rooms at Victoria Barracks during the last three years to the present date?
 - (2.) Were these works let by tender; what was the amount of contract; and who was the successful tenderer?
 - (3.) What amount has been expended on improvements and alterations to the quarters now occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Airey since the date of his occupation, giving detail of each improvement or alteration, and total cost of same?
 - (4.) On whose authority were these improvements and alterations carried out?

Answer.

RETURN of expenditure on Lieutenant-Colonel Airey's quarters, Victoria Barracks, from 15th September, 1888, to 24th August, 1889, by Government Architect.

9 January, 1889—S. Stead, repairs to roof	£4	2	7
22 May, 1889—W. Langley, erecting partition	18	10	0

EXPENDITURE on alterations, &c., to mess and billiard rooms, Victoria Barracks, during same period.

Nil.

RETURN of expenditure on alterations and improvements to the Officers' mess and billiard rooms at Victoria Barracks, from 24th August, 1889 (the date of transfer from the Colonial Architect to the Commanding Engineer), up to the 15th of September, 1891.

(1.) Total amount expended, £1,426 19s. 4d.

(2.) The following works were let by tender—

Authorities.		Work	Accepted Tender	Amount	Date of Payment.	Remarks.
Colonial Secretary.	Public Works.					
90- 2,208	89-2,760	Alterations to mess kitchen	J. Millington ..	£ s. d. 60 0 0 7 9 4	27/10/90 27/10/90	Extras at Schedule of Rates.
			Other tenders—			
			Smith & Holtham .	61 5 0		
			John Brown	67 10 0		
			Beverley & Vernon..	68 0 0		
			J. G. McCredie . . .	73 7 0		
90-10,792	90-3,241	Additions to Officers' mess..	R. Turnell	1,556 0 0	6/5/91 to 31/7/91	Advances paid, £1,202.
			Other tenders—			
			R. Brown	1,685 14 2		
			J. Bruce	1,687 0 0		
			J. Millington	1,790 0 0		
			B Household	1,828 0 0		
			W. Baxter	1,845 3 5		
			F. Vernon	1,846 3 1		
			J. Henley	1,866 0 0		
91- 7,432	91 2,917	Messman's Quarters . . .	G. & S Corfield	391 8 10	15/9/91	1st advance paid, £130.
			Other tenders—			
			Owen & Roberts . . .	471 17 2		
			J. Millington	432 15 1		
			G. Boothby	438 0 0		
			C Robinson	441 11 6		
			W. Baxter	444 16 0		
			Tunnell & Barber . .	448 0 0		
			G. Kidney	445 0 0		
			T. L. Binns	459 1 8		
			M. Anderson	479 19 3		
91- 6,246	91-2,058	Polishing two tables . . .	J. Millington	3 10 0	13/7/91	Furniture selected from various firms by O. C. Artillery and approved by Commandg. Engineer
91- 6,246	91-2,058	Arm chairs	A. Scholer	24 0 0	24/8/91	

RETURN of Expenditure on Lieutenant-Colonel Airey's Quarters, Victoria Barracks, from 24th August, 1889 (the date of transfer from the Colonial Architect to the Commanding Engineer), up to the 15th September, 1891.

Authorities.		Work.	Accepted Tender	Amount	Date of Payment	Remarks.
Colonial Secretary	Public Works.					
90-2,208	89-2,760	Repairs to servant's room	J. Millington . . .	£ s. d. 18 0 0	1/9/90	
			Other tender			
			James Poole	20 0 0		
90-2,208	90-2,368	Alterations and repairs .	J. Millington	152 0 0	16/10/90	
			Other tenders—			
			James Poole	170 0 0		
			Smith & Mack	189 0 0		
90-2,208	89 2,760	Repairs	J. Millington	15 3 0	16/10/91	Schedule of previous contract.
90-2,208	89-2,760	Supplying and fixing shutters	J. Bruce	16 10 0	15/2/91	
90-2,208	89-2,760	Cooking range, hot water apparatus	J. Millington	51 0 0	18/2/91	
90 2,208	89-2,760	Meter and gas service . . .	J. Bruce	10 12 6	19/3/91	Schedule of previous contract.
90-2,208	91- 447	Repairing and painting ..	J. Bruce	271 0 0	26/3/91	
			Other tenders—			Extras at Schedule of Rates.
			J. Millington	315 0 0		
			A. Sloman	345 16 9		
90-2,208	89-2,760	Additions to above.....	J. Bruce	12 13 7	26/3/91	Schedule of previous contract.
90-2,208	89-2,760	Painting gable end quarters	J. Millington	9 0 0	1/5/91	
90-2,208	91-6,246	Reglazing windows	H. H Groth & Co.	1 17 6	27/8/91	
Total amount expended				£561 16s. 7d.		

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL NAVY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BOYS
AND YOUNG MEN INTO.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1891.*

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., 2 October, 1891.

I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering copy of a communication from the Admiralty, showing the arrangements which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are willing to make for the admission into the Royal Navy of young men and boys of Australian and New Zealand birth.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

The Colonial Office to The Agent-General.

Sir, Downing-street, 29 September, 1891.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit for your information a copy of a letter from the Admiralty showing the arrangements which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are willing to make for the admission into the Royal Navy of men and boys of Australian and New Zealand birth.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

The Admiralty to The Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 9 September, 1891.

I have laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 12th ultimo, relative to the admission of boys and young men of New Zealand birth into Her Majesty's Australasian Naval Squadron, and, after full consideration, their Lordships desire me to state, for the information of Lord Knutsford, that while they are not prepared to depart from the principle of the continuous and general service system, their Lordships will be willing to make arrangements for the admission into the Royal Navy of men and boys of Australian and New Zealand birth on the following lines:—

1. Able or ordinary seamen to be entered on the Australian Station to fill vacancies as non-continuous service men for six months' trial on the station, and, if after that time they are found suitable, they will be allowed to join the Navy as continuous service men, and will be paid (as continuous service men) from the date of their original entry. Men so entered will be sent to England for training in gunnery, &c., but they will afterwards be employed on the Australian Station if they so desire.

2. Boys who volunteer and come up to the standard will be accepted and brought to England for training with the paid-off crews of Her Majesty's ships, and, after undergoing the necessary training, they will be employed, as far as possible, on the Australian Station, if they so desire.

I have, &c.,
EVAN MACGREGOR.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL NAVY.

(REGULATIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF MEN AND BOYS OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BIRTH INTO.)

Presented to Parliament by Command

The Admiral to The Governor.

My Lord,

"Orlando," at Sydney, 13 January, 1892.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of your Excellency, the document noted at the foot hereof.

2. The rates of pay, pensions, and other advantages are given in the quarterly editions of the *Navy List*.

I have, &c.,

C. T. SCOTT, Rear-Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief.

For the Colonial Secretary.—JERSEY, 16/1/92.

(Three copies of printed regulations for the entry into the Royal Navy of men and boys of Australian and New Zealand birth.)

FOR DISTRIBUTION TO CANDIDATES.

ARRANGEMENTS for the entry in the Royal Navy of men and boys of Australian and New Zealand birth, application being made beforehand to the Commander-in-Chief, H.M.S. "Orlando," for each entry.

1. Able or ordinary seamen may be entered to fill vacancies as non-continuous service men for six months' trial on the station, and, if after that time they are found suitable, they will be allowed to join the Royal Navy for continuous service, and will be paid (as continuous service men) from the date of their original entry. Men so entered will be sent to England for training in gunnery, &c., but they will afterwards be employed on the Australian station, if they so desire.

2. Boys who volunteer and come up to the standard will be accepted and sent to England for training with the paid-off crews of H.M. ships, and after undergoing the necessary training they will be employed, as far as possible, on the Australian station, if they so desire.

(a) These boys should be between the ages of 15 and 16, and they must be in all respects suitable.

(b) When entered, boys will be received in one of H.M. ships on the station for passage to the training-ship in England.

3. Qualifications.

(All candidates must be of Australian or New Zealand birth.)

Rating for which the candidate is to be examined.	Age required.	Previous servitude and other qualifications required.	Nature of the examination the candidate must pass.	Remarks.
Ordinary seaman	18 and under 30.	Well grown and healthy; produce certificates of good conduct from the merchant service.	Considered in all respects fit for the rating, with a fair knowledge of the ordinary duties of a seaman.	
Able seaman	do	do	A good knowledge of the ordinary duties of a seaman.	
Boy, 2nd-class ...	Between 15 and 16.	That he is of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits; and willing to be revaccinated, observing that he is not to have more than seven defective or deficient teeth. V. Every boy must bring with him a certificate of birth, or a declaration made by his parents or guardians before a Magistrate to show that he is of the proper age; and also the consent in writing of his parents or guardians, or nearest relatives if he be an orphan, to his entering the Navy and engaging to serve until he shall have completed twelve years continuous service from the age of 18. (Forms of certificates supplied on application.) Boys are not to be received from reformatories or prisons.	That he is able to read and write. To write a passage of not more than six lines slowly read once, and then dictated word by word; and to sign his name legibly.	Height. Chest. ft. in. in. 15 to 15½—5 0½ 30½ 15½ to 16—5 1½ 31 (Liable to alteration from time to time.)

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL SQUADRON.

(CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament.

The Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor.

N. S. Wales, No. 52.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29 August, 1891.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the new vessels for the Australasian Squadron, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, copies of a correspondence between this Department and the Admiralty on the subject of the movements of these vessels.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

The Colonial Secretary.—JERSEY, 20/10/91.

[Enclosures.]

The Colonial Office to The Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 March, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to request that you will suggest to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the desirability of taking advantage of the approaching despatch of the new Australian vessels for the purpose of giving emphasis to this important departure in Colonial policy.

Lord Knutsford understands that four or five of the vessels of the special squadron, towards the cost of which the Australasian Colonies are contributing, will shortly be ready to go to sea. For many reasons it appears extremely desirable at the present time that the arrival of these vessels in Australia should be accompanied by such measures of ceremonial as would be calculated to attract public attention. The arrangement which was discussed and approved by the delegates at the conference of 1887 may eventually lead to wide-reaching results, and it is important that everything should be done both to show that Her Majesty's Government attach great value to this arrangement, and also to enhance its significance in the view of the Colonies themselves and of Foreign Powers.

Their Lordships are best able to decide what steps might be taken to give effect to the above proposal, and Lord Knutsford would merely suggest that as many of the new vessels as possible should proceed to Australia, calling at any British ports on the way as a squadron; that they should first reach Australia at Freemantle, where it might be desirable that they should be received by the Admiral commanding on the station; and that they should subsequently proceed as a squadron to visit the principal ports of the contributing Colonies, remaining at each a sufficient time to allow the vessels to be seen by large numbers of people.

Lord Knutsford trusts that this proposal will meet the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Admiralty to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 13 May, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 21st March, 1891, as to the new Australian vessels proceeding from this country to Australia as a squadron, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that for naval reasons my Lords do not consider it desirable that this course should be pursued.

2. In deference to the wishes of the Secretary of State, the vessels, although proceeding independently, have been directed to rendezvous at Batavia, and proceed thence to Thursday Island, where the Commander-in-Chief in Australia will give the necessary orders as to their further proceedings and the ports to be visited on passage to Sydney, and extracts of your letter now under reply have been sent to the Commander-in-Chief for his information, with instructions to comply as far as possible with the wishes of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

The Colonial Office to The Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 May, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in reply to one from this Department of the 21st of March, in which it was suggested that as many as possible of the new vessels in course of construction for the Australasian Colonies should proceed to Freemantle as a squadron, and be there received by the Admiral on the station.

His Lordship learns with regret that it is not in the power of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to adopt this suggestion, and still hopes that Admiral Lord Charles Scott may be able to make such arrangements as may enhance the significance of this addition to the squadron under his command.

A copy of a letter is enclosed from the Agent-General for Victoria, to whom a copy of your letter under acknowledgment will be forwarded.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Not received.

The Colonial Office to The Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 May, 1891.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the despatch of the new Australian cruisers, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of telegrams from the Governors of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia on the subject.

Lord Knutsford has no doubt that their Lordships will give the most favourable consideration possible to the representations of the Colonial Governments to which, under all the circumstances of the case, it is very important to accede, unless there should be some exceedingly strong reason to the contrary.

His Lordship trusts that the very strong opinions expressed in the telegrams from the Earl of Kintore and the Earl of Hopetoun will receive special attention, and with regard to the telegram from Sir W. Robinson, he concludes that the intentions that the vessels should assemble at Batavia need not necessarily be abandoned, as they could proceed thence together to King George's Sound, if the Lords Commissioners should not prefer the last-named port as the place of assembling.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Colonial Office to The Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 June, 1891.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the approaching departure of the new vessels-of-war for the Australasian station, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you the accompanying copies of two telegrams, which have been received, urging that these ships should visit Hobart and other capitals of the contributing Colonies before those that are to be paid out of commission are laid up at Sydney. I am also to enclose a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Queensland stating that a proposal will be made in the Parliament of that Colony for a contribution towards the cost of the additional ships-of-war to be placed on the station.

The First Lord of the Admiralty was good enough to meet at this office to-day the Agent-General of those Colonies which have already contributed to the cost of these ships, who urged that the ships should all be shown in the ports of their respective Colonies as soon as possible.

It was then pointed out that, for naval reasons, the Board of Admiralty were unable to comply with the proposal that had been made that the squadron should first visit Western Australia, rendezvousing at Albany; but, as Lord Knutsford understands, there is every hope that the First Lord of the Admiralty will be able to send such instructions to the Admiral on the station as will secure that the vessels should visit Moreton Bay for two or three days, and then proceed to Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Hobart, whence the vessels that are not to be kept in commission should return to Sydney to be laid up, the rest of the squadron visiting the Western Australian ports of Albany and Newcastle, and, as soon as practicable, the principal ports of New Zealand.

Lord Knutsford is sure that if the Board of Admiralty are able to carry out this programme, it will give great satisfaction to the respective Colonies, and, while strengthening the determination of those which have already contributed, will largely assist in securing the adhesion of Queensland to the joint arrangement of which the telegram from Sir H. Norman gives good hopes.

I am, &c.,

R. H. MEADE.

Not received.

The Admiralty to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 9 June, 1891.

With reference to your letters, marked in margin, forwarding communications on the subject of a combined demonstration of Imperial and local naval and military forces in connection with the arrival of the ships composing the Auxiliary Squadron, now on their way to Australia, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Secretary of State that, as their Lordships have strong reasons for desiring that these vessels should proceed *via* Thursday Island, it will not be possible for them to rendezvous at Albany (West Australia) as requested.

2. Their Lordships may mention that the strong head winds experienced on the long passage from Colombo to King George's Sound would make it very undesirable that the smaller vessels should proceed by that route without urgent necessity, and they have arranged for the vessels to arrive as a squadron at Thursday Island, when they will follow the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. My Lords would moreover point out that the demands for the services of Her Majesty's ships amongst the Pacific Islands are always heavy and often urgent, added to which the new crews of the "Curaçoa," "Rapid," and "Lizard" form portion of the crews of the new ships now on passage, which will be laid up in reserve, and Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" will be waiting at Sydney to return to England with the paid-off crews.

4.

Colonial Office,
23 May, 1891,
30 May, 1891,
4 June, 1891.

4. It will therefore be seen that the concentration of any number of Her Majesty's ships now forming the Australian Squadron for the purpose of meeting the Auxiliary Squadron on arrival, will hardly be practicable under the circumstances, but my Lords do not doubt but that the Commander-in-Chief will do all in his power to give effect to the wishes of the Australian Governments in this matter, and they have this day telegraphed to Lord Charles Scott as follows:—

“Ships cannot rendezvous Albany on account of passage round West Australia; will rendezvous Thursday Island, and you can make subsequently any use you may wish of squadron, but crews to be relieved must come home in the ‘Himalaya,’ ‘Curaçoa,’ ‘Rapid,’ and ‘Lizard,’ must be paid off temporarily whilst their reliefs are going the rounds.”

They will further send him detailed instructions to visit Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart with the new squadron, but to accomplish this it will be necessary to temporarily lay up at Sydney those vessels now on the station, for the relief of whose crews the complements of that portion of the new Squadron which were to be in reserve were intended.

This may cause some inconvenience, but it is the only means by which the whole of the new squadron can visit the places mentioned. The Commander-in-Chief will subsequently visit New Zealand with those ships which are to be permanently kept in commission.

I am, &c.,
EVAN MACGREGOR.

The Colonial Office to The Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 June, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant respecting the new Australian men-of-war.

I am to enclose a copy of a telegram which has been sent to the Governor of Victoria on the subject, after having previously been submitted to, and concurred in, by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Not received.

It is understood that the Admiral on the station will be informed that Moreton Bay is to be included among the places to be visited upon the first tour, and that Western Australia will be visited, as well as New Zealand, on the subsequent expedition. These two places appear to have been inadvertently omitted from those mentioned in your letter, and, subject to this correction, the arrangements now made will, it is believed, give satisfaction to the Australian Colonies. I am accordingly to express Lord Knutsford's thanks for the manner in which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have met the Colonial representations.

I am, &c.,
R. H. MEADE.

The Admiralty to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 14 August, 1891.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, copy of a letter from the Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station, dated 1st ultimo, No. 298, respecting the proposed movements of the new cruisers in Australasian waters.

I am, &c.,
R. D. AWDRY.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Sir,

“Orlando,” at Sydney.

With reference to your telegrams Nos. 21, 22, 26, please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I propose carrying out the following arrangements in regard to displaying the new cruisers on their arrival in Australia.

I shall proceed to Thursday Island in H.M.S. “Orlando” as soon as she is ready for sea after being recommissioned, and as there are only thirteen engine room ratings in the “Himalaya” for “Orlando” I shall keep the necessary ratings from the old commission, sending them home afterwards by freight.

I shall take the new ships to Moreton Bay for Brisbane, detaching one or two ships to visit Cooktown and Townsville on the way, as I consider it advisable to encourage the spirit that has been shown lately in Queensland to join with the other Colonies in defraying part of the expenses of the new ships. From Moreton Bay I shall proceed to Sydney, where I propose any pressing repairs shall be done. I hope to leave Sydney about 18th September and proceed to Melbourne, where I shall stop from five to six days, and then proceed to Adelaide, where I shall stay about the same time. I propose detaching one of the new cruisers for West Australia, giving her orders to remain there about a month. This will, I think, give the West Australians a sight of the new class of ship which will quite satisfy them, and which will please them more than a short visit from a larger number of ships. I shall then take the six remaining ships to Hobart, and, after a stay of five days, I shall send two of the new cruisers to New Zealand, to visit all the principal ports, as I have ascertained that the New Zealand Government will be more satisfied and pleased with such a visit than with a shorter visit from a larger number to Wellington only. I shall then take the three ships to be laid up in reserve here, and the torpedo gun-boat, to Sydney, where the three ships will be laid up in reserve, and the “Curacoa,” “Rapid,” and “Lizard” recommissioned. The “Orlando” will at the same time have the repairs and alterations made which have been ordered by their Lordships from time to time.

I have, &c.,
C. T. SCOTT, Rear Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief.

Secretary of the Admiralty.

The

The Colonial Office to The Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 29 August, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station respecting the movements of the new vessels of the Australasian Squadron.

I am to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that these arrangements will entirely meet his Lordship's wishes, and that he does not doubt they will give great satisfaction in the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

R. H. MEAD.

[3d.]

Sydney: George Stephen Chapman, Acting Government Printer.—1891.

1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

DEFENCE WORKS.

APPOINTED, JULY 14, 1890.



Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

CECIL WEST DARLEY, Esquire, M. Inst. C.E., President,
WILLIAM WILKINSON WARDELL, Esquire, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
GEORGE ALLEN MANSFIELD, Esquire, F.R.I.B.A.,—

Greeting:—

KNOW YE, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorise and appoint you, or any two of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and thorough examination and inquiry into the manner in which certain of the Defence Works of the Colony, executed under the superintendence of the late Colonial Architect, James Barnet, Esquire, have been carried out. The works referred to are as follows:—(1) Botany: Bare Island Fortifications. (2) Port Jackson: Casemate Battery, George's Head; Twenty-five-ton Gun Battery, Middle Head; Observing and Firing Stations at the Heads. (3) Newcastle: Fort Scratchley. (4) Victoria Barracks: Flooring and Drainage. Further: We direct that in the carrying out of your inquiry you give your attention more particularly to the following points:—(1) The nature of the Ministerial authorities which have been given for the various works; whether such authorities have been exceeded, and if so to what extent. (2) The total cost of the several works referred to; the cost of works, if any, which have been carried out without Ministerial authority, giving full particulars of each case. (3) The nature of the various contracts connected with the aforesaid works. (4) The method of letting the said contracts, whether by tender or otherwise. (5) The manner in which the said contracts have been carried out. (6) The departures, if any, which have been made from the specifications; the reasons alleged for such departures, with the sufficiency or otherwise of such reasons in your opinion. (7) The rates adopted for payment in the case of extras; whether in your opinion fair or otherwise. (8) The quality of the work. (9) The system adopted in arriving at the lowest tender in the case of Schedule rates. (10) The conduct of Edwin Colley and Henry H. Purkis, Clerks of Works, who are at present under suspension in connection with the works at Bare Island. (11) The manner in which the orders of Our Secretary for Public Works, in regard to the transfer of the Defence Works to Colonel de Wolski, have been carried out. (12) Generally, the whole conduct and management of the said works. And We do, by these presents, grant to you, or any two of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And We do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Our Commission: And Our further will and pleasure is, that you do within four months after the date of this Our Commission, certify to Us, in the office of Our Secretary for Public Works, under your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you the said CECIL WEST DARLEY, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., to be President of this Our Commission, which said Commission We declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoriae No. 1, intituled, "An Act to regulate the taking of evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal."

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fourteenth day of July, in the fifty-fourth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(L.S.)

CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 14, pages 2 and 3, this fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

By His Excellency Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS, by a Commission bearing date the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Cecil West Darley, Esquire, M.Inst.C.E., William Wilkinson Wardell, Esquire, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., and George Allen Mansfield, Esquire, F.R.I.B.A., to make a diligent and thorough examination and enquiry into the manner in which certain of the Defence Works of the Colony, executed under the superintendence of the late Colonial Architect, James Barnet, Esquire, have been carried out. The works referred to are as follows:—(1) Botany: Bare Island Fortifications. (2) Port Jackson: Casemate Battery, George's Head; Twenty-five-ton Gun Battery, Middle Head; Observing and Firing Stations at the Heads. (3) Newcastle: Fort Scratchley. (4) Victoria Barracks: Flooring and Drainage. Further, that in the carrying out of their enquiry attention be given more particularly to the following points:—(1) The nature of the Ministerial authorities which have been given for the various works; whether such authorities have been exceeded, and if so to what extent. (2) The total cost of the several works referred to; the cost of works, if any, which have been carried out without Ministerial authority, giving full particulars of each case. (3) The nature of the various contracts connected with the aforesaid works. (4) The method of letting the said contracts, whether by tender or otherwise. (5) The manner in which the said contracts have been carried out. (6) The departures, if any, which have been made from the specifications; the reasons alleged for such departures, with the sufficiency or otherwise of such reasons in your opinion. (7) The rates adopted for payment in the case of extras; whether in your opinion fair or otherwise. (8) The quality of the work. (9) The system adopted in arriving at the lowest tender in the case of Schedule rates. (10) The conduct of Edwin Colley and Henry H. Purkis, Clerks of Works, who are at present under suspension in connection with the works at Bare Island. (11) The manner in which the orders of Our Secretary for Public Works, in regard to the transfer of the Defence Works to Colonel de Wolski, have been carried out. (12) Generally, the whole conduct and management of the said works: And whereas it was by the said Commission provided that the persons thereby appointed, after due examination of the premises, should, within the space of four months after the date of the said Commission, certify to Her Majesty, in the office of the Secretary for Public Works, under their hands and seals, what they find touching the premises: And whereas, in order to render such enquiry as full and perfect as possible, it is deemed expedient to extend such period as aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, ALFRED STEPHEN, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, do, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, hereby direct and appoint that the period within which the persons appointed by Her Majesty's said Commission shall certify to Her Majesty touching the premises shall be extended, and it is hereby extended from the fourteenth day of November to the fourteenth day of January now next ensuing.

Given under my Hand at Government House, Sydney, aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant Governor,
Administering the Government

(L.S.)

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

By His Excellency The Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, 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.

WHEREAS, by a Commission bearing date the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Cecil West Darley, Esquire, M. Inst. C.E., William Wilkinson Wardell, Esquire, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A., and George Allen Mansfield, Esquire, F.R.I.B.A. to make a diligent and thorough examination and enquiry into the manner in which certain of the Defence Works of the Colony, executed under the superintendance of the late Colonial Architect, James Barnet, Esquire, have been carried out. The Works referred to are as follows:—(1) Botany: Bare Island Fortifications. (2) Port Jackson: Casemate Battery, George's Head; Twenty-five-ton Gun Battery, Middle Head; Observing and Firing Stations at the Heads. (3) Newcastle: Fort Scratchley. (4) Victoria Barracks: Flooring and Drainage. Further, that in the carrying out of their enquiry attention be given more particularly to the following points:—(1) The nature of the Ministerial authorities which have been given for the various works; whether such authorities have been exceeded, and if so to what extent. (2) The total cost of the several works referred to; the cost of works, if any, which have been carried out without Ministerial authority, giving full particulars of each case. (3) The nature of the various contracts connected with the aforesaid works. (4) The method of letting the said contracts, whether by tender or otherwise. (5) The manner in which the said contracts have been carried out. (6) The departures, if any, which have been made from the specifications; the reasons alleged for such departures, with the sufficiency or otherwise of such reasons in their opinion. (7) The rates adopted for payment in the case of extras; whether in their opinion fair or otherwise. (8) The quality of the work. (9) The system adopted in arriving at the lowest tender in the case of Schedule rates. (10) The conduct of Edwin Colley and Henry H. Purkis, Clerks of Works, who are at present under suspension in connection with the works at Bare Island. (11) The manner in which the orders of Our Secretary for Public Works, in regard to the transfer of the Defence Works to Colonel de Wolski, have been carried out. (12) Generally, the whole conduct and management of the said works: And whereas it was by the said Commission provided that the persons thereby appointed, after due examination of the premises, should within the space of four months after the date of the said Commission, certify to Her Majesty, in the office of the Secretary for Public Works, under their hands and seals, what they find touching the premises: And whereas, in order to render such enquiry as full and perfect as possible, the period within which the persons so appointed should certify to Her Majesty, was by an instrument dated the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, extended to the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and whereas it has been represented that a further extension of such period is necessary to enable the said Commission to complete their labour and submit their report: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, do, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, hereby direct and appoint that the period within which the persons appointed by Her Majesty's said Commission shall certify to Her Majesty touching the premises shall be extended, and it is hereby extended from the fourteenth day of January to the fourteenth day of March now next ensuing.

Given under my Hand at Government House, Sydney aforesaid, this fifth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

JERSEY.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

The first meeting was held on 16th July, 1890, at the Public Works Department.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, President.
W. W. Wardell, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

The Royal Commission issued by the Governor on 14th July, 1890, was produced, accepted, and read.

A discussion took place with reference to the appointment of a secretary, the fixing of days for the holding of meetings, and the order in which work should be taken. The appointment of a secretary was left in the hands of the President, as also was the arranging for the petty cash account and for the Government printing.

The second meeting was held at 2 p.m. on 21st July, at the Public Works Department.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The President reported the appointment of Mr. Percy R. Meggy as Secretary to the Commission.

The President stated that a letter had been written by Colonel de Wolski, R.E., to the Under Secretary for Public Works on 4th July, suggesting that the Commission should first inspect the Bare Island Fortifications and the George's Head Battery, with a view of presenting an *interim* report to the Minister, so that a settlement might be come to as to what repairs were necessary at the fortifications named. Colonel de Wolski's suggestion had been approved by the Minister, who asked the Commission to send in a preliminary report dealing with these two fortifications, so that repairs might be at once taken in hand.

The President reported that the Minister had previously appointed a Board, consisting of Mr. Wardell and himself, to investigate certain charges brought by Colonel de Wolski against the mode in which some of the forts were constructed.

Two reports, dated 2nd and 10th June, dealing with Bare Island Fort, Botany Heads, were put in, and laid on the table. These reports had been sent on to the Colonial Architect for immediate answer to the charges therein contained, and Mr. Barnet's reply was also put in.

The Commission decided to visit Bare Island on 25th July.

The third meeting was held on Friday, 25th July, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The Commission, accompanied by Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, assembled opposite the Australian Club, and were driven to Bare Island.

After a thorough inspection of the works at Bare Island Fort, the Commission returned to town at 4.30 p.m.

The fourth meeting was held on Monday, 28th July, at 2 p.m., at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Public Works Department.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

A letter from Mr. John M'Leod to the Minister for Public Works, dated 4th June, 1890, was read.

A letter from Mr. John Norman, Reformatory, Rookwood, to the Minister for Public Works, dated 19th July, 1890, submitted by the Minister to the Commission, was read, and ordered to be re-submitted when dealing with Middle Head Fort.

Mr. James Barnet, ex-Colonial Architect, was then sworn and examined.

It was decided to meet again at the same place on 31st July, and the Secretary was instructed to summon Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, Messrs. H. H. Purkis and Jno. L. Bruce to attend the meeting for examination; Mr. Bruce to be prepared to explain the measurements at the Bare Island Barracks, and to produce any note or measurement book he might have.

The fifth meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Public Works Department, on Thursday, 31st July, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

At the invitation of the Commission, Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, was also present during examination of the witnesses.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

The President reported that he had written to Mr. James M'Shane, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Architect's Department, requesting him to furnish full particulars of the action taken on certain papers recorded in the record-books of his Department. Mr. M'Shane had written in reply stating that all the papers mentioned had been marked off to Mr. Colley, and adding that all papers and reports in connection with the defence works that were in the office of the Colonial Architect had been forwarded to the Department of Works.

The President said he had not been satisfied with the reply, which gave no information as to what action had been taken by Mr. Colley, to whom the papers had been marked off, and he had accordingly written another letter to Mr. M'Shane, asking him what record was kept in the Colonial Architect's Department of the action taken by those to whom written instructions were given, and whether or no such action could be traced in the record-books of the Department. This letter had only just been sent, and no reply had as yet been received.

Two witnesses—namely, Mr. J. L. Bruce, Foreman of Works during the construction of the Bare Island Barracks, and Mr. H. H. Purkis, Clerk of Works, both in the Colonial Architect's Department, were then examined.

The sixth meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Wednesday, 20th August, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The President stated that he had received a reply from Mr. Jas. M'Shane, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Architect's Department, dated 31st July, with reference to the method pursued by that Department in recording the action taken on instructions contained on papers. Mr. M'Shane stated that, when a paper was marked off to an officer in the record-books of the office, it was considered sufficient evidence that the officer named had received the papers. The practice of the Department was for officers to furnish reports on separate covers, which were registered separately in the minute-book, and the number of the original paper being connected also in the book showed when or whether the paper had been reported on. In the cases referred to the books showed that Mr. Colley had not reported on them, and unless papers were returned through the record-books it was impossible to say whether a report had been made. Mr. M'Shane added that many papers marked off for report might possibly have been dealt with by verbal arrangement or personal interview with Colonel Scratchley.

The President stated that a memorandum had been sent to the Commission by Mr. Jno. L. Bruce, giving additional information on certain points touched upon in his evidence taken before the Commission on the 31st ultimo. The Secretary read the memorandum in which Mr. Bruce stated :—(1) With regard to the dressing of the bottom area of the excavation for the new barracks already made when he took charge, that the whole of the area when he took charge was lowered 10 inches, so as to suit the levels of the plans given him to work from, which, of course, involved the breaking-up of the former area bottom and the redressing of the bottom of the whole area existing at the stoppage of the work; (2) as to the quantity of bricks stated by him to be on the ground at the stoppage of the work, he had arrived at the number named by him by measuring the dimensions of the two stacks in the lower yard, as shown by the accompanying extract from his field book, which gave 51,000 bricks, but he only allowed for 47,000 on being informed that only that number had been invoiced; (3) with regard to the use of powder in the rock excavations, he was satisfied that the rock won with the aid of wedging shots, for which he had Mr. Purkis's permission, did not exceed about 118 cubic yards; (4) his authority from Mr. Purkis to charge the rubble packing behind concrete at the west corner of the old excavation by time, instead of under item in schedule, was contained on the voucher for 6th May, which was in Mr. Darley's hands. Mr. Bruce added, with reference to the foundation of the surcharged retaining wall above and behind the concrete retaining wall put in by him at the west corner of the south-west excavation, that he had naturally supposed that the builders of such a wall had carried it down to the rock, otherwise he should have underpinned it.

The President expressed his satisfaction at the way Mr. Bruce had given his evidence, and observed that he appeared to have done his duty throughout.

The President stated that a number of documents bearing on the suspension of the contract for the erection of the Barracks at Bare Island had been received by him from the Crown Solicitor's Office, where they had been sent for a legal opinion. The documents were handed to the Secretary, and were subsequently ordered to be printed.

A memorandum from the Director of Military Works to the Under Secretary for Public Works, bearing on "payment for iron work omitted from Bare Island Contract," was read by the Secretary, and two other memoranda from the Director of Military Works to the Under Secretary for Public Works, with reference to Mr. Barnet's evidence before the Commission, were handed over to his care.

Mr. R. L. Scrutton was then examined.

The Commissioners then examined the claim made by Mr. M'Leod on account of the contract at the Bare Island Barracks, passed several items, and postponed the re-consideration of others pending the examination of Mr. M'Leod.

The seventh meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Friday, 20th August, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The President handed in a letter from R. L. Scrutton, stating that the amount paid for girders by Messrs. M'Leod and Noble on the Bare Island Contract was £319 17s. 4d.

Messrs. John M'Leod and John Noble were then examined with reference to certain items of their claim to compensation for the non-fulfilment of the contract at the Bare Island Barracks.

The Commissioners then went through the remaining items of the claim, and decided the amount they would recommend should be awarded to Mr. M'Leod on account of the suspension of the work.

The next meeting was called for Monday, the 25th instant, and the Secretary was instructed to request Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, to attend.

The eighth meeting was held on Monday, 25th August, at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The President stated that he had drawn up a progress report dealing with the Bare Island Barracks, in order that the Commission might have something to go upon.

The Secretary then read the report, and was instructed to have copies both of it and of the Commissioners' award on the contractors' claim placed in the hands of the Commission, in order that they might be finally dealt with at the next meeting.

Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, who had been called to attend as a witness, said he would prefer if the Commission, instead of asking him questions which he could not properly answer without reference to papers not now in his possession, would allow him to draw up a statement giving a consecutive account of what had led up to the suspension of the contract at the Bare Island Barracks, together with details of transfer of the papers from the Colonial Architect's Office to the new Military Works Branch, and the alterations made in the designs for the different works which formed the subject of inquiry by the Commission.

Colonel de Wolski's offer was accepted; the Secretary was instructed to give him access to all the papers in the possession of the Commission; and the next meeting was called for Wednesday afternoon.

Printed copies of the papers dealing with Bare Island Barracks, which had been referred to the Crown Solicitor for opinion, were handed in, as also copies of a *resumé* of the travelling expenses of Messrs. Colley and Purkis from 1881 to 1889, and of a summary of Mr. Purkis's weekly reports for Bare Island for 1881 and 1882.

The ninth meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Wednesday, 27th August, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The progress report drawn up by the President, and submitted to the last meeting, was read by the Secretary as amended, formally agreed to, and the signatures of the Commissioners attached thereto. The Commissioners' award was also finally adopted and signed.

Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, who was to have made a statement on the subject of Bare Island Fort and the fortifications generally, was reported to be away at Newcastle, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned till Wednesday next, to give him an opportunity in the meantime of preparing the statement he had volunteered.

The Secretary was instructed to request Messrs. Colley and Purkis to attend a meeting of the Commission on Thursday next, at 2 p.m.

The tenth meeting was held on Wednesday, 3rd September, at 2.30 p.m., at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The President handed in an unofficial letter which he had received that morning from Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary for Public Works, in which he stated that he had given a brief summary of the Commissioners' report, which the Minister intended to bring before the Cabinet on Monday, but it occurred to him that, in view of the disgraceful work which had been carried out by Mr. M'Leod, they should, perhaps, by coming to terms with him in regard to the barrack work, be to a certain extent condoning his action in connection with other fortification works. Mr. Barling, therefore, asked the President to take this aspect of the case into consideration and further advise.

It was decided to send the following letter in reply :—

“Dear Barling,

“I brought your letter before the members of the Commission this afternoon, and we are unanimously of the opinion that the proper course for the Government to take is to eject M'Leod, the contractor, or in other words to give him notice that he is no longer required to carry out works in connection with the completion of the barracks, and to consider the order for the work cancelled. This will, of course, enable the Minister to at once issue the necessary instructions to the Director of Military Works to invite tenders for a new building, which we understand is urgently required.

“Then, as to further approaching the contractor for a settlement of his claims, we are of opinion that the Minister can deal directly with the contractor now as regards the barracks without prejudicing any claims the Government may have against him hereafter for bad work in the fort. This is a point, however, which we think it might be advisable to get the opinion of the Crown Solicitor upon.”

“C. W. DARLEY.”

Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, then handed in a sworn statement on the subject of Bare Island Fort, to which he attached his signature, and was briefly examined by the Commission.

Witness promised to prepare another statement dealing with the transfer of the defence works from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch.

The eleventh meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Thursday, 4th September, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs. Colley and Purkis were examined. The latter handed in a sworn statement to supplement his evidence given at a previous examination, and in answer to certain comments contained in the Report by the Board of Inquiry.

The Secretary was instructed to call Messrs. J. B. Murray, George Flanagan, Marshall, and Jagger to give evidence at a meeting to be held at the same place and hour on Monday next.

The twelfth meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Monday, 8th September, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. John B. Murray, working foreman during the construction of the Bare Island Fort, was examined.

The Secretary reported that he had also summoned George Flanagan, by letter addressed to Bare Island, to attend the meeting for the purpose of giving evidence, but that he was informed by Colonel de Wolski that before the notice could reach him Flanagan had been temporarily called away from Bare Island to the casement at George's Head, where he now was. The Secretary also stated that he had not summoned Marshall and Jagger to attend as instructed, not having yet obtained their addresses. He was instructed to ascertain the whereabouts of the men named, and summon them to attend a meeting of the Commission on Wednesday afternoon next.

The thirteenth meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Wednesday, 10th September, at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. John Jagger, contractor for the telegraph station at La Perouse during part of the time that the Bare Island Fort was being put up, and whose work was inspected by Mr. Purkis, was examined, as also was Mr. George Flanagan, working mason, employed on the construction of the Bare Island Fort.

The fourteenth meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Monday, 15th September, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs John M'Leod and John Noble were examined.

The fifteenth meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Wednesday, 1st October, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
 W. W. Wardell, Esq., | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
 Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. John M'Leod to the Royal Commission, dated 25th September, was read by the Secretary, in which Mr. M'Leod applied to be heard in support of the items of his account in connection with his contract at Bare Island Fort. He felt convinced, upon hearing the explanation of Mr. Noble and himself on the subject matter of the claim, the Commission would recognise the fairness and propriety of the charges. The writer said that he was taken very much by surprise, when appearing before the Commission on the last occasion, to find that the account in question was being inquired into, and, if he had been forewarned that information on this subject would be required of him, he would have arranged to give such a full and satisfactory account of the items as would have warranted the Commission in reporting upon them favourably. The writer added that, while he was prepared to assist the Commission in their investigations in every possible way, he must, in justice to himself, stipulate that the Report forwarded by the Commission to the Government regarding his account must not be taken to bind or prejudice him in any way.

The President stated that, on receiving the above letter, he had instructed the Secretary to call Messrs. M'Leod and Noble to make a further statement to the Commission, and they were waiting to be examined.

Messrs. M'Leod and Noble then gave further evidence with respect to their claim in connection with the Bare Island Barracks, and were informed that their statement would be duly considered by the Commission.

Colonel de Wolski handed in a printed statement respecting the "Transfer of the Military Works and Buildings from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch," which he had prepared at the request of the Commission.

The Secretary stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the President, he had prepared a *précis* of the evidence in a narrative form, with a view of enabling anyone to understand the bearings of the case at a glance, and he suggested that the same should be printed. The President stated that the *précis* was merely for the use of the members of the Commission to assist them in framing their Report, and that it would be an unnecessary departure to have it incorporated with the printed documents. The suggestion was not adopted.

It was decided to pay another visit to Bare Island on Friday, the 3rd instant, for the purpose of further inspecting the work, and the Secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements for starting at 10:30 a.m.

The sixteenth meeting was held on Friday, 3rd October, at 11 a.m.

PRESENT :—

W. W. Wardell, Esq., | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The Commission, accompanied by Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, assembled, and were driven to Bare Island. After a thorough inspection of the newly-opened portions of the merlon at Bare Island Fort, and examining the work generally, the Commission returned to town at 3.30 p.m.

The seventeenth meeting was held on Friday, 10th October, at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
 W. W. Wardell, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The Commissioners proceeded to the Casemate Battery, George's Head, of which they made a thorough inspection. Some concrete cuttings were examined, and it was found that large blocks of stone had been thrown in, and the concrete had been carelessly put together. The stone generally was found to be fairly hard sand-stone, but, where the epaulment had been cut through, the work was very coarse—large stones had been put in and not properly bedded in the concrete.

Colonel de Wolski explained that on the plan marked by Colonel Scratchley, and signed by the contractor, the expression "coarse concrete" was used with reference to a large portion of the work, and that putting in big blocks of stone without proper bedding might possibly be the contractor's definition of the term coarse. The President observed that the question the Commission had to decide was whether any special provision had been made in the specification for the payment of this part of the work different from any other portion, and also whether there was anything on the original contract to lead the contractors to suppose that coarse concrete of such a character would be accepted.

Apart from the epaulment, however, the Commissioners decided that they did not see sufficient to warrant them in making extensive cuttings into the fort.

The concrete arches over each of the three 10-inch 18-ton guns were observed to be slightly cracked in the centre in front, and some of the locks in the doors in the adjoining passages were observed to be broken. It was explained that this was the result of the shocks from the firing of the guns. The Commissioners returned to town at 6.30 p.m.

The eighteenth meeting was held at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on Thursday, 30th October, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the three preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

The President stated that the inquiry into the first item named in the Commission—that of the fortifications at Bare Island—was nearly over, and the Draft Report, which had been drawn up, would be laid before them in a few days. They had now to consider what would be the best course to pursue with regard to the other subjects included in the inquiry.

After some discussion it was decided to visit the casement battery at George's Head, the 25-ton gun battery at Middle Head, and the observing and firing stations at South Head, on Tuesday next, starting from the floating jetty at 10.30 a.m., Colonel de Wolski to be invited to accompany the Commission.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain the specifications for the George's Head Battery, the measurement-book for the same, the voucher giving particulars of the final payment, and the plan, with a view of ascertaining what sort of concrete had been named in the specification and plan, and whether the contractor had been paid less for it than for ordinary concrete.

It was decided to pay T. C. Harlow 1s. per day for acting as messenger.

The nineteenth meeting was held on Tuesday, 4th November, at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The Commissioners assembled at the floating jetty and embarked on board the Government steam launch, the "Day Spring," for South Head. They landed at Watson's Bay and examined the observing and firing stations situated underground on the slope of the hill. Colonel de Wolski pointed out the dampness inside the chambers and that it had permeated the walls and flooring. The Commissioners decided to examine the specifications, in order to ascertain what precautions, if any, had been taken to prevent the dampness from soaking in from the outside. Upon further examination it was found that the soakage was due to defective surface drainage, and that the present flow of water from the slope of the hill into the shaft might be easily diverted and made to flow in another direction. No other defect was observable in the stations, and the Commissioners did not think there was anything to warrant the expense of cutting into the work.

The Commissioners then proceeded to Middle Head, where they inspected the 25-ton gun battery. Colonel de Wolski stated that a short time ago he had had occasion to slightly alter the shape of the merlons in front of the guns. He found that the concrete was very easily removed and could be taken away in large masses. The Commissioners examined the concrete which had been thus removed, and which bore evidence of very imperfect workmanship. As the surface of the altered portion had been subsequently rendered, and was not therefore open for inspection, the Commissioners left orders to have a cutting made in front of the gun, with a view of examining the nature of the filling.

The Commissioners then visited George's Head casemate battery, and decided, on account of the reported dampness of the magazine, to cut down through the concrete on top of the magazine. They also ordered a cutting to be made in continuance of the one made by Colonel de Wolski, with a view of testing whether there was any difference between the coarse concrete already opened out, and which was marked "Coarse Concrete" on the plan, and the adjoining mass, marked "Fine Concrete" on the plan. Attention was also called to the dampness of the firing station at George's Head. It was decided to examine the specification, with a view of ascertaining what precautions, if any, had been taken for preventing the soakage of water through the concrete.

The twentieth meeting was held at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers on 13th November, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that he had been unable as yet to obtain the plans and specifications asked for by the Commission, owing to the sudden pressure of engagements on the Director of Military Works, who was leaving Sydney that day, and had been prevented by his other duties from getting together all the documents and plans. A few, however, had been placed in his (the Secretary's) hands on the previous night, such as :—(1) Specification for the construction of observing and firing stations—M'Leod & Noble, 6/9/88; (2) specification for alterations and additions to the 25-ton gun battery, Middle Head—M'Leod & Noble, no date; and (3) specification for renewing sashes at Victoria Barracks, from John Goddard, 13/12/89. The specifications not yet to hand were :—(1) For the construction of the 25-ton gun battery at Middle Head; (2) for the construction of George's Head casemate; and (3) for the construction of Victoria Barracks. The Secretary was instructed to look up the required specifications and make a *précis* of new papers handed over to him by the Director of Military Works.

Colonel Boddam and Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, were then examined.

The latter handed in a sworn statement relating to the transfer of the military works from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch.

After deciding to visit Bare Island on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, and asking Colonel Boddam to attend, the Commission adjourned, first, however, countermanding the order previously given for the opening up of the concrete in front of the 25-ton gun at Middle Head.

The twenty-first meeting was held at Bare Island on Monday, 24th November.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

And also, by invitation, Colonel Boddam, R.E.

The Commissioners assembled at noon, and arrived on the island shortly after 1 p.m. They made a thorough inspection of the concrete which had been opened up since their last visit by Colonel de Wolski, and found it, for the most part, as bad as any which had been examined at previous visits.

The evidence given by the contractor (Mr. Noble) in answer to Q. 1066, that "special attention was paid to the arches," was, however, found to be substantially correct, that part of the concrete being far superior to the rest, and of good quality; but the deeper the concrete on the merlons was opened up the more disgraceful and slovenly the work appeared, the men having apparently tilted in the stone from the wheelbarrows without taking the least care about mixing the concrete or ramming it in.

The parapet wall was also opened up during the Commissioners' visit. The centre was found to contain large soft stones, not properly bedded in the concrete, although the specification distinctly provided that the latter should consist of "approved hard sandstone;" and, when large stones are used, that they should be properly bedded in the concrete is an understood thing. The Commissioners decided to have photographs taken of the cuttings made in the concrete, and the Secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements with the Government photographer, and to take note of the exact spots photographed. The Commissioners returned to town at 4.30 p.m., and the Secretary was instructed to call a meeting on the Monday following, for the consideration of the Draft Report on Bare Island Fort.

The twenty-second meeting was held on Monday, 2nd December, at 3 p.m., in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that, in accordance with the instructions from the Commission, he had visited Bare Island Fort on the 27th ultimo, in company with Mr. Bischoff, the Government photographer, and that six successful impressions had been taken of the undermentioned spots, viz. :—

- No. 1. Over No. 2 magazine, longitudinal section from above.
- No. 2. Over No. 4 magazine, also from above.
- No. 3. Over No. 4 shell-room, from below. In this case the instrument was placed inside the cutting, and, although necessarily very cramped for room, the photographer succeeded in obtaining a first-class view of the work.
- No. 4. Over spring of 20-ft. arch, from the south side, from above.
- No. 5. Over No. 2 shell-room, from above. This was a portion of an extensive cutting, of which the longitudinal section first photographed was but a small part.
- No. 6. The same as No. 1, but with the rubbish and loose stones cleared out, and showing the holes more distinctly.

There was a very strong wind blowing at the time, which made the task more than usually difficult, and the plate glass attached to the instrument, and which was necessary to the taking of the view, was all but smashed to pieces early in the day. Fortunately, however, the difficulties were overcome, and six good views of some of the worst specimens of work on the Fort were obtained.

A letter was read from Colonel Boddam, Acting Director of Military Works, stating that, in reconstructing the Bare Island Battery, the merlon covering the casement would be reduced considerably, and the exterior slopes of the embrasures flattened.

The 6-inch gun pits were considerably higher than the existing one, consequently less cover would also be required for some of the magazines. It would, therefore, be unnecessary to replace a considerable portion of the concrete found to be defective.

The floors of the passage would also have to be lowered, and a different material consequently used in place of the tar-paving. In view of the above altered circumstances, the writer suggested that the defective work should be re-valued, and a refund obtained in money in lieu of making good the defective work. Colonel Boddam expressed himself ready to have the defective work measured up if the Commission deemed it advisable, in order to assist in the re-valuation.

It was decided to adopt the suggestion made by Colonel Boddam, and the Secretary was instructed to request him to re-measure the work in the way proposed.

The Draft Report on Bare Island Fort was then read by the Secretary, and, after various emendations and additions, was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary was instructed to call a meeting on Wednesday the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., for the examination of Messrs. Quodling, Chief Accountant, and James Barnet, ex-Colonial Architect, *re* the transfer of the Defence Works from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch, and other matters.

The twenty-third meeting was held on Wednesday, the 3rd December, in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were confirmed.

The Secretary reported that he had handed over the Draft Report on Bare Island Fort, with the exception of the final conclusions and recommendations, to the Government Printer, and hoped to have copies by Friday next.

The Secretary stated that he had received a verbal report from the Acting Director of Military Works to the effect that the work of re-measuring the concrete, &c., at the Bare Island Fort had been commenced, and would be completed in a few days.

Six excellent views of the concrete at Bare Island Fort, taken by the Government photographer, Mr. Bischoff, were handed in.

Messrs. W. H. Quodling, Chief Accountant, and James Barnet, ex-Colonial Architect, were then examined, after which the meeting was adjourned till 2 p.m. on the following day for the examination of Mr. M'Shane, Mr. Barnet's Chief Clerk.

The twenty-fourth meeting was held on 4th December, in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The President reported that the application for the extension of the Commission for two months had been approved, and another Commission had been issued to cover the period named.

The President stated that an application had been made by Mr. Purkis for an advance on account of the salary which was not paid during his suspension. He had recommended that an advance be made to him, but he (the President) had since been informed that in case a Civil Servant under suspension was dismissed he forfeited his salary during the period he was under suspension.

Mr. James M'Shane, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Architect's Department, was then examined, after which the Commission adjourned.

The twenty-fifth meeting was held on Thursday, 11th December, at 3.15 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The Commission met at the floating jetty, where a steam launch was obtained which conveyed them to George's Head casemate battery. An inspection was made of the work, especially of the extension to the cutting in the coarse concrete, which had been further opened out by order of the Commission. The cutting now embraced both the coarse and fine portions of the concrete, as marked on the plan, but no difference was found between the two; in fact, the newly opened part, supposed to be "fine" concrete, was so bad that an arm could be easily thrust into vacancies in the rubble and loose stone of which it was composed. The Commissioners then examined the doorway, which, under the directions apparently of Mr. Purkis, had been cut through the epaulment in an entirely different direction to that ordered by Major Penrose, at that time the officer in command. It was decided to call a meeting of the Commission on Monday, at 2 p.m., and to summon Mr. Purkis to attend in order to hear his explanation. The Secretary was also instructed to ask Colonel de Wolski to be present, and to bring with him plans of George's Head casemate battery, and the specifications, measurement-book, and final voucher, and details of final measurements.

The twenty-sixth meeting was held on Monday, 16th December, at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R. E., Director of Military Works.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Colonel de Wolski produced plans of George's Head casemate battery and the specifications, measurement book, voucher, and details of final measurements, which the Commission carefully examined.

Mr. H. H. Purkis was then re-examined, after which the Commission adjourned.

The twenty-seventh meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on 24th December, at 11 a.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. James Barnet, dated the 22nd instant, in which he requested that the evidence of Messrs. Colley, Purkis, and M'Shane might be obtained on the questions referred to in his evidence

evidence taken on the 3rd instant, and that his (Mr. Barnet's) reply of 6th August, 1889, to Colonel de Wolski's report of 2nd July, 1889, upon works at Middle Head, be laid before the Commission and published with the evidence.

The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Barnet that the evidence of Mr. M'Shane on the subject referred to had already been taken, and that, in compliance with his request, Messrs. Colley and Purkis would also be examined. The Secretary was further instructed to request Colonel de Wolski to look up the documents mentioned by Mr. Barnet and submit them to the Commission at their next meeting.

A letter was read from Mr. Purkis, addressed to the President on the 22nd instant, requesting that he might be allowed to give further evidence in connection with the asphaltting done at the casemate battery at George's Head, as he was confident that an entirely different aspect would result from the information he desired to lay before the Commission. It was decided to comply with Mr. Purkis's request and to take his evidence at an early date.

After examining plans in connection with George's Head casemate battery, the Commission adjourned.

The twenty-eighth meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, at 2 p.m. on 14th January, 1891.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The President laid a Draft Report of George's Head Casemate Battery on the table.

The President stated that the time of the Commission had been further extended for two months, namely, from January 14th to March 14th.

A letter was read from Mr. Barnet, dated 30th December, 1890, stating that he had requested that Mr. Telfer, Foreman of Works under Mr. Colley at the Victoria Barracks, and not Mr. Purkis, should be examined on the subject of the transfer. Touching Colonel de Wolski's report on the work at Middle Head, and his (Mr. Barnet's) reply thereto, he (Mr. Barnet) thought it only right that these papers should be placed before the Commission and printed with the evidence, as they formed the origin of the inquiry.

The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Barnet that, although a search had been made for the original documents to which he referred, they had not been found; but that copies of the original draft, on which Mr. Barnet's reply was based, had been found, from which the Commissioners ascertained that the papers related to the failure of the foundations of the 25-ton gun at Middle Head. They considered this was outside the scope of their inquiry and, consequently, decided not to have the documents in question printed.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Telfer, who had been summoned to attend, was temporarily absent at Bourke, but would be returning in the course of a few days.

Messrs. Colley and Purkis were then examined, after which the Commission adjourned till the following Thursday afternoon, when it was decided to visit Newcastle by the 7 p.m. train.

The twenty-ninth meeting was held on Friday, 16th January, at the "Great Northern Hotel," Newcastle, at 11 a.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The Commission proceeded to Fort Scratchley, of which they made a thorough inspection, and in the afternoon drew up a Draft Report.

Colonel de Wolski made a statement with reference to the manner in which the transfer of the Newcastle works was made, and was requested to write a memorandum on the subject for the information of the Commission.

It was decided to examine Mr. Bushby at some future time on the subject of the transfer, especially as to the alleged retention of the keys of the fort, the renting of the office, and as to his authority for constructing a road round the fort under a contract for alterations and additions thereto.

The Commission then adjourned.

The thirtieth meeting was held on Thursday, 23rd January, at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Also, by invitation, Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Director of Military Works, dated 20th January, 1891, bringing under the notice of the Commission a conversation reported to have been overheard between Purkis and Flanagan, at Bare Island Fort, on 16th January, 1891, in the course of which the latter was alleged to have affirmed (1) that a man was dismissed, or threatened with dismissal, for not wheeling up stone for dry filling in concrete work fast enough during Purkis's absence; and (2) that Purkis was entirely innocent of ever having seen rubbish put in the concrete, owing to the precautions taken by the contractor.

A letter was read from the Director of Military Works, dated 20th January, 1891, in which it was stated that, since the last meeting of the Commission, Mr. Purkis had visited Bare Island Fort with Mr. Pinchen, Clerk of the Works to the Military Works Branch, for the purpose of comparing on the spot the

the original measurements made by him with those recently made by his (Colonel de Wolski's) officers, with the result that Purkis's measurements for tar-paving were found to be correct. There was a clerical error in his measurements for concrete foundation, resulting in an over-payment to the contractor of £11 2s. 6d., while, in the items for Seyssel asphalt and concrete wall round barrack site, the charge of over-measurement was fully sustained.

The document was ordered to be printed.

The Secretary read some correspondence with reference to the Colonial Architect's authority for the construction of the road round Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, viz.:—(1) A letter from the Mayor of Newcastle, dated February, 1882, to the Colonial Secretary, asking for the formation of the road; (2) a reply, dated 6th July, 1882, by Colonel Scratchley, to whom the matter was referred; (3) a letter from the Town Clerk of Newcastle, dated May, 1886, asking that the road might be carried out; (4) a letter from Mr. Joseph Creer, dated 22nd July, 1886, to the Under Secretary for Public Works, on the same subject; (5) a minute from the Colonial Architect, dated 13th August 1886, with reference to the same; (6) a further minute with reference to the same, by the Under Secretary for Public Works, dated 24th September, 1886; (7) and a memorandum, dated 23rd January, 1891, by Colonel de Wolski, dealing with the whole subject; as also further (8) an undated memorandum by Colonel de Wolski, entitled "Alterations and additions to Fort Scratchley, Newcastle."

The Secretary was instructed to have the above papers printed.

The following witnesses were then examined, viz.:—Karl Landerer, Bombardier at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle; Samuel Campbell, contractor, and ex-Government Inspector at Newcastle; Robert Bushby, Foreman of Works in the Colonial Architect's Department, formerly employed at Newcastle; and Archibald T. Telfer, Foreman of Works in the Colonial Architect's Department, formerly employed at Victoria Barracks.

The thirty-first meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers on Friday, 30th January, 1891, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
W. W. Wardell, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Wardell laid on the table a Draft Report on the Middle Head Battery.

The Secretary laid on the table revised copies of the Reports on Bare Island Fort, George's Head Casemate, and Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, together with the Appendices.

Two letters were read, signed John Norman, Reformatory, Rookwood—one, dated 23/12/89, addressed to Colonel de Wolski, R.E., and the other, dated 19/7/90, addressed to the Minister for Public Works (the Hon. Bruce Smith). Both letters, which had been referred to the Commission, contained statements reflecting on the manner in which the concrete work at Middle Head was carried out while the writer was employed there.

Mr. John Norman was then examined, after which the Commission adjourned.

The thirty-second meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers on Wednesday, 18th February, 1891, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The Secretary laid on the table printed copies of the minutes, and asked permission to make certain verbal alterations, which was granted.

A letter was read from Mr. Colley, applying to be further examined before the Commission finally closed. The President stated that, on receiving the application, he had instructed the Secretary to call Mr. Colley to give evidence at that meeting.

Mr. Colley was then re-examined.

The President said he had requested Mr. Purkis to attend and give evidence that afternoon, thinking he was carrying out a suggestion made in writing by one of the members of the Commission, but it appeared, on referring to the letter, that he had summoned the wrong man. However, as the point on which further information was desired was one which Mr. Purkis could probably clear up, he suggested that they examine him.

Mr. Purkis was then examined, but, nothing being elicited that had not been already placed before the Commission, it was decided that the evidence should not be transcribed.

The Commission then went through the Reports, made various emendations, drew up others on the Victoria Barracks and the Observing and Firing Stations at the Heads, and adjourned.

The thirty-third meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbour and Rivers, on Wednesday, 4th March, 1891, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.
W. W. Wardell, Esq. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Three revised copies of the Report, together with the Progress Report, Appendices, Minutes and Evidence, were laid on the table. Certain alterations which had been made in the Report since last meeting were approved, and a few more were added. The Report was then finally adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to have a copy of the Report as finally revised laid on the table by 2 p.m. on the following Friday, in order that the Commissioners might attach their signatures thereto. The Commission then adjourned.

The thirty-fourth meeting was held in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on
Friday, 6th March 1891, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT :—

C. W. Darley, Esq., President.

W. W. Wardell, Esq.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

A printed copy of the Report, as finally revised and adopted at the last meeting, together with the appendices, minutes, and evidence, &c., was laid on the table, and was signed by the Commissioners.

The Secretary stated that copies from the negatives of the photographs taken at Bare Island Fort were being prepared on canvas by the Government Photographer for presentation to the Minister, and would be ready in the course of a few hours.

It was decided that the Report should be presented to the Minister at the earliest possible moment.

The minutes of the present meeting were read and confirmed.

This concluded the business before the Commission.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

THE BARE ISLAND BARRACKS.—FIRST PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, Baron Carrington, 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

WE, the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency "to make a diligent and thorough examination and inquiry into the manner in which certain of the Defence Works of the Colony, executed under the superintendence of the late Colonial Architect, James Barnet, Esq., have been carried out," have the honor to submit the following Progress Report on the work performed in connection with the construction of barracks within the Bare Island Fort, as we have been informed by the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works that it is most desirable a settlement should be come to as early as possible respecting certain claims submitted by the contractor for the stoppage of the works connected with the erection of the barracks, so that the claims may be adjusted, the contractor paid off, and a proper contract prepared for their erection on an improved or modified design. We have, therefore, devoted our attention, so far, to investigating the work performed and the contractor's claims.

We find that no proper contract was ever prepared for this work, for in the specification for the fort it was expressly stated that the barracks were not included in that contract. On the 10th day of March, 1886, Mr. Barnet wrote to the Minister, recommending that the barracks should be proceeded with, and carried out by the contractor for the fortification (Mr. John M'Leod), under his contract schedule of prices, which he (Mr. Barnet) considered fair and reasonable, the estimated cost of which was £7,580.

This was approved of by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the 7th of March, 1889, and the work ordered to be carried out by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works on March 14th, 1889.

Mr. Barnet thereupon sent the following letter to Mr. John M'Leod:—

Sir,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 15 April, 1889.

In reference to barracks proposed to be erected at Bare Island, I have to inform you that you can carry out this work at the schedule prices under your previous contract for fortifications at the place named, if you are willing to do so.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,

Colonial Architect.

And received the following reply:—

Sir,

Rockdale, 22 April, 1889.

Referring to your letter *re* barracks at Bare Island, I shall proceed with the work at once at my previous schedule price-rates for fortifications at Bare Island.

Yours obediently,

JOHN M'LEOD.

The Colonial Architect.

On May 30th, 1889, Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, wrote to the General Officer Commanding, pointing out the unsuitableness of the design for a barracks for the purpose intended, and recommended that the question should be reconsidered. The stoppage of the works, pending a reconsideration of the plans, was approved of by the Colonial Secretary on June 10th, 1889. The contractor was thereupon notified to stop work, and on June 13th progress was suspended.

During the two months the works were in progress very little other than the preparation of foundations, and providing material, &c., was performed, and a good deal of the expense incurred during this period was for repairs to that portion of the walls of the fort surrounding the barrack site, which, owing to faulty construction, were showing signs of failure. This will, however, be dealt with hereafter in our report on the fort. We find the contractor was paid about £121 for these repairs of his own work
thus

thus carried out. In passing, we might remark that this expense appears to us to be an improper charge against the Loan vote. It should, in our opinion, have been charged to the Revenue vote for repairs and maintenance of public buildings.

In looking over the schedule of prices for the fort contract, which was made the basis for the erection of the barracks, it was at once apparent to us that the list of prices, which was no doubt sufficient to cover the various items in the fort, was quite unsuitable for the erection of the barracks, a building of a distinctly different design from anything in the fort, and that the Department would naturally be in the hands of the contractor, as he could name his own prices for the various works and trades not included in the schedule, or carry a great deal out under the day-work system; and this was probably the intention, for, notwithstanding the fact that very little more than the excavation of the foundations and drainage had been taken in hand, we find that 1,914 hours' time for various tradesmen have been already charged and £122 13s. 8d. paid.

At the stoppage of the works they were completely measured up, and the value of work performed was returned at £782 17s. 8d., of which sum £626 was paid to the contractor, leaving £156 17s. 8d. due.

On the 9th of May, 1890, the contractor sent in his claim for sundry materials procured, work performed, compensation for loss of profit on contract, and compensation for self and plant, amounting to £3,012 6s. 10d., should the contract be terminated; but if he were allowed to complete the contract his claim would be reduced to £622 6s. for loss of time, &c.

We consider it would be most unwise to proceed further with this very loose and unsatisfactory arrangement, and strongly recommend that it be forthwith cancelled, and the contractor paid all sums due for work done and materials delivered.

With this end in view we have carefully scrutinised his claim, and consider certain items may be allowed in full, some in part, and that others should be wholly omitted, the principal item under this last head being £529 2s. for loss of profit on contract. As the arrangement was wholly based on a schedule of prices, and the Government had power to reduce the work to any extent considered proper, we consider the contractor has no just grounds whatever for advancing the claim.

We append a statement of the account for the whole work showing the value of work performed, extent of claim for material delivered, which we think might be allowed, and deduction for money already paid on account, which shows the sum of £1,334 8s. 1d. due to the contractor, if all the materials in the schedule are handed over free of other claims to the Government. This we suggest should be offered as a final, complete, and full settlement of all claims.

Your Commissioners have the honor to subscribe themselves your Excellency's most humble and dutiful servants.

C. W. DARLEY, President.
W. W. WARDELL.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD.

Sydney, 27 August, 1890.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

BARE ISLAND BARRACKS.

THE COMMISSIONERS' AWARD.

DETAILED statement of amount proposed to be allowed to Mr. John M'Leod, Contractor, on account of work performed material prepared, labour supplied, &c., in connection with the Bare Island Barracks.

Schedule Item.	Quantities, &c.	Rate.	
	To valuation of work performed in connection with Mr. Bruce's final measurement, as detailed in Appendix A.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
32	14 feet 5 inches axe and draft	per foot ... 0 0 9	782 17 8
33	32 feet 3 inches clean-chiselled	per foot ... 0 1 2	0 10 10
44	46,000 bricks	per thou. ... 3 0 0	138 0 0
47	950 glazed channel bricks.....	per 100 ... 3 10 0	33 5 0
49	215 (or less) casks cement, delivered, say	per cask ... 1 2 6	241 17 6
51	6 cubic yards clean sand	per yard ... 0 9 0	2 14 0
59	5 gallons coal tar	per gallon... 0 0 3	0 1 3
80	483 rolled girders	per cwt. ... 1 0 0	483 0 0
97	2,400 hours for Caretaker	per hour ... 0 1 2	140 0 0
	15 weeks (720 hours), from May 9 to August 25, Caretaker	per week ... 0 1 2	42 0 0
	550 20-inch x 12-inch and 600 16-inch x 8-inch slates for damp-courses ...	per 100 ... 0 8 0	13 5 0
	11 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lb. Seyssel asphalt	per cwt. ... 0 8 0	4 14 3
	188 cubic feet stone ashlar	per foot ... 0 0 6	4 14 0
	4 door-frames, ready for fixing	each ... 2 0 0	8 0 0
	7 " " in preparation	each ... 0 0 0	4 0 0
	Moving and stacking 30,000 bricks at kiln	per thou. ... 0 5 0	7 10 0
	Brickmaker, for breach of contract on 153,000 bricks	per " ... 0 2 0	15 6 0
	50 feet 4-inch drain-pipes.....	per foot ... 0 0 8	1 13 4
	70 " 6 " " "	per " ... 0 0 10	2 18 4
	10 " 9 " " "	per " ... 0 1 4	0 13 4
	Bends and junctions included.		
	Interest on £600, advanced on material for 9 months, taken as an average time, some of the payments having been made only a month ago	at 7 per cent.	31 10 0
	Total		£1,960 8 1
	Less previous payments, 29/6/89	£500 0 0	
	6/9/89	126 0 0	
			626 0 0
	Balance due		£1,334 8 1

27 August, 1890.

C. W. DARLEY, President.

W. W. WARDELL.

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD.

APPENDIX A.

MR. BRUCE'S FINAL MEASUREMENT.

Item.	Quantities, &c.	Rate.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	236 yards soil excavation	0 1 10	21 12 8
2	236 " extra wheeling	0 0 6	5 18 0
4	656 " rock excavation.....	0 5 6	180 8 0
6	656 " extra wheeling	0 0 6	16 8 0
11	4,100 superficial feet channelling.....	0 1 2	239 3 4
12	3,976 " dressing	0 0 5	82 16 8
14	5 cubic yards spawls, hand-packed	0 2 0	0 10 0
17	59 feet 7 inches of 4-inch drain-pipes	0 1 0	2 19 7
19	182 feet 3 inches of 6-inch drain-pipes	0 1 3	11 7 9
21	37 feet of 9-inch drain-pipes.....	0 2 0	3 14 0
24	26 cubic yards Portland cement concrete	2 4 6	57 17 0
38	176 lineal feet stone cut surface drain.....	0 0 8	5 17 4
97	1,476½ hours, labourers (day-work).....	0 1 2	86 2 7
98	166 " quarryman	0 1 6	12 9 0
99	202½ " mason	0 1 9	17 14 4
101	5 " carpenter.....	0 1 9	0 8 9
106	55 " horse and cart.....	0 2 0	5 10 0
107	9 " extra horse	0 1 0	0 9 0
49	Portland cement, making up round walls, &c., 8½ casks	1 10 0	12 15 0
56	5 superficial yards Seyssel asphalt, No. 5 magazine.....	0 14 0	3 10 0
89	1½ cwt. old lead for cramps	1 0 0	1 10 0
	1-inch x 1-inch iron for cramps (as per account)	20 12 6	2 14 6
	Iron hasps for artillery store		0 3 0
	26 lineal feet of 9-inch pipe for drains from casemate, &c.	0 1 2	1 10 4
	½ cask Portland cement used at these drains.....	1 10 0	0 15 0
	Office-fittings, oven, cutlery, blinds, &c. (per account)		8 13 10
			£782 17 8

Colonial Architect's Office,

Sydney, 2 September, 1889.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

I HAVE already brought before my colleagues the Report of the Royal Commission which was appointed in July last, on my recommendation, to investigate certain statements made by Colonel de Wolski as to the manner in which the fortifications at Bare Island, George's Head, and Newcastle had been carried out; and have now, as arranged at the last meeting of the Cabinet, to submit to my colleagues the recommendations in relation thereto which I have arrived at, after a most careful perusal and consideration of the document in question.

I fear no one reading the Report can but come to the conclusions which the Commission have, in such clear terms, placed before the Government. I need not recapitulate them, they are very concisely put in the Report itself; and it only remains for me to recommend to the Cabinet the course I think should be taken in regard to this most serious matter.

First—With regard to Mr. Barnet. No one regrets more than I do the position in which the Mr. Barnet. Report places him. He has held a position of the highest importance in the Government service for a period of over thirty years. He has enjoyed the confidence, so far as I am aware, of every Government which has been in existence since the time of his appointment; and his name is identified with some of our finest public buildings. It is therefore with peculiar feelings of regret that I have to place on record my complete accordance with the conclusions of the Commission regarding his conduct in connection with the fortification work which was entrusted to him. To use the words of the Report, "It is clear that the interests of the Colony (whose officer Mr. Barnet was) have suffered very seriously from a systematic indifference and neglect on his part of the gravest character, not only as to the quality of the works themselves, but as to the large sums of money expended on them." The Report continues: "We also consider Mr. Barnet was guilty of grave insubordination in resisting, or at least obstructing, the orders of the Minister as to the transfer of the works."

And again the Commission says (page 43): "The evidence taken points so forcibly to the conclusion that the late Colonial Architect himself is the principal person to blame, that we should be neglecting that duty if we did not recommend that some step should be taken which would satisfactorily prove that no public officer, whatever may be his position in the Service, can escape punishment for his misdeeds. Your Commissioners therefore recommend that a commensurate censure be recorded on the late Colonial Architect for his gross neglect of duty in connection with the works under our review, and that such further steps be taken by the Government as may mark the gravity of the case, which, in our opinion, is fully established against him."

I have to point out that Mr. Barnet before the appointment of this Commission had been practically retired from the service of the Government consequent on the re-organization of his Branch; and although he was paid full salary during the time of the Commission's investigations, he had received a notification that the Executive had approved of his retirement from the 30th June, and that his full pension would be paid him. His retirement was also notified in the *Gazette*. I do not think, therefore, that it is possible, however desirable, to interfere with the pension which has been secured to him by the regular operation of the law. Considering the high position he has held in the community, the publication of the Report of the Commission will probably be a sufficient punishment; and I cannot but express my deep regret that an officer who has held such a distinguished position should have the close of his career clouded with such severe condemnation as is contained in the Report.

With regard to Mr. Purkis, I quite concur in the recommendation of the Commission that his Mr. Purkis. services should be no longer retained, and I accordingly recommend that he be called upon at once to show cause why he should not be dismissed the Public Service.

With regard to Mr. Colley, the Commission modify their condemnation of his conduct in the Mr. Colley. following way:—"We cannot, however, but recognise the fact that Mr. Colley was, to some extent, the victim of a vicious system, whereby he was called upon to supervise a number of works, and to perform a multitude of duties, to which it is very obvious he could give but the most superficial attention. We therefore recommend that he be somewhat more leniently dealt with."

I am disposed to concur in this view of the case, but I cannot for a moment recommend that his services be retained. I find that he is over 60 years of age, and I therefore recommend that he be at once retired on his pension, as provided by the Civil Service Act, to take effect from the 30th April last.

Mr. M'Shane.

With regard to Mr. M'Shane, the late Chief Clerk of the Branch, it will be seen (page 40) that the Commission has come to the conclusion that he deserves some censure for the unseemly delay and obstruction that occurred, and to which he unquestionably contributed.

With a view to carry out a thorough re-organisation of the Branch, Mr. M'Shane was recently removed to a similar position in the Harbours and Rivers Branch. The Engineer-in-Chief informs me that he is not a success in that position, and I therefore recommend, on that account, and on account of his connection with the matter under review, he be retired on the pension as provided by the Civil Service Act, to take effect from the 30th June next. Mr. M'Shane is over 65 years of age.

Mr. M'Leod,
the contractor.

With regard to the contractor, Mr. M'Leod, the Commission have recommended that he should be called upon to refund the amount paid to him for that portion of work specified for, paid for, and supposed to have been done, which is a sum of £6,343 3s. 5d. A further amount will have to be added to this sum for the bad work done at George's Head Battery, but the particulars have not yet been furnished me. I have placed the matter in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, with a view to his advising what steps should be taken. I should mention that Mr. M'Leod has given me a letter acknowledging the bad work done, and in which he states his willingness to make it good to the satisfaction of the Government; but I cannot recommend that this offer be accepted, as I think we should seek to recover the money, and not to allow him to have anything further to do with the fortifications. I quite concur with the recommendation of the Commission that he and his sometime-partner Mr. Noble should be declared incapable of taking contracts for all time to come.

There will probably be some amount to be recovered from the contractor for the Newcastle fortifications, but it is not likely to be large.

Mr. Bushby.

The services of Mr. Bushby, who was the officer employed on the Newcastle works, have already been dispensed with.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sense of the obligations the Government are under to Colonel de Wolski for the fearless and persistent manner in which he pursued his inquiries.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that this matter has cost me more trouble than any other question I have had to deal with since I have held the office of Minister for Works. I have held many personal inquiries into the matter which the papers themselves do not of course disclose. I merely mention this to show that the whole subject has been dealt with by me in the most full and comprehensive manner possible. In dealing with an officer of Mr. Barnet's rank and long service, I had to proceed with extreme caution and deliberation before taking decisive action.

BRUCE SMITH.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, CHILD-VILLIERS, Earl of Jersey, 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed on July 14 by His Excellency Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G., the late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, "to make a diligent and thorough examination and inquiry into the manner in which certain of the Defence Works of the Colony, executed under the superintendence of the late Colonial Architect, James Barnet, Esq., have been carried out," have the honor to submit the following Report:—

I. In the carrying out of the inquiry the Commissioners were directed to give their attention more particularly to the following points:— Directions to the Commission.

- (1.) The nature of the Ministerial authorities which have been given for the various works; whether such authorities have been exceeded; and, if so, to what extent.
- (2.) The total cost of the several works referred to; the cost of works, if any, which have been carried out without Ministerial authority, giving full particulars of each case.
- (3.) The nature of the various contracts connected with the aforesaid works.
- (4.) The method of letting the said contracts, whether by tender or otherwise.
- (5.) The manner in which the said contracts have been carried out.
- (6.) The departures, if any, which have been made from the specifications; the reasons alleged for such departures, with the sufficiency or otherwise of such reasons in your opinion.
- (7.) The rates adopted for payment in the case of extras; whether in their opinion fair or otherwise.
- (8.) The quality of the work.
- (9.) The system adopted in arriving at the lowest tender in the case of schedule rates.
- (10.) The conduct of Edwin Colley and Henry H. Purkis, Clerks of Works, who are at present under suspension in connection with the works at Bare Island.
- (11.) The manner in which the orders of our Secretary for Public Works in regard to the transfer of the Defence Works to Colonel de Wolski have been carried out.
- (12.) Generally the whole conduct and management of the said works.

(1) BARE ISLAND FORT.

John M'Leod, Contractor.

We commenced our enquiry with Bare Island Fort, the first work submitted to the Commission for examination, and, as will be seen hereafter, in dealing with this matter we practically embrace most of the points referred to us to enquire into.

II. With a view of simplifying the report, and making it as intelligible as possible, we have ventured to rearrange the order and method of the directions given above, as follows:— Re-classification.

- A.
 - (1.) The nature of the contract.
 - (2.) The method of letting the contract, whether by tender or otherwise.
 - (3.) The system adopted in arriving at the lowest tender in the case of schedule rates.
 - (4.) The rates adopted for payment in the case of extras; whether in our opinion fair or otherwise.
- B.
 - (5.) The nature of the Ministerial authorities which have been given for the work; whether such authorities have been exceeded; and, if so, to what extent.
 - (6.) The total cost of the work; the cost of works, if any, which have been carried out without Ministerial authority, giving full particulars of each case.
 - (7.) The departures, if any, which have been made from the specifications; the reasons alleged for such departures, with the sufficiency or otherwise of such reasons in the opinion of the Commission.
- C.

C.

- (8.) The manner in which the contract has been carried out.
- (9.) The quality of the work.

D.

- (10.) Generally the whole conduct and management of the work.
- (11.) The conduct of Edwin Colley and Henry H. Purkis, Clerks of Works, at present under suspension.

E.

- (12.) The manner in which the orders of the Secretary for Public Works in regard to the transfer of the Defence Works to Colonel de Wolski have been carried out.

Sir William Jervois' scheme.

III. In the course of his report upon the Military Defences of the Australian Colonies, dated June 4, 1877, Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., recommended the construction of a small work at Botany Bay with its guns well protected, commanding the entrance to the harbour and the whole anchorage, and constructed so as not to be liable to be taken by assault. Bare Island he thought was very well adapted as the site for a battery to fulfil these conditions. He further recommended the erection of a small barrack, which, in conjunction with the accommodation in bomb-proofs, should accommodate a garrison to consist of eighty men, thirty of whom should be permanent artillery men, and fifty from the militia artillery. This report was presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1877, and in 1880, at the instance of the late Colonel Scratchley, who had been appointed to assist Sir William Jervois in the examination of the defence works of the Colonies, a description and plans of the proposed fort at Bare Island, which in the meantime Colonel Scratchley had designed, were prepared by the late Mr. Morell, C.E., and a specification was drawn up by the Colonial Architect's Department, based in the main on the lines laid down therein. In 1881 it was decided to advertise for tenders for the erection of the fort, it being expressly stipulated in the preliminary remarks attached to the specification that the barracks, of which a detailed plan was given, were not to be included. The cost, exclusive of the barracks, was estimated by the Colonial Architect at £26,500. We may further add that in a letter to the Colonial Architect, dated 20/10/80, Colonel Scratchley gave an approximate estimate of the defence works remaining to be executed at Bare Island in order to complete Sir William Jervois' scheme, viz., barracks for forty officers and men (or half the number specified by Sir William Jervois), £11,000; viaduct between the island and the mainland, £3,500; and preparation for torpedo defence, £500.

A.

IV. With reference to the four questions bracketed as A—relating to the nature of the contract, the method of letting it, the system adopted in arriving at the lowest tender in the case of schedule rates, and the rates adopted in the case of extras—your Commission have to report as follows:—

The nature of the contract.

The nature of the contract will be best understood by the preliminary remarks attached to the specification, taken, with but slight alteration, from the "Description of work to be done and of materials to be provided in connection with the construction of a fort on Bare Island, Botany Bay," drawn up by the late Mr. Morell, which description, it may be observed, was not made a part of the contract, although Colonel Scratchley evidently intended that it should be. (*Vide* Colonial Architect's evidence, Q. 7, 8, 9). That portion of the description, however, dealing with the nature and extent of the contract was practically embodied in the preliminary remarks, and is quoted in Appendix A attached to this report.

The method of letting the contract.

V. On March 8, 1881, the following notice under the head of "Tenders for Public Works," dated "Department of Public Works, Sydney, 4th March, 1881," was published in the *Government Gazette* of New South Wales:—

Description of Work or Supplies to be Tendered for.	Dates up to which Tenders will be received.	Where plan, specification, and form of Tender may be seen.
Construction of fortifications at Bare Island, Botany Bay	29 March, 1881.....	Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

On March 29, the Under Secretary for Public Works referred the following eight tenders to the Colonial Architect for report prior to submission to the Minister:—

	£	s.	d.
(1.) W. H. Jennings, 2 years	27,805	15	4
(2.) R. Saunders, 2 years	29,246	17	8
(3.) John M'Leod, 20 months	25,020	15	4
(4.) Richard Nancarrow, 2 years	28,794	14	2
(5.) Wm. Wallace, 2 years	29,869	15	0
(6.) Isaac Banks, 30 months	29,175	2	6
(7.) Jas. Wadsworth, 30 months	40,104	0	10
(8.) Topham, Angus, & Co., 30 months	26,153	15	2

On

On April 4, 1881, the tender of John M'Leod was recommended for acceptance by the Colonial Architect, as "being the lowest and most reasonable." On April 7, the Under Secretary was directed to inform the Colonial Architect that the tender of John M'Leod had been accepted, and on May 14, a bond was signed by John M'Leod, of Ultimo, in the Colony of New South Wales, contractor; Hugh M'Master, of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, builder; and John Noble, of Botany, in the Colony aforesaid, builder; under which M'Leod agreed, under penalty of £2,500, being one-tenth of the gross amount of the contract, in accordance with the terms and conditions prefixed to the notice published in the *Government Gazette*, to carry out the works "in strict accordance in all things with the annexed specification and general conditions marked "A" and "B" respectively, and the twelve several plans or drawings relating thereto."

VI. The system adopted in arriving at the lowest tender was that usually adopted in the case of schedule-rate contracts such as we believe this one was intended to be. The Colonial Architect stated, in his evidence before the Board of Inquiry on June 4, that the original contract was "based on a schedule worked out to probable quantities," that "the lump sum was merely arranged to ascertain who was the lowest tenderer," and that he did not recognise it as a lump-sum contract. Your Commissioners have no fault to find with the method in which the contract was let. The way in which it was carried out is another matter, as to which we shall report further on.

VII. A laxity of control on the part of the Colonial Architect is shown in the price which the contractor was allowed to charge for extras. In the first place, the total charge on this head in the case of Bare Island Fort amounts to as much as £1,481 7s. 11d., a sum which your Commissioners consider is far too large to come under the head of extras, and which should have been made a subject of special agreement. Among the items is 670½ cubic feet bluestone gallery floor steps, which is charged at the rate of 16s. per cubic foot, making a total of £536 8s. This charge was made without any previous agreement, and is very high. The next item charged is for "labour-mixing 740 casks of cement for superior concrete at 2s. 4d. per cask, amounting to £68 6s. 8d.," which is distinctly an improper charge, since the labour of mixing is included in the schedule price for cement concrete, and there is no extra labour involved. Another "extra" is for compensation, amounting to £85, for the elimination of the iron portion of the contract; but that is a separate subject which will be dealt with in another section of the report (*vide* paragraph XII, section 2). The charge of 17s. 6d. each for twenty-three metal "locks" (railway carriage pattern), amounting to £20 2s. 6d., is also in our opinion improper. We consider that the "locks," so called, but which are really rough cast metal fastenings, should have been charged under item 87, viz. :—"Gun-metal in straps, sheaves, rollers, rails, bolts, nuts, screws, &c., including making pattern for founder, turning and finishing in best manner, including fixing to any material, and lead for running where necessary, at 2s. 9d. per lb.," in which case the amount would have been less than £3 3s., as the "locks" weighed less than a pound a piece. The charge of £13 5s. 1d. for a steel plate for guard-room door, fitted complete, is also in our opinion excessive. The extra works include, among other things, a guard-room, cells, and a stable, which were carried out without a plan, and it need not therefore be any matter of surprise that, as the Director of Military Works points out in his memorandum dated 3/9/90, "their cost has been out of all proportion to the accommodation provided."

B.

VIII. With reference to the questions bracketed as B—relating to the nature of the Ministerial authority which has been given for the work; whether such authority has been exceeded; and, if so, to what extent; the total cost of the work; the cost of works, if any, which have been carried out without Ministerial authority, giving full particulars of each case; and the departures, if any, which have been made from the specifications, with the reasons alleged for such departures, and the sufficiency or otherwise of such reasons in our opinion—your Commission have to report as follows:—

On June 19, 1890, Colonel Scratchley wrote to the Under Secretary for Public Works, urging that tenders should be called for the erection of Defence Works at Bare Island, in accordance with the recommendations made by Sir William Jervois in his report quoted in paragraph III. Colonel Scratchley's letter was sent in due course to the Colonial Secretary, and on the 11th of August following the approval of Sir Henry Parkes, as Colonial Secretary, was affixed to the paper, which bears the following Departmental numbers, viz., C.S. 80-5,068, P.W. 80-4,418, and C.A. 80-1,527. The paper containing the Ministerial approval was sent to the Colonial Architect, who called for tenders as already detailed in paragraph

paragraph V. The following letter from Colonel Scratchley to the Colonial Architect, C.A., 80-7,118, will be found to throw light on several matters connected with the letting of the tender, and the construction of the fort:—

Sir,

Bare Island Fort, Sydney, 13 August, 1880.

I saw Sir Henry Parkes on the 11th instant, and yesterday he approved calling for tenders for this work. I have requested Mr. Morell to see you at once in reference to the preparation by him of a general description of the works. The expenditure will have to be limited to £20,000, inclusive of the iron shield and iron work for the centre casemate gun, the cost of which I will let you know in a few days.

I should mention that the ironwork will have to be ordered from England, only two firms—Cammell and Brown, of Sheffield—being manufacturers of this class of work. No doubt the estimate cost will exceed the sum named, £20,000, and we shall have to proceed as in the case of Newcastle, *i.e.*, execute only the necessary works required to mount the guns and provide magazines, &c., and omit the barracks, retaining walls, and all such work as is not essential.

I have, &c.,

P. H. SCRATCHLEY, Colonel R.E.

N.B.—The date of the Colonial Secretary's approval was 11/8/80, not 12/8/80 as stated by Colonel Scratchley.

It would seem from this that the intention of the Colonial Secretary, when signifying his approval to Colonel Scratchley's recommendation, was to limit the expenditure to £20,000, but the paper with his approval contains no such limitation, and the Minister for Public Works subsequently (April 7, 1881) formally approved of the acceptance of M'Leod's tender amounting to £25,025 15s., exclusive of the armour plate. Attached to the paper containing this approval was an official estimate of the cost of the work, the sum named being £26,500. It would appear, therefore, that the Ministerial authority for the construction of the Bare Island fort covered the sum named in the tender or at the very outside the sum estimated as the probable cost of the work.

The total cost of the work.

IX. The total amount paid to Mr. M'Leod for the construction of the fort alone was £33,857 4s. 10d., of which sum £1,481 7s. 11d. was for extras (*vide* paragraph VII.)

Exceeding the Ministerial authority.

X. If your Commissioners are correct in their opinion (*vide* paragraph IX), that the Ministerial authority only covered the amount of the tender, or, at the very outside the amount of the official estimate of the probable cost of the work, then the Ministerial authority was exceeded by at least £7,357 4s. 10d., that being the amount paid to the contractor over and above the official estimate named above, or by £8,831 9s. 10d., if the Ministerial authority only extended to the amount named in the accepted tender.

Departures from the specifications.

XI. Some very important departures have been made from the original specifications, such as: (1) the omission of the granite facings and substitution of concrete; (2) the omission of the iron girders with a view of substituting those supplied from England; (3) the enlargement of the concrete merlons of the casemate, and the omission of the earthwork in front of the merlons; (4) the addition of magazines for 10-inch casemate gun; (5) the construction of approaches to the causeway from the mainland; (6) the extra works mentioned in paragraph 7, namely, guardroom, cells, stable; (7) very extensive departures from the quantities specified in the contract and schedule rates. An examination of the departures from the quantities named in the specification—whether by way of increase, decrease, or omission—will show that the total sum paid to the Contractor over and above the prices affixed to the "probable quantities" specified in the schedule amounts to no less than £16,561 4s. 6d.; that the sum total of the deductions from the schedule—*i.e.*, of the items that were specified for but not obtained—amounted to £9,393 2s., leaving a balance of £7,168 2s. 6d., which was paid to the Contractor for departure from the quantities named in the specification, without reckoning the extra works referred to in paragraph VII.

It should, however, be noted that the sum of £9,393 2s.—the amount of deductions for omissions from the schedule—includes items 26 and 79 for granite facing and iron girders respectively; £4,023 for the former, and £850 for the latter, or a total of £4,853, both of which items (*vide* paragraph XII, sections 1 and 2), were expressly countermanded by Colonel Scratchley before the bond was signed, and therefore should have been eliminated from the contract by the Colonial Architect. Had this been properly attended to, these two large items would not have appeared in the schedule at all, the sum total of deductions and omissions therefrom would have been £4,540 2s. instead of £9,393 2s., and the total sum paid to the Contractor over and above the prices affixed to the probable quantities specified in the schedule—after subtracting the sums not paid on account of deductions or omissions—would have been £12,021 4s. 6d., or almost half the total amount of the original contract.

The reasons alleged for such departures.

XII. (1.) The omission of the granite facing.—The granite facing was omitted in accordance with instructions from Colonel Scratchley, contained in a letter to the Colonial Architect, dated 11/2/81, which has not been handed over to the Commission, but which was referred to in a subsequent letter, of which the following is a transcript:—

(1) The omission of the granite facing.

Bare Island Fort.

Dear Sir,

Referring to the contract for this work, you will, I presume, not give the order to the contractor for the granite work in connection with the casemate until I hear from England, as explained in my letter to you of 11th February.

James Barnet, Colonial Architect, Sydney.

Yours faithfully,

P. H. SCRATCHLEY.

In omitting the granite facing, therefore, the Colonial Architect was simply carrying out the instructions of Colonel Scratchley, the nature of whose duty and the extent of whose authority in connection with the fortifications generally will be detailed in paragraph XIII. It is to be regretted that the letter dated 11/2/81, in which Colonel Scratchley gave his reason for the proposed omission of the granite work, has not been found, as the slight allusion to it in the letter quoted above only enables your Commissioners to conjecture, without being sure, what that reason was. It is to be noted, however, that when the Colonial Architect received the letter dated 10/4/81 quoted above, and which is marked off to Mr. Colley, M'Leod's tender had only just been accepted by the Minister for Public Works (*vide* paragraph VIII), and the bond was not signed till the 14th of the following month; yet no mention appears to have been made to the contractors of the probable alteration in the design of the fort as regards granite, although Colonel Scratchley particularly requested the Colonial Architect not to give the order to the contractor for this portion of the work until he heard from England (*vide* letter quoted above). In connection with this subject it may also be mentioned, that, in a report to the Colonial Architect, dated 10/6/81 (C.A., 82/1,124), Mr. Purkis states that, exclusive of excavations for gun-room, passage at rear, and magazines, all work on the casemate at Bare Island fort had been stopped for about five months, pending the decision as to whether granite, iron, or concrete should form external faces of embrasures, &c.

(2.) The omission of the iron girders.—In his letter to the Colonial Architect, dated 13/8/80, *i.e.*, ^{(2) The omission of the iron girders.} two days after the Colonial Secretary had formally approved of the calling for tenders, Colonel Scratchley expressly stated that "the ironwork will have to be ordered from England, only two firms—Cammell & Brown, of Sheffield—being manufacturers of this class of work" (*vide* paragraph VIII); and, as the Director for Military Works, in his memorandum to the Under Secretary for Public Works, dated 13/8/90, or exactly ten years to a day after the date of Colonel Scratchley's letter to which he refers, points out, it was expressly specified in Mr. Morell's description which accompanied the plans of the fort, that "the ironwork over roof and the shields, girders, racers, also the mantelet, will be provided by the Government." "It is clear," adds the Director, whose opinion we thoroughly endorse, "that in this instance, General Scratchley's instructions were not obeyed; and as the contract was at Schedule rates this payment was an improper one, as the Government had power to alter any portion of the work." Notwithstanding, however, the express directions of Colonel Scratchley, followed up by the written directions of Mr. Morell in the "Description," which should have served the Colonial Architect for a guide, even if it had not been included in the bond, this portion of the contract, like the granite facing, was retained in the Schedule, and the Contractor was not only allowed to charge £85 for compensation for the elimination of this portion of his Contract, or 10 per cent. on the value of the probable quantity, viz., 500 cwt., named in the Schedule; but Mr. Colley actually endorsed the claim in a minute dated 9/8/82 (C.A., 82/7,539). However, for this the Colonial Architect's Department, and not the contractor, is to blame, Mr. Barnet having neglected to inform the Contractor that this ironwork was to be omitted before the tender was accepted, the result being that the Government has had to pay what your Commissioners cannot but consider a most improper charge. The injustice to the Government in allowing the contractor this concession of £85 for the omission of £850 worth of ironwork is made more apparent when it is considered that the omitted wrought-iron girders were to be supplied for £1 14s. per cwt., whereas the price of the rolled girders (a much cheaper article, on which there was no workmanship) was put down at £2 7s. 6d. per cwt., and that while the small priced item was omitted the high priced one was increased from 40 cwt., which was the probable quantity put down in the Schedule, to over 200 cwt., and from £95 to £475 17s. 9d. In our opinion, this large increase in the high-priced girders might have been fairly set off against the omission of the low priced girders.

(3.) The enlargement of the concrete merlons of the casemate, and the omission of the earthwork ^{(3) The enlargement of the merlons &c.} in front of the merlons.—The concrete merlons of the casemate appear to have been enlarged to compensate for the omission of the granite facing, although there is no evidence to show that any written authority was given for the alteration. If it was desirable to enlarge the concrete, the omission of the earthwork must have been for a similar reason very undesirable, the character of the works being seriously impaired thereby. The only reasonable explanation for the departures referred to is that suggested by the Director for Military Works in his memorandum handed in to the Commission on 3/9/90, to the effect "that the Contractor found it more profitable to increase the mass of concrete, for which he had abundance of stone on the site, than to bring over earth from the mainland."

(4.) The addition of magazines for 10-inch casemate gun.—The construction of two chambers in rear of casemate was recommended by Colonel Scratchley in a letter dated 23/11/82 (C.A. 9,337), for the purpose of keeping the shells and cartridges of the centre 10-inch gun. Colonel Scratchley forwarded a rough sketch with his letter showing in addition the position of the lamp recesses, and suggesting that the arches over the chambers should be thrown across its short span of 10 feet. ^{(4) The addition of magazines.} (5.)

(5) The causeway.

(5.) The construction of approaches to the causeway from the mainland.—In a letter dated 23/11/82, referred to in the preceding section, Colonel Scratchley also recommends “that the approaches from the proposed viaduct to the rear of the fort should be commenced,” this step, as he explains in the same letter, being “required in order to provide fitting required for the works.” The following paragraph from a previous letter by Colonel Scratchley to the Colonial Architect should also be read at this point:—

May 24, 1882 (C.A. 4,016.) “As it will be necessary to provide at no distant date for the approaches to Bare Island from the mainland and on the island itself,—as well as for crossing the narrow piece of water,—I recommend that the latter be gone into and that provision be made in next year’s Estimates for the work. A viaduct on piles, with a movable portion on the island side to cut off communication with the shore, will probably be found less expensive and quite as suitable as a solid causeway.”

(6) Guard-room, cells, stable.

(6.) The extra works mentioned in paragraph 7, namely guard-room, cells, stable.—Colonel Scratchley further states, in his letter dated 23/11/82, referred to above, that “a guard-room at entrance gate is required and might be commenced.” In view of questions which will arise in the subsequent portion of the report, we will quote the concluding sentence of the letter, which runs as follows:—“I understand that there are sufficient funds for all the pressing works which have been explained on the spot to the superintending officers,” the term “pressing” apparently referring to the two chambers or magazines, the approaches to the causeway, and the guard-room, &c., referred to in the preceding portion of the letter.

(7) Departures from quantities.

(7.) Departures from the quantities specified in the schedule of rates.—These departures are either by way of increase or decrease.

I. Decreases.

I. Decreases:—Taking the decreases first the items 26 and 79 (*Vide* paragraph XI.) have been already dealt with in this paragraph, sections 1 and 2.

The remaining principal items are:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Sod work	236	0	0
(b) Clay puddle	158	0	0
(c) Masonry	2,116	0	0
(d) Stone coping	252	0	0
(e) Bluestone metal	160	0	0
(f) Asphalt composition	300	0	0
Total... ..	£3,222	0	0

The omission of the earthwork in front of the merlons has been already referred to in paragraph XII, section 3, where will be found an explanation, suggested by the Director of Military Works.

II. Increases.

II. Increases:—The principal items are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Earth excavations	1,573	10	0
(b) Rock channeling	158	10	0
(c) Concrete	6,386	0	0
(d) Cementing, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	314	0	0
(e) Rubble work... ..	942	0	0
(f) Portland cement	1,327	10	0
(g) Seyssel Asphalt	460	0	0
(h) Rolled girders	380	0	0
(i) Day labour	3,374	0	0
(j) Sundries	195	10	0
Total... ..	£15,111	0	0

The following reasons have been alleged by the contractor or the officers of the Colonial Architect’s Department for some of the departures referred to above, viz:—

(a) Earth excavations.

(a) Earth excavations.—Mr. Purkis explains (Q. 704) that the very large additions to the amount of earth excavation executed over and above the original estimate was owing to the fact that they had to excavate the cells, pits, and tanks, &c., and make the approaches to the island, also for additional works. They were extremely pinched for room, and had to form embankments and earth merlons, and sometimes had to shift the spoil-heaps twice when they were in the way. In further explanation, he states that when he first went on to the island to estimate the quantity of earth excavation required, there was a growth of about 2 feet high of rank herbage, and it was impossible to know where rock was and where soil was.

Your

Your Commissioners consider that these reasons are sufficient to justify a departure, either by way of increase or decrease, being made, it being plainly impossible, under the circumstances, to have formed more than a rough estimate of the amount of excavation that would be required; but that the amount by which the estimate was exceeded is so large that the attention of the Colonial Architect should have been called to it, and his written sanction should most certainly have been obtained before a subordinate officer allowed so great a departure from the original schedule to be made. Nothing of the kind, however, appears to have been done, and it is another instance of the loose and unsatisfactory way in which the whole work from beginning to end was carried out.

(e) The Concrete.—According to Mr. Colley, (Q. 519 *et seq.*), Mr. Purkis was instructed to put (e) The concrete, on superior concrete many years back; but, in answer to further questions, it was elicited that these instructions were of the most vague and indefinite character. At first Mr. Colley stated that on one occasion during a visit to Middle Head, Mr. Barnet instructed Mr. Purkis to use an extra half cask of cement per cubic yard over the arches, but it appeared that Mr. Barnet merely gave a verbal and general order that extra good concrete should be used. This was in connection with one of the forts in Sydney Harbour, but no such orders ever appear to have been given or sought for in connection with Bare Island Fort Contract. Your Commissioners consider that this was an extremely unsatisfactory way of giving instructions, and that Mr. Barnet should have given a written order to his subordinate officer before permitting him, on his own authority, to allow the Contractor to charge for so large a quantity of concrete over and above that specified in the schedule of rates. In report No. 22, dated 5/4/84, Mr. Purkis states:—“Forming concrete merlons at front, &c., is now in hand, the whole of which, including covering in gun-room of casemate, is of superior concrete.” So far, however, from this being the case, the concrete on the merlons in front, including the covering in of the gun-room of the casemate, is so inferior in quality as to hardly deserve the name of concrete at all. Extensive and very deep cuttings have been made by your Commissioners all over the merlons—especially over Nos. 2 and 4 magazines, Nos. 2 and 4 shell-rooms, and over the spring of the 20-ft. arch, photographs of which have been taken, and are attached to this report—and in every case the same characteristics were observed. There was a surface of fairly good concrete, about 9 in. in depth, under which rough stones had been shot in indiscriminately, with no attempt at ramming, nor with any of the most ordinary precautions to ensure the formation of a compact mass. A large quantity of this so-called concrete, really consisting of rubble-stone, pipe-clay, and dirt, appears to have been tipped in, even in such important places as over magazines, without any attempt to add cement, as large masses of loose stone which can be extracted by hand show no sign of ever having been in contact with mortar. It is no wonder then, in the face of such defective and scandalous work, that water should be found percolating through some 5 or 6 feet of this mass of loose rubble to the chambers below, and the usefulness of the battery and the safety of the fort have been seriously endangered thereby. Too much blame cannot be attached to the Contractor for the slovenly and very dishonest manner in which this part of the work has been performed, while no excuse can possibly be found for the gross neglect of duty which prompted Mr. Purkis to report that “the whole of the merlons in front, including the covering in of the gun-room of the casemate, is of superior concrete.” The statement is not only false on the face of it, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the officer must have known it to be untrue. Mr. Purkis states. (Q. 705) that when the concrete was going into vital parts—*i. e.*, the magazine and the protection of the guns—he stayed on the island then, although at other times he was obliged to be frequently away. It is evident, however, from the practical evidence afforded by the opening up of this portion of the work, that that officer’s word is not to be relied on, and that whether he was on the island or not he could not have taken the most ordinary pains to see that the work was being properly done. The only part of the concrete that can be called good is that over the arches; but if this had been as bad, or anything like as bad, as the rest, the whole work must have tumbled down for want of a base; so that, in order to prop up the bad work, it was necessary to put in a certain small proportion of good. Photographs of the cuttings made by the Commission in the concrete on the fort are attached to this Report, together with a plan showing their position. (*Vide* Appendix J attached to this Report.)

(d) Cementing $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, (g) Seyssel Asphalt.—The only explanation for the increase under these (d) and (g) Cementing and Seyssel Asphalt. headings is that given by Mr. Purkis, who states (*vide* his sworn statement contained in Appendix B attached to this report) that one-third additional measurement was allowed in the case of the magazine floors “for filling the joints of tiles to meet the cement; also the pattern on tiles; and to make up for the irregular surface of tiles when they are laid.” Your Commissioners found, on examination of the magazine floors, that instead of two coats of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. asphalt being laid, as directed in the specifications, and as passed by Mr. Purkis and paid for, only three-quarters of an inch asphalt was laid. Mr. Purkis states (Q. 712) that he saw the asphalt laid many times, and he was satisfied that it went between the joints, but in three places, selected at random, your Commissioners

sioners found there was no asphalt at all between the joints, and that the joints were close and full of cement. With regard to the large amount of extra cement, Mr. Colley states (Q. 522) that he never questioned Purkis's returns on this head, as that officer was allowed absolute discretion to put on whatever he liked, and to do what was best in the interests of the Department, and he (Mr. Colley) supposed he was doing it. It is evident, therefore, that the blame for allowing an increase to be charged for work which was not done, rests with Mr. Purkis, who admits having seen the asphalt laid many times, and who ought to have seen that it was properly done.

(f) Portland cement.

(f) Portland cement.—The Colonial Architect states (Q. 108) that the increase in cement from ten barrels to 895 casks was done under the direction of Colonel Scratchley, and that he did not ask for any information of it from his officers, they having instructions to do everything they were ordered by Colonel Scratchley. The course pursued here was precisely the same as that pursued with regard to almost everything else, and your Commissioners can only repeat and endorse the statement and comment made by the Board of Inquiry in their report of 10/6/90, namely, that the alteration is “stated to have been carried out under the verbal directions of now absent persons to a subordinate officer. We think this a very serious irregularity, and, in view of the importance of the works and the large expenditure involved, every step, with its proper approval, should not only have been reported in writing, but have been carefully preserved.”

(i) Day-labour.

(i) Day-labour.—By far the heaviest departure from the specifications is the increase under the head of day-labour, which amounts to no less a sum than £3,505 18s. 10d. as against £131 16s. 8d. estimated for in the schedule. This matter is more fully dealt with in paragraph XVIII, section 3.

Further departures from the specifications.

XIII. In addition to the above, your Commissioners have to note further irregularities in connection with the carrying out of the schedule. What these irregularities were will best appear from a perusal of the sworn statement handed in by the Director of Military Works to the Commission on 3/9/90. The portion to which we refer is comprised in the paragraphs headed “Doors (7 paragraphs), tar pavement, Seyssel asphalt, cementing, woodwork, and pipe-railing.” This statement is marked “C,” in the appendix attached to this Report.

Colonel Scratchley's alterations.

XIV. Of the principal departures from the specifications, it will be observed that five were recommended by Colonel Scratchley, viz: (1) The omission of the granite facing, (2) and of the iron girders, (3) the addition of the magazines, (4) the construction of the approaches to the causeway, and (5) of the guard-room. The fact that Colonel Scratchley recommended an alteration was sufficient reason for its being made. In addition to having been appointed by the late Earl of Carnarvon to assist Sir William Jervois in examining the defences of the Colony, Colonel Scratchley was also the military adviser to the Government of New South Wales, and the nature of his duties, and the extent of his authority, will best appear from the paragraph entitled “Colonel Scratchley's Alterations,” quoted from our *précis* of the evidence given by Mr. Barnet before this Commission, and which will be found in Appendix D, section 1 (a), attached to this Report.

For all the departures from the specifications—whether of omission or of augmentation—made on the recommendation of Colonel Scratchley, that officer's authority was, therefore, amply sufficient; but when we come to the way in which these recommendations were carried out, we touch different ground. It is alleged that many of Colonel Scratchley's orders were only verbal, and not given in writing. This we may be inclined to doubt, from the fact that the deceased Colonel is known to have been a voluminous writer, and those who are best acquainted with him assert that he was always very careful in putting his instructions down in black and white; but even if it were a fact, it would not in the least have absolved the Colonial Architect and the officers of his Department from the duty—rather would it have rendered that duty more imperative—of making out and preserving, for departmental reference, the written orders for any important alterations in the work, as, indeed, they were specially enjoined to do by “General Conditions,” No. 8 (*vide* Appendix E, No. 1, attached to this Report) as also by a very explicit minute issued by the late Hon. John Sutherland, when Minister for Public Works, in 1887 (*vide* Appendix E, No. 2, attached to this Report), and which must necessarily have been very well known to the Colonial Architect as head of a Branch of the Public Works Department. Yet your Commissioners have been unable to find a trace of any such written orders, beyond the very meagre references to the proposed alterations contained in Colonel Scratchley's letters referred to above; neither have we seen any working drawing of the magazines, other than the rough plan supplied on a sheet of one of his letters by Colonel Scratchley, nor have we seen any plan of the guard-room, such as the Colonial Architect's Department ought to have supplied.

The cost of unauthorised works.

XV. In addition to the alterations noted above, recommended in writing by Colonel Scratchley, there are the additions of the cells and stable, for neither of which your Commissioners have been able

to

to find any authority whatever. The works were carried out without a plan, the cells we found to be damp, the walls and ceilings cracked, and the foundations have been paid for as 2 ft. 11 in. of concrete while the average does not exceed 11 in. (*vide* sworn statement handed in by the Director of Military Works to the Commission 3/9/90, and attached as Appendix C to this Report.) It is difficult to state in explicit terms what was the exact cost of the unauthorised works, because that raises the question of what, in this particular case, constituted authority. If we accept the statement of the Colonial Architect, everything was authorised which Colonel Scratchley recommended; but, as already pointed out, Colonel Scratchley's authority was conveyed verbally, and we have no record, beyond the reference in the letters quoted above, that he authorised anything at all. There is no definite authority for the increase in the concrete, none for the erection of the stable, none for the erection of the cells; and, speaking generally, we might say that no authority of any real tangible kind exists for anything outside the prices fixed by the schedule of rates. Speaking roughly, then, it may be said that the cost of the unauthorised works amounts to £12,021 4s. 6d., as stated in paragraph XI; but practically there seems to have been a general loose authority assumed to exist for exceeding the work in any way that suited the Contractor best, an assumption which appears to us wholly unjustifiable.

C.

XVI. Having now cleared the ground somewhat, and discussed in detail the departures made from the original specifications in quantity, in quality, and in cost, we propose to treat of the way in which the contract was carried out by the Contractor, and of the quality of the work, leaving over till the following section the statement of the method pursued by the Colonial Architect and his officers, in supervising the work.

How the contract was carried out.

The Contractor gave very little personal attention to this contract. He was never resident on the work, although he used to sleep there about once a week during the early part of the contract—the first twelve months or thirteen months—after which he does not appear to have been often present. As he says (Q. 983), “Everything was in Noble's hands.” Noble acted as manager for M'Leod, working on commission. During 1881 and 1882, especially in 1881, Noble seems to have been between two and three days a week on the island, after which his visits were less frequent. In 1882, he was also engaged at the Heads, and in 1883 he had the foundations of the Post-office to attend to, besides several other works. He was, however, on the island (Q. 1040), “more or less every week,” the time of his visits depending on whether the officer-in-charge could meet him. According to his own account (Q. 1037), he “had the setting out, and looking after the financial business, and the measuring of the work where necessary.” Noble appointed his brother-in-law, John Murray, as chief foreman, who commenced work in October, 1881, remaining there off and on between four and five years, by which time the work was pretty well finished. (Q. 872). As working foreman, his duties principally consisted in laying out the work for the men; but, according to Murray's own account (Q. 863), he never saw the specifications on which he was working till the contract was nearly finished—a statement, however, which is directly denied by Noble, who affirms (Q. 1047) that he gave Murray the specifications and a plan to work on. So far as the plans are concerned, Murray admits (Q. 872) he was furnished with some very elaborate ones by Mr. Morell. Murray says (Q. 765), he superintended all the arches and pits (Q. 766), and was there all the time when the arches were going on (Q. 764), but was not there the whole time when the concrete was put on the merlons. In fact, he appears to have been continually away from the Fort, especially after the first year or two. As he, himself, says (Q. 800), “I was frequently away (Q. 763) at Little Bay, backwards and forwards, and at George's and Middle Heads (Q. 797). The Little Bay job lasted about eighteen months (Q. 798). During the latter period that I was working on the fort, (Q. 787), I might be at Bare Island looking after the works before breakfast, and then perhaps go to Little Bay and be away two days. I was run off my legs pretty well—overworked.” Noble states (Q. 1049) that Murray had one or two foremen under him occasionally, Loveridge being there sometimes in that capacity. When Murray was away Flanagan acted as working foreman in his stead. Flanagan appears to have been the only one connected with supervising the work of whom it could be said, as Murray said of him, that “he was there mostly all the time.” Flanagan's duties, in Murray's absence, were (Q. 832) to see that the cement was being properly mixed and generally that the work was being properly done, and to look after the men in the same way as Murray. Flanagan says (Q. 954) that when he first went to the island about half of the work was done, but that he saw all the merlons put on. He also (Q. 938) never saw the specifications or plans, (Q. 975) the only thing he saw being a set of directions for fitting up the armour plates, and that was a copy which came from England.

(1) The Contractor's system of supervision.

In view of the extraordinarily bad character of the concrete on the merlons, as described in paragraph XII, section C, and again referred to in paragraph XVII, it is interesting to note the statements

(2) Mixing the concrete.

made respectively by Murray and by Flanagan as to how the concrete was mixed. They differ considerably from one another, as will be seen by referring to Appendix D, section 2, attached to this Report, which contains extracts from our *précis* of the evidence given by Murray and Flanagan on this point.

Mr. M'Leod denies having [instructed his foreman to put in large stones; but his evidence is so contradictory that it is easier to believe the foreman's statement of what occurred than the Contractor's, and in view of the fact, alleged by both Murray and Noble, that the foreman (Q. 875) had no interest whatever in putting in bad work, and that the men, like himself, were only receiving a weekly wage, we have no other option but to believe that M'Leod, or at any rate his representative Mr. Noble, was very willing that this portion of the work should be scamped, (*vide* paragraphs—"Putting in big stones" and "A question of cheapness"—from our *précis* of M'Leod's evidence, in Appendix D, section 3, attached to this Report.

(3) Shifting the men.

One of Flanagan's duties was to see that the men kept proper time. He could not say (Q. 938) whether time was being charged against the Government for work that should have been done under ordinary schedule rates, as he never saw a specification or plan, but he suspected it; and that he had some ground for his suspicion will appear from the extract, entitled "Shifting the men," from our *précis* of his evidence in Appendix D, section 4, attached to this Report.

(4) About the foundations.

Your Commissioners obtained a further insight into the way in which the contract was carried out from the evidence given by Murray. He states (Q. 840) that he was in charge when the wing-walls on each side of the barracks were built, and saw the foundations prepared for them. The bottom was very soft in places and he wanted to go deeper, and would have done so, but "Mr. Colley came out and saw and passed it," and said it was "quite good enough." This witness further described the foundation of the walls which turns round at the back of the laboratory in the square to the right hand side as "not very good—it is a soft marly foundation, a kind of rotten rock; the bottom was rotten." Mr. Colley authorised it and Purkis "knew all about it." Witness added that there was a good deal of soft rock in that part, but that when soft beds were encountered, of which he, as a practical man, did not approve, no extra width of foundation was put in and no precautions taken to obviate the effect of the soft bottom. Upon examining the foundation upon which this wing-wall was built, your Commissioners ascertained that no attempt had been made to reach a sound bottom, as the wall was started directly upon a bed of soft, black, loamy, or peaty sand several feet thick, between which and the rock there is a bed of pipe-clay. A more unstable foundation could not be found, and this fully accounts for the cracking of the wall and the necessity for all the cramping and pointing up which the contractor was employed at and paid for doing, when the barrack contract started.

(5) Laying the asphalt.

As another instance of the way in which the contract was carried out, we take the laying of the Seyssel asphalt. This has already been referred to in paragraph XVII, section 7; but a few more particulars may be added. The schedule provides prices for two thicknesses, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 14s. per square yard, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at 16s. 6d. per square yard, but only one coat of barely $\frac{3}{4}$ inch was laid, although the full price of 28s. for two $\frac{1}{2}$ inch coats was charged and paid for. We quite agree with the paragraph dealing with the laying of the asphalt contained in the Report of the Board of Inquiry dated 2/6/90, marked F in the Appendix attached to this Report. Having further examined the flooring, we are of opinion that this portion of the work, like the mixing of the concrete and the laying of the foundations, was simply scamped, and that the contractor was paid large sums of money for work which was never done. How much of this neglect was owing to the lack of supervision on the part of the Colonial Architect and his officers will appear later on.

The quality of the work.

XVII. Your Commissioners paid several visits to the fort, and made a thorough examination of the work, the quality of which was found to be, with but rare exceptions, extremely bad. We thoroughly endorse the remarks of the Board of Inquiry on the subject of the concrete in their Report dated 2/6/90, marked F in the Appendix attached to this Report. We have made further examinations since then, and find that the concrete, if concrete it can be called, is literally rubbish. The Contractor's representative endeavours to shift the blame from his own shoulders on to those of the men. "I dare say," said Mr. Noble (Q. 1066), "the labourers may have done something of that, not thinking it might matter so much in that part of the work" (*i.e.* over the merlons); but, as he admitted (Q. 1070), "it must have been all measured as good concrete."

(1) The concrete.

(2) The tar paving.

We further endorse the paragraph headed "Tar paving" contained in the Report of the Board of Inquiry dated 2/6/90, contained in Appendix F attached to this Report, subsequent examination having fully borne out the statements made with regard to the bad quality of this portion of the work.

(3) Repairing the fort.

But the strongest evidence of the bad quality of the work done on the fort is the fact that it commenced to tumble down almost before it was finished, and that a considerable sum of money has been spent by the Government in repairs, all of which, in the opinion of your Commissioners, the contractor should

should be called upon to pay for. The evidence of Mr. Bruce, foreman of works during the construction of the barracks, shows that day work charged for the barracks was for repairs for the fort; that masons were continually employed in making up cracks in the walls; that the magazine had to be repaired and the drainage to be altered; retaining walls to be supported; shellrooms, pipes, and ventilators to be uncovered—in fact, a large quantity of work to be done to prevent the fort, which had only just been constructed, from falling to pieces. Flanagan also has something to say on this point:—"I was employed," says Flanagan (Q. 961), "in making good the cracks in some of the retaining walls. The place was not very long up when they first appeared. They appeared during the progress of the works. I got them done up under Murray's orders. I mixed up some cement and made it the same colour and made it look better."

D.

XVIII. In this Section we propose to deal with the whole conduct and management of the work, and to make particular reference to the behaviour of Messrs. Colley and Purkis, the clerks of works, at present under suspension. There are two almost equally important points connected with the conduct and management of a work of this kind—(1) the manner in which the instructions are given, and (2) the manner in which the work is supervised. In the present case, for instance, had the terms for the original contract been strictly adhered to, there would have been no room for complaint as to the Ministerial authority having been exceeded or of the contractor having been overpaid; while, had the work been properly supervised, there would have been no ground for complaint as to the wretched way in which it has been executed.

We have already referred (*vide* paragraph XIV) to the unbusinesslike way in which Colonel Scratchley's recommendations were attended to by the Colonial Architect, and to the absence of any written document from the Colonial Architect authorising the alterations to be made. This is, however, of so important a nature that we desire to draw special attention to it, seeing that the Colonial Architect's neglect of what he must have known to be a cardinal point in the conduct of a work of this kind (*vide* "General Conditions," No. 12, quoted in Appendix E, attached to this report), has been the main cause of the overcharges made by the contractor; and to the neglect of the Colonial Architect in carrying out his duties is owing much of the disgraceful proceedings that have occurred in connection with the construction of Bare Island Fort. While, therefore, we blame the contractor for scamping his work, it must not be forgotten that that very fault which we condemn in him was itself induced by a previous laxity on the part of the Colonial Architect. The extract headed, "How authority was conveyed" (*vide* Appendix 1 (b), section D, attached to this Report), from our *précis* of Mr. Barnet's evidence, will throw some further light on this point.

The extremely loose and unsatisfactory way in which the work of the Colonial Architect's Department was carried out is best shown by a comparison of the evidence given by the Colonial Architect himself, and by those employed in the construction and supervision of the Bare Island Fort, supplemented by the reports which the Colonial Architect received from his officers every week, and which are almost invariably marked off by him, showing that he was, at any rate, cognisant of their having been sent. Mr. Barnet was the first witness examined by the Commission, and almost the very first question put to him was with reference to the manner in which he, as head of the Department, supervised the carrying out of the work. In answer to questions, Mr. Barnet stated (Q. 14) that he appointed Mr. Colley Clerk of the Works, and Mr. Purkis under him, to look after the Bare Island Fort when it was first started; and he made a series of statements with reference to the duties and responsibilities of those two officers, which were not only contradicted by the officers themselves, but which plainly contradicted each other. What Mr. Barnet's idea was of those duties which he expected his officers to perform will be seen by glancing at our *précis* of that portion of his evidence bearing on this point, contained in Appendix D, section 5, attached to this Report, where will also be found a *précis* of the evidence given by Messrs. Colley and Purkis on the same subject. While Mr. Barnet told the Commission that he held Mr. Colley responsible for the measurements of Bare Island Fort, and Mr. Purkis for "being there the whole six days of the week," and "at all times when the men were at work," he must have been perfectly well aware, from the reports made to him by those two officers every week, as well as by the heavy travelling expenses for journeys to other places which he sanctioned and certified, that those officers could not possibly have been performing the work for which he told the Commission that he held them responsible. As Mr. Colley states (Q. 594), "if Mr. Barnet had given more consideration to the matter, he must have seen that I could not possibly have made the measurements, unless I was with Purkis and on the work myself." Mr. Colley had so many works on hand elsewhere—

Medical

The whole conduct and management of the work.

(1) How instructions were given.

(2.) How the work was supervised.

The action taken by—
(a) Mr. Barnet.

(b) Mr. Colley.

Medical School, Sydney, and a large number of smaller works, while the construction of the Bare Island Fort was going on—that it was only possible for him to visit Bare Island at rare intervals. (For a complete list of the works nominally supervised by Mr. Colley, in addition to the Bare Island Fort and the harbour batteries, *vide* evidence, Questions 1866 and 1868.) As a matter of fact, he was only, on an average, three times in the year at the fort between 1881 and 1885, after which his visits seem to have ceased. Mr. Colley thinks (Q. 627) that Mr. Barnet was aware of the number of his visits to Bare Island Fort, and, as his reports and vouchers for travelling expenses passed through Mr. Barnet's hands, he should have been aware that Mr. Colley was only very rarely at the island, and that therefore the measurements could not have been taken by him. The case against Mr. Barnet is even stronger, so far as Purkis is concerned. From the accompanying index to Purkis's weekly reports of his visits to the fortifications outside of Bare Island, from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, after which he appears to have given up residing at the fort, it will be seen that he sent in reports every week to Mr. Barnet of the work which was being done at the 25-ton gun battery and the entrenchments, Middle Head, commencing at the latter on September 2, 1882; on the entrenchments at the South Head, and on the casemate at George's Head (*vide* Appendix G, attached to this Report.) There is a minute written by Mr. Barnet on Purkis's weekly report on these different works of the 21st of August, 1882, which was made on a single sheet—namely, “Mr. Purkis to make separate reports for each week”—which is evidence that Mr. Barnet not only knew that Purkis was inspecting these different works every week at the period named, and, consequently must have been continually absent from Bare Island Fort, but that he actually instructed him to write a separate report every week on each of these works. Even had Mr. Barnet thought that his subordinate officer stationed at Bare Island Fort was able to make these weekly reports about works a long distance away, he must succumb to the evidence afforded by the monthly vouchers, in which Mr. Purkis claimed and Mr. Barnet certified for travelling expenses incurred through leaving his work at Bare Island. The vouchers which passed through the hands of the Colonial Architect, and are signed by him, show that, in addition to his travelling expenses, Mr. Purkis was paid a daily allowance of 12s. for being away from the fort no less than 683 days in five years:—

In 1882 Purkis was paid for being absent	...	...	...	...	...	125	days
In 1883	”	”	”	...	...	134	”
In 1884	”	”	”	...	...	136	”
In 1885	”	”	”	...	...	153	”
In 1886	”	”	”	...	...	135	”
Total	...	...	...	...	...	683	”

It should be mentioned that nearly the whole of the concrete was put in during the years 1882–3–4, during which period the above statement shows that Mr. Purkis was absent about 43 per cent. of the whole working time.

Summing up:
(a) Mr. Barnet.

In face of this evidence, Mr. Barnet informed the Commission (Q. 21) that he “certainly expected Mr. Purkis to be there (*i.e.* at the Bare Island Fort) the whole six days of the week.”

We have laid so much stress on the above because it may be regarded as fairly illustrative of the way in which the Fortification branch of the Colonial Architect's Department was conducted. When the principal inspecting officer was only at Bare Island on an average three times in the year, and the resident officer was absent between 125 and 153 days out of the twelve months, and, according to Mr. Barnet's own admission (Q. 31), there was “nobody else to watch the interests of the Government when Purkis was away,” it is evident that the amount of Departmental supervision was very small; and yet, while well aware of Mr. Purkis's constant absence from the fort, Mr. Barnet, in answer to Q. 75, made the following attempt to account for there being so much bad work, by pointing out that Purkis's place of business was on the mainland; that there was a very narrow footbridge between it and the island that the men could see him coming for a quarter of an hour; and, “under these circumstances,” says Mr. Barnet, “I think it would be easy enough for them to put in bad material.” Of whatever sins of commission or omission Messrs. Colley and Purkis may have been guilty, there is no doubt that the one primarily responsible for what has occurred at Bare Island is the Colonial Architect himself, who held his officers responsible for duties which he must have known they could not possibly perform. A stronger instance of his neglect of the Government interest could hardly be furnished than that afforded by the extension of the fort contract to the barracks in 1887. The prices for many of the items in the fort contract were exceptionally high, being based on the fact that in 1881, when the contract was let, there was no bridge from the mainland, and the goods had to be hauled across on a wire rope. Yet, in giving Mr. M'Leod the contract for the barracks, no attempt was made to readjust the prices.

(b) Mr. Colley.

Mr. Colley's supervision was of the most nominal kind. He never checked the measurements (*vide* Appendix D, section 6, attached to this Report), having such perfect confidence in both contractor and officer that he thought it impossible that mistakes should be made, and not being on the spot could not

not be expected to make them himself. He seldom even kept the computations, except at the start, Purkis being regarded as specially good at figures and leaving no room for complaint; while, as to Mr. Purkis's weekly reports, which Mr. Barnet invariably marked off to him, he appears to have as invariably put them into the pigeon-hole without taking any action on them, although he affirms that he always read them through.

Mr. Purkis's supervision appears to have been as nominal as was that of Mr. Colley, he being ^(c) Mr. Purkis: there, on his own admission (Q. 642), only about two nights in the week, and when he was there (Q. 655) "he could not put in the whole of his time on the island; because he had so much office work to do." Mr. Purkis, like Mr. Colley (Q. 664), had full confidence in the contractor and his representatives; so much so, that it "never occurred to him that it was desirable, in the interests of the Government, that there should be some one on the works looking after things and exercising a check, even if it were only an intelligent boy." Mr. Purkis had three principal duties as resident Clerk of the Works. He was primarily responsible—(1) for the work being faithfully done, (2) for the day labour account being properly kept, and (3) for the measurements being honestly made. That he utterly failed in his first duty is plain from the bad work that has been opened up, a result to which his frequent absence from the work—for which, however, the late Colonial Architect and not Mr. Purkis is to blame—naturally gave rise. He failed utterly in his second duty from the same cause.

It was simply impossible for him to check the day labour when he was only on the island on an ⁽³⁾ How the day labor was checked. average two days a week, and he did not attempt to do so (*vide* Mr. Noble's statement, with which that of Mr. Purkis agrees, contained in Appendix D, section 7, attached to this Report).

Had the work been an ordinary lump-sum contract, in which labour was included in the rates, no harm would have been done; but, as was pointed out in the report by the Board of Inquiry, 10/6/90, "a large portion, amounting to 11 per cent. of the whole contract, seemed to have been carried out under what is, in our opinion, the very worst form of day work, *i.e.*, under a contract schedule of rates for labour at per hour, instead of either taking a lump-sum price for all the fittings or carrying them out under a schedule rate for finished timber work, which includes all labour, fixing, &c., as is usual in such cases." The result was that, instead of only 1,730 hours, day labour amounting to no less than 50,810 hours was paid for before the conclusion of the work. Had Mr. Purkis been really stationed on the island, as he ought to have been, and as Mr. Barnet said that he was, he would have been guilty of the most culpable neglect of duty in not properly checking the labour; but it is evident that wherever he was stationed it was not at the fort, and, therefore, for the absence of supervision and check of the day labour the Colonial Architect is to blame.

When Purkis was on the island he measured the work with Noble, there being, however, no check ^(4.) How the work was measured. on either. Purkis's explanation of how he ascertained the amount of excavation done during his absence is somewhat singular (*vide* extract from the *précis* contained in Appendix D, section 8, attached to the Report). No progress plans or sections were kept by Purkis as a record of the work carried out, and the measurements were taken in a very unsatisfactory way. (*Vide* Appendix H.)

XIX. In the preceding paragraph we have already dealt with the conduct of Messrs. Colley and Purkis as inspectors and supervisors of the work at the fort; but this report would not be complete if ^{The conduct of Messrs. Colley and Purkis.} we did not refer to the unsatisfactory way in which Mr. Colley treated the important documents and reports which Mr. Barnet continually marked off to him. The extracts headed, "Pigeon-holing papers," and "A minute by Mr. Barnet," from our *précis* of Mr. Colley's evidence, contained in Appendix D, section 9, attached to this Report, will show what his system was. It would appear to have been Mr. Colley's ^(a) Mr. Colley habit to pigeon-hole all these papers without acknowledging the receipt of them (none of the important letters sent to Mr. Barnet by Colonel Scratchley, and marked off to Mr. Colley, appear to have received a reply), and frequently without taking any action on their contents. We can only characterise this as sheer neglect of duty on Mr. Colley's part, for which, in our opinion, there was not a shadow of excuse, and which Mr. Barnet appears to have permitted without remonstrance.

In Appendix D, section 10, attached to this Report, will be found extracts from our *précis* of the ^(b) Mr. Purkis evidence given by Messrs. Purkis and M'Leod, showing how the former borrowed £750 from the contractor and still owes him about £450." This was, on the face of it, a most improper proceeding on Mr. Purkis's part; but there is no evidence to show that it was more than that.

E.

XX. We now come to that portion of our report relating to the manner in which the orders ^{The transfer.} of the Secretary for Public Works, in regard to the transfer of the Defence Works from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch, were carried out.

In

Formation of the
Military Works
Branch.

In Transfer Appendix marked A (which follows after the evidence) will be found a number of memoranda, reports and letters, numbered consecutively from 1 to 58, bearing on the whole question of the transfer of the Defence Works to the Military Works Branch, prefixed to which is a *précis* of the same drawn up by the Director of Military Works, the entire document being furnished as his sworn statement. It will be seen from this that in consequence of the memorandum dated 18/6/89, by Colonel de Wolski to the Under-Secretary of Public Works, written at the request of the Minister for Public Works (*vide* No. 1, Transfer Appendix), it was decided to establish a Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, under a Military Director, who should be responsible to the Minister for the administration and control of all sums authorised for Military Works, as well as for all sums voted in connection with the Sub-Marine Mining Defence, this work having hitherto been undertaken by the Colonial Architect. On July 16, 1889, an official notification appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the creation of the new Branch, and of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, R.E., as Military Director, and on the following day, July 17, the Colonial Architect was formally requested by the Minister, through the Under-Secretary, to "forward all the papers in his office in regard to the various defence works, particularly of the current votes, with balances on hand, and also a statement of the condition of the various works in progress." (*Vide* No. 11, Transfer Appendix.) In reply, the Colonial Architect forwarded on August 5 a brief statement of the condition of the works, together with "bonds, papers, &c.," and on the following day (*vide* No. 12, Transfer Appendix) reported that such officers of his Department as were employed on Military Works had been withdrawn, and the works of the several contracts virtually stopped, pending fresh arrangements for their resumption, under the new Military Works Department.

First request
for the transfer
of papers, &c.

Second request
for papers, &c.

On the following day, August 7, the Under-Secretary wrote to the Colonial Architect (*vide* No. 13, Transfer Appendix), pointing out that no plans had yet been given, and stating that the Minister was very anxious that "all the plans, specifications, books, and other documents in connection with military works and buildings should be handed over to Colonel de Wolski at the earliest possible moment," to which the Colonial Architect replied on August 16, forwarding forty-six plans, a few more papers, and adding that "bonds, specifications, and other papers were forwarded to the Works on 5th instant."

Third request
for papers, &c.

The information supplied by the Colonial Architect, in assumed compliance with the Minister's orders, was, however, of so meagre a character, that on 10th August (*vide* No. 15, Transfer Appendix), Colonel de Wolski had to request that the Minister would be pleased to issue instructions to the Colonial Architect "to hand over without further delay the various Military Works now in progress, and all the plans, accounts, and other documents connected therewith in the usual manner between one officer taking over charge from another," and he pointed out that, in consequence of the Colonial Architect withdrawing the officers from the Military Works without supplying the necessary papers and other information, he had been left "entirely at the mercy of the Contractors." On August 27 the Minister himself despatched a minute to the Colonial Architect (*vide* No. 18, Transfer Appendix) directing him to supply the information required "fully and at once," and expressed regret that he should have to refer to the matter so often. Accompanying the Ministerial minute was a statement of the information required, such as plans for George's Head Casemate; Fort Scratchley, Newcastle; and South Head; particulars of payment in each case; and Contracts in progress at the Barracks. In reply on 2nd September (*vide* No. 19, Transfer Appendix) the Colonial Architect forwarded fourteen more plans, financial details relative to Fort Scratchley and South Head and the Barracks generally, together with a denial that there had been any delay in complying with the Minister's wishes, "the information now furnished not having been previously applied for."

Fourth request
for information.

On the 9th September (*vide* 21, Transfer Appendix) the Under Secretary wrote for particulars of expenditure of over £14,000, with the authorities for the several items of the outlay, which was supplied by the Colonial Architect on the 16th of the same month.

Fifth request
for papers, &c.

On 16th September the Director of Military Works (*vide* No. 22, Transfer Appendix) requested the Under Secretary that he might be "furnished without delay with correspondence and plans relative to the erection of a stable at Victoria Barracks, and also with plans, contracts, and other documents connected with alterations and repairs now in progress at Victoria Barracks." This request, which was forwarded to the Colonial Architect on the same day, succeeded in eliciting tenders for works in connection with mounting guns at George's Head, as also for renewing window sashes at the Victoria Barracks, together with a statement that the papers asked for were before the Colonial Secretary and could not at present be obtained.

Sixth request
for papers, &c.

On September 24th (*vide* No. 23, Transfer Appendix) the Colonial Architect received another communication from the Public Works Department, asking for particulars of expenditure on the £125,000 Loan Vote for 1888, which had been previously asked for, and which was ultimately supplied on 30th September.

On

On October 3 (*vide* No. 21, Transfer Appendix) the Director of Military Works requested the Under Secretary to obtain from the Colonial Architect the authorities for the Position-finding and Firing Stations, for the new works at Newcastle, and the contract documents, &c., for Bare Island and South Head works, without which, as Colonel de Wolski pointed out, the works could not be proceeded with. The Director added that "the delay is not only seriously detrimental to the works, but the Contractors will probably put in heavy claims for compensation." The request was forwarded to the Colonial Architect on the following day, and he ultimately produced some of the information asked for. Seventh request for papers, &c.

On October 8th (*vide* No. 29, Transfer Appendix) the Colonial Architect was applied to for the agreement, specification, &c., in connection with Marshall's contract at the Victoria Barracks, to which Mr. Barnet replied on October 14 that the papers were all at the Crown Solicitor's Office for preparation of bond. While this correspondence with the Colonial Architect relative to Marshall's contract was proceeding, it appears, from the sworn statement of Colonel de Wolski (*vide* Note No. 29, Transfer Appendix, dated 5th November, 1889), that the Colonial Architect's Clerk of Works was carrying out the work, although the Colonial Architect had been specially ordered by the Minister three months previously to hand over to Colonel de Wolski at the earliest possible moment "all plans, specifications, books, and other documents in connection with the military works and buildings." (*Vide* No. 13, Transfer Appendix.) Eighth request for papers, &c.

On October 24th the Chief Accountant (Mr. W. H. Quodling) drew the attention of the Under Secretary to the fact (*vide* No. 32, Transfer Appendix) that the Colonial Architect continued to make charges against the Votes for Military Buildings and Fortifications without his knowledge, some of the balances named in the return furnished by the Colonial Architect, in his memorandum dated August 12th (*vide* No. 14, Transfer Appendix), having been materially reduced since that date, although, as your Commissioners may point out, the Executive Council, on 18th July, 1889, had expressly directed (*vide* No. 7, Transfer Appendix) that all vouchers connected with the newly formed Military Works Branch should in future be signed by Colonel de Wolski. The Chief Accountant accordingly advised that the Colonial Architect be requested to furnish an estimate of the charges he might still have to make against the balances. On the following day, October 25th, the Under Secretary requested Mr. Barnet to furnish the information required. From the returns supplied by Mr. Barnet on November 8th, it appeared that £13,000 would be probably required to meet outstanding claims on military votes. The opposition which the Colonial Architect offered to the Minister's instructions up to this point was so determined that the Under Secretary was compelled to write him a minute, dated November 7th (*vide* No. 29, Transfer Appendix), ordering him "to withdraw all his officers from these works (*i.e.* the Victoria Barracks referred to in the previous paragraph) at once, and not to operate on the votes in future." Ninth request for information.

In the meantime, on October 24th, Colonel de Wolski had written another minute to the Under Secretary (*vide* No. 34, Transfer Appendix) stating that, until the Colonial Architect supplied the information asked for in his letter of August 10th (*vide* No. 15, Transfer Appendix), he would be unable to assume any responsibility in regard to the works at George's Head. On November 6th (*vide* No. 38, Transfer Appendix) the Under Secretary wrote to the Colonial Architect, requesting him to supply list of schedules of contracts for George's Head, South Head, Middle Head, Chowder Bay, and Bare Island, asked for by the Director of Military Works, without a copy of which the current accounts could not be made up. In reply the Colonial Architect gave the required information, and stated that the bond and schedule of Bare Island had been "sent to Works on 4th instant," thus showing a delay in handing over this most important document, according to his own admission, of just three months. Tenth request for papers, &c.

On October 30th, the Director of Military Works (*vide* No. 25, Transfer Appendix) requested the Under Secretary to instruct the Colonial Architect to hand over the key of the office at South Head, with an inventory of contents, and the contractor's copy of the plans of the emplacement for the recently completed 6-inch gun. In reply the Colonial Architect sent a number of tracings and drawings, with list of plans used in carrying out the alterations, together with keys of the office and of Sub-marine Mining Observing Station, &c. It appeared, however, that before the office was thus tardily handed over it was stripped absolutely bare of furniture, everything except the fixtures having been removed, or to use the Colonial Architect's explanatory phrase (*vide* No. 36, Transfer Appendix), "inadvertently brought away," and "sold by auction." Eleventh request for information.

On December 10th, the Minister intervened for the second and last time (*vide* No. 40, Transfer Appendix) and appointed the Chief Accountant, Mr. Quodling, "to take the whole matter of the accounts in hand; to ascertain from Colonel de Wolski what further information was required; to obtain from the Colonial Architect's Office that information; and to report to me at the earliest moment any difficulty which you may find preventing a complete adjustment of the several matters involved." From the date of Mr. Quodling's appointment to that of the appointment of your Commissioners to inquire, among Mr. Quodling appointed to obtain further information.

among other things, how "the orders of our Secretary for Public Works in regard to the transfer of the Defence Works to Colonel de Wolski have been carried out," the process of extraction has been going on, the Colonial Architect and his officers placing every obstruction in the way, till by slow and tedious degrees the various documents, papers, plans, and other information, which should have been handed over in a business-like way when the Minister's orders were first issued, have been gradually obtained. As Colonel de Wolski observed in his *précis* attached to the Transfer Appendix, "the correspondence herewith attached represents only a small portion of the record of the protracted struggle to obtain control of the Military Works of the Colony out of the hands of the Colonial Architect and the Contractors in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet. It will be observed," adds the Director, "that throughout this controversy the onus of specifying the information required has been most unfairly thrust on me. The orders were to hand over 'fully and at once' (see No. 18). There was no handing over; it was extraction by degrees." In the Colonial Architect's report on Colonel de Wolski's memorandum suggesting the formation of a Military Works Branch (*vide* No. 2, Transfer Appendix)—which, though purporting to be by the Colonial Architect was, in reality, like almost everyone of his minutes and reports, written by a subordinate official, in this instance by Mr. Colley—the opinion is expressed that "such a Branch would neither be conducive to economy, nor improve the method of carrying out works," and "it can hardly be considered desirable to place entire control of the works in question under officers who remained a comparatively short space of time in the Colony and were succeeded by others whose views were possibly quite different in respect to the manner of carrying out works and the designs projected by his predecessor." Such was the view which the Colonial Architect and his subordinate officials took of the new Branch from the start, and such was the spirit which guided them throughout. The instances of deliberate and wilful obstruction, in addition to the altogether unnecessary delay in handing over papers and documents, are almost innumerable. For instance—

Instances of obstruction.

XXI. Nearly four months after Mr. Quodling's appointment by the Minister to expedite the transfer of the Defence Works to the Military Works Branch he wrote to the Colonial Architect, at the instance of the Under Secretary, asking his reason for delaying the transfer of the works at George's Head and La Perouse, or Bare Island, as the latter is sometimes called. A few days afterwards Mr. Quodling wrote again to the Colonial Architect, asking whether some materials, which were reported to have been delivered at Bare Island by M'Leod and Noble to be used in the construction of the Defence Works at that place, had been ordered by the Colonial Architect or any of his officers, and if they had been approved and accepted as suitable for the work. (*Vide* Appendix B, which follows after the Transfer Appendix.)

(a) The Bare Island Barracks.

At the time when these two letters were written, dated respectively April 1st and 11th, 1890, the construction of the Bare Island Barracks had been stopped; the Minister, at the instance of Colonel de Wolski, having ordered their suspension on 13th June, 1889, nearly a year before, shortly after M'Leod had commenced operations. It was understood by Colonel de Wolski (*vide* Appendix B, No. 11, which follows after the Transfer Appendix) that there was no legal contract for the construction of the Barracks, the work having apparently, judging from the papers which were then to hand, been given to M'Leod by the Colonial Architect on his own responsibility. Fresh plans for the erection of these barracks had been submitted by the Director of Military Works, and had been approved by the Colonial Secretary on 26th June, 1889 (*vide* Appendix B, No. 11), and it was proposed to call for tenders to carry out the work. Hence Mr. Quodling's letter to the Colonial Architect for information. A reply was written by Mr. Barnet, "None of the materials referred to have been ordered by me or any of my officers, nor have they been accepted or approved by my Department.—J.B., 14th April, 1890." Whereupon on 17th April, 1890, in compliance with instructions from the Under Secretary, Mr. Quodling wrote to the Colonial Architect, asking him to arrange for a representative to be at Bare Island, on 21st April, with M'Leod, the contractor, for the purpose of handing over the work to the Military Branch, and on the day named he and Colonel de Wolski visited Bare Island. To the surprise of both Mr. Quodling and Colonel de Wolski, when the former asked the contractor why he had delivered the materials at Bare Island, M'Leod handed him a letter from the Colonial Architect, dated 15th April, 1889, addressed to M'Leod, in which M'Leod was informed he could carry out the Bare Island Barracks under his previous contract for the fort. (*Vide* Mr. Quodling's report, No. 53, Transfer Appendix). All this time these important documents—*i.e.*, the offer and acceptance of the contract for the Barracks, the existence of which ought to have been made known by the Colonial Architect eight months before in compliance with the Minister's orders—had been suppressed, and the Director was thus kept in the dark as to what had occurred. Both Mr. Barnet and Mr. M'Shane were asked for an explanation by your Commissioners, but their answers were unsatisfactory in the extreme, and convicted them either of wilful obstruction or of very marked incompetence.

Mr.

Mr. Barnet's reply to the charge of suppressing the letter giving M'Leod the contract, till Mr. Quodling and Colonel de Wolski went to Bare Island to take over the work, was characteristic. "I do not see how it could have been produced till then," he said; "the letter was in M'Leod's possession; how could it have been produced?" (*Vide* question 1348.) Comment is almost superfluous; but your Commissioners may point out that several months previously, namely, in November, 1889, the Colonial Architect was asked by the Under Secretary for the contract for Bare Island Barracks (*vide* No. 38, Transfer Appendix), and in reply he forwarded the schedule of 1881, from which the barrack contract was expressly excluded. Even had the information been correctly supplied in November, it would then have been five months late.

In the case of the Victoria Barracks the Colonial Architect took no notice whatever of the Minister's instructions to hand over everything connected with the Defence Works to Colonel de Wolski, and persisted in giving out contracts for the Victoria Barracks, and carrying them out by his own officers, altogether irrespective of the Military Works Branch, and this, notwithstanding the fact that on August 7, 1889 (*Vide* No. 12, Transfer Appendix), the Colonial Architect reported having withdrawn such officers of his Department as were employed on Military Works, and that the works of the several contracts had been stopped. (See question 1236.) Nevertheless on 13/1/90 the Acting Colonial Architect reported that the contract for renewing window sashes at Victoria Barracks had just been completed, and the existence of another contract was discovered by Colonel de Wolski on the same day by finding timber on the Barrack square. On being asked by the Minister (*vide* No. 48, Transfer Appendix) to explain upon what authority he continued to carry on the work at the Victoria Barracks when the transfer of everything connected with these barracks to Colonel de Wolski had been ordered as far back as August 23, 1889, the Colonial Architect explained that "the contract for the work named having been taken under this Department, it is considered desirable that it should be completed under the same supervision," and a few days later (*vide* No. 49, Transfer Appendix) he ventured another explanation to the effect that, when the Victoria Barracks were handed over on October 16, 1889, to Mr. Watson for Colonel de Wolski, Mr. Colley, Clerk of Works, told Mr. Watson that the Colonial Architect considered it would be better for all parties that he should deal with existing contracts till their completion; and, added Mr. Barnet, "no objection was raised by Mr. Watson for Colonel de Wolski at the time, and I am not aware that any has been made since." The unsatisfactory and evasive character of this reply is apparent on the face of it. Nor is the matter one whit improved by the answers to the questions on this point put by your Commissioners (*vide* questions 1361 to 1370), in which Mr. Barnet endeavours to shift the responsibility for his not obeying the Minister's orders on to the Minister himself; for, as he somewhat naively remarks, "if I acted wrong, the Minister should have said so, but he said nothing," as if the Minister had not repeatedly expressed his dissatisfaction, both by written minutes and by officially appointing Mr. Quodling to take the whole matter in hand.

In consequence of the stoppage of the clock of the Victoria Barracks at the commencement of last year, Colonel de Wolski wrote to inquire if it was included in any contract. The Colonial Architect stated, in reply, "No contract exists in this Department for attending to the clock referred to." Our President observed to Mr. Barnet, when examining him on this point (*vide* question 1371), that, "Strictly speaking, this was perhaps the truth, because the contract had expired seven days previously, but it was a piece of blinding or prevarication. If the contract had been handed over when you were instructed to transfer everything to the Military Works Branch, the clock would have been kept in order; but no information was given that such a contract existed." To which Mr. Barnet replied, "That must have been a mistake." This incident may seem a very small matter; but, as Mr. Quodling remarks (*vide* No. 46, Transfer Appendix), it indicates the spirit in which information was given by the Colonial Architect to the Director of Military Works.

XXII. Your Commissioners examined both Mr. Barnet and Mr. M'Shane very closely with a view of ascertaining what excuses they had to offer for the delay in complying with the Minister's order, and it is impossible to read the evidence of either of these witnesses without recognising the spirit of hostility and wilful obstruction to the new Military Works Branch, and to Colonel de Wolski in particular, which is throughout displayed.

Mr. Barnet's position is summed up in his brief answer to question 1328. There was "no trouble at all," he says, in getting the transfer of the correspondence and papers, a statement which the most casual glance at the preceding portion of our report (*vide* paragraph XXI) proves to be false. "Colonel de Wolski got everything he asked for," pursued Mr. Barnet, "and whenever he asked for it," and, later on (*vide* question 1330), "he (Colonel de Wolski) was expected to ask for what he required," as if the Director of the new Military Works Branch could possibly know what papers were in the Colonial Architect's possession, all of which, in pursuance of the Minister's express orders, should have been handed over to Colonel de Wolski at once, and without his asking for them at all. But Mr. Barnet's statement as to

the readiness with which everything was handed over to Colonel de Wolski is directly contradicted by Mr. Colley, who expressly stated (*vide* evidence, question 1510) that Mr. Barnet went into his (Mr. Colley's) room, and, to quote the evidence, "instructed me what papers were to go and what were not to go. He took the whole of the plans and said, 'You can send these, but you are not to send those.' His reason was that some of the tracings had been prepared in the office, and he did not want them to go away."

(b) Mr. M'Shane.

Mr. M'Shane's excuses are not satisfactory. He told your Commissioners (*vide* question 1382) that when the Ministerial order of August 7 (*vide* No. 13, Transfer Appendix) to hand over "all plans, specifications, books, and other documents" to Colonel de Wolski was received, "we thought, perhaps, the order only related to papers of the last few years or so." As for the neglect in handing over current contracts that (*vide* question 1385) was "an oversight." His third excuse, which was similar to that made by Mr. Barnet, was that (*vide* question 1304) "Colonel de Wolski was told all particulars so far as he asked" (*vide* question 1415). In other words, as Mr. M'Shane even went so far as to state, "we sent nothing unless it was asked for." In answer to question 1408 Mr. M'Shane admitted that he wrote the minutes, and that Mr. Barnet signed them. While this does not in the least lessen the charge against Mr. Barnet, it strengthens the case against the subordinates themselves, of whom Mr. M'Shane was the chief, and he therefore deserves some censure for the unseemly delay and obstruction that occurred, and to which he unquestionably contributed.

(2) GEORGE'S HEAD CASEMATE BATTERY.

M'Leod & Noble,
Contractors.

XXIII. Serious complaints having been made of the dampness of the magazines and other rooms under this Battery, notwithstanding the fact that various attempts had been made to make the covering watertight by tarring over the surface, &c., your Commissioners had several cuttings made in the concrete to ascertain whether it was carried out strictly in accordance with the specification. Before we made the cutting there was ample evidence of something being wrong, for not only did the wet come through, but when the workmen were tarring the surface some of the tar came through a thickness of about 6 feet of concrete forming the roof into a magazine underneath.

Upon opening up the concrete this could be easily understood, as it was found to have only a fairly good skin some 9 to 12 inches thick on top, underneath which are layers of large stones, in places laid almost dry, with beds of concrete between them. The work is certainly not so bad as that exposed at Bare Island, but nevertheless it is very disgraceful, and a large amount of dishonest work has been put in, and it is quite evident that no attempt had been made to carry out the work in accordance with the specification.

Upon examining the plans the words "coarse concrete" are written across the centre core of the mass on each side of the guns, but "hard fine concrete" is shown for a thickness of 6 feet in from the edges. We therefore had a cutting from one of the first cuttings, which was over the works marked coarse concrete, extended close out to the water's edge, thus cross-cutting what is termed "hard fine concrete," but we found no change for the better—indeed, close to the edge there is a cavity into which a stick 3 feet long could be thrust; but the whole mass is intersected with layers of, practically, dry-laid stone.

Reference to the specification will show that there is no justification whatever for the insertion of any of the so-called coarse concrete in the core, as only one quality is specified, and that is for concrete made with 1 cask of cement 400 lb., 5 cubic feet sand, and 27 cubic feet stone, broken to a 2-inch gauge, the price being 34s. per cubic yard; and the whole of the concrete, $7,644\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards, amounting to £12,994 17s. 3d., was paid for at this rate; it was therefore an improper proceeding to have put any large blocks into the concrete under any circumstances, to say nothing of putting in large masses almost dry.

In this case, too, as at Bare Island, it is impossible that so much bad work could have been carried on without the full knowledge, if not with the consent, of the inspecting officers.

Had the concrete been honestly mixed and put in as specified it would have been good enough for any portion of the structure; nevertheless we find the contractors were paid 30s. a cask for adding 1,134 $\frac{5}{8}$ casks cement to make so-called "superior concrete," and that they were paid the further sum of £144 12s. 8d. for extra mixing the same, being 2s. 8d. a cask on 1,084 $\frac{3}{4}$ casks of cement; thus, in all, £1,846 17s. 8d. was paid as an extra for making "superior concrete." Not one penny of this expenditure would have been necessary had the specification been strictly adhered to.

Asphalting.—Under the head asphalting we find two thicknesses were specified for and prices taken in the schedule, viz. :—

- Item 47. Pure seyssel asphalt, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, @ 10s. 6d. per sup. yard; probable quantity, 976 yards;
- Item 48. Pure seyssel asphalt, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, @ 17s. per sup. yard; probable quantity, 64 yards;

the

the difference in price being 6s. 6d. for an increase of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in thickness. In the face of this disproportionate increase for the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thickness, the contractor was paid for putting on all the asphaltting of this thickness, as we find that no $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch was paid for, while the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch was increased from an estimated quantity of 64 yards to 618 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards. We consider this to have been a most unnecessary and improper deviation from the contract, and that those who permitted or passed this change unduly favoured the contractor.

The evidence shows that Mr. Purkis had charge of this contract, and he states he was on the work from two to three days a week, but that he had a foreman of works, Mr. Murray (since deceased), under him to watch the work in his absence.

(3) 25-TON GUN BATTERY, MIDDLE HEAD.

XXIV. Your Commissioners visited the Battery at Middle Head, and examined the concrete that had been removed by Colonel de Wolski for the purpose of altering the shape of the merlons in front of the guns, and they regret to say that in this case also they found the concrete of very inferior character, in many places loose and full of voids, and throughout full of large stones loosely thrown in, and from the evidence afterwards (January 30) given by Mr. Norman it will be seen that this was done under the express order of the contractor's foreman, Mr. Murray. Subsequent to your Commissioners' visit, this work has been grouted up and restored again with good concrete, so that your Commissioners do not deem it desirable to make any further excavations into this part of the work, but, as Colonel de Wolski proposes to make some alteration which will necessitate the opening up of other portions of the concrete in this fort, an opportunity will be afforded to examine the concrete put in by the Contractor, without incurring the expense of making any more cuttings for the present.

(4) OBSERVING AND FIRING STATIONS AT THE HEADS.

XXV. Your Commissioners examined the two stations referred to and, as reported, found them very damp and almost unfit for the purpose required. Upon inquiry we ascertained they were constructed of concrete, chiefly by the daywork system and without the aid of working plans, so there is no record or plan showing details of construction. As it was quite apparent, upon examination, that the chief if not entire cause of the dampness was due to total absence of surface drainage, no provision having been made for intercepting the water from off a large area sloping towards the trap-door and ventilators leading down to the building, so that during heavy rain there was nothing to hinder a large body of water from passing into the chambers through the ventilators and soaking into the surrounding soil. As this matter can be easily remedied by proper attention to surface drainage, we saw no necessity for incurring any expense in cutting into or opening up the walls.

(5) FORT SCRATCHLEY, NEWCASTLE.

XXVI. We inspected the concrete work at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, on 16th January, 1891. A certain portion which had been cut into for the purpose of forming a pit to mount a 6-inch gun was exposed to our view on the occasion of our visit. The sections of this concrete generally exhibit good work, with the exception that, in some parts of the wall, whole bricks have been inserted, and in the concrete filling of the floor a very large percentage of bricks appears to have been used instead of bluestone. The officer who acted as Inspector while the work was in progress informed the Commission that these bricks came from the Harbour-master's residence, which was pulled down during the progress of the work, and that the contractor obtained permission from him to put them in. We have also been shown photographs of another portion of the same fort which was cut into when excavating the pit to mount the 8-inch gun. These photographs exhibit work of an inferior class to anything the Commission had then an opportunity of seeing, but we are of opinion that the work is not of such a character as to warrant any extensive cutting in the fort for the purpose of making a further search. What the Commissioners saw exhibits more carelessness in putting the work together than dishonest or bad work. We made a careful examination of the whole fort, including the casemates, passages, and magazines. It was satisfactory to notice the almost total absence of cracks, settlements, or dampness in the work throughout; and, seeing that no Seyssel or other asphalt was specified or used for keeping the concrete dry overhead, and that it was covered by a considerable depth of earth, we are of opinion that the work on the whole must be good, otherwise the passages could not be so dry as we found them. We also directed our attention to the doors, fittings, and other details, and we found them comparing very favourably with anything that has come under our notice at Bare Island or in any of the Sydney forts. Although the concrete may have been in places carelessly put together, thus causing slight voids, yet, owing to its generally strong nature and good material, it is not such as need cause any uneasiness, nor is it likely to lead to any serious destruction of the fort in the event of being struck by a shell. As future opportunities will be given to the Director of
Military

Military Works in the course of alterations he is now making to ascertain whether the works concealed from us are as good as those which we have seen, we will not say anything further on this head beyond pointing out that their pressions recorded above have been largely derived from external observation. After a careful examination of the fort your Commissioners returned to Sydney and took evidence on various matters connected with the carrying out of the work. A careful perusal of the correspondence contained in Appendix I, attached to this Report, will show that the road round the fort—an ornamental and expensive work, much desired by the inhabitants, but not in any way necessary to the defence of the Port—was constructed by Mr. Barnet, not only without any Ministerial authority, but by a twisting of the Ministerial authority, which, in the opinion of your Commissioners, was a most improper and irregular proceeding. Here again the laxity of control of subordinate officers, which was throughout a characteristic of Mr. Barnet's régime, led to some very reprehensible conduct on the part of Mr. Barnet's representative stationed on the works. (*Vide* evidence given by Messrs. Bushby and Campbell.)

(6) VICTORIA BARRACKS.

XXVII. The Commission find that there is no dispute as to quality of work in any of the contracts at the Victoria Barracks, and that the complaints lodged by the Director of Military Works referred entirely to the dilatory manner in which the Barracks were handed over when the transfer was made. As this matter will be found fully dealt with in that part of our report dealing with the transfer nothing further need be said. (*Vide* Paragraph XXI, (b) The Victoria Barracks.)

CONCLUSIONS.

XXVIII. To sum up what has necessarily been a somewhat voluminous report your Commissioners find:—

1. That M'Leod's contracts for the construction of Bare Island Fort and George's Head and Middle Head Batteries were carried out in a most disgraceful way.
2. That the cost of the work—principally owing to the departures from the specifications, especially in the enormous increase in the items for day labour, concrete, earth excavations, and Portland cement, and in the charge for extras—was far in excess not only of the original tender but of the Ministerial authority given for the work.
3. That this was mainly owing to the fact that adequate supervision was not provided by the late Colonial Architect, and that verbal instead of written instructions were given for alterations, notwithstanding the explicit provisions of "General Conditions" No. 12, attached to the contract, and of the ministerial minute issued in 1887, to meet this particular point. (*Vide* Appendix E1 and E2.)
4. That Messrs. Colley and Purkis, at present under suspension, performed their duties in a very perfunctory manner, the former only being on Bare Island three times a year, and the latter only about two or three times a week, the work being entirely without supervision when Mr. Purkis was away.
5. That the true blame for the bad character of the work, induced by the utter lack of supervision, rests with the late Colonial Architect himself, who carried on these contracts for the fortifications at Port Jackson and Botany, without providing sufficient supervision, and made two officers responsible for duties which he must have known they could not possibly perform, even if they had the best intentions to do so. Mr. Barnet's other duties would, no doubt, make it impossible for him to exercise personally the supervision necessary, but, at least, it was his duty to see that ample supervision was provided, and that it was efficient and constant, so that no scamping or slovenliness of work would have made the destruction of forts intended for the protection of the colony, and the consequent and inevitable sacrifice of lives an easy matter for an attacking force, and we think that no other conclusion can be drawn from the evidence before us than that the interests of the colony, whose officer Mr. Barnet was, have very seriously suffered through a systematic indifference and neglect on his part of the gravest character, not only as to the quality of the works themselves but as to the large sums of money expended on them. We also consider that Mr. Barnet was guilty of grave insubordination in resisting, or at least obstructing, the orders of the Minister as to the transfer of the works.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

XXIX. In view of the above conclusions, which have been forced upon your Commissioners by the evidence, we have certain recommendations to make—

The Contractors:—

- (a) After carefully considering the matter, we are of opinion that, although the late Colonial Architect and his officers are primarily to blame for neglecting to supervise the works, the Contractor has taken

taken advantage of that neglect, and has grossly and systematically violated the obligations of his contracts. We therefore suggest that the contractor should be called upon to refund the amount paid to him for that portion of the work specified for, paid for, and supposed to have been done, and that both Mr. M'Leod and his manager and sometimes partner Mr. Noble should be declared incapable of taking any Government contracts for all time to come.

Mr. Purkis:—

- (b) Mr. Purkis's neglect of duty was so complete, and he showed himself to be so unworthy of the trust which should be placed in an officer holding such a responsible position, that we feel it to be our duty to express the opinion that it is not desirable that this officer's services should be retained.

Mr. Colley:—

- (c) Mr. Colley's neglect was equally pronounced though shown in a different way. It was in a great measure owing to his neglect that much of the unsatisfactory character of the work is due, as well as the want of necessary authority which he should have sought for what was done over and above the schedule rates, the almost total absence of proper drawings and plans which he should have asked for, and the carelessness in subordinate officials induced by want of proper check. If responsible officers are allowed to proceed as Mr. Colley continually did, no works could be properly carried on. We cannot, however, but recognise the fact that Mr. Colley was, to some extent, the victim of a vicious system whereby he was called upon to supervise a number of works and perform a multitude of duties to which it is very obvious he could give but the most superficial attention. We therefore recommend that he be somewhat more leniently dealt with.

Mr. Barnet:—

- (d) Mr. Barnet, the late Colonial Architect, has held such a prominent position as head of his Department for so many years, and is responsible for the execution of so large a number of the leading public buildings in the Colony, that your Commissioners feel it a very painful duty which they have to perform, but the proof of culpable neglect on his part is so strong, and the evidence taken before your Commissioners points so forcibly to the conclusion that the late Colonial Architect himself is the principal person to blame, that we should be neglecting that duty if we did not recommend that some step should be taken which would satisfactorily prove that no public officer, whatever may be his position in the service, can escape punishment for his misdeeds. Your Commissioners therefore recommend that a commensurate censure be recorded on the late Colonial Architect for his gross neglect of duty in connection with the works under our review, and that such further steps be taken by the Government as may mark the gravity of the case which, in our opinion, is fully established against him.

Before closing we desire to record our appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which our Secretary, Mr. Percy R. Meggy, has performed his duties.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

(L.S.) C. W. DARLEY,
President.

(L.S.) W. W. WARDELL.

(L.S.) G. ALLEN MANSFIELD.

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APPENDICES ATTACHED TO THE REPORT.

APPENDIX A.

Preliminary remarks attached to the "specification of work to be done, and of materials to be provided, in connection with the construction of a Fort on Bare Island, Botany Bay," taken, with but slight alteration from the description drawn up by the late Mr. Morell, C.E.

Nature and extent of contract.

1. The work to be done under the contract herein referred to shall comprise every operation necessary for the construction of a fort to be erected on Bare Island, Botany Bay.

The contract shall include—

- 1st. Providing the whole of the tools, labour, and plant, and supplying all materials required for the carrying out and completion of the work.
- 2nd. The maintenance of the approaches to the fort, and of any road that may be constructed for the conveyance of the materials to and from the works.
- 3rd. The levelling of ground to allow of the full range and depression of the guns, as shown on drawings.

The Government will supply the armour-plates, lamps, pivots, racers, shell-derricks, &c., required, all of which must be fixed by the contractor in strict accordance with the drawings and specification, and to the satisfaction of the Colonial Architect. Materials supplied by the Government.

The fort will comprise—

- 1st. Casemate for a nine-inch gun, protected by an iron shield formed of armour-plates.
- 2nd. Two emplacements for one nine-inch gun each, "en barbette."
- 3rd. Two emplacements for one eighty-pounder gun each, "en barbette."
- 4th. Two small pits for Gatling guns.
- 5th. Magazines and shell stores, with all necessary shell-proof passages, lobbies, and recesses, lamp store, &c.
- 6th. A bomb-proof artillery store and laboratory.
- 7th. Barrack accommodation and offices for officers and men. (These buildings to be omitted.)
- 8th. Parade ground and entrance to fort, retaining walls for slopes and embankments, also scarping projecting ledges of rock.

Description.

APPENDIX B.

BARE ISLAND FORT, BOTANY BAY.

Sworn statement by Mr. H. H. Purkis, handed in to the Royal Commission on Defence during examination, and in reply to Report of Board of Inquiry, dated 2 June, 1890, for which see Appendix F attached to this Report.

Concrete Merlon, &c.—Page 2.—It appears that a considerable quantity of large, and in some instances soft, stones has been improperly placed in this merlon, which makes this portion of the work quite unsatisfactory. I was in no way aware, or had any reason to suppose that such was the case. I always felt with the greatest confidence that every portion of the work was sound and good. An occasional large sound stone, as long as the quantity did not exceed the measure of the metre, I consider an advantage in a large mass of concrete, as they form dowels, and have a tendency to strengthen it.

Page 4—The additional 740 casks of cement were used to enrich the concrete of arches, covering magazines, stores, casemate, passages, laboratory, &c.; also, I believe, the upper two feet of parapets, &c. The books give the particulars. This was done in accordance with the custom carried out in previous works of a like nature at Port Jackson, &c. The process is to substitute 18 cubic feet of stone for 27 cubic feet, as provided for in schedule; by so doing it makes the aggregate about 6 to 1, including sand. The last schedule prepared for Defence Works by the Colonial Architect's Department provides an item for this quality of concrete, and was used for similar portions of the work at Mr. Farley's contract, South Head, Port Jackson.

Page 4—Tar-paving:—The whole of the tar-paving, included on floors of emplacements, passages, &c., is laid on solid rock or concrete; the only exception is the lower yard. There being no hard metal in the vicinity as per schedule, the contractor obtained permission from the Colonial Architect to substitute 4 inches of bluestone for the 6 inches of stone specified to be obtained in the vicinity of the works.

This tar-paving was done by experts, and, I believe, was laid to the full thickness and done well. It was considered at the time that sandstone ballast was not suitable for this material to be immediately laid upon. The larger stones were taken out from portions of the formation of lower yard, and placed at the outer part, near the wall, where some feet of filling had to be made up. Considering this tar-paving has been laid six or seven years, with not sufficient traffic over it to keep it in order, and exposed to the severe tests of the weather, it appears but reasonable for it to diminish in thickness and to crack in some places, especially on those portions exposed to the sun, where, in its somewhat perished state, each sweep from a broom would take away some portion of it.

Page 5—Seyssel Asphalt:—To lay two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch coats of asphalt on concrete roofs of magazine, especially on those difficult of access, has been the usual custom to ensure a tight roof. One coat is laid, say longitudinally, in strips of about 3 feet wide; the other coat is then laid transversely in a similar manner. No other asphalt but Seyssel has, to my knowledge, ever been used on the work. Probably this could be ascertained by having portions analysed.

Referring to the asphalt over the roof of laboratory not being, at present, 1 inch in thickness, I beg to point out that, in addition to the loss occasioned by the action of the cement on which it is laid, there is no covering on it whatever, therefore it has been exposed to the sun and weather, also to the traffic over it for six or seven years. As to this portion of asphalt not being laid in two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thicknesses, as taken, does not appear easy to determine, as one coat is applied as soon as possible after the other. The great heat in the boiling asphalt, when it is fit for laying, would necessarily cause the first layer to become somewhat in a state of fusion when the second layer is applied, and unite the two layers together so as to make the joining imperceptible. With all due respect I cannot believe but what this was laid in two layers, as paid for.

Pages 5 and 6—Magazine Floors, &c.:—These floors were laid in the same manner as usually done in previous works, viz., laid on glazed tiles with a cement bed, the asphalt keying in the joints, &c.—the one-third additional measurement being allowed for filling the joints of tiles to meet the cement; also the pattern on tiles; and to make up for the irregular surface of tiles when they are laid. As each item in schedule stands by itself, I cannot understand how this method of payment is improper. For Bare Island, item (56) for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick is 14s. per square yard, and item (57) for $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick is 16s. 6d.; this certainly makes a difference of only 2s. 6d. for the additional $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness in this particular case.

<i>Bare Island.</i>	
Paid ..	£ 1 2 0
? ..	19 0
Difference	3 0
<i>Casemate, &c.</i>	
Paid ..	£ 1 2 8
..	1 10 0
Difference	7 4

It would probably create confusion to attempt to make the items of schedule, or take them in a manner of proportion. For Bare Island, to do so for these asphalt floors, the result would be 3s. per square yard less than paid to the contractor; but if the contract prices for the casemate battery, George's Head, were treated in the same manner, the result would be an advantage to the contractor of 7s. 4d. per square yard in addition to what he has been paid, as item (47) is for asphalt $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick and 10s. 6d. per square yard, and item (48) $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick 17s. per square yard, showing a difference of 6s. 6d. for an eighth in thickness, or 13s. for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

The floors of magazines, &c., at the casemate battery are laid in a similar manner to those of Bare Island.

It may also be presumed that the joints, &c., of tiles for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch floors will take the same quantity of asphalt as the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thickness, although $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch has only been allowed.

Page 6—Doors:—The whole of the doors were made on the works from well-seasoned cedar, and are finished to full thicknesses, and were framed together some weeks before being glued up. They are made in a proper and workmanlike manner, being sheeted on external faces over the middle and lower rails, and are similar in make to those previously made and approved of for Defence Works, Port Jackson, &c. They are made solid, as specified. I certainly think they are not inferior in construction to specification, but they are more costly to make.

The alterations made to some of these doors, viz., substituting single for folding at laboratory and shell-stores, also the sliding doors to stores, were made by the late Sir Peter Scratchley. The sheet iron he decided was not necessary on the outer laboratory doors, as it served no purpose, and was a detriment by adding weight to the hinges.

These doors were seen by Colonel Scratchley when being made, and after they were hung in position, and were approved of by him.

Locks:—The locks used for doors were approved of by Colonel Scratchley from samples, and were specially made to order and imported from England, with two extra long gun-metal keys for each lock, and interchangeable for each package of six. This provided for each set of magazine, shell-room, &c., doors, so that the Master Gunner has to carry one key only for each set of doors.

Distinctive labels were also provided to enable the man in charge to find any particular key he required in the dark.

These locks supplied were considered quite equal in value to those specified, and more suitable for the purpose. The apparent objections to the Hobbs' locks were that the keys were too small, and not equal in strength to those decided upon.

The same class of locks was afterwards used for the casemate battery, George's Head, and evidently, at the time, with approval by the military, as no complaint, to my knowledge, was ever made against them.

The last schedule prepared in the Colonial Architect's Department for Defence Works provides for these locks to be used, and specimens to be seen there.

For any alterations made by the late Sir Peter Scratchley at the works, I am under the impression were generally covered by a letter to the Colonial Architect. It was my practice to inform the Colonial Architect, verbally or otherwise, at my earliest opportunity. I am quite certain that no alteration was ever made by me on my own responsibility.

H. H. PURKIS,
Clerk of Works, 4/7/90.

BARE ISLAND FORT.

Memoranda *re* further report of Board of Inquiry, in continuation of 2 June, 1890.

Page 2—"Authority for alterations, &c."—It has not been the custom when alterations or additions were made in carrying out these works for the Colonial Architect to convey in writing to the Contractors concerning the same.

The late Sir Peter Scratchley generally covered any deviations by letter to the Colonial Architect, after deciding about them on the spot.

Page 3—All large or extensive excavations, such as were necessary for the 9-inch and casemate emplacements, to form superior slopes, were carefully set out with a theodolite to the required ranges; levels were then taken at the intersections of radiating and concentric lines. A plan was prepared in each case, and from it the blocks computed, including slopes to the full depths required. This was done before any of the rock was excavated. The measurements were then entered in the books. If necessary, these measurements may now be verified from the plan, showing the contour levels.

The concrete quantities given in schedule could of necessity be only approximate, as it entirely depended on the quality or soundness of the rock met with as the work proceeded. The more defective the rock the more the excavations and concrete increased.

The

The emplacements for the 9-inch guns were lowered 1 ft. 7 in., and the right gun given 20 degrees more range; this alone would increase the excavations to a large extent without the extensive additions.

The quantities for concrete, as compared with the schedule, can be best obtained from the books, which show how such a large increase was necessary in detail. Also it may be generally obtained from the works.

The casks of cement used are also explained by the books as to how and where used.

Page 3.—Magazine, &c., Fittings:—The reasons why the fittings in magazines, &c., were carried out by day-work schedule rates in this case may be attributed in the first instance to a war scare.

The two 80-lb. guns were required to be mounted temporarily, as the new-pattern iron carriages for them were not in the Colony. Each floor had to be raised 1 foot to suit the old carriages, which was done with 12 in. × 12 in. timber, &c., to fasten the racers to. This work, the bridge across ditch, and the stable were not considered to altogether apply to wrought-timber items in schedule, although claimed so by the contractor.

The fittings shown on plans for magazines are, I believe, merely battens on the floors. These magazines were required to be fitted hurriedly, after the military had decided what quantity of powder in casks, cases, or cylinders each had to stow. Plans were then prepared with shelves or racks to meet requirements, and were fitted after being approved.

Under these circumstances the contractor claimed, and was allowed to carry out, these fittings by day-work schedule rates, the same as the other timber-work.

An item is provided in the last schedule made by the Colonial Architect's Department for framed woodwork in addition to wrought iron.

Day-work:—The greater portion of day-work is due to the fixing of armour-plates, shields, girders, and iron ceiling of casemate; converting iron platform for the 10-inch gun; temporarily mounting 80-lb. guns; building bridge across ditch; and for escarping the rocks, &c., round the Island, to make it practicably inaccessible to an enemy.

Not one of these works is included in the probable quantities given in contract schedule, although when combined are of large magnitude. These works, under the circumstances, could not have been reasonably carried out otherwise than by day-work.

The abstract-book will best show the time taken for each.

The workmen employed were all good in their respective grades. The rates paid include tools, also a forge and fuel for the blacksmith.

I have at all times endeavoured to perform my duties in a proper manner, and to the best of my ability, and have had good reason to suppose to the full satisfaction of the military officers, the Colonial Architect, &c., under whose instructions I have had the honor to serve.

I always had full confidence that the work was done well, as in parts where we have had occasion to cut away for alterations, &c., it has always been, without exception, sound and good. The last occasion was at George's Heights, at the old 10-inch gun battery, for the purpose of mounting the two 6-inch new-type guns.

My time was fully occupied when at Bare Island, or any other of the defence works, &c. My duties comprised setting out the various works, measuring them, making plans of details, entering and computing the measurements in books, making up the several progress valuations for payments; also making plans, specifications, &c.

I very much regret that some of my answers in reply to questions put to me by the Commissioners were somewhat misleading to them, and were an injustice particularly perhaps to myself. In extenuation of this I can only say that I answered their numerous questions entirely from memory, and to the best of my remembrance.

Undoubtedly I should have requested the privilege from the Commissioners to allow me to look over my books, which were in their possession, to refresh my memory before giving some of my replies, especially as so many years had elapsed since the work was done, and I had other works of a similar nature to look after at the time this work was in progress. Also, the works of this character, both previous and subsequent to Bare Island, which have been under my supervision would tend to create a mixture to memory.

H. H. PURKIS,
Clerk of Works,
4/7/90.

APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM by Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, on Bare Island Fort.

(Handed in to the Royal Commission on Defence as a sworn statement, 3 September, 1890.)

THE tender of Mr. John M'Leod for Bare Island Fort for the sum of £25,025 15s., to be completed in twenty months, was accepted 7th April, 1881. The work was commenced early in June, 1881, but the contract at a schedule of rates was run on to the early part of 1887. A further extension of the schedule, under an agreement with the Colonial Architect, was commenced in April, 1889, and is now in abeyance pending orders from the Minister.

					£	s.	d.	
The amount of work done under the contract ...	...	...	...	...	32,375	16	11	Amount paid.
Extras ...	...	...	...	...	1,481	7	11	
				Total for Fort ...	33,857	4	10	
Add for Barracks (1st advance)	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	
Do (2nd do)	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	
				Total amount paid ...	34,477	4	10	

No authority was obtained to carry out this work at a schedule of rates. It was let as a lump sum contract.

The

Deviations from plans.

The work has not been completed according to the plans and specifications drawn up by the late Mr. Morell, C.E., under the direction of the late General Scratchley, and neither the original plans nor the working tracings have been altered to show the modifications and additions introduced.

The numerous letters of General Scratchley to the Colonial Architect, none of which appear to have been answered, contain *authority* for the omission of the granite facing, for the *addition* of magazines for the casemate battery, and for alterations to the area walls of the barrack site. The omission of the granite work was attended to, but the concrete merlons of the casemate were enlarged and the earth blinding omitted, without the slightest authority, and the character of the work has thereby been seriously impaired. The only reasonable explanation is that the contractor found it more profitable to increase the mass of concrete, for which he had abundance of stone on the site, than to bring over earth from the mainland. The magazines were also constructed, but, beyond the sketch plan supplied by General Scratchley, no working drawing appears to have been prepared. These magazines being very damp will have to be repaired, but the want of a record plan is found to be a serious drawback, as the details of the construction are not known.

As regards the reduction of the wing-walls of the barrack site, mentioned in General Scratchley's letter to the Colonial Architect, dated 24th May, 1882, nothing appears to have been done, although the excavation for the foundations was not commenced till many months later. Not only was General Scratchley's recommendation treated as waste paper, but so also was Mr. Morell's specification for this portion of the work, which laid down that "no work will be proceeded with on any foundation until the latter has been examined and approved by the superintending officer," and also that weepholes should be provided every 6 feet. Although the foundations of these walls have been paid for as channelled out of solid rock, it will be seen that a portion has been built on black sand and the remainder on soft pipeclay. In consequence the walls have failed, and reconstruction and underpinning will be necessary throughout.

Extra works.

The extra works carried out include a guard-room, cells, and a stable, costing over £800 in all. These works were carried out without a plan, and the result has been that their cost has been out of all proportion to the accommodation provided. The guard and cells are damp, the walls and ceiling being cracked. The foundations of the cells have been paid for as 2 ft. 11 in. of concrete, the average not exceeding 11 in. The contractor was apparently allowed to fix his own schedule of rates for the stable, which he let to a sub-contractor, providing the materials.

Concrete.

5,480 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards concrete, at £2 4s. 6d.	...	...	...	£12,193	3	3
740 casks cement at 30s.	...	...	...	1,110	0	0
Labour "mixing 740 casks cement for superior concrete," at 2s. 4d.	...	...	...	86	6	5

Total £13,389 9 8

The average cost of the concrete is therefore £2 8s. 9d. The contractor was paid for excavating 13,115 cubic yards rock which he used for the concrete, and he therefore got the stone practically for nothing on the site of the work. The concrete should, therefore, have been of the very best description.

An examination of the concrete above the 10-in. magazines and in the merlons of the casemate will show that not only is the concrete not of "approved hard sandstone," but it contains large lumps of pipeclay and soft rock, proving the entire absence of ramming, except on the surface layers. The lower layers examined reveal large rounded boulders, and stones of every size and description appear to have been shot into it without any cement, or so little as to leave hollow spaces and loose sand between them. A large portion of the merlon appears to be little better than rubbish.

Apart from the folly of backing-up and covering massive armour by such concrete, which if struck by a shell would produce disastrous splinters and *débris* preventing the service of the guns, the omission of the 6,705 cub. ft. of granite facing blinded by earth specially necessitated that the work substituted should be sound.

Doors.

The thirty-five doors, fixed, cost £360, the hardwood frames being charged extra.

The doors are in no instance constructed according to plans and specification.

Instead of being framed solid 2-in. panel doors they are half-framed double-boarded, and inferior in strength and design. The locks, instead of being Hobbs' 122 all brass lever mortice, with drop handles, are common 7-in. brass rim locks, without master keys or handles, cabin rings being substituted. The cost of this furniture would be one-half that specified, and the cost of fixing far less.

5 magazine doors, £11 each

Not double doors hung folding, as specified, and without bolts. The issuers, instead of being in the shape of two half doors, admitting of issue either above or below, are framed by hinging the lower panel, which prevents heavy ammunition being passed out along the floor, or light ammunition being handed out quickly above. The doors further cannot be kept open.

5 shell-room doors, £11 10s. each.

Neither double nor otherwise, according to specification.

Cartridge recess doors, £8 15s. each.

Hinged instead of sliding doors provided.

Laboratory, outer, £13 10s.; inner, £10.

These doors are all the same and yet charged differently. They are not made folding; outer doors are not plated. One door patched; iron nails used.

Artillery store door, £12 10s.

No gunmetal padlock provided as specified. Door badly fitting; four planks patched. Badly framed (see left hand top corner on right door). Iron fittings very bad workmanship.

Upper door £12 10s.

This door is smaller than the one above-mentioned, and should not have been charged as an artillery store door.

As none of these doors are in accordance with the plans and specifications contained in the schedule, they should be revalued under Items 60, 61, 63.

Tar pavement.

898 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards at 12s. 6d. £561 14s. 8d.

The tar pavement is nowhere in accordance with specification. The thicknesses of pavement were found to vary from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches, but there is no hard sandstone ballast laid under it as specified under item 52.

Blue

Blue metal has, however, been used in lieu of "hard metal obtained in the vicinity of the works." The pavement generally has failed and will require renewal, but probably it would be advisable to substitute blue metal concrete. This item, having been paid for improperly under item 52, should be revalued.

704 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, at 14s.	£493	5	4	Seyssel asphalt.
484 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ „ at 16s. 6d.	399	17	0	
Total	£893	2	4	

The quality of the asphalt on the artillery store is distinctly bad. It appears to have been adulterated with tar. The roots of grass grow freely through it.

Over the laboratory and guard-room 2 half-inch thicknesses at 14s., making 28s. per square yard, have been paid for, instead of 1 three-quarter inch layer at 16s. 6d. Over the 80 pr. magazines, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch has been charged for, while the thickness is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. There is reason to believe that the 9-inch gun magazines have only one instead of two layers of asphalt as charged for. An allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ for between joints was added in 1882, and in 1883 this was increased to $\frac{1}{2}$. This was paid to the Contractor without good reason and in defiance of general condition No. 9, of the contract, which lays down that "all measurements of the works shall be made according to the actual dimensions, notwithstanding any general or local custom to the contrary."

The cementing of the floors and passages of the cells was at the rate of 4s. 8d. instead of 3s. 6d. per square yard. No explanation of this arbitrary addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been forthcoming. The cementing of the N.E. barrack area wall has been done over soft pipeclay, and has consequently failed to hold. As a general rule the cementing throughout the fort is fair, which might be expected under the circumstances, as there was an object in hiding up bad work securely. Cementing.

The wood-fittings in the magazines, laboratory, guard-room, &c., should have been charged for under timber work items 60 to 63, labour and materials. They have been improperly charged for under materials, and labour at so much an hour, item 101. The guard-bed on this system cost over £12. In some instances, as in the case of fuze boxes, a lump sum was arbitrarily fixed. Woodwork.

Twenty-three railway carriage locks were charged for at 17s. 6d. each, instead of at 2s. 9d. per lb. under item 87. As they weigh less than 1 lb. each, and are very coarsely cast, the charge was an improper one. Gun-metal.

One hundred and thirty feet pipe railing is charged for at 10s. per foot, instead of at £4 per cwt., under items 77, 78. This railing is shown on the original plans, and should have been provided for in the schedule. Pipe railing.

On the recommendation of Mr. Colley, £85 was paid to the contractor as compensation for girders of casemate omitted. On the 13th August, 1880, General Scratchley informed the Colonial Architect that the ironwork was to be ordered from England; and Mr. Morell's description also specified this. The total value of the ironwork estimated in the schedule was £1,635, and the amount paid was £993 7s. 4d. The value of the iron omitted was, therefore, £642, not £850. As the contractor could not have ordered this ironwork, the compensation was distinctly improper, considering that the work was being carried out at a schedule of rates and not a lump sum. Compensation for ironwork omitted.

(Signed)

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Colonel, Director of Military Works.

2 September, 1890.

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from *précis* of the evidence taken before the Commission.

From MR. BARNET'S EVIDENCE:—

5. (A1.)

(Question 16) Mr. Colley was Inspector, "the measurements were by him;" (92) he and Mr. Purkis prepared the schedule, (93) and were responsible to me that proper allowances only were made to the contractor; (95) it was Mr. Colley's duty to check the inspector (*i.e.*, Purkis), (97) to check the measurements, (96) and to check the accounts. (27) Mr. Colley was also Inspector at other places as well as at Bare Island; (124) he was in charge of the Casemate battery, George's Head; (127) of the 25-ton gun battery, Middle Head; (129) of Fort Scratchley, Newcastle; (130) of the Victoria Barracks; (128) and of the Observing and Firing Station at the Heads, the two last being recent works. Mr. Colley's duties.

5. (A2.)

(17) There was no Inspector under Mr. Purkis at Bare Island, (18) he being practically foreman of the works; (15) he was stationed on the work, and had a house provided for him—not on the work exactly, but adjacent to it. (21) I certainly expected Mr. Purkis to be there the whole six days of the week, (36) the intention being that he should be there at all times when the men were at work; (35) I should think that there was no day work done when he was absent, (33) and that he would take care how the men's times were kept, and not be absent from the labour account. (20) In his absence no provision was made for the inspection, (31) there being nobody else to watch the interests of the Government when Purkis was away, (20) but if he had occasion to leave the works he would make arrangements accordingly. He would not tell me every time he left, as he had general instructions to visit other works; (19) he had occasionally, therefore, to go away from there, (22) but his other duties would only call him away "occasionally, not very often." (82) Mr. Purkis either brought his report, or sent it, every Monday; (83) he did not always see me. (24) His duties on the other works—(25) which were chiefly fortifications in Sydney harbour—(24) were "somewhat similar" to those of Bare Island, except that (26) at the other works he had an Inspector under him. (28 and 30) When Mr. Purkis went away to the other works, he was only allowed actual travelling expenses, (29) and had no temptation to absent himself more frequently than was necessary. (37) Mr. Purkis had nothing whatever to do with the fortifications at Newcastle, (38) and there was no contract work going on for the year that this work was begun. (124) Besides his duties at Bare Island, Mr. Purkis was resident officer at the Casemate battery, Georges' Head, (127) officer under Mr. Colley at the 25-ton gun battery, Middle Head, (128) and at the Observing and Firing Station at the Heads—the last being quite a recent work. Mr. Purkis's duties.

1. (A.)

Colonel Scratchley's alterations.

(42) Colonel Scratchley visited the works frequently, generally accompanied by Colonel Roberts, and they together suggested and made alterations. (43) Usually the Department used to get the alterations in writing, but sometimes Colonel Scratchley gave orders without writing. (44) When he wrote a request that any particular work should be done, I gave directions to have it carried out. (118) I had a general Ministerial authority for carrying out the whole work, (119) and did not require any special authority for deviating from the original plan; it was never done in the case of the fortifications; (123) there was a general authority from the Colonial Secretary to obey the instructions of Colonel Scratchley; it was not necessary to get instructions from the Public Works; (45) the general order was that Messrs. Colley and Purkis should attend and take instructions from Colonel Scratchley; (49) there was a general instruction to carry out whatever Colonel Scratchley required; Mr. Colley would in the first place report if that was necessary, and then carry out Colonel Scratchley's instructions.

1. (B.)

How authority was conveyed.

(49) When I conveyed an authority to Mr. Colley to do work I would not necessarily state it on the paper; whatever work Mr. Colley did would of course be registered in our office books; (45) if I marked off a paper to Mr. Colley (46) he would not necessarily report on it—a report might not be needed, (47) but he would note the instruction in his own books; (48) the paper would usually bear the evidence of his having noted the instruction, but not always; (54) I never expected my officers to write anything on the paper, but to make separate reports; (68) “each officer makes a separate minute enclosing the original paper”; (51) “in my office separate reports are made which show what work is being done”; (50) if there was nothing to indicate that the order by Colonel Scratchley had been carried out, or that anything had been done, Mr. Colley would probably have made a general report, which would be found in the office; (52 and 57) the books in the office would prove if Mr. Colley did report or not; (59) there would be a record in the record office—you could look to see if Mr. Colley had reported; (61) in the case quoted, that of Colonel Scratchley's letter ordering the omission of the wing walls, (62) which was referred by me to Mr. Colley, but which contains no evidence to show that it had been sent back, “the report would give evidence of that,” (63) and my approval would be on the report; (64) the reports are kept in the office; summed up in brief, (69) I never let the original papers show the action taken; “that is shown in the register book; whatever is to be done is marked off to the officer in charge; his action is marked off in the book,” and my approval is “on the officer's report.”

5. (B 1.)

FROM MR. E. COLLEY'S EVIDENCE:—

Mr. Colley's duties at Bare Island Fort.

(473) I am clerk of the works in the Colonial Architect's Department; (475) I received instructions from Mr. Barnet to visit and inspect the Bare Island works; (481) I had general supervision of the works; (482) I went to see that the work was properly done; (483) I used at first to check all the computations, but Purkis was exceptionally good at figures, and I found it was not necessary to check them all through, only a few items here and there; (484-5) I checked them on Purkis's weekly and monthly returns; (487) I never checked his measurements.

6.

How the work was measured.

(488) I believe the method adopted was to compare the figures with the measurements taken with the contractor, and to check the cubing afterwards before it was entered on the papers; (489) the only check was the contractor's book; (490) if the officer made a large measurement there was no means of finding it out, but I had not the least reason to suspect that any such measurements were made; (491) I do not think it possible for a mistake to be made; in my own experience I have never found any discrepancies; without some collusion, or want of integrity, the measurements would be correct; (492) of course all officers are liable to make mistakes, but I never considered it my duty to check measurements, because I thought it was impossible that such a mistake should be made.

5. (B 3.)

Nature of Mr. Colley's supervision.

(479-80) I only visited Bare Island thirteen times between 1881 and 1885 during the progress of the works, (604) making an average of about three visits in the year; (627) I think Mr. Barnet was aware of the number of my visits to Bare Island Fort; I had large jobs always on hand; I was always too busy; (605) I never made a report to the effect that visits at such rare intervals hardly gave me a fair chance of supervision; I had that confidence in M^r. Leod that I thought it was hardly necessary.

5. (B 2.)

Mr. Colley's other duties.

(575) I acted as inspector for the other forts, the same as at Bare Island; I was supposed to have all the forts at Port Jackson, Botany, and Newcastle under my charge; the papers were supposed to be sent to me, also the papers about some other works in Botany; (628) I also had the Medical School, Sydney, under my supervision during the construction of the Bare Island Fort, and a number of smaller works.

9. (B.)

A minute by Mr. Barnet.

(514) Report, number 12, by Mr. Purkis contains the following minute by Mr. Barnet:—
“This cement should be tested and applied before allowed on the works.”
I think it was tested by Mr. Telfer; (515) he did all the testing; (516) I did not mark off the paper to him, but told him; (517) I did not keep any record of that transaction; (518) I do not know whether the cement was tested.

9. (A.)

Pigeon-holing papers.

(527) Among the important documents marked off to me was General Scratchley's letter, dated 25/5/82, recommending that the wing walls of the barracks should not be proceeded with; I made no mark on that paper, and I do not know whether it passed through my room, not having my register with me, or whether it remained in my pigeon-hole, (528) but I took the information from it; (529) I remember General Scratchley's letter, dated 4/4/81, requesting the postponement of the order for the granite work at the fort, and the suggestions that were contained in it were carried out; (530) it was
not

not my invariable practice to put the papers I received in my pigeon-hole; if any remarks were necessary I would make a report, but this particular one did not seem to call for any special remarks; (532) there was no evidence of the instructions having been acted on or understood; the paper referred to action to be done at some future time; (533) it was not my practice to return the document, and to report that I had attended to the instructions contained in it; my register will show that I had seen the document; (534) I should consider it my duty to keep that paper, as it was an instruction that something should be done.

5. (B 4.)

(592) I never questioned Purkis's returns for the vast amount of day-labour, and for the large amount of extra cement used; he was allowed absolute discretion to put on whatever he liked; as officer resident in charge he had perfect discretion to do what was best in the interests of the Department; I supposed he was doing it; (593) a little overhauling now and then would have done no good; (595) my supervision was purely nominal for some time; Purkis consulted with Mr. Barnet direct, and he slipped out of my hands; (596) I am surprised that Mr. Barnet made such statements as he did in his evidence respecting the weight and value of my supervision; (636) I took a more active part in the supervision of the other works (referring to Medical School, the St. Leonards buildings, and the Court-house at Point Piper Road) than I did of those at Bare Island; (635) I went two or three times a week to the other works, and used to get details made and arrange all matters connected with carrying out the works, and referred them to Mr. Barnet, and saw that they were carried out.

Mr. Colley's supervision.

FROM MR. H. H. PURKIS'S EVIDENCE:—

5. (C1.)

(645) I cannot say I was resident clerk of works at Bare Island; I was resident clerk of works on the defences generally; (646) I do not think I was resident officer at Bare Island more than at Port Jackson defence works; (637) the position I held at Bare Island was clerk of the works, with other work at Sydney and elsewhere to attend to; I could not be resident clerk of the works, because that would mean I was there the whole of my time, (648) and I was not there the whole of my time; (649) an office was provided for me there with a small sleeping-apartment; I stopped there on an average two nights in a week; (650) I did not spend Sundays there; I went to the Colonial Architect's Office one day in the week, (651) not always on a Monday, but generally so; I went once a week to report and tell Mr. Barnet what had transpired; (650) probably I could not get away from there till 12; (653) occasionally I would go to some place in Sydney to see how any fittings, &c., were going on that were being made for the works, and get away to Bare Island as soon as I could; (655) sometimes I would get back on the Tuesday, and at others not till later in the week; (655) when I went to the Island during my weekly visits I went over the works, but I could not put in the whole of my time on the Island, because I had so much office-work to do; (666) I went every week when work was in progress; (656) sometimes I would leave the Island on a Thursday, sometimes on a Wednesday; it was according to what work I had to do elsewhere or where I might be wanted; (657) I never particularly called Mr. Barnet's attention to the fact that I had too much to do in connection with these works; (658) I think he knew where I was generally.

Resident or non-resident.

5. (C2.)

(660-1) There was no other officer of any kind under me at Bare Island, and no checking clerk, neither when I was present (659) nor when I was away; (660) I had to do the whole of the work; (664) it never occurred to me that it was desirable in the interests of the Government that there should be someone on the works looking after things and exercising a check, if it was only an intelligent boy; I had full confidence in the contractor and his representatives; I never knew anything against him; the merlon at Bare Island is the first instance I have seen of bad work on any of his contracts.

The nature of the supervision.

5. (C3.)

(705) "When the concrete was going into vital parts, *i.e.*, the magazines and the protection of the guns, I stopped there then," but I could not remain on the Island altogether; (707-8) I did not make it perfectly clear to Mr. Barnet that I was not on the Island when special work (that is concrete) was being carried out, and that I had no means of checking the work; I had perfect confidence in the way in which it was being done, and I think Mr. Barnet had confidence too; (672) I cannot understand what Mr. Barnet meant when he said (Q. 20) that in my absence I would make arrangements for the inspection of the work; he must have forgotten I had George's Head and the Middle and South Heads under my supervision (673) at the same time; (674) nor do I understand that portion of his evidence at all where he says that he expected me to be at Bare Island the whole six days of the week (*see* Q. 21), and that my other duties would call me away "occasionally; not very often" (*see* Q. 22); (675) because at the time Bare Island works were in progress I was reporting on George's, South, and Middle Heads, and the casemate (676) to Mr. Barnet; (677) I wish I had entered more fully into the matter in my reports, and had stated that I visited the works; I told Mr. Barnet what I had done, and I did not think it necessary to report what I had told him verbally.

Contradicting Mr. Barnet.

8.

(680.) How did I ascertain the amount of excavation done during my absence? I always measured it before it was touched. I measured some of it a year before it was done. I prepared a plan for all large or extensive excavations, such as were necessary for the formation of superior slopes, showing the intersections of radiating and concentric lines. The blocks were computed from this plan, including slopes to the full depths required, and the measurements were then entered in the books. All this was done before any rock was excavated; (681) I knew they were taken down to required depth by my datum; (682) to illustrate how I did all this before the rock was touched when I was absent from the work:—"Suppose I had five degrees of slope to excavate. I had my levels taken at each intersection of radiating and concentric lines. I made a plan, set it all out, and entered the measurements in a book. This could all be verified now by the measurements."

How the work was measured.

5. (C4.)

No special instructions.

(692) In reply to Mr. Barnett's statements (questions 77-8-9) that "concrete work should not be left any time," and that he gave me instructions never to leave it, I can only say that I do not remember receiving any special instructions whatever about concrete or any other portion of the work; (695) if Mr. Barnett had given me any instructions like that I would have told him that it would not be possible for me to carry them out.

10. (A.)

Borrowing from the contractor.

(735) I was always very friendly with M'Leod; in 1875 we saw a good deal of each other at the Seal Rock Lighthouse, of which he was the contractor and I the officer in charge; (748) six or seven years ago (747) I borrowed three sums of money from him—£500, £100, and £150, (746) by mortgage on a house and land; (747) I have repaid £300 to his son, who holds a power of attorney; (754) I still owe £450; (749) M'Leod has the deeds, legally drawn by a solicitor; I have always paid the interest, when due, to his son most promptly; I have never dealt with M'Leod personally in these transactions; (750) that was the only money transaction I had with him excepting the sale of an allotment of land; (751) I borrowed the money to be paid off in ten years; this is stated in the deed; (752) the impropriety of having money transactions with the contractor never struck me; I could have got the money from a relation just the same; I did not regard it as the slightest favour from M'Leod, but as a safe and fair investment for him.

FROM MR. J. B. MURRAY'S EVIDENCE:—

2. (A.)

How the concrete was prepared.

(805 and 809) The method adopted for preparing the ordinary concrete was as follows:—The cement was mixed with 27 feet of sandstone, properly gauged, and sharp sand; (768) proper stones were provided for the purpose; (781) they were not likely to go rotten by lying in a moist place; (782) it was all sound stone; (784) it was taken from the excavations on the fort, and would make first-class concrete; (834) a sufficient quantity of cement was provided for the concrete; (835) we were never stinted in the supply; it used to come in shiploads of 250 casks at a time.

FROM MR. GEORGE FLANAGAN'S EVIDENCE:—

2. (B.)

How the concrete was mixed.

(921) I remember the way in which the concrete was mixed; I saw it continually; (922-3) it was mixed on a board; sometimes they put in about thirty barrows of stone to a cask of cement, sometimes twenty, (926) sometimes eighteen, and mixed with that cement; (923) it never was gauged; (924) there was broken stone, (928) or rather boulders, not broken stone; (929) there was plenty of sand amongst the stone, (931) I saw large lumps of stone put in the work; (932) they were sometimes thrown in out of the barrow and sometimes put in by hand; I have seen a man do it; (933-4) and heard J. B. Murray giving instructions; (935) I saw them empty the barrow full of stones in one place, in a heap; (936) sometimes a man would spread them, but at other times they would not take the trouble; (937) the stones were not picked for the purpose, they were all of a heap there; I had no chance to see all that was going on, as I was busy at my own work, but I used to take notice when I knocked off for lunch.

4.

Shifting the men.

(910) I have seen the day-labourers taking off the plates, which was Government work; then I had orders to put the men doing the stonework on to the contract work; they were supposed to be doing day-work, and they were doing ordinary work at the time they should have been on plates; (941) Purkis would come, and I saw them shifted back to plates; (943) and that gave me reason to suspect there was something wrong; (47) Murray gave directions to have that done; (950) he told me always to shift the men when Purkis came, not to let Purkis see them working in the quarry; (921) I am sure of that.

FROM MR. JOHN M'LEOD'S EVIDENCE:—

3. (A.)

Putting in big stones.

(996) I never instructed my foreman to put in large stones; I am aware there was no objection to large stones being occasionally put in; I remember Colonel Scratchley saying at the time it was folly to use such small stones—that he would sooner have larger stones mixed up with cement concrete—but I said to the foreman I would sooner see it done according to the specification; (1003) I never gave the foreman instructions to put in these blocks; (1004) I might have seen one put in, in which case I would say, "This is not according to what I told you;" I was aware that he was putting some in occasionally, but I was never aware that he put them in of the quality and to the extent I saw; (1005) I have seen the work since it has been opened up, (1007) and I see that stones have been thrown in by the barrowful; I was aware of seeing pieces of sound rubble occasionally, but I never was aware that there were any soft stones put in; my instructions were that the stones were to be of a uniform hardness, according to the specification.

3. (B.)

A question of cheapness.

(996) There is more trouble in trying to put in large blocks now and then than in having the stones of a uniform size, and that is the reason I consider it costs more to do it in a block way (the way it has been done) than if the stones had been all of a uniform size; (997) of course if you use very large blocks it must make a cask of cement go much further, (100) but when it is all properly broken, a man takes a barrowful and throws it in without any bother; while, on the other plan, a man would lose so much time in throwing a piece here and there, and then having to ram in separately between the pieces, that I say it is as cheap to do it on a uniform size as to do it in blocks; (1001) if I were tendering for concrete to be made with a good deal of rubble I would tender for it cheaper, (1002) because it stretches out the concrete for mixing, and that cheapens the work to the contractor; but it must be specially specified for, in which case the contractor knows what he is going to do; in this case it is different.

10. (B.)

(1023) I lent Purkis £500 and two other sums of £100 and £150 on a mortgage; we happened to be talking about the hardship of having to pay rent, and so on, when I said, "I would rather have to pay rent than be in the same position as I am; I have two or three houses, and they don't pay me 5 per cent."; so he asked me if I would lend him some money at 5 per cent.; (1024) I consented to let him have it for ten years at 5 per cent.; the mortgage is registered; (1025) he has paid off, I think, £200 or £300; he is paying off regularly every quarter; (1026) the land on which the mortgage is given fronts the eastern side of the reserve on the North Shore; (1027) I never lend money so as to make any great profit by it; I would do it for a friend—one I thought was persevering and deserving of it; that is how I did it in this case; I got an allotment of land from him, and I took a mortgage on another.

Lending money to Purkis.

FROM MR. JOHN NOBLE'S EVIDENCE:—

7.

(1130) Every night a slip showing the amount of time worked by the men was handed in by the foreman (1131) to Mr. Purkis; (1132) he was not there every night to see them, but the slips were laid on his table; if he was away three days, three slips would be waiting him showing the nature of the work done, the number of men employed, and the hours they were engaged.

How the men's time was kept.

APPENDIX E 1.

"GENERAL CONDITIONS" attached to Contract, and legally binding on Contractor.

Extra Works, Omissions of Works, &c.

8. The Secretary for Public Works, on behalf of the Government or the Colonial Architect, shall have the power of making any deviation from, alteration of, or addition to, the several works as they proceed, without invalidating the contract. The value of such deviations, alterations, or additions, shall be ascertained and allowed for by the Colonial Architect or superintending officer at such rate as he shall consider to bear a due proportion to the other works in this contract; and the total value thereof shall be added to, or deducted from, the amount to be paid to the contractor, as the case may be; and the fact of any deviation, alteration, or addition, having been made, shall not extend the time for the completion of the contract.

It is to be distinctly understood that no deviation from the drawings or specification will be sanctioned or permitted unless an order in writing, signed by the Colonial Architect, authorising such deviation, be first obtained.

APPENDIX E 2.

PUBLIC WORKS CARRIED OUT UNDER CONTRACT.

At the present time Tenders for public works and supplies are carried out under the authority of the Minister, who has submitted to him plans and specifications of the work to be done, together with estimates of the cost and the approximate quantities.

It has been found, however, in practice, that in many cases the quantities estimated have been exceeded, in some cases the terms of contract have been varied, and the Minister is often left in ignorance of these matters, and of the increased amount required, until the time arrives that the Contractor has to be paid, or some legal action is threatened in consequence of disputes between the Contractor and the professional officers of the Department in charge of the work, owing to the refusal of the latter to recognise that extra work has been performed, or that some deviation from the specifications or conditions of Contract, insisted or permitted by the Department, entitles the Contractor to extra remuneration.

These departures from the original terms of the specifications have, as a rule, been authorised verbally, and the Minister, when the disputes are brought before him, is necessarily embarrassed by the conflicting testimony of the Officer and the Contractor as to the real nature or the bearing of the orders given. The effect in some cases has been to involve the Government in litigation, and almost invariably with disastrous effects.

With a view to minimising this evil I must direct that in future—

1. More exactness to be shown in determining the quantities for public works and supplies;
2. That all deviations from the terms of the specifications and conditions of Contract be authorised in writing; and
3. That no orders for extra works or for variations involving increased payment exceeding in value 5 per cent. of the contract, save when the Contract is less than three thousand pounds, be given without the written authority of the Minister being first obtained; and, unless so authorised, the maximum sum for such extras or variations must not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds.

Finally, that all contracts be made after public competition, and all payments be made in strict accordance with the conditions of Contract; that all vouchers, either for contract work, wages, or supplies of any kind, are not to be detained longer than absolutely necessary; and if any dispute arises as to the time required the Minister shall decide.

17/11/87.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

APPENDIX F 1.

BARE ISLAND FORT, BOTANY HEADS.

Two Reports from Messrs. C. W. Darley, M. Inst. C.E., and W. W. Wardell, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A., to The Minister for Public Works; with the Colonial Architect's reply thereto.

FIRST REPORT.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 2 June, 1890.

Subject :—Bare Island Fort, Botany Heads.

Sir,

Referring to your instructions of the 14th of May, 1890, that we should examine the condition of certain works in connection with the Fortifications of Sydney and Botany, to which your attention was directed by a report from Colonel de Wolski, and understanding further that you desire as early information as possible as to the results of our examinations as they progress, we beg to submit the following for your consideration.

We commenced our duties on the 29th May at Bare Island Fort. The works here were carried out by Mr. John M'Leod, under a contract which was accepted on the 7th of April, 1881, and was completed early in 1887. The original contract lump sum was £25,020 15s. 4d.; but the basis of a lump sum contract appears to have been abandoned, and the work has been wholly carried out under a schedule of prices on which payments to the amount of about £34,477 were made.

According to your direction we informed the contractors and the Colonial Architect that we should proceed to the fort for the purpose on the 29th ultimo, and invited them to be present at the investigation by themselves or representatives. The contractors declined to attend, but the Colonial Architect sent three of his officers, Messrs. Colley, Purkis, and Bruce, and the examinations of the works were made in their presence.

The works examined on this occasion were the concrete, a portion of the asphalt, the tar paving, and the doors to the magazines, the shell-rooms, cartridge recess, laboratory, artillery store, &c. It is only as to the quality of these works that we are at present able to speak, as there has been as yet no time to examine the others, or to enter on the further question of quantities and payments made for them.

CONCRETE.

Colonel de Wolski states, with reference to the concrete, "that an examination of it above the 10 in. magazines, and in the merlons of the casemate, will show that not only is the concrete not of approved hard sandstone but it contains large lumps of pipeclay and soft rock; proving, moreover, the entire absence of ramming, except on the surface layers. The lower layers reveal large rounded boulders, and stones of every size and description appear to have been shot into it without any cement, or so little as to leave loose sand between them. A large portion of the merlon appears to be little better than rubbish.

The specification for the concrete is as follows:—

Concrete.—To be composed of one cask of cement, 400lb. gross weight, of approved brand, to 27 cubic feet of approved hard sandstone, broken to a gauge of 2 in. screened, and 5 cubic feet of clean sharp sand, mixed together with clean fresh water passed through a fine rose, and turned over at least three times in addition to the turn putting it into the bucket, barrow, or any other vessel used, after being well raked on a level platform. Contractor to provide, erect, and strike all shoring, planking, centreing, &c. Also meters for measuring the stone and sand.

Concrete as above for any purpose and of any thickness, either one or two faced work well rammed, and, where necessary, finished to a true and even surface, and to be measured when in its place, per cubic yard, £2 4s. 6d.

The concrete was cut through in eight places, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H on plan herewith, for depths varying from about 3 ft. to 5 ft.; and it is our duty to report that Colonel de Wolski's description, above recited, is in no degree exaggerated. With the exception of a surface layer of good concrete of about 15 to 18 in. in depth, all below it to the extent excavated was little better than loose rubble and lumps of soft and rotten rock without mortar of any kind. What further excavations may reveal we are, of course, unable to say. The concrete specified for should contain one cask of cement to the cubic yard, or (say) six to one concrete. This, if properly made with sound stone, should be a strong and suitable material, and good enough for any part of the work; but we find the contractor has been paid £1,196 6s. 5d. for adding 740 casks of cement to the specified concrete. This, we presume, was to enrich the concrete used in forming the outer 12 in. to 18 in. skin of strong concrete which we found overlaying the rubble filling before referred to. To such an extent has this class of work been carried on that we found one place where the contractor had to fill only some 8 to 10 in. of concrete over the rock, and he must have first laid a layer of loose rubble stones and then smeared them over with 3 to 4 in. of concrete, so that they have no adhesion to one another or to the rock.

TAR-PAVING.

The tar-paving in the yards showing cracks, rents, and settlements in all directions, was cut through in several places for examination, and in all cases it proved not to be in accordance with the specification. It was deficient in thickness, for instead of being 6 in. as specified (item 52), it varied from 2½ in. to 4½ in., and in no case was there any hard sandstone ballast under it which was specified to be laid 9 in. in thickness underneath it. We find, however, that, instead of hard sandstone being used to make the paving 6 in. thick, bluestone spawls of assorted sizes have been substituted; but, while this is so far a better material than sandstone for the same purpose, the absence of the specified 9 in. of pitching between it and the dirt filling rendered it almost useless, and at once accounts for its present ruined state.

Items 56, 57: "Pure Seyssel Asphalt."

The Schedule for this asphalt provides prices for two thicknesses, viz., ½ at 14s. per square yard, and ¾ at 16s. 6d. per square yard.

We

We find that in some places, such as over the laboratory, and over the guard-room, two coats, each $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, making 28s. per square yard, have been paid for. We had some on the roof of the laboratory cut through, and find that only one coat has been laid, and that it is barely $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and therefore a considerable over-payment has been improperly made. Some of the Seyssel asphalt appears good enough, but some of it is quite worthless, and it is very doubtful if it was the proper material. Even assuming the material to be 1 in. thick, a grave error was made in doubling the price for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, viz., 14s., and paying 28s. The price for $\frac{3}{4}$ in. is only 16s. 6d., or an increase of 2s. 6d. for the extra $\frac{1}{4}$ in. The proportional increase for 1 in. should, therefore, have been 5s., or 19s. in all, as the material was put on at one operation, and not in two coats as represented. We find, also, that nearly all through for this work the contractor has been paid 25 per cent. or 33 per cent. increased measurement. This is chiefly in floor, which we have not yet had time to open up; but on the face of it the allowance is highly improper, as the following statement shows:—

	Inch.	s.	d.
Price for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. asphalt ... ..	.5	14	0
Add 33 per cent. ... ..	.166	4	8
Thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ in. =	.666	cost	18 8

Whereas the contract rate for $\frac{3}{4}$ = .75 = 16s. 6d.

So that the contractor has been paid a much higher price for a thinner material than the contract provides for.

Doors.

Doors to Magazines, Shell-room, Cartridge Recess, Laboratory, Artillery Store.

None of these doors are in accordance with specifications or drawings. They are not furnished with Hobbs' brass locks, but with brass rim locks. Those of them described to be made folding are not so; the outer laboratory doors are not plated with iron; the bolts and screws in the styles and rails have been omitted; the cartridge recess doors are hinged instead of sliding; and the construction of all is very much inferior to what is required by the specification.

We propose, with your permission, to deal with the remaining questions in a further report.

We have, &c.,

C. W. DARLEY.

W. W. WARDELL.

The Honorable the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

F 2.

Subject:—Bare Island Fort.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10 June, 1890.

In continuation of our progress report, dated 2nd June, we beg to submit the following:—

Since that report we have taken the evidence of the Colonial Architect, Mr. Barnet, and further evidence from Mr. Colley and Mr. Purkis with the view of ascertaining:—

1. What authority was given for the various changes made in the design and works.
2. The reasons or causes of the very large discrepancies between the quantities of the works provided for in the schedule contract, and those carried out.
3. The system of supervision, and how it was carried out.

Before proceeding we desire to correct an impression which our former progress report might convey, viz., that the original contract was a lump sum contract, and was carried out as a schedule of prices contract. The Colonial Architect informs us that it was intended to be a schedule of prices contract, and that quantities were only used to determine the lowest tender.

1. With reference to the question as to who authorised the various changes no satisfactory evidence has been given. They seem, from what has been offered to us, to be the outcome of conversations of which there is no record, nor have we been shown any written instructions authorising the very large deviations that have taken place, although it is a condition of the contract that none shall be made unless ordered by the Colonial Architect in writing and signed by him.

So far, therefore, as we are able to ascertain, no written authority exists for these deviations, whether as requisitions from the Military Engineers to the Colonial Architect, or as instructions from the Colonial Architect to his Clerk of Works. They are stated to have been carried out under the verbal directions of now absent persons to a subordinate officer. We think this a very serious irregularity, and in view of the important works and the large expenditure involved, every step with its proper approval should not only have been recorded in writing but have been carefully preserved.

2. The reasons or causes assigned for the large discrepancies between the quantities of the works provided for and those carried out, appear to be that large additional works were ordered; but the increases in some cases are so far beyond ordinary deviations as to have required some special report and further approval. For instance, 860 yards of excavation is provided for in one item, and 5,790 yards were paid for. Under two other items, 8,200 were provided for, and 13,100 paid for. In concrete, 2,610 yards were provided, and 5,480 paid for. Of cement, 10 barrels were provided, and 895 casks paid for.

A large portion, amounting to 11 per cent. of the whole contract, seems to have been carried out under what is, in our opinion, the very worst form of day-work, *i.e.*, under a contract schedule of rates for labour at per hour, instead of either taking a lump sum price for all the fittings or carrying them out under the schedule rate for finished timber work which includes all labour, fixing, &c., as is usual in such cases; but in this contract the contractor was paid for the material and then for all the labour, skilled and otherwise, required for making it up and fixing. In the contract schedule we find that the estimated number of hours of the various classes of labour amounted to 1,730, at an estimated cost of £131 16s. 8d., whereas 50,810 hours, in the aggregate costing £3,505 18s. 10d., were paid for.

We

We cannot help expressing ourselves strongly on this point, for in our opinion the system adopted was most improper, it being directly the contractor's interest to employ slow or indifferent tradesmen. "The more hours the more profit to him," the rates paid to the contractor being:—

For labourers...	...	...	...	...	...	9s. 4d. per day.
„ carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	14s. Od. „
„ quarrymen	...	...	...	...	...	12s. Od. „
„ masons	...	...	...	...	...	14s. Od. „
„ blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	16s. Od. „

Yet notwithstanding all this day-work going on, there was no inspector or foreman on the work to keep the men's time on behalf of the department during Mr. Purkis's absence. The contractor's statement must simply have been accepted from week to week.

3. The system of supervising the works, and how it was carried out: The Colonial Architect stated that he visited the works once a month or so, and that the works were placed under the care of Mr. Colley, with Mr. Purkis as resident officer, and they were responsible; and Mr. Colley was supposed to check Mr. Purkis's measurements. He could not explain the items in the accounts, but had no doubt Mr. Purkis could; he trusted entirely to him. Mr. Colley stated that he was "nominally" chief inspector under Mr. Barnet, but that he visited these works latterly only at several months intervals, though oftener at their commencement; that he did not look through Mr. Purkis's measurements' book or check his measurements, and that there is no check in the department on the Clerk of Works; that he did not and would not think it necessary to question the Clerk of Works as to the quantities in any work. Mr. Purkis had charge of the fort at Bare Island as well as those in Port Jackson; and when he left Bare Island there was no officer on the works at all. Mr. Purkis stated he was in charge and responsible for the works, but had no written authority for alterations; took his orders from military officers; had charge of defence works in Port Jackson also; thinks that the bad work was done by the contractor's men in ignorance.

This *précis* of statements made by the three officers concerned will best explain the system adopted for supervising works of such importance; and the condition of the works themselves, as given in our progress report, shows how it has resulted.

The supervision, if it can be called so, as disclosed in this statement, was, in our opinion, absolutely inadequate, even if conscientiously given when the works were visited; and the measurements of works, for which so many thousands of pounds have been paid, were left to the contractor and the Clerk of Works without any check or query whatever. We are of opinion that both the Clerks of Works, especially Mr. Purkis, must have performed their duties in a most perfunctory manner. It seems almost impossible that so much palpably bad and dishonest work could have been carried out all through this contract without almost wilful neglect of duty. Mr. Purkis kept no progress plans, or sections, as a record of the work carried out; he apparently entered up the measurement books well, but these were never checked over by Mr. Colley, or any of the officers of the Department.

We can, therefore, form no other conclusion than that public interests have been very seriously overlooked by proper inspection not being provided for works of an importance that cannot be overstated, when the possible destruction of a fort, and its disastrous and far-reaching consequences, are considered; and that these interests have very seriously suffered is proved by the fact that the works we examined were so badly executed as to be unfit for their purposes, and must therefore be removed and replaced.

We have, &c.,

C. W. DARLEY,
W. W. WARDELL.

The Hon. Bruce Smith, Secretary for Public Works, Sydney.

Submitted.—J.B., 26/6/90.

In view of the very serious statements contained in this report, concerning the supervision of these works by Messrs. Colley and Purkis, I direct that these gentlemen be at once suspended.—BRUCE SMITH, 26/6/90.

I further direct the Colonial Architect to put all other public matters aside, and enter at once upon the preparation of an answer to the very serious reflections upon the administration of his branch, contained in these reports.—BRUCE SMITH, 26/6/90.

B.C., Mr. Barnet.—J.B., 26/6/90. Received, 26/6/90.—J.B. Letters suspending Messrs. Colley and Purkis are enclosed herewith, and Mr. Barnet will please hand them to those officers.—J.B., B.C. Report herewith.—J.B., 1 July, '90.

F 3.

NOTES of evidence taken at Bare Island by the Board of Inquiry into the condition of certain defence works at Bare Island on 29th May, 1890:—

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Also by invitation, COLONEL DE WOLSKI, R.E., Director of Military Works, and Messrs. E. COLLEY, H. H. PURKIS, and J. L. BRUCE, of the Colonial Architect's Department.

Mr. Darley said that he and Mr. Wardell had been appointed to inquire into the condition of certain of the defence works at Bare Island. The Minister for Public Works had instructed them to do so in consequence of Colonel De Wolski having reported to the Minister that the works in question had not been carried out as he thought they ought to have been.

A copy of the specification and schedule, together with probable quantities, marked "John M'Leod's Schedule," and an abstract book to identify the class of work and payments made, were produced and identified by Mr. Purkis.

Mr. Purkis was then questioned by Mr. Darley and Mr. Wardell:—

Who was the contractor for this work? Mr. John M'Leod. He had a partner named Noble, but the contract was in the name of Mr. M'Leod only.

When did the work commence? In April, 1881.

Were

Were you in charge of the works for the Department? Yes; I attended them as frequently as my duties would permit. Most of the works were carried out before Colonel Scratchley went to England.

Did he give you any instructions? Yes; I took his instructions. Colonel Scratchley visited the place occasionally, and sometimes he wrote to me.

Any departures from the specifications were done under his directions? Yes, certainly. Sometimes he would also instruct me verbally, and on one occasion he ordered £300 worth of work in one day, and I carried it out. I carried out the Royal Engineer Officer's instructions. It was of no interest to me to do otherwise.

Some large departures were made from the original specifications? Yes, certainly. The girders and armour-plates, for instance, were ordered from England, because it was thought best to get them from thence.

Is there any record showing a change? I cannot say that exactly. I think we had private notes from Colonel Scratchley, who would write to say he would like so-and-so done, and I think he informed Mr. Barnet of any departure from the specification and plans.

Colonel Scratchley had no supervision of the actual work, such as would be exercised daily by a person in charge? No, I cannot say that he had.

It was more direction than supervision? He was Military Supervisor for the Government, and would direct the works.

Were you Clerk of Works all through? Yes.

And had charge of the class of work to be carried out? Yes.

There was no specification further than this schedule of prices? The schedule is a specification.

Was any departure made in connection with the contract for concrete? Only that a better class of concrete might be produced. In some cases, for instance, a cask and a half of cement would be used, instead of one cask, to the 27 cubic feet of stone. It was to make it richer where it was wanted stronger.

Did you keep the contractors close to the 2-inch gauge for screened stone? No; not the whole of it.

Did you pick the stone? We took the best we had. We did not go from the island to get any. There was no bridge at the time, and Mr. McLeod had to get his things over on a steel wire.

Did you screen the stone? Yes.

Did you mix your sand and cement? Yes; there were seven or eight men mixing them.

Did you find five feet of sand and a cask of cement sufficient as a rule for the 27 feet of stone? For sandstone they were sufficient, but we wanted more sand for bluestone.

There was no departure from the specification except for the better then? As far as I know there was not.

In regard to item 42: "Large flat rubble-work set in cement, the same as all other masonry, intended principally for foundation of parapets;"—was there any departure in regard to that? No.

What kind of mortar did you use? The same as the other—the same as for other masonry.

It was simply rubble-work? Yes; it was a cheaper kind of work.

Item 44: "Brickwork of any thickness from 4½ inches upwards, left rough for cementing;"—there was only one class of brickwork? That was all. The bricks came all from the one place.

Item 49: "Best Portland cement of approved brands, 400 lb. gross weight, including sufficient clean sharp sand for mixing with the same;"—did you ever weigh a cask of cement? I have had them weighed at Mason Bros. I had no means for weighing them myself.

Did you get the 400 lb? Yes, generally. We used a great deal of Robinson's cement.

Did you see it weighed? Yes, and I tested it under water and above water. For brickets there are tests at our office. I have some tested samples here (produced).

Item 52: "Tar-pavements, 6 inches thick, to be composed of 4 inches of hard metal, obtained in vicinity of works, broken to 2½-inch gauge, 1 inch of same broken to 1-inch gauge, 1 inch broken to ½-inch gauge and finished with fine grit, the whole sifted without dust, thoroughly coated with coal-tar and laid on 9 inches of hard sandstone ballast on well-consolidated formation; pavement to be well rolled at each layer, and finished to any given line, level, gradient, or convexity;"—was there any departure there? Yes; bluestone was used instead of the local stone.

Did you depart from the thickness or quantity? No.

Did you get blue-metal for this? Yes.

And did you pay the same price? Yes.

Did you lay the bottom pitching first? Yes; more particularly in the yard.

Is there 9 inches of ballast in the lower yard? More than that.

Is it laid and rolled as specified? Yes, most certainly.

Did you make the bluestone 6 inches? There was an arrangement made with regard to that, to put on a thinner material and put on a stronger bluestone.

You would not have changed it without authority? Certainly not.

You got authority from Mr. Barnet? Certainly.

Is that authority in writing? I could not say. Such a thing as this and many others are done without written orders. As far as possible I saw Mr. Barnet every Monday morning on these matters, and made reports to him before I started for the works. All these things were arranged every week.

By Colonel de Wolski.] It says that no alterations can be made without authority in writing? You could not get on with your works if you had to wait for writing for every item.

By Mr. Darley.] It is usual to get an order for important alterations? Oh, yes.

You did not carry out any work under item 53, where the price is 8/- instead of 12/6 per square yard? No. No work was done under schedule item No. 53. All pavements were carried out under item 52, except with the alteration I have mentioned in regard to blue-metal being substituted for the metal specified. We did not use any of the material under items 54 and 55 either.

Item 56: "Pure seyssal asphalt laid ½ inch thick, including necessary mineral, tar, labour, and fuel";—You used that? Yes, we used that.

Can you describe how that asphalt was prepared—in what shape did it come on the ground? It came out in blocks stamped. They sent mineral tar with it, and that was used. I would not have any sand put in it.

What kind of tar? It was in barrels.

There was no departure made? No, nothing. I think that in magazines I laid it in two layers.

Bj

We found this was not done.—
C.W.D.]

By Colonel de Wolski.] Would you be surprised to hear there was only one layer? Yes, I would in places where I have booked two.

By Mr. Darley.] Over the laboratory, two coats inch thickness have been put on? Yes, certainly; that is how they were all laid.

Item 64: "Magazine-doors with panels and issuer complete; issuer-door in the place of lower panels with rebated edges, hung with two brass 3-inch butt hinges, and fastened with brass spring lock and 6-inch brass barrel bolt. The magazine-door to be hung with two 5-inch brass butt hinges, and fastened with Hobbs No. 122, all brass, full leaver mortice lock, with two No. 130 drop-handles and two 10-inch brass barrel bolts";—was there any alteration made with regard to doors? Hobb's locks were not used. The contractors ordered special locks from England, and any key will open any of the locks. They are excellent locks, and unless this kind was used a very large number of keys would be required.

Was that alteration made with authority? I arranged with Colonel Roberts and Colonel Scratchley to have such things as this done, and this kind of lock was decided upon. Colonel Roberts arranged the labels.

This item, No. 64, for magazine doors—does that mean everything? Everything, excepting the painting and door-frame.

Excepting the locks, there is no departure? No; I do not recollect any being made.

The party then proceeded to inspect the works in question, where they found workmen engaged in making cuttings in the Merlon concrete, which cuttings are marked on a tracing A to H. They also examined the doors and the asphalt, with regard to which and the concrete the following notes were made.

CUTTINGS.

CUTTING A.

At from 15 to 18 inches below the surface there were large lumps of rotten rock—a continuous layer of rotten rock; and at 3 feet depth the concrete stops on rubble filling.

CUTTING B.

Large blocks of stone within 18 inches of the surface comparatively loose in the concrete.

CUTTING C.

About 3 feet below the surface on top of magazine large blocks of soft stone were found lying loose. The section of concrete showed pretty fair—far better than former cuttings, but still intersected with lumps of soft sandstone.

CUTTING D.

At 15 to 18 inches fairly good concrete on top; then a bed of lumps of soft stone apparently laid in without being buried in cement. Near the outer end of the opening, within a foot of the surface, rough rubble sandstone of a very soft description without any mortar.

CUTTING E.

Simply layers of loose boulders without any grouting whatever, and then layers of concrete, apparently as specified. The top 15 inches throughout is pretty strong.

CUTTING F.

Top dressing of fair concrete. The whole below, so far as the examination went, which was to the extent of 3 feet, consisted of soft rubbish.

CUTTING G.

Over shell store of 10-inch gun where leakage had been found to take place. Soft loose stone filled in with the concrete without grouting.

CUTTING H.

Rock within 6 to 8 inches of the surface. The upper 3 inches of concrete and the remainder loose stones.

TAR PAVEMENT IN YARD.

Item 52 (A).—Where there were two openings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick of asphalt an apparent absence of rolling. Half inch and 1 inch material, and no ballast underneath. Ordinary clay and dirt filling underneath. (B)—3 to 4 inches thick of asphalt on dirt. (C)—No difference. Yard.—Surface very much cracked, indicating settlement.

DOORS.

Item 71.—Laboratory—Not folding; no bolts; not Hobb's locks; no galvanized sheet iron; fastenings to styles and rails omitted.

Item 72.—Inner laboratory doors—Not folding doors; the ordinary rim-lock not framed solid.

Item 87.—Laboratory lobby—Fittings; brass brackets, rough cast. Artillery store doors—No padlock.

NOTES OF EVIDENCE.

Sydney, 4 June, 1890.

Present:

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.
W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A.

MR. DARLEY said that he and Mr. Wardell had been appointed by the Minister for Works to make inquiry into the quality of the work at Bare Island Fort. Mr. Bruce Smith desired that their investigation should be as searching as possible, and in these circumstances they wished Mr. Jas. Barnet, the Colonial Architect, to be present that he might give them any information on the subject of which he had possession.

Mr. Jas. Barnet examined:—

When was the contract for this work taken? On the 7th day of April, 1881.

Who designed the fort at Bare Island? General Scratchley, and under his directions Mr. Morell prepared the plans.

The original contract was based on a lump sum? Yes; the amount was £25,020 15s. 4d., and the contract was in the name of John M'Leod only.

The contract was entirely changed from a lump sum to a schedule of prices? The whole was based on a schedule worked out to probable quantities. In consequence of the peculiar nature of the work we could not tell the exact quantities.

In a matter of this kind there might be a lot of details elaborately shown on plans. Is it usual then, when you have a lump sum and everything detailed accurately as regards fittings, to pay by day-work? The whole thing was paid for by schedule from beginning to end. The lump sum was merely arranged to ascertain who was the lowest tenderer.

You did not recognize it as a lump-sum contract? No.

Looking over the schedule book, are you aware that the fittings were paid for as daywork? Yes; it was cheaper.

When was the first material change made in the contract? I do not know whether there were any written directions given on this subject by Colonel Scratchley, but he gave a good many verbal directions on the spot. He intended to line the embrasures with granite, but that would have been more dangerous to those inside than to the enemy, and it was subsequently determined to omit it, and it was omitted under the directions of that officer.

Was any departure made in the general shape of the work? There was no alteration in the general design or shape of the work. Whatever alterations were made were made under the directions of Colonel Scratchley. For instance, here is a telegram from him when he was in Melbourne: "Please stop construction of wing walls round area on which barracks are to be placed at Bare Island Fort, at Botany, Am writing."

Can you in any way account for the large increases in the quantities of excavation. For instance, in one place the estimated quantity was 860 cubic yards, while the quantity paid for was 5,790 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, which was seven times the estimated quantity; in another case the estimate was 5,700 yards, and the quantity paid for 7,282 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards; and in another 2,560 yards was estimated, and 5,833 $\frac{1}{10}$ yards were paid for? No; but I know that the ground turned out very bad. The quantities given were simply probable.

Had you any system for checking your clerk of works on the ground? There was my visiting clerk, and I looked to him to check the quantities.

It is a very glaring increase? It is a very large increase.

I suppose your clerk of works is able to level? Oh, yes; and Colonel Scratchley had the greatest confidence in him.

The next point is the concrete. This had to be increased as the granite decreased; but can you account for the increase from 2,610 yards to 5,480, the latter of which was paid for? I daresay Mr. Purkis can explain the whole thing. I trusted entirely to him, and he was in the hands of Colonel Scratchley.

When you gave your inspector orders he would not alter anything in the schedule? No, certainly not. He would report to me every week. Every officer did so, so that we could tell him what to do.

With regard to best Portland cement, there is an increase from 10 barrels to 895 casks;—that looks like a very serious departure? I cannot account for it. It was entirely under Colonel Scratchley.

Was the specified concrete good enough? Oh, yes. We have plenty of it used in other places. I believe, however, some of a finer kind was required for top-dressings.

We find that the contractor was paid for 895 casks? I have no recollection of that, but it may be in the weekly reports.

Do you recollect anything about the wrought-iron girder which was omitted? The Government found their own ironwork, and I think the contractor got compensation.

Did the contractor press his claim? Oh, yes; for all ironwork that was omitted.

Notwithstanding that the earthwork was doubled, the item for labour was very large? That was no doubt in connection with the scarping, and was no part of the original work.

We find that the contractor was paid for 27 kegs of powder and 113 coils of fuse;—that would indicate more day labour? That was for scarping, and was used after the fort was completed, and was no part of the original contract.

Would your officer follow verbal instructions without waiting for a written authority? As a general rule I think he did. The question of omitting the granite was discussed on the spot, and decided there at the beginning of the work, and in the presence of the contractor and clerk of works, because, as I have said, it was considered that granite would be more dangerous to those near by than to the enemy.

What would the contractor do with 18,000 cubic yards of earthwork;—where would he put it? I cannot say exactly. Mr. Purkis will explain that.

How often did you visit the place? About once a month or so. Colonel Scratchley had every confidence in the contractors and officers, and he has put it in writing to that effect.

Do you expect Mr. Colley to check through the book of the resident inspector? Of course he is responsible, and is supposed to check his measurements.

In going through Mr. Purkis's book, our attention was called to the Seyssel asphalt, and we found

on

Not done.—
C.W.D.

on top of the laboratory the contract item 56 was for two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch layers. The contractor was paid twice over—there were not two layers? I cannot explain that. If it was only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick it should have been paid for under item 57. In fact, all that I can say is that Colonel Scratchley designed the work and Mr. Morell prepared the plans, and it was handed to me to carry out. The works were placed under the care of Mr. Colley, with Mr. Purkis as resident officer. Colonel Scratchley visited the works, and gave his instructions, many of which were verbal.

In respect of Bare Island, Mr. Colley and Mr. Purkis were responsible? Yes; and they were to take directions from Colonel Scratchley.

In general, is it your practice to let your inspector alter the nature of concrete without getting specific authority? He might have got specific authority. I should expect him to get it. If Colonel Scratchley ordered it, it would be done. None of my officers could do anything without my authority. If the works were not carried out in accordance with Colonel Scratchley's views, he could not be responsible.

Under item 87, "Gun-metal," in straps, sheaves, rollers, rails, bolts, nuts, screws, &c., making pattern for founder, turning and finishing in best manner, including fixing to any material, and lead for running where necessary;—should that not take in all kinds of brasswork? [*Shows rough brass lock.*] That is the same as a carriage lock. You will find those in the description by Mr. Morell.

Hobbs locks are specified for, but the locks on the doors are nameless? The locks were chosen by the military authorities themselves,—at least I was told so by my officers. I understood they wanted locks similar to those in the other forts.

In a change like that, would he take orders from you or from the military officers? From the military officers in all cases of that kind. The whole thing, in fact, was done under the military authorities.

Mr. H. H. Purkis examined:—

Was there any person to look after the making of the concrete? When the concrete was going into vital parts I stopped there then. What was examined the other day, I think, was the only bad concrete there. I should like to see the other parts tested. I was dumbfounded when I saw what was exposed the other day.

You were the responsible inspector of works? I had absolute charge of the defences of Port Jackson and Botany.

You were the responsible officer-in-charge? Yes.

In regard to item No. 1, "Excavation," was there any material alteration in the design that would increase or decrease the quantity? No.

In one of the original estimates there were 860 cubic yards of excavation, and 5,790 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards were paid for, or seven times the estimated quantity;—why was such a great change made? We have had great additions to our works.

Do you keep up progress plans of works as carried out? No.

Is there any plan showing the work done outside? No; I had not time to prepare it.

We find that the excavation estimated was doubled? I should be prepared to go through the books on the subject with Colonel de Wolski or anyone else. A large amount of the increase mentioned was caused in making approaches to the island.

When was the wooden bridge constructed? I think in 1886.

Before the contract was completed? It was completed long before that virtually.

Item 24, "Concrete": With regard to this we find an increase of 2,870 yards;—where was the bulk of that put? We had two additional magazines and a guard-room and cells which were extras to the design.

Have you any authority for substituting concrete for soil? No; I cannot find one. I have a lot of covers, but I cannot find the letters.

Do you remember a letter authorizing the substitution of granite for concrete? I have no letter to that effect, but I have my report on the subject.

Was the contractor on the work much? No.

Who looked after the work on his behalf? Mr. Noble; and he had a foreman named Murray. M'Leod never took the measurements with me on the work, but Noble did.

Who was the responsible officer for the contractors at Bare Island? John Murray and a subforeman, who was called Geordie Flanagan.

Who enriched this concrete? We had a letter from the military authorities particularly telling us to make rich concrete in the vicinity. In some cases, instead of 27 feet of stone, we put only 18, and that meant half a cask of cement more.

On what place did you put that? Over all magazines for 3 feet. We did that on all the forts—shell-rooms and arches.

Did you get any authority for doing so;—Mr. Barnet says he generally gave you one? These works were a little different from others. I worked here under the military authorities,—the military engineer officers. If we wanted anything I used to wait till Monday and tell Mr. Barnet, who would say, "Very well."

Did the 895 casks of cement really mean 1,790 cubic yards of superior concrete? Not absolutely. Some was used for setting tiles in dampcourses and in floors. We had to pay for setting, labour, and materials.

We find there was a large omission in the wrought-iron girders? With that I had nothing to do.

On what ground did the contractors claim compensation for the omission? Because they had made arrangements for obtaining them.

In a contract like this, would there not be included permission to omit anything;—should not the contractor yield up some points where he got so many other profitable items? Upon that I cannot express any opinion.

What was a fair price for the girders per ton? I cannot say the price exactly.

Have you two offices there? Yes. Mr. Colley ordered the second one to be put up.

These bluestone steps—There is no item in the schedule for them? No.

When such is the case, how do you arrive at the price? By taking a fair price at the time.

Here

Here is the price of granite put at 12s., and you paid 16s.? In Sydney it might be 12s., but it would be more at Bare Island. I think at that time 20 per cent. more.

I find charged $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of powder and 113 cwt. of fuse;—that would indicate a large amount of quarrymen's labour. Why was not this work done under the schedule for excavation? That was to make the island inaccessible to an enemy. We were required to have at least 14 feet of sheer in every way. We did the same at Middle Head.

Speaking generally, you cannot produce any authorities for these changes in the contract? I never had charge of the letters.

Were not all papers dealing with Bare Island put together? They should be, but they have been distributed many times.

Would they not gravitate back to your record room? Oh, yes, certainly.

With reference to the doors, we found a great difference between the specifications and the works;—who ordered this? Most distinctly Colonel Scratchley, and I think Colonel Roberts with him.

Who authorized the exchange in the locks? It was done at the instigation of Colonel Scratchley and Colonel Roberts. The locks were as good as could be made. We made a similar change at George's Head, where we had most keys.

We noticed that you had entered two coats of asphalt over the laboratory, and we found only one there? I think it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. It always shrinks a little.

Assuming it to be 1 inch thick, why was not the proportionate price paid as 14s. for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 16s. 6d. for $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and 19s. for 1 inch. You paid 22s.? I do not think you could get contractors to work in that way. At that time it was not dear. I know these things are done cheaper now. With regard to the asphalt in the yard and round the passages, I can assure you that we had 4 inches in every case. I made the marks showing the falls with Mr. Murray or Mr. Noble. Mr. Lees, one of the best men, came out, and the contract price with Mr. M'Leod was 6s. 6d. per yard.

Have you seen Mr. M'Leod since we were down at the island the other day? I saw him on Saturday.

Did you tell him what we found? I said to him, "If you want to be astonished you had better go out." I think myself, however, that his men did it in ignorance.

Mr. F. Colley examined:—

You were Chief Inspector, under Mr. Barnet, at Bare Island? Yes, nominally.

During the progress of the work, how often did you visit the place? Not very often latterly—at several months' intervals—oftener at the commencement than latterly.

Did you look through Mr. Purkis's measurement book? No.

There is no check in your Department on the clerk of works? No.

When prices are fixed for work outside the schedule, do you check that? That is generally arranged by the local officer. If there is a dispute it is referred to a superior officer, or the head of the Department. If there was any glaring difference in the accounts I would direct attention to it.

You never looked through his book to query anything in his measurements? I never checked the measurements, and I do not recall querying anyone.

Looking through the measurements, it would only lead one to ask why the increases in connection with this work were made? I would not think it necessary to question the officer. The quantities are only approximate, and liable to large alterations as the work goes on.

Does anyone check Mr. Purkis's calculations at all? No.

Did you let the contractor know when you were going down? We did not appoint to meet him there.

Do not you think it desirable to drop on the works unknown to the contractor? I always do that.

Is it possible that so much work as we examined could have escaped your notice? I never saw bad work done there, nor even materials prepared for bad work.

Then they must have been pretty smart? Yes.

You admit that the openings were, generally speaking, a fair test? As far as the merlon was concerned—and the work in the job was bad.

I cannot understand how you could not have dropped on the bad stuff sometimes? I never saw bad work there.

Do you not think the cement specified was sufficient? It was for general work, but for exposed places it might be required richer.

How long have you been working with Mr. Purkis? Since 1871. He has been in charge of forts all the time.

Had he charge of other works? Yes—Seal Rock Lighthouse, and other forts in Port Jackson.

You had no resident clerk of works? No.

When he turned his back the contractor could do as he liked? When Mr. Purkis left there was no officer on the job.

Have you had any reason to doubt his ability? Never; and he has done some very large works in concrete.

FORTIFICATIONS at Bare Island, Botany Bay.

No.	Description.	Estimated Quantities	Contract Rates.	Estimated Amount.	Actual Quantity Paid for.	Total Amount Paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
<i>Excavation—</i>						
1	Excavation in earth	860 cub. yds.	0 1 10	78 16 8	5,790 $\frac{3}{4}$ cub. yds.	530 15 7
2	„ add to No. 1 for each 25 yards.	200 „	0 0 6	5 0 0	5,482 „	137 1 0
3	„ add to No. 1 for each $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	660 „	0 1 3	41 5 0		... ..
4	„ in rock without blasting.	5,700 „	0 5 6	1,567 10 0	7,282 $\frac{1}{2}$ cub. yds.	2,002 12 10
5	„ with „	2,560 „	0 5 0	640 0 0	5,833 $\frac{1}{10}$ „	1,458 5 6
6	„ add for each 25 yards	4,500 „	0 0 6	112 10 0	...	... ..
7	„ „ $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	2,200 „	0 1 0	110 0 0	...	... ..
8	Earthing not less than 6 in. thick	850 „	0 4 0	170 0 0	655 cub. yds.	131 0 0
9	Sodwork	4,600 sq. yds.	0 2 6	575 0 0	3,960 sq. yds.	495 0 0
10	„ on slopes	550 „	0 6 6	178 15 0	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	22 12 10
11	Channeling in rock	26,000 sq. ft.	0 1 2	1,516 13 4	28,710 sq. ft.	1,674 19 1
12	Dressing rock	56,000 „	0 0 5	1,166 13 4	52,938 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	1,102 17 7
13	Clay puddle	226 cub. yds.	0 14 0	158 4 0	... ..	... ..
14	Dry backing of stone spawls ..	100 „	0 2 0	10 0 0	484 $\frac{1}{2}$ cub. yds.	48 8 4
<i>Drainage—</i>						
15	2-in. porous earthenware pipes . .	4,000 hn. ft. . .	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 13 4	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ft. .	1 5 9
16	4-in. G. E. D. pipes, jointed with clay	...	0 1 0	...	...	...
17	„ „ „ cement	400 hn. ft. . .	0 1 0	20 0 0	922 $\frac{3}{4}$ hn. ft. . .	46 2 9
18	6-in. „ „ „ clay .	...	0 1 3	...	...	...
19	„ „ „ „ cement	250 hn. ft. . .	0 1 3	15 12 6	480 hn. ft. . .	30 0 0
20	9-in. „ „ „ „ clay .	...	0 2 0	...	...	...
21	„ „ „ „ „ cement	1,600 hn. ft. . .	0 2 0	160 0 0	1,520 $\frac{1}{8}$ lin. ft. . .	152 0 4
22	12-in. „ „ „ „ „ cement	...	0 4 6	...	...	...
23	„ „ „ „ „ cement	...	0 4 6	...	144 $\frac{1}{2}$ hn. ft.	32 10 3
<i>Concrete—</i>						
24	Concrete in place	2,610 cub. yds. .	2 4 6	5,807 5 0	5,480 yds. 2 ft.	12,193 3 3
25	Cementing, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. thick	3,356 sq. yds. .	0 3 6	587 6 0	5,152 $\frac{1}{8}$ sq. yds.	901 12 7
<i>Masonry—</i>						
26	Granite in place	6,705 c. ft. . .	0 12 0	4,023 0 0	...	...
27	Masonry, 14 c. ft. and over	52 c. yds.	3 12 6	188 10 0	98 yd. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	356 13 2
28	„ less than 14 cubic ft.	700 „	3 6 0	2,310 0 0	7 yds. 21 ft.	25 13 4
29	Clean chiselled sills	c. ft.	0 4 6	...	22 $\frac{2}{3}$ c. ft. . .	5 2 0
30	Footings	perch of 25 c. ft.	3 0 0	...	...	...
31	Parapet walling	perches	3 0 0	...	...	...
32	Axe and draft face work	sup. ft.	0 0 9	...	479 sup. ft.	17 19 3
33	Clean chiselled work . . . . .	...	0 1 2	...	1,955 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	114 1 2
34	Axed work on rock No. 12	9,260 sup. ft. . .	0 0 5	192 18 4	3,984 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	83 0 1
35	Stone-paving, 12 in. thick	150 „	0 2 2	16 5 0	314 „	34 0 4
36	„ „ 6 in. thick	200 „	0 2 0	20 0 0	258 $\frac{3}{8}$ „	25 17 4
37	Granite dowels	300 „	0 2 6	37 10 0	113 „	14 2 6
38	Surface drain, 6-in. girth	2,500 hn. ft. . .	0 0 8	83 6 8	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ft. . .	3 15 7
39	Cutting, 6 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in., for gun racers	120 „	0 3 0	18 0 0	193 „	28 19 0
40	Stone coping	560 „	0 9 0	252 0 0	...	...
41	Sink-stones	140 sup. ft. . .	0 4 9	33 5 0	181 $\frac{3}{8}$ sup. ft. . .	43 2 11
42	Rubble work	430 perches	1 4 0	516 0 0	1,215 perches ..	1,458 0 0
43	Sandstone road ballast	c. yds.	0 4 0	...	...	...
43a	Bluestone, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gauge	200 „	0 16 0	160 0 0	...	...
<i>Brickwork—</i>						
44	Brickwork	13 rods	30 10 0	396 10 0	15 rods 21 ft.	459 17 1
45	Striking beds and joints	sq. yd.	0 1 0	...	...	...
46	Single pressed bricks	1,000 „	5 5 0	...	...	...
47	Glazed channel bricks, 12 in. x 6 in.	100 „	3 10 0	35 0 0	4,608 bricks . .	161 5 7
48	Glazed air-bricks, 9 in. x 6 in.	200 „	3 8 0	6 16 0	131 „	4 9 0
49	Portland cement	10 barrels	1 10 0	15 0 0	895 casks . . .	1,342 10 0
50	Unslacked stone lime	4 tons	3 2 6	14 10 0	...	...
51	Clean sharp sand	c. yd.	0 9 0	...	...	...
<i>Tar Pavements, &c.</i>						
52	Tar-paving, 6 in. thick	600 sq. yds. . . .	0 12 6	375 0 0	898 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yds. . .	561 14 8
53	„ „ 4 in. „	216 „	0 8 0	86 8 0	...	...
54	Asphalt composition, 1 in. thick	760 „	0 3 0	114 0 0	...	...
55	„ „ 2 in. „	620 „	0 6 0	186 0 0	...	...
56	Seysssel asphalt, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick	„	0 14 0	...	704 $\frac{3}{8}$ sq. yds. . .	493 5 4
57	„ „ $\frac{1}{4}$ in. „	525 „	0 16 6	433 2 6	484 $\frac{3}{8}$ „	399 17 0
58	Kerosene tar	100 gals.	0 1 6	7 10 0	...	...
59	Coal tar	100 „	0 0 3	1 5 0	45 gals.	0 11 3
<i>Timber-work.</i>						
60	Hardwood	2,000 sup. ft. . .	1 0 0	20 0 0	8,565 sup. ft. . .	85 13 0
61	„ wrought and framed, No. 60.	4,000 „	0 0 6	100 0 0	4,831 „	120 15 0
62	Red Baltic deal	2,500 „	2 5 0	56 5 0	3,182 „	71 11 11
63	Cedar, sawn	300 „	4 0 0	12 0 0	120 „	4 16 0

No	Description	Estimated Quantities	Contract Rates	Estimated Amount	Actual quantity paid for	Total Amount paid
	<i>Doors</i>		£ s d	£ s d		£ s d.
64	Magazine doors	4 doors	11 0 0	44 0 0	5 doors	55 0 0
65	Shell store doors	4 pairs	11 10 0	46 0 0	5 "	57 10 0
66	Lobby doors	4 doors	10 0 0	40 0 0	8 "	80 0 0
67	Small arms store doors	2 pairs	11 0 0	22 0 0	2 "	22 0 0
68	Store doors	3 doors	8 0 0	24 0 0	2 "	16 0 0
69	Cartridge recess doors	2 pairs	8 15 0	17 10 0	2 "	17 10 0
70	Magazine lamp passage doors	4 doors	8 0 0	32 0 0	5 "	40 0 0
71	Laboratory doors, outer	2 pairs	13 10 0	27 0 0	2 "	27 0 0
72	" " inner	2 "	10 0 0	20 0 0	2 "	20 0 0
73	Artillery store door	1 pair	12 10 0	12 10 0	2 "	25 0 0
74	Entrance gates	1 set	38 0 0	38 0 0		
75	2 inch cedar sashes	22 sup ft	0 4 0	4 8 0	40 sup ft	8 0 0
	<i>Iron work, &c</i>					
76	Cast iron	cwt	0 16 0			
77	Wrought iron	176 "	3 0 0	528 0 0	142c 3q. 26½lb	428 19 2
78	Galvanizing	30 "	1 0 0	30 0 0	88c 3q. 4lb	88 15 8
79	Wrought iron girders	500 "	1 14 0	850 0 0		
80	Rolled H T and angle irons	40 "	2 7 6	95 0 0	200c 1q. 2lb.	475 12 9
81	Buckled plates	33 "	4 0 0	132 0 0		
82	400 gallon tanks	tanks	4 5 0		3 tanks	12 15 0
83	3"-galvanized water pipes	lm ft ..	0 6 3			
84	2' " "	"	0 3 0			
85	1½" " "	"	0 2 6			
86	1' " "	"	0 1 4			
87	Gun metal	300 lb	0 2 9	41 5 0	926½ lb.	127 7 10
88	Sheet lead	6 cwt.	1 10 0	9 0 0	3c. 2q. 8lb.	5 7 2
89	Old lead	6 "	1 0 0	6 0 0	8c. 3q. 2lb.	8 15 4
90	Copper lamps	2 lamps	8 0 0	16 0 0		
91	Painting four coats	100 sq yds	0 1 6	7 10 0	874½ sq yds	65 11 6
92	White washing	3,000 "	0 0 4	50 0 0	2,143½ "	35 14 5
93	Tarring one coat	"	0 0 5		201½ "	4 3 11
94	Office	1	75 0 0	75 0 0	2 offices	150 0 0
95	Loading stage	2 stages	15 0 0	30 0 0		
96	Rails for loading stage	30 cwt	13 0 0	19 10 0	25c. 2q. 0lb	16 11 6
	<i>Day labour—</i>					
97	Labourer	600 hours	0 1 2	35 0 0	27,331 hours	1,594 6 2
98	Quarryman	250 "	0 1 6	18 15 0	12,302 "	922 13 0
99	Mason	500 "	0 1 9	43 15 0	6,233½ "	545 8 7
100	Bricklayer	"	0 1 9			
101	Carpenter	"	0 1 9		3,901 hours	341 6 9
102	Plumber	"	0 1 9			
103	Fitter	100 "	0 1 8	8 6 8		
104	Smth	"	0 2 0		929½ hours	92 19 0
105	Painter	120 "	0 1 8	10 0 0	41 "	3 8 4
106	Horse, cart, and driver	160 "	0 2 0	16 0 0	45 "	4 10 0
107	Each additional horse	"	0 1 0		27 "	1 7 0
108	Render, float and set	sq yards	0 3 9			
109	Galvanized iron, 26 gauge	sq 100 feet	3 0 0			
110	Galvanized gutter, 5" O.G.	lm feet	0 1 3		151½ lm. ft	9 9 4
111	4' down piping	"	0 1 3			
112	Galvanized iron lining	sq "	0 1 6			
113	Ventilators		0 4 6			
114	Flooring		0 1 0			
	Sundries not mentioned in schedule —					
	Granolith		1 0 0		55 sup yds.	55 0 0
	12' barrel bolts		0 2 0		6	0 12 0
	18" pad-bolts		0 6 6		3	0 19 6
	Pad bolts		0 2 6		3	0 7 6
	T hinges		0 2 6		1 pair	0 2 6
	Hook and eye hinges		0 10 0		6 pairs	3 0 0
	Timber work in stable		6 0 0		13½ squares	81 0 0
	Roof of stable		5 0 0		7½ "	35 10 0
	Grating at entrance to coach house					2 15 0
	Saddle and harness stand					1 0 0
	Mangers and partition					7 5 0
	Book shelves, cupboard, &c					7 10 0
	New door lock fasteners					0 12 4
						195 13 10
	Extra works		£	25,020 15 4		32,375 16 11
						1,481 7 11
						£ 33,857 4 10

Extra Works, Bare Island Fortifications, Botany Bay.

Item.	Quantity.	Amount	£	s.	d.
Boat, with sails, ropes, &c., complete			33	1	5
Repairs, painting, &c., to boat			18	2	5
Colonial ovens	2 ovens	22/6	2	5	0
16" E. W. pipes	4 feet	8/-	1	12	0
Blasting powder	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ kegs	47/-	65	4	3
Slates for damp courses	1,875 slates	£17/10	32	16	3
Champering on rock	581 feet	-/4	9	13	8
Metal locks (railway carriage pattern)	23 locks	17/6	20	2	6
Copper wire gauge for ventilators.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ sup. feet	10/6	16	10	9
Steel plate guard room door			13	5	1
Fuze	113 coils	1/-	5	13	0
Cartage of racers from Sydney			3	7	0
Lamp recesses with metal frames	15	£10	150	0	0
" " " "	1	£8	8	0	0
Brass hinges	3 pairs	3/-	0	9	0
Strong hinges	4	8/6	1	14	0
Copper nails	49 lb.	2/3	5	10	3
Brass handles for doors	8	1/-	0	8	0
Drop ring handles	1 pair	3/6	0	3	6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " brass screws	9 gross	8/6	3	16	6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	3	9/6	1	8	6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	12/9	0	4	3
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	18/-	0	1	6
Linseed oil	10 gallons	5/6	2	15	0
White lead	1 cwt.	42/-	2	2	0
Turps	1 gallon	10/-	0	10	0
Dryers	1 tin	3/6	0	3	6
Ochre	2 lb.	1/6	0	1	6
Umber	1 tin	1/-	0	1	0
Vyce	1	57/-	2	17	0
Bench	1	45/-	2	5	0
Fuze boxes	5 boxes	22/6	5	12	6
" " " "	4	16/-	3	4	0
Clothes belting	46 feet		3	16	8
Gas-pipe fencing	130	10/-	65	0	0
24 copper key plates, 6 brass rings, and 48 brass hooks, labels for keys			2	17	6
Numerals and letters for stamping labels	1 set	14/6	0	14	6
Stone used for rack racers	41 cub. ft.	2/6	5	2	6
Patent padlocks	7	8/6	2	19	6
Lettering in battery		185/-	9	5	0
Stands for water tanks			4	0	0
Rubble-work in cement	129 $\frac{3}{4}$ peches	31/6	204	4	6
Bluestone gallery floor-steps	670 $\frac{1}{2}$ cub. ft.	16/-	536	8	0
Labour in mixing cement for concrete	740 casks	2/4	86	6	8
Cement	10	18/-	9	0	0
Freestone	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ cub. feet	2/6	16	13	9
9 in. dram pipes	40 feet	1/4	2	13	4
6-in. " "	28	-/8	0	18	8
4-in. " "	18	-/6	0	9	0
Compensation from Government by eliminating iron portion of contract			85	0	0
Timber destroyed in moving, fixing, &c., armour-plates, &c., in position	1,080 feet	25/-	13	10	0
Use of crab winches, blocks, ropes, &c.	8 weeks	25/-	10	0	0
Making and fixing iron shutters, casemated battery, complete			9	8	0
			£1,481	7	11

F 6.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 July, 1890.

In attention to the Minister's instructions upon enclosed paper covering reports from Messrs. Wardell and Darley on works at Bare Island Fort carried out under me, I do myself the honor to state that I exceedingly regret there should be any grounds for the serious charges made in the reports referred to.

The Fort in question was designed by the late Colonel Scratchley, R.E., and the drawings, &c., were prepared by the late Mr. Morell, C.E., upon which tenders were obtained for carrying out the work, the lowest tenderer being Mr. John McLeod, which was considered a fortunate circumstance, as Mr. McLeod was well known as a reliable contractor. At the commencement of the work—for its supervision—I selected from my staff two officers, Mr. E. Colley and Mr. H. H. Purkis, clerks of works, in whom I had the greatest confidence. For the latter who was to be the resident supervising officer, an office and quarters were provided on the main-land, adjacent to the Island; the former, Mr. Colley, as senior officer, had to make periodical inspections of the work, and check measurements, valuations, &c., the work being visited by myself as frequently as my many other duties would admit. The officers named were selected for this work as having previous experience on similar works carried out at the suggestion of the Commission appointed for defence works of the Colony in 1870. During the progress of the works at Bare Island they were frequently visited by Colonel Scratchley, who always expressed his approval of the efficient manner in which they were being carried out, and on his leaving the Colony he not only complimented Mr. Colley and Mr. Purkis for their attention to the works and his instructions, but also presented the latter with a testimonial for his satisfactory superintendence.

I would here state that as the works proceeded, Colonel Scratchley on his visits frequently, for his own reasons, ordered alterations and additions, which were made both by his verbal and written requests, the direction given when the works were put in hand to be guided by the instructions of that officer,

officer, and the ground being of very irregular and uncertain formation, the quantity of excavation, &c., required could only be ascertained as the work went on. Anticipating this would be the case, an estimate of certain quantities to tender by fixing a lump sum was given, only as a means for ascertaining the lowest tender.

Although Mr. Purkis occasionally had to leave these for other works at Port Jackson, there has no doubt been apparent want of vigilance on his part, and it would also, unfortunately, appear there must have been dishonest workmen employed by the contractor—not that this is any excuse—always watching their opportunity, when the attention of the officer was taken in some other direction, to put in the bad work referred to.

I would suggest that the contractor be called upon to remedy all defects at his own cost, and can only again repeat my regret that works of so unsatisfactory a character should have been carried out under me.

In conclusion, I may state that I am glad to notice a Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the matter.

I have, &c..

JAMES BARNET.

Submitted—J B., 2/7/90.

APPENDIX G.

INDEX TO MR. PURKIS'S WEEKLY REPORTS ON WORKS OUTSIDE OF BARE ISLAND FROM 1880 TO 1889.

1880.—On the

Batteries at the Middle, South, and George's Heads.

1882.—On the

25-ton gun, Middle Head, from 30/9 to 9/12;
Entrenchments, Middle Head, from 2/9 to 16/12;
Entrenchments, South Head;
Casemate Battery, George's Head.

21/8/82.

[C.A., 82/6450.

Single sheet report by Mr. Purkis on Casemate Battery, George's Head; 25-ton gun, Middle Head; entrenchments, Middle Head; and entrenchments, South Head; with minute by Colonial Architect—"Mr. Purkis to make separate reports for each week."

1883.—On the

25-ton gun battery, Middle Head, from 12/2 to 23/10;
Entrenchments, Middle Head, from 6/1 to 15/12;
Entrenchments, South Head, from 6/1 to 9/9;
Casemate Battery, George's Head, from 13/1 to 15/12.

188 —On the

25-ton gun battery, Middle Head, from 5/1 to 20/12;
Entrenchments, Middle Head, from 5/1 to 7/6;
Middle Head Battery;
Casemate Battery, George's Head, from 5/1 to 20/12.

1885.—On the

25-ton gun, Middle Head; entrenchments, Middle Head;
Casemate Battery, George's Head;
Road to Wharf and Cobbler's Beach.

APPENDIX H I.

BARE ISLAND FORT.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 47 Phillip-street, 20 January, 1891.

I have the honor to remind you that at a recent Meeting of the Royal Commission on Defence Works I made certain informal statements with reference to over-measurements of work at Bare Island Fort, and suggested that, before I submitted a statement to the Commission, Mr. Purkis should have an opportunity of visiting the Fort with one of my clerk of works (Mr. Pinchen) for the purpose of comparing on the spot the original measurements made by him with those recently made by my officers.

The over-measurements in question were:—

(a) Tar-paving	{	Measurements by Mr. Purkis, 898 $\frac{7}{8}$ yards.
		Pinchen, 841 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
		Apparent excess, 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards.

Mr. Purkis's measurements have been found to be correct. The error arose from no allowance being made for tar-paving laid and subsequently picked up and replaced by racer stones. There was further a clerical mistake made by Mr. Pinchen in the deductions for the step in yard.

This satisfactorily clears Mr. Purkis of over-measurement of tar-paving.

(b) Concrete foundation for passage of cells, 2' 11" deep, which was found on cutting not to average more than a few inches.

Mr. Purkis compared the measurements in his field-book with those shown in his day-book, both of which were in my possession. The measurement in the field-book was:—18' 6" × 3' 8" × 0' 11"; and in the day-book, 18' 6" × 3' 8" × 2' 11".

The

(b) Seyssel Asphalt: Schedule Items 56 @ 14s. per yard, and 57 @ 16s. 6d.

Date.	Description.	Colonial Architect's Quantities.		Corrected Quantities.		Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
		Item 56.	Item 57.	Item 56.	Item 57.	Item 56.	Item 57.	
9/5/82.—Floors of 80 pounder magazines	...	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	} $\frac{1}{2}$ improperly added for filling between joints.
„ Floor of magazine between 2 and 3 guns	507 2	...	405 9	...	-101 5	
„ Floors of small arms stores	461 3	...	369 0	...	- 92 3	
3/8/82.—Floor of magazine between 3 and 4 guns	388 $1\frac{1}{2}$	...	310 6	...	- 77 7	} $\frac{1}{2}$ improperly added for filling between joints.
16/8/82.—Over roof of artillery store	...	272 $9\frac{1}{4}$	...	252 9	...	- 20 0	...	
17/8/82.—Over laboratory	...	817 0	...	338 0	...	-479 0	...	
21/9/82.—Over magazine between casemate and No. 2 gun	...	874 0	...	...	437 0	-874 0	+437 0	} Asphalt bad; error in computation. Asphalt bad; only one $\frac{3}{8}$ in. layer, and area over-measured.
„ „ „ „ 4 „	...	617 2	...	...	308 7	-617 2	+308 7	
„ „ „ „ 4 „	...	292 6	...	...	146 3	-292 6	+146 3	
23/11/82.—Floors of platforms, 2 and 4 guns	...	658 11	...	...	323 6	-658 11	+323 6	} Two half-inch layers charged; only one layer $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.
2/3/83.—Floor of new shell store, No. 3 gun	224 0	...	168 0	...	- 56 0	
16/3/83.—Floor of new magazine, No. 3 gun	369 9	...	277 4	...	- 92 5	
4/5/83.—Floor of small stores	79 $1\frac{1}{4}$	...	59 4	...	- 19 9	} $\frac{1}{2}$ improperly added for filling between joints.
4/5/83.—Floor of shell recesses	32 0	...	24 0	...	- 8 0	
15/8/83.—Floor of guardroom and under walls	221 4	...	166 0	...	- 55 4	
15/8/83.—Roof of guardroom	...	294 6	...	...	135 0	-294 6	+135 0	} Only 1 layer, 15 ft. x 9 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and over-measured.
8/4/86.—Roof of cells	93 0	...	87 6	...	- 5 6	
		Total square feet	...	...	...	3,236 1	+747 8	
		„ „ yards	...	...	...	359 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Over-paid to Contractor on item 56	...	...	...	359 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards @ 14/-	=	£251 13 9
		Due to Contractor on item 57	...	...	...	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards @ 16/6	=	68 11 4
		Total overpaid to Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	£183 2 5
		Add value of asphalt over laboratory and artillery store, which is very bad and must be stripped and relaid	...	...	...	65 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards @ 14/-	=	45 19 4
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	£229 1 9

	£	s.	d.
(c) Tar-paving: Schedule Item 52 at 12s. 6d. per yard—			
Paid to Contractor, 898 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at 12s. 6d.	561	14	8
Estimated value „ „ at 6s. 6d.	292	2	1
To be recovered from Contractor	£269	12	7
Concrete passage of cells—			
Over-measured, 5 yards, at £2 4s. 6d.	£11	2	6
Southern wall round Barracks—			
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at £2 4s. 6d.	£27	18	8

APPENDIX I.

As to formation of Roadway with Military Road round the Fortifications.

Sir, Borough of Newcastle, Town Clerk's Office, 24th February, 1882.

Referring to an interview his Worship the Mayor of Newcastle, in company with the City Engineer, were permitted to do themselves, of having with Sir Henry Parkes in July last, upon the subject of the formation of a roadway to join in with the military roadway around the base of the fortifications at Flagstaff Hill, Newcastle, and to the promise then made that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the work in conjunction with the general scheme; and also to a subsequent interview the Mayor was granted by Sir Henry Parkes on 17th October last, when Sir Henry Parkes visited the fortifications,—the Mayor again pointed out the advisability of the military authorities carrying out the work. Upon that occasion Sir Henry Parkes was good enough to state that he saw no reason why the work, as suggested—viz., the formation of a roadway—should not be proceeded with, as the method was one that would be most likely to be approved of. As no reply has yet reached me in connection with this most important matter, I do myself the honor of again addressing you, and beg most respectfully to resubmit for consideration the proposal (*The remainder of this paper is missing from the documents.*)

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Submitted, 27/2/82. It would perhaps be advisable, before any action is taken in this matter, to have a report from Colonel Scratchley as to the advisability of connecting the proposed road with the military road.—C.W., 29/5/82. Approved.—J.R., 30/5/82. Colonel Scratchley.—C.W., B.C., 30/5/82.

Principal Under Secretary.—This paper has only just reached me. I have made a note on the plan relating to the proposed roads and paths, and I strongly recommend that permission should be given to the Borough authorities to construct the same. The question of the escarp on the land side of the proposed road or path round Signal Hill should be gone into, and, if it is determined that the Government shall pay the cost, provision will have to be made in next year's Estimates. The papers had better be referred to Mr. Barnet. I looked into the matter on the spot with Mr. Colley, of the Colonial Architect's Department.—P. H. SCRATCHLEY, Colonel, R.E., 6/7/82.

Submitted, 10/7/82. Permission may be given to the Borough authorities of Newcastle, as asked. That portion of the memo. which relates to the escarp should be dealt with separately.—J.R. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—C.W., B.C., 27/7/82. Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 28/7/82.

That Roadway be opened up around Hill to Forts, Newcastle.

Sir, Borough of Newcastle, Town Clerk's Office, 11 May, 1886.

Some time since it was decided by the Colonial Architect to erect a wall at the base of the Fortification Hill, Newcastle, to protect the works. This has now been completed, and at the same time it was stated that a roadway would be opened up round the hill, and a promise was given by certain military gentlemen when here that the roadway in question would form part of the work, as it was necessary for the thorough completion of the forts.

Would you cause steps to be taken to carry out this useful and urgent work, and by so doing you will at same time be considerably improving the works at the fort, and adding greatly to the beauty and importance of the whole place.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD S. HOLLAND,

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Town Clerk.

I would be glad if my honorable colleague, the Minister for Public Works, would give this matter his early attention.—G.R.D., 29/5/86. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—C.W., B.C., 29/5/86.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works. The proposed road, if made, will follow generally the direction of red line shown round the base of hill in map herewith. On margin of map is a minute by General Scratchley, to the effect, "that, on military grounds, there are no objections to construction of road, but that a retaining wall should be built all round the base of hill." The estimated cost of the works will be about £2,300. If approved, the work will be chargeable to Defence Works.—J.B., 30/6/86.

The Principal Under Secretary.—J.R., B.C., 2/7/86. Submitted for approval.—C.W., 5/7/86. G.R.D., 30/7/86. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—C.W., B.C., 31/7/86. The Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 3/8/86.

My

My dear Mr. Rae,

22 July, 1886.

I saw Mr. Lyne to-day with reference to giving authority to proceed with the work of making the roadway round the base of the fortification at Newcastle.

Mr. Barnet only wants the authority of the Minister for Works to proceed. Mr. Lyne told me he would give authority as soon as the papers were put before him.

Will you kindly see that the papers are before him to-day.

Mr. Barnet informs me the papers are all at your office waiting.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH CREER.

Formation of a Roadway round the base of the Fortifications at Newcastle.

The Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 23/7/86. Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works. This work, if commenced, could not be completed until the cottages have been removed. The matter is being dealt with by the Crown Solicitor. If the cottages can be removed within a short time the work might be commenced; if not, it would be better to defer it until it can be carried through to completion.—J.B., 13/8/86. Submitted.—J. R., 18/8/86. Write Crown Solicitor as to how the matter of the removal of the cottages stands.—J.R., 19/8/86. The Crown Solicitor, 20/8/86. Re-submit in a week.—J.R. Remind Crown Solicitor.—J.R., 30/8/86. Crown Solicitor, 30/8/86. In a week.—J.R., 30/8/86.

The Crown Solicitor having been requested to take the necessary steps for the removal of the cottages, a decision should be arrived at in respect to the minute of the Colonial Architect, dated 13th August, on P.W. 86-87,980.—J.R. Colonial Architect may now have the works carried out.—W.G.L., 24/9/86.

Authority for the construction of a Road round Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

On the 24th February, 1882, the Mayor of Newcastle addressed the Colonial Secretary on the subject of a road round Fort Scratchley, Newcastle. On 30th May, 1882, this was referred to Colonel Scratchley by the Colonial Secretary (Sir John Robertson).

On 6th July, 1882, Colonel Scratchley reports :—"I have made a note on the plan relating to the proposed roads and paths, and I strongly recommend that *permission* should be given to the *Borough authorities to construct the same*. The question of the *escarp* on the land side of the proposed road or path round Signal Hill should be gone into, and, if it is determined that the Government shall pay the cost, provision will have to be made in next year's Estimates. The papers had better be referred to Mr. Barnet. I looked into the matter on the spot with Mr. Colley."

The Colonial Secretary (Sir John Robertson) minutes, 10th July, 1882 :—" *Permission* may be given to the *Borough authorities* of Newcastle as asked. The portion of the memo. which relates to the *escarp* should be *dealt with separately*."

(Sent to Mr. Barnet, 28/7/82, and marked to Mr. Colley.)

On the 11th May, 1886, the Town Clerk writes about the road, and the Colonial Architect minutes, 30th June, 1886 :—"On margin of map is a minute by General Scratchley, to the effect, "that, on military grounds, there are no objection to the construction of road, but that a *retaining wall* should be built round the base of hill. The estimated cost of the works will be about £2,300. If approved, will be charged to *Defence Works*."

This was approved by Colonial Secretary, Mr. Dibbs, on 30th July, 1886.

Authority for works by Secretary for Works, 24/9/86.

Mr. Joseph Creer wrote also on 22/7/86 :—"Mr. Barnet only wants the authority of the Minister for Works to proceed. Mr. Lyne (the Minister) told me he would give authority as soon as the papers were put before him. . . . Mr. Barnet informs me that the papers are all at your office waiting."

It will be seen further from the Town Clerk's letter, 11th May, 1886, that the scarp or retaining wall referred to by General Scratchley and Mr. Barnet had been completed.

I reported to the Minister on the 4th July, 1889, although completely ignorant of the foregoing correspondence :—"However desirable it may be to allow the Newcastle Municipality to undertake the construction and maintenance of this 'costly carriage drive,' I submit that it is not a fair charge on the Military Vote; that proper authority was never obtained for its execution. . . ."

And in the same minute,— "This work should not, I submit, have been undertaken without the knowledge of the military authorities and the approval of the Colonial Secretary. I have good reason for believing that this road is being laid out without a plan. The Foreman of Works on the spot certainly has not one in his possession."

It would now appear that Mr. Barnet ignored or withheld the papers containing the Premier's decision, given on Colonel Scratchley's advice in July, 1882; that he misrepresented to his Minister in 1886 Colonel Scratchley's advice, both as regards the road and the scarp or retaining wall, and thereby obtained £2,300 authority, apparently in order to obtain Mr. Joseph Creer's good opinion or political influence.

Every word I wrote on this subject is fully borne out; and I trust that the Royal Commission will be pleased to investigate this subject as an instance of the manner in which Colonel Scratchley, Major Penrose, and I have been persistently ignored by the Colonial Architect, although we were successive Military Advisers when this work was under consideration and execution.

23rd January, 1891.

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Colonel.
Alterations

Alterations and additions to Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

On 18 December, 1888, the Officer Commanding the Garrison wrote to the Colonial Architect, forwarding eight plans of the reconstruction of Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, and urged "the necessity of the works in question being commenced with as little delay as possible," beginning with the salient 8 in. gun.

On the 28th December, a further plan, approved by the Colonial Secretary, showing certain alterations of the former plans, but affecting the 6 in. guns only, was sent to the Colonial Architect.

The whole of this correspondence was marked off to Mr. Colley.

Four tenders were received on 16/1/89, that of James Russell being accepted on 18 February, 1889. (P.W. 89-189).

When the tenders were referred to the Colonial Architect he reported that James Russell's tender amounted to £2,486 6s. 6d. "at schedule prices for probable quantities and at schedule prices for further work required." There was no mention of this further work in the specification nor in the general conditions. The contractors were not informed of the probable quantities before tendering, and Mr. Campbell informed me that Messrs. Jas. Russell & Co. were shown the general plan, but not the sections nor details, so that had they wished they could not have taken out the quantities. They only knew *the general nature* of the work required.

The Colonial Architect reported that the tender of W. Farley & Co. was the lowest, but that it was "informal, no price being given for timber framed, &c., item 55." A revised analysis of tenders shows that Jas. Russell's was really the lowest by £24, an error of £200 having been made in totalling W. Farley & Co.'s tender.

The whole transaction connected with this contract appears to have been contrary to the Tender Board Rules, and the Minister for Works' circular of 17/11/87. It further created unnecessary discontent amongst the contractors. Messrs. Farley & Co. maintained that their tender ought to have been accepted, as they were willing to undertake the work without any charge for item 55, "framing and fixing timber," only a very small quantity of this description being shown on the plans. Mr. Colley apparently intended that this item should apply to the construction of the new pilot's house, and estimated 30,000 feet as the probable quantity required. The contractors who tendered were, however, ignorant of this work being included in the fort contract, and saw neither plans nor quantities. The Clerk of Works, Mr. Bushby, who built this house, did it all by daily labour, and no work whatever was done under item 55 by the Colonial Architect's Clerk of Works.

There are 106 items altogether on the schedule. Probable quantities are marked opposite twenty, and one only of each of the remaining eighty-six items. Amongst the latter is the use of the contractor's tramway and plant, including 12 h.p. engine—the probable quantity being estimated as one hour. The tenders for this item vary from £2 10s. to 5s. 9d. per hour, showing the meagre information on the subject accorded to tenderers.

Item 92, "labourers," is estimated at 8,000 hours, and cart and horse 2,000 hours. It would appear, therefore, that the Colonial Architect intended carrying out the works other than those specified in the "extent of work" mentioned in the contract.

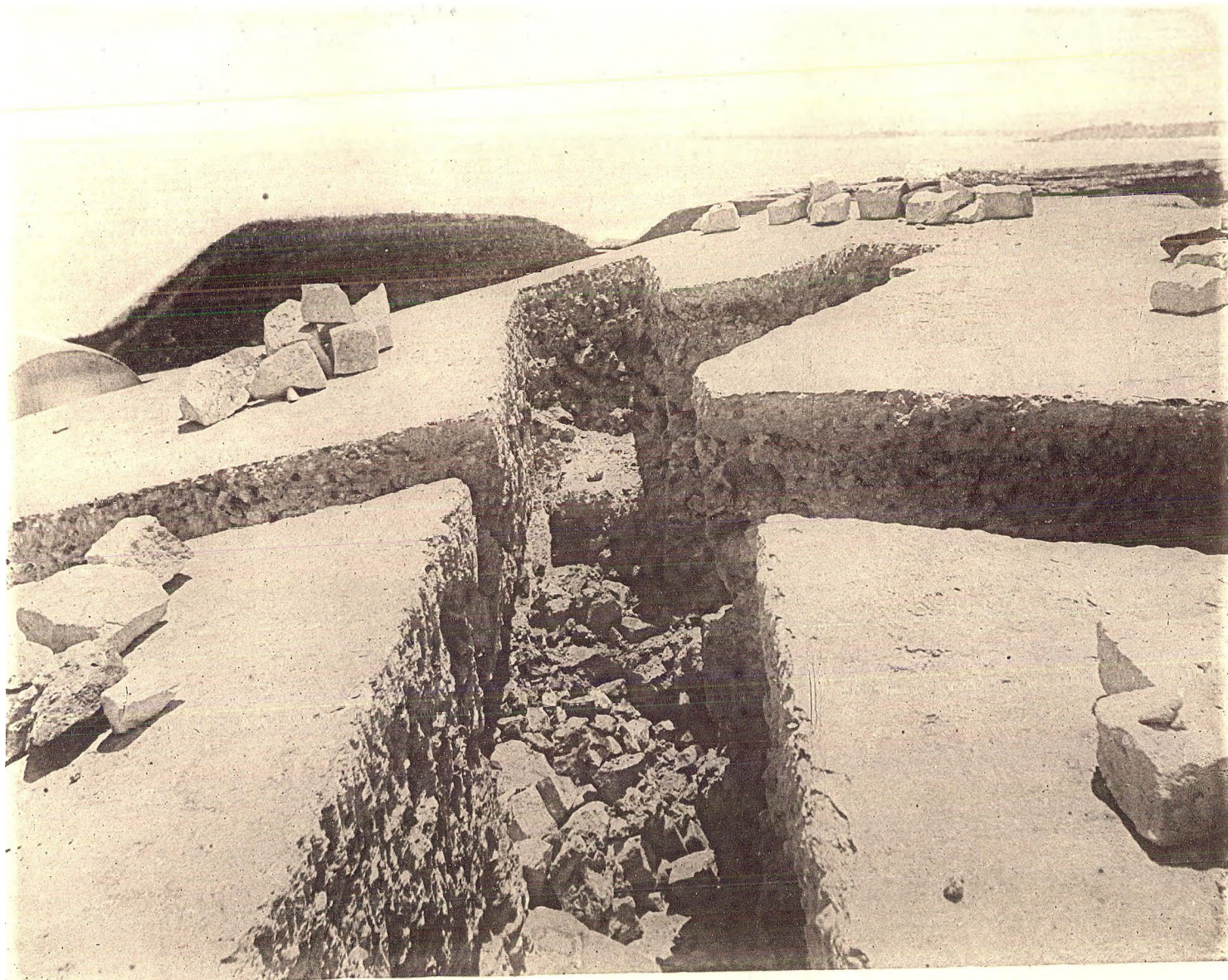
The analysis of tenders was not received from Mr. Colley until 17 February, 1890.

The authority for the works carried out at the fort under this contract was C.S. 2898, 6 March, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
New emplacement	3,000	0	0
Look-out House	500	0	0
Total.....	£3,500	0	0

APPENDIX J.

[Reproductions by heliotype of six photographs and plan.]



Sig. 445.

BARE ISLAND FORT. No. 1.

From Photographs of Cuttings in the Concrete exposing bad work. For position of
Camera, &c., see accompanying Plan.



Sig. 445.

BARE ISLAND FORT. No. 2.

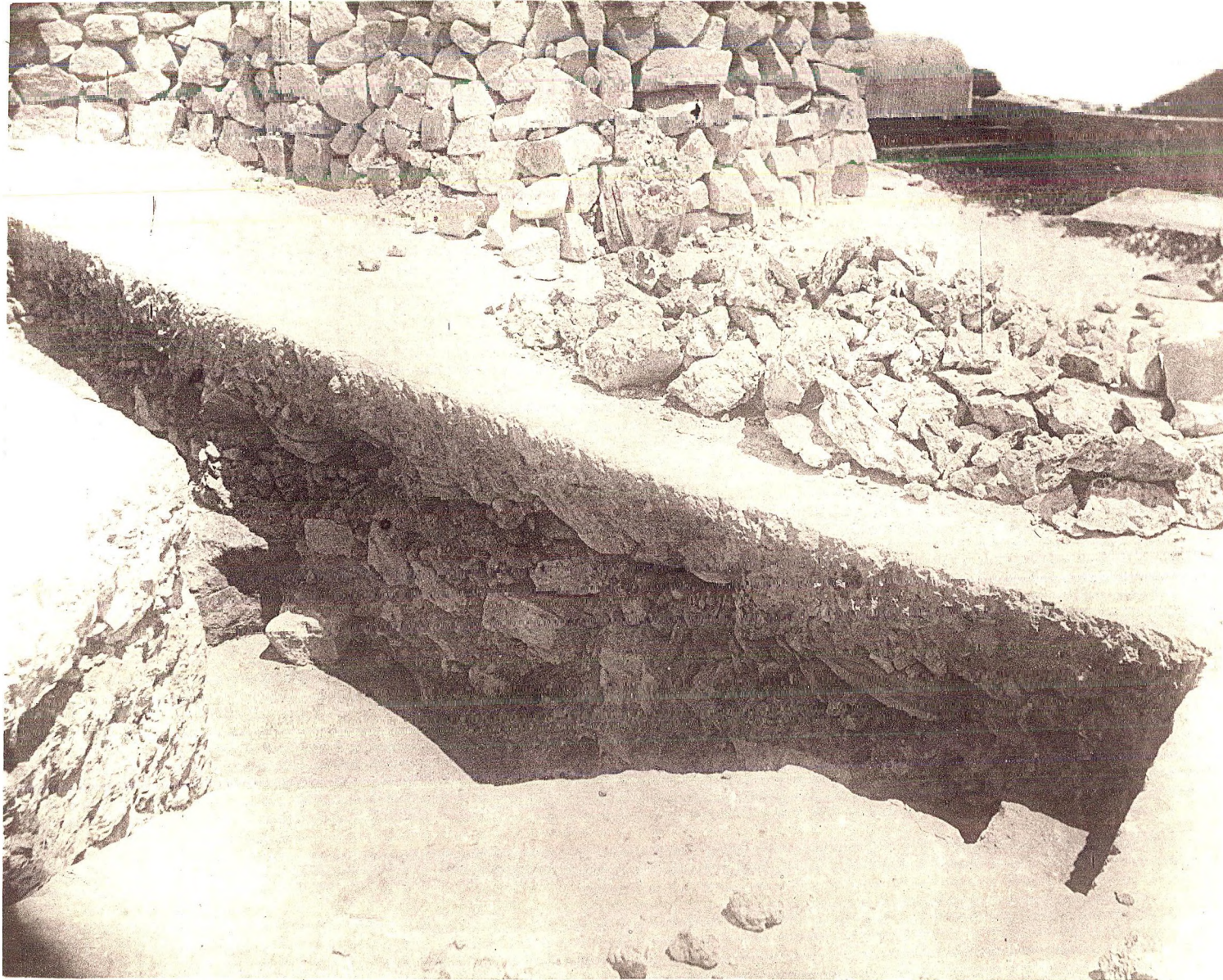
From Photographs of Cuttings in the Concrete exposing bad work. For position of Camera, &c., see accompanying Plan.



Fig. 445.

BARE ISLAND FORT. No. 3.

From Photographs of Cuttings in the Concrete exposing bad work. For position of Camera, &c., see accompanying Plan.



Sig. 445.

BARE ISLAND FORT. No. 4.

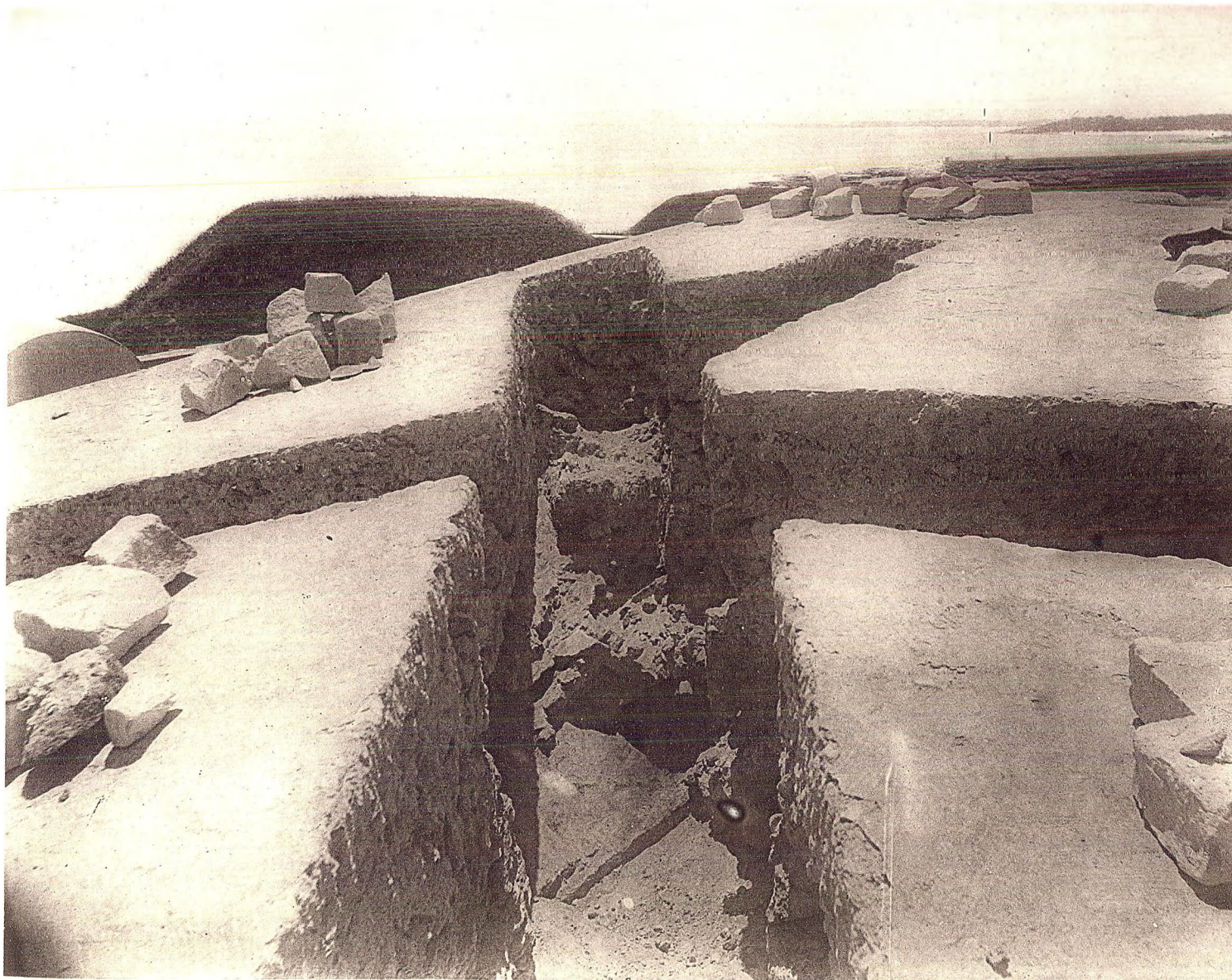
From Photographs of Cuttings in the Concrete exposing bad work. For position of Camera, &c., see accompanying Plan.



Sig. 445.

BARE ISLAND FORT. No. 5.

From Photographs of Cuttings in the Concrete exposing bad work. For position of Camera, &c., see accompanying Plan.



Sig. 445

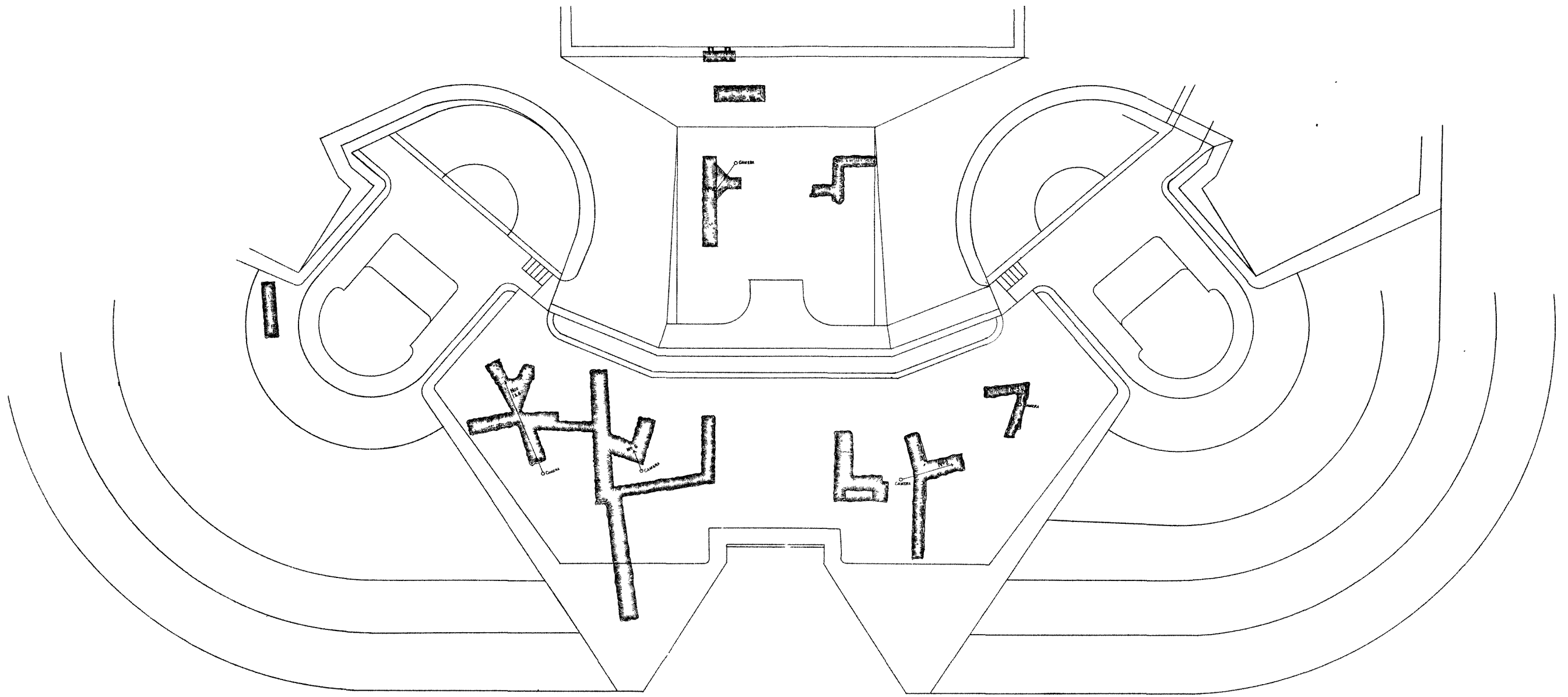
BARE ISLAND FORT. No. 6.

From Photographs of Cuttings in the Concrete exposing bad work. For position of Camera, &c., see accompanying Plan.

—PLAN—
of part of
—BARE ISLAND FORT—
Shewing cuttings made in the Concrete, exposing the bad work —

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

C. Darby,
Resident
17/12/90



ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 28 JULY, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

James Barnet, Esq., late Colonial Architect, sworn and examined:—

1. *President.*] You were the Colonial Architect, I believe? Yes.
2. The fortifications at Bare Island and Sydney Harbour were carried out under your Department? Yes.
3. We are dealing more particularly to-day with Bare Island. Who designed Bare Island Fort? Colonel Scratchley.
4. And then handed it over to your Department to carry out? Yes; the drawings were made by the late Mr. Morell, C.E.
5. Under General Scratchley? Yes; under his direction.
6. Was a specification prepared? There was a description, not a specification.
7. Was no specification prepared by Colonel Scratchley or Mr. Morell? Mr. Morell prepared the description.
8. Was that made a part of the contract? No.
9. It was not embodied in it? No.
10. Did you call for tenders publicly? Yes.
11. And the tender was let to John M'Leod? He was the contractor.
12. Had you had previous experience of M'Leod as a contractor? Yes.
13. Had you reason to believe him to be a good contractor? I had every confidence in him.
14. Whom did you appoint to look after the work when it was started? Mr. E. Colley was Clerk of the Works, and Mr. H. H. Purkis was under him.
15. How often did you expect these officers to visit the work? Purkis was stationed on the work; he had a house provided for him,—not on the work exactly, but adjacent to it.
16. And Mr. Colley was inspector? Yes; the measurements were by him.
17. You had no inspector under Mr. Purkis? No.
18. Was there no foreman of works? No; he was the foreman of the works practically.
19. Had Mr. Purkis other duties to perform which would take him away from Bare Island? He had occasionally to go away from there.
20. In his absence what provision did you make for the inspection? None; if he had occasion to leave the works he would make arrangements accordingly.
21. Did you expect Purkis to be there the whole six days of the week? Certainly.
22. Did his other duties call him away frequently? Occasionally; not very often.
23. He would not leave without you knowing, would he? He would not tell me every time he left. He had general instructions to visit other works.
24. *Mr. Wardell.*] Were his duties in respect to the other works on which he was engaged the same as at Bare Island? Somewhat similar.
25. *President.*] The other works on which he was engaged were chiefly fortifications in Sydney Harbour, were they not? Yes.
26. Was he the sole inspector at the other works? No; he had an inspector under him.
27. That is, he was the chief resident inspector at Bare Island and the senior inspecting officer at the other places? Mr. Colley was also inspector at the other places, as well as at Bare Island.
28. When Mr. Purkis went away to the other works, was he allowed a daily rate? He was only allowed travelling expenses.
29. I suppose he had no temptation to absent himself more frequently than was necessary? No.
30. *Mr. Wardell.*] Were these expenses commuted in any way? No, only his actual travelling expenses were allowed.
31. *President.*] When Mr. Purkis was away, was there anybody else to watch the interests of the Government? No.
32. Did you not carry out a large portion of this contract by day labor? I daresay there was a large amount carried out in that way. I could not say how much; there was a great deal of work that could not be done in any other way, such as the moving of the heavy ironworks in connection with the casemate.
33. In Mr. Purkis's absence, how was the men's time kept? He would take care of that; he would not be absent from the labor account.
34. In going through the schedule, I notice that a very large sum was paid for day work. Can you tell us anything about that? The work you refer to took place nine years ago at least; I think it is a year since I was at Bare Island.
35. Was there no provision made for inspection during the absence of the officer;—you say that Purkis was absent sometimes;—was there no day work done when he was absent? I should think not.
36. There is an account here for 27,331 hours of day work, as against an estimated quantity of only 600 hours. Was no portion of that work done in the absence of that officer? He could best answer that question. I could not tell. The intention was that he should be there at all times when the men were at work.

J. Barnet,
Esq.
28 July, 1890.

- J. Barnet,
Esq.
28 July, 1890.
37. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Had Purkis anything to do with the fortifications at Newcastle? No; nothing whatever.
38. *Mr. Wardell.*] He had with those in the harbour, I think? There was no contract work going on for the year that this work was begun.
39. *President.*] How often did you visit the work when it was going on? As frequently as I could. I had a very large number of works to attend to besides that. I had £800,000 worth of works going on in that year. I had not much time to attend to Bare Island.
40. But you did visit it? Yes, occasionally.
41. I suppose you visited it in company with General Scratchley? No; I never was there with General Scratchley.
42. Were the alterations at Bare Island fort all done under the direction of General Scratchley? He visited the works frequently, generally accompanied by Colonel Roberts, and they together suggested and made alterations.
43. Was any record kept in your Department of the alterations made? Usually they used to get the orders in writing. Sometimes General Scratchley gave orders without writing.
44. When General Scratchley wrote a request that any particular work should be done, what action did you generally take? I gave directions to have it carried out.
45. Here is a paper marked to Mr. Colley, to carry out? The general order was that Colley and Purkis should attend and take instructions from General Scratchley.
46. Did Mr. Colley report on that? There is no report, I think. None, I think, is needed.
47. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did he note the instruction, and return it to the office? Of course, he noted it in his own books.
48. In his own books;—should not the paper bear the evidence of it? It usually does; it does not in this case.
49. But when you convey an authority to Mr. Colley to do work, would you not state it on the paper? Not necessarily; whatever work Mr. Colley did would of course be registered in our office books. There was a general instruction to carry out whatever General Scratchley required. Colley would, in the first place, report if that was necessary, and then carry out General Scratchley's instructions.
50. *President.*] In many of these cases there is nothing to indicate that General Scratchley's orders were carried out, or that anything was done,—how do you account for that? I daresay Mr. Colley made a general report, which will be found in the office.
51. Then you did not expect Mr. Colley to put on the paper whether he had carried out the instructions he had received? In my office separate reports are made which would show what work is being done.
52. Did Mr. Colley send such a report? The books in the office will prove that.
53. They will show what action was taken? Yes.
54. Then you did not expect your officers to initial the paper? No; I never expect them to write anything on the paper, but to make a separate report.
55. I have asked for all the papers, but so far none have reached us showing what action was taken in these cases? If there is such a report there is no doubt it can be got.
56. *Mr. Wardell.*] Would this report bear your approval? The officer's reports would have my approval on them.
57. *President.*] Here is a telegram from General Scratchley to yourself:—
“PLEASE stop construction of wing walls round area on which barracks are to be placed at Bare Island Fort, at Botany. Am writing.”
- That is marked off to Mr. Colley. Here is the letter referred to, also marked for Mr. Colley to report; but there is nothing to show that Mr. Colley ever reported on it. Here is another report marked in the same way, so that we should have to refer to the books to find out Mr. Colley's report. Is that so? Yes; the books of the office would show if Mr. Colley did report or not.
58. *Mr. Wardell.*] Supposing you failed to find it in the books to which you refer, how should we trace what was done? Mr. Colley or Mr. Purkis would be able to explain it.
59. *Mr. Mansfield.*] But when you say the books will show whether Mr. Colley reported on it, would there be no paper or document other than the report itself? There would be a record in the record office. You could look to see if Mr. Colley had reported.
60. *President.*] In this telegram, General Scratchley stops the construction of the wing walls. In the accompanying letter he gives his reasons why he wants them omitted, and yet we find that the walls have been erected. If we got Mr. Colley's report would that explain why the instruction was not carried out? Mr. Colley or Mr. Purkis could explain all that.
61. *Mr. Wardell.*] General Scratchley's letter ordering the omission of the wing walls is addressed to you, is it not? Of course, all letters are addressed to me.
62. You referred it to Mr. Colley, but there is no evidence to show that it has been sent back to you? The report would give evidence of that.
63. And your approval would be on that report? Yes.
64. *President.*] And where are the reports? The reports are kept in the office.
65. Did you not get instructions from the Minister to hand over all instructions and reports? I suppose they are all here; they have been handed over.
66. A very large quantity of papers came down from your office on Saturday, marked “Oid papers.” They may be among them? I daresay.
67. *Mr. Wardell.*] Who was the officer in charge of the papers? The chief clerk.
68. *President.*] You say the records will show the action taken; then you never made a practice of noting what that action was on the original paper? No; each officer makes a separate minute, enclosing the original paper.
69. Then you never let the original papers show the action taken? No, that is shown in the Register book. Whatever is to be done is marked off to the officer in charge, and his action is marked off in the book.
70. But where is your approval? On the officer's report.
71. *Mr. Wardell.*] In the case of these wing walls, which General Scratchley asked should not be proceeded with, but which have been built—would there be a history of what led up to that? No doubt; very likely they were built before the report came.

72. *President.*] Have you been down to Bare Island since the works have been opened up? No, not for a year. J. Barnet, Esq.
73. Have you seen the report made by Mr. Wardell and myself on the works? Yes, I saw it.
74. You wrote a minute that in your opinion if the work was badly done the contractor ought to be called on to make it good? Yes. 28 July, 1890.
75. How can you account to your own mind, Purkis being there, for there being so much defective work? Only by the fact that his place of business was on the main land, and there was a very narrow foot-bridge between it and the work. The men could see him coming for a quarter of an hour. Under these circumstances, I think it would be easy enough for them to put in bad material. For a similar reason, I had an officer sleeping on Garden Island when the works were being erected, in order that he should be continually on the spot, with a view of preventing anything of the kind taking place.
76. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Would it not be Purkis's principal duty to be on the works? Yes; but he might have occasion to go across for a few minutes.
77. *Mr. Wardell.*] If you examined the work you would see it is not a question of being away for a few minutes; he could not have seen it for a considerable time? Concrete works should not be left any time. My instructions are that concrete works should never be left.
78. If you gave instructions to Mr. Purkis never to leave, that is important? Yes.
79. *President.*] These were your instructions? Yes.
80. If you went to Bare Island you would see that the filling is literally rubbish, and that the state of the works generally is pretty well as we have described in our report. Now, is it possible that so much bad work could be put in—in every instance it is bad—in those little intervals of which you speak? There must have been neglect of duty,—there is no doubt of that.
81. We cannot help believing that there is no exception to this bad work, that it is all equal. We examined six or eight holes, and every one of them was alike? In that case there must have been neglect of duty.
82. Did Purkis bring in his report? He either brought his report or sent it every Monday.
83. *Mr. Wardell.*] As a matter of fact he did not always see you, did he? No, he did not always see me.
84. *President.*] Had you any standard instructions to inspecting officers as to how far you allow them to depart from your authority, or from the specifications? They are not allowed to depart at all from the instructions. In this particular case they had orders to take instructions from General Scratchley. It was, practically, his work, not mine.
85. But would these reports show and explain the large departures in the quantities from the estimated quantity, and the large increases that were made? Of course they would. The drawings would show that.
86. There is a large increase, for instance, in the item for labour? The estimate is no guide whatever.
87. The estimate has been no guide whatever; then you practically gave *carte blanche* as to the work to be carried out? No, I did not.
88. There is a certain amount provided for in the estimate for day work. I want to find out how you explain the increases that have taken place? It was impossible to tell what amount of day work would be required.
89. Did you understand that all the wood-work fittings should be done by day work? If there was a schedule price for it it should not be done by day work.
90. Item 61 on the specification reads as follows: "Timber as above, wrought, framed, and fixed for any purpose, including all nails and screws, probable quantity 4,000 feet superior, at 6d. per foot." Did that include all labour? Yes.
91. The book shows that all fittings were put up by day work;—had the officer general authority for that? Yes; if it was considered better for the work, and more economical.
92. I suppose you looked to Mr. Colley to check what was done? Mr. Colley and Mr. Purkis prepared the schedule.
93. You looked to them to see that proper allowances only were made to the contractor? These officers were responsible.
94. Take the item for asphalt, there is a certain price for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Seyssel asphalt and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch marked in the specification:—viz., 14s. per square yard for the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, and 16s. 6d. per square yard for the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch; but we find on referring to the measurement-book that a much higher price was charged than was provided for in the specification. The book states two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thicknesses at 14s. per square yard, amounting to 28s. We cut into it in several places the other day, and we found it was only three-quarters of an inch thick, put on in one coat;—do you consider the inspector was justified in passing that? Certainly not; he had no right to pass it.
95. Was it Mr. Colley's duty to see that two coats were put on;—whose duty was it to check the inspector? Mr. Colley's.
96. It would have been Mr. Colley's business to check the accounts? Yes.
97. And to check all the allowances given to the contractor? He was responsible to me for the work being carried out on the measurements.
98. We found on going through the book that considerable allowances were made, and that in nearly every item one-third is added? Of course, I cannot explain that.
99. Whom do you hold responsible? Mr. Colley, of course.
100. *Mr. Wardell.*] Then Mr. Colley did not tell us the truth when he said he was not responsible? I should think not.
101. And Mr. Colley was distinctly responsible for checking? Certainly.
102. *Mr. Mansfield.*] And Mr. Purkis would be primarily responsible for passing $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch work, and for paying for it as $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch work done twice over? Yes.
103. Did these officers make any return to you of the days on which they were employed on certain works? That would appear in the weekly report. Every officer reports weekly—states what has been done during the week, what material has been used, and what labour, and if it is satisfactory, or otherwise. General Scratchley expressed himself in the highest terms of the way in which the work was done.
104. *President.*] Do you recollect whether your officer reported to you from time to time that the estimated amounts had been largely exceeded? I do not recollect. I knew that great additions were being made to the original work. The original estimate was £25,000, I think. It came to £30,000 when it was done. 105.

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105. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Has M'Leod's contract, the document constituting the agreement, been forwarded to the Commission? Oh, yes.
106. *President.*] Do you consider that the concrete specified, if only put into the work, is good enough for that work? Good enough for the general run of work. In some cases General Scratchley ordered it to be finer and better.
107. But, if honestly made, it would be very good material? Yes, good concrete.
108. There is a very large item here for adding cement to enrich the concrete. The schedule provides for 10 barrels of cement, whereas 895 casks were paid for. Do you consider it necessary that so much should be added? That I could not explain. That was under the direction of General Scratchley.
109. You did not call for any explanation from your officers? No.
110. You left it to the discretion of your inspectors? The officers had instructions to do everything they were ordered by General Scratchley.
111. Do you know what year General Scratchley left? I am not sure.
112. I think you will find that a great deal of this work was done after he left? I think not. The guns were mounted in 1884.
- *113. General Scratchley was at home in 1883, I think? The guns were all mounted before I went to England in 1885, and I was away a year, and during that year they had a war scare. General Scratchley was here then. He gave directions about a great many works.
114. What year was that? 1885. A great many works were done then; they were considered necessary.
115. *Mr. Wardell.*] Is there any proof of these instructions having been given by General Scratchley? General Scratchley and Colonel Roberts frequently visited the works; the latter made suggestions which the former accepted, more or less.
116. *Mr. Mansfield.*] These instructions were given through you? No; on the spot. I was not here in 1885.
117. But in such a case as that mentioned in the document which the President handed you just now, and which is endorsed "Mr. Colley," for execution, what constituted your authority for so instructing Mr. Colley? The contract was taken under me.
118. Then, at General Scratchley's request, certain alterations were made and were authorized by you;—what was the ground of your authority for carrying out General Scratchley's instructions—had you a Ministerial authority? I had a general Ministerial authority for carrying out the whole work.
119. Would you not require some special authority for deviating from the original plan? Not in the case of the fortifications. It was never done.
120. *Mr. Wardell.*] The instructions seem to have been all given *viva voce* ;—there are no written documents, only verbal instructions; is that so? There are only these letters.
121. Would your officers feel themselves justified by any authority you gave them in carrying out General Scratchley's instructions without informing you? The weekly reports would show whether General Scratchley or Colonel Roberts were there, and what they ordered.
122. And are these reports accessible? They ought to be here.
123. *Mr. Mansfield.*] What Ministerial authority had you? There was a general authority from the Colonial Secretary to obey the instructions of General Scratchley; it was not necessary to get instructions from the Public Works.
124. *President.*] This inquiry includes nearly all the forts. I would like to get the names of the officers whom you hold responsible for the different works. (1) Bare Island Fortifications, Botany. Messrs. Colley and Purkis, you have told us, were the responsible officers there. (2) Port Jackson, Casemate Battery, George's Head,—who was in charge of that work? Mr. Colley.
125. Who was resident? Mr. Purkis, and Mr. Murray, his foreman of the works. I think he is dead.
126. A Mr. Murray is still in the Department? It is a different man.
127. Twenty-five ton gun battery, Middle Head. Who were the officers there? Messrs. Colley, Purkis, and Murray.
128. And at the Observing and Firing Station, at the Heads? Messrs. Colley and Purkis. This is quite a recent work.
129. And at Newcastle, Fort Scratchley? Mr. Colley and Mr. Campbell and two others. Mr. Murray was there also.
130. Victoria Barracks, flooring and drainage;—is that a recent work? Yes. Messrs. Colley and Telfer were the officers there. Mr. Bushby was also an officer at Newcastle.
131. Did he succeed Campbell? He succeeded Murray, I think; he has only been employed during the recent alterations. The work was completed a long time before he went there. It was completed under Mr. Campbell.
132. Have any complaints of any of these works been brought under your notice? No. I was engineer myself of the works erected previous to General Scratchley's arrival.
133. Are you referring to any of the works with which we are now concerned? No, these are alterations and improvements carried out by General Scratchley, and recommended by Sir William Jervois.
134. The contracts for all these works were let by public tender, I suppose? Yes, all of them.
135. Is that the invariable practice of your Department? Yes; the works are all let by public tender. These particular works—the Torpedo Works and Observation Station—are merely continuations of a previous tender. I had instructions from the Government specially to employ M'Leod, because he was considered the man to trust.
136. Who carried out the Casemate Battery, George's Head? M'Leod & Noble; they had a general contract for works at Port Jackson.
137. And the Observing Firing Station? Yes; that was the last M'Leod had.
138. Who was the contractor at Newcastle? Russell.
139. And at the Victoria Barracks—flooring and drainage? There were two sets of contracts, I think. Long had the drainage, and Langley the flooring.
140. There is a second contract let to M'Leod for the erection of Barracks? It is a continuation of an earlier contract at the schedule price.
141. Can you stop and cancel the work on the ground? There is a provision to that effect.
142. *Mr. Wardell.*] M'Leod has not then entered into any contract for the works referred to? No; the arrangement was that he should be paid at schedule rates.

* General Scratchley left Australia early in 1883 for England, returned 4/1/85, and died at sea, 2/12/85.

143. It would be in your power then to stop him going on with the work? Yes.
144. And would he have no claim for compensation? No claim; only so far as he would have made provision for the work by the purchase of material.
145. *Mr. Darley.*] Are you aware he has sent in a claim? I believe he has.
146. *Mr. Wardell.*] What would be the practice in your Department with regard to payment in a case for which there is no item in the schedule? I would obtain a price from the contractor.
147. *President.*] Would it not have been better to have got this price before giving the order to do the work? It might have been if the construction of the work was not an immediate necessity.
148. But you gave the order for the work without doing this? It might have been necessary.
149. *Mr. Mansfield.*] In the construction of barracks there must be a large number of items not covered in the schedule intended for the construction of a fort? They would be provided for in the schedule.
150. Are there not a very large number of items not so provided for? The barracks were originally intended to be built as part of the work.
151. *President.*] Specification drawing No. 10—"Detailed plan and sections, &c., of barracks; also, plan of roof of barracks, with enlarged details"—distinctly says, "These buildings to be omitted"? The schedule provides for that.
152. You think there are several items in the schedule referring to these buildings? I think that was the intention.
153. *Mr. Wardell.*] Who is responsible—are you responsible—for that schedule? Of course I am, as head of the Department. The officer who prepared the schedule is responsible to me for it.
154. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Would it be submitted to you for approval? Oh, yes.
155. *Mr. Wardell.*] As I understand, this refers to the barracks, "These buildings to be omitted"; and still you think they are provided for in the schedule? I believe they are provided for in the schedule.
156. *Mr. Darley.*] Then with regard to the doors, the contractor appears to have made his own price for them? That may be; the particulars would appear in the reports.
157. He also appears to have taken out a certain amount of excavation? I could not say what he has done. They were in a great hurry to begin the work, and in as great a hurry to stop it.
158. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Were these different works going on at the same time, or at different times? The Bare Island contract was commenced in 1881; George's Head in 1884. I think.
159. Was the Bare Island contract still going on when the George's Head was commenced? Yes; but the heavy work must have been done. The guns were mounted in 1884; they were all mounted before I went to England, and I went in January, 1885. The contract will give exact dates.
160. *Mr. Wardell.*] Have you not visited Bare Island since you visited it with General Scratchley? I have visited it many times, but never with General Scratchley. I was there in 1880, before the work was begun, but never when he was there.
161. But you have had instructions from him? Oh, yes; he used to write to me occasionally, and ask for the officers to meet him there, and, of course, I told them to go there and meet him. What was done in 1885 I do not know, because I was not here. The casemate at George's Head was built for two guns only, and there was a third added. It was designed originally for three guns, but only two were to be mounted when the contract was taken. Constant alterations were being made.

J. Barnet,
Esq.
28 July, 1890.

THURSDAY, 31 JULY, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, was also present by invitation during the examination of the witnesses.

Mr. John L. Bruce sworn and examined:—

162. *President.*] What is your name? John L. Bruce.
163. What position did you hold at Bare Island? I was sent there by the Colonial Architect as resident officer in charge of the Barracks. Might I mention—it would save a lot of questions—I have brought here the drafts of all my reports, and I would like to make a statement.
164. I have the originals? Oh, then, you will see from these drafts that I kept a record from day to day of what went on at the works, together with the condition of the weather.
165. There are some points I want to get at. I understand that the work was carried out under contract by M'Leod? Yes.
166. Was he there during the contract superintending the works himself? No; he came occasionally. The foreman in charge was Mr. J. Noble.
167. Is he a partner of M'Leod? No; I believe he is Mr. Noble's cousin; he was merely there as foreman; he was not the same Noble as M'Leod's partner. Mr. Murray was also there as general manager; he came down and paid the men on Saturdays.
168. But Mr. Murray did not act in a practical manner; he was not there as an officer in charge, was he? He was paymaster; he was the contractor's manager.
169. Was he resident on the work? No, he came to measure up with me.
170. He did all the measurement with you, did he? No, he took notes with me.
171. You made it up together? Yes.
172. And you agreed? I took the measurements which I have brought here. Noble and Murray and I went over the work, and I took a note of the dimensions in my book, and Murray in his. I made it up independently, and when he came down again we compared notes to see if they corresponded; that was the way we went about it.
173. Then Murray was really the measuring engineer and Noble was carrying out the work? Yes, that was it.
174. Were you constantly on the ground? I was stationed there constantly, but came to town every Monday to make my report.

Mr.
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- Mr. J. L. Bruce.
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175. When did you go back to the works? It depended on what I had to do; I had to look after the material, and so on; I was always doing that work. I also had sometimes to do work at the telegraph station at the same place.
176. When you were away on Monday was the department represented on the ground? No.
177. Was anybody there whilst you were away? No.
178. Have you sent in to Mr. Barnet a statement of the measurements you made on the suspension of the work? Yes.
179. Have you a copy? Not a correct copy. I have a rough draft, which was adjusted afterwards in some minor particulars with Murray. [*Handing in draft.*]
180. Is that book correct? No, I think it is adjusted slightly on some small items.
181. Where would the record be? There was a separate document sent in, taken from this and adjusted. I made this measurement and had no opportunity of adjusting it with Murray on the ground. When I came up to town I met Murray in the office and compared my results with his and found I had omitted some items and adjusted it.
182. Where would that be? It was sent to Mr. Barnet.
183. *Colonel de Wolski.*] That is a correct copy of the bill sent in by the Colonial Architect [*handing in document*]? *Witness:* There are one or two items which do not appear here. This is not the same as the one in my book.
184. It is the same total, £787 17s. 8½d.? Yes, I beg pardon; it is my mistake.
185. *President.*] Then you identify this as a correct statement of the measurements at Bare Island Barracks to date? Yes.
186. You were guided in the prices you were paying by the original contract, the original schedule, were you not? Yes, so far as they applied. One thing I would like to explain: I was sent down by Mr. Barnet with instructions to be resident there and to look after the work and to take all instructions from Mr. Purkis.
187. *Mr. Wardell.*] From Mr. Purkis? Yes, from Mr. Purkis. This was the first work I had under the department, and, being inexperienced in their method of working, I referred to Mr. Purkis whenever any difficulty arose.
188. *President.*] Was Mr. Purkis often there? I can give a record of all the times he was there. He came down to the Island six or seven times during my stay.
189. Just at intervals? Yes. I very often saw him on the Monday at the office of the Colonial Architect.
190. Had you had previous experience of this kind of work? Yes; I had what I think must have been the first contract given in Scotland twenty years ago under Drake. I also had a quantity of concrete work to do in and near Glasgow.
191. What is your training? I was trained as an architect; I was apprenticed to Mr. Honeyman, at Glasgow, and was in practice for fourteen years there.
192. Will you describe what the place was like when you went to the Barracks? Do you mean what the condition of the work was?
193. Was it in its natural state, for instance, on the left side of the entrance? No, it was level.
194. Was there soil on it? There was a soft rock; the contractors wanted to charge it as rock; I objected and referred to Mr. Purkis. As a result it was decided to measure 9 inches of earth all over the surface of the rock.
195. There are two prices in the schedule for rock excavations—Item 4: “Excavating rock to any depth and for any purpose, finished to a given line, or level without the aid of blasting, including wheeling, &c., as item 1, at 5s. 6d. per cubic yard”; and item 5: “Excavating rock as item 4, including wheeling, &c., without the aid of blasting, at 5s. per cubic yard.” I observe in your certificate that you have returned all under item 4 as without the aid of blasting—is that so? Yes.
196. Was there not some blasting done there? Powder was used. The first week I went down there the contractor asked if he might be allowed to blast. I had then no specification other than this (referring to M’Leod’s schedule), and I applied to Mr. Purkis for some guidance as to how the work should be carried out, whereupon he gave me a draft specification which he had prepared. It was merely a rough draft, and he said, “You can prepare your notes from this.” There was some reference in it that there should be no blasting allowed, and when the contractor asked if he might be allowed to blast I said no, that it would be objected to. He said it would not be objected to. I declined to act in the matter till I had referred to Mr. Purkis. I thought it of sufficient importance to note it in my diary. That was the first week after I went down there. On Monday, April 29th, I was up at the office, and saw Purkis, M’Leod, and Murray. I have a note of it in my diary under that date. The note is as follows:—“On date, Monday, 29th April, office in morning, Mr. Purkis gave permission to Mr. M’Leod and Mr. Murray, in my presence, to put small shots in excavating at Bare Island, just before leaving office in passage, about 11 o’clock. Present: Mr. Purkis, Mr. M’Leod, Mr. Murray and myself.” My reason for noting it was that it was contrary to the rough specification. When that question was decided I took the first opportunity the same day of speaking to Mr. Purkis about the price; how it was to be charged, so that I might know whether I needed to keep a separate note of the rock got by blasting. It seemed to me to be unfair to deduct the whole amount because the contractors were not getting the full use of the blasting.
197. What amount are you referring to? The extra 6d. per cubic yard, they had to channel all round first.
198. Did you not pay for the channeling? Yes, they had to channel round, but still they did not get the full benefit of the blasting.
199. But channeling is a distinct work, is it not, and was so paid for? Yes. At the same time they were not allowed to blast more than that. I accept no responsibility in that matter, as I got instructions from Mr. Purkis to charge it at the rate for cutting.
200. He instructed you to do that? Yes, it was not blasting in the ordinary sense; it was more like wedging with powder.
201. But that was distinctly blasting? Oh, yes.
202. Then Mr. Purkis authorized payment to be made under item 4 instead of under item 5? Yes; and that explains why I kept no separate note of rock blasted and rock cut in the ordinary way.
203. Going back to No. 1, where was the soil run to? Over the face right over the front; it was run out over the lower yard.

204. There was more than 25 yards extra wheeling, was there not? Yes, in some places; but it averaged it. At one end it was under, and at the other it was over. Taking both together, it averaged over 25 yards.

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205. Coming to the rock excavation, where was the rock put to? All the inferior rock was run over the face, and the superior rock was put here. [*Pointing to plan.*]

206. You paid for all that? Yes.

207. And what did you intend to do with the rock you stacked? It was intended for the concrete in the bomb-proof roof.

208. Did it cost the contractor more to put that rock there than to wheel it out? I think it would come to very much the same thing. It was very much more than 25 yards extra wheeling, but I only allowed them that. The contractor wanted more, but I refused, because he put the good rock there for his own convenience.

209. With reference to channelling, did you measure all the rock as channeling? Yes.

210. One measurement? One.

211. Paying for one face, one area, not two? Yes; not two.

212. What did you measure as channeling here [*pointing to plan*]? All below the 9 inches. The arrangement ultimately come to was that all below the 9 inches should be paid for as channeling.

213. Item 1 on the schedule reads, "Excavating earth, clay, shale, or any other formation that may be met with except rock, and wheeling, not exceeding 25 yards run, and disposing of same at 1s. 10d. per cubic yard." In your book you have a certain amount charged for as rock excavation? Yes.

214. As a matter of fact, was not a very large proportion of that shale in every sense of the word? No. That was what I objected to in the first instance. They wanted to charge for channeling right back to the surface. I referred to Mr. Purkis, and he decided that 9 inches from the surface was to be charged as earth and the rest as rock.

215. And below that surface did you meet with no shale? It was mixed—some hard and some soft. I would call the soft part clay-rock almost.

216. The phrase "clay-rock" does not signify hard rock does it? The schedule says "earth, clay, shale, or any other formation except rock," and, as it was very questionable whether this should be designated rock, I brought the matter up.

217. There is a decided difference between shale and rock? Yes; and that was why I referred the matter to Mr. Purkis.

218. What would be your definition of sandstone rock? A silica cemented together with calcareous matter.

219. Yes, but I mean in a practical way, working with tools. Perhaps you have not been here long enough to have heard it, but in this country shale is commonly described as anything that can be got with a muck pick, and rock as anything got with a quarry pick. Do you think that a reasonable definition? Yes.

220. Was not this taken out with a muck pick? Yes; the ground was highest here [*pointing to plan*], and fell in this direction. On the surface was this soft stuff. When Mr. Purkis came down I showed this to him, and he fixed the 9-inch limit for the rock. They were cutting in soft stuff in this place, and in that other they were cutting in hard, so that I think the arrangement was a fair one.

221. Is it your opinion that any change by reason of the climate or otherwise had taken place there which has altered the rock to any softer material? This [*pointing to the plan*] showed a very material change from what I was told it had been before I went. When I was there it had assumed the appearance of a pipe-clay, whereas I was told that before it was much harder. I was not there long enough to notice any special change myself.

222. How long is it since you were there? About twelve months.

223. Did you notice, when you visited the place with the Board of Inquiry, that what you paid for as rock was not rock? I did not notice it.

224. In your twelfth report you say, under date 13th July, 1889, "I have caused a thin protective coating of concrete to be placed against certain soft parts of the rock under old retaining walls at rear of barracks, which exposure to the weather is beginning to fret away, and which might, if exposed for a longer time, endanger the wall over it. These parts would have been secured by the progress of the buildings before now had the works not been suspended;" did you observe, when you were putting that little protective coating of concrete on, that the wall was standing on clay, and not on rock? That coating was put on because I saw it was not rock. I told Mr. Purkis the rock there was very soft looking, like clay. He said it would be hard enough when the stuff was put on. I was afraid it would come to some damage if it were left without a coat.

225. Have you had long enough experience in this country to say whether sandstone rock usually decays with the weather? The rock referred to could not by any possibility be called hard sandstone rock. It was clay rock, with a small quantity of silica in it.

226-7. Is not that a shale? Shale is purely a clay. The material appeared to me to be a clay, with a small proportion of sandy material; I can quite understand when that was cut freshly that the sandy material might deceive anybody as to its being a rock. The weather would have the effect of softening it and breaking it down.

228. Did you pay for any cross channeling, or simply the face round the outer edge; was there no cross channeling for the purpose of quarrying? I am not quite certain. I think in one case that this verandah [*pointing to plan*] was paid for as channeling, because it was afterwards carried down further than it was first intended. I think there was something of that kind. I can answer your question with regard to the other matters. There was no channeling for quarrying.

229. Item No. 11 on the schedule reads "channeling rock for faced work, either straight or circular, one face only of channel to be measured, the rock cut away to be paid for as item 4. No channeling to be paid for unless ordered to be done by the officer in charge of the works." I see you allowed for 4,100 feet channeling? Quite so; but I allowed no channeling whatever for quarrying.

230. Did you pay for all that area again as dressing? A large portion of it.

231. Item No. 12 on the schedule reads "dressing down or escarping face of rock, finished true to a straight-edge or mould, either straight or circular, in rough picked work; the excavation to be paid for as item 4. This item is also intended to apply to defective parts of rock faces to be made good with concrete or masonry, at 5d. per square foot." I see there are 3,976 sup. feet of dressing paid for? Yes.

Mr.
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232. Where was that done? In places where the surface had to be true; only in those places;—not where it was behind the wall, but where the surface had to be cut down straight. I asked Mr. Purkis that question specially. I was not acquainted with the method of measurement, and I went down to George's Head on the 24th of April to see Mr. Purkis about it. Mr. Purkis told me then, generally that where the surface had to be true the dressing was to be paid over and above the channeling, because it could not otherwise be done perfectly flat.
233. Did they go over all that area that they had channeled and dress it true? They went over what I had measured.
234. *Mr. Mansfield.*] The area of the floor seems to have been paid for as dressing? The greater portion of it was.
235. One thousand four hundred and eleven feet seem to have been paid for as dressing? Yes; but this [*pointing to plan*] was not, because it was unfinished.
236. Was the level altered? This is the drawing I made of the condition of the work when I went down for my own guidance [*showing plan*] that [*pointing to plan*] was not dressed. It was uneven; it was not level.
237. *President.*] A large number of men were employed by day-work—1,476½ hours were paid for labourers' day-work, 166 hours for quarrymen, and 202½ hours for masons;—what were these men doing? A lot of it was for repairs on the fort. I had a number of cracks repaired, and the magazine was repaired to prevent it from leaking, and the drains also needed alteration.
238. There is also a number of hours charged for office attendant;—did you always keep an office attendant? Yes; a man was told off to do the office work.
239. A contractor's man? Yes.
240. Had he the run of your office? He cleaned it out.
241. Eighteen hours a week is apparently charged? I think there were two days allowed. The attendant also did the cooking.
242. Did the attendant put in two days' work a week? Yes, something like that.
243. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Before we leave this matter of the floor, it would seem as if the dressing had been paid for twice over—Mr. Bruce tells us that it was not finished? No, it was not finished.
244. It is here measured as dressing—there is no price against it? It is dressed now, and there are a lot of channels cut out for drains, which are filled up with concrete. I put those in.
245. *President.*] A lot of this dressing appears to have been amongst the gun-pits? There was some dressing at the back of the gun-pits.
246. Item No. 12, on the schedule—"Dressing down or escarping face of rock, &c."—Give me some further information about the work done under this item? A portion of the work was on the bottom of the excavation. This bottom was covered with earth when I arrived.
247. When you arrived on the ground first you found a portion of the bottom excavated, did you not? Yes.
248. Did you pay for dressing the bottom of any of that portion again? Yes.
249. You measured a portion what was apparently excavated before? Yes, it was not carried down to the proper level, nor was it full size.
250. Did you go over a portion of the original excavation again? Yes, I went over the bottom and a portion of the side; you will find that in my measurement book.
251. Then you afterwards enlarged the area—extended the excavation? Yes, and we cut out all round it, making recesses for windows, and so forth.
252. And you paid for the dressing of that fresh area? Yes.
253. Item 24 in your book states that 26 cubic yards Portland cement concrete, at 44s. 6d. was paid for—where was that put—where did you use that? It was used in here, under the foot of this retaining wall here [*pointing to plan*]. I put in an 18-inch wall and reported that I had done so. I put in a concrete wall to secure the retaining wall.
254. Where were the 26 yards of concrete put? Some of it was put in constructing a wall in place of the brick wall originally intended to be placed in front of the retaining wall at the south-west side.
255. In excavating for that wall, how did you pay for what was taken out? It was partly rock and partly earth. The rock dipped very rapidly, and I averaged it.
256. Does the concrete now stand at the bottom of the basement? I took it down below, because the drain is under the bottom of the basement. I took it down till we got to good sound hard rock, and then dropped it into the drain.
257. Can you call to mind whether there was any rock in that excavation? Yes; I recollect it perfectly. That wall was put on stages.
258. Did you not meet with a lot of black soft clay? Yes; a sort of loam.
259. Turfy-looking stuff? Yes.
260. Is that retaining-wall standing on that? I did not cut away to see.
261. It is cut away now; it is standing on the black soil? I was always suspicious of that corner. I did not cut it away; I was afraid to do so. I shored it up while putting in the wall in front of it. I showed it up in my reports.
262. You said in one of your reports that 250 casks of cement were landed from a vessel at the fort? Yes.
263. Some, of course, has been put into the work, has it not? Yes; immediately after the work was stopped, M'Leod was sent for to Little Bay to do some work for the hospital, and he took a number of casks there. My return of the material had the date put on it.
264. *President (to Colonel de Wolski).*] Have we this return? No, we have not; the information might be contained in M'Leod's claim.
265. *President (to Colonel de Wolski).*] Mr. Bruce stated in his report that he made a list of all materials on the ground; what has become of it? *Witness:* Here is a rough draft of my list of the material on the ground. It should be in that form.
266. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Did you make that when you gave up charge of the works? Yes; I made a note of the material on the ground about the time that the barracks were handed over to Colonel de Wolski.
267. *President (to Colonel De Wolski):*—We must copy that document. It is important. *Witness:* That is simply a draft, and has been perhaps altered since in small particulars.
268. Your report, No. 14, reads as follows:—"I have now completed the measuring up of the work done to date, and have also made out a note of the materials on the ground, and am therefore ready to adjust accounts to date whenever required to do so"? Yes; that is an extract from my report. 269.

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269. *Mr. Mansfield* [referring to draft return of material on the ground.] I do not see the cement in this? Yes; it is mentioned as in the store at Frenchman's Bay.
270. In the store, Frenchman's Bay—where is that? It is down near the telegraph station. The bay in front of the station is Frenchman's Bay.
271. *President.*] Then the contractor has a store at La Perouse other than the store on the Island? Yes; he put it up specially for the cement.
272. Up to the time you left, was the contractor still represented on the ground by a man? Yes; he had a man. He was not specially at the fort. They had a contract for a drain, and also work at Little Bay; so the foreman, who had formerly taken charge of the barracks, stayed over.
273. Then the contractor was not keeping any man on the ground as a caretaker? He was keeping a man who was all along on the spot, whose time is charged as office attendant.
274. Is he there now? I think so. George is his name.
275. There are certain freestone blocks, returned by Mr. Purkis as among the materials belonging to the contractor, left on the grounds, which were subsequently paid for;—were they pointed out to you? Two or three stones outside the guard-room were all that were pointed out to me.
276. This return shows ten casks of Portland cement as having been paid for? Yes; there was some cement in the room intended for a closet.
277. Are they there still? Yes; but they are all gone bad.
278. Thirty-eight feet of 9-inch earthenware pipes, and 2 feet of 12-inch earthenware pipes are also returned;—did you see them? There were a few pipes outside the barracks, but I was not shown them.
279. Did you pay for new piping? There was a lot of new piping. There are a quantity of old pipes lying in the upper yard, but most of these were pipes I had to lift when altering the course of the drain. In my report of the materials on the ground, you will find it stated that, with the exception of one 4-inch bend, one 9-inch bend, one 6 inch by 4 inch branch, and one 6-inch pipe, "all the other pipes in this yard belong to Government."
280. What were the quarrymen doing at day-work; there are 166 hours charged for? I could not answer right off, but you will find it detailed in the book.
281. There are 1,476½ hours charged for labourers? Yes.
282. Some of this is for cutting out asphalt round arc in casemate battery;—is that repairs; that is no part of the barracks? No; it is repairing the Fort.
283. Pick out some of the big items? Eight and a half hours, 8½, 17, all for cutting out asphalt round arc in casemate battery; 27 hours, 27, 12, 24, 18, for dressing area over casemate; 22½ hours cutting out at top of retaining-wall behind barracks and dressing; 27 hours, 27 and 32, uncovering shell-room and pipes; 18 hours uncovering ventilators; 15 and 12, making good foot of walls; 48 and 54, cementing and filling for magazines.
284. Does all this belong to repairs? Yes; that dressing for the casemate I will explain. Just in front of where the stone was stacked it had been roughly dressed. They complained of dampness. The water used to lie on it in pools. I got it dressed for that reason.
285. Two hundred and two and a half hours of mason's labour are charged for, a good deal of it for cutting out top of retaining wall behind barracks, and making good the wall west of barracks? Yes; that is for repairing. A leak occurred after the heavy rain, and we got permission to open it out to see where the leak was.
286. Could you not get labourers to do that? Not to cut into the concrete.
287. Not with a pick? No. We uncovered it, expecting to find the cement. These men were working along with the labourers.
288. And you got masons to do that work? Yes.
289. Pick out a few of the larger items? June 18, 9 hours making good wall behind barracks; 9, 9, 9, 8, 9, same, up to June 25; June 27, 9 hours making good joints, retaining walls, front—that, of course, was repairs; June 28, 9 hours making and fixing cramps near Gatling gun; July 1, 8 hours, all fixing cramps; July 2, 9 hours; July 3, 9 hours, this was also for fixing cramps.
290. What hours did the men work? Eight and a half.
291. Did you book nine—you read out nine hours—did they have to work nine hours? Yes; I kept this report daily; they started eight hours and a half at first, but they worked nine hours afterwards; they worked their time.
292. Had you any means of checking them? I was there, except on Monday, when I was away at the office. The principal work for which the masons were employed was making up the cracks.
293. You checked the time and saw the men? Yes; and I got this return (*showing time slip*) every night. There is one thing I might mention: There is an item, on May 6th, a charge for two labourers for packing rubble behind the concrete wall. I wanted to charge this under item 14 of the schedule, only it was objected to because there was such a small quantity. I have a note about it. I referred it to Mr. Purkis, and he said it should be paid for by time.
294. With due respect to Mr. Purkis, I think it was an improper charge; he should take the large with the small. The schedule is a schedule, and if it only applies to 1 yard the instructions should be carried out; but Mr. Purkis sanctioned it; you are, therefore, not to blame? I was careful to refer to Mr. Purkis whenever I had any doubt, because this was the first time I had done any work for the Department.
295. Supposing we want to verify these measurements, could we do so? Yes; I think you would be able to identify them from the way they are taken in my books.
296. I notice in some of your reports, you mention you were engaged on a plan showing the work as carried out;—where is it? That plan was never finished. It is in pencil, and was returned along with the other plans and handed over to Colonel De Wolski.
297. And the plan of the drains? That was to form part of the same plan which was not completed.
298. *Colonel de Wolski.*] When did you hand it over? You will find it among your receipts as one of the unfinished plans.
299. At Bare Island? Yes.
300. *Mr. Wardell.*] I noticed in one of your reports, there was a record of stone received for chimney-pieces;—what did that mean? The report was that stone had been found which was suitable for chimney-pieces. I showed it to Mr. Barnet, and he approved it, and we cut chimney-pieces out of it.

- Mr. J. L. Bruce. 301. *President.*] You cut them out? Yes; there is one at the fort now.
 302. That was paid for under schedule, I suppose? Yes, under schedule. No; it must have been returned under material on the ground. This is it:—Report No. 7—“Excellent white rock of clean clear grit has been struck, which is approved, I propose to use for all stone work except steps. A sample is submitted herewith.”
 303. There is another mention of it? If it is there it will be under item 32-3.
 304. *Mr. Mansfield.*] There is an item here for 47,000 bricks;—where were these? They were stacked in the lower yard.
 305. Were any of them removed afterwards? Not that I know of. Of course I went away immediately after I made up the statement of material on the ground.
 306. That should be noted, I think; I do not think there could be anything like that number on the ground paid for? Not paid for—only on the ground.
 307. But they would be charged for? They might be charged for.
 308. *President.*] You are quite sure that did not include any bricks other than those on the ground? I am quite sure. I measured the dimensions of the two stacks of bricks and calculated the number from that.

Mr. H. H. Purkis, sworn and examined:—

- Mr. H. H. Purkis. 309. *President.*] Your name is H. H. Purkis, I believe? Henry H. Purkis.
 310. You hold the position of Clerk of Works under Mr. Barnet? Yes.
 311. Did you hold that position during the construction of the barracks at Bare Island? Yes.
 312. We are not going into the larger matter of the fort to-day, but we want to deal more particularly with the barracks:—What was Mr. Bruce's position? He was foreman of works, presumably under me. I had very little to do with the barracks after Mr. Bruce was appointed. I do not wish to say I had no responsibility.
 313. Did your reports cease before the barracks commenced? Yes; I did not report after that. Mr. Bruce reported to the Colonial Architect.
 314. Was not Mr. Bruce appointed under you;—did not you go there at intervals to inspect the works? At intervals, at first—at any rate. Mr. Bruce was considered a good man, and I think Mr. Barnet did not consider it necessary for me to take any very active part. I went at first to show Mr. Bruce the work required to be done.
 315. Being a man of not long experience in this Colony, and not up to the ways of the Department, certainly a new man in the Colonial Architect's Department, you were putting him into the way of the Department;—was that it? Yes, I saw him at the Colonial Architect's office as well.
 316. Did he consult you occasionally how certain matters were to be paid for? Yes; I remember one occasion, at any rate.
 317. What was that one? I remember once in the lobby his asking me if there was any objection to blasting the excavation. I think, as far as I remember, I said, “Be careful, there is a magazine there; a little perhaps to relieve the rock won't matter.”
 318. *Mr. Wardell.*] What did you reply? I told him to be careful as there was a magazine in the immediate vicinity, but that small pops would not matter.
 319. *President.*] Did he ask you then how that was to be paid for? I do not remember that he did. Of course the schedule would show that. I would not call putting pops in like that blasting.
 320. There was a question raised as to how much should be paid for as earth under Schedule item No. 1, and how much should be paid for as rock under item No. 4, was there not? I remember being out there when Mr. Bruce asked me. I might have been out there on three or four occasions. We decided then, Mr. Bruce and myself, with the contractor's representative, to strike an average.
 321. Was that before much excavation was done? I think it was all done. I would not like to say exactly; probably the whole of the soil was done. I think it was. We could see round the edge. It might have been done in one part. I really could not say exactly.
 322. What guides you to distinguish between rock and shale? In cases of this kind, rock sometimes crops through. It was not rock throughout. We get clay and other stuff, and have to average.
 323. But what generally guides you—in taking out excavation, supposing you have a case such as item No. 1, for excavating earth, clay, shale, &c., and another such as item 4, for excavating rock, how do you distinguish between the shale and the rock;—what would you call rock, and what shale? I would call that rock which had to be excavated with a pick.
 324. What kind of pick? A quarry-pick.
 325. Anything that requires a quarry-pick to get out you would call rock,—is that it? That is my general idea of it.
 326. And anything you could excavate with a mud pick you would call shale,—is that it? Yes.
 327. I want you to draw a distinction between the two? That has always been what I have taken as a fair thing. If it has to be excavated with a quarry-pick it is rock. To measure a block of this kind, a certain thickness for an average was taken.
 328. It is evident that in the north-east corner a good deal is shale? I do not think I have seen any shale there.
 329. There is shale there? Shale?
 330. Yes; what I call shale. If you care to call it pipeclay it will amount to the same thing? Shale is harder than clay. Some gets softer when exposed to the weather. No doubt in this weather it would be pretty soft. Sandstone rock looks very well when opened out, but after being exposed for a few months to the weather it sometimes cracks all to pieces.
 331. But rock would not crack to pieces? Many times we have cut down rock which would absolutely crack with the weather, and would look sound good rock when excavating.
 332. There is another item here—some rubble packing. There is a concrete wall that Mr. Bruce put in instead of the old retaining wall in the south-east corner, and some filling with packed rubble was put behind it. We find that has been paid for by time. Mr. Bruce states it was sanctioned by you? I really do not remember what the work is—is it very much? *Colonel de Wolski:* It is in the south-west corner, behind the concrete wall.
 333. *President.*] Just over the back of the laboratory there is a concrete wall, lately constructed, in connection with the barracks, at some little distance from the wing wall, 2 feet 6 inches, and the space between
 has

has been filled in with concrete. I asked whether it had been paid for under the schedule, and Mr. Bruce said, referring to his notes under date May 10, that the contractor charged for rubble packing behind the wall; that he (Mr. Bruce) had raised the question whether it should be charged for by time, and referred to you for a decision; and that you had sanctioned the payment by time? I really do not remember the circumstances. I do not wish to deny it. I had absolutely nothing to do with this. Mr. Bruce might have asked me questions. Is there very much of it?

Mr.
H. H. Purkis.
31 July, 1890:

334. I do not know how much. It is a question of time. There would not be much; it is a matter of principle? If it is a small thing it may not be irregular for it to be measured.

335. There was no difficulty about measuring, I should say; it is only between two parallel walls;—is it not regular to pay for it at the schedule rate, whether it be large or small? I meant small things, such as packing round pipes.

336. That would be a small matter. I am looking to the principle of the thing. Did you get any instructions from Mr. Barnet with regard to supervising Mr. Bruce's work? I supposed I had charge, and I asked Mr. Barnet if it was necessary to go out to put Bruce into the way of the working. He said, "He is a good man, and it is not necessary; it is only a barracks." I did not know Mr. Bruce before this. I did not know that he was an architect. He asked me questions on my visit to the barracks on two or three occasions.

337. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did not you consider yourself as his superior officer? Bruce's reports went to Mr. Colley, not to me. I never received Mr. Bruce's weekly reports; Mr. Colley had them. I gave him every assistance in the style of measuring when he asked me on occasions, but I considered myself absolutely out of it so far as the barracks were concerned.

338. *President.*] You advised him more, did you? That was all. I thought that was all that was necessary. It takes a little time to get into the details of these works in measuring.

WEDNESDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, was also present by invitation.

Mr. R. L. Scrutton sworn and examined:—

339. *President.*] What is your name? R. L. Scrutton.

340. Did you get an order for some ironwork from the contractor? Yes.

341. For the Bare Island Barracks? Yes.

342. Did you deliver it? I delivered part. A portion was sent to Bare Island, and the remainder was stored.

343. *Mr. Mansfield.*] On your own premises? Yes.

344. *President.*] What did it consist of? Rolled joists, riveted together in pairs 6 x 5 and 5 x 12. Only a portion of these were not riveted together.

345. Have you received payment for this? Yes.

346. From the contractor? Yes.

347. And is it simply lying in your yard? Yes; at the contractor's expense.

348. Do you remember the quantity you got? No; I do not. I could not say from memory. I should say about 80.

349. Do you remember the weight? The two together weighed 71 lb. a foot. There were 29 lb. and 42 lb.

350. Was that the whole weight of the order? I could telephone to the office and ascertain in that way; but I could not say from memory.

351. Did you receive payment for the whole? Yes.

*352. Do you know about what the price was? I cannot remember. There are two different rates, one for imported, and the other for goods in store, and there is also a charge for the making up.

353. *Mr. Mansfield.*] What was the aggregate amount? I should say about £12 10s. to £14 would cover the whole. £12 10s. was the original purchase money for the amount in stock.

354. *President.*] That is per ton? Yes; speaking from memory I should say there were forty of each. I could let you know the amount paid, and the total rate.

355. How long have you had them on hand? Almost since the order was given.

356. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Can you give us the date of the order? I can by consulting my books.

357. Also the date when the amount was finally paid? Yes. I can let you have all the particulars when I have seen my books; but I may say that the amount of the balance was small as compared with the total amount.

Mr. R. L.
Scrutton.
20 Aug., 1890.

FRIDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. John M'Leod sworn and examined:—

358. *President.*] Your name is John M'Leod, I believe? Yes.

359. You are the contractor for the Bare Island Barracks? Yes.

360. Was this contract taken in your own name? Yes, but I had a partner, Mr. Noble.

361. Did you personally look after the work of the barracks? No, not personally. The work was carried

Mr.
J. M'Leod.
22 Aug., 1890

* The following note was subsequently sent to the President of the Commission by witness:—

"Dear Sir,

"On reference to our books we find that the amount paid for girders by Messrs. M'Leod and Noble, re Bare Island contract, is £319 17s. 4d.

"Yours, &c.,

"R. L. SCRUTTON & CO."

- Mr. J. M'Leod. carried on by a person who was put there by Mr. Noble. Mr. Noble happened to be away at the time and put Mr. Murray in charge.
- 22 Aug., 1890. 362. Was he your foreman? Yes.
363. It has been deemed necessary by the Government to alter the design of the barracks altogether, and in pursuance of that I believe you got notice to stop the construction? Yes, that was about seventeen or eighteen months ago. The notice was to suspend the construction of the works.
364. And then you sent in a claim for loss of contract? I sent in a claim to Mr. Smith, the Minister for Works. At his request I was directed to furnish a claim.
365. Did you look upon this as a separate contract or as extra work in connection with the first contract? I looked upon it as a separate contract on the same terms as the first one was.
366. Not as extra work on the original contract? No; I looked upon it as a distinct work on the same terms as the first one.
367. Then it is governed by all the terms and conditions of the original contract? I always understood so.
368. In going through your claim, the original of which is in my hand, I notice there are certain things the foreman of works states to be correct, and I do not think they can be disputed in any way. There are other items which may be correct, but the price put down is deemed to be exorbitant. In bricks for instance you are charging £4 2s. 6d. per thousand for bricks delivered at the barracks? Yes.
369. What did these bricks cost to deliver? I think it was £3 or £3 5s. at the time when we ordered the bricks for the barracks. At the time of the original contract bricks were costing £4 per thousand and to deliver.
370. Did you pay for the bricks? We paid £120 for a portion of them.
371. How much per thousand did these bricks cost you that are now stacked? £3 per thousand as near as I can remember. Mr. Noble has all the papers in connection with these things, and he is quite conversant with them. I have brought him with me. He is more conversant with the papers than I am. I only got notice yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock that my presence here would be required, and I have not had time to look through the papers. Mr. Noble is more competent to give you information on this point than I am.
372. You are charging for 215 casks of cement; where is it? It is stored at the place where we landed.
373. Near La Perouse monument? Yes.
374. Have you a store there? Yes; we have two little stores, one we built and an old one. The brick-layer I let the work to provided these stores.
375. Then we will get the information from Mr. Noble about the bricks and the quantity of cement? Yes.
376. Next item, caretaker 2,400 hours. Have you a caretaker there now? Yes.
377. Are you carrying on any other contract in the neighbourhood? No, sir; I have had no contract there since the work at the barracks was stopped.
378. Have you done nothing to the barracks or the Telegraph Station since then? Yes, I have done some repairs to the drains at the Telegraph Station.
379. And to Little Bay Hospital? No, not since the work at the barracks was stopped. The work at the Little Bay Hospital was finished a week after the work at the barracks was suspended.
380. And you have not been there since? I had a letter from Mr. Barnett to stop the works at once which I did, and I sent a letter to the Colonial Architect in which I stated that the plant and the material being scattered about the place, a caretaker would be needed for its protection, and that I would look to him to pay compensation for the caretaker's time.
381. Are you quite sure that you have not been doing other work in that neighbourhood that required a store to issue goods from? Yes, I am quite sure.
382. Nor any other in connection with the barracks or Telegraph Office? No, none other.
383. With respect to rolled girders, you seem to have ordered all your girders at once long before you were ready for them? I would have been ready for them in three weeks after the time that the works were suspended. My arrangement was that the girders should be delivered, I think one third of the number in June, one third in July, and one third in August. That was the arrangement we made with the parties who were making the girders.
384. You are charging £2 7s. 6d. for them. I see you made a small rebate for the cartage? That is so. The contract rate included the delivery and fixing of plates. I accordingly made a reduction of so much per ton for the non-cartage, and also a reduction of what it would cost to fix the girders in place.
385. Was the reduction for not fixing in position 15s. per ton? Yes, something like that.
386. You admit that £2 7s. 6d. is a very big price for girders? Yes, I admit that.
387. There was no communication between the mainland and the island when a price was fixed for the girders, was there? No; there was no bridge at that time.
388. Did you intend getting the girders over by wire rope? No; that was not my intention.
389. When you got this price for the girders the Government had not erected the bridge, and a big price was based on the great expense you would be put to in getting the girders across? Yes, that is so.
390. But subsequently the Government made a bridge, and you could get on to the island as easily as on to the mainland? Yes.
391. Have you any idea what the girders cost you—those delivered? There is some work on them. There were some holes bored in them by instruction for certain purposes. Two girders were linked together. I suppose they cost about £10.
392. Ten pounds a ton? Yes.
393. Does that include the riveting? No; it does not include the holes bored to rivet them in the joists, nor the holes bored in the ends so as to tie them up to the walls.
394. But should not the contract price include all the work done to them? No; the contract price is simply for the girders without such additional work.
395. "Rolled HT and L iron, any size, including all rivets, bolts, nuts, &c., and fixing at £2 7s. 6d. per cwt." Did you include rivet holes in that? There are holes bored in those girders to receive joists which are charged extra.
396. I notice that your price for wrought-iron box girders is only £1 14s. per cwt., while the price for rolled girders is £2 7s. 6d. Why did you offer to make the box girders so much cheaper? I cannot remember why now, but there was some reason for it at the time.

397. Item 79 provides for "wrought-iron box, or any other made girder, including fixing, at £1 14s. per cwt." Does it not become a made girder when you put two together? I would like to explain that it was intended to have these girders bolted first instead of riveted. They were afterwards changed from bolted to riveted girders.

Mr.
J. M'Leod.
22 Aug., 1890.

398. But they are made girders, are they not? They are a combination of rolled and made girder.

399. Item for removing and storage of iron girders, what does that mean? When the works were suspended the girders had to be stored; subsequently they had to be removed into town and stored there.

400. Have you paid for that? Yes.

401. Can Mr. Noble give us any information about the breach of contract with the brickmaker? Yes.

402. *Mr. Mansfield.*] What about the moving and the stacking of the bricks? The President was speaking about the stacking of the girders.

403. There is an item here for moving and stacking 30,000 bricks, how did that come about? Two kilns of bricks were being burnt when the works were suspended. I said I could not take any more bricks as we were not sure whether the work was to be gone on with. Something like three or four kilns of bricks had been stacked after the works were suspended. As the time was getting so long, and there were no bricks taken away from the place, I told the brickmaker to sell some of the bricks, and keep a kiln on the ground.

404. Would it not have been more business like to have told him to sell them at first as you did not want them? Yes, I did tell him to sell them, but I did not know at first whether the work was to be gone on with or not.

405. With regard to the item charged for breach of contract with the brickmaker on 153,000 bricks? Yes; that has not been paid yet. The brickmaker claimed something for breach of contract. I told him I would settle with him when I was paid, and he accepted my terms.

406. Was your contract with him for 153,000 bricks? The contract was for 200,000 bricks, of which 47,000 were delivered, 153,000 representing the balance.

Mr. John Noble sworn and examined:—

407. *President.*] Your name is John Noble? Yes.

Mr. J. Noble.
22 Aug., 1890.

408. I understand you are partner with Mr. M'Leod, in the contract for the barracks? Yes.

409. Your name did not appear on the contract; you were not a party to the bond? No; the original contract was in 1881, at which time I was manager.

410. Mr. M'Leod has sent in a claim for certain sums on account of the stoppage of the contract at the barracks, and there are a few items we want to adjust. The first item is bricks for which you charge £4 2s. 6s. per thousand; what is the price you paid for those bricks, delivered at the barracks? M'Leod entered into a contract with Banks Bros., who have done business with us for a long time. We have paid them on account for bricks delivered. We let the work to them.

411. Do you know what the bricks cost delivered on the island? £3 a thousand, perhaps, at the present time.

412. As a matter of fact do you know the brickmakers' price for bricks; was it £2 14s.? I could not say; between £2 15s. and £3, I think.

413. Was it not only £2 14s.? I could not say. That is the first time I have heard it mentioned.

414. You sub-let that portion of the work? Yes, to Messrs. Banks, who have always done our brickwork.

415. You do not get any profit for sub-letting? No; we are only responsible.

416. You also charged for 215 casks of cement—where is that stored? In the shed we built for the purpose in the vicinity of the island, where we could land it.

417. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Is it all there now? Yes, and we have a man there in attendance to keep it in order.

418. *President.*] What did it cost you to deliver it there? I think the cement cost 17s. 6d. a cask. We paid Mason Bros.; I have their receipts. We then had to take it round and land it ourselves. I have brought a few receipts for over £100 with me. That [*pointing to receipt*] is for Bare Island, with the exception of two allotments, which went elsewhere. That was paid twelve months ago last June.

419. You cannot tell from this what the price is? No; but if my memory serves me, the cement cost 17s. 6d. a cask. I only brought these receipts to show you they were paid for.

420. But this is no guide at all; the charge might be for girders, or water-pipes, or anything; there is no information contained on that receipt. It is simply a lot of items without any particulars? Yes; I will have to bring the account rendered.

421. What did it cost you to bring it down? I forget now. We had to pay drays when we took it overland.

422. Would it cost about 2s. a cask to deliver it? That would be about the cost by water.

423. With respect to the rolled girders, you are charging the full contract rate, namely, for HT and L irons, £2 7s. 6d. These girders were built up, were they not? Yes.

424. Then they would come under the head of made girders? No. We received the order to bolt them together for certain purposes, to put one on the other, for which there is an extra charge. We found the bolts, but any boring is extra, as you may see by the schedule.

425. Are the girders not riveted together? They are screwed, I think. There are parts where we bored to receive the joists; that is an extra.

426. Does not the schedule include all fixings; it is very distinct on this point. Item 79 reads, "Wrought-iron box, or any other made girder, including fixing," and item 80 "Rolled HT and L iron any size, including all rivets, bolts, nuts, &c., and fixing." Surely these items that you have charged for as extras were necessary for the fixing? I do not see it.

427. Were they put in for ornament then? That would depend.

428. But they are clearly put in for fixing, are they not? Yes.

429. Can you tell me now what you paid for these girders? Yes; here are the receipts; first amount paid, September, 1889, to Messrs. R. L. Scrutton & Co., £100; second amount paid in February, 1890, £75; and in July last, £144 17s. 4d.

430. That account includes all extra drilling holes, does it not? Yes.

431. They did all the drilling? Yes.

432.

- Mr. J. Noble. 432. Did no one else do any drilling on the work? No.
433. The next item is the caretaker; you charge 2,400 hours? Yes, he is there still.
- 22 Aug., 1890. 434. Looking after the cement? Yes, and after our other plant. He has been there since the suspension.
435. Are you doing any other work in the neighbourhood? No. We have taken no other work there since the contract was suspended.
436. Were you carrying on any other work at La Perouse? We have done no work since the suspension except for a week when we were finishing up.
437. At Little Bay? Yes; only a few men were engaged in doing a little repairing.
438. Is the asphalt stored there too? It is on the Island.
439. In casks? No, in blocks; it was sent out in a dray from the yard.
440. How do you explain the breach of contract with the brickmaker? The brickmaker undertook to supply 200,000 bricks, which was the approximate estimate of the requirements. Ultimately after the suspension of the contract he had to dispose of them at a reduced price. We have not paid him yet, but Mr. Leod promised to do so, so soon as he was himself paid.
441. Moving and stacking 30,000 bricks, what was that? That was immediately after the suspension. We could not allow them to be taken away. We did not know whether the work would be proceeded with in a day or a week, or a month. We accordingly had the bricks stacked waiting delivery. There were about three kilns.
442. I see you deduct £1 a ton for non-cartage, and 15s. a ton for not fixing the girders? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Col. F. R. de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, sworn and examined:—

- Col. F. R. de Wolski, R.E. 443. *President.*] What is your name? F. R. de Wolski.
444. You hold the appointment of Director of Military Works in this Colony? Yes.
445. I believe the Minister for Public Works handed over to you the charge of certain works carried out under the Colonial Architect? Yes, he did. The Minister issued orders that the Colonial Architect should hand me over all the papers and documents connected with the office.
- 3 Sept., 1890. 446. And you are now the officer in charge of the works formerly carried out by the Colonial Architect? Yes, I am.
447. *Mr. Mansfield.*] I hold in my hand a memorandum purporting to be prepared by you on the Bare Island Fort. Has that been drawn up by you as a report on the work in question? Yes.
448. Was this prepared after an investigation of the work and of all the documents which could throw any light on the nature of the contract and the subsequent proceedings in relation to it? Yes.
449. Have you obtained all the documents that you require to throw light on the case? Yes, every document so far as I know connected with Bare Island Fort has been handed over.
450. Do you put this statement in as evidence upon the Bare Island Fort? Yes [*signing the document*]; I hand it over as a statement of the works at Bare Island Fort so far as I have seen them from personal examination and from an examination of the measurement books and accounts.
451. *Mr. Wardell.*] Is that handed in as a sworn statement? Yes.
452. *President.*] In one of the paragraphs of this statement you say that in his letter to the Colonial Architect, dated May 24, 1882, General Scratchley recommended that the wing walls should be omitted? Yes; or rather he recommended they should be reduced.
453. Did he not use the word omitted? He telegraphed to the Colonial Architect, on March 25, 1882, as follows:—
- “Please stop construction of wing walls round area on which Barracks are to be placed at Bare Island Fort.”
- and in a letter from Melbourne, dated the same day, occurs the following:—
- “I wire you this morning, recommending that the wing walls of this site, which are being prepared for the Barracks, in rear of the guns of this fort, should not be proceeded with. It has been suggested to me that it would be better to *omit* the wing walls altogether. It is thought, and I agree, that by this omission, more air and light will be given to the Barracks. Should you see no objection I shall be glad if you will issue the necessary instructions in the matter.”
- Two months later, on May 24, he wrote as follows:—
- “I went into the question of reducing the height of these wing or side walls, and found that it will be practicable to do so with advantage, and thus increase the circulation of air around the Barracks. Mr. Purkis can explain the matter in detail.”
454. And have the walls been so reduced? I cannot find any record of their having been so reduced.
455. Are the walls as they now stand carried out on the plans as originally prepared by the late Mr. Morell? I cannot see any deviation at all from the plans.
456. And you find, on examination, that certain portions of these walls were built on very uncertain foundations? I had them purposely opened out from the south side. I had the rubble packing removed from the walls—the packing I mean between the front wall that was built by Mr. Bruce for the Barrack area and the original walls—I had that taken out and I found the walls standing on clay; and then I dug round the south-west side, and found the wall was on black sand. I was led to make this examination by seeing that the wall had cracked in two places. I have not examined the wall anywhere where it has not failed.
457. Was General Scratchley in the habit of giving verbal instructions for the alterations in the fort? As far as I can judge from the correspondence, he seems to have given instructions very profusely in writing. Such an alteration as the one mentioned could only have been determined on the spot, because he mentions specially in his Melbourne letter, dated March 25, 1882, that he had not the plan of Bare Island by him; but he made a rough sketch on his letter, with “Wing walls to be omitted” plainly marked thereon.
- 458.

458. *Mr. Wardell.*] In the sworn statement you have handed in, you state that Mr. Morell's specification for this work laid down that "no work will be proceeded with on any foundation until the latter has been examined and approved by the superintending officer." Do you know that that was not examined by a superintending officer? I have no evidence to show that these works were or were not superintended; but I presume that, as the work was paid for to be excavated as rock, it could not have been supervised. I conclude that from the fact that the item for channelling in the book proves that the work was paid for at 1s. 2d. a foot.
459. When these documents were handed to you was there a description of the work written by the late Mr. Morell? Yes. I found from a letter of General Scratchley that a description had been specially specified and paid for, and I asked the Colonial Architect for it, or rather, I asked the Under Secretary for Public Works to obtain it from the Colonial Architect, and it was handed over to me some months ago. It gives a full description of the plans.
460. Was that description referred to in the bond and specification for the fort? No.
461. Then it could not have been made binding? No, it is not binding at all, but General Scratchley intended it to be binding.
462. As a matter of fact it was not in anyway binding on the contractor, because it was not made part of the contract? It was not in any way binding for that reason.
463. When Mr. Barnet was examined before the Commission, the following question, No. 32, was put to him:—"Did you not carry out a large portion of this contract by day labour?" To which he replied "I daresay there was a large amount carried out in that way. I could not say how much; there was a great deal of work that could not be done in any other way, such as the moving of the heavy ironworks in connection with the casemate"—Is it within your knowledge that some of this work was done outside the contract? Colonel Spalding informed me in writing that 60 men of the New South Wales Artillery were employed in moving the shields under a contractor, and he sent me a photograph showing the work being carried out.
464. And is that the photograph you have in your hand? Yes.
465. Showing that Artillery men were employed? Yes, in accordance with a recommendation from General Scratchley that all the moving of the guns and shields should be done by the Permanent Artillery.
466. Was there another contractor specially employed for this work? I believe another contractor was employed in getting the material from Sydney.
467. Mr. Chester? Yes.
468. Had he anything to do with getting the guns and shields on to the site of the work? I was informed that the Artillery moved them to the site.
469. Were these men in the Government employment? Yes, they were employed for many months. Colonel Spalding says that "a working party of about sixty non-commissioned officers and men were employed under command of Major (then Captain) Murray, but under the direction of Mr. Chester, contractor, from November 6, 1883, till about December 10, 1883, moving shields. A working party was engaged under Major Murray in moving ironwork from January 3 to February 7, 1884." It is quite possible that Mr. Barnet may have been referring to the fixing of the shields on the site, but in this measurement book I do not find any labour entered for moving the iron work.
- 470-1. *President.*] Then that settles it at once, does it not? I find on January 9, 1884, an item for getting the armour plate bolts to the island, but I find no record of moving the iron work.

Col. F. R.
de Wolski,
R. E.
3 Sept., 1890.

THURSDAY 4 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Edwin Colley sworn and examined:—

472. *President.*] What is your name? Edwin Colley.
473. What position do you hold in the Colonial Architects' Department? I am clerk of the works.
474. Were you one of the inspecting officers at Bare Island? Yes.
475. Did you get instructions from Mr. Barnet to visit and inspect the works? Yes.
476. You had a resident officer there? Yes.
477. Mr. Purkis? Yes.
478. What year did the work commence? I cannot tell from memory.
479. The work commenced in April, 1881, and continued to 1887; how often did you visit the works from the commencement? My books show that I visited Bare Island thirteen times from first to last.
480. You only visited the works thirteen times during the whole of that period? Yes, I find that is the case from my travelling account.
481. Did Mr. Barnet give you any instructions as to your duties? I had general supervision of the works.
482. What was your idea that that included; what did you go to see? I went to see that the work was properly done.
483. Had you anything to do with passing the vouchers for the work? I used at the first to check all the computations, but Mr. Purkis was exceptionally good at figures, and I found it was not necessary to check them all through, only a few items here and there.
484. On what document did you check them? On Mr. Purkis's returns.
485. Did Mr. Purkis send you a return? He sent in a weekly report and occasionally, at monthly intervals, a return of the quantity done.
486. Of the work performed? Yes.
487. Did you ever take any action to check his measurements? No, I did not.
488. Was there ever any check put on the measurements? I believe the method adopted was to compare the figures with the measurements taken with the contractor, and to check the cubing afterwards before it was entered on the papers.
489. Then the only check was the contractor's book? Yes.

Mr. E. Colley.
4 Sept., 1890.

- Mr. E. Colley. 490. Then if the officer made a large measurement there was no way of finding it out? I have not the least reason to suspect that any such measurements were made.
- 4 Sept., 1890. 491. But we are all liable to make mistakes, and it is not difficult to fancy a large mistake being made in favour of the contractor? I do not think it is possible for a mistake to be made. In my own experience I never found any discrepancies. Without some collusion or want of integrity the measurements would be correct.
492. Don't you think all officers are liable to make mistakes, and that it is desirable, in the Government interest, to keep a check on the work done? Of course all officers are liable to make mistakes. I never thought it my duty to check measurements, because I thought it was impossible that such mistakes should be made.
493. I think you might have made an approximate check in some form. However, you say there was no check made? I may as well say that there was no precedent for it. When I held a similar position in 1871, Mr. Coles being in charge, my measurements were never checked.
494. *Mr. Wardell.*] Are you speaking of a contract at schedule rates? Yes; precisely the same as at Bare Island.
495. *President.*] Mr. Purkis made weekly reports to Mr. Barnet. Did you see them? They came to me.
496. Did you ever take any action on them? The reports sometimes had marginal pencil notes, drawing my attention to something in them, and I had to see Mr. Barnet and consult him about them.
497. Here are 160 weekly reports sent in by Mr. Purkis. What did you do when you received these reports. That one [*handing report to witness*] is marked off to you. Did you take any action on that? It does not seem to require any action; it is not a special one.
498. That is the first report on Bare Island Fort. Was any action taken on that report? I think not.
499. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did you see that report—do you recognise it? It reports a visit to Bare Island. I remember the occasion. I was present.
500. It is marked off to you. Did you not note it as having seen it? Oh, yes; I marked it off on my book.
501. But on the paper? It does not bear my mark.
502. *President.*] The next one [*handing him Report No. 2*] is that marked by you? This one is not; but I always read them. They are not all marked; they are kept in my pigeon-hole.
503. Was it the rule of your Department not to mark papers as having been seen? No; it was not the rule.
504. Report No. 18 bears your initials for the first time. Is it the practice of the Department for you to take no action on the papers marked off to you, not even to initial them? I do not always mark them, it appears, but I always read them.
505. Supposing you found it convenient to say that you never saw the document? I would not find it convenient to do that. I have all the papers under my charge.
506. Could you not say that there was a report which you had not seen as shown by the fact that it did not bear your initials? But my book would show that I had seen it.
507. *Mr. Wardell.*] What book? My register.
508. *President.*] How would that prove that you had seen it? I hold myself responsible for having seen what is in my register.
509. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Did you make the marks in your register? No; but it was marked in my room.
510. *President.*] Am I to understand that it was registered in your room? Yes; a clerk would put a mark on the paper. If the paper bore that mark it would show that I had seen the report.
511. A clerk in your room put a check on your register to show you saw the report? Yes; he put a check-mark on the paper. I sometimes found it convenient to put a number on it for reference, the number being the folio number in my register.
512. *Mr. Mansfield.*] The check would be made by your clerk? Yes.
513. What was there to show that your clerks did not put these papers in the pigeon-hole without your seeing them? There was nothing to show that, but the rule was that the clerk should put the papers on my desk when they came.
514. *President.*] Report No. 12 contains the following minute by Mr. Barnet—"This cement should be tested and approved before allowed on the works." Was it tested? I think it was tested by Mr. Telfer.
515. How do we know whether it was tested? He did all the testing.
516. Is the paper marked off to him? I did not mark it off, but told him.
517. Then, as a matter of fact, you did not keep any record of the transactions of your department? I did not of that transaction. You think that the paper should carry the mark on it?
518. Certainly. I mark off a paper to some one, and he marks it off as having seen it; he would then report on the paper, and the whole transaction would be complete on the document; but there is nothing to show here that the cement was ever tested. Did you test the cement? I do not know.
519. That is just it, you do not know. You have doubts whether the cement was ever tested. Your memory cannot go back nine years, whereas if the transaction was all marked on the paper, it would be shown. Were you aware that Mr. Purkis was putting on a superior concrete? I was aware of it.
520. When was it authorised? Many years back, Mr. Barnet instructed Mr. Purkis to do it.
521. And where are the instructions? They were given verbally, on the spot. He was instructed to use an extra half cask of cement per cubic yard over arches, &c.
522. In report 122 you will see he reports that superior concrete has been used? Yes, I noticed that.
523. Was authority to do that given verbally? Yes, it was given in my presence, if I do not mistake, at Middle Head, when Mr. Barnet came out to inspect the work.
524. Verbal instructions were given at Middle Head to put on superior concrete at Bare Island Fort? No, but general instructions were given that extra good concrete should be put on the arches.
525. And it is left to the inspecting officer what he might consider superior, whether one or two or three casks was considered sufficient? No, half a cask extra per cubic yard was named.
526. Were the instructions in writing? Not to my knowledge.
527. Important documents were sent to you. Was it also your practice not to initial them as having seen them. Here are some of the most important documents in the transaction marked off to you (*handing in General Scratchley's letter of May 25, 1882, recommending that the wing walls of the site, which was being prepared for the Barracks, in rear of the guns of the Bare Island Fort, should not be preceded with*)? I made no mark on that, and I do not know whether it passed through my room, not having my register with me, or whether it remained in my pigeon hole.

528. Then you just pigeon-holed it and took no more notice of the paper? I took the information ^{Mr. E. Colley.} from it.
529. Here is another document; did you ever see that (handing in General Scratchley's letter of April 4, 1881, asking the Colonial Architect not to give the order to the contractor for the granite work in connection with the casemate at Bare Island Fort, until General Scratchley heard from England)? Yes, I remember this paper, and these suggestions were carried out. ^{4 Sept., 1890.}
530. Are we to understand that it was your invariable practice to receive papers and put them in your pigeon-hole? Not invariable; if any remarks were necessary, I should make a report, but it did not seem necessary to make a report to Mr. Barnet on that; it did not seem to call for any special remarks.
531. *Mr. Wardell.*] You did not note, and return the papers? No.
532. Then there was no evidence of the instructions having been acted on, or understood? No, this paper referred to action to be done at some future time.
533. But was it not your practice to return the document, and report that you had attended to the instructions contained in it? No, my register would show that I had seen the document.
534. *President.*] It has been your practice to keep a quantity of papers in your room? Yes; I should consider it my duty to keep that paper, as it was an instruction that something should be done.
535. On the different occasions that you went down to Bare Island fort during the progress of the works, I suppose you took a good look round, and saw the works going on. Did you never notice any bad work being done? No, never in my life. I saw something to object to once; some sandstone was being broken to too large a gauge. I told Mr. Barnet, who was present, and he pointed out to Mr. Purkis that there were some soft stones which were not good enough for the concrete, and he instructed Mr. Purkis to take them out. That was the only time I saw anything to object to.
536. *President.*] Did the contractor know you were going down? Yes. I was asked by the Board of Inquiry if I let the contractor know I was going down, and I replied that we did not appoint to meet him there, and I further stated, in answer to the question whether I did not think it desirable to drop on the works unknown to the contractor, that "I always do that." I put this in an incorrect light. I telegraphed the day before.
537. *Mr. Wardell.*] Whom did you telegraph to? To Mr. Purkis or to Mr. Murray, the contractor's foreman.
538. Had you any reason to think that Mr. Purkis was not there when this work was going on? He went to Port Jackson occasionally.
539. And therefore to that extent the work was left unsupervised? There are times when you can leave work, and there are times when you can't.
540. *President.*] Was not there a large amount of day-work going on all the time? Yes, whether it was going on during Mr. Purkis's absence, I do not know.
541. What check could there be on the day work during Mr. Purkis's absence? I did not know he was absent, but supposing he was absent, there could be no check.
542. Then you, as senior Inspector of the work, did not take any steps to see that the work was under proper supervision during Mr. Purkis's absence? I did not know he was absent.
543. But you knew that his duties called him away? Yes, I knew Mr. Barnet gave him supervision of Port Jackson works. When I left Middle Head Mr. Purkis remained in charge of all the forts in Port Jackson, subject to an occasional visit from Mr. Barnet and myself, and when the Bare Island fort works commenced he was put there also.
544. But holding the position you did as senior officer, did you not think it a part of your duty to see that Mr. Barnet was made aware of Mr. Purkis's absence? No, Mr. Barnet knew as well as I did. Mr. Purkis's weekly reports showed where he was. I did not think it my duty to suggest anything of the kind to Mr. Barnet.
545. Could Mr. Barnet tell from these reports (pointing to the Bare Island reports) where Mr. Purkis was? Speaking from memory, they referred to the different works.
546. Those here refer to Bare Island alone? Then there must be more, because he was stationed elsewhere as well.
547. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did Mr. Barnet know as well as you that Mr. Purkis was away from the work? Yes, because my visits were very few, and Mr. Purkis's weekly reports showed wherever he was.
548. That is supposing Mr. Barnet read the reports? I presume he did read them; in fact his marks are on them.
549. In Mr. Barnet's evidence to us (Q. 16), he says the measurements were by you? Then Mr. Barnet is mistaken; if he had given more consideration to the matter he must have seen that I could not possibly have made the measurements, unless I was with Mr. Purkis and had been on the work myself.
550. *President.*] One question put to Mr. Barnett was (Q. 15): "How often did you expect these officers to visit the work?" to which he replied, "Purkis was stationed on the work; he had a house provided for him—not on the work exactly, but adjacent to it;" while the next question was: "And Mr. Colley was inspector?" to which he replied "Yes; the measurements were by him?" That is not correct, he could not possibly expect me to do that with all the work I had besides. I had the University, the Medical School, a large contract there, and other places, too. It was not possible to take all the measurements; the resident officers on the works did that.
551. *Mr. Wardell.*] Was Mr. Barnet aware that day-work was going on while Purkis was absent? I do not know.
552. Is there any way by which it could have been brought under his notice? No, sir; I did not know myself whether it was being carried on during Purkis's absence.
553. Did you not know it was going on? I knew there was day-work from the monthly returns.
554. And you knew Mr. Purkis was away on other works? But I did not know from my own knowledge he was away when the day-work was going on.
555. *President.*] Approximately, how much time do you think Purkis's other duties would call him away. Have you any idea of the extent of his duties? No, I could not say.
556. From these reports you can see that he was at Bare Island during 1882? Yes.
557. Would you be surprised to hear that he was paid for being away 125 days in that year? I should be surprised.

- Mr. E. Colley. 558. He was paid for being away from the work one third of the year when the fort was at its busiest period. He was paid 12s. a-day? Paid for being away from his duty at the forts?
- 4 Sept., 1890. 559. Paid for being away from this fort? I did not know that. Do you mean he was paid travelling expenses?
560. I mean that he was paid 12s. a-day 125 times in that year in addition to his travelling expenses. He was away 26 days at the South and Middle Heads between January and March; 55 days between April and September, 31 days between September and November at George's, South, and Middle Heads, and 13 days again at Watson's Bay. He must have been away those days, because he was paid. He was paid 12s. a-day for 125 days in 1882? Was he?
561. Could he have been away all that time without it coming under your knowledge? Quite possible.
562. *Mr. Wardell.*] And yet you were the responsible officer in charge? I scarcely know how to answer that question.
563. Mr. Barnet has told us you were the responsible officer? Yes, I should like to give you a short history of the facts. When they commenced the defence works in 1871, Mr. Coles, the Chief Clerk of the Works, used to come down once or twice a week, perhaps oftener, perhaps not so often, and give directions. I took my instructions from him. He used to mark out on the ground what he wanted done, but he gave me no drawings. Gradually as I got a better grip of the work Mr. Coles's visits became less frequent, and ultimately they ceased altogether. That is how the works were initiated. Afterwards the work began to grow under my hands, and I was very busy in the office. I then left the forts for the office, and Purkis took on that part of the work. Purkis was in the habit of consulting Mr. Barnet or Major Penrose direct.
564. About what period are you talking of now? I am speaking of Major Penrose's time.
565. That is subsequent to General Scratchley's time, is it not? Yes, Purkis used to take instructions from Major Penrose, and consult Mr. Barnet, and I frequently knew nothing about it. Things went on so till Mr. Barnet went home in 1885, when Mr. Coles took his chair. Then Mr. Purkis's weekly reports did not come on to me. I told Mr. Coles I objected to any change being made in Mr. Barnet's absence. Mr. Coles replied as follows:—"Colley, when the forts were started in 1871 I was placed in charge, and I am not aware that I have been relieved yet." I just state this so that you can see how matters stood. I always thought I was in charge. I do not know that Mr. Barnet ever told me so in so many words.
566. *President.*] Then in Mr. Coles's time Purkis's reports were not sent on to you? After my complaint they were, but two or three were stopped.
567. You said they were not sent to you by Mr. Coles? They were not sent two or three times. The first I passed over thinking it might be an oversight.
568. Report No. 128 is marked off to you, is it not [*Showing report.*]? Yes.
569. By whom? By Mr. Barnet.
570. Look at the next report, 129. Is not that marked off to you? Yes.
571. That is Mr. Coles's writing, is it not? Yes.
572. But that is the very first report after Mr. Barnet left, so that there was no report held back from you? No, No. 129 is certainly marked off to me; it is quite likely that it would be. I asked for these reports. When they ceased coming I spoke to Mr. Coles. They are marked off to me, and the date is correct. At the same time I asked for them; they did not come to me till then.
573. The papers bear evidence that they were sent on to you at the right time? An extraordinary part is that the dates correspond, but I am on oath, and I swear that the papers did not come to me.
574. All that the papers show is that they went to Mr. Coles because he marked them off to you? That is the way they came to me.
575. Were you acting as inspector for the other forts in a similar capacity? Yes, I was supposed to have all the forts at Port Jackson, Botany, and Newcastle. The papers were supposed to be sent to me, also the papers about some other works in Botany Bay.
576. Mr. Barnet was asked when under examination,—“Had you any system for checking your clerk of works on the ground?” To which he replied, “There was my visiting clerk, and I looked to him to check the quantities?” It is impossible to check quantities on a job like that unless you have a second man. I had some experience at Middle Head measuring all day and checking all night. It would be simply impossible to do it for so many works.
577. *Mr. Wardell.*] Then as a matter of fact you did not check the measurements? No; I did not think it was expected of me.
578. Mr. Barnet said in his evidence before the Commission (Q. 49) “There was a general instruction to carry out whatever General Scratchley required. Colley would, in the first place, report if that was necessary, and then carry out General Scratchley's instructions.” Is that correct? I do not think I reported in writing whether alterations were necessary or not.
579. Did you understand on receiving instructions from General Scratchley it was your business to report to Mr. Barnet whether it was desirable to carry out these instructions? I never understood that.
580. *President.*] It is not merely a statement by Mr. Barnet made without consideration in giving evidence, but in his reply to the Minister for Public Works on the report made by the Board of Inquiry, which was only a preliminary investigation;—have you seen that? Yes.
581. He there states:—“At the commencement of the work—for its supervision, I selected from my staff two officers, Mr. E. Colley, and Mr. H. H. Purkis, clerks of works, in whom I had the greatest confidence. For the latter, who was to be the resident supervising officer, an office and quarters were provided on the mainland, adjacent to the island; the former, Mr. Colley, as senior officer, had to make periodical inspections of the work, and check measurements, valuations, &c., the work being visited by myself as frequently as my many other duties would permit.” Have you seen that? I have not seen that, sir; is that Mr. Barnet's report?
582. Yes? Well, I am surprised to see it, because it is utterly impossible to do it. If Mr. Barnet had told me to check Purkis's measurement I should not have been able to do it.
583. *Mr. Wardell.*] It is important that this should be thoroughly understood, because in answer to Q. 96 Mr. Barnet says it was your business to check the accounts. Mr. Barnet reiterated this? I checked Purkis's valuations for a long time till I found they were so well done they did not require it.
584. Mr. Barnet was also asked (Q. 97) if it was your business to check all the allowances given to the contractor, to which he replied, “He (*i.e.*, Mr. Colley) was responsible to me for the work being carried out on the measurements.” What do you say to that? Responsible for measurements? It is impossible.

585. The next question put to Mr. Barnet was as follows :—“ We found on going through the book that Mr. E. Colley. considerable allowances were made, and that in nearly every item one-third is added,” to which Mr. Barnet ⁴ replied, “ Of course, I cannot explain that,” and went on to say that, of course, he held you responsible? I Sept., 1890. never made any allowance.

586. It is followed up by another question (Q. 101), “ Then Mr. Colley was distinctly responsible for checking?” To which Mr. Barnet replied, “ certainly”? If Mr. Barnet told me that I should have known what to do. I should have told him that I could not do it.

587. *President.*] Coming to the allowances, did Purkis's returns show that he was allowing,—take asphalt, for instance, for its being done twice over? I could not speak from memory.

588. I am referring to the progress measurements? I know some allowance was made for asphalt going down into the joints.

589. That was one; and there was another allowance made for putting it on thicker? I could not say anything about it without reference to the papers.

590. You accepted Purkis's statement in all these matters without checking? Yes; I had to do so.

591. We cut into three different places—one in each magazine floor—and in each place we found the asphalt was flush with the joint; and yet this was paid 33 per cent. over the contract rate for going down through the tiles? I should have expected to find the tiles three-eighths apart, and the asphalt down between them. That was the way I believed it was done.

592. You never recollect questioning Purkis's returns for the vast amount of day-labour, and for the large amount of extra cement used? No; he was allowed absolute discretion to put on whatever he liked. As officer resident-in-charge, he had perfect discretion to do what was best in the interests of the Department. I supposed he was doing it.

593. You did not think that a little overhauling now and then would be a wholesome check? It would have done no good.

594. *Mr. Wardell.*] In your former evidence you said you would not think it necessary to question Mr. Purkis's measurements? No; I thought he was doing the best for the Department.

595. *Mr. Mansfield.*] In what direction was your supervision of any service to the Department, or was it something which might have been dispensed with? It was purely nominal for some time, as I told Colonel de Wolski. Purkis consulted with Mr. Barnet directly, and he slipped out of my hands.

596. Then all that Mr. Barnet says touching the weight and value of your supervision would seem to go for nothing? I am surprised that Mr. Barnet has made these statements. Of course, he made them in good faith.

597. Do I understand you to say that the whole number of your visits to Bare Island during all the years the work was going on was only thirteen? Yes.

598. *President.*] How did you get to Botany in those days? By boat, and by trap.

599. Did you pay for the boat? Occasionally.

600. Because I see a charge for a boat? Yes, on one occasion only; that was when I had to hire a boat once to meet Colonel Scratchley. The weather was boisterous, and the Departmental boat could not get up.

601. There is a charge on March 10, “ Botany (per cab and boat), £1”? Yes, that was the occasion.

602. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Did your general supervision extend after the time when the work was completed? I am supposed to be in charge now if there is anything going on there.

603. What would be the date of your last visit during the progress of the contract? In 1885.

604. That would cover a period of four years; making an average of about three visits in a year? Yes.

605. You described your duties as those of general supervision; did it occur to you that visits at such rare intervals hardly gave you a fair chance of supervision; did you ever make any report on that point? I made no report; in fact, I may say now, I had that confidence in the firm (John M'Leod) that I thought it was hardly necessary.

606. Does your experience of contractors as a rule warrant confidence of that kind? No, my general experience does not; but I have met with one or two exceptions to the rule.

607. Does not your experience point out that the very best of contractors, if left to their own devices, are apt to take advantage of it? I have had experience of people whom I could trust and in whom I had every confidence.

608. With regard to fixing prices for extras, is that left to the clerk of works to arrange? No; it is all submitted to Mr. Barnet.

609. There is a whole list of extras amounting to £1,481—the papers do not show that Mr. Barnet ever authorized any one of them [*handing witness a paper*]? This paper came to me; this is the final account.

610. Yes. Well, what course would you pursue with that paper? I would go through these items and discuss the point with Purkis; if I thought the price fair I should recommend the payment of the account.

611. Would you adjust it verbally? Yes.

612. You would not try and settle the price of the material to be used on the work before hand? I would prefer doing so.

613. I thought it was the practice in all the departments—it is the practice with all in this building, I think, for the resident officer to report the matter to the head of his department if he had a change from the original plan to make, and to get an authority for making it. The paper would go back to him to note, and he would quote it in future for the authority? I have no doubt the larger items were so arranged. Purkis's practice has been on the Monday morning to discuss the matters with Mr. Barnet personally. I do not know what was said between them.

614. Would you recollect now whether there was any special authority for the change in the granite facings? No, I do not.

615. There is another item here for £85 compensation from Government for eliminating the iron portion of the contract? That was a matter which was entirely left to Mr. Barnet. It did not come within my province. The contractor claimed the profits he would have made had he carried out his contract.

616. It was your recommendation, was it not? Perhaps so.

617. A quantity of iron work was omitted under one item amounting to £850, which was on the original estimate, and you recommended that the contractor should get 10 per cent. compensation for loss of profit? Did I recommend that?

618. Do you not think that if any compensation were given, it should have been based on the amount of ironwork on the contract as a whole. On the line immediately below, for instance, there is a very large increase? I do not know.

- Mr. E. Colley. 619. Would it not have been right to add the two amounts together and make an allowance based on the two taken together? In my opinion, decidedly not.
- 4 Sept., 1890. 620. The following item (80) was increased from 40 cwt. to 200 cwt., and that is the item for which the contractor has got his big price; there is more profit on that item than there is on the other? I hardly think that that method could have been adopted in this case.
621. Item 79 for 500 cwt. of wrought-iron girders at £1 14s. per cwt., amounting to £850 is omitted, but item 80 for Rolled H T and angle-irons at £2 7s. 6d. per cwt. was increased from an estimated quantity of 40 cwt. to 200 cwt. amounting to £475 12s. 9d. If it was perfectly right and proper that the contractor should be paid for the iron work omitted, which I do not admit, should not the Government have got credit for the excess they paid for? I do not think it is possible to do that.
622. But they are both practically the same thing; one is for wrought-iron girders, and the other for rolled girders. The actual amount excised from the contract, if you reckon the amount in excess with the amount omitted, is only £642; therefore if the contractor was to get compensation it should be on the £642, and not on the larger amount, or in other words he should get £64 instead of £85? I think the two items should be treated separately.
623. Surely it is a sort of thing on which you can make a compromise. Was it not a case in which you could say to the contractor, "We are omitting some ironwork from one item, but we are giving in some not provided for in the contract. Let the one offset so far as it can the other?" I hardly think that would do; one item is for wrought-iron heavy girders, and the other is for angle-irons.
624. Yes, but the peculiarity is that the higher price is for the cheaper article, that is for the rolled joists of commerce worth at that time £11 per ton, and the other was a manufactured article, a riveted girder. He was released from the expensive work for which he had a low price, and gets a large increase on the cheap work for which he charges a high price? The contractor complained of having to do it; it was entirely General Scratchley's doing; he sent home for the girders.
625. But the contractor would have been very well paid by getting the extra girders at the high price. They cost him 15s. a ton, and he got £2 7s. 6d.? I do not see how you can deal with the schedule in that way.
626. Do you wish the Commission to distinctly understand that you never attempted to check the measurements? Distinctly; if Mr. Barnet had said that that was my duty, I should have asked to be placed alongside of Purkis as the measurements were going on all the time.
627. Mr. Mansfield.] Was Mr. Barnet aware of the number of your visits to Bare Island Fort, and of the opportunities you had in a general way of supervising the work? I think so. I used to tell him. I had large jobs always in hand. I was always too busy.
628. Mr. Wardell.] What were these? The Medical School, Sydney, was the only large building under my supervision during the construction of the Bare Island Fort, but I had a number of small ones.
629. President.] But you had an inspector under you? Yes. In consequence of moving the site of the building viz., the Medical School, the foundations were materially altered. I had to accept the measurements taken by the foreman of works in the same way as I did Purkis's. There were material deviations made. In another case, that of St. Leonard's public buildings, tenders were called on a sketch plan to save the vote, there being not sufficient time to prepare proper contract drawings as the sketch was only returned with the Minister's approval near the end of the financial year. In carrying out the contract under those circumstances large deviations had to be made, involving extra expenditure amounting approximately to £1,000. These additional works were measured by the foreman of works stationed on the job, as they were executed. I had to accept the foreman's measurements. I was obliged to do so. A similar case occurred at Point Piper Road Court House, where I had to accept the measurements of the foreman of works.
630. Mr. Mansfield.] Do you mean the contractor's foreman? No, the departmental foreman.
631. Mr. Wardell.] What we would call clerk of works? Yes, I think that would be it.
632. President.] As a matter of fact don't you think these buildings would have gone on pretty well if you had not been there at all? No.
633. We cannot see in what way you exercised any supervision? I supervised the foundations.
634. Did you check the measurements there? No.
635. What did you do there if you did not check the measurements; what was your duty on the buildings if you trusted the clerk of works implicitly? I went two or three times a week. I used to get details made and arrange all matters connected with the carrying out of the works, and referred them to Mr. Barnet, and saw that they were carried out.
- 636-642. You took a more active part in the construction of the works there than you did at Bare Island, is that it? Yes.

Mr. H. H. Purkis sworn and examined:—

- Mr. H. H. Purkis. 643. Mr. Purkis.] Before being examined I wish to make an explanation. A question was put to me by the Commission during my last examination with reference to the rubble packing behind the concrete wall which Mr. Bruce said was paid for as day labour by my authority. I do not remember the circumstance, but I asked Mr. Bruce about it, and he said that the contractor's foreman (Mr. Murray) stated that rubble packing of a special quality was required, and that it was specially done. Item 14 for dry backing at 2s. per cubic yard would not cover that. The price for sandstone rubble alone, under item 43, is double the price given under item 14, so that it would be fairer for the contractor to be paid for day-work for rubble packing than to be paid under item 14. I would give the same instructions again if I were asked. I do not mean to infer that Mr. Bruce did not ask me at the time, but that I do not remember. I refer to this now because the President said that it was a question of principle.
- 4 Sept., 1890. 644. President.] Are you referring to question 332—"There is another item here—some rubble packing. There is a concrete wall that Mr. Bruce put in instead of the old retaining-wall on the south-east corner, and some filling with packed rubble was put behind it. We find that had been paid for by time. Mr. Bruce states it was sanctioned by you?" Yes. When Mr. Bruce asked me at the Colonial Architect's office if it could be paid for by day-work or under item 14, I should certainly say day-work.
645. Were you Resident Clerk of the Works at Bare Island? No, I cannot say I was. I was Resident Clerk of Works on the defences generally.
646. What position did you hold at Bare Island Fort? I do not think I was resident officer there more than at Port Jackson Defence Works. 647.

647. What position did you hold? I was clerk of the works, with other work at Sydney and elsewhere to attend to. I could not be resident clerk of the works because that would mean I was there the whole of my time.

Mr.
H. H. Purkis.

4 Sept., 1890.

648. Yes, it should mean that? Well, I was not there the whole of my time.

649. Was not a house provided for you there? Yes, an office with a small sleeping apartment. I stopped there some nights—two nights on an average in a week; I think that would be about the average.

650. What is the general routine of how you divided up your time; did you spend Sundays there? No; I went to the office one day in the week, probably I could not get away from there till twelve.

651. Was that on the Monday? Not always on a Monday, but generally so. I went once a week to report and tell Mr. Barnet what had transpired.

652. Then you reported yourself nearly every Monday to Mr. Barnet? Generally on Monday.

653. Did you then proceed to your work the same day at Bare Island? Occasionally I would go to some place in Sydney to see how any fittings, &c., were going on that were being made for the works, and get away to Bare Island or Sydney Heads as soon as I could.

654. Would you get away in the afternoon? Yes, by tram or 'bus

655. You would generally manage to get down to the Island by the Tuesday, I suppose? Sometimes I might get there by the Tuesday, and at other times not till later in the week.

656. How long did you remain on the Island? Sometimes I would go back on a Thursday, sometimes on a Wednesday; it was according to what work I had to do elsewhere, or where I might be wanted. These are memoranda that I wrote for Mr. Barnet in reply to the report of the Board of Inquiry, but I found that Mr. Barnet had already sent in a report. As two officers are suffering suspension, I think we should be given a hearing. I took the items seriatim as they came in the report. I was suspended on the report of the Board of Inquiry. Mr. Barnet was requested by the Minister to reply, but I believe he declined to enter into the details. These were my memoranda to give Mr. Barnet material on which to base his report. If I cannot be heard this way how am I to be heard? I hand this in as my sworn statement [*handing in statement*].

657. Did you ever call Mr. Barnet's attention expressly to the fact that you had too much to do in connection with these works? Not particularly.

658. Did you ever bring it under his notice that your other duties took you away from Bare Island? I think he knew where I was generally.

659. When you were away had you any other officer under you at Bare Island? No.

660. Was there any officer at all under you at Bare Island? No; I had to do the whole of the work.

661. Was there no other officer of any kind, no checking clerk? No. A day-slip of the day time was prepared by the contractor's representative every day and handed to me.

662. But did he hand that to you when you were away? No; he gave it to me when I came back.

663. Then he did not hand it to you every day? He used to make it daily.

664. Did it never occur to you that it was desirable in the interests of the Government that there should be some one on the works looking after things and exercising a check, if it was only an intelligent boy? No, I had full confidence in the contractor and his representatives. I never knew anything against them. The merlon at Bare Island is the first instance I have seen of bad work on any of his contracts.

665. When you went down there during your weekly visits did you go over the works or sit in your office? Certainly I went over the works; I could not put in the whole of my time at the Island, because I had so much office work to do.

666. Was there ever a week when you did not go there? I went every week when work was in progress.

667. How do you account for the fact that so much palpably bad work was done without your knowing it throughout the whole progress of the work? The only bad work I have seen is that on the merlon; that might be easily done without my knowledge.

668. When you speak of the merlon you speak of a very large portion of the fort, in fact of the whole top of the fort? No; everything in the magazines, parapets, &c., was done irrespective of the merlon. The merlon consists only of the concrete between the covering of casemate gun and the two 9-inch guns. I feel confident that nothing was attempted in any other part. The fort is sound I believe. I had not the slightest suspicion that anything of the kind was being done.

669. Mr. Barnet has been giving evidence; he does not seem to be under the impression that you were away from the work? I think my reports will show that. I issued a weekly report on three or four other works at the same time.

670. The following question (Q. 33) was put to Mr. Barnet:—

"In Mr. Purkis's absence how was the men's time kept?" to which he replied—"He (Purkis) would take care of that; he would not be absent from the labour account."

Then again (Q. 35) "Was there no provision made for inspection during the absence of the officer;—you say that Purkis was absent sometimes;—was there no day work done when he was absent?" to which Mr. Barnet replied—"I should think not."

Was there any day work done during your absence? Certainly; I could not tell the contractor to stop his work when I was away.

671. As a matter of fact there was a very large amount of day labour done during your absence—was there not? Yes, in the early part of the work, when the whole of the men were employed in shifting and fixing the girders and the armour plates. The whole of the men were generally employed during those times.

672. The following questions and answers occurred during the examination of Mr. Barnet:—

(Q. 18) "Was there no foreman of works? No; he (Purkis) was the foreman of the works practically."

(Q. 19) "Had Mr. Purkis other duties to perform which would take him away from Bare Island? He had occasionally to go away from there."

(Q. 20) "In his absence what provision did you make for the inspection? None; if he had occasion to leave the works he would make arrangements accordingly."

Did you make arrangements? I cannot understand what Mr. Barnet meant; he must have forgotten. I had George's Head and Middle Head and South Head under my supervision.

673. *Mr Wardell.*] At the same time? Yes.

- Mr. H. H. Purkis. 674. *President.*] Here are two more questions put to Mr. Barnet, with his replies—
 (Q. 21). "Did you expect Purkis to be there the whole six days of the week? Certainly."
 (Q. 22). "Would his other duties call him away frequently? Occasionally; not very often."
- 4 Sept., 1890. What do you say to that? I do not understand that portion of the evidence at all.
675. Do you dispute it? If you look at my reports you will find I have reported on George's, South, and Middle Heads, and the casemate at the time Bare Island works were in progress.
676. *Mr. Wardell.*] To whom did you report? To Mr. Barnet. You have the Bare Island reports.
677. *President.*] But you do not show in your reports that you were ever absent from the work. You will find that these different reports from different places are often on the same date? Sometimes I used to write my reports on the Saturday. I wish I had entered more fully into the matter in my reports, and had stated that I visited the works. I told Mr. Barnet what I had done, and I did not think it was necessary to report what I had told him verbally.
678. Then it did not occur to you that it was necessary during your continual absence from the work to check what was being done? No; I had such implicit confidence in the way in which the work was being done, from the experience I had of M'Leod's work in other places. Whenever we have had occasion to cut away for alterations the work has always been found to be sound and good. The last occasion we did this was at George's Heights, at the old 10-inch gun Battery, for the purpose of mounting the two '6-inch new type guns.
679. Did you often have occasion to cut up M'Leod's work? Frequently; we have twice had occasion to cut openings in the rear wall for alterations at the casemate at George's Head. The concrete was sound and good; in fact I have never seen bad work except the merlon at Bare Island. When I was there I could not possibly, with my office duties, be on the works more than half my time. You may imagine what I had to do with four or five different works on hand.
680. When you came to measure up, how did you ascertain the amount of excavation done during your absence? I always measured it before it was touched. I measured some of it a year before it was done. I prepared a plan for all large or extensive excavations, such as were necessary for the formation of superior slopes, showing the intersections of radiating and concentric lines. The blocks were computed from this plan, including slopes to the full depths required, and the measurements were then entered in the books. All this was done before any rock was excavated.
681. You are assuming all the foundations were taken to a given depth, but how did you know they were taken down to the required depth when you were absent from the work? By my datum.
682. You said just now you did all this before the rock was touched? Yes; I am sure it was done before the rock was touched. For example I knew I had five degrees of slope to excavate. I had my levels taken at each intersection of radiating and concentric lines. I made a plan, set it all out, and entered the measurements in a book. This could all be verified now by the measurements.
683. The following question was put to Mr. Barnet:—
 Q. 36. "There is an account here for 27,331 hours of day-work, as against an estimated quantity of only 600 hours. Was no portion of that work done in the absence of that officer (*i.e.*, Purkis)?" To which he replied,— "He (Purkis) could best answer that question. I could not tell. The intention was that he should be there at all times when the men were at work."
- Was that day-work done in your absence; you admit that part of that work must have been done in your absence? Yes, a great deal of it.
684. And the contractor prepared slips of the time of the different men, and handed it into you? Yes, I had a day slip for every job. The statement I have handed in was written with care. The following paragraph shows what I was doing:—
 "My time was fully occupied when at Bare Island, or any other of the defence works, &c. My duties comprised setting out the various works, measuring them, making plans of details, entering and computing the measurements in books, making up the several progress valuations for payments; also making plans, specifications, &c."
685. Was not a good deal of the hauling of the armour plates done outside the contractor? Yes, they were brought up by the soldiers to the site, but we had to turn the armour plates over to a right position and fix them. It was a very big job. In addition to that there were four armour plates, girders, and other heavy ironwork inside which had to be fixed by day labour.
686. When you went away to the other works you were paid for being away? Yes, I asked Mr. Barnet for some allowance; he decided that when I was away from Bare Island I was to be paid.
687. You were given an allowance for every day you were away from Bare Island? Yes, I used to sleep at the Heads frequently. I lived at the North Shore, and I used to walk sometimes from there and get from the North to the South Head by boat.
688. In making the different changes from the original plan did you seek authority? I never made an alteration without authority.
689. In writing or verbally? General Scratchley generally covered the alterations by letter. His letters to Mr. Barnet would contain the necessary instructions. I am quite sure I never made one alteration without authority.
690. Under what authority did you put in that extra rich concrete; was there special authority for that? A letter came from General Stewart and I believe another from General Scratchley respecting the use of rich concrete at Bare Island particularly over the casemate. I referred to it in one or two of my reports.
691. In one of your weekly reports (No. 122) you refer to where they put in rich concrete; the first time you referred to it was in April, 1884? My report to which you refer reads as follows:—
 "Forming concrete merlon at front, &c., is now in hand. The whole of this, including covering in gun-room of casemate, is of superior concrete."
- That was after I received instructions to do it. It is the same class of concrete we use in other places. In the last schedule we made we provided for that class of concrete.
692. *President.*] Mr. Barnet was asked:—
 (Q. 75) "How can you account to your own mind, Purkis being there, for there being so much defective work?" To which he replied, "Only by the fact that his place of business was on the mainland, and there was a very narrow footbridge between it and the work. The men could see him coming for a quarter of an hour. Under these circumstances, I think it would be easy enough for them to put in bad material." And further on in answer to another question (Q. 77.)

(Q. 77.) Mr. Barnet said, "concrete works should not be left any time. My instructions are that concrete works should never be left," while, in reply to Q. 78-9, he said he gave you instructions never to leave.

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Do you remember having had instructions from Mr. Barnet never to leave the work whilst concrete was being done? Never; I do not remember receiving any special instructions whatever about concrete or any other portion of the work.

693. In reference to the inferior quality of the concrete, and want of supervision of the work, Mr. Barnet said, in answer to question 80, "There must have been neglect of duty,—there is no doubt of that." Have you anything to say to that? I am sure there was no neglect of duty, so far as I was concerned. I always endeavoured to do my best, and I had every confidence that the work was sound in all cases.

694. From your previous statements we gather that your other occupations were so considerable that whatever instructions you might have had it would have been impossible to carry them out? I do not remember receiving any special instructions.

695. Supposing you had any such instructions would it have been possible for you to carry them out? Certainly not. If Mr. Barnet had given me any instructions like that I would have told him so.

696. Do you remember the time when the work on the merlons was carried on? It was just before Colonel Scratchley left for England.

697. I do not ask you with reference to dates, but do you recollect the concrete being put on in the merlons? Yes.

698. Can you from recollection give an approximate idea of the proportion of your time that was spent in its supervision; would it amount to one day or three days in the week; did you consider it necessary to be more than usual on the alert while that concrete was being done? No more than when any other concrete was being done.

699. But more than when any other description of work was going on? I did not give any more particular attention to that than I did to any other portion of the concrete work.

700. What I want to get at is this—can you give us any idea of the amount of supervision that was given to the execution of the concrete for which a high price was being paid, and which proves to be nothing more or less than a mass of rubble. While that large mass of work was being done, were you able to give it supervision to the extent of one day or three days a week? Probably one to two days in a week in the aggregate, but if I was there I would probably go on the works once before breakfast and two or three times during the day.

701. The result of the examination so far has failed to discover any properly executed concrete at all? I think the upper portion is good enough, is it not?

702. I am not talking of superior concrete, but of the general mass; how can it be possibly accounted for that no part of the general mass of concrete examined turned out to be concrete at all; one would think that if you were able to give it a certain amount of supervision there would be at least a certain percentage of it good? I had not the slightest suspicion of any stones being improperly put in. I admitted a large stone occasionally, so long as the aggregate did not exceed the measure of the meter. I feel sure that nearly the whole concrete is good in the work.

703. What did you accept as a big stone? Say, half a foot cube. An occasional large stone in my opinion is an advantage in a large mass of concrete.

704. What caused the very large addition to the amount of earth excavations executed over and above the original estimate;—the estimate provided for 860 cubic yards, and there were 5,790 cubic yards done? That is best explained by the abstract-book which gives details. We had to excavate for walls, pits, and tanks, &c., and make the approaches to the Island, also for additional works. We were extremely pinched for room. My reports refer to that five or six times. We had to form our embankments and earth merlons, and sometimes we had to shift the soil heaps twice when the work was under way. There was no room to wheel a barrow scarcely. I got these quantities out for this work from the original plans. I had never been on the Island. There was a growth of about 2 feet high of rank herbage at the time when I first went on the Island; it was impossible on many parts to know where rock was, and where soil was.

705. *Mr. Wardell.*] You said in your evidence before the Board of Inquiry on June 4th, that "When the concrete was going into vital parts I stopped there then";—what do you call the vital parts? The magazines and the protection of the guns. I could not have stopped on the Island altogether.

706. The question put to you before the Board of Inquiry was:—

"Was there any person to look after the making of the concrete?" to which you made the reply quoted above "When the concrete was going into vital parts, I stopped there then;"

you distinctly understood you were the resident officer in charge of the works, did you not? Yes, with the other works under my supervision, I was in charge and responsible as far as I could be, I suppose.

707. Then you knew also that you were away from the Island when this special work was being carried out? I could not be on the Island the whole time, but was as much as possible.

708. Did you make it perfectly clear to Mr. Barnet that you were not on the Island then and that you had no means of checking the work? I did not. I had perfect confidence in the way it was being done, and I think Mr. Barnet had confidence too. It was a very stupid thing to put those stones there; as far as I can see it only saved a few casks of cement.

709. In your measurement book, under the head of item 57, asphalt, you add one quarter for area floors? One third was added in some instances.

710. In this case it is one quarter; you have one third in other parts; how do you explain that? The one-quarter added must be for the floors laid $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and the one-third for those laid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. I have the following paragraph with respect to that in the statement which I handed in:—

"Magazine Floors, &c.:—These floors were laid in the same manner as usually done in previous works, viz., laid on glazed tiles with a cement bed, the asphalt keying in the joints, &c.,—the one-third additional measurement being allowed for filling the joints of tiles to meet the cement; also the pattern on tiles; and to make for the irregular surface of tiles when they are laid. As each item in schedule stands by itself, I cannot understand how this method of payment is improper."

I have apparently made an error in taking for the whole of the magazine floors an additional one-third, not having my books to refer to.

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711. Are you satisfied that the asphalt went down between the joints? Yes.
712. Did you see it being laid? Yes, many times.
713. Would you be surprised to hear that, on our cutting into it in three different places, in three different magazines, one in each, we found the joint full, the cement on one occasion being above, but in every case the joints were very close, and there was no asphalt at all. These three places were selected at random? I would be surprised. I am sure they are done right in some of them if not in others. One man did the whole of the floors—I mean laying the tiles. He is out there working now, I believe. Flanagan is his name. I remember making him take up some tiles on one occasion. I think it was a very fair allowance—one third for the half-inch thickness and one fourth for the three-quarter inch, if the work was done in the way in which it was directed.
714. But did not the contract provide for that? The contract only provides for three-quarter inch thick, and for half an inch thick; the contractor would have been paid more in one case and less in another. These schedules are very erratic in their prices. For instance, there is a difference of only 2s. 6d. between the price of a quarter inch asphalt at 14s. per square yard and three-quarter inch at 16s. 6d., taking the schedule for Bare Island, but I was dealing with other works at that time.
715. But we are dealing with Bare Island? Yes, but I am pointing out what difficulties there are in the way of dealing with the schedule in the way proposed. The difference between half and three quarters of an inch is a quarter of an inch, and the difference in price is 2s. 6d., whereas the contractor was allowed 5s. 6d., or 3s. more than the difference between the items for Bare Island, but if I measured in that way for the Casemate Battery, George's Head, the result would be an advantage to the contractor of 7s. 4d. per square yard in addition to what he has been paid, as item 47 is for asphalt five eighths of an inch thick and 10s. 6d. per square yard; and item 48, three-quarters of an inch thick, 17s. per square yard; showing a difference of 6s. 6d. for an eighth in thickness, or 13s. for one-quarter of an inch.
716. I would take care not to depart from the contract? It would be no advantage to take the schedule in a manner of proportion, or in the way you suggest. I would like to see some of the floor cut up.
717. We saw it cut up; the condition of the work was as I have stated? I am surprised.
718. *Mr. Mansfield.*] There was not the slightest depression for asphalt in any case? Was it broken off?
719. No; it never had been there? Then I cannot understand it.
720. It was plain to be seen; the joints were full of cement? Did you cut them up?
721. Yes? Was it of the right thickness—was it three-quarters of an inch thick?
722. Barely? Asphalt shrinks generally. It would have shrunk near the doorway.
723. *President.*] We avoided going near the doorway; we made our incisions away from the doorway, and near the corner? I would like Flanagan to be called. He had the proper instructions I am sure for laying these tiles.
724. *Mr. Wardell.*] That does not get over the fact? I am astonished at the result. I am sure that some parts must be good.
725. *President.*] Over the laboratory we found but one coat had been laid, and in cutting it open we found it was only three-quarters of an inch thick, whereas two coats of half an inch thick each had been paid for? I believed that two coats have been put on.
726. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Were you present. Can you say of your own knowledge that two coats were put on; did you see it done? I could not say I saw every portion of it done; it would be my practice in measuring for this to take the concrete for roof, the cement rendering to receive the asphalt, and then the asphalt, before perhaps any portion of the work was done; this method I have found saved time and prevented confusion, as to what had or had not been measured. Instructions for the work would be given at the same time.
727. How would you arrive at your conclusion that it was two thicknesses? This was put down between six and seven years ago, during which time it has been exposed to all sorts of weather and traffic; the cement would cause the asphalt to lose something in thickness. It would not be easily determinable if this asphalt was put on in two layers or in one. My impression is that it was put on in two. It would be put on in a boiling state, the top layer would cause the lower one to become in a state of fusion, and so unite them together. I know of one case at South Head in which Seyssel asphalt was laid on a Melbourne asphalt; the Seyssel asphalt melted the Melbourne asphalt in such a manner as to cause it to boil through to the surface. As this has been on several years it would be difficult to tell whether it was put on in one layer or in two. There has been no one to state the other side of the question.
728. What gave rise to the necessity for a second thickness? It has been the custom in previous works to have two layers for magazines, in all places difficult of access, or in particular places left bare. It was to ensure tightness. It was not a new idea, and had been acted upon for a long time before.
729. With reference to the tiles? I am perfectly sure that some of them were laid with open joints.
730. What is the name of the man who did all this part of the work, is it Flanagan? Yes; he is employed, I believe, under Colonel De Wolski now. I am certain he laid the whole of the tiles for the floors.
731. Who was the contractor's foreman on this work? J. Murray.
732. And with whom did you measure up the works? With Murray and with Noble.
733. Sometimes with Murray and sometimes with Noble? Yes; but they were generally together with me when I measured.
734. And you always agreed? Oh, there was sometimes a dispute.
735. Would you book up as you went along? I generally tried to book up before I left.
736. Is Murray about still? He is employed, I believe, by the Government, under Colonel De Wolski.
737. Where is Noble? He is in Sydney.
738. *Mr. Wardell.*] That is not M'Leod's partner? Yes, John Noble was M'Leod's partner.
739. *President.*] Which Noble had you there? John Noble.
740. You measured up with John Noble? Yes, principally; if he was not there I measured up with Murray.
741. *Mr. Wardell.*] Not James Noble? No, he did not go to Bare Island.
742. We have evidence that he was in charge of the works as contractor's foreman, and that John Noble hardly ever went to Bare Island? That is not correct.
743. It is very extraordinary. Mr. Bruce said in his evidence in answer to Q. 166, "The foreman in charge was Mr. J. Noble"; and the next question and answer were as follows:—"Is he a partner of M'Leod? No; I believe he is Mr. Noble's cousin; he was merely there as foreman; he was not the same Noble as M'Leod's partner?" I do not understand that.

744. *President.*] Does not that refer to a period after you left, when the Barrack contract was being proceeded with? Oh, yes; he was on the Barracks. I was thinking of the Fort all the time.
745. Was there any intimacy between you and the contractor—you were always very friendly? Yes; I may say officially friendly. I have known Mr. M'Leod for many years; in the early part of 1875 we left Sydney together to build the lighthouse at Seal Rocks, he as contractor, and myself as the officer in charge; this work took about twenty months; Mr. M'Leod was there a large portion of the time; this being a very lonely place, it may naturally have created a somewhat friendly feeling between us, as we had plenty of hardships, and not a few dangers to contend with.
746. Did you ever borrow money from him? Yes, by mortgage on my house and land, for completion of building, to £750.
747. Are you in his debt now? Yes; £450. I borrowed three sums—first £500, then £100, and subsequently, £150, of which I have repaid £300 to his son, who holds power of attorney; the mortgage was legally effected through a solicitor.
748. When was that? Six or seven years ago.
749. What were the securities? He has the deeds, legally drawn by a solicitor. I have always paid the interest when due to his son most promptly. I have never dealt with him personally in these transactions.
750. Was that the only money transaction you had with the contractor? That is all, except the sale of a land allotment.
751. These three sums? Yes; my house cost me more than I thought it would. I borrowed the money on these terms—to be paid off in ten years, any amount not less than £50 to be paid back at any time. This is stated in the deed. I stipulated ten years, because I thought I would be able to pay it back in that time, and because M'Leod was going away, and he asked me to act as executor for him. I have receipts showing the quarterly payments for interest, and the sums I paid over at various times off the principal.
752. Did it never strike you, the impropriety of having money transactions with the contractor? No; I could have got the money from a relation just the same. I did not look upon it as the slightest favour from Mr. M'Leod, but as a safe and fair investment for him. The documents have all been legally drawn up. I never tried to keep the fact from anyone. I paid the clerk if Frank M'Leod was not there. I have receipts from the clerk. I would have borrowed the money elsewhere if I had not from M'Leod.
753. You have not borrowed any other cash from him? Never a penny. If you wish, I will show you my bank-book; I have nothing to hide; also the receipts which I have from Frank M'Leod.
754. Are you in M'Leod's debt? Only the balance of mortgage; I have paid £300 off. I thought to have paid off the whole sum in ten years. I still owe £450 of the mortgage money.

Mr.
H. H. Purkis.
4 Sept., 1890.

MONDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. John B. Murray sworn and examined:—

755. *President.*] What is your name? John B. Murray.
756. What position did you hold at Bare Island during the construction of the Fort? Working foreman.
757. Under the contractors? Yes.
758. M'Leod and Noble? Under John M'Leod.
759. Have you been on the work lately? No, sir; it is four years since I was there.
760. You have not seen any of the work that has been opened out lately? No, sir, I have not.
761. Did you hear that some bad and doubtful work had been found there? Yes, sir, I did.
762. Were you surprised? Very much surprised, I can assure you.
763. Did you believe the work to be all sound? Yes, I was there as working foreman. I was told by my employers to put a big stone here and there, but anything further than that I know nothing about. I was not there all the time. I was at Little Bay, backwards and forwards, and at George's and Middle Head, but I admit this—that I received instructions to put in a big stone occasionally; but I was astonished and surprised at what I heard.
764. Were you there during the time that the concrete was put in on the merlons? No, sir; not the whole time, but I will say this: what work I saw there I will guarantee; all that I superintended myself.
765. What part of the work did you superintend? All the arches and pits. The top of the big merlon was where we were told to put a big stone on occasionally.
766. Were you there when the merlons were constructed? I was there six months after the work was started. I went in October, 1881. They got the contract in January the same year. I was merely a working foreman at that time. I never saw the schedule at all; I was told to do this, and did it.
767. You got instructions to put in a large stone here and there? Yes; but in all cases to be well bedded in the concrete. I saw that it was properly done.
768. Were you given proper stone for the purpose? Yes.
769. Was it wheeled forward in heaps close to the work? When we were excavating the rocks we had big piles of stones put aside to break up for the concrete. Of course, at that time I was backwards and forwards between Bare Island and the 25-ton gun battery at Middle Head, and doing work at Little Bay at the same time.
770. Who told you to put in the big stones—M'Leod himself? Yes, and John Noble.
771. Are you sure that M'Leod told you? Both of them told me.
772. Was M'Leod often on the work? Sometimes twice a week; sometimes only once; sometimes he stayed all night.
773. But Noble was there every day? Yes, nearly every day.
774. And you are quite sure that both M'Leod and Noble gave you these instructions? Yes.
775. Was there more than one Noble on the work—are there two Nobles? Only one; there is another Noble—James Noble—a foreman, who was there during the time of the barracks.
776. Subsequently? Yes.

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777. What was the name of the Noble we are speaking of? The other one—James Noble.
778. No. the one who gave you instructions? John Noble, partner of M'Leod.
779. Had you anything to do with the day work which was done there; did you return the time occupied by the men? I handed day slips to Noble, and sometimes to Mr. Purkis, if Mr. Noble was not there.
780. Now, with reference to the day account kept in your book, are you quite sure that the men were working the whole day? Every moment, every hour; if there was only one hour worked, only one hour was put down.
781. Was the stone you put in likely to go rotten by lying in a moist place? No.
782. Was it all sound stone? Yes, sir.
783. Was it the same material that you would use for making up concrete? Yes, good stone.
784. Was it taken from the excavations on the Fort? Yes, it would make a first-class concrete.
785. Who was the working foreman in your absence? Flanagan.
786. Did he finish up the top of the merlons? He was there mostly all the time.
787. Then do I understand that you did not finish the work up to the top? I was backwards and forwards between Bare Island, Little Bay, and Middle Heads. I might be at Bare Island looking after the work before breakfast and then, perhaps, go to Little Bay and be away two days. I was run off my legs pretty well—overworked.
788. Were you not there all the time when the upper part of the merlons was being done? No, I thought there could be no harm done then by my going away. It was all pretty well finished then.
789. Did the inspector see you putting in these stones? I could not say; I do not think he did. Not to my knowledge.
790. Did you often see the inspector walking about the works? He was there during the early part of the week—on Tuesday perhaps—and stopped there till (say) Friday, and then would be away at Middle Head and George's Head.
791. Did you stop putting in these stones when he was present? I do not think he saw any stones put in to my knowledge. He and Mr. Noble measured the work.
792. Did not he stand by and inspect? Not always. He had too much measurement to do, one thing and another.
793. *Mr. Mansfield.*] You say you went there in October, 1881? I think so, to the best of my recollection.
794. How long were you there altogether? About four years, off and on.
795. By that time the work was pretty well finished, was it not? Yes. I was there four and a half years, somewhere between four and five years.
796. Can you give us any idea of the proportion of your time that you were employed there—on an average how many days in a week; how many days were you absent? When the arches were going on I was there all the time.
797. How long was the Little Bay job going on? About eighteen months.
798. Was that during the earlier or later part of the period? During the latter part; it took two and a half years right straight off the reel.
799. Then this concrete filling of the merlons that has been particularly referred to;—when was that done? It was one of the last things that was done.
800. You were then frequently away? Yes.
801. Are you in a position to tell us how often during that time Purkis was present? He was there every week when I was there.
802. Every week? Yes, sir.
803. Was he there one day, two, three, or four days a week? He generally came on Tuesday in the morning, and left on Friday evening; sometimes he would be away half the week down at Middle Head.
804. What was the method adopted for preparing the concrete and filling the merlons—you were there part of the time? Yes.
805. What was the method adopted for preparing the concrete? The cement was mixed with 27 feet of sandstone, properly gauged, and sharp sand.
806. How were the different materials mixed? They were turned over three times and properly raked.
807. On a stage or platform? On a platform.
808. *Mr. Wardell.*] Measured in boxes? Yes, sir.
809. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Are you speaking of ordinary concrete? Yes.
810. In filling in ordinary concrete was the ground prepared? It was all cleared down to the rocks and passed by the inspector.
811. *Mr. Wardell.*] Do you know that of your own knowledge? Yes; we would not dare to do it unless it was passed by the inspector.
812. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Were there any places in which a deposit of rubble and clay was authorised—not concrete at all, mere rubble filling, sand and clay; are you aware of any such filling? No, sir; unless it was some rubble work under the two Gatling guns.
813. Was there any rubble masonry? Only foundations under Gatling guns.
814. Then how do you account for the fact that in a number of places opened up by the Board of Inquiry and the Commission a quantity of dry rubble filling has been discovered? I do not understand it.
815. Or that no concrete has been discovered other than the top dressing? I do not understand it. All I know is that as working foreman I was instructed to place the stones here and there.
816. But is it possible that in the course of your visits, even during the latter portion of the work, so much dry rubble and sand filling could have occurred without your knowledge? It was done unbeknown to me, sir.
817. Do you think you would be in a position to show the Commission any points at which the concrete can be found below the top dressing—as a matter of fact we have been unable to find any concrete at all? It is all supposed to be concrete.
818. There is not a point where anything pretending to be concrete has been found? It was all supposed to be good with the exception of those big stones here and there.
819. Who took your place in your absence? Flanagan; he was the foreman.
820. Who did he get his instructions from? From me.
821. Or from the contractor direct? He would get his instructions from me.
822. What were his instructions? He had to see that the cement was properly mixed, and generally that the work was being properly done, and look after the men just as I had to do myself. 823.

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823. *Mr. Wardell.*] Some short time ago you said you were satisfied in leaving the upper part of the work to those who were in charge, because you had no fear of their doing any wrong? I do not suppose they would.
824. What motive had they not to do any wrong? I do not know; that is where I am at a loss myself.
825. Would they have done wrong on their own motion, or have received instructions for it? I cannot say.
826. Had they any interest in doing wrong themselves? No; they only got their wages the same as I did.
827. Then if they did wrong it must have been done under orders? I could not say.
828. But if they did wrong without motive it must have been under orders? I do not believe that myself.
829. Then it was done against orders? Yes; I admit putting in the big stones, because I was specially instructed to do it.
830. But what motive had they in acting against orders? I do not know; it is quite unbeknown to me; I was quite unmanned when I heard about it; I had not the slightest knowledge of such a thing.
831. It seems strange that men who have no object should throw in rubbish instead of concrete? I was in the same predicament as they were; I only told them to do what I was told myself.
832. You say you were told to put in good concrete? Yes; there was a gauge-box and everything necessary for carrying out the instructions, and getting out a good article.
833. You cannot understand what object these men had? No, sir, I cannot.
834. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Was there a sufficient quantity of cement provided for the concrete? Oh, yes, quite sufficient.
835. You were never stinted in the quantity supplied? No, sir, it used to come in shiploads of 250 casks at a time.
836. You never had to complain of a deficiency in the supply? No, sir.
837. Were you ever told you were using cement too freely? No, sir.
838. Or that you were breaking stone smaller than was necessary? No; stone was always broken up to gauge.
839. *Mr. Wardell.*] Supposing you had seen this bad work that was discovered the other day: With all your knowledge of the process of the works, what would you have said—what reason could you have given for its presence? I could not say I am sure; I should have been awfully annoyed to see such work; I should not know what to say about it; it is something awful they tell me.
840. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Were you in charge when the wing walls on each side of the barracks were built? Yes, sir.
841. Did you see the foundations prepared for them? I did. I knew at the time the foundation was going in it was wrong. I wanted to go deeper but I was not allowed.
842. Are you aware that it was built on black sand? No; I know it was very soft rock in places. I would have gone deeper but Mr. Colley came out and saw and passed it.
843. You are quite sure of that? Positive. I wanted to go deeper but he would not allow me. I am a mason by trade, and I know if a good foundation is put in. I merely worked on instructions. I pointed out that particular spot to Mr. Colley, and I could do no more.
844. *President.*] Do you remember where that spot was? I mean the wall going along where they are going to build a barracks; it was 16 feet high.
845. Was it to the right or left as you go in, or was it the whole length? The whole length; I pointed it out to Mr. Colley, and he said it was quite good enough.
846. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Did Mr. Colley give any reason why he was content to build upon such a substance? No; he only said it was quite good enough; it was to save expense, I suppose.
847. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did he say that? No; it was pointed out to him; I did it myself.
848. *President.*] Do you remember the wall where it turns in as you enter? It turns round at the back of the laboratory.
849. In the square? Yes.
850. To the right-hand side? Yes.
851. Do you remember the foundation there? Yes.
852. What is that on? It is a very deep place there; that is not a very good foundation; it is a soft marly foundation.
853. A peaty looking stuff, was it not? No; a kind of rotten rock.
854. Do you remember seeing the bottom? Yes; it was rotten.
855. Did you come across any black sand anywhere in digging out? Not that I remember; only this soft marly rock.
856. We found the wall standing on soft black sand, nothing else? I went by my instructions; I did the best I could.
857. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did Mr. Purkis see these foundations? Yes.
858. Did he make any remark to Mr. Colley, that it was necessary to go deeper or not? I do not think Mr. Purkis was there that day. Mr. Colley took the responsibility of that; he said it was quite good enough. I would not vouch for Mr. Purkis being present at the time. I do not think he was. I think only Mr. Colley and myself were there.
859. Did Purkis know you were building on this foundation? He knew all about it; I never put anything on without his orders; he saw everything; it was more than I dare do to put down the foundation unless it was passed.
860. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Were you there when any of the asphalt was being laid? Yes; pretty near all through; most of it; I think so. Yes.
861. Was it all put down at one operation for each part? Some was three quarters of an inch thick, and some was half an inch thick. I do not know anything about the asphalt; I only went by my instructions.
862. Was it put down at different thicknesses? I never saw the schedule. I said, "How much asphalt is going on this?" I received my instructions, and carried them out.
863. *Mr. Wardell.*] Then in point of fact you never saw the specification on which you were working? No; they had all their prices attached to that. I never saw it till the work was nearly finished.
864. Then you were entirely dependent on verbal directions? Yes.

- Mr. J. B. Murray.
8 Sept., 1890.
865. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Do you remember asphalt being laid on in two thicknesses—first one thickness and then another on top of it? I cannot say; it might have been so, only I am not positive, on the laboratory. That was exposed; but I would not even vouch for that.
866. You do not remember whether one coating of asphalt was laid first, and then at some subsequent period another coating was laid on top of it? No, I do not; I only acted on instructions.
867. Is it not a little unusual to lay asphalt in two coats; it is not an ordinary practice, is it? Yes; we are doing the same now.
868. It is not a very usual thing, is it? Only in cases where it would be required to keep it dry.
869. It would be sufficiently unusual to impress itself upon your memory, would it not? I could not say; it is so long since I was there. It is usual to put the asphalt across the joints to keep the water out sometimes. The artillery store, for instance, has a coat of three quarters of an inch if I remember right, and so have the magazines, I think. The only place I could think of at Bare Island Fort where it might have occurred is over the laboratory, and I could not vouch for that, I would not be positive. I received my instructions and I carried them out.
870. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Did you ever see Mr. Barnet on the works? I suppose he was there about a dozen times; eight or nine times, perhaps, in the four years.
871. *Mr. Wardell.*] In the four years? He never came very often; very seldom.
872. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Were you furnished with any plans for your guidance in carrying out the work? Oh, yes; we had some very elaborate plans, as elaborate as ever I saw, by Morell. Alterations were sometimes made. The plans were very good; my work principally consisted in laying out the work for the men.
873. And you had no interest in the work excepting as paid foreman? £4 a week; that was all I got.
874. Have you any interest in M'Leod's business now? No, and never had; I never received a shilling except my weekly wage.
875. Are you still in M'Leod's employment? No, I am under Colonel de Wolski. When Noble went home to England I was employed as clerk of works for the spire of the Memorial Church, Hunter Bailley, for Mrs. Bailley. I was there about twelve months. Noble asked me to go back and I did. They gave me a little more power then—I had to keep the measurements at Middle Head and George's Head, but at Bare Island I was simply foreman. I was down at George's Head the last six months before joining Colonel de Wolski. I never had an interest in the matter, but my weekly wages. It was no benefit to me putting in bad work; it is against my nature doing that; I was never brought up that way. I only did what I was told.
876. *Mr. Mansfield.*] With reference to the laying of the asphalt, you were present probably during the time when the tile pavement was laid to receive the asphalt in the passages, magazines and corridors? I was there all that time.
877. How were these tiles laid—dry, grouted in, or set in cement? Set in cement; the crossings were left for the asphalt.
878. I am not speaking of the crossings. Were the tiles laid dry, grouted, or set in cement? They were laid in cement.
879. But the joints were not flush up? No.
880. Then how do you account for the fact that in several places where the asphalt was cut and the joints examined they were quite flush and in some cases more than flush? With asphalt?
881. No, with cement. There was no vacancy in point of fact between the joints into which the asphalt could penetrate? There ought to have been. The men may have done it behind my back.
882. *President.*] What thickness of joint were you instructed to leave? About a quarter of an inch; you are supposed to go half an inch from the top. If the men are left to themselves they will scamp the work in spite of you.
883. *Mr. Wardell.*] I think you were foreman in charge for the contractor? Yes.
884. And you had no specification of the works to refer to? No; I received simply verbal instructions from my employers. Noble was there on the work himself.
885. *Mr. Mansfield.*] During the whole of the four years was Noble present the greater part of the time? Principally when the bulk of the work was going on. Latterly when they had other works in town his time was mostly taken up elsewhere. Purkis and Noble did all the measurements. I had nothing at all to do with that.
886. *President.*] Did you ever tell Purkis that you had doubts about the foundation? No; he was there, and he could see it. I had his sanction for whatever I did.
887. You say you pointed Mr. Colley's attention to it? Yes; I did not like the idea of it, and pointed it out to him; he said it was quite good enough. That was the back wall leading into the casemate battery, fronting where they are building the barracks now.
888. *Mr. Mansfield.*] As a matter of fact did the foundations of these walls reach the rock anywhere at any point? Oh, yes.
889. What sort of rock? It was not very hard rock sometimes.
890. Such rock as you would approve of as a practical man? Some I would approve of, and some I would not approve of. There was a good deal of soft rock in that part. Every now and then we came upon a soft bed.
891. And when soft beds were encountered, such as you did not approve of, was there any extra width of foundation put in;—were any precautions taken at all to obviate the effects of this soft bottom? No; merely the same width as usual; no special precautions were taken that I know of.
892. When you came to these soft places, were ever test places dug to see if good rock could be obtained? We tried around to see if we could get better rock.
893. Were these places sounded with a rod? With a bar, a pointed bar, sometimes. I know there are several places like that, soft. Concrete, of course, will carry itself if there is only a small space between.

WEDNESDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

W. C. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. John Jagger sworn and examined:—

894. *President.*] What is your name? John Jagger.
 895. Were you employed on the works at Bare Island? No, sir.
 896. Were you employed in the neighbourhood of Bare Island during the construction of the Fort? Yes, Mr. J. Jagger.
 close to it. 10 Sept., 1890.
 897. Can you tell the Commission what is the information of which you are in possession? I have no information that I wish to give you at all. I am not here as a voluntary witness.
 898. No; we called you. I know you did not offer your services as a witness. I am aware of that. Had you occasion to see Mr. Purkis; did you know him? Oh, yes.
 899. Did you see him? He was the inspector of my works, as well as of the Bare Island Fort.
 900. What were you doing there? I was doing the Telegraph Station and quarters for the Telegraph Company.
 901. You were the contractor on the Government work? I was the contractor for the buildings.
 902. And Purkis looked after your work? Yes; he inspected it.
 903. Did you ever see him on the ground in an unfit state? No; I cannot say that I did. What do you mean by an unfit state?
 904. Did you ever notice him to be the worse for liquor? No; I do not think I did.
 905. You never did during the time he was inspecting your work? Not to my knowledge. Of course, I had nothing to do with him after he visited my works. You are speaking now of when he visited my works?
 906. Yes. Did you ever tell anyone that you had reason to believe that he was occasionally intoxicated? Not while visiting my works. Never.
 907. Did you ever see him intoxicated while visiting the forts? The forts had nothing to do with me.
 908. I know. But certain information has been placed before the Commission. I only want to get at the truth? I do not feel called upon to answer anything more than you ask.
 909. During the working hours did you ever see Purkis the worse for liquor? Never.

Mr. George Flanagan sworn and examined:—

910. What is your name? George Flanagan.
 911. Were you engaged in the employment of the contractor during the construction of the fort at Bare Island? Yes, sir. Mr. G. Flanagan.
10 Sept., 1890.
 912. What capacity were you in? A mason.
 913. Just working mason? Working mason.
 914. Not foreman? No; working mason.
 915. And were you working at your trade all the time? Sometimes I would be fitting in those iron doors, sometimes doing brick and stone work; whatever was required.
 916. Were you engaged on the concrete work at all? Sometimes I was.
 917. What were you doing there? Working the concrete.
 918. With the labour gang? Yes.
 919. Helping it? Yes, helping to mix up the material, and put it in place.
 920. Who was the foreman? J. B. Murray; he had full charge of the job.
 921. Do you remember in what way the concrete was mixed? Yes, I saw it continually.
 922. Did you notice in what proportion it was mixed—was it mixed on a board? Yes, sometimes they put in about thirty barrows to a cask of cement and sometimes twenty.
 923. Barrows of what? Stone; it never was gauged.
 924. Broken stone? Yes.
 925. On a board? Yes.
 926. And mixed with that cement? Yes, sometimes twenty, sometimes eighteen barrows to the cask.
 927. And sometimes thirty? Yes.
 928. Boulders, not broken stone? Yes.
 929. And how much sand? There was plenty of sand amongst the stone. It was allowed to be so.
 930. Did you see any sand brought to the Island? Yes; for plastering purposes.
 931. Did you see any large lumps of stone put in the work? Yes.
 932. How were they put in? Sometimes thrown in out of the barrow, and sometimes put in by hand. I have seen a man do it.
 933. Did you hear anybody giving instructions? Yes.
 934. Who? J. B. Murray.
 935. And you saw them empty the barrow full of stones in one place, in a heap? Yes.
 936. Did a man afterwards spread them? Sometimes, but at other times they did not take the trouble.
 937. Were the stones picked for that purpose? No; they were all of a heap there. I had no chance to see all that was going on as I was busy at my own work, but I used to take notice when I knocked off for lunch. I used to keep the time. If a man was an hour late I used to check it off. I marked the time on a sheet of paper. It was part of my duty to see if the men kept proper time.
 938. Did you know that time was being charged against the Government for work that should have been done under ordinary schedule rates? I suspected it, but I could not say, as I never saw the specification or plan.
 939. You did not know that some of the time was being kept separately? No; I had not a chance to see that, but I suspected it.
 940. You don't know, I suppose, whether those day labourers were moved off on to the contractor's job occasionally? I have seen them taking up the plates; that was supposed to be Government work. Then
 I

- Mr. G. Flanagan.
10 Sept., 1890.
- I had orders to put the men doing the stone work on to the contract work. They were supposed to be doing day-work, and they were doing ordinary work in the time they should have been on plates.
941. Is that a surmise, or do you know it? That was all I knew about it. Purkis would come, and I saw them shifted back to the plates.
942. You saw them shifted when Purkis came? Yes.
943. And that gave you reason to suspect there was something wrong? Yes.
944. But you did not know as an absolute fact that there was anything wrong, because you had not the books? No, I had not the books.
945. That is the only point you are certain of;—you saw the men shifted when Purkis was coming along? Yes.
946. Shifted from the quarrying work back to the Government work? Yes; back to shifting plates, back to Government work.
947. Was that done under Murray's direction? Yes; Murray gave the directions to do it.
948. To shift the men? Yes.
949. And did he tell you then to shift them back again? Yes.
950. Did he tell you each time or give you a general direction? He told me always to shift the men when Purkis came, not to let Purkis see them working in the quarry.
951. You are quite sure of that? Yes.
952. Had you anything to do with the asphalt work at all? Yes; I put on a piece of it myself.
953. Which kind? That patent asphalt—the Seyssel asphalt.
954. Where? On the top of the cells.
955. That is the last part of the building you put up? Yes.
956. How much was put on there? I think it was an inch.
957. An inch thick? I think so. I could not exactly say.
958. Did you put it all on in one operation? Yes.
959. You only went over it once? Yes.
960. Did you see any of the asphalt put over the top of the laboratory? No; that was done before I came.
961. Were you employed in making good the cracks in some of the retaining-walls? Yes.
962. When did you notice they were cracked—when did the cracks first appear? The place was not very long up when they appeared first.
963. Did they appear during the progress of the work? Yes; I doctored them up under Murray's orders. I mixed up some cement, and made it of the same colour, and made it look better.
964. What state was the work in when you first went there? About half of it was done; they were putting in the stone-work over the gun-pits when I went.
965. But none of the merlons were done when you went? No.
966. You saw all that work done? Yes; I saw the merlons put on.
967. Did you see bad work put in in places where it has been opened up? Yes; very bad work.
968. When the stones were thrown into the concrete did they make a bed of concrete? That is done in the walls.
969. Did you see large stones put into the walls too? Yes.
970. And they were buried in the concrete? Yes. First there was a layer of concrete 2 feet thick, and then a layer of stones, and then concrete on top.
971. These were all bedded in concrete? Yes; and the coarse concrete put on top.
972. What walls were these? The front walls.
973. The retaining-walls? Yes.
974. Did you see any of that kind of work done round the gun-pits? Yes; there is work of that kind all over the job.
975. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did you see the specification for that work? No, sir; the only thing I saw was a set of directions for fitting up the armour plates and the casemate, and that was a copy which came over from England.
976. *President.*] But you did not see the specification? No, sir.

MONDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. John M'Leod re-examined:—

- Mr. J. M'Leod.
15 Sept., 1890.
977. *President.*] You were the contractor for the Bare Island Fort? Yes; the contract was taken in my name.
978. Had you a partner? Yes; John Noble.
979. We had a little misunderstanding with reference to this name;—there are two Nobles, are there not? Yes; John and James. The latter had nothing to do with the contract.
980. Do you remember the year this contract was taken? 1881.
981. Were you resident on the works? I was not resident—never resident on the works; I might stop there one night in the week occasionally, especially during the first portion of the work—during the first twelve or eighteen months.
982. Who looked after your interests—who was your representative? Noble; he had charge of everything. He did all the measurements and all the laying off, and he appointed his brother-in-law, John Murray, who is now with Colonel de Wolski, as chief foreman. If Murray happened to be away at any time, he left Flanagan, who is also with Colonel de Wolski, to superintend the work in his absence.
983. Then you did not have immediate charge of the works yourself? Not during the whole of the time; everything was in Noble's hands.
984. Are you aware that certain alterations were made in the design during the progress of the works? Yes.

985. In what way were the directions conveyed to you to make the alterations? We had a plan of the works there, and the Clerk of the Works, or one of the Colonial Architect's people, whoever happened to be there, stated what alterations had to be carried out. For instance, the granite walls, which would require about 6,000 cubic feet to construct, and which were provided for in the contract, were omitted by Colonel Scratchley's instructions. We got the plan for it at the time.

Mr.
J. M'Leod.
15 Sept., 1890.

986. Was it the practice to give you written directions on occasions of that kind? No, not as far as I am aware; I do not think it is the practice.

987. Of course, if instructions were given in writing they would necessarily come to you, would they not? I do not know that. If the Clerk of the Works had written instructions, he might communicate them to me verbally, and I would have the instructions carried out.

988. This is purely a schedule contract and not a lump-sum contract, is it not? Yes.

989. Did you tender a lump sum? Of course I totted up my total the same as the others.

990. You mean you added up the prices that were given in the contract? Yes; and they were checked afterwards by the Works Department or the Colonial Architect's Department.

991. But you understood it to be a schedule contract? Yes.

992. The lump sum at the foot of the contract did not mean it to be a lump-sum? No.

993. Are you aware that some bad work has been found in the concrete? I am.

994. And have you formed any opinion how that got there;—you never gave instructions for that kind of work? I never did.

995. How did it get there without your knowing it? It is just as great mystery to me as to you. My instructions were, "Keep the concrete up to specified conditions, and use nothing but what is right."

993. Did you instruct your foreman to put in large stones? No, I never instructed him to put in large stones. I am aware there was no objection to large stones being occasionally put in. I remember Colonel Scratchley saying at the time, it was folly to use such small stone—that he would sooner have larger stones mixed up with cement concrete; but I said to the foreman I would sooner see it done according to specification. There is more trouble in trying to put in large blocks now and then, than in having it all of a uniform size; and that is the reason I consider it costs more to do it in the block way—the way it has been done—than if the stone had been all of a uniform size.

997. How do you make out that it costs more if you throw in a lot of large stones; it must make a cask of cement go much further? Of course, if you use very large blocks,

998. Were they lumps of ballast? Yes; but the orders were that a yard of stone was to be used in a yard measure.

999. But that stone was not put in the yard measure? It ought to have been.

1000. It was not done; if it was put in a yard measure, I have no doubt it would be of the same price? Then it ought to have been. My instructions were, that no stones were to be beyond the yard measure. I first of all said, "I prefer the concrete not to be tampered with, by putting in big stone; it should be a uniform size." When it is all properly broken, a man takes a barrow full and throws it in without any bother; but on the other plan a man would lose so much time in throwing a piece here and there, and then having to ram in separately between these pieces. Therefore, I say it is as cheap to do it on a uniform size as to do it in blocks.

1001. If you were tendering for concrete to be made with a good deal of rubble, would not you tender for it cheaper? If it was specified that way, decidedly.

1002. Because it stretches out the quantity for mixing, and that cheapens the work to the contractor? Yes, if it is done by specification. Then the contractor knows what he is going to do. In this case, it is different. I never sanctioned it myself at all.

1003. As a matter of fact, you never gave your foreman instructions to put in these blocks? No, I did not.

1004. Your foreman, in his evidence, said he got instructions to put them in? Not from me. I might have seen one put in, in which case I would say, "This is not according to what I told you to do." I was aware that he was putting some in occasionally, but I was never aware that he put them in of the quality and to the extent I saw.

1005. Have you seen that work yourself since it has been opened up? Yes.

1006. Did you see that the stones had been pitched in by the barrow-full? No, not stones; I never gave instructions for stones to be put in like that.

1007. But you see now they have been thrown in by the barrow-full? Yes; it has all the appearance. I was aware of seeing pieces of sound rubble occasionally like that, but I never was aware that there were any soft stones put in. My instructions were that the stones were to be all of a uniform hardness, according to the specification.

1008. Did you let any of the concrete by sub-contract? No, sir.

1009. What instructions did you get about putting better cement in the upper portion of the merlons, where superior concrete has been put? These instructions were always given to Noble, and were carried out by him and Murray. It was to be a superior concrete.

1010. Did you get any written instructions? No; I am not aware of having any. Noble would have them if any written instructions were given.

1011. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Are you in a position to tell us how many barrels of cement were used in the Bare Island Fort altogether? I am not.

1012. Could you procure that information for us? Noble had the management of the whole of that in his own hands.

1013. He will be able to tell us that? I should think so; yes.

1014. When you took this work, was the tendering done by public competition;—was it a private tender or in answer to an advertisement? It was a tender in answer to an advertisement.

1015. Did you ever have any written communications from the Colonial Architect's Department while this work was in progress, or were all the instructions verbal? As far as I am aware, they were all verbal. I do not know of any having been given in writing—only one, as I think of it now. That relates to the casemate gun and the iron girders and buckle plates. There were written instructions sent that these girders were to be supplied by the Government, and not by the contractor. That is the only case I remember of written instructions having been supplied to me.

1016. But the general practice was that all instructions were verbal? That is as far as I know. Someone else must have obtained authority before instructions came to me verbally.

1017.

Mr.
J. M'Leod.
15 Sept., 1890.

1017. You say you have seen the work where the concrete, or what was supposed to be concrete, had been opened up by trenches and cuttings? Yes.

1018. You have already stated that you can form no opinion as to how much rubble stone appears there, and soft stone. I would like you to go a step further, and tell us whether you have observed that there is an absence of all appearance of concrete—that many of these cuttings betray mere filling in of rubble and clay and sand? I cannot speak for the stone, nor the quality of the sand. It was quite a surprise to me when I did see it. I said at the time that I was very treacherously dealt with by some one. When the merlon was put in I was away for several months. I think it was put in in 1887, and I was away for about eight or nine weeks in South Australia and elsewhere. It is quite unaccountable to me to see it there. When I saw it I could think of nothing to say, but that I wished there was a Government picket—if I may use the term—to see that the work was properly done. I use the word picket not in any disparaging way, but I think that is the name for a man whose duty it is to look after things.

1019. An Inspector? Yes; some one to see that the work is done just as it should be. I have done my best according to the terms of the specification. I put good and responsible men there to look after it, and I felt that I was treacherously dealt with. I cannot blame anyone in particular.

1020. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did it ever occur to you that the Clerk of Works was not there as frequently as he should have been? I am aware that he had many places to attend to besides Bare Island Fort in connection with the Colonial Architect's Department. That is the reason I am saying now it would be well if there was some one there when he was away, to see that everything was properly put in its place.

1021. *President.*] And it would have been more satisfactory to you and to all parties if there had been closer inspection, would it not? That was the thought which entered my mind when I saw the place. Colonel de Wolski could tell you the same thing—that I was taken aback, as it were, by the appearance of the work.

1022. Did you ever have any money transactions with Purkis? I did. I had money transactions with him in the way of lending him money on mortgage.

1023. What did you lend him on mortgage? I lent him, I think, £500, and two other sums of £100 and £150. I took a mortgage for it. We happened to be talking about the hardship of having to pay rent, and so on, and I said, "I would rather have to pay rent than be in the same position as I am. I have two or three houses, and they don't pay me 5 per cent." So he asked me if I would lend him some money at 5 per cent.

1024. And you lent him the money at 5 per cent.? I did. I said "How long are you going to take it"? "I cannot take it for less than ten years," he said; "That is a long time," I replied. However, I consented to let him have it for ten years at 5 per cent. The mortgage is registered.

1025. He has paid off a portion? Oh, yes; he is paying it off regularly every quarter. He has paid off, I think, £200 or £300. I could not now tell you exactly how much it is. When he got the first £500 I was going to Singapore at the time, and I said to my son, "If Purkis wants more give it to him conditional on terms of mortgage."

1026. Where is the land on which the mortgage was given? It is fronting the reserve on the North Shore—fronting the eastern side of the reserve.

1027. I suppose you are not in the habit of lending your money at 5 per cent. on suburban property? Well; I have lent it to two or three. I never lend it so as to make any great profit by it. I would do it for a friend—one I thought was persevering and deserving of it. That is how I did it in this case.

1028. You have never had any other cash transactions with Purkis besides the mortgage? No. He told me that he was anxious to get a house. When he spoke to me about it first, I said, "I do not think it is good enough; I do not see any security for the money if I lend it." He replied "I have two allotments of land; you can get one of them." I got one of the allotments from him, and took a mortgage on the other. It was the only way I could secure myself at the time.

1029. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Were there any other loans to Purkis except those on mortgage? None.

1030. Has the interest been paid regularly? I could have brought down the receipts—the bank receipts. He paid by cheque into the bank. The interest is paid up to the last quarter. He was very regular with his payments. He always paid the money to my son, who held a power of attorney for me. He has that because if at any time I happen to go away for a month or two, my son can transact business for me.

1031. Is there any statement you would like to make? No.

1032. If there is anything you wish to bring out with reference to the inquiry, we should be happy to hear it? I should like to see Murray face to face. That is the only thing I would like. Murray sent me a letter, asking me to give him a reference as to character and ability, and I declined to give it to him.

1033. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Have you had any conversation with Murray since you have seen the work? I may have met him once, but I do not believe I met him more than twice. I only met him casually. I said "That work has been opened up, and I am perfectly ashamed of it." That is all the conversation I had with him, and I think I added, "Either you or Flanagan ought to have known something of that." That was all I said to him.

Mr. John Noble re-examined:—

Mr. J. Noble. 1034. *President.*] Were you partner with M'Leod in the contract for Bare Island Fort? No, I was not a partner with him on that contract. I was only working on commission.

1035. Then you were acting as his agent? I was managing the work for him.

1036. Did you eventually go into partnership with him? Not on that contract.

1037. You were almost constantly on the works, I understand? No, I had a dozen jobs at the same time while the works were going on. I was oftenest there in 1881 and 1882. In the latter year I was also at the Heads, and in 1883 I had the foundations at the Post Office to attend to, besides several other jobs. I merely had the setting out and looking after the financial business, and the measuring of the work where necessary.

1038. Did you go down once a month to measure up? Yes; I was there two days a week sometimes; it depended on the officer-in-charge,—when he could meet me.

1039. You did all the measuring? Yes.

1040. How frequently were you down there? Sometimes two days a week. I was there more or less every week.

1041.

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1041. You made visits every week? Yes.
1042. You were there two or three days some weeks? Yes; and at the commencement I was there for two or three weeks till something was started.
1043. Did Purkis give you general directions as to what was to be done? Yes; he would look over the plans, and everything I did not understand he would tell me.
1044. With reference to the departures from the original plans, was it the practice for you to get the instructions to make these alterations? Yes, from Purkis.
1045. Verbally? Yes; he would be on the ground, and would tell me. Sometimes we got the instructions from Colonel Scratchley, in which case what required to be done was pointed out on the moment.
1046. All verbally—no written instructions? No, no written instructions.
1047. What power did you give your foreman under you? The usual way; I just pointed out the work to be done, and told him, "There is the specification and a plan to work on"; nothing further—just verbally.
1048. Who was your senior foreman? John Murray. I had several foremen. Loveridge was there sometimes as foreman.
1049. But John Murray was the principal one? Yes, for a number of years; he had one or two under him occasionally.
1050. Have you seen the work lately? I have seen it. was there along with Colonel de Wolski two months ago.
1051. Since it has been opened up? Yes.
1052. And you saw some bad work? Yes.
1053. Have you formed any opinion how it got there; was that done according to your directions? By no means—no. I was just as much astonished as anyone could possibly be.
1054. Did you instruct Murray to put large stones—lumps of ballast—in the concrete? Yes; he had to place a few in by measure for keys—that was allowed by Morell and Scratchley—where there were heavy masses. That was the only departure from the schedule.
1055. Were they to go in the box? We just had to allow something on account of those which were used for dowels.
1056. Were they measured; was there any deduction made for mixing? We allowed a deficiency in the box.
1057. You did allow a deficiency? Yes; that is always understood.
1058. Then these stones were not over and above the yard-mixing? That was never the intention, by no means.
1059. And you gave instructions accordingly to Murray to put in these stone dowels? Yes.
1060. Can you explain, if you were two or three days a week on the work, how so much of that bad work was done over such a large area? There is not so much bad that I saw.
1061. How many openings did you see on the work? Some three or four.
1062. Not more? There may have been more; I did not count them. I did not pay much attention to the number.
1063. Are there not about eight openings? There may have been.
1064. Did you notice bad work was shown in all of them? I noticed bad work in some, and in some the work was pretty fair.
1065. Did you notice that the holes were pretty evenly distributed over the whole surface of the merlons? I should have preferred to have seen the work opened out in less inclement weather, and not mutilated; after being exposed to the weather for some time it crumbles.
1066. Concrete would not do so. How could you cut it up in a different way—we cannot understand how you can account for so much bad work when you were so frequently on the spot. You must admit that a large portion of the area shows bad work—there is enough to lead us to believe that it is all bad work? I should have rather seen some of the vital parts cut up—the arches rather than the merlons. I daresay the labourers may have done something of that, not thinking it might matter so much in that part of the work, but I know special attention was paid to the arches; I am positive of it.
1067. *Mr. Mansfield.*] I presume all this massive work was paid for as concrete whether it was more or less important? I could not say; the books will show that. I am sure there have been correct measurements taken. Every place had a clear description given of it, and of the quantity used. I feel very positive about the measurements because Purkis was as keen a measurer as I know, and I do know something about measuring.
1068. But you had not two classes of concrete in the schedule? No; but we used superior concrete for certain portions of the work.
1069. But there was only one class in the schedule? Yes.
1070. There was nothing to warrant inferior work being put in—it must have been all measured as good concrete? Yes.
1071. You took care to see that that has been all measured and placed as concrete? I would go and measure round with Purkis, so that I would be convinced that the quantities were there. I had to see the foreman to ascertain what the depths were, so that I should feel satisfied on behalf of the contractor.
1072. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Did you give your foreman permission to vary the quantity of the concrete? No.
1073. Did you ever put a specification in his hand to guide him? Yes; he has had the specification in the office, and the measure for the stone just in the usual way; it was all carried out under his inspection.
1074. *Mr. Wardell.*] Then it would not be true if he said he had not seen the specification? No. What I call the specification is the schedule.
1075. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Giving the description of the proportions? Yes.
1076. *Mr. Wardell.*] He had that? Yes.
1077. Did anyone have an interest in making this work as bad as it was, or economising cement? No, I know of no one. I have seen Murray since, and I mentioned it to him; I said "I do not see how you could have used so little cement;" that is what I said to Murray.
1078. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Can you tell how many barrels of cement were used? At that time we had 10,000 casks of cement from Robbins for various works. We gave orders for 5,000 casks at a time to Mason Bros. Their books would show, but I could not tell.
1079. Would their books show the number of casks that went to Bare Island as distinct from other jobs? I hardly think they would. I do not think they could tell so closely as that; they might.

Mr. J. Noble. 1080. *President.*] Did you not keep a diary, showing that on such a day such a ship landed with so many casks? No; I did not keep any journal there; Murray was in charge of that. I just merely sent the supplies as they were required.

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1081. Had you no clerk to check the supplies and see that they were properly delivered? No; only Murray.

1082. What check had you then over shipments—supposing you had 250 casks sent to you from the ship, what check had you to show they were duly received? The foreman would take note that whatever supplies he was credited with came to hand.

1083. *Mr. Mansfield.*] How was the cement forwarded—by carrier, or by steamer, or by sailing vessel? We had it conveyed by steamer occasionally, but principally by sailing vessels. We had the “Star of Peace”; she used to take 200 casks at a time.

1084. When the cement arrived what was the process pursued; what did you do? I put a jetty there to facilitate the landing, and we had to wait for the weather sometimes for days before we could land the cement.

1085. Who took charge of it? Murray. I would advise him to be there and tell him that so many casks were on the way.

1086. Would he give a receipt? Yes, to the man who delivered it.

1087. When you required cement to be sent there what process did you adopt—did you send an order in writing to Mason Bros.? I used to go down and tell them the number of casks I wanted at each place, or wherever it was required, and Chester used to come, and in fact there were several during the last twelve years who used to come, and bring it, or Mason Bros. would charge us so much per cask for taking it down to Middle Head or wherever we might require it.

1088. Then there must be a record somewhere of the cement that was used? There are all the receipts; that is, all that are left. Two years ago McLeod and I had a partnership—I was on commission before—and then I believe all the old papers were burnt. I did not want the papers, and nobody else wanted them, but I daresay some of them could be found.

1089. When Mason Bros. rendered their account for so many casks of cement did they make any distinction for cement delivered at Bare Island? Yes, I showed the statement to Mr. Darley. I have it still. It shows how many casks were delivered. £250 was paid to Mason Bros. fifteen months ago on account of Bare Island. That was the last amount paid.

1090. *President.*] That is for the barracks? Yes; I have not the account here. Mason Bros. books would show the particulars.

1091-2. *Mr. Wardell.*] You did not underlet the works? No, there was no sub-letting. I did give four men just at the commencement a small job. Oh, yes, there was the laying of some tarred pavement by the asphalt. They had all the appliances; they laid it and we paid them for it.

1093. *President.*] That was the Seyssel asphalt? No, we laid that ourselves.

1094. Do you remember the time that the Seyssel asphalt was put on top of the laboratory? I could not say; it is so many years ago.

1095. Do you recollect whether it was done in two coats or in one? I could tell by my books whether it was put on in two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch coats or in one of three quarters of an inch. I could not remember these items now unless I saw the books.

1096. Were you there when the foundations were dug out for the wing walls—those walls enclosing three sides of the Barrack Square? I do not think I was there; I must have been there during some portion of the time, but it must have been a long time ago.

1097. Do you know these retaining walls and the wing wall on each side? Yes.

1098. Were you there when they were constructed? Yes; I remember then going up.

1099. Did you see the foundations prepared? I cannot say I saw the whole of them, I may have seen a portion.

1100. You did not see the foundation before the wall was commenced? I could not say—not to my memory now.

1101. You do not recollect that Murray called your attention to the fact that the bottom was bad? No; I do not recollect his saying anything of that kind to me.

1102. Who passed the bottom of the foundations generally? Mr. Purkis; we would not do anything without his permission.

1103. I suppose you would see it as a rule;—you seem to have been on the ground as much as he was? Not quite; I had a deal to attend to besides Bare Island.

1104. You never saw the bottom of these walls;—you are not aware whether they are on sound rock or not? That I could not swear. I think they must be, because I do not remember anything being put in that did not bottom on a rock. I know we had to go down repeatedly till we got it.

1105. As a matter of fact, it is not all on the rock;—did you carry out any repairs of your own work that was failing? No.

1106. You know that some of the wing-walls were cracking? It is not a rare thing to find a crack in similar work. I saw cracks there years ago.

1107. Who was the foreman on the barracks? James Noble had charge of it. I was away at the time.

1108. Is he a brother or a cousin of yours? A cousin.

1109. He was carrying out certain repairs to the fort, was he not? Not that I am aware of.

1110. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Was Murray there constantly? Formerly, during the construction of the fort. At one time, during my visit to England four years ago, he used to pay the men. He would be away a couple of days during my absence.

1111. Could he have been away so long as to render it possible for him to be ignorant of the character of work being done there? I would hardly think so. The only time he would be away would be from Friday till about Monday. He would go on Friday, pay the men on Saturday, and be back on Monday. I never spoke to him on that subject.

1112. Having reference to the large amount of bad work exposed, it would seem to be impossible but that he must have been aware of what was going on, would it not? If there is so much of it, it could not have been all done during his absence.

1113. *Mr. Wardell.*] Had he any interest in neglecting the work or in allowing bad work to be done? No interest whatever.

1114.

1114. Would it be possible for one to be on the work and to connive with the suppliers of material, and give Mr. J. Noble a receipt for cement that was not there? No; I or McLeod wrote out the cheques for the cement, and we gave the order before it was sent. 15 Sept., 1890.
1115. You say you could not think of anybody being likely to do this work badly? I could not.
1116. It seems a strange thing that there is so much bad work;—the question is, how did it get there? I don't know.
1117. Somebody must have known it, and somebody must have done it? Undoubtedly.
1118. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Can you imagine any process by which cement might be delivered there, and afterwards taken away? No; I could not conceive how it would be possible. No one would have any interest to do such a thing.
1119. The question arises: if a proper quantity of cement was sent for this work, what became of it? I cannot tell.
1120. Can you help us to solve that question? I have not the slightest idea that anyone would dare to do any such thing as you suggest. They could not take it off the island, and I know it was landed.
1121. Was it all landed on the island? Yes; for some time I used to send it over on a wire, a cask at a time, and had it stored there.
1122. Was there any convenience for landing it on the mainland;—you might have been under the impression that it had been landed on the island, whereas it was only landed on the mainland? I had it landed on the mainland, and sent over by wire.
1123. With regard to the cement transported there by the land,—could any of that have been smuggled away without getting to the island at all? We landed it by the cable station.
1124. You do not quite catch my question: Part of the cement was sent overland;—is it possible that only a portion of that reached the island, and that the balance was taken somewhere else? I do not think it would have been possible. It came in small quantities, and some of it was used years before the other was landed by water.
1125. *Mr. Wardell.*] And you are absolutely unable to account for the presence of that bad work? I am quite unable. I have not the slightest idea how it came there.
1126. *President.*] Did you have any money transaction with Purkis? No.
1127. He never borrowed any money from you? Never.
1128. How many hours were the men working there? Eight hours; they would work 8½ hours a day, in order to leave off on Saturday afternoon; they would work 48 hours altogether.
1129. In the account rendered to the Department, under labour item, I noticed in most cases 9 hours a day was charged? That would be for making up the end of the week. At the end of the week you will find it only amounts to 48 hours in all. At one time, during the war scare, the men worked longer hours in fitting up magazines and mounting the guns. That was the only time when there were any extra hours put on. Ordinarily the men worked 48 hours per week.
1130. What check was there on this large amount of time charged against the Government? A slip was handed in every night by the foreman.
1131. To whom? To Mr. Purkis.
1132. Was he there every night to receive it? No; but the slips were there on his table. If he was away three days, three slips would be waiting him showing the nature of the work done, the number of men employed, and the hours they were engaged.
1133. Did each foreman do that, or did Murray do it all? I think Murray had a foreman under him. I could not say if he allowed him to do it. I could not be positive.
1134. Was there no check on the returns made by the foreman, showing if the men were doing Government work or the contractor's work? No, except Mr. Purkis.
1135. But Purkis was away many days a week? Yes.
1136. Then there was absolutely no check that the men did the work? Not in that case. It was left to his judgment. That was the only check I see.
1137. *Mr. Wardell.*] He only knew then what day-work was done by the returns given by the foreman? Yes; he would also know by the execution of the work when he came to look at it. Three or four men would not be working away without doing anything. He would have that for a guide.
1138. But no one did return the day's work except the foreman? No; there was no one else.
1139. *President.*] There are 50,000 odd hours charged for day work;—it would be difficult to check that? But there was an immense amount to show for it. The armour plates had to be fitted up, the approaches to the island had to be made, and a lot of labour had to be used in various other ways.
1140. What is this item for a cook? A man was allowed two days a week to look after Mr. Purkis. He kept the office clean, looked after the bedding, and cooked for him when necessary. He was allowed so much per week.
1141. You just told off a man to do that work? Yes; a man was told off for that purpose.
1142. And you passed two days a week for him? Yes; the same man attended to our office. We kept him fully employed.

WEDNESDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

And, by invitation, COLONEL DE WOLSKI, R.E., Director of Military Works.

Messrs. John M'Leod and John Noble re-examined:—

1143. *President to Mr. M'Leod.*] We have received a letter from you, Mr. M'Leod, to the effect that you wish to make a further statement about your claim for work at the barracks? Yes. Messrs. John M'Leod and John Noble.
1144. Have you prepared any written statement? I prepared a written statement some months ago which I gave to the Minister at the time.
1145. That was your claim was it not? Yes. 1146. 1 Oct., 1890.

- Messrs. John M'Leod and John Noble.
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1146. But have you prepared any statement since we made the award? No, except pointing out the difference between the award and our original claim.
1147. Have you put that in writing? I only got the request to make a written statement yesterday, and I have not had the time to comply with it.
1148. Can you make the statement *viva voce*? Yes; there are only five items in dispute.—*Mr. Noble* [*handing in a document*]: This is a statement of the difference between the award and our claim. The first item in dispute is for bricks.
1149. *President.*] You asked £4 2s. 6d. a thousand for them, and we awarded £3? *Mr. Noble*: Yes you have knocked off £1 2s. 6d. per thousand. There were eight tenders altogether, and yours was the lowest both for the whole sum and for this particular item as well. We are not working on the basis of the present time, but on the basis of our first contract. There are three items especially on which we had a little profit, and there are a dozen other items on which we stood to lose. You have cut down the three items, and not mentioned the others.—*Mr. M'Leod*: Mr. Noble has said that we were the lowest tenderers for the brickwork. I have here a list of the five lowest tenders—there were eight altogether—for brickwork per rod (item 44), viz.:—M'Leod, £30 10s.; Jennings, £31; Banks, £32; Topham, [Angus, and Co., £33; Nancarrow, £36.
- and I have here a list of the different prices of each of the five lowest tenderers.
1150. *President.*] We are dealing with raw material delivered on the ground. You are not going to be asked to finish the work, but merely to take a valuation for the material on the ground. The question is whether £3 per thousand is a sufficient price for the bricks? *Mr. M'Leod*: I do not think you can go from the contract price.
1151. *President.*] The Government has been to the expense of putting up a bridge since the time when the price was fixed for the delivery of the bricks? *Mr. M'Leod*: The bridge is there now certainly, but it was not in my contract price.
1152. We are dealing now with the barracks, which is distinctly outside of the contract for the Fort. The question we have to consider really amounts to this: What is a fair price for stock bricks—what could we get them delivered on the ground for? *Mr. M'Leod*: But I contend that the brickwork is not outside my contract. My contract prices are based on those of the Fort.
1153. But you have no price in that contract for stock bricks delivered on the ground. Can you show what a fair price would be. That is the point at issue? *Mr. M'Leod*: £30 10s. was the price we charged for brickwork. If you take the price of the bricks at £4 2s. 6d. per thousand, that comes to £16 10s.; the labour on that brickwork is £7 10s., which I can get done for £5 to-day, and the cement would be £6 10s., which makes up a total of £30 10s.
1154. *Mr. Wardell.*] That is on the basis of your contract? *Mr. M'Leod*: Quite so.
1155. But does not the contract specify that the barracks are to be omitted? *Mr. M'Leod*: It does; but a written agreement has been made since then. I was not in New South Wales when I was told to go on with the barracks. I was in New Zealand.
1156. *Mr. Mansfield.*] At what date was the bridge completed? *Mr. Noble*: We did not erect the bridge.
1157. Can you give us the date approximately? *Mr. Noble*: I think it was between 1886-7.
1158. *President.*] The next item is cement? *Mr. Noble*: Our contract price is £1 10s. per cask; you will see there is a deduction of 5s. per cask for non-supply of sand and water.
1159. We looked into that very carefully, and we came to the conclusion that £1 2s. 6d. would be a good profit price for the contractor. It is really a matter of valuation of material on the ground rather than a question of what was the contract price. The question we considered was what is a fair valuation of the material on the ground, giving a margin of profit? *Mr. Noble*: What we look at is the whole number of items on the schedule, of which there are 114. On the largest item of all we should lose. The three items named are the only ones we should get a profit for, and deductions have been specially made from them.
1160. We look upon it as a valuation. Under ordinary circumstances we would not dream of buying cement for that price, we could get it for very much less. But we considered that some profit was owing to you on the transaction, so we thought that £1 2s. 6d. was a fair price? *Mr. M'Leod*: We wish to give and take as much as possible without losing by it, that is all; and, another thing, we feel we are in a very peculiar position at the present time on account of other things that have taken place. We feel that we are perhaps dealt with rather harshly on account of other things that are occurring.
1161. *Mr. Wardell.*] I do not think that is the idea of the Commission at all? *Mr. M'Leod*: I do not say it is, but we feel that this may be the reason of a legitimate claim being cut down to one half.
1162. *Mr. Mansfield.*] The reason for dealing with these particular items in the way we have done is simply because they represent unutilised material? *Mr. M'Leod*: But that is not our fault at all.
1163. We do not put it forward as a fault, but we deal with it as a matter of fact. You have on hand certain materials which have not been used, and in the opinion of the Commission the prices allowed for the items in the schedule apply to executed work. For this material, which you happen to have by you, the Commission have recommended the Government to offer you a price which seems to them to be a fair and reasonable one after allowing for legitimate profit? *Mr. M'Leod*: We adjusted our claim on what we conceived to be an equitable basis according to the terms of the contract, which included a certain quantity of bricks, and taking the whole contract into account we consider the charge is perfectly fair.
1164. *President.*] The next item is for rolled girders; the question is what is a fair value. There are a few down on the ground, and there are some more in a yard in the city; the purchase price is about 11s.? *Mr. M'Leod*: I admitted that when you asked me the question. I told you straight what I thought we paid for them, still I do not think it was fair to make a valuation for a settlement of the claim. At the time when the work was tendered for, the difficulty of getting any kind of material from Sydney to Bare Island was greater than it is now, but you asked me what was the cost then.
1165. But they were not ordered then; they were ordered subsequently to the erection of the bridge, and when everything was cheap? *Mr. M'Leod*: But it was in the contract. I did not ask for the contract. It was given to me without being asked.
1166. Why did you charge a higher price for the plain joists with no work on them than for the made girders? *Mr. Noble*: In making out a schedule we charged a bigger price for the smaller quantity in those cases where it would not add much to the total amount. It is a question for private judgment to decide. I can distinctly remember in making out that schedule that we expected a larger quantity would be required than was shown on the schedule, and there was only a small amount given. Colonel Scratchley took the whole of the ironwork from us, and we put on a little extra price on this item, seeing that it would not swell up the total amount of the tender.

1167. We looked at that in the same light as we did at the others. There is the material, and the question is, what is a fair thing to offer to the contractor under the circumstances. We know the price is not much over 11s., but we allow something for carting, &c., and we decided that the amount named in the award was sufficient. There was a question whether you should be paid for the girders under item 80 at all, because £2 7s. 6d. is the price of plain rolled joists, whereas the price for built girders is only £1 14s. Therefore, you were only entitled to the smaller price, because these girders were riveted together. It is certainly a paradox on the face of it that the smaller price should be charged for the most expensive work? *Mr. M'Leod*: Our original instructions were that the girders were to be single girders, and it was not until eight or ten days afterwards that they were specified to be bolted together. We were to provide the girders singly, and to bolt them afterwards. So I said, "If the girders are to be bolted afterwards you will have to pay for drilling the holes." They were distinctly ordered single. I believe I could turn up that order yet.
1168. The specification deals differently with rolled and made girders. The question is, are these girders rolled or made? *Mr. Noble*: They were ordered in the first place as rolled joists, but as they had to be built up afterwards, we charged for the building on the other item.
1169. *Mr. Wardell*.] In that case you would be entitled to more than your charge? *Mr. Noble*: Yes; it was not our fault that the order for Bare Island barracks was changed.
1170. *President*.] Is not that shown on the drawings? *Mr. M'Leod*: No.
1171. *Mr. Wardell*.] Have you these orders by you? *Mr. M'Leod*: They ought to be somewhere, but I do not think I have them here. *Mr. Noble*: I can produce Mr. Bruce's order for the alteration, and a section along with the latter.
1172. *Mr. Wardell*.] There is a memorandum by Mr. Barnet, dated 14/4/90, in which he says that "none of the materials referred to have been ordered by me or any of my officers, nor have they been accepted or approved by my Department." This is in answer to a statement contained in a letter from Mr. Quodling, to the effect that Messrs. M'Leod and Noble delivered at Bare Island certain bricks, cement, and iron, to be used in the construction of the defence works at that place? *Mr. M'Leod*: We can show the contrary. *Mr. Noble*: Not with reference to the bricks. *Mr. M'Leod*: No; but the iron. *Mr. Noble*: It is not customary for an architect to order the material; that is done by the contractor, who is responsible for it, and when it has been used he charges accordingly.
1173. *Mr. Wardell*.] But this is a schedule contract? *Mr. Noble*: Nothing is acknowledged or approved until it is in the works. We, as contractors, get the material and put it up, and then it is approved.
1174. But certain bricks were said to have been ordered by officers from the Colonial Architect's Department, and Mr. Barnet says that such is not the case? *Mr. Noble*: There is no order for bricks, of course, but there is an order from Mr. Bruce to alter the dimensions of the girders and to make sundry alterations in the erection. *Mr. M'Leod*: I get a contract and I provide bricks as per specification; it is unnecessary for an architect to give the authority to buy the bricks; I provide them without any order being required. In reference to the girders, I merely asked the question, "Are these the size of girders you require for the work?" They were modified in certain points. We have the order of the clerk of the works for the girders. That is in our possession. Mr. Barnet must have made the minute referred to by Mr. Wardell in misapprehension of what has been done by the officers in his department.
1175. Were the alterations ordered by Mr. Bruce designed by Mr. Barnet? *Mr. M'Leod*: No. *Mr. Noble*: By Mr. Bruce only. *Mr. M'Leod*: He may have consulted Purkis about them, but I am not aware that he said anything at all to Mr. Barnet. Mr. Bruce was in his office, and we had a conversation about the girders, and he said, "We will have such and such an alteration made." *Mr. Noble*: And I have also the section showing alteration required.
1176. *President*.] The principle remains the same in each case. There is the material. What is the value. We offer £483 for so many cwt. of rolled girders, for which you claim £1,147 2s. 6d.? *Mr. Noble*: Were we to make a claim for the loss we have incurred I should have something to say about item 5, which has cost us double the money we got for it, but we say nothing about that. We just work on the schedule. I am satisfied that the rock excavation cost us double what we got for it. We do not make a claim on that. There are only three items out of 114 about which there seems to be any objection.
1177. What is the next item? *Mr. Noble*: The loss of profit. It was our intention to do the barracks in six months. It is fifteen months since the work was stopped. We have been all that time in idleness. We base our claim at 10 per cent. on the amount of the unfinished contract, *i.e.* 10 per cent. on the balance.
1178. The Government had power to stop the works at a moment's notice? *Mr. Noble*: I think it is a very legitimate claim. It is very hard that we should be kept in idleness all that time.
1179. We have put down the interest on £600 advanced on material for nine months, and we have taken that as an average time as some of the payments have only been very recently made? *Mr. Noble*: You allow only 7 per cent., but this is not a thing we wish to speak upon now. We will let that go.
1180. *Mr. Mansfield*.] But surely as this contract is based upon a schedule the only claim that can possibly be made is for the quantity of work done. Is not that the very essence of a schedule contract? *Mr. M'Leod*: If the work had been stopped outright we would not have a shred of a claim, but for purposes of alteration the work has been temporarily suspended, and we have never been informed what step the Government propose to take next. But we have provided everything necessary for the barracks according to the terms of our contract, and now the work is to be altered altogether. If the work had been stopped, and not proceeded with, then we would have no claim, but even if the work had been completed by someone else according to original plans we would have a claim then.
1181. But the very circumstances you bring forward tell against your own case. If the work had been proceeded with by some other contractor something might be said for your claim, but in view of the fact that the whole arrangement of the works is to be altered it seems to me to be a very clear and valid cause for terminating the contract? *Mr. M'Leod*: If the contract had been stopped at once, and the alterations made, I would not have a claim at all except for materials provided, but it has been deferred for fifteen months.
1182. The Commission fail to see where the claim comes in. As for the contention that you have been idle since the suspension of the contract you may as well put in a claim for being idle all the rest of your life. What has it to do with the termination of the contract, whether this inquiry was held six months ago or six months hence—what can that possibly have to do with a claim for loss of time? *Mr. Noble*: We have been waiting, since the suspension of the works, not knowing whether we might be called to go on with the work or not.

Messrs. John
M'Leod and
John Noble.
1 Oct., 1890.

Messrs. John
M'Leod and
John Noble.

1 Oct., 1890.

1183. You do not mean to say that you are suspending your whole operations because Bare Island barracks are not being proceeded with? *Mr. Noble*: We have so far.
1184. *Mr. Wardell*.] Clause 7 of the "General conditions" attached to the specification provides that "The Colonial Architect shall have full power at the commencement of, and from time to time, and at all times, until the completion of the work," to "require any portions of the works to be discontinued." That surely will bar any claim for compensation for loss of profit on what is not executed, and there is a foot-note to the clause in which the contractors' attention is particularly drawn to it? *Mr. Noble*: In this case the plans have been made, and the quantities taken, and the material put on the ground; I do not think any private firm or Government would attempt to rob a contractor in the way proposed. We have only made a claim for the probable amount of work to be done by us, and for the amount of material supplied, with a view of completing the work within a certain time.
1185. *Colonel De Wolski*.] There is no contract to do anything within a certain time? *Mr. Noble*: We did not sign anything, but there was a verbal understanding that we should complete it in six or eight months.
1186. *President*.] The contract only lasted two months? *Mr. M'Leod*: It is not the time we are thinking about but the material supplied. We have been paid for the amount done, and we want to be paid for the material supplied according to the terms of the contract, and for the delay in waiting for fifteen months before the thing was settled. There is a clause in the "General conditions" by which the Colonial Architect, if the work is not completed satisfactorily, can terminate the contract, but that is not the clause we are dealing with here at all.
1187. *President*.] Are there any other points you wish to explain? *Mr. M'Leod*: You say you don't want to discuss the matter about our claim for loss of time.
1188. But we are willing to hear what you have to say? *Mr. M'Leod*: We say if we were doing the work for any private individual he would certainly make an allowance such as we have claimed, but you say you won't make an allowance. If you wish to put the claim to arbitration we are quite willing to accept it. We are fighting for bread and butter. We want to get that if possible.

THURSDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. |

G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Colonel Boddam sworn and examined:—

Col. Boddam.

13 Nov., 1890.

1189. *President*.] You are Colonel Boddam? Yes.
1190. I understand you had charge, under Colonel de Wolski, of certain alterations that were carried out at the 25-ton gun battery, Middle Head? Yes.
1191. Certain alterations suggested by Colonel de Wolski? Yes.
1192. What did they consist of? Remounting the guns, putting in new foundations of a different description, cutting down the merlons between the guns, repairing the magazines, and slightly altering the drains and the underground passages.
1193. How much did you take off the concrete when you cut it down? Between 5 and 6 feet in front, and it went off to nothing at the back; about 300 cubic yards in all.
1194. That would bring the merlon in front down to a level with the gun, would it not? Yes.
1195. I understand that the front of the battery has now no wall of concrete projecting over? No; nothing that would be likely to catch a shell.
1196. What kind of concrete did you find? It was freestone concrete. The stones measured on an average from 3 to 4 inches; some were large ones. We took out two or three large blocks of stone, and under each layer of concrete there was a portion measuring about 6 inches, which was quite loose. Then we came to hard concrete again, another foot of good concrete, and again 6 inches of loose concrete.
1197. Were they alternative layers? Yes.
1198. Would what you describe be owing to the concrete having been constantly advanced without being properly rammed? It could not have been properly mixed and rammed.
1199. How thick was the course? About 18 inches.
1200. I suppose you have had experience in concrete? Yes.
1201. If you put in 18 inches and kept advancing at one end without proper ramming, would not the effect be that the stones would roll to the bottom? I think it would. That was the idea I formed. I consider the result was principally due to want of ramming and carelessness.
1202. Did you cut away more than you actually required before you commenced to restore? No; very little. It was very uneven. When we came to bad stuff we cleared that away, and commenced our work on the good.
1203. You took all the loose stuff away before putting in new? Yes; of course the concrete there was not really wanted to resist shell. Earth would have done equally well, so that we did not want to make it specially stronger. We simply cut it down to give it the required slope, and rendered it over.
1204. From your experience as engineer, you think that the explosion of a shell would scatter concrete of whatever quality, would it not? Yes; but it is certainly better to have a little good concrete than all bad, but earth alone at a flat slope would be sufficient to turn a shell.
1205. Would there be much risk now of a shell entering the concrete? No; it will not enter a flat slope, nothing over 1 in 6 or 1 in 5.
1206. Did you make the surface good, then, with rich concrete? Yes.
1207. Is it your opinion that anything would be gained by removing any of the concrete at that spot, or did you make it sufficiently good to last without any further alterations? I don't think much would be gained, because being such a flat slope a very small covering would turn a shell away.
1208. What would be the average thickness of the concrete? About 1 foot; a little more in places, but it would not average more.
1209. That is good concrete, is it not? Yes.
1210. Properly mixed? Yes.
1211. Was that done by contract? Yes.

1212.

1212. Do you remember what the rate was? Two kinds of freestone were used, one costing £1 15s., and the other £1 18s. The former was for the foundations, and the other where timber was required. Col. Boddam.
13 Nov., 1890.
1213. Are you acquainted with the works at Bare Island? Only from having gone there occasionally.
1214. In case the Commission find it necessary to go there again, could you accompany them in Colonel de Wolski's absence? Yes.
1215. Under whose directions was that tunnel cut at George's Head? Under Colonel de Wolski's. I saw part of it done.
1216. Were there not some alterations made to improve the drainage? Yes; there was no drainage to a certain part of the magazine. We had to pump the water out. It all ran through the magazine. The water percolated all through the rock and collected around the magazines.
1217. Have you had experience in firing guns? Yes; for a good many years.
1218. Would you be afraid to fire a gun behind the casemate battery? I don't think freestone is the right thing to put in the walls; it would not stand the penetration of a shell, and is far inferior to blue-stone.
1219. What have you to say about the 25-ton gun battery? I think the roof is quite safe now.
1220. Would the men have confidence in working behind the Battery there? I think so; it is quite secure. You could not damage the cartridge store now that its position has been changed. The magazine was formerly placed in the most vulnerable part of the battery. It has now been removed to a lower level, so that there is no danger of its being broken through.

Colonel de Wolski, R.E., Director of Military Works, re-examined:—

1221. *President.*] Col. Boddam has just been giving us some information with reference to the removal of a portion of the concrete on the merlons at the 25-ton gun, Middle Head. Do you think the Commission would gain anything by making a further examination in that spot? I think it would be very difficult now to distinguish between the old and the new work. A further examination would probably expose some bad work, but it would not be desirable to strip the whole fort under any circumstances, as we have so many works in progress. The concrete is not good, but it will do. I do not think it would be worth while to make any further examination into that part of the work. Col.
de Wolski,
R.E.
13 Nov., 1890.
1222. *Mr. Mansfield.*] And even if we did open it up there would be no certainty as to which was the old and which was the new work? That is so, and as we have taken the magazine away from the front of the battery it is not so exposed to danger now as it was. There was a danger of a shell penetrating the magazines when they were placed in front of the battery.
1223. *President.*] Is it your opinion that the officers in the Military Department may have confidence in the fort now? A fair amount of confidence, I do not say absolute confidence. No concrete of that description, soft sandstone, could be called safe.
1224. As the fort was designed that way, and as it was intended that the concrete should be made of soft sandstone, you think it is sufficiently safe now? I think so for all practical purposes. If a shell were to drop from a sufficiently high angle you would get an explosion which would blow up any concrete. We altered the design of the merlon with a view of throwing off any shells that might come from an ordinary angle. But you are never safe from a shell fired at a very high angle.
1225. Then we would gain nothing by cutting further? No.
1226. With regard to the firing and observing stations at South Head, is there anything to warrant the expenditure that would be entailed by opening up these works? I do not think so, nor do I think that it was ever intended that the Commission should open them up. The complaint was that the bills were mixed up with bills for works in progress, and that no statement was ever made to distinguish works in progress from completed works. This bill for £6,450 (pointing to M'Leod and Noble's final account) included works in progress as well as works completed, and no statement was given to show how much had been spent on works still in progress and how much on works already completed.
1227. Does the bill you refer to include more than one particular work? Yes, the casemate battery at George's Head, and the observing and firing stations. In the *précis* attached to my statement regarding the transfer of the Military Works from the Colonial Architect's Department to the new Military Works Branch occurs the following passage:—"This correspondence (Nos. 56 to 58) relates to a large mass of correspondence on defence works, barracks, &c., handed over by the President of the Royal Commission to the Director, on the 25th July, 1890. This was received from the officers in charge of the Colonial Architect's Department after the Colonial Architect's retirement. Amongst the papers were found the weekly reports of the Clerks of Works, and the detailed statements of accounts, as well as correspondence throwing light upon many points on which information had been persistently denied." That correspondence gives the case as regards all the observing and firing stations we saw the other day. The bill to which I have referred also includes one for the work at George's Head, which was then in course of construction, but not handed over.
1228. Then this Bill includes expenditure for several distinct works? Yes; such for example as £1,641 10s. 3d., for the submarine mine observing station at Middle Head; £1,627 19s. 1d. for the firing station at George's Head; £994 for the observing station at the South Head; £530 6s. 2d. for the observing and firing station at George's Heights; £391 12s. 6d. for the telephone chamber at George's Head; £259 16s. 7d. for four cable trenches; and £1,004 14s. 11d. for the completion of the armoured casemate battery. That battery was only handed over to me the other day. The work for which £1,004 was charged was in the hands of the contractor for some time after it should have been handed over to me. I had to stop the work. That is the complaint about it that I have to make. It is all put down there (*pointing to the statement re the transfer from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch*).
1229. One portion of our inquiry relates to the transfer of the works, papers, and plans from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch. You say you have prepared a statement explaining the whole case in detail;—have you put that in evidence? I will do so (*signing document*). This contains a *précis* of the correspondence, together with all the particulars relating to the transfer.
1230. Is this a fair and correct statement of the case so far as you know it? Yes; of all the important points connected with the transfer.
1231. Does that contain full information—all the information you have on the important points? Yes, all the information I have. 1232.

Col.
de Wolski,
R.E.
18 Nov., 1890.

1232. Is there anything in your opinion which would justify the Commission in examining further with respect to the observing and firing stations, except as regards the making out of the accounts, and the regularity or non-regularity of the payment? The only two points to be inquired into are the payment of the bill without authority, and the wilful keeping back of the papers repeatedly called for by me, —called for time after time.

1233. Our object is to narrow down the scope, the very wide scope, of the inquiry as much as possible? The observing and firing stations were finished before I arrived in the Colony; the casemate battery was in progress when I arrived. I was kept in ignorance of what had been spent, and what was being spent. I did not know that that bill had been paid until the Colonial Architect had retired from office.

1234. Had the contractor been paid off in full? Yes.

1235. And you were under the impression that the contract was still unpaid? Yes; that the Colonial Architect had not settled up with the contractor.

1236. About the Victoria Barracks;—is there any charge of bad work lying there that we have to investigate. I might mention that the flooring and drainage of Victoria Barracks are expressly particularised in the Commission? The only point in reference to the flooring is that the Colonial Architect gave the contract for it without intimating to me that he had done so. My first intimation of it was gained by finding timber on the Barrack Square. I made inquiry, and found that the Colonial Architect had given a contract without intimating to me what he had done. When I wrote to Langley, the contractor, I for the first time discovered the nature of the contract. Neither the specifications, nor anything connected with the contract, were handed over to me. This is all narrated in the statement I have handed in.

1237. Is there anything else for the Commission to investigate in reference to the Victoria Barracks? No; there would be no object in going beyond the statement contained in the papers.

1238. Then that would be covered with that portion of the inquiry dealing with the transfer of the plans and documents? Yes; all the particulars are contained in this statement. The contracts for the drainage of the Victoria Barracks were carried out under the supervision of the Colonial Architect's Department, although the Minister had ordered that everything connected with the defence works was to be handed over to me. The Colonial Architect was carrying out these works by his own officers in spite of the Minister's orders, and he refused to hand them over to me. When questioned he said it was for the benefit of the Service. That is all described in the statement referred to.

1239. Since we last visited Bare Island I believe you have been making further excavations? Yes; in accordance with the orders from the Commission. A trench was opened up at the corner of No. 4 9-inch gun magazine to examine the concrete.

1240. And have you found further defects and bad work? The asphalt covering the magazine was found to be three-quarters of an inch thick, and good. Over the top of the asphalt there was 18 inches of loose stone, not a pretence of cement, except such as had percolated from the concrete above. Above that was 3 feet of fairly good concrete, then a layer of lumps of clay, and around the corner of the magazine the rough boulders had been left with black soil between them. No attempt had been made to dress the rock before putting in the concrete. The concrete generally was very bad. It was put on the rock sloping 1 in 3, and simply rammed down on the slope. It has no hold whatever on the rock.

1241. It was not attached to the rock? No, not in any way.

1242. *Mr. Wardell.*] Were there no berms cut in the rock? No; and no trace of cement. At another portion of the trench the soil round the loose sandstone had been apparently tipped in. It is almost all bad. The asphalt is simply tucked in under the rock. It is not carried over the top of the magazine and then down. At No. 2 9-inch gun the work is very bad. Indeed the stone has apparently been chucked in from wheelbarrows. Another trench was opened up south of the 10-foot passage.

1243. It was ordered by the Commission, I think? Yes. The concrete is generally very bad, except in the walls. There are walls carried up in various portions, and apparently filling put in between them. The walls appear very good, and the filling generally very bad. The work exposed is as bad as any the Commission has seen anywhere.

1244. So that the question of the extent of the bad work is even greater than we thought? The bad work is not only over the merlons but over the back portion of the 10-foot passage. It will all have to come off.

1245. Have you taken any action yet at Newcastle? No; it has not been possible to move further with reference to that work. Only a small portion has been cut at the corner of the 6-inch gun. When we came to look at the plan we found that the opening showed nothing. Colonel Boddam says that there is quite enough opened out in the fort to enable the Commission to judge of the quality of the work.

1246. Then Colonel Boddam will be able to guide us when we go to Newcastle? Yes; he knows as much about Newcastle as I do. He has had nothing to do with the road round the fort. They let a contract recently for mounting guns in the fort. When I went up to Newcastle, before I took over charge, I found they were making a road at a cost of £2,300 without authority. It was being done under the Schedule for the fort. They were paying their labourers 1s. 2d. an hour. Fifty or sixty men were employed. They were doing no work in the fort, but cutting out a road. There was no plan and no authority. They simply started it themselves. I got the Minister to stop the work, and it was finished by the Roads and Bridges Department.

WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. W. H. Quodling sworn and examined:—

Mr. W. H. Quodling. 1247. *President.*] You are Chief Accountant in the Public Works Department, I believe? Yes.

1248. Were you appointed by the Minister to communicate with Mr. Barnet with a view of getting a transfer of the documents, &c., from the Colonial Architect's Department to the newly-formed Military Works Branch? Yes, on the 10th December, 1889, by memorandum. [*Vide printed paper No. 40 in the Transfer Appendix.*]

1249. Did you then communicate with Mr. Barnet or did you see him? Not immediately; I saw Colonel de Wolski first. I handed him the paper, and asked him to state explicitly what he required.

1250.

1250. Did you obtain from Colonel de Wolski the particulars you asked for? He kept the paper from the 12th till the 23rd, and then said he had been too busy to prepare a statement.*

1251. Did you then see or write to the Colonial Architect? On the 23rd December I saw the Colonial Architect and Mr. M'Shane with reference chiefly to Russell's contract for the Fort Scratchley works. It was about the measurements. I had received a communication from Colonel de Wolski with reference to it.

Mr. W. H. Quodling.
3 Dec., 1890.

1252. Are you aware that before you were appointed the Minister issued instructions for a transfer to be made? Yes; I understand that instructions were issued for everything to be handed over.

1253. Your services were only called in after some difficulty had arisen? Yes, that I supposed to be the case. I understood that from the correspondence. Many of these letters I have not seen except in type.

1254. Had you to ask Mr. Barnet for any of the plans or papers? On that occasion?

1255. Did not you ask for particulars of accounts on that occasion? Yes, with regard to Fort Scratchley. One account in particular amounted to £925.

1256. Was work actually going on then, or was that for an outstanding claim? The information I received then was that the works were stopped on the 6th July, and measurements were made by the officers of the Colonial Architect's Department in the presence of Russell's representative. There is a memo. dated December 23rd [*vide No. 41 in the Transfer Appendix*], which pretty well explains the nature of the interview. It is a memo. from me to the Director of Military Works.

1257. Did that refer to some measurements that were in the possession of the Colonial Architect's Department, and had not been handed over? Yes; but Mr. Barnet explained that he was waiting for Russell & Co. to send in their claim. He had written to them on the 22nd August, and on the 18th November, but they had not complied with the request.

1258. Did Russell reply that he had not the measurements to give, and that he was prepared to accept the Colonial Architect's measurements? Yes, I was so informed.

1259. Then the Colonial Architect was in possession of the measurements? Yes, and would not hand over the documents till Russell & Co. sent in their final claim in connection with the work. On December 30 I requested the Colonial Architect to furnish me with a copy of the voucher for £935, passed by him in favour of Russell & Co.

1260. Did Mr. Barnet send you a copy? I think he did.

1261. There is a minute below, "Copy herewith. J. B., 3/1/90"? Yes, that was from the Colonial Architect in reply to my request that he would furnish a copy of the account.

1262. It is evident from this that the Colonial Architect was in possession of the information, and had not given it up? Yes; he had it no doubt, and his reason for not giving it up was that he was waiting for Russell's claims to be sent in.

1263. Had you to write again to the Colonial Architect on another occasion to get some information that had not been handed over in the first instance? On many occasions. I wrote to him on the 16th January, referring to my minute of the 11th instant, asking him to supply the information asked for at once. I wrote on the 17th January for the plans of Fort Scratchley.

1264. Did you get them in reply? I could not say from memory. I do not think the Fort Scratchley plans were sent on. I have not the whole of the papers here, and these are merely my copies.

1265. When you wrote did they retain the letters? I imagine so, as I have not got them. If they came back I would pass them on to Colonel de Wolski.

1266. And subsequently you wrote again? Yes; on the 18th January for copies of all the vouchers charged against certain votes. That I have marked as "received and forwarded to Colonel de Wolski, 20th January, 1890." That is in my letter-book. I also wrote on the 22nd January for information about M'Leod and Noble's voucher for £2,500, being the thirty-eighth advance on account of the Casemate Battery at George's Head, and also with reference to Batty and Sheehy's bill for towage. On the 25th January I wrote for certain authorities, specifying nineteen.

1267. Authorities for certain works? Yes.

1268. For the documents? Yes.

1269. Were they sent to you? I could not say from memory. Some of them were, I think. I wrote on the 6th February for a copy of the final voucher in favour of Russell and Co., on account of their contract for alterations to the fortifications at Newcastle, supposed to have been passed in July, 1889.

1270. Would not that have been the final voucher? No; it was for alterations, &c., to the fortifications at Newcastle. I wrote another letter on the same day to the Colonial Architect, requesting him to furnish me with a copy of the schedule of quantities for the work of alterations to the fortifications at Newcastle, the contract for which was let to Russell and Co. On February 19 I wrote a letter to the Director of Military Works, stating that Mr. Bushby, of the Colonial Architect's Department, had, in compliance with the Minister's orders, furnished certain information, and he did so through me to Colonel de Wolski. I wrote on the 19th March to the Colonial Architect for spare copies of the schedule of prices and specifications of the works at Fort Scratchley and any other military works which were being carried out by Colonel de Wolski. Many of these replies did not come direct to me, but to the Under Secretary or Colonel de Wolski. When I was requested to get certain papers I wrote for them, but the replies were sometimes sent to the Under Secretary. These are about the whole of the papers asking for information and documents. There may be a few others. I several times telephoned for papers.

1271. There were some plans at Fort Scratchley asked for which were said to be missing. Did you ask the Colonial Architect for a duplicate set of plans for the fort? I think there was a memo. to that effect. I think that I only asked for plans of Fort Scratchley, not knowing at the time that a duplicate set was in existence.

1272. Did they say in reply that all the plans had been sent? That was the reply made by the Colonial Architect on 16th January, with reference to Fort Scratchley.

1273. On that day you sent the following letter to the Colonial Architect:—

Will you be good enough to furnish me with the following documents relating to the military works at Fort Scratchley:—1. Tracing of plans, complete set. 2. Nature of work executed. 3. Detail of daily labour employed, measurements, and material, &c. 4. Authority, correspondence, and instructions to contractor, if any. To

*ADDED (*on revision*):—The Colonel also stated that, not knowing what documents were in existence, it was impossible for him to specify what was required.—W. H. Q.

Mr. W. H. Quodling. To which Mr. Barnet replied on the following day, as follows:—

3 Dec., 1890. 1. All drawing and tracings, &c., were forwarded to your department on 2nd of September last. 2. Plans and specifications show nature of work. 3. This information will be given in contractor's account, which has not yet been furnished; when it is it will be sent on. 4. Authorities, correspondence, and all papers sent to works on 5th August last. Contractor gets his instructions from specification, and verbally from officer in charge of works.

Can you recollect whether some of these documents you asked for then turned up afterwards, by more particularly specifying the actual plan you wanted? I really could not say. I merely passed the documents on without taking any particular notice of them. A subsequent inquiry was made by Mr. Barling, and I am inclined to think some information was furnished with reference to this, and the Minister also made an inquiry. The Under Secretary held his on the 4th and 5th of February, and the Minister on the 14th.

1274. Was any further information obtained on the 4th and 5th February when the inquiry was held? I think a missing set of plans was then produced. I was not present at the second day's meeting, but I understand some more information was obtained.

1275. I see from the statement made by the Director of Military Works [*vide transfer appendix, bottom of page 3*] that, "the missing set of plans of Fort Scratchley was produced, and a detailed statement of accounts was promised"? Now, I think I remember about the plans being produced. Lieut.-Colonel Boddam was brought over to identify them. They were produced by Bushby. But even then I do not think Colonel de Wolski was perfectly satisfied that he had all the drawings.

1276. Can you call to mind any other occasion on which you found difficulty in getting the information that was asked for? I remember on one occasion I could not get information that was urgently wanted, and I telephoned to Mr. M'Shane, the chief clerk in the Colonial Architect's Office, and asked him for certain information. He said it was waiting for Mr. Barnet's signature, and he shut me off the telephone. I rang him up again, and said, if the information was not there in an hour, I would report the matter to the Minister. It was then sent up.

1277. Were the minutes you saw on the paper written by M'Shane? I could not say they were.

1278. Did you have occasion to interview M'Shane at any time? Only on the first occasion when I went to see Mr. Barnet. By the way, I believe I was there a second time and saw Mr. Coles, but I forgot the exact circumstance.

1279. Mr. M'Shane was chief clerk in the Colonial Architect's Department and took an active part in the matter, I believe? Yes.

1280. Can you call to mind meeting some difficulty in getting information about the barrack clock—your marginal note to No. 46 [*vide transfer appendix*] refers to it? Yes. Colonel de Wolski wanted the information and I sent for it, and a reply came back that no contract was in existence. I then inquired by whom the clock was attended to up to the end of the year. I found out that Tornaghi had been the contractor, and I wrote that further minute about the spirit in which information was vouchsafed by the Colonial Architect. There was a good deal of obstruction, I considered. [*The minute referred to will be found in No. 46 transfer appendix.*]

1281. From what you saw of the transfer you are of opinion there was obstruction? I think so. Unnecessary difficulties were placed in the way, I am sure. This clock business indicates that very clearly I think. It is hard to fix anything, but as another instance of this obstructive spirit I might refer to the Bare Island Barrack contract. I went out to take over the works with Colonel de Wolski under the impression that there was no contract in existence, but M'Leod handed me a letter authorising him to go on with the barracks. That was the first information we had of the existence of the contract or of any arrangement between the Colonial Architect and M'Leod.

1282. It had been kept quiet before, and has not been disclosed that there was any contract existing, is that so? Yes; the erection of the barracks was excluded from the contract for the fortification.

1283. And the papers sent to you or to Colonel de Wolski contained no notice of this contract? None whatever. My report on the subject to the Under Secretary is contained in No. 53. [*Vide transfer appendix.*] It was sent on the 22nd April, 1890.

1284. Were you then first made aware of the existence of the contract or agreement or order given to M'Leod to erect the barracks? That is the first intimation I had about it. Previously I might mention, on April 11, in a paper submitted to the Crown Solicitor, I wrote to the Colonial Architect as follows:—"It is reported that Messrs. M'Leod and Noble delivered at Bare Island certain bricks, cement, and iron, to be used in the construction of the Defence Works at that place. Will you please inform me if these materials were ordered by you or any of your officers; and if they have been approved and accepted as suitable for the work? If so, will you please furnish a statement showing quantities and prices?" To which Mr. Barnet replied as follows:—"None of the materials referred to have been ordered by me or any of my officers, nor have they been accepted or approved by my Department." The Colonial Architect's reply was dated April 14, my request being dated the 11th.

1285. What did you infer from that? I inferred from Mr. Barnet's reply that there was no arrangement with M'Leod, and that the works might be taken over, so we went out on the 21st April, and my report of the 22nd gives the account of what occurred. [*Vide No. 53, Transfer Appendix.*]

1286. Was not that just a year after the order had been given by the Colonial Architect to M'Leod to erect the barracks? Yes; the order was dated April 15, 1889. M'Leod handed me the letter out there on my asking him by what authority he provided these materials. It is clear that if the contractor had an order to go on with the work he must provide the materials.

1287. When did this letter first reach the Department? On April 22, exactly a year after it had been given. Colonel de Wolski did not know of any such arrangement, neither did I. We were both in the dark with reference to it.

1288. What was the date Mr. Barnet was ordered to hand over everything? August 7, 1889.

1289. Then the agreement was handed over to you eight months after the order was given? Yes; that is eight months after Mr. Barling's memo. ordering Mr. Barnet to hand over to Colonel de Wolski "all plans, specifications, books, and other documents in connection with the Military Works and buildings."

1290. That is a very important document to be retained for a period of eight months, kept out of sight, is it not? Yes. I may observe that my letters are divided, and do not show matters very clearly. Some are included in the transfer documents, and some in the documents sent to the Crown Solicitor.

1291. Then, owing to the Colonial Architect keeping back all knowledge of this agreement, your visit to Bare Island was made of no account? Yes; completely.

Mr. James Barnet re-examined :—

1292. *President.*] Since you last gave evidence we have had Messrs. Purkis and Colley under examination, and they expressed surprise at the duties which you expected them to perform. We therefore thought it desirable to give you an opportunity to make some further explanation. I will read you some of the evidence. I quoted to Mr. Colley your reply to the Minister for Public Works on the report made by the Board of Inquiry, in which occurs the following statement :—

“ At the commencement of the work—for its supervision—I selected from my staff two officers, Mr. E. Colley, and Mr. H. H. Purkis, clerks of works, in whom I had the greatest confidence. For the latter, who was to be the resident supervising officer, an office and quarters were provided on the mainland, adjacent to the island; the former (Mr. Colley) as senior officer, had to make periodical inspections of the work and check measurements, valuations, &c., the work being visited by myself as frequently as my many other duties would permit.” I then asked Mr. Colley if he had seen that, to which he replied that he had not seen it, and that he was surprised to see it, because, said Mr. Colley, (Q. 582) “ it is utterly impossible to do it. If Mr. Barnet had told me to check Purkis’s measurements I should not have been able to do it.”

You were under the impression all the time that Mr. Colley was checking Mr. Purkis’s measurements, were you not? Yes, it was his duty to do so.

1293. We also drew Mr. Colley’s attention to your answer to Q. 96, in which you said it was Mr. Colley’s business to check the accounts, whereupon Mr. Colley replied that he checked Purkis’s valuations for a long time, but he found they were so well done they did not require it. He was further shown your answer to the next question, to the effect that Mr. Colley was responsible to you for the work being carried out on the measurements, to which Mr. Colley replied—“ Responsible for measurements! It is impossible.” Mr. Colley has disowned any responsibility for measurements, and says he never made any? Nevertheless, he was responsible.

1294. Then Purkis stated that his many other duties took him so much away from Bare Island that he could not be responsible for the work which went on in his absence. We gathered from you that you were under the impression that he was constantly on the work during the time the concrete was in progress? During the time that the importance of the work required him to be there, of course. He should have been there always when important work was being done.

1295. We see a weak point in this. You were aware that Purkis was away a large portion of the time on other works, the Sydney fortifications, for instance? He had an assistant there.

1296. An assistant there? Yes; on the Sydney fortifications.

1297. But he had no assistant at Bare Island? He had no one there, of course. He should not have left his work if it was necessary for him to be there.

1298. Did you ever ask what provision was made for inspection at Bare Island during his absence? You were fully aware that he was away? Of course he was away occasionally. He should not have been away when it was necessary for him to be there.

1299. Was it not brought under your notice pretty clearly when you passed his travelling vouchers that he was away for long periods? No.

1300. But you had to sign the vouchers? Of course I had to sanction them.

1301. I find from his report that the concrete was progressing chiefly in 1882-4;—in the year 1882 you paid him for being absent from the fort 125 days, in 1883 134 days, and in 1884 136 days;—that is nearly half the year? It does not follow that he was away all day.

1302. But you paid him for being away day and night. Twelve shillings a day and his expenses were paid to him on each of these occasions. He states plainly that he was never at Bare Island more than two days a week on an average, and broken time at that? He should not have been absent when it was necessary for him to be present. He was quite competent to understand that. If the work would not hinder him from being absent, there was no harm done by his going away.

1303. Did it not occur to you to put on an Inspector? No; it did not. I had great confidence in the contractor, and so had Colonel Scratchley.

1304. Of course the contractor is liable to be victimised too;—he may be taken in by his employees? Possibly.

1305. It comes out so prominently that Purkis was away for long periods, and ——? He had no right to be absent if the work required him to be there.

1306. But was not the concrete going on during the time he was away? I could not say if the work was going on continuously.

1307. But the contractor would not stop the work if the Inspector chose to absent himself four days out of the week, would he? Of course not. I may say that it is very seldom that I was there. I was never there with Colonel Scratchley.

1308. *Mr. Wardell.*] The following comment was made by Purkis on your evidence. You were asked (Q. 19) if Mr. Purkis had other duties to perform which would take him away from Bare Island, to which you replied, “ He had occasionally to go away from there,” and you were further asked (Q. 20) “ In his absence what provision did you make for the inspection?” to which you replied “ None; if he had occasion to leave the works he would make arrangements accordingly.” Purkis’s comment on this portion of your evidence was: “ I cannot understand what Mr. Barnet means; he must have forgotten I had George’s Head and Middle Head and South Head under my supervision.”—A. That was eighteen months after the work at Bare Island began.

1309. Purkis was asked another question as to whether you were cognisant of his being so often away from the fort, to which he replied that he issued a weekly report to you of three or four other works which he was supervising at the same time? That is perfectly true, but they were not commenced till eighteen months after the Bare Island works were begun.

1310. But the Bare Island work was going on? Yes; but it was eighteen months ahead of the others.

1311. Was the concrete going on then? I could not say.

1312. Is there anything further you would like to say on this point? No; Colley was responsible for the measurements from the position he was placed in. Whether he did his duty or not is another thing.

1313. *Mr. Mansfield.*] If Purkis had these duties at other places would not his discretion of leaving Bare Island be very limited, would he not be compelled to leave? I think not. He had an assistant at the other places. He had a foreman of the works at Middle Head and George’s Head.

1314.

- Mr. J. Barnet. 1314. Do you think that an officer who by the travelling expense was shown to be about one-third of his time absent from the work could properly fulfil his duties? That was entirely a question of confidence in the contractor. He had great confidence in the contractor, and so had Colonel Scratchley and myself. Colonel Scratchley especially had great confidence in him.
- 3 Dec., 1890. 1315. Do you not regard concrete as work of so especial a nature that constant supervision is necessary, no matter in whose hands it may be? No doubt it is necessary to have supervision in whose hands it may be.
1316. It practically amounts to this, judging from the returns of Purkis's travelling expenses, that he was absent one whole year out of three? It was only an occasional absence after all.
1317. But I mean the aggregate time that he was away amounts to one year out of three? The concrete was not going on all the time.
1318. *President.*] From the expense vouchers we find that Mr. Purkis's absence was very evenly distributed. He was away either two days or three days, taking one week with another week, all through. It was distributed very evenly all through the year. I don't think there was ever a week he was not away? He must have been on the island at the beginning of the work, because it was eighteen months after the commencement of the Bare Island Fort that the other work was begun.
1319. *Mr. Wardell.*] In answer to Q. 27 you state that "Concrete work should never be left at any time. My instructions are that concrete work should never be left"; while, in reply to Q. 78-9, you said you gave Purkis instructions never to leave. Purkis was asked if he remembered having had instructions from you never to leave the work whilst concrete was being done, to which he replied "Never; I do not remember receiving any special instructions whatever about concrete or any other portion of the work."—A. He would not have received instructions on that particular occasion, but it is a general rule in the office that concrete should always be under supervision.
1320. Purkis also said in answer to Q. 679 that, when he was at Bare Island, he could not possibly, owing to his office duties, be on the works more than half the time? I don't know what his office duties had to do with the work at all.
1321. *President.*] The fact that he was paid an allowance of 12s. a day shows that he was away a day and a night, does it not? He was paid according to the regulations.
1322. But it means that he was away a whole day, does it not; because if he were only away a part of the day he would only be entitled to his actual expenses? Yes.
1323. Taking the year 1882 when the concrete was actively proceeding, I find from the vouchers, which do not go into details, that he was away twenty-six days between January and March, fifty-five days between April and September, thirty-one days between September and November, and thirteen days between November and the end of the year—altogether 125 days in the year 1882, when the concrete was making its greatest progress? Well, if it was in progress he had no right to leave it.
1324. Colonel de Wolski made a complaint of great delay and trouble in getting the transfer of the plans and documents, and information connected with the fortifications. Do you remember the Minister giving you instructions to transfer everything to him? Yes, I subsequently explained to the Minister why I did not hand over all the papers at once.
1325. It was on the 7th August, 1889, I think, that the Under Secretary asked you to hand over everything connected with the defence works to Colonel de Wolski? Yes, there is a minute which explains the whole matter. The reason why the documents were not all handed over at once was because we had to square up accounts, and had to keep some of the papers back.
1326. Why was it necessary to keep back the papers? I cannot say now, but the minute will explain it. The whole thing was explained at the time to the Minister.
1327. Was it explained in writing or verbally? In writing.
1328. In going through the papers I see Mr. Barling's minute of the 7th August, 1889, (*Vide* No. 13, Transfer Appendix), "The Minister is very anxious that all plans, specifications, books and other documents in connection with the military works and buildings should be handed over to Colonel de Wolski at the earliest possible moment, and I am desired to ask that Mr. Barnet will be good enough to give the matter his earliest and best attention. If a day can be named when all will be in readiness for the transfer, Colonel de Wolski will be present at this office to receive the documents. No plans have yet been given." To which you reply: "Plans (46) and papers herewith. Bonds, specifications and other papers were forwarded to Works on 5th instant, with minute-paper." You do not say anything there about being obliged to keep the papers back. I understand that afterwards there was a great deal of trouble in getting over the correspondence? No trouble at all. Colonel de Wolski got everything he asked for and whenever he asked for it.
1329. Was it left to him to ask for what he wanted? Yes; and in doing so he gave as much annoyance as he possibly could.
1330. Was it necessary for him to ask for the documents specifically before he could get them? He was expected to ask for what he required, but when we offered them he would not receive them.
1331. Did he decline to take the papers? Yes; the whole matter was explained to the Minister from beginning to end. Colonel de Wolski got all the papers and as he wanted them.
1332. Take the matter of the Bare Island barracks. It was not till this was put into Mr. Quodling's hands that it was ascertained that an agreement had been made with M'Leod, and Mr. Quodling himself states that he had a great deal of trouble to get the papers handed over at all? He had no trouble at all.
1333. On April 11, 1890, Mr. Quodling wrote you as follows:—"It is reported that Messrs. M'Leod and Noble delivered at Bare Island certain bricks, cement, and iron, to be used in the construction of the defence works at that place;—will you please inform me if these materials were ordered by you or any of your officers; and if they have been approved and accepted as suitable for the work." To which you replied that "would the materials referred to have been ordered by me or any of my officers, nor have they been accepted or approved by my Department?" Yes; that is a complete answer to the question.
1334. Do you think so? All the time that these inquiries were being made you held back the letter in which you gave M'Leod permission to erect the barracks;—that letter you suppressed? What do you mean, sir?

1335. It was not until Mr. Quodling went to Bare Island to take over some materials that he ascertained an agreement had been made. His report to the Under-Secretary, dated April 23, 1890, reads as follows:—

Mr. J. Barnett,
3 Dec., 1890.

“In compliance with your instructions, I visited Bare Island yesterday, in company with Colonel de Wolski, R.E., for the purpose of endeavouring to arrive at a settlement with Mr. M’Leod for work performed and materials delivered.

“Unfortunately this object was frustrated in consequence of not having received full information from the Colonial Architect’s Department with reference to the arrangement with Mr. M’Leod for building the barracks.

“In October of last year the Colonial Architect was requested to furnish the contract for constructing the Bare Island Barracks, and he forwarded a bond, specification, and schedule of prices, dated 14th May, 1881, for the construction of the fortifications only, from which it was expressly specified that the barracks were omitted; and, on the 11th instant I wrote to the Colonial Architect to inquire if certain materials had been ordered or accepted by him or any of his officers, to which he replied in the negative.

“From a perusal of these documents it did not appear to me that a contract existed; but when I inquired of Mr. M’Leod why he had delivered the materials before referred to, he handed me a letter from the Colonial Architect, dated 15th April, 1889, in which he was informed he could carry out the barracks at Bare Island under his previous contract for fortifications.

“A copy of that letter is appended, and I have asked the Colonial Architect to send me Mr. M’Leod’s letter, dated 23rd April, 1889, in reply thereto.

“Perhaps, under the circumstances, it would be advisable to obtain the opinion of the Crown Solicitor as to whether these letters constitute a binding agreement upon the Government; and, if so, what further steps should be taken in the matter, in the view that the design for the barracks has been altered.

“In conclusion, I deem it necessary to express the opinion that I was placed in an embarrassing position in consequence of information with reference to these letters not having been furnished to me.”

Then there is the letter from you to Mr. M’Leod, dated 15th April, 1890:—

“In reference to the Barracks proposed to be erected at Bare Island, I have to inform you that you can carry out this work at the schedule prices, under your previous contract for fortifications at the place named, if you are willing to do so.”

That is dated eight months previous to the Minister’s order to hand over the papers? The Minister’s order to do what?

1336. To hand over all papers and contracts to the Military Works Branch. And here is M’Leod’s reply to your letter dated 22/4/89:—

“Sir,—Referring to your letter, *re* barracks at Bare Island, I shall proceed with the contract at once at my previous schedule price rates for fortifications at Bare Island.”

This letter was not handed over to Mr. Quodling till a year after it was written. That document was retained for a year and all but your officers were kept in ignorance that it had been made? I cannot remember the explanation for that now, but I have no doubt it can be explained.

1337. That document was suppressed all those months and everybody was kept in ignorance of its existence? There could be no ignorance, because we had the Minister’s authority, Mr. Dibbs’s authority, to go on with the work.

1338. Colonel de Wolski was in ignorance of it, and Mr. Quodling was in ignorance of it, and the latter had his trip to Bare Island for nothing? They knew all about it. You can’t talk about ignorance, because the very first thing that Colonel de Wolski did when he came to Sydney was to stop the erection of the barracks.

1339. But he did not know there was any contract? Then how could he stop it.

1340. But when he asked for documents relating to the barracks you only handed him papers dated 1881? He knew perfectly well there was a contract. He ordered the work to be stopped.

1341. But in these specifications that you sent to him as your authority for carrying on the work the barracks were expressly omitted? That must have been an oversight. The paper was not kept back with any intention.

1342. When you were asked for your authority for the erection of the barracks by Colonel de Wolski, you handed him the specification, dated 1881, from which the barracks was expressly omitted? There was no doubt that the authority of the Colonial Secretary of the day, Mr. Dibbs, was forthcoming.

1343. I presume that was in your possession at that time too? I do not think so. What I had was a copy of a letter from me to M’Leod, authorising the work to be gone on with. It was not a contract.

1344. I suppose you instructed your officers to deliver up the papers when you were ordered to do so? Yes.

1345. Could your chief clerk inform us how it was that the document was kept back for twelve months? It was not done with any intention. Colonel de Wolski was aware that there was a contract, because I told him so in the presence of the Colonial Secretary.

1346. Mr. Quodling states in his report dated 22nd April, 1889, quoted above (*vide* Q. 1335) that you were requested in the previous October to furnish the contract for constructing the Bare Island Barracks, and you forwarded the specification dated 1881; and on referring to the documents it was found that the barracks were expressly omitted? It was not an authority. The authority came from Mr. Dibbs. The first thing he did when in office was to give an order for the erection of the barracks to be gone on with.

1347. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Would not that form a portion of the contract? I suppose it would. I was instructed to accept M’Leod’s tender, and to tell him to go on with the work. That is the letter which seems to have been missing.

1348. *President.*] That letter was never produced till Mr. Quodling went out to Bare Island. It was never produced till Mr. Quodling and Colonel de Wolski went down to take over the works? I do not see how it could have been produced till then. The letter was in M’Leod’s possession. How could it have been produced?

1349. But you had a copy of it, and there was his letter to you, which was not handed over till the year after it was written. Colonel de Wolski and Mr. Quodling, who were investigating the matter, were left in

Mr. J. Barnet. in ignorance both of the existence and of the nature of the contract? They knew perfectly well that there was a contract. I told them so in the Colonial Secretary's office when the work was stopped. It is the same as the bother they kicked up about the plans of Newcastle Fort. Colonel de Wolski wrote about the plans, and found out afterwards that he had them in his possession all the time.

3 Dec., 1890.

1350. *Mr. Wardell.*] With reference to the difficulty of getting these papers, our President wrote to your department in July last requesting to be furnished with all papers relating to military works. You said they were being collected. They were then forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works on 27th July. How was it that they were not sent before when there was a Minister's order dated 7th August in the previous year that all the plans and documents should be handed over? It was understood that it was only plans and particulars of works in hand that were wanted, and that the order only related to existing contracts, because the papers in the office extended as far back as thirty years, and it was not thought that these were required. The plans at Fort Denison and the Kirribilli are obsolete. I only sent over plans and papers connected with the works in hand. That was all explained to the Minister in the minute.

1351. Did you give your chief clerk instructions to carry out these orders? Yes; to furnish all the plans and papers.

1352. Is his name M'Shane? Yes.

1353. Therefore whatever fault there was in not forwarding these papers was his? Of course I did not go through all the papers. I suppose they were all forwarded. Some were kept back to facilitate the squaring up of the accounts. It was all explained to the Minister. At South Head we were fitting the first disappearing gun. That was nearly completed, and it was thought better to wait a little and wind the whole matter up than to hand it over in its incomplete state.

1354. *President.*] Then Colonel de Wolski complained of the great trouble he had in getting intimation of contracts for the Victoria Barracks? That is another case of a similar kind. The contracts were nearly completed, and they were held back till they were completed. That was an exception. It is an old story and was all cleared up long ago. I never met Colonel de Wolski on the works at any time. I asked him once to meet me and he declined. He said he had other business. The fact is his letters and minutes were most vexatious from beginning to end, intended to annoy.

1355. Can you explain how it was that when the Minister asked you to hand over all contracts and all papers, and your minute subsequently stated that all your officers had been withdrawn from the works, that you still carried on certain works, the Victoria Barracks, for instance? I cannot recollect now, but the whole thing was explained.

1356. On the 23rd of January the Minister desired to know on what authority you continued to carry out the contract for window sashes at the Victoria Barracks when the transfer of everything connected with repairs to these barracks to Colonel de Wolski had been ordered as far back as August, 1889. [*Vide Transfer Appendix No. 48*]? I don't see that has anything to do with Bare Island. My retainer is specially for Bare Island.

1357. The Commission is inquiring into everything connected with the fortifications? The whole thing was explained long ago.

1358. *Mr. Mansfield.*] I am a little in doubt as to your exact meaning when you say you were retained specially for Bare Island? I had a minute from the Minister retaining my services in connection with the works at Bare Island.

1359. You are referring to a communication from the Minister? Yes. As far as the Victoria Barracks are concerned the whole thing was explained in writing long ago.

1360. *President.*] I presume when the Minister instructed the Commission to inquire further into these matters he did not consider your explanation satisfactory, and he wanted to get our report on it? All I know is I explained the whole matter in writing, and you can get a copy of it. I never met Colonel de Wolski on the Barracks, nor anywhere else. In fact he would not meet me.

1361. Your reply to the Minister's request, dated 23rd January, 1890, for your authority for continuing to carry on the work at the Victoria Barracks (*vide Q. 1358*) was as follows:—"The contract for the work named having been taken under this department, it was considered desirable that it should be completed under the same supervision." Was it not? Yes, that is dated March 3rd.

1362. But in August previously you were ordered by the Minister to hand over everything to Colonel de Wolski. Surely that answer is not sufficient for you to give as against the Minister's express instructions? I thought I was doing the very best thing possible to assist Colonel de Wolski.

1363. Then why did you hand over the larger works? That is a different matter. I handed over the fortifications at one time and the barracks at another.

1364. But they were both let under your directions, yet you handed over the one and retained the other? It has all been explained.

1365. Yes, but the same reason would apply to all the works. If you were justified in holding over one it seems to me you would be justified in holding over all? There is no similarity between the different works. They were not in the same state of completion.

1366. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Are we to consider, then, that when an express instruction was given by the Minister in reference to your actions you considered you had a discretionary power as to whether you should obey that instruction or not? I considered I had a discretionary power, certainly. I have always used my discretion, at any rate. I always do that.

1367. *Mr. Wardell.*] That is to say that if you thought the Minister's instructions were wrong you would not act on them? No; I do not say that.

1368. *Mr. Mansfield.*] How did you acquire that discretionary power;—on your own motion? Some Ministers would give me instructions to do certain things, and if I thought the instruction was wrong I would not act on it. I have frequently done so.

1369. *President.*] But that does not apply here at all. Have you ever before received an order to transfer works from your department to another? No.

1370. Then I do not see how it applies. The head of a department must use his judgment in certain cases, but this is an entirely different matter. There is no room for discretion here? What I did I did for the best, at any rate. If I acted wrong the Minister should have said so, but he said nothing.

1371. Now about the contract for winding the barrack clock. There is a paper here (*Vide No. 46, Transfer Appendix*) which shows that on the 7th January, 1890, the Director of Military Works asked the Chief Accountant to get a contract for the maintenance of the barrack clock which had stopped. You replied

replied that "No contract exists." Strictly speaking this was perhaps the truth, because the contract had expired seven days previously, but it was a piece of blinding or prevarication. If the contract had been handed over when you were instructed to transfer everything to the Military Works Branch the clock would have been kept in order, but no intimation was given that such a contract existed? That must have been a mistake.

1372. How do you explain that, when the George's Head Fort was handed over, everything was taken out of it? That was a mistake.

1373. A mistake of Colley's? A mistake in the office somewhere. At Middle Head the military authorities got a house given them free, but nothing was said about that. All these matters have been explained long ago. It is Colonel de Wolski's own fault. He gave as much trouble and annoyance as he could.

1374. But could you not have got over all that by handing over the documents? He would not receive them.

1375. But if you sent them down to the Minister you would have performed your duty and cleared yourself? I was ordered to give them to Colonel de Wolski.

1376. *Mr. Mansfield.*] On one occasion at least when you were dealing with papers that you were ordered to give to him you sent them to the Under Secretary? Colonel de Wolski got some, and the Under Secretary got some. It is a mixed affair altogether.

1377. Did you report that Colonel de Wolski declined to take over the documents? No; I did not think he was going to act as he did or I might have done so.

1378. It would have cleared you if you had done that. A whole year after the Minister's order was given that the transfer should take place, the papers were only then being handed over? That was Colonel de Wolski's fault. He asked for things which turned out to be in his own possession. In fact, he acted like a lunatic. I treated him like a gentleman and he forgot himself.

THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A., | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. James M'Shane sworn and examined:—

1379. *President.*] Is your name James M'Shane? Yes.

1380. You are Chief Clerk in the Government Architect's office, I believe? Yes.

1381. Do you recollect, on or about 7th August, last year, a letter coming to the Colonial Architect telling him to hand over everything to Colonel de Wolski? Yes; I recollect about that date. I recollect the circumstance well.

1382. What action did you take on receipt of that letter? As far as I can recollect, we gathered up all the papers that we thought at all connected with any of the works, and sent them on, but it was not all done at one time. We thought, perhaps, the order only related to papers of the last few years or so. Of course they extend over many years, ever since I have been connected with the office. From time to time we have sent on all the papers, so that we have not any of them left now.

1383. Were the instructions to forward the papers sent to you? The instructions came to me, and I marked them off to the officer whose duty it was to collect the papers.

1384. Did you take steps to see that the officers you instructed to send all the papers collected them all? I could not say now which of the officers received the instructions. We gathered the papers in by degrees.

1385. Did you get instructions to hold back any of the papers belonging to any contract? No; unless those connected with very old ones. All current ones we handed over so far as I am aware. Of course some got left behind through oversight, and search was made, and when they were found we sent them on.

1386. Do you remember the letter from Mr. Barnet to M'Leod, authorising him to erect the barracks? I recollect that very well.

1387. Did you see M'Leod's reply? Yes; I recollect both letters particularly, because the erection of the barracks was a matter which had been delayed for years. Colonel Scratchley was anxious to have them erected, but he went away without getting it done. There were many difficulties in the way, and the result was that for some time the barracks were not gone on with. Then other military authorities thought that the barracks were very much wanted; they pressed the matter, and they eventually succeeded in getting the work carried out on M'Leod's original contract for the Fort at the schedule prices.

1388. The barracks were omitted from the original contract, were they not? Yes.

1389. Why was M'Leod's letter accepting the offer to build the barracks retained in your office? I am not aware that it was so retained.

1390. The date at which M'Leod's letter was handed over to the Military Works Branch was 24th April, 1890, exactly a year after it was written? It is the first time I heard it was retained at all. Among the multiplicity of papers it might have been overlooked. Apparently it was not seen until some time after.

1391. *Mr. Wardell.*] That paper related to a work that was actually going on. The barracks had been ordered, and the materials were being sent in? I think it only related to the barracks.

1392. Yes; but the barracks had been ordered, and the paper containing the order was one of those that was ordered to be returned, and it could hardly have escaped the attention of the officer, because it referred to a work actually in progress? I think any delay must have been quite an oversight. These letters were written sometimes on scraps of paper. I almost recollect that very paper written by M'Leod. I recollect the circumstance well. He said he would go on with the work at schedule prices. There was a special contract to carry on the barracks.

1393. The Colonial Architect requests M'Leod to go on with the barracks; M'Leod acknowledges his instructions, and says he will carry them out. These are important papers which should have been handed over to the Director of Military Works, and, as they refer to a contract then going on, it seems curious that they should have been overlooked? I do not know that there was any reason for their not being handed over. We were only too anxious to get rid of the papers when it came to be known that the works were going to be transferred.

1394.

Mr. J.
M'Shane.
4 Dec. 1890.

Mr. J. M'Shane. 1394. You can see by the report made by Mr. Quodling [*Vide No. 53 Transfer Appendix*] that Colonel de Wolski had great difficulty in finding out whether a contract existed for the erection of the barracks or not? No contract existed at that time because the barracks were omitted.

4 Dec., 1890. 1395. That was precisely what Colonel de Wolski wanted to know, namely, whether a contract for the erection of the barracks existed at the time when he was in charge? Oh, yes.

1396. He wanted to get this information, and asked if there was a contract. In reply the Colonial Architect sent these papers, dated 1881, from which the barracks were excluded, showing that there was no contract based on those papers. These old documents indicated that the barracks were not included in M'Leod's contract? Nor were they at that time. The barracks were erected subsequently under an agreement.

1397. *President.*] I am speaking now of when Colonel de Wolski was in charge. He wanted to find out his position, and by what right M'Leod and Noble were building the barracks? Because they had a contract.

1398. But the document that was sent to him showed that they had not a contract. When Colonel de Wolski asked you for the authority you sent him these documents, which showed there was no contract. Mr. Quodling then (11/4/90) wrote this letter to the Colonial Architect :—

It is reported that Messrs. M'Leod and Noble delivered at Bare Island certain brick, cement, and iron, to be used in the construction of the defence works at that place. Will you please inform me if these materials were ordered by you or any of your officers, and whether they have been approved and accepted as suitable for the work?"

To which Mr. Barnet replied by stating that :—"None of the materials referred to have been ordered by me or any of my officers, nor have they been accepted or approved by my department." All this time Mr. Barnet's letter authorising M'Leod to erect the barracks had been suppressed? No document was suppressed at any time.

1399. It was suppressed so far as Colonel de Wolski was concerned? If it was omitted to be sent with the other papers it was an oversight.

1400. You sent these old papers down, which indicated there was no contract. You were then asked if these materials delivered at Bare Island by the contractors were ordered by you. Colonel de Wolski was trying to find out by what right M'Leod and Noble were erecting the barracks. Mr. Barnet replied by saying that none of those materials had been ordered by him? That is altogether out of my latitude. I presume those materials were ordered by M'Leod with a view of carrying on the works. Though the 1881 contract excluded the barracks, it was afterwards decided that the barracks should be erected at an estimated cost of about £7,000. It was proposed that they should be erected under the Schedule of prices for the fort. This was approved of by the Minister, and it was then that M'Leod and Noble were told to go on with the work.

1401. Whose suggestion was it that the work should be carried out at Schedule prices? I presume the Colonial Architect's. The barracks were omitted at the first instance, but afterwards new military authorities brought heavy pressure to bear, and the Minister authorised the work to be done. The Colonial Architect suggested that the work should be carried out under the Schedule of prices for the fort, and that was done by the authority of the Minister.

1402. Is there any record of that approval by the Minister? Yes, you have it.

1403. It seems Mr. Quodling was trying to find out the nature of the contract, if any contract existed at all, because they wanted to stop the work and alter the barracks. Yet these two documents, Mr. Barnet's letter and M'Leod's reply, were only handed to Mr. Quodling on the 22nd of April last? I don't know with what object it was done, nor why they were detained.

1404. Do you know whether Colonel de Wolski was told that a tender had been accepted or an arrangement had been made with M'Leod to carry on the works? So far as I know Colonel de Wolski was told all the particulars—so far as he asked.

1405. *President.*] That is the point. He did not know what to ask for. He asked for information and old documents were sent up, which showed that the barracks were excluded. Colonel de Wolski then asked by what right M'Leod brought material on the ground? I presume they were bringing it on the ground in connection with their contract.

1406. If your Department had replied to that effect, the whole thing would have been clear? I only surmise it.

1407. Who wrote the minutes on the paper? I wrote them from information given by the officers. When there was any question put with regard to these papers it was referred to the Officer-in-Charge.

1408. You just wrote the minutes and Mr. Barnet signed them? Yes.

1409. Did it never occur to you to give the full information when you were asked? I always did, so far as the reports went and so far as I knew.

1410. Is not that a very cleverly drawn answer? (*Vide Mr. Barnet's reply to Mr. Quodling's letter, quoted in Q. 1398.*) Did you write that? I wrote that no doubt from the report of the officers. The clerk had nothing whatever to do with the work except condensing the reports after they were made.

1411. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did you write the letter signed by Mr. Barnet instructing M'Leod to go on with the work? I might have drafted the letter. I think it would be very likely that I did write it, telling M'Leod that he could go on with the work at schedule prices.

1412. Then you knew that the work was going on at schedule prices? Oh, yes.

1413. I want to know if you knew when you handed these papers to Colonel de Wolski that the barrack contract was going on at the schedule prices? I have no doubt I was aware of it.

1414. *President.*] Don't you think it would have been desirable that you should have sent up a list of all the existing contracts with the papers you were told to supply? Unless we had been asked to give a list of the contracts I do not suppose it would have been done.

1415. As a matter of fact you sent nothing unless it was asked for? Not unless it was asked for. We followed our instructions.

1416-21. That is what you did not do? We did follow them in time. There are so many papers that you can't put your hand on them all at once. They will be cropping up every now and then. They are sometimes put on one side in the different officers' rooms.

MONDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Also, by invitation, COLONEL DE WOLSKI, R.E., Director of Military Works.

Mr. H. H. Purkis re-examined:—

1422. Who carried out the George's Head casemate battery;—who was the contractor? M'Leod and Noble.
 1423. Who supervised the work? It was under my supervision, the same as Bare Island Fort was, but there was a foreman of works at the former place. Samuel Murray was the foreman.
 1424. Was he resident? Yes; he used to go to the head office once a week.
 1425. And where is he now? He has been dead two or three years.
 1426. How often did you visit the George's Head battery? I was there about half the week, according as I had other work to do.
 1427. Do you remember the year the work was in progress? It commenced, I think, in 1883.
 1428. About what year was the greater part of the work finished? In 1886. We made another start with the earthwork quite recently.
 1429. We found a measurement made in 1888? We started again about that time.
 1430. But when was the first part finished? I think we left off about 1886, and then we made another start.
 1431. Was that work running concurrent with Bare Island? Oh, yes.
 1432. And you were half of each week at George's Head? Not exactly at George's Head. I was at South Head as well. These abstract books will show you what works were in progress.
 1433. Did you recognise two classes of concrete at George's Head? There is very little superior concrete there so far as I remember. The guns were not covered with superior concrete as at Bare Island. I remember speaking to Mr. Barnet about it, and telling him I thought it was not necessary. He agreed. In the setting back all the joinings were made of superior concrete.
 1434. But with that exception you only recognised one class of concrete? I think so.
 1435. There is only one class of concrete provided for in the specifications? Yes.
 1436. The reason why I am asking you is that the plan is marked "coarse concrete" on one portion, and "fine concrete" on another portion. Did you recognise that as guiding you? No, the schedule was our guide. The schedule was taken from the plans.
 1437. And not what was written on the plans? No.
 1438. Were you aware that large quantities of blocks of stone were used at George's Head? No, my impression was that there were a few blocks of stone, which I always recognised so long as they did not, when mixed with the broken metal, exceed the measure of the meter; as I have already stated in my evidence on Bare Island. I was wholly in the dark as to more than that. No one was more astonished than myself at the revelations that have been made.
 1439. Are you referring to George's Head? Yes, and to Bare Island as well.
 1440. Were you aware before this that large stones were used at George's Head? I never heard of it. I asked Noble about the concrete there, and he said it was very good. I have never been there since I was with Colonel de Wolski, when handing over the office.
 1441. *Mr. Mansfield.*] You mean since the completion of the works? I mean since I was with Colonel de Wolski, handing over the works, about eighteen months ago.
 1442. Were you not frequently on the works before they were completed? Yes, but I am referring to what has occurred since they were finished.
 1443. Was Mr. Murray resident on the works? Yes; he had occasionally to go to Middle Head when work was going on there. Some, but not all of it, was going on at the same time.
 1444. So that he was not altogether resident at George's Head? Not while he had something to do at Middle Head. There was a special office built for him to sleep in at George's Head. Most of his time was supposed to be spent at George's Head; and during a portion of the period the whole of it was supposed to be spent there.
 1445. Who looked after this work for the contractors. Who was the contractors' foreman? At one time Noble used to look after it a great deal; then his cousin, James Noble, did.
 1446. Did he have a man to assist him? Yes, a working foreman.
 1447. *President.*] Did you never see these large stones going in? No; I allowed a big stone to be put in occasionally when I thought one was needed. If properly put in, I think it improves the concrete.
 1448. Did you look at the concrete when you were on your visits; or were you simply in your office making out your measurements? I used to go on the work as much as I could.
 1449. Did you look at it? Certainly; I used to spend a great deal of time on the work.
 1450. And yet you never saw these large stones put in the work? Never; it would be easy to put in big stones without my noticing it. The big stones would not be all put in at once.
 1451. But we found large cavities in the concrete as if an earthquake had passed through it? I never had the slightest idea that such work was being put in.
 1452. Would you be surprised to hear that the concrete at George's Head was loose enough to admit of an arm being thrust through the rubble? Yes; in the casemate battery?
 1453. Yes? What part was that?
 1454. On the left side of the gun towards the head? On the left wing. I am astonished at it. Murray was there the whole time, especially when that portion was being done. It was the first we did.
 1455. Did you put on superior concrete over the top? No; there is none there, I think. I cannot understand that such work should have been put in. I had not the least idea of anything of the sort. I rather took a pride in the work myself—I thought it was good. I suppose I got over confident about it.

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1456. Do you recollect Colonel Penrose asking for an approach road to be cut from the gallery at the back of the casemate? Oh, yes; he marked it out with me.
1457. *Colonel de Wolski.*] He left a signed plan in which he wanted a passage cut through the right epaulment? He altered that himself, and subsequently gave instructions for the passage to be cut through the wall in the way in which it was eventually done. Colonel Boddam was there and Mr. John Murray. Colonel Penrose walked half way up to George's Head with me at the time, and on the way up marked on the rocks what he wanted done.
1458. Did he not ask you to cut it through the epaulment? No; he altered it, and gave me the data to go so many feet through the rock. Colonel Boddam was present at the time.
1459. *President.*] How did you intend getting out of the cutting that you did make? The cutting communicated with the sunken way to George's Head barracks.
1460. Was not the gradient very steep at that point? It was fairly steep. It was necessary to go down deep enough to allow for covering in the first portion.
1461. Was there no section? No.
1462. Does not the hill rise very rapidly there? Yes.
1463. Were you not asked to make the cutting through the epaulment? No.
1464. Was it not suggested that that would be the best place to make the passage? No more than that it was put on the plan and altered afterwards.
1465. If it had been cut out there, would it not have saved all the excavation on the side of the hill, and come out on the level? I think not. It was altered to reduce the cost.
1466. Was that all supposed to be fine concrete in the epaulment? No.
1467. Was it supposed to be concrete as specified? Yes.
1468. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Where was the superior concrete used at George's Head? Only in joining the covering over gun-rooms, and over magazines, &c., between which the guns were placed. That is as far as I remember.
1469. I notice in this final measurement 1,566 barrels of cement. I suppose that was for superior concrete;—is that for George's Head? No; for all the four works. All the covered passages were done with superior concrete, such being the custom, and superior concrete was placed over magazines and shell-rooms to the extent of about three feet in thickness.
1470. Does that book contain the whole of the measurements? No; this contains the whole of the first part, excepting the soil.
1471. *Colonel de Wolski.*] Some of these books were not handed over to me? This book contains a continuation.
1472. *President.*] Have you prepared a statement showing the cost of each work separately? I used to keep a valuation account which I filed. I had thirty-three for Bare Island, and twenty or thirty for George's Head.
1473. Did you make a final account for each one? Yes.
1474. *Mr. Mansfield.*] How do you account for the fact that in this account all your accounts are lumped together? I had nothing to do with that. I sent in my account for each work separately. The accounts must be about somewhere. I followed precisely the same course at George's Head as I did for Bare Island.
1475. Was it sent to you to certify to afterwards? I certified before it was made up. I have never seen that account before.
1476. Who made that up? Somebody in the Colonial Architect's office, I suppose.
1477. From your accounts? Yes; I presume so.
1478. Would you know the handwriting? I presume it is made from my returns.
1479. Do you know the handwriting? I think it is Howell's or Ellard's. I used to make an account of the progress measurements monthly.
1480. I would like to get the amount of work paid for at George's Head? This measurement book would give the details. I think, however, it is finished in another book called B, but the details are all here, and most of the items.
1481. What check was there as to the number of these casks of cement charged for from time to time? Details will be shown here [*referring to measurement book, item 41.*]
1482. *President.*] Referring to items 47 and 48, I find that in the original contract 976 square yards, five-eighths of an inch thick, were estimated for at 10s. 6d.;—how many were paid for? None.
1483. I find 64 square yards, three-quarters of an inch thick, estimated for at 17s., and that a very much larger quantity than was estimated was paid for. I want to know by what authority the smaller priced item was changed for the higher priced one? It was deemed expedient to put in a better class of work. We used three-quarters of an inch in every other work. Three-quarters of an inch is not too much for a shell-room.
1484. Don't you think that the proper authority ought to have been obtained before changing the item from the low to the high price? Three-quarters of an inch was not too much to put over the magazine. I had to consider how the work would be best done, not what the price was.
1485. *Mr. Mansfield.*] You were working under this document, were you not [*referring to M'Leod's contract*]? Yes.
1486. And you had before you not only the specifications or description of work to be done, but the probable quantities intended to be used? Yes, but many alterations and additions were made.
1487. Did it never strike you, as part of your duty, that when a change of such an extraordinary character was to be made, extraordinary as compared with what was expected when the calculation was made, you should call the attention of the head of the Department to it? I don't say that I did not. It is very likely that I suggested that three-quarters of an inch should be used instead of five-eighths. I do not remember the circumstances just now.
1488. It was expected that nearly a thousand yards of the low-priced material were to be used whereas none were used, but a large quantity was used of the three-quarter inch, which was only one-eighth of an inch extra in size, although it was 6s. 6d. higher in price, and of which only sixty-four yards were expected to be used. Does it not strike you, as a practical man, that that was a change in the character of the work that required the authority of the head of the Department before being allowed? I do not say that I did not get the assent of my superior officer. It is very likely that it was originally intended to put two five-eighth thicknesses, and that it was subsequently altered to one thickness of three-quarters of an inch. I cannot at present connect the circumstances.

1489. *President.*] Are these your final quantities? Yes.

1490. And certified by you? Yes.

1491. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Did you never make a summary at the conclusion of the work? Yes; I always did.

1492. *President.*] I cannot find your summary? It was my custom to make one.

1493. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Referring to the checking of the quantities of cement, you say with reference to the 1,144 yards that by far the greater portion was used in superior concrete? Yes.

1494. And that a quantity of cement so used was checked by a system of measurement, allowing one barrel to a yard of superior concrete? Not one barrel; half a barrel.

1495. What guarantee had you that that half barrel was ever put into that yard of concrete; if you receive 50 barrels of cement you know they are there; but, if you merely arrive at your conclusion by measuring the amount of concrete, how do you know that the cement was put in. Do you simply take the contractor's statement? No, there was a foreman of works. We had a meter to include 18 feet of stone only; the other meter was 27 feet.

1496. When you spoke of a foreman of works did you refer to Murray? He was the foreman of works.

1497. *President.*] Does it cost more to mix up that cement with 18 feet of stone than with 27 feet? Yes. At that time there was no water for the cement, and that was allowed for by the Colonial Architect. Additional time was therefore required for mixing. All that was settled in the office.

1498. You say you had no voice in that; was that added after you sent in your return? Yes; you will find by the schedule that the Newcastle contractor had the same paid to him. What it is for is explained. The schedule does not include mixing and providing water for mixing.

1499. How do you make out there was more labour involved—the Contractor is paid for the labour employed in mixing every yard of concrete; it is in the job; the amount of mixing is not increased, and is included in the schedule? It was decided in the office to allow it. I am not responsible for that. That has been added to my account. It is a separate item.

1500. *Mr. Mansfield.*] That is one of the items that will bring the two accounts nearer together? I did not include it in my account. I thought it had been added but apparently it has not.

1501. *President.*] There is a charge for 3,040 feet of timber used in moving armour plates? That was allowed; we certainly did rip up their timber for them.

1502. So that we may assume the quantities here represent the correct value of the amounts? I am positive. I sent in my final account similar to that. I don't know why it is not here.

1503. Can you find a copy? I think I can find my draft. It was in the Colonial Architect's office, and I dare say it is there now. I destroyed a lot of these things, but it is not likely I destroyed this particular one. I don't know why the copy is not among the papers. The books give all the particulars.

WEDNESDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1891.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Also, by invitation, COLONEL DE WOLSKI, R.E., Director of Military Works.

Mr. Edwin Colley re-examined:—

1504. *President.*] Had you charge of a portion of the plans and papers relating to the Defence Works? Yes; of all current papers. When papers were applied for the letter always came to me, and I saw Mr. Barnet about it.

1505. Do you remember seeing that instructions were given for all papers to be transferred to the new Military Works Branch;—did you get instructions? Not specially. Speaking from memory, Mr. Barnet said, "all papers connected with what is in hand"—something to that effect—"are to be handed over." My instructions were certainly not to hand over everything.

1506. Did you see the Minister's minutes ordering the transfer? I suppose I saw them all, although I do not recollect.

1507. Do you remember seeing this minute:—

"The Minister is very anxious that all plans, specifications, books, and other documents in connection with the military works and buildings should be handed over to Colonel de Wolski at the earliest possible moment." (*Vide* No. 13, Transfer Appendix.)

Yes, I remember that.

1508. Did you give instructions to take any action on that about collecting all the papers? I remember the circumstance well; but the action I took I cannot recall to mind at the moment, but I may say at once that everything was not sent.

1509. Was any reason at the time given why the Minister's order was not obeyed? I do not remember; I took Mr. Barnet's instructions about it.

1510. Your instructions were not to hand over everything? I did not receive instructions to send all the papers. On the occasion of my sending the very last batch of papers before I left, Mr. Barnet came into my room, searched through my drawers, and instructed me what papers were to go and what were not to go. He took the whole of the plans and said, "You can send these, but you are not to send those." His reason was that some of the tracings had been prepared in the office, and he did not want them to go away.

1511. Then did he instruct you that "all the tracings prepared in the office are to be retained?" Yes, all in that lot; that was the instruction he gave.

1512. Were not all the plans made in the office? No; some were made in England; some were handed over to us by Colonel Scratchley.

1513. So that all the plans made in the office were retained? I do not say that, but most.

1514.

Mr. H. H.
Purkis.

15 Dec., 1890.

- Mr. E. Colley. 1514. Did you get any instructions about handing over the offices at George's Head and Bare Island? Yes; I remember distinctly handing over the office at Bare Island to Colonel de Wolski's officer-in-charge, Mr. Watson, also a roll of plans in use on the work.*
- 14 Jan., 1891. 1515. How about the office at George's Head and Middle Head? I remember being called on to hand over the office and papers.
1516. Were you there when they were handed over? I was; some difficulty was raised by the Colonel because the contractors had not been paid in full, and he declined to take over the works till they had been paid.
1517. Were you aware the office at Middle Head was empty when it was handed over? No.
1518. Did you not get orders to remove everything out of the office before handing over the works? No.
1519. Had you anything to do with the Victoria Barracks? Yes; they were under my charge.
1520. Were you aware that the Victoria Barrack contracts were not transferred as they should have been? Yes. Mr. Barnet said with reference to the contracts in hand, "we will finish the contracts in hand ourselves." There was a new contract, I think, taken but not commenced. I believe the papers in connection with that were handed over at once; but answering these questions taxes my memory severely, as I have no documents before me.
1521. Was that the reason why the different contracts were not handed over? That was the reason why the papers referring to the contracts were not handed over.
1522. Was there any reason for that because the Minister's minute was so clear? I know nothing beyond Mr. Barnet saying that we were to finish the contracts that were begun. I do not remember what they were now.
1523. Coming to another matter, the foundations of the walls round the barracks site at Bare Island—do you remember there is a retaining wall round three sides of the barrack square? Yes.
1524. Murray, who was acting as contractor's foreman, told the Commission that all the foundations were examined before he started to work on them, and that one day you went down and he called your attention to a certain portion of the foundation and asked you if it was good enough, and you said it was. The following questions and answers were then given:—
- (841). Did you see the foundations prepared for them? I did. I knew at the time the foundation was going in it was wrong. I wanted to go deeper, but I was not allowed.
- (842). Are you aware that it was built on black sand? No, I know it was very soft rock in places. I would have gone deeper, but Mr. Colley came out and saw and passed it.
- I do not remember the circumstance at all. I do not dispute it, but I do not remember it.
5125. The next question with Murray's answer was as follows:—
- (843). You are quite sure of that? Positive; I wanted to go deeper, but he would not allow me. I am a mason by trade, and I know if a good foundation is put in. I merely worked on instructions. I pointed out that particular spot to Mr. Colley, and I could do no more.
- I don't remember it. I don't undertake to dispute or affirm it.
1526. The three following questions were then given:—
- (844). Do you remember where that spot was? I mean the wall going along where they are going to build a barracks; it was 16 feet high.
- (845). Was it to the right or left as you go in or was it the whole length? The whole length. I pointed it out to Mr. Colley and he said it was quite good enough.
- (846). Did Mr. Colley give any reason why he was content to build upon such a substance? No; he only said it was quite good enough; it was to save expense I suppose.
- A portion of this wall we had examined. It was cracked and giving way, and showing signs of tumbling down, and had to be propped up, and we found it was built on black sand? I don't remember it.
1527. We thought it was only right to call your attention to this evidence. Have you no recollection of the circumstance? No; I was only thirteen times on the Island in three years, and I have no recollection of such an occurrence, but I may say that I never did such a thing before or since.†
1528. There is only one corner of the wall that is on sand. The greater part of the rest of the wall is on what appears to be very soft shale. It has been paid for as rock, and the contractor has been paid for channelling and dressing the rock? I have no recollection of it.

Mr. H. H. Purkis re-examined:—

Mr. H. H. Purkis. The following sworn statement was handed in by witness:—"In my evidence referring to the asphalt items 47 and 48, for the casemate battery, George's Head, given on 15/12/90, I could not remember just at the time the whole of the circumstances in connection with this work. I wish therefore to give clearly the facts by taking the probable quantities given in schedule contract, viz., 976 yards for item 47, and 64 yards for item 48 (total, 1,040 yards), and the total quantity paid for asphalt being only 618 yards, including all additions, &c., carried out, all being paid under item 48. It would appear from this that a preference was given to the contractors as item 48 is the best paying one for them. Nothing could be more at variance with the facts, as the increase to item 48 is owing to the additions of covered passages, the emplacement for No. 1 gun, and the right flank of battery, which portions were not included in the probable quantities given in contract schedule. The 976 yards so given for item 47, was intended for covering the portion for the top surface of the battery, included in the first part of contract only; this portion of the work was ultimately omitted, and two coats of tar was considered all that was necessary, by reason that the roofs of magazines, covered passages, &c., were all protected by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. asphalt damp courses. The tar was substituted with the concurrence of the Colonial Architect. The saving effected by this amounted to several hundreds of pounds. If tar had not been substituted something like 1,500 yards

* NOTE (on revision):—The military were already in possession of the fort. The barracks could not be handed over, as the Contractor had not been arranged with as to payment for work done, materials supplied, &c. I am not aware whether any arrangement has yet been made or not, or who is at present in possession of the barracks.—E.C.

† NOTE (on revision):—That is, built on a bad foundation. But I maintain that sand, when confined, is a good bottom to build on. I have superintended the erection of several buildings on sand, e.g., one under Mr. Mansfield for Mr. Friend, at Darling Point, the Redfern Mortuary Station, and others; and I am not aware of the slightest failure in any case. When I was at Bare Island with the first Commission in June last, the defect referred to did not exist, or was not pointed out, although the wall had then been built four or five years.—E.C.

yards of asphaltting would have been done under item 47, including the additions as carried out. This work would have been profitable to the contractors, especially as they had the asphalt on hand, in anticipation of doing the work. For a full explanation, I would like to refer to the plans and documents, to point out particulars, &c.*

Mr.
H. H. Purkis.
14 Jan., 1891.

1529. *President.*] Your explanation now is that the change from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in the Seyssel asphalt was brought about through the fort being enlarged, a better class of concrete being required, and the intention to put asphalt on the concrete? Yes.

1530. It remains for us to say whether we can gather from the plans, whether it was intended to put asphalt on the concrete. Can you show any indication on the plan that that was the intention? I will try. [*Witness examines plan.*]

1531. Have you seen anything on the plan to show that it was intended to put asphalt over the concrete? I have not examined the whole of the plans. It is not shown over any portion of this plan.

1532. So that it is a supposition of yours that a saving was effected by not putting it there? It is not a supposition, I am sure.

1533. Is it not a supposition when it is not referred to in the specification, and not shown on the plan? I do not know what you mean.

1534. You are carrying out a contract, and before you proceed to do any work or to order the contractor to do any work, that is not specified or shown on the plan, is it not customary to seek authority for it? Yes.

1535. Would you not have had to obtain authority before putting asphalt over the fort? No; it was understood from the first, so far as I remember.

1536. By whom? By Mr. Barnet, I presume, and others.

1537. Can you show it in writing that it was understood? I recommended in writing that tar should be substituted.

1538. I am not talking about tar—I want to get at the asphalt—you have stated that the asphalt is not shown on the plans? I said I could not find it on the plans here.

1539. It is not specified? I think it is specified.

1540. What authority could you quote for putting it on? I am sure it was intended to put a covering of asphalt over the fort.

1541. *Mr. Wardell.*] Who told you that that was the intention? I took out the quantities originally.

1542. Who told you to include a top covering of asphalt? There was a description sent with these plans in which it was included, I believe.

1543. Did that appear in the specification, or was it marked on the plan? The description is the specification.

1544. By whom? The late Mr. Morell.

1545. Where is it? I do not know, unless it is with the other documents.

1546. *President.*] Was that made part of the contract? It was my guide for putting on the quantities.

1547. What was done previous to letting the contract is nothing. Was it embodied in the contract, was it signed and attached to the specifications? No.

1548. Then you may dismiss it. What is carried in mens' minds would not govern the contract at all. It has nothing to do with the contract. If it was not specified, you had no right to put it on without special authority? The contractor would take the quantity shown on the schedule.

1549. Seeing that you have given the contractor commission for the omission of items do not you think he would have very quickly claimed compensation for the omission of that item if it had been shown on the plan? I do not quite understand you.

1550. We find that where you have omitted any work that was specified, you have given the contractor a commission? I have not done so. It was settled at the office.

1551. You know it was done because you have certified to the account. Why did not the contractor seek his commission for this work not being carried out if it was part of the contract? I am sure I could not tell you.

1552. If that was part of the contract the contractor is just as much entitled to 10 per cent. for its omission as to 10 per cent. for the omission of the ironwork; if there was any ground for such a charge being made the contractor would have made it, but it was only in your own mind, so we may dismiss this explanation at once? You want to know how the change from five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch was brought about. I am giving you the reason to the best of my belief.

1553. I am not satisfied with the explanation, because you have no grounds for assuming that the asphalt was to go on top of the concrete? I assure you there was a description, and my quantities were taken from the plans and the description.

1554. *Mr. Mansfield.*] Was any similar work five-eighths of an inch in thickness measured for in Bare Island? No; George's Head is the only place where I remember distinctly that five-eighths was mentioned. I took it absolutely as directed by the guide and the plans.

1555. Was any asphalt of any thickness whatever provided for in the Bare Island fort, over the great mass of concrete? I do not know exactly. No, because there it was partly earth work, but at George's Head it was all concrete.

1556. *Mr. Wardell.*] Therefore, if asphalt was intended at George's Head, it would be shown on the plan; you say it was not shown on Bare Island, because it was not intended? I said it was partly earth work there. Although I have not seen it, it might have been written over the plan somewhere.

1557. *President.*] You made all the measurements in conjunction with Noble? Sometimes with Noble, sometimes with Murray. I took the measurements in conjunction with the contractor's partner or agent.

1558. Who held one end of the tape when you made the measurements? We generally had the foreman, sometimes we had the cook.

1559. Did you hold the box and read it yourself? I always read it.

1560. You did not have the reading called out? No, I have always been very particular in my measurements.

1561.

* NOTE (on revision):—I wish to point out that, when writing this statement, my belief was that the asphalt was continued from the magazine roofs over the covered passages. On going through the measurements in my field-books since, I could not find any asphalt measurements taken for over passages in this battery. I remember now that the asphalt stops a few inches over the slate damp course which runs round these roofs. I regret very much to have made this error.—H.H.P.

- Mr. H. H. Purkis.
14 Jan., 1891.
1561. Can you call to mind how you measured these high retaining-walls round the barrack square? Not unless I see my field book. I have taken many thousands of measurements since then.
1562. Here are your measurements (handing witness a book); refresh your memory? I would like to see the small book as well.
1563. *Colonel de Wolski*] This book is the one on which the contractor was paid? I presume the entries are correct.
1564. *President.*] On remeasuring the work, it was ascertained that the measurements were 11 per cent. too great? I do not know, I would like to see it. I could not believe it, because I am certain I was very particular in measuring.
1565. *Colonel de Wolski.*] Mr. Pinchem is going out to-morrow, and we shall have it all measured in witness's presence? You might not be referring to the same place as the one I have given the measurement for in my book. I give a full description in my small book. I would sooner have the comparison made from the latter.
1566. We have your small book; we have had everything carefully measured. Do you know measurement No. 1? I know the position.
1567. That is 2 feet over measured. Pinchem and I measured it the other day. We undercut the wall, and measured it carefully over? Whenever I went out to measure, I did the whole thing complete.
1568. When we were out there the other day we said, that Purkis could not have measured this? If I had not measured everything right off, I would have got confused. I made a rule to measure these things complete, so that there should be no dispute with the contractor. I would say "go down to that." I know that if I measured a certain depth, I gave instructions to go to that depth.
1569. *President.*] But you did not measure it before the work was carried out? I had to do most of it before the work was carried out. It was the only way I could do it. I could not go pottering about measuring 2 feet here and 2 feet there.
1570. So that if the wall was not constructed so thick as you intended it should be the contractor got the difference? Of course I would see that the wall was as thick as I intended it should be.
1571. Did you take levels afterwards to see that the contractor carried out your instructions? I always gave him the height to go to.
1572. Is it the usual thing to make measurements in large bulk work before the work is executed? I do not see how it could be done afterwards—not work of that kind. When they are going on with the work there is scarcely room to move. That was my idea of measuring, and I thought it was the proper way.
1573. I have had a good many years experience of this sort of work, and I never heard before of a man leaving a contractor to carry his instructions out to the height and depth required without seeing that the work was properly done? We took levels to certain points and intersections.
1574. How did you satisfy yourself that the contractor was putting in proper thickness? The thickness would show itself. I was only away two or three or four days at any time, and I could see whether the walls were carried to the proper thickness. I cannot understand how it has happened. I have not done it wilfully.
1575. *Colonel de Wolski.*] Everything I have examined I can state on oath has been over-measured. The asphalt has been measured as at a double thickness where only one thickness has been put on. In the foundations of cells 2 feet 11 inches has been measured where only a few inches have been laid. I am sure it cannot be.
- 1575½. If you like to come out you can see for yourself? Will you produce my books. There may be a few errors from so many measurements.
1576. The foundations also have been over measured? If you will take my books you will see everything has been measured in a proper practical manner. This is a most extraordinary surprise about the foundations being over measured.
- 1576½. *President.*] Can you go out to-morrow? Yes. I think the contractor should be present.
1577. I do not see why, unless you received your measurement from him, and wish to throw the responsibility on his shoulders? Oh, no.
- 1577½. *Mr. Mansfield.*] You are offered an opportunity of explaining your measurements? It is possible that I have made mistakes.
1578. *President.*] You are offered the opportunity of going out and give a contradiction to the statement? I think more than two of us should go out. I think there should be four.
- 1578½. For what? To measure.
1579. But surely you do not want four to assist you to measure? There was always Murray, and generally Noble, assisting me when I measured.
- 1579½. If there were four of you measuring, then the contractor must have had three representatives, because you told us you were the only one representing the Government, but you can have as many to make the measurements as you like? I should like the measurements to be very carefully made in justice to myself. Would you show me where these measurements were made.
1580. *Colonel de Wolski.*] This is from the measurement book on which the contractor was paid. It is in your handwriting? Has it been correctly transcribed.
- 1580½. *President.*] You are equally responsible if you have made an error in transcribing from your other books? I am responsible for every error that is there, certainly. There may be an error or two in so many measurements.
1581. *Colonel de Wolski.*] We have only discovered one error in the computations? With regard to tar-paving, we laid some stone in casemate, and a portion of the tar-paving was taken up for this, and things cropped up in the course of the job which I cannot precisely explain now, but I am very certain that if I have taken any measurements, I believed the work was carried out. As to tar-paving, I may have been mistaken. I think I very well know how to measure.
- 1581½. Everything I have examined is over measured? This is such a serious charge that I think the Commission should go out.
1582. Two half inch layers have been charged for cheeses, whereas only ¼ of an inch was laid? The cement certainly destroys the asphalt somewhat.

FRIDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1891.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M.INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M.INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Also, by invitation, COLONEL DE WOLSKI, R.E., Director of Military Works.

Mr. Karl Landerer sworn and examined:—

1583. *President.*] What is your name? Karl Landerer.
1584. Do you hold the position of bombardier at Fort Scratchley? Yes.
1585. Your duty is to keep the keys of the fort? Yes. When the man who preceded me gave me the keys, I found there were three missing, and he told me that Bushby took them away. Bushby was there about the time the things were taken away.
1586. Was Bushby long in charge of the fort after you went there? Bushby was not there when I was there the last time.
1587. Then you are only speaking of what you heard since you went there? Yes.
1588. Did you ever get the three keys? No. They were supposed to be extra door keys.
1589. What doors? The lamp-room, the shell recess, and the cartridge recess.
1590. Are they duplicate keys for those three doors? Yes.
1591. Then you have keys? No, none other.
1592. Can you not get in? Yes, the doors are not locked.
1593. Did you never get keys for those doors? No.
1594. When did you go to the fort? I have been three times. I went five years ago for the first time. The last time I had charge of the keys.
1595. When did you take charge of the keys? In August last.
1596. Was that the last time you had charge of the keys? Yes.
1597. And that was the only time it came under your notice that the keys were not there? Yes. I am not responsible for the keys going astray. I made inquiries from the man who handed me the keys over, and he told me the keys were lost or taken away by Bushby, and another man told me the same, so I sent up a report that the keys had been lost or taken away by Bushby.

Mr.
K. Landerer.
23 Jan., 1891.

Mr. Samuel Campbell sworn and examined:—

1598. *President.*] What is your name? Samuel Campbell.
1599. Are you partner with Russell & Co., Newcastle, contractors for the fort? Yes; I am one of the firm.
1600. Carrying out works in connection with the fortifications at Newcastle? Yes.
1601. Was the contract let to Russell to carry out the fort on Signal Hill? Yes.
1602. Did you not at that time act as Government Inspector? Yes; for the Colonial Architect.
1603. When did you cease to fill the position of Government Inspector on the works? I think it was in 1883, I am not sure. It was at the time that they wanted to remove me from there, on account of my being a son-in-law of the contractor. The matter was brought up in the House.
1604. Was the fort contract properly finished then? No.
1605. Did you resign the position of Government Inspector? Yes.
1606. And joined the contractor? Yes.
1607. We observed, in going over the work, some bricks in the concrete—will you state the authority for those bricks being put in there; it was done while you were Inspector? It was. I cannot give any authority other than my own for using a certain amount of broken bricks along with the blue-stone. The bricks were on the ground, were part of the Harbour-master's residence, and I told the contractor that, if he got them properly cleaned and broken, I would allow him to mix them with the concrete.
1608. Did you allow him to put them in whole? No, I did not.
1609. Did you not see that some had been put in whole? Yes, I saw some when the concrete was opened up, I do not know how they could have got there.
1610. Did you not see the heap of concrete lying on the outside of the mound the day we visited the fort? Yes; I did not notice it before.
1611. A large number of bricks rolled out quite perfect? In a good many places they were used for filling up. Colonel de Wolski pointed some out on the floor of the look-out place. He complained that that was bad concrete, but it was filling, making good underneath the floor.
1612. Making good with concrete? No, just the old bricks were used for filling in.
1613. But I am referring to the bricks in the concrete? I would be only about twice a day on the job. I had a lot of drawing to do in the office. There was a man named Murray to stand over the work while it was being done.
1614. You had an Inspector under you? Yes; he was supposed to stand there the whole time, keeping tally and seeing that the concrete was properly mixed. He was supposed to be on the work the whole of the time that it was going on.
1615. Who succeeded you as Inspector of the work? Murray, the sub-inspector, took charge.
1616. You handed over to him? Yes.
1617. Did he remain long? I could not say, I think for over a year. He was there until Bushby was appointed, I think. That was the first job Bushby had in the Department. I have a bad memory for dates, but I think Murray would have been there a year or eighteen months, probably more than that, when he was succeeded by Bushby.
1618. Did the Government provide you with an office? Yes.
1619. It was in the contract? Yes.
1620. Erected by the contractor? Yes.
1621. Was it on the fort, within the fort limits? No, not at that time; it was just outside the ditch.
1622. It is standing there still? No, it was removed and used as a look-out station; it is on the job now.

Mr.
S. Campbell.
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Mr.
S. Campbell.
23 Jan., 1891.

1623. Was there any office provided for the clerk of works? Since?
1624. Yes, since? There is an office down the road.
1625. That is not the same office? No.
1626. This was another office subsequently provided? Yes.
1627. Did Bushby occupy that? Yes.
1628. Was there living accommodation in it? There were two rooms and a kitchen.
1629. I think you were saying the other day that Bushby rented the office? Yes. The place was let. The man who was in it told me he was paying rent. He is in one of our houses now. I spoke to Mr. Colley about it, and I am not sure but I think he said that Bushby had told him about it, and that he (Bushby) intended sending the money when he had collected the rent to the Department. I know there was some mention made of that.
1630. What was the name of the man who leased the house? I cannot think of his name, although he is a tenant of ours. He lives in a little cottage near Stephenson Place.
1631. Was he employed on the works? No, I think not. He was a gardener. I believe it was after the work was pretty well finished that he leased the cottage. He used to go about attending the gardens, and does so still.
1632. What was the next contract your firm got? I cannot say which contract came next.
1633. Did you not get a contract for making a road round the fort? Yes.
1634. Had you a regular contract, a stamped agreement? I wrote offering to carry it out at our schedule prices, and we got notice from the Department that the work was to be carried out under our schedule of prices, and we were to send a shilling stamp up attached to our tender, I think, or contract, which we did.
1635. Was that road constructed principally by day-work or by measurement? It was nearly all of it done by day-work—all the excavation.
1636. How did you carry on that contract—did you look after it yourself, or had you a good foreman? We had a foreman, but Bushby took charge himself. I think he did not like our foreman, and said he would not allow the foreman to direct the men. He directed them himself.
1637. You paid the men? Yes.
1638. And who kept their time? Our foreman. That was all the use we had for him then.
1639. It did not matter to you whether the men were working or not? No, it did not matter.
1640. Did you or Russell engage men to do this work? Bushby would put them on and discharge them.
1641. He took the power himself for that? Yes, we discharged a man for giving insolence to the foreman, and Bushby put him on again.
1642. What was the man's name? I cannot say now, but we had it on the books.
1643. Was he any relation of Bushby's? I believe not.
1644. Did you ever engage any relatives of Bushby, and employ them there? There was his son and father.
1645. Any other relatives? I think not. Did I say his son? I meant his brother.
1646. Any other relatives? I think not.
1647. What were they doing? His brother was a stone-mason employed in cutting down concrete.
1648. Do you know his brother by sight? Oh, yes.
1649. Was he a qualified mason? Oh, yes, he was a good mason.
1650. What did his father do? I think we eventually sent our foreman away because Bushby and he did not agree; Bushby could not put up with him. Our foreman was speaking about leaving, and we put him into another place, and when he went Bushby put his father in charge.
1651. Was he competent? I believe so. I never saw him working at the trade, but I believe he was a mason. The men were just excavating, spreading the material, and he had charge of them. He kept their time like our foreman, and had charge of the men.
1652. The father kept the time? Yes.
1653. And handed you the pay-sheets? Yes.
1654. And Bushby returned the time with the number of hours work, &c., on the voucher, or did you make up your voucher from your own pay-sheets? No, we got his signature, we were supposed to get it every day—so many men employed, so many labourers, so many masons, &c. Bushby's father used to write out the documents and Bushby signed them.
1655. The father kept the time by which you made out your vouchers? Yes, of course, we paid him; he was our employee on our books.
1656. But his time was charged to the Government? Yes.
1657. Then you charged the time-keeper's time to the Government? He was not there as time-keeper; he was directing the men and doing whatever had to be done. Our time-keeper only goes up there twice a day to see that the men are at work.
1658. Do you have to keep a time-keeper on your present works? Yes, he is only there a couple of times; the foreman gives him the time.
1659. If you have a few men doing contract work and a number of labourers doing day work, do you charge the foreman's time to the Government? At Wollongong we had only a very few labourers working for us; and a good many working for the Government, and we proposed to charge the foreman's time, but Mr. Owen would not allow us to do it.
1660. He was right; you might as well charge the contractors' own time? I do not think that. Say the Government have only work for two or three men, it would not pay us to employ them and a foreman to look after them. We should want to be paid for the foreman's time.
1661. But this was a very big work? Yes, fifty or sixty men were employed.
1662. So the Government paid a timekeeper and everything on this job? Yes.
1663. You had no man at all? No, unless we were there occasionally ourselves. It does not take much time to keep the time.
1664. Did Bushby make all the returns? His father made them; he filled in the documents.
1665. The father did all the clerical work in fact, so the Government paid your clerk as well? You cannot say that.
1666. I do say that? But he kept the men's time.
1667. Did he? He kept the number of hours, and from his returns our timekeeper took the men's time.
1668. Were you carrying on day-work on the road round the fort at the same time? Yes. 1669.

Mr.
S. Campbell.
23 Jan., 1891.

1669. And were separate accounts kept of the two works? Yes.
1670. Were they kept separately all the time? Yes.
1671. Was there one return of the number of men on the road, and another of the number of men on the fort? Yes.
1672. Quite distinct? Yes.
1673. And were you paid on the same voucher by the Government? No, they were separate. I am not sure whether we got anything on account of the road at the time the road was stopped, but I know everything was kept separate to be charged separately, and I naturally expected a separate voucher for each.
1674. There was a further contract for alterations and additions to Fort Scratchley, was there not? Yes.
1675. That was the third contract? Yes.
1676. Did you get that by public tender? Yes.
1677. When? Either in 1888 or 1889.
1678. Were the probable quantities in that work given? No.
1679. What were you asked to tender on—simply on the schedule? Yes.
1680. No other particulars? No.
1681. No plans? No definite plans. I cannot exactly remember now what the plans were we did see. I think there was a sort of a general plan. I do not think there were any details or sections.
1682. Was any other information given, because contractors generally like to know if there are 10 yards or 1,000 yards of brick-work to be done before they tender? No quantity was named, but we thought it would include the lot. There was nothing definite. We could not say what it was to be. We were guided by our experience, having done similar work before.
1683. But, if there were no plans, you might be called upon to do some extremely difficult work? So we might; we had to take our risk of that.
1684. You went blindly into it, not knowing whether you were going to build a 9-inch brick wall or a 6-foot wall? Being used to fortification work, we thought we could judge near enough what was required.
1685. Had you a specification? Yes—a printed specification, with the schedule attached.
1686. Nothing beyond the schedule—because it is only a schedule? That is not all; there is a specification with it (*pointing to schedule*).
1687. You do not call that a specification? No.
1688. That is hardly a specification (*pointing to document*)? That was all we saw.
1689. Then, you tendered to do the work without a specification, without plans, and without quantities? I cannot say without plans, because there was a general plan.
1690. But you saw no plans except the general one? No.
1691. What work did you carry out under that specification? I really could not say what was carried out under it. I could tell by the dates. I think it was under that schedule that the road was built.
1692. Then the road round the fort was carried out under this contract? Yes.
1693. And when you tendered, did you know you were going to carry out that road? No, not at the time.
1694. Did you erect a pilot's house under that contract? We did not erect a pilot's house at all.
1695. Was it the pilot's look-out house? Yes; and there was a bit of fencing in connection with the road down at the pilot's place; we interfered with a shed of his.
1696. Did you carry out the southern scarp? Yes.
1697. Did you know you were going to do that? No, not till we were told to do it. Bushby's brother had charge of it.
1698. Did you receive at once instructions to carry out the road after getting the contract? Yes; we went to work at it at once.
1699. This contract states that it is a specification for proposed alterations and additions to Fort Scratchley? Yes.
1700. Did you finish the work at the fort then? No; we had the pit excavated, and Bushby said we could not go on any further till he got more details.
1701. You had to wait for plans? Yes; the plans were all right, but Bushby did not think they were definite enough.
1702. Seeing that nothing was done at the fort but excavation, what was delaying the work? We were waiting instructions from Bushby, and he said he was waiting for further details. It was not by our wish that the work was not going on.
1703. Are you now finishing that contract;—was that the work we saw you on the other day? That was a fresh contract.
1704. This contract was completed? Not entirely; we have not been paid; there are two or three little things in connection with the guide rods, and the grates we have to supply—a few pounds worth altogether.
1705. It is practically finished? Yes.
1706. And you are now working under a fresh and later agreement? Yes.
1707. Under Colonel de Wolski? Yes.
1708. And when you were working in the fort portion of the contract, did Bushby engage all the men there, too, for the concrete work? No; of course we would not allow that.
1709. I am referring to the day work;—did Bushby claim the right to engage the men on the fort portion of the contract, or simply to supply the men on the road portion of the contract? He engaged the men on the southern scarp—that is part of the fort. That is included in the fortifications, and was carried out in the same way as the road; but for the day work in the fort—it is only a few hours usually—some of our other men whom we employed ourselves would be sent on to do that.
1710. *Mr. Wardell.*] I understand you to say that Bushby did not employ any of the men by day work? Not in respect of the fortifications proper.
1711. Did he employ men on any other work except the road at day work? Yes, outside the ditch of the fort; I believe that is included in the fortification work.
1712. And Bushby employed all the labour to do that? Yes; that was all day work.
1713. Do you recollect how Bushby's father's time was charged, and under what head? Under the head of labour, just the same as all the rest of the men employed on that job.

- Mr. S. Campbell.
23 Jan., 1891.
1714. But what was he described as? As a labourer. There was extra time allowed; I forget what it was now; it was put down to make up. He got more wages than the labourers, and there was extra time put down to cover that. Now, I remember, there was a boy employed. It was not extra time put down. Bushby's father and the boy were put down as two men. The boy got so much, and the rest went to Bushby's father; that was it. A charge was made for two men—for the foreman (Bushby's father), and the boy.
1715. Then the man and boy were paid for as two men would have been paid? That is it.
1716. And the difference went to Bushby's father? That is it.
1717. Do you know whether the details of the items of the southern scarp and the gun-pit were kept separately? The southern escarpment and the fort were, I believe, kept together. The look-out house was kept entirely separate, but it is on the books in any case. Our foreman would put this down to the look-out house, that to the fortifications, and that to the road, as the case might be.

Mr. Robert Bushby sworn and examined:—

- Mr. R. Bushby.
23 Jan., 1891.
1718. What is your name? Robert Bushby.
1719. Are you employed in the Government Architect's Department? Yes; as Foreman of Works.
1720. And were you employed in that capacity at Newcastle? I was. 1722.
1721. At Fort Scratchley? Yes.
1722. Do you remember when you took charge? About five years ago.
1723. Whom did you succeed? Samuel Murray.
1724. Did he remain as your assistant, or did he leave the fort? He remained a week to show me the work. I took instructions from him.
1725. What was going on when you went there? The removal of the hill on the southern scarp. The hill was on the line of fire of the gun, and had to be removed.
1726. Under what contract? Under Russell's schedule contract.
1727. Under which—the original first contract? I do not know which one. The whole of the fort was completed at that time; nothing was being done in the fort; the work consisted of excavations; the only men employed were labourers—quarrymen's labourers
1728. Was the contract taken for alterations to the fort subsequent to that? Yes; about two and a half years after I left.
1729. After? Oh, yes. I was superintendent at the Garden Island works after that. The last contract was let to Russell, and I was sent to superintend it. I superintended the erection of the barracks—a £9,000 job altogether—and the erection of the Morgue in Merewether-street, together with other repairs. I assisted Mr. Lewis.
1730. Did you leave Newcastle on that occasion? The first time I was there about fourteen months.
1731. When did you go back again? Last March twelve months.
1732. March, 1889? I could give you the exact date.
1733. That is near enough,—have you it in your book? Yes (*referring to book*), 23 March, 1889.
1734. Was the contract let to Russell? Yes.
1735. For alterations to Fort Scratchley? Yes. This is the specification.
1736. Here is the specification (*showing witness another*)? It is the same.
1737. This is the original copy? Yes; that is the same as the one I have.
1738. What work was it intended to do when that contract was let;—what was shown on the plans? I helped to draw the specification out, along with Mr. Colley, and it was not known what work was actually to be done; but Mr. Colley said that Mr. Barnett was of the opinion that it would be better to draw out the specification, so that the contractor would not be bound to do the whole of the guns, as we could not let the whole of the guns on the one contract; alterations being made from time to time.
1739. But was there any plan showing that even one gun was to be done? No; only showing the class of work. Rough quantities of what was required were given, and the tenders were based on the quantities. The contractors had no quantities; they had no idea of what quantities were to be used.
1740. There was no detailed plan? It was to be generally similar to the other work, but no detailed plan was given; nothing that could be binding on the Colonial Architect.
1741. Roughly speaking, what work did you carry out under that contract? The excavation of the pit for the 8-inch gun. They did not supply me with details, and in consequence I asked for other work, and I was given the road around the fort.
1742. And you made that? I did not make it, but I made excavations; it was done under the same schedule; it was all included in the same schedule.
1743. With a look-out tower in the middle? That was in the fort, not on the road.
1744. Did you then commence the construction of the road round the fort? Yes.
1745. About how many men were employed on that road? A different number at different times, averaging from twenty to sixty, together with horses and carts.
1746. Did you receive the time and number of hours' work from the contractor? I got a day-slip from the contractor's foreman each day, which I checked. If there was any error I crossed it out on my slip, and the contractor's foreman took a note of it and crossed it out on his book. The contractor kept a man on the works as a sort of ganger. He was there before I went. He remained a few days, and the contractor sent another.
1747. What was his name? Charley was the name of the one I knew. There was a special item on the pay-sheet for a foreman—there must be a ganger—and, as the other inspector told me that the boy or nipper and the foreman were charged as two men in order to make up the foreman's extra wage, I did the same.
1748. But surely the contractor should pay for looking after his own men? Yes; but this was done before I went, and my instructions were to do the same.
1749. To employ a foreman and a boy, and charge as two men? Yes. The foreman took orders from me; he was responsible; he saw about getting the materials and everything.
1750. Did the contractor send away the first foreman? He changed him and sent him to some other work. I do not know the first one's name, but this one's name was Charley. Cook was the name of the first one. We do not often know each man's surname. 1751.

Mr.
R. Bushby.
23 Jan., 1891.

1751. No; but the foreman's name you generally know? The other man was always called Cook, and this one Charley.
1752. Was your own father employed? Yes.*
1753. How? He was employed on the road as foreman.
1754. What doing? He was in charge of the men.
1755. Was that the man you called Charley? No; that was the name of the second foreman.
1756. Who placed your father there? I saw the Colonial Architect about it, and I said to him:—"I have instructions to construct the road and I want someone to look after the men. This is very important work. I cannot be there all the time myself when the work commences inside the fort." My father was a road contractor in England, and I thought I could not get a more honest, more capable, or more reliable man for that kind of work than he. I asked Mr. Campbell if he would employ my father as foreman, as he was a good man at road-work; and I asked Mr. Barnet whether he had any objections before I allowed my father to go on the work. Mr. Barnet said, "Who pays him?" and I replied, "The contractor," whereupon he said, "The contractor can employ whom he likes." In order that he might have no bother with the men, Russell gave me authority to set them on, not to wait to see him, but to set them on straight away, and among others was this foreman, who took the time, laid out the work, and checked materials.
1757. And the contractor's representative who checked the time was your own father? Yes; the contractor had a representative, a relative of his own, who was a time-keeper and nothing else.
1758. Who paid these men? I do not know; I had nothing to do with the payment. I had nothing to do with the payment for these works at all, nothing whatever.
1759. Did you return your father and the boy as two men? Yes.
1760. Did the boy get a man's pay? No; a boy's pay.
1761. Who got the difference? My father. He had £3 a week, and I should think so, too. He was a thoroughly reliable man, and the best man I knew for the place.
1762. Had you any other relatives on the work? My brother was there.
1763. Any other relatives? Yes; there was a labourer there, who was getting a labourer's pay.
1764. What relation? Uncle.
1765. Then you employed these men, and put them on the works? Yes; that was Russell's plan from the first—to allow the inspector to set on or dismiss the men. I had the power to dismiss any man if he could not do the work. These men did their work, as I can prove, and did three times as much work as any men I could get. That is why I employed them.
1766. Then you practically took the work out of the contractor's hands? I did nothing of the sort. There were eleven men when I went, before the road started. When the road was commenced, in order to carry out the work expeditiously, I increased the number of the men to sixty-four, and I thought I could get no better or more reliable men than these three.
1767. Than your own family? If you saw the work they did you would agree with me in my estimate of it.
1768. Who gave you the order to carry out this road? Mr. Colley.
1769. Were the orders in writing? No.
1770. Was it a verbal order to make a road round the fort? Yes; but before I got the order I sent an estimate and a sketch. I had no written authority for it that I am aware of. It was decided that it was to be carried out under this schedule. It was estimated to cost £2,135.
1771. Have you any reports showing the quantity of work done on the road? That is given in the books of the office.
1772. Have you got the day-book? Here it is.
1773. Did you send in a report to Mr. Barnet? About what?
1774. The road? Yes.
1775. Are these press copies of the reports you sent in? Yes.
1776. Did you keep separate accounts of the number of men employed on the fort and road? The road account was kept separate. It was done under the same schedule. It was the same contract virtually.
1777. But it was kept separate? Yes.
1778. Had you an office supplied you by the Government? Yes.
1779. Whereabouts was that? Near the pilot's house, on the road going up to the fort.
1780. Did you live in the office? Yes.
1781. You occupied it yourself? Yes.
1782. Did you let it? No; not till after I left.
1783. To whom? To my brother; and I sent the money down to the office. The house was let again to another man who used to work on the fort. One of the gunners, I think, drew the rent, and I received it when I went there and paid it into the office. After that I do not know whether anything was ever received again. I was told the tenant was out of work, and that I could not get anything. He was a gardener, I think. I felt sure he would pay it if he got employment.
1784. You paid the money you received to the office? Yes; I forwarded it to our chief. Mr. Forsyth received it and gave me a receipt. It was only 2s. 6d. a week, and was better occupied, to keep the boys from breaking the place to pieces. It is better to have someone in than not, as boys are very destructive about there.
1785. Who succeeded you at the fort? Mr. Ince, I heard.
1786. You did not hand over to any person? No; I was taken away without any notice whatever, being wired for and sent to Kiandra for ten weeks to superintend the erection of a Court-house there. All my things were left at the office, and I got a telegram while at Kiandra to give up possession. They were all bundled out by my brother who was in the town at the time. It was rather an unsatisfactory ending.
1787. Did you hand the works and building at the fort over? I handed over the barracks, Mr. Colley had to do with that. I handed over the keys to the officer in charge.
1788. To whom? To Sergeant Curran.
1789. Did you hand all over to him? Yes, everything.

1790.

* NOTE (on revision):—A little explanation is needed here, as my interrogator did not seem to understand, as will be seen by referring to Question 1755. It was on the latter contract let to Russell my father was employed. Charlie was employed on the former one, two-and-a-half years previous.

- Mr. R. Bushby.
23 Jan., 1891.
1790. We were given to understand that there were three keys that were not handed over? Every key was handed over, and the receipt given to me.
1791. What was done with the receipt? There was a little bother over that afterwards. Possession was taken of the place, and the upshot of it was that Mr. Colley came up to make inquiries, and the remaining keys were handed over by me. I was told there were no keys missing.
1792. There are three rooms in the fort for which they have no keys, and they say they were not handed over by you? Everything was handed over. I took possession of the keys afterwards. The man in charge refused me entrance to inspect the works, and turned out some visitors—a gentleman and a party of ladies who came up to see me and inspect the works. He showed them out. There was a bother about it, and a lot of correspondence in the Press. These visitors were not friends of mine but of an inspector in the Harbours and Rivers Department. I asked the man in charge what he meant by it, whereupon he commenced swearing, and said he would not allow people to visit the works. I remonstrated. He then had me arrested and taken out to the station. Mr. Colley came up afterwards, and in addition to that there were a few little items that required attention. There were some printed correspondence about it that I could show you. It was a disgraceful thing, and I had no right to be treated in that manner.
1793. Who headed the inquiry? Colonel Airey.
1794. Was it a military inquiry? Yes. I asked for an official inquiry so that I could put the thing plainly. Mr. Barnett did not care about it. He does not like to fight the military at any time.
1795. What works are you looking after now? The whole of the public buildings in the north-east district.
1796. Have you any labour contracts there? No; the fact of the matter is I had too much responsibility at Newcastle in setting out work and everything—far more than I could do. It is an unsatisfactory thing at any time to do that. Of course, where it is a schedule of prices for quantities and work done there is no difficulty at all except that work has to be measured. I was really a foreman in charge of a body of men. I was not really clerk of works at that time. I am a practical man, and have had a good deal of experience. In this case the contractor got 14d. per hour for a labourer, and paid about 10d., but it was in the contract, and I could not say anything.
1797. Did you ever mention that to the Colonial Architect? No. The work at the look-out house cost double what it should cost. I could have let the work to another man outside for half the amount. If a contractor thinks there is going to be a large amount of a certain item required as extra or additional work, when tendering he will put a large amount opposite that item on the schedule attached. There is a lot of extras not included in the contract. I did not settle that. That is done in the office. I merely make recommendations to the office, and they deal with the matter there.
1798. You acknowledge from your experience that giving out these day work contracts is bad? It is an indefinite contract, which the Colonial Architect has the privilege of terminating at any time.
1799. But is it not against the contractors' interest to employ good men? He had to employ good men when I was there, because I knew the men were good men. He employed them nine hours a day, and I had to work the same amount of time.
1800. Then you told Mr. Barnett that you had your relatives on the works? Oh, yes; I got his permission. There is one working at Garden Island, and one for Mr. Frogley, builder. The latter gets 2s. more than any ordinary man, while at the fort he only got the ordinary pay. If you like to send a practical man to measure the sod and rubble pitching of slope, you will find that they did twice the work of any ordinary men.

Mr. Bushby subsequently recalled at his own request:—

1801. *President.*] Had you any written authority for erecting the road round the fort? I said just now that I had verbal orders from Mr. Colley. I did not remember if I had any in writing. I remember now that I had.
1802. Have you kept that written authority? I think not. I tried to keep the papers together, but they got a good deal knocked about. When I was sent to Kiandra without any notice everything was upset. I also wish to add that when I first went to superintend Russell's work I found that his foreman was not to be trusted. He used to put in bad cement, using clay water instead of fresh water, and wanted watching every hour; so I had to dismiss him. I dismissed three of Russell's foremen, as they would not do the work faithfully.
1803. *Mr. Wardell.*] Was the work at the fort all measured up? All the work that was in the schedule to be measured up was measured up, but such work as could only be done by day labour was not measured. There were two items under which to employ men—to do the excavations necessary, by day labour at schedule rate, or to carry it out at a price per yard.
1804. Where do the items appear? They were in the day-book when the return was sent in, but the excavations were done under the labour schedule at so much per hour.
1805. *President.*] You did not require the plans for the purpose of measurement? No.
1806. Was the work carried out by day work, and only paid for under the day schedule? Yes.

Mr. Archibald T. Telfer sworn and examined:—

- Mr. A. T. Telfer.
23 Jan., 1891.
1807. *President.*] What is your name? Archibald T. Telfer.
1808. Were you Clerk of Works in the Colonial Architect's Department? Foreman of Works.
1809. You hold that position still? I do.
1810. And some time ago you were in that capacity at Victoria Barracks? I was.
1811. Were you there when the barracks were transferred? I was.
1812. Did you get any instructions from Mr. Barnett about the transfer? Not directly. Mr. Colley was the party who handed over the works. I simply was present.
1813. Were you Mr. Colley's officer? Yes; I was under his directions.
1814. Had you in your possession any plans or documents connected with the work, contracts, &c.? Nothing but what was given up. 1815.

* NOTE (on revision):—The keys were handed to Sergeant Cullen, whom I gave permission to temporarily occupy a portion of the barracks (on my being wired for at head office to receive instructions *re* taking charge at Garden Island). On returning to complete, this trouble was with an officious officer clothed with a little brief authority—his captain being in Sydney at the time. Everything was taken over by Colonel Airey and a receipt for a few minor things to finally leave complete was given by Sergeant Cullen to Colonel Airey's orders and forwarded to Colonial Architect's Office.

1815. Who did you give them up to? To Mr. Watson, Colonel de Wolski's foreman of works, when Mr. Colley was present. Mr. Watson came to the office and received the papers, and I was present. Mr. Colley gave them up, and I took them out, or assisted to do so.

1816. What contracts were you carrying on at that time? Two unfinished contracts—one for window sashes, and another for closets, &c. These were nearly, but not quite, finished.

1817. Was there a contract for flooring? Yes; but that was not commenced. The boards were on the ground, but the work was not commenced.

1818. Was that handed over? I cannot say. When the closets and sashes were finished I never went near the works again.

1819. Can you carry in your mind the date of the transfer? I think it took place about the end of October, 1889. I could not be positive.

1820. You were aware that a new department was to be formed? I could not say.

1821. Did you never hear that the defence works were to be transferred from the Colonial Architect's Department to a new Military Works Branch? I heard of it, but I could not say what state it was in.

1822. The new Military Works Branch was gazetted on 16th July. On 16th September the Director of Military Works asked for plans, &c., connected with stables for artillery, and for information concerning alterations and repairs in progress at the Victoria Barracks. Were you asked to give Mr. Watson any information about the contracts you had in hand? When Mr. Colley went there I met Mr. Watson, and I told him that any information I had I would be most happy to give him, but I was never asked for any.

1823. When was the contract for the sashes finished? In December. It was in such a state that we could not very well hand it over before that, and it was decided in justice to Colonel de Wolski that this work should be done by the Colonial Architect's Department.

1824. When did you finally give up the work at the Victoria Barracks? There was no formal handing over afterwards. It would be in the early part of December that the contractor was paid, and got a certificate.

1825. He was paid on your certificate? I imagine so.

1826. These works were not handed over then to the new Department? They were not; they were nearly finished. It was explained to Mr. Watson on the day that Mr. Colley and I met him that these two works would be finished by us.

1827. The difficulty is, that the Minister ordered everything to be handed over without any discriminating power whatever from Mr. Barnet? I had nothing to do with it. I did say to Mr. Barnet that I thought it would be an injustice to hand over this contract in the state it was in. He did not say anything to me at the time, but he decided afterwards that it would be better not to hand the contract over. He did not say anything about it to me either then or afterwards.

1828. It was Mr. Barnet's own request that you should be called? He told me he had asked that I should be called, but he did not say what he wanted brought out.

1829. We would like to get whatever Mr. Barnet wants brought out. Is that all you want to say? I may be to blame in the matter, but I suggested to Mr. Barnet that we should keep these unfinished contracts back. That is all I know about the matter.

FRIDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1891.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M. INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M. INST. C.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. John Norman sworn and examined:—

1830. What is your name? John Norman.

1831. Were you engaged on the work of construction at the fort at Middle Head? Yes.

1832. Do you remember in what year? 1884. I don't recollect whether I started in 1883 or 1884, but I was there thirteen or fourteen months altogether.

1833. What work were you engaged on? I was in the trench outside the fortifications, but I would be on the concrete, not always, but mostly once or twice a week. I had to assist in making the concrete.

1834. Will you tell the Commission what you saw done? Of course I do not know anything about the stipulations, or how the contract was to be carried on, but we could always see the difference between the work done when the inspector was there and when he was absent. He would be there perhaps an hour a day, perhaps twice a day. As soon as he was in sight the foreman would say, "Stop that there; don't put any more in." The measure was 4½ft. x 6ft. x 1ft., holding a yard. The mixture was supposed to be a yard of metal to a cask of cement, one and a half cask and sometimes two casks. When there was no inspector present we filled up with metal, putting in about 2 yards; that is to say, we filled it up with metal so as to have the cement on 2 yards, consequently there was only half the cement used that there should have been. As soon as the inspector was seen on the heights the foreman said, "Don't put in any more." We came to the conclusion that we were always putting in twice as much metal as we should. Those who knew anything about concrete considered it was very weak, and I was told I had not seen the worst of it. Near the archways blocks of sandstone were put in for filling.

1835. On the top of the archways? Close to the archways. I don't recollect just now the exact place, but it was close to archways.

1836. Did you see concrete put into the arch itself? Yes; it was all the same; sometimes there would be a barrel and a half, sometimes two barrels, but even in these cases we filled the frames with metal up to the same level as the others, using twice as much metal as when the inspector was present.

1837. Were large blocks of stone put in the archways? Close about them.

1838. What was the actual arch made of? I would not say anything went in on top of the arch. There was hardly room there. They may have done so, but I was not always there. I was astonished when I saw them put the stones where they did. I wanted the other men to speak, but they only laughed and said, "We've got a good job, and we don't want to leave it." I considered it was only a soldier's trap.

1839. Who was the inspector? A Mr. Murray. He would be there only about half an hour; at the outside an hour. He was not always there twice a day.

Mr.
A. T. Telfer.
23 Jan., 1891.

Mr.
J. Norman.
30 Jan., 1891.

1840.

- Mr. J. Norman. 1840. And there was no resident officer? Yes, for the contractors.
- 30 Jan., 1891. 1841. Not for the Government? No; he was never there, to the best of my memory, more than once or twice a day.
1842. What was the name of the contractor? Messrs. McLeod and Noble were the contractors.
1843. Who represented the contractors on the ground? Leveridge; he had charge of the Custom-house Building.
1844. Was he the contractor for the Custom-house? No; he was only carrying out the works for another.
1845. For the contractor? Yes, I expect so.
1846. Do you know where the thick mass of concrete is in front of the gun? Yes.
1847. Did you see that put in? I saw some of it put in.
1848. Is that all done the same way? I asked the men if they were all doing it that way, and they said it was all the same. They then told me it was the same at George's Head, but I never saw any done there. There was an under-foreman by the name of McNamara.
1849. Do you know any of the men who were working there? I knew most of them, but I cannot find any of them now. When I spoke to them they said, "You don't know much about it. There is worse than what you saw—big blocks put in among the concrete." I worked two or three days at a spell on the concrete, and once or twice a week, and it was always done the same.
1850. Was it the practice to open more than one cask of cement at a time? No; but in some cases I expect there was more, one and a half, and even in some cases two, that is in very particular places. The mixture was supposed to be a yard of metal and a cask of cement, but the way we filled up a big top and all round the sides of the frame made me come to the conclusion that that could not be right.
1851. What size stones did they have? As big as I could roll—twice the size of that despatch box. I could not lift them, but had to turn them over.
1852. Did you roll them into the concrete? No; they were put in where the concrete was going, and then the concrete was covered on.
1853. Did you put a number in? Oh yes.
1854. And then put the concrete on top? Yes, in some places.
1855. Would they bed these down in soft concrete? Yes, as a rule.
1856. If you started on Monday morning when the concrete was pretty hard would they put the stones in on the dry concrete? I would not say they did that.*
1857. Then the blocks were mostly put on top of soft concrete? Yes.
1858. Did they wet them with water in any way? Oh yes, there was always the necessary water.
1859. On the blocks or on the concrete? We always had plenty of water—the concrete was pretty soft when it was put in. I won't say it was too soft; it was as well as you could make it with so much metal to the cement.
1860. If you were down on the ground would you know any of those places where bad work is to be found—would you be able to say, if you sunk down, "There you will find bad work?" McNamara would be able to do that. He was a sub-foreman, and he said he would be willing to come. He will be down at Easter; he is now at Hillgrove. He can tell you everything about it. He said he would go to any office and give the information.
1861. Was he the sub-foreman to the contractor? Yes.
1862. Why did you leave the work? It was a very wet season and we could not make more than three days a week, so one day I had been working from 6 to 8 in the morning, it started raining, and they cut me off two hours. "I won't pay for rain," said the manager. The next week it rained cats and dogs. A cement vessel came in, and they wanted me to go to work, but I said, "No, you don't pay for wet weather." The manager said, "If you don't go to work you know what you can do." I then left; but that has nothing to do with my giving the information. He was a liberal employer—no nigger-driving.

WEDNESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1891.

Present:—

C. W. DARLEY, Esq., M.INST. C.E., PRESIDENT.

W. W. WARDELL, Esq., M.INST.C.E., F.R.I.B.A. | G. A. MANSFIELD, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Edwin Colley re-examined:—

- Mr. E. Colley. 1863. *President.*] You have sent in an application to the Commission asking to be further examined;—is there any particular point that you wish to bring out? Yes; it is about the measurements. Mr. Barnet says I should have measured with Purkis, and that he held me responsible for Purkis's measurements. I repeat the thing would have been impossible, and besides there was no precedent for it. When I was in charge of the forts some years ago with another officer over me, and holding a similar position to that occupied by Mr. Purkis at Bare Island Fort, no officer measured with me. I have made inquiries since I was here in respect to other large works, and I find that the measurements of the officer in charge are invariably taken.
1864. What were your duties? I considered it my duty in the first place to deal with the papers that were marked off to me by Mr. Barnet, to see Mr. Barnet about the work when necessary, and get instructions from him, and to visit the buildings occasionally when I had an opportunity, with a view of ascertaining what was being carried out. If a question arose on the job with a contractor I thought it my duty to settle it on the spot if I could, and if not to bring it before Mr. Barnet for him to settle. I think I should point out that the officer called foreman of works is really clerk of works; and that the clerk of works is in the position of visiting architect. I think this has given rise to some confusion. The foreman of works is responsible for the measurements.
1865. Did you consider it your duty to make any critical examination of the different works? Yes.
1866. To go round with a critical eye? Yes. I suppose I never had more than two hours on a job on any one visit, sometimes not so much. So far as the fortifications are concerned, I generally visited those

* NOTE (on revision):—I would like to state that Mr. Loveridge, the contractor's foreman, was a most able and careful man, and would have carried out good work if the concrete had not held so much metal.

those in Port Jackson in company with the Colonial Architect; we used to take the whole round some-
times in one afternoon. Another matter: I think, in my previous evidence, I left a wrong impression
on the Commission as to what I had to do and as to the extent of my work. I mentioned one or two
large buildings that I had to superintend, but that was a very small part of my duty, and the forts were
also a very small part of my work. Here is a list of the buildings which I had always in charge for
additions, alterations, and general repairs, in addition to the fortifications—those with the word
“erected” affixed were also erected under my superintendence:—Barracks, Victoria; Barracks, Artillery,
Dawes’ Point; Barracks, Middle Head (erected); Barracks, South Head (erected); Barracks, George’s
Head (erected); Barracks, Bradley’s Head (erected); Barracks, Newcastle (erected); Goat Island;
Spectacle Island, buildings generally; Captain Hixson’s residence; Assistant Health Officer’s house,
Watson’s Bay; Shaftesbury Reformatory (erected); Fort Phillip Signal Station; the Observatory;
University, comprising: 1. Old or main building; 2. Natural history, formerly Medical School (erected);
3. Engineering and natural history (erected); 4. Physical Laboratory (erected); 5. Chemical Laboratory
(erected); 6. Medical School (erected); 7. Lodges and entrance gates (erected); 8. Roads and terraces,
boundary wall and embankments, &c. (constructed); St. Leonards, public buildings, comprising Post
and Telegraph Office, Court-house, and Police Station (erected); North Willoughby, Police Station
(erected); Manly, Police Station; South Sydney Morgue, jury-room and caretakers’ residence,
(erected); North Sydney Morgue; Newcastle Morgue (erected); Australian Museum; Fort Denison;
Fort Macquarie; Fort Kirribilli; old Commissariat buildings, comprising Imperial Naval and Colonial
Ordnance Stores; Court-house and Police Station, Paddington (erected); Darlinghurst Gaol; Watson’s
Bay, Police Station; Manly Post and Telegraph Office (erected); Imperial Naval Station, Garden Island,
labourers’ cottages (erected); Barracks, for officers and seamen (erected); rigging house and sail loft
(erected); foundry, engineers and blacksmith’s shop (in hand); chain and anchor store (in hand); spar
shed and dining-room (in hand); saw-mill (in hand).

1867. Were you superintending these buildings during the currency of the Bare Island Fort contract?
Yes.

1868. Inspecting the works and checking the accounts, and so on? Yes. I sometimes went to
Wollongong, Cape St. George, and as far as Narrandera, Wagga Wagga, and Germanton, but I did not
put these places on the list as the buildings there did not remain in my charge.

1869. *Mr. Wardell.*] Did you have a foreman of works on all distant jobs? No. At Germanton, for
instance, Mr. Thorn had a district to travel round; he was a temporary foreman of works. A large job
always had a resident officer.

1870. Is there any rule in the Department as to placing a foreman of works on the different buildings,
for instance, on a work costing £1,000? I do not know.

1871. Then many works went on without any supervision at all, excepting the casual supervision that you
were able to give to them? Yes, exactly the same as in an architect’s private practice.

1872. *President.*] Is there anything else you would like to tell the Commission? No; I have stated
what I wished to say.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

APPOINTED JULY 14, 1890.

APPENDIX A.

TRANSFER OF MILITARY WORKS FROM THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S
DEPARTMENT TO THE MILITARY WORKS BRANCH.

Precis of Correspondence relative to the transfer of the Military Works and Buildings from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch.

On the 16th July, 1889, a *Gazette* notice appeared, creating a new branch of the Public Works Department, to be called the "Military Works Branch," under Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, R.E., as Director, for the execution of defence works hitherto carried out by the Colonial Architect's Department. Nos. 1 to 7.

The Colonial Architect having expressed to the Minister the opinion that it was desirable that the barracks should remain in his charge as heretofore, the question of the transfer of this portion of the military works was not definitely decided until the 22nd August, 1889. Nos. 8 and 9.

On 5th August the Colonial Architect reports expenditure on Loan Vote of £125,000 for defence works as £12,110 12s. 6d. - Some bonds and papers were sent, and it was stated that the Clerk of Works in charge of the Newcastle defences could not be transferred as his services were required elsewhere. No. 11.

On the 6th August the Colonial Architect reports that "such officers of his Department as were employed on military works have been withdrawn," and that the works are "virtually stopped." No. 12.

On 7th August the Under Secretary for Works asks the Colonial Architect to hand over to Colonel de Wolski "all plans, specifications, books, and other documents in connection with the military works and buildings." No. 13.

On the 17th August the Colonial Architect sends forty-six plans and a second instalment of papers.

On the 7th August the Under Secretary for Works requests the Colonial Architect to furnish a return showing balances on all votes for military buildings and fortification works. No. 14.

On 12th August the Colonial Architect reports £14,102 3s. 11d. expended from Loan Vote, or £1,991 11s. 5d. in excess of his previous report of the 5th August (*see* No. 11.)

He further reports expenditure of Military Votes under his Department as amounting to £1,089 10s. 9d.

On the 10th August, the Director urges the Under Secretary to get the Colonial Architect to complete the transfer; reports removal of draftsmen while completing a defence plan, and withdrawal of Colonial Architect's Officers employed on military works, "thereby leaving me entirely at the mercy of the contractors." No. 15.

On the same date the Director traverses the Colonial Architect's report of the 5th August (No. 11) *re* works at Newcastle, the responsibility for the delay in pushing on with the defences there resting entirely with the Colonial Architect's Department. No. 16.

Mr. Barnett is requested to meet the Minister and Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski at the Legislative Assembly on the 13th August respecting handing over the works. No. 17.

Mr. Barnett declines to meet Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski.

The Minister for Works requests, 27th August, Mr. Barnett to supply fully, and at once, certain information with regard to the various defence works not yet received by Colonel de Wolski, and to place Mr. Purkis at the Director's disposal for the purpose of handing over the various works referred to. No. 18.

The orders of the Minister were not carried out as regards Mr. Purkis.

The Colonial Architect replies, 2nd September, giving further particulars of the works in progress and sending some tracings. His statement therein, that the information now furnished had not previously been applied for, is not borne out by facts, as he had been particularly asked for his information on 17th July, and again on 7th August (*see* Nos. 11 and 13). Since his report of 12th August (*see* No. 14), the Colonial Architect passed vouchers for £163 5s. 3d. against his votes for military works. No. 19.

The Colonial Architect is informed that Colonel de Wolski will take over the works at George's Head on the 11th September. No. 20.

Colonel de Wolski met Messrs. Colley and Purkis and the contractors on the works, but was unable to take over as neither books nor documents were forthcoming.

Mr. Colley promised that the contractors would be settled up with, but no intimation was ever sent that this had been done.

In reply to a minute from the Under Secretary for Works, dated 9th September, the Colonial Architect furnishes, on the 16th, particulars of expenditure of £14,102 3s. 11d., from Loan Vote £125,000 for Defence Works (*see* No. 14). Director asks for the authorities for this expenditure, and for contract documents, &c., pointing out that the delay is seriously detrimental to the works. No. 21.

On the 16th September the Director asks for plans, &c., connected with stables for Artillery, and for alterations and repairs in progress at Victoria Barracks. The Colonial Architect sends tenders for George's Head, and for renewing window sashes at Victoria Barracks. He further states that the plans, &c., in connection with the water-closets and window-sashes at Victoria Barracks are with the Crown Solicitor. It will be subsequently seen (*see* No. 29) that the Colonial Architect has been, meanwhile, continuing to carry out these contracts under his Department, in spite of the orders of the Minister, and of his own report of 6th August (*see* No. 12), that "such officers of his Department as were employed on military works have been withdrawn." No. 22.

On the 24th September a reminder is sent to the Colonial Architect that the information promised by Mr. Colley on the 11th September (*see* No. 20) has not yet been received. On the 16th October Colonial Architect sends "particulars of expenditure on Vote of £125,000, Loans 1888, generally to date," amounting to £17,322 1s. 3d. No. 23.

From this statement it would appear that the Colonial Architect had spent £3,219 17s. 7d. from the Loan Vote since his report on August 12th (*see* No. 14).

On the 2nd October the Director asks the Under Secretary for transfer of unexpended balances of Military Votes taken under the Colonial Architect's Department. No. 24.

There are two pencil notes on this letter, made presumably by the Colonial Architect:—

"Wait for quarterly accounts to come in."

"Mr. Neale look up all accounts chargeable to Votes named, in order that they may be sent to Treasury before transfer is made."

No. 25.
No. 26.

On 4th October the Director urges completion of transfer "without delay."
On the 8th October the Director asks that the works at Newcastle may be handed over to him on the 11th.

On the 11th October the Director met Messrs. Colley and Purkis, with the contractors, at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle. Mr. Bushby, the resident Clerk of Works, was absent, and the key of the office could not be found. Neither Mr. Colley nor Mr. Purkis appeared to know anything about the works in progress, and no information of any kind was forthcoming.

No. 27.
Further minute
on No. 18.

On the 24th October Director reports:—

1. Works at Newcastle, commenced 21 October.
2. Tracings of plans of works not yet handed over.
3. Authority and detailed account of expenditure up to date, £1,271 7s. 2d., *urgently required*.
4. Authority and detailed account of £350, Newcastle fortifications, required.
5. Contractor states he has not been paid.
6. Foreman of Works absent at transfer, "so that absolutely no information of any kind was obtainable."
7. In the Director's opinion, the transaction in connection with the transfer at Newcastle "displays either wilful obstruction or woeful incompetence."

It was a repetition of the tactics adopted at the transfer of George's casemate battery (*see* No. 20), and there was no excuse for the absence of the Foreman of Works, because Mr. Barnet had received, on the 4th October (*see* No. 25), a full week's notice, marked urgent.

No. 28.
(Further
correspondence
on No. 25.)

On 8th November Colonial Architect reports transfer of works at Newcastle. The Director replies that neither plans nor a detailed statement of expenditure has been furnished, and that "until this matter is settled in a businesslike manner he must decline to take over any more works."

No. 29.

The Director asks, 8th October, for Allan and Marshall's contract at Victoria Barracks.

No. 30.

On 11th November he reports that work is still being carried out by the Colonial Architect at the barracks (*see* No. 22), and requests that Treasury be instructed to pay no more bills (*see* No. 7).

No. 31.

On the 14th October the Minister asks on what works the officers formerly employed on military works are now engaged. Colonial Architect replies on the 29th October.

No. 32.

Director reports, on 26th October, continued expenditure by Colonial Architect on military works; his inability to accept responsibility if he is kept in ignorance of available funds on current votes; that work is still being carried out by the Colonial Architect's Clerk of Works at Victoria Barracks; recommends that some more satisfactory method be adopted of completing the transfer; and considers the cause of all this trouble was the refusal of the Colonial Architect to meet him.

No. 33.

Chief Accountant reports, 21th October, that "Colonial Architect continues to make charges against the votes for military buildings and fortifications without his knowledge."

No. 34.

On 8th November Colonial Architect submits estimate of probable amounts to meet outstanding claims. The Director asks, on 24th October, for a detailed statement of expenditure of £3,534 14s. 7d. for works at casemate battery, George's Head. *No action appears to have been taken on this letter.*

No. 35.

The Director reports, on 24th October, excess of expenditure on works at George's casemate battery; asks for detailed account; and states that he will be unable to assume any responsibility as regards these works until he receives the information asked for in his letter of 10th August (*see* No. 15). *No action appears to have been taken on this letter.*

No. 36.

On the 30th October the Director asks for the transfer of the office, plans, boat, &c., at South Head. On the 13th November he reports removal of furniture, to which the Acting Colonial Architect replies, on 28th January, 1890, that "the furniture can be replaced when desired."

No. 37.

On the 28th January Director again reports furniture at South Head office missing, and the Colonial Architect replies that the furniture was inadvertently (?) brought away and sold by auction.

No. 38.

On the 13th February the Director requests that the articles removed from office may be returned at once.

No. 39.

It took three months and a half to get this question settled, and meanwhile the Clerk of Works engaged in carrying on the South Head battery had not even a chair to sit on. It would be interesting to know what the articles realised at the sale, what became of the proceeds, and who paid for replacing the articles sold by auction.

No. 40.

On the 8th November the Colonial Architect furnishes information as to schedules of contracts in progress. In the case of Bare Island, the agreement for the barracks was not seen till more than five months later (*see* No. 53.)

No. 41.

On the 15th November Director requests that certain correspondence relative to a dispute between the contractor and the military authorities relative to the possession of "the old look-out house" at Newcastle be referred to the Colonial Architect; foresees that disputes are inevitable unless the works are handed over in a businesslike manner, and does "not propose to take over works at Botany and George's Head until this question is settled, and a proper statement of accounts rendered."

No. 42.

On the 9th December the Colonial Architect replies that that the contractor is not entitled to the £10 claimed; but the Director obtains, on 15th January, the approval of the Minister for the payment on the grounds that the house was twice shifted.

On 10th December the Minister appoints Mr. Quodling, Chief Accountant, Public Works Department, to take the question of transfer in hand.

On the 4th January, 1890, the Chief Accountant sends the Director copies of vouchers for £14,510 17s. 7d., charged to the Loan Vote, £125,000, and asks what further information he requires.

The Director replies on same date that he wants everything the Colonial Architect has in his possession, which will enable him to settle up with the contractors and resume the work.

Chief Accountant to Director, dated 23rd December, with reference to contractors' claim for Newcastle fortifications.

On the 18th January Messrs. Russell & Co. report having received an advance of £935 from Colonial Architect; that they have applied for balance; that this balance must be paid "before the works can be properly handed over, unless the Military Department will also take over and become responsible for all liabilities."

On 30th December Chief Accountant asks Colonial Architect for a copy of voucher for £935, paid to Messrs. J. Russell & Co., Newcastle.

On

On the 4th *January* the Director receives the voucher asked for, and again insists on a business-like handing over; states definitely what he requires; and considers the "transaction cannot be known to the Minister, or he would never tolerate this obstruction."

On the 6th *January* the Chief Accountant requests the Colonial Architect to furnish the duplicate No. 43. set of tracings of plans, measurements, authorities, and correspondence, &c., relating to the military works at Fort Scratchley.

The Colonial Architect replies that all drawings, &c., have been forwarded.

The Director reports that the set of plans has not been returned; that no plans nor specifications for work actually executed have been furnished; that measurement books, orders for material, &c., are necessary to check contractors' claims; and that no authority for the works actually carried out by Mr. Bushby, the Clerk of Works, has reached his office.

On 6th *January*, 1890, the Chief Accountant, asks the Colonial Architect to explain the discrepancy of £2,811 3s. 8d. between the statement of expenditure amounting to £17,322 1s. 3d., submitted on 16th October (*see* No. 23), and the amount of vouchers received, £14,510 17s. 7d. Mr. Colley explains that the "particulars of expenditure on vote, £125,000," "was intended to show only the approximate expenditure or cost of work," on which the Chief Accountant justly remarks that "it is to be regretted that Mr. Colley's intention was not made apparent on the face of the return in question." No. 44.

On the 17th *January* five books, containing the measurements of the various defence works in progress or completed, were received. These books should have been handed over when the Colonial Architect withdrew his officers from the defence works on 6th August—more than five months previously. (*see* No. 12).

On the 20th *January* the Colonial Architect furnishes a statement of outstanding accounts No. 45. chargeable to Loan Vote for defence works, and also sent copies of all vouchers charged to votes of his Department for military works.

On the 7th *January* the Director asks Chief Accountant to get the contract for maintenance of No. 46. Barrack clock, which has stopped. The Colonial Architect replies that no contract exists. Asked if there was a contract last year, he replies, on the 17th *January*, that Tornaghi "had the contract last year" for winding and regulating at £3 5s. This contract should have been handed over to the Director months before it expired, which would have obviated the serious inconvenience to the troops, caused by its stoppage for three weeks. I may mention that the weights attached to the clock were removed, and had to be replaced. Mr. Quodling remarks that "this correspondence indicates the spirit in which information is vouchsafed by the Colonial Architect to the Director of Military Works."

On the 13th *January* the Acting Colonial Architect reports the completion of Mr. Goddard's con- No. 47. tract for window-sashes at Victoria Barracks. (*see* Nos. 22, 29, 31).

The Director informs the Under Secretary, on the 16th, that this contract should have been handed over to him in accordance with the orders of the Minister, dated 23rd August, 1889, and adds that he has just heard of another contract at Victoria Barracks for flooring.

On the 23rd *January*, "the Minister desires to know upon what authority the Colonial Architect No. 48. continued to carry out this work (*see* No. 45), when the transfer of everything connected with the repairs of these barracks to Colonel de Wolski was ordered as far back as the 23rd August last."

On the 3rd *March*, Mr. Barnet replies, that "the contract for the work named having been taken under this Department, it was considered desirable that it should be completed under the same supervision."

On the 12th *March*, 1890, Mr. Barnet submits a further explanation of the contract for renew- No. 49. ing window-sashes at Victoria Barracks. The application of the Director for these documents (*see* No. 22) affords ample proof of his intention of carrying out these contracts under the supervision of the Clerk of Works appointed by the Minister (P.W. 89-2,393) on the 22nd August, and the Director was neither aware of, nor consulted as to, the arrangements whereby "the Colonial Architect considered it would be better for all parties that he should deal with existing contracts until their completion." His instance of a "similar case" at South Head, and another at George's Head, is neither borne out by the facts nor by the evidence of his own report, dated 6th August (*see* No. 12), and that of the Director on the 10th of the same month, as to the withdrawal of his officers; and his belief that he "was acting in accordance with the spirit of the Minister's instructions" is strangely at variance with his non-compliance with the orders of the Minister (*see* No. 18) as to Mr. Purkis being placed at the Director's disposal, and with his refusal to spare Mr. Bushby for the military works at Newcastle, for which he was specially engaged. In short, Mr. Barnet declined to hand over these petty contracts for repairing window-sashes, renewal of closets, &c., at Victoria Barracks, thereby creating a dual control and placing the Military Works Branch in a false position; whilst, in the case of important defence works at George's Head, Newcastle, and Botany, he left the Director of Military Works "entirely at the mercy of the contractors." (*See* No. 15.)

On the 6th *January* the Director forwards to Chief Accountant a report from his Clerk of Works No. 50. as to the amount still due to the contractor for work done under Colonial Architect's Department at Newcastle, and intimates that he is "not prepared to accept any responsibility for work of which no records nor measurements appear to exist"

On the 21st *January*, 1890, the statement of so-called measurements of works at Newcastle is No. 51. received.

With the exception of the *excavation* for a pit for an 8-inch gun, this work, amounting to £1,270 odd, was carried out without plans, specifications, nor Ministerial authority, and the contract let by public tender was virtually ignored by the Clerk of Works, who carried out the work by daily labour engaged by himself at contractor's rates.

On the 4th and 5th *February* an inquiry was held by the Under Secretary for Public Works, at which the Colonial Architect's officers were present.

The missing set of plans of Fort Scratchley was produced, and a detailed statement of accounts was promised. This was subsequently furnished, but owing to some articles being apparently charged for twice over, the Minister has authorized the final payment to the contractor being held over until the Royal Commission have investigated the matter.

On the 28th *January* the Chief Accountant asks the Colonial Architect for an explanation of the No. 52. expenditure of £6,450 on position-finding stations, for which only £3,500 was authorised.

On

On the 11th *February* the Colonial Architect replies, evading the question. It will be observed that neither in the voucher for £6,450, nor in the Colonial Architect's explanation, is there any intimation that the completion of the casemate battery at George's Head was included in this bill.

No. 53. On the 22nd *April* the Chief Accountant reports the attempts made to obtain a settlement of the Bare Island Barracks. The agreement between the Colonial Architect and Mr. John M'Leod, dated 15th April, 1889, is produced for the first time.

No. 54. On the 30th *April* the Director again calls attention to the final voucher for £6,450 14s. 3d., "showing an excess of £1,750 14s. 3d. over and above the specific authorities." No detail of the cost of the various works has been received, "and it is not known whether the contractors' claims for work at George's Head casemate battery have been fully satisfied."

No. 55. On the 19th *May* the Director asks for the specification for Bare Island barracks. The Colonial Architect forwards, on 4th June, a "description," inadvertently put away, which, he explains, "is not a contract paper, nor intended to be binding on the contractor." In reply to a further inquiry, Mr. Barnet states that the specification made by the Foreman of Works was "solely for his guidance in carrying on the work."

Nos. 56 to 58. This correspondence relates to a large mass of correspondence on defence works, barracks, &c., handed over by the President of the Royal Commission to the Director, on the 25th July, 1890. This was received from the officers in charge of the Colonial Architect's Department after the Colonial Architect's retirement. Amongst the papers were found the weekly reports of the Clerks of Works, and the detailed statements of accounts, as well as correspondence throwing light upon many points on which information had been persistently denied.

The detailed statement of Messrs. M'Leod and Noble's bill for £6,450 14s. 3d. was the first intimation that the contractors had been paid in full, on the 16th October, the sum of £1,004 14s. 11d. for the alterations to the casemate battery at George's Head—alterations not yet completed, and which could have been resumed last October had Mr. Colley kept the promise made to the Director (*see* No. 23).

Among the papers handed over to me after Mr. Barnet's retirement are two reports by Mr. Colley to the Colonial Architect, marked D. 89-1,917, 2nd July, 1889, and D. 89-2,276, 5th August, 1889, on which he has made a few pencil alterations and additions. An examination of these documents proves that Mr. Colley was the real author of reports Nos. 2 and 9.

When we find Mr. Barnet calmly fathering such impertinent criticisms by a subordinate official as—"provided the Engineer Officers possess the requisite constructive ability," and "delays are caused, to a considerable extent, by one military officer of the Royal Engineers condemning what his predecessor had carried out or advocated,"—a comment, by the way, utterly devoid of any foundation—it can hardly be a matter for surprise that he succeeded in so thoroughly demoralising his Clerks of Works that they ended by regarding the boycotting and obstruction of the new Branch as a legitimate pastime, as instanced by the wild-goose chase to Newcastle (*see* Nos. 26 and 27), and the ill-concealed delight of Mr. Colley when he handed over a heap of plans a quarter of a century old, and a lot of useless documents, such as demands by the military for chimneys to be swept, when meanwhile he was knowingly withholding plans, contracts, and accounts connected with works in progress, which were indispensable to the transfer.

The correspondence herewith attached represents only a small portion of the record of the protracted struggle to obtain control of the military works of the Colony out of the hands of the Colonial Architect and the contractors, in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet. It will be observed that throughout this controversy the onus of specifying the information required has been most unfairly thrust on me. The orders were, to hand over "fully and at once" (*see* No. 18). There was no handing over; it was extraction by degrees. I do not believe it would ever have been satisfactorily completed had I not precipitated matters at a time when my patience was fairly exhausted.

This protracted transfer has not only seriously delayed the defence works of the Colony, but it has almost entirely prevented my attending to the organisation of the sub-marine mining defences, and the training of the corps entrusted with that special branch.

Military Works Branch, 47 Phillip-street.

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Colonel, Director of Military Works.

Correspondence connected with the Transfer of Military Works, Barracks, &c., from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch.

FORMATION OF THE MILITARY WORKS BRANCH.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, R.E., had an interview with the Minister for Works on the 17th June, 1889, at which the Colonial Architect was present. The question of the relations existing between the Colonial Architect and the military authorities was fully entered into by the Minister, who desired Colonel de Wolski to submit to him, on the following day, a memorandum embodying his suggestions.

No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, R.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.
(P.W. 89-1,771.)

Sir,

Military Staff Office, Dawes' Battery, 18 June, 1889.

In accordance with the verbal request of the Secretary for Public Works, I have the honor to submit a memorandum for his information on a proposed "Military Works Branch" under the Public Works Department of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum on a proposed "Military Works Branch" of the Public Works Department of New South Wales.

HITHERTO the defence organisation of this Colony has been dependent for professional assistance, as regards the design of coast fortifications, on Imperial Officers of the Royal Engineers, and for the execution of the work on the Colonial Architect.

When Major Penrose's term of service as Instructor was about to expire, the Major-General Commanding, in accordance with a recommendation contained in General Schaw's report, dated August, 1887, applied for the services of a Major of the Royal Engineers with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, "to command submarine mining defences and construction of defence works." I accepted the appointment on these conditions, but on arrival in this Colony I found myself gazetted to command the Submarine Mining Forces only, although I was verbally informed that I was responsible to the General for the design and inspection of all defence works. As the most important part of my duties and responsibilities was not officially recognised, and as the terms of my appointment gave me no status with the Colonial Architect, who executes the work, I considered it advisable to represent the necessity of my being gazetted Commanding Engineer.

The duties of this office are clearly defined in the Queen's Regulations (sec. v., paras. 60 to 67), which the Regulations of this Colony specify shall be taken as a guide.

I have not advocated this change without due reflection, nor solely on the grounds that the terms of my engagement warranted my doing so. Two months' experience of the present system of executing defence works has convinced me that it is radically wrong in principle, that a change is imperatively necessary, and that increased efficiency and economy will result.

I will endeavour to indicate, as briefly as possible, the reasons which appear to me to render this change desirable, and my proposals for carrying it into effect.

Under the existing system, all proposals for new works, or for alterations to existing defence batteries and armaments, are first considered by a permanent Committee of officers appointed by the General Officer Commanding. This Committee at present consists of:—

Colonel Roberts, C.M.G., President.	} Members.
Colonel Bingham, R.A.,	
Lt.-Colonel de Wolski, R.E.,	

When the site, nature of work, and armaments have been reported on by this Committee, designs are prepared in the Military Engineer's Office, and submitted by the General Officer Commanding for the approval of the Colonial Secretary. They are then sent on to the Secretary for Public Works for execution by the Colonial Architect, in whose office the plans are copied, and the work estimated. A specification is prepared, and tenders advertised in the usual manner. At last—usually after a lapse of many months—the Engineer Officer hears incidentally from one of the Colonial Architect's officers that the contract has been let, and that the work has been started. Neither estimate, nor specification, nor terms of tender, are officially communicated to the Engineer Officer, who, however, is now held responsible to the General Officer Commanding for the inspection of the works in progress. The Clerk of Works on the spot, from whom the contractor receives his orders, reports direct to the Colonial Architect, who himself inspects the work from time to time.

This dual system of responsibility is eminently unsatisfactory from a military point of view, for the following reasons:—

1st. The Colonial Architect, who has direct control of the works, is not in any way responsible for the design, nor has he the necessary information to make himself conversant with the reasons which have dictated its special features.

In defence works, details are essentially the root and foundation of the design, and the art of the engineer consists in adapting, in the most efficient and economical manner, the various parts to the end in view, viz:—the protection and proper service of the guns, &c. This is an art which, it is almost needless to remark, demands a certain amount of previous technical military education, constant study to keep pace with the progress of modern warfare, and access to the literature of the subject, which is obviously in many instances of a confidential nature. I

- I respectfully submit, therefore, that the Colonial Architect is not the proper official to whom the direct control of the military works should be entrusted. The system has signally failed, not for want of zeal, but from want of knowledge. In several instances, deviations from the original plans have been made, which now necessitate costly alterations, unsuitable materials have been employed, and specifications drawn up which enable the contractor to put in any class of material and work he may think fit. Alterations are made without being noted on the plan. There is consequently not one single accurate record plan of any existing work; this might result in serious mistakes in war time occurring. Further important features of the design have often been sacrificed for want of funds at the time, while less important work has been completed on which economies might have been effected by a military engineer, who had access to the progress reports, and was kept informed as to the rate of expenditure on the work.
- 2nd. The Military Engineer cannot efficiently inspect the works at present. Where there is no direct control, there can be no responsibility.
- 3rd. The present system is not conducive to economy. Not only does it involve practically a double staff, but every detail of the work has to be passed through several different Departments, and instructions as regards the work and the method of execution have to filter through several brains, instead of being directly communicated by the technical expert to the contractor on the spot. The delays and alterations inevitable from such procedure is the main reason why the defences of this Colony have cost more than any other similar works elsewhere.
- Again, the Military Engineer has not the necessary information as regards specification and rates to enable him to revise his designs, or to alter constructive details, so as to bring the cost of the works, as far as practicable, within the sum which it is considered advisable to spend on them. For example, the specification for the new submarine mining establishment at Chowder Bay was given out to tender without reference to the Military Engineer, although a previous estimate made in the Colonial Architect's Office had shown that the design, as it stood, could only be partially completed for the money allotted to this item in the Estimates. Again, sheds for cleaning the machinery of the hydro-pneumatic guns were erected by the Colonial Architect's Department at a cost out of all proportion to the nature of the service. Half the entire cost at least might have been saved had the specification been, in the first instance, submitted to the military authorities for any observations.
- 4th. The system involves serious delays in the execution of works. The first pit for a hydro-pneumatic gun at South Head has already taken six months to build. Designs submitted months ago have not, so far as I am aware, been yet given out to tender, although the work is of a most urgent nature.
- 5th. The present system would inevitably fail in the event of war. Relying, as we do, on a purely civilian element, we are training no military engineers and foremen of works for a defence which is scattered over a wide area, involving many practically independent commands in which the engineers will doubtless be called upon to play an important part. On the outbreak of war, a large amount of work would have to be undertaken under direct military control, and it would be too late then to organise a staff and a system of work. Confusion, disastrous delay, and lavish expenditure would be the inevitable penalty for this neglect in organisation in peace time.

For the reasons adduced, I would urge the necessity for a change in the system of executing military works. It might be necessary to introduce it gradually as regards the staff. In principal it must be radical from the outset. I would recommend the formation of a "Military Works Branch," under the Public Works Department. The head of that Branch should be the Commanding Engineer, who would be directly under the orders of, and responsible to, the Secretary for Public Works for the construction of all defence works, barracks, &c., and for all expenditure in connection with the submarine mining defences which had been approved by the Colonial Secretary.

The method of procedure as regards the origin of designs would remain as at present. The Artillery and Engineer Works Committee would advise the General Officer Commanding; but the plans, after approval, should be submitted direct to the Secretary for Public Works, who would obtain the Colonial Secretary's approval before he ordered them to proceed.

The Colonial Secretary would thus, as at present, occupy, relatively to military works, the office of Minister for War, and the Secretary for Public Works that of Inspector-General of Fortifications.

The Commanding Engineer would correspond direct on all departmental questions with the Under Secretary for Public Works, and, on questions of military discipline and training of the engineers under his command, with the General Officer Commanding.

This procedure is quite in accordance with the spirit of the "Queen's Regulations" and the "Regulations for the Royal Engineer Department," and from these a simple code of Regulations could be framed to ensure method in work and regularity in the performance of duties on the lines of Imperial organisation.

The Commanding Engineer would be responsible to the Secretary for Public Works for the administration and control of all sums authorised for military works now undertaken by the Colonial Architect, as well as for those voted in connection with the submarine mining defences.

Payments would be made in the manner prescribed for the other Departments under the Secretary for Public Works, an imprest being allowed to meet current expenses on urgent works and repairs which have been approved,

The following staff would be required :—

- Engineer for Works (Lt.-Col. Boddam).
- Surveyor and Clerk of Works (Mr. Purkis?)
- 1 draughtsman.
- 1 assistant draughtsman.
- 1 clerk and accountant.

Foremen of Works can be engaged for any special work, their pay being chargeable to the works.

Military foremen of works can gradually be enlisted and trained to undertake the special duties which would devolve upon them in war time.

Dawes' Battery, 18 June, 1889.

F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.

Send

Send on to Mr. Barnet, with a request that he let me have his answer to the whole matter as soon as he possibly can.—B.S., 19/6/89. Mr. Barnet, B.C., 19/6/89. Very urgent. The Minister desires to be furnished, as early as possible, with the Colonial Architect's reply to Col. de Wolski's memorandum. Will Mr. Barnet kindly expedite.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* Under Secretary), B.C., 26/6/89. Report herewith respecting fortifications and military works, including reply to memorandum of Lieut.-Col. de Wolski referred to and enclosed in letter P.W., 89-1,771.—J.B., 29/6/89.

No. 2.

Report of Colonial Architect on Memorandum of Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski.

BEFORE dealing with the memorandum of Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, it may be briefly stated that in 1850 the barracks, military buildings, and land belonging to the Imperial Ordnance Department were transferred to the Colony "on condition of providing, maintaining, and repairing quarters for Her Majesty's troops in the capital."

In 1855, under direction of Royal Engineer Officers, the military commenced fortification works at Middle and South Heads, Port Jackson; but Sir William Denison, K.C.B., an Engineer Officer, on his arrival as Governor, put a stop to these works, and designed other works, which were carried out on Pinchgut Island (now Fort Denison), Kirribilli Point, Mrs. Macquarie's Point, and Dawes' Point. When these works were completed the Royal Engineer Staff was discontinued, and the whole of the works, on the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, R.E., in 1860, handed over, by direction of Sir William Denison, to the Colonial Architect's Department, under which all works in connection with military buildings and fortifications have since been carried out.

Of the works commenced at that time, the most pressing was reconstruction of powder magazine at Dawes' Point, which, from its dampness and other defects, was found to be useless for the storage of powder.

In September, 1870, the Colonial Architect was appointed one of a Royal Commission, with other gentlemen named in the margin, to consider matters concerning the defences of the Colony.

The Commission decided to construct batteries at the following points of Port Jackson, viz. :—

- Middle Head (outer and inner).
- George's Head (and casemate).
- South Head (outer and inner, and casemate).
- Bradley's Head.
- Shark Point.

Lieut.-Col. Richardson;
Wm. Macleay,
Esq., M.P.; E.
O. Moriarty,
Esq.; P. L. C.
Shepherd, Esq.,
V.A.; Francis
Hixson, Esq.;
E. C. Cracknell
Esq.

Also a boom across the Harbour, torpedo boats, &c., in addition to which batteries were to be erected at Newcastle and Botany, as well as along the coast between Sydney Heads and Botany, using the guns then in the Colony until larger and more modern guns were available, which were to be ordered from England. The works referred to, excepting a few of the items allowed to stand over, were carried out under the direction of the Colonial Architect; and, by the labour of the unemployed, the road to La Perouse was made, and those to George, Middle, and Bradley's Heads cleared, ready for the Roads Department under which they were completed.

On 2nd January, 1871, contracts were taken for construction of batteries at Middle Head, George's Head, and South Head before referred to, from drawings prepared by the Colonial Architect. On 17th March, following, the first gun was mounted (at Middle Head).

By the year 1875 forty-four guns were mounted, including ten 9-inch and 10-inch B.L.R. Armstrong guns which had been recently imported, and for which emplacements were designed by the Colonial Architect from type drawings sent from England by the Inspector-General of Fortifications—each work being provided with shelter trenches, magazines, shell-rooms, store-rooms, and water supply, also loopholed rifle pits, and permanent barracks at George's Head, Bradley's Head, and Shark Point. These works were carried out under the personal direction of the Colonial Architect by four officers whose united salaries amounted to £800 per annum.

The Government having invited the Imperial authorities to send military engineers as soon as they could be spared to report generally upon the defences of the Colony, in the year 1877 Sir W. Jervois and Colonel Scratchley were sent. They reported favourably upon the work done, at the same time making suggestions for improvements, which have been carried out under the same direction as previous works.

In the meantime, Colonel Scratchley was appointed jointly by the different Colonies to the general direction of the defence operations. He designed forts for Bare Island, Botany, and Newcastle, also armoured casemate for George's Head, Port Jackson, all of which have been satisfactorily carried out by the Colonial Architect, who designed and erected permanent barracks and officers' quarters at Middle and South Heads, Port Jackson, and Newcastle.

The plans of Middle Head and South Head Barracks were adopted by the late Sir Peter Scratchley, for Queenscliff, Victoria.

At the present time works are in hand at South Head and Newcastle, preparing for the placing of the new B.L. disappearing guns, also some earthworks at armoured casemate, George's Head, and barracks at Bare Island, the latter recently stopped by order of the Colonial Secretary, at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski.

The officers now employed under the Colonial Architect on fortification works are—one clerk of works and three temporary foremen of works, all of whom are paid from the Colonial Architect's Department Vote, with exception of one of the latter, who is paid from Vote for Defence Works.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski is assisted by an officer temporarily employed, I understand, and a draughtsman from the Colonial Architect's staff, preparing drawings showing alterations to present works from type plans sent from England, and other works contemplated.

With reference to the statements in the memorandum of Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, respecting works carried out under the Colonial Architect's Department (pages 6 and 7), "that the system has signally failed, &c.," I would remark that, until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, and his assumption of the duties previously performed by the late Sir Peter Scratchley and Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, no difficulties had ever arisen between the Colonial Architect and the Royal Engineers. The works were carried out to their entire satisfaction, and no change of system was ever suggested. In no instance has any deviation from an original plan been made, unless first submitted for approval to the Royal Engineer Officer for the time being.

As

As to the employment of unsuitable materials, this can only be a matter of opinion, as Royal Engineer Officers and others have already approved of them; and, as to the contractors being able under the specification to use any class of materials and work, Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski cannot possibly have read the specification or general conditions of the contracts. It has been customary to note on the working plans any alterations made during the progress of the works, and any portions of the designs that may have been omitted for want of funds have been so omitted with the concurrence of the Royal Engineer Officer-in-Charge.

Page 2, paragraph 2. Every facility has been offered to the Royal Engineer Officers to inspect the works in progress, and any alterations suggested or directed have been carefully attended to.

Paragraph 3. "The present system is not conducive to economy," &c.

With regard to the present system, all works are let by tenders, invited by public competition, and the lowest has always been accepted after keen competition. I fail to see where a double staff is employed.

As for delays and the method of carrying on the works, and for the "technical expert" to communicate with the contractor on the spot, such procedure would not be desirable, as many improvements have been suggested by the Colonial Architect and adopted by the Royal Engineer Officer, resulting both in utility and economy. Delays are caused, to a considerable extent, by one military officer of the Royal Engineers condemning what his predecessor had carried out or advocated.

As to the defences of this Colony having cost more than similar works elsewhere, such statement should be received with caution, unless supported by facts—the reverse would probably be more accurate; and, as to the quality of the work done, it has been eulogised by several eminent experts. The works in Victoria are carried out on a system similar to that in this Colony.

Page 9. Required information has at all times been furnished to the Royal Engineer Officers, as regards prices of works or details of the several contracts.

With regard to submarine mining establishments at Chowder Bay—the estimated cost was furnished to Colonel Penrose—the specification was merely a modified one from the general schedule, as the plans submitted by Colonel Penrose were for preparing sites for stores, building wharf, torpedo, boat-slips, cable-pond, and sea-wall only. These plans were forwarded to the Colonial Architect, with an urgent request that this portion of the work be proceeded with at once, as the torpedo stores were being damaged, and the plans for buildings were then not ready.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski is again mistaken in supposing that the sheds erected at Middle Head and George's Heights were for cleaning the H.P. guns only. They are intended to be used as general stores when the guns at present in them are taken out, it being represented by the Officer Commanding Artillery that stores were much needed. These sheds are built in the least expensive manner compatible with their exposed situation, being simply of 4 in. x 2½ in. hardwood framing, covered externally with 26-gauge galvanised iron, with rubble in cement foundations and broken stone floors.

Page 10, paragraph 4. Any delay that has taken place in the work of the pit for the H.P. gun at South Head has been caused by the military. After receiving from Colonel Penrose plans for this work, revised plans were sent, with a request that a portion of the superior slope might remain unfinished, with the view of experiments being made by firing the gun across the old pit—which is on the superior slope—filled with sand. This has been decided by Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski to be unnecessary, and the work in this connection has been completed accordingly. That officer having had made several additions and alterations within the last month, viz., an additional 2 feet of concrete over magazine, additional covered passage, mantlet across passage, and other smaller items, there is no reason why this gun should not have been mounted and used a month ago.

In addition to the works in hand, tender has been accepted for preparing emplacement on George's Heights for two H.P. guns, and tender for preparation of torpedo site at Chowder Bay has been recommended.

Additional alterations at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, are being estimated, and the drawings for proposed alterations at Inner Middle Head are being traced. The two last-named works will be ready, with the approval of the Minister for Works, for advertising for tenders in a few days.

Page 11. As to recommendation for the formation of a "Military Works Branch," I think the substance of my report clearly shows that such a Branch would neither be conducive to economy nor improve the method of carrying out works, so confidently dwelt upon by Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, the works hitherto having been carried out by the Colonial Architect's Department with satisfaction to previous Royal Engineer Officers, and at so small expense, compared with the cost of maintaining a staff such as that proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski. Moreover, so large a portion of the works having been already carried out, this Branch would appear scarcely necessary; and it can hardly be considered desirable to place entire control of the works in question under officers who remain but a comparatively short space of time in the Colony to be succeeded by others whose views may possibly be quite different in respect to the mode of carrying out work and the designs projected by his predecessor.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, in nominating the staff that would be required for his proposed "Military Works Branch," includes the name of Mr. Furkis, Clerk of Works in my Department; but as this officer's duties are not confined to fortification works, I must object to his being removed, should the proposed "Military Works Branch" be established, as his services are required in my Department.

JAMES BARNET.

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 29th June, 1889.

Colonial Architect.

No. 3.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

In accordance with my recommendation that the construction of defence works should, for the future, be placed under Colonel de Wolski, the Cabinet has so approved. Prepare Executive minute for gazetting Colonel De Wolski as Director of the Military Works Branch under the Public Works Department.

B.S.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Minute for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., as Director of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 8 July, 1889.

For the reasons set forth in the accompanying papers, I have the honor to recommend, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., be appointed Director of a new Branch to be created under the Public Works Department, to be called the Military Works Branch, and also that, as the head of such Branch, Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski be appointed a Member of the Tender Board of this Department.

BRUCE SMITH.

No. 5.

Minute of the Executive Council.

THE Executive Council advise that the appointment herein recommended be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 9/7/89. Min. 89-40, 9/7/89. Confirmed, 10/7/89.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Director of Military Works.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 17 July, 1889.

I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to transmit herewith, for your information, copy of the *Government Gazette* of yesterday's date containing the notification of your appointment as Director of the Military Works Branch of this Department, and also as Member of the Tender Board.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

Extract from *Government Gazette*, 16th July, 1889.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 12 July, 1889.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint LIEUT.-COLONEL F. R. DE WOLSKI, R.E., to be Director of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, and also a Member of the Tender Board of the said Department.

BRUCE SMITH.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 July, 1889.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. de Wolski, R.E., as Director of the new Branch of this Department, called the Military Works Branch, and that all vouchers connected with that office will in future be signed by Colonel de Wolski, as Director of the Military Works Branch.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 8.

Memorandum by The Director of Military Works.

Organisation of the Military Works Branch, as regards Barracks, &c.

It has been decided to hand over the construction and maintenance of all defence works to a new Department, to be called the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department; but the Colonial Architect considers it desirable that the works connected with barracks should remain, as hitherto, in his hands.

I am strongly averse to any reversion to a dual system of carrying out military works, for the following reasons:—

1. If the construction and maintenance of barracks remain with the Colonial Architect's Department, we shall have foremen of works from both the Colonial Architect's Department and the Military Works Branch working side by side, independently, at Bare Island, Bradley's and George's Heads, &c., where one foreman would suffice if the control of all military works rested with the Commanding Engineer.
2. The Colonial Architect's Department is not in direct communication with the military authorities, and the carefully detailed Rules and Regulations of the Imperial Service, as regards periodical inspections, assessment of damages, periodical painting, &c., and other provisions, are not properly carried out. In consequence of this want of system, the barracks generally are in a very dilapidated condition, although a large sum is annually voted for their maintenance.
3. Trifling repairs to doors, windows, &c., which in the Imperial Service are executed by the artificers amongst the troops in occupation, are, under the present system, not attended to for months, and in the end extensive repairs become necessary. As one of numerous instances which have come under my personal observation, I may mention the side entrance to the officers' quarters at Victoria Barracks. The staple of the door became detached some months ago, and was not repaired. The door is now in pieces.
4. It is not only conducive to economy to have all expenditure on military works under one control and in one Department, but it is most desirable that the control should remain with those best acquainted with the habits and requirements of military life and conversant with the Regulations of the Service, as regards accommodation for troops, handing over barracks, record of fitments, &c.

5. Should it become necessary hereafter to construct any important new barracks or buildings, it would be desirable to advertise for competitive designs, the general arrangements being supplied by the Military Department. In that case, we would gladly avail ourselves of any architectural assistance which the Colonial Architect might be able to place at the disposal of the military authorities.

F. R. DE WOLSKI,

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., 17/7/89.

P.S.—The Major-General desires me to add that he considers that the reorganisation of the Engineer Department should be based strictly on Imperial lines, and that it is absolutely essential to efficiency that the design, construction, maintenance, and repairs of barracks, stables, &c., for troops, should be vested in the Commanding Engineer.—F. R. DE W.

The Minister will be glad if Mr. Barnet, at his earliest convenience, will report on the suggestion made herein.—J.B., 17/7/89.

No. 9.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1889.

In reference to the accompanying paper from Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, respecting Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, forwarded to me under blank cover on 17th instant, I do myself the honor to report as follows:—

With regard to the gratuitous remark of Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, "the Colonial Architect considers it desirable that the works connected with the barracks should remain as hitherto in his hands," I would observe that whatever my opinion may be in the matter I have not expressed it.

1. "If the construction and maintenance of barracks remain with the Colonial Architect's Department, &c., &c. : The barracks remaining with the Colonial Architect's Department need not involve a dual system, as the Colonial Architect has officers visiting all the localities where the barracks are situated, who, when inspecting works in these localities, could at the same time inspect the barracks without reference to any other superintending officer.
2. "The Colonial Architect's Department is not in direct communication with the military authorities, &c., &c.": Under the present system, the Colonial Architect's Department is placed in direct communication with the military every quarter, when the barrack inspections are held; on these occasions the barrack-master meets an officer of the Colonial Architect's Department; an examination of all the buildings is made, and list of all necessary repairs prepared; this list is then forwarded to the Colonial Architect's Department; the work is estimated, and the list with estimate is submitted to the Minister for authority to incur the expenditure; when this is received the works are carried out; delays have sometimes occurred through having to wait for this authority, or in consequence of funds not being at the time available. The barracks generally are not in a very dilapidated condition as stated; those at Bradley's, George's, Middle, and South Heads, Steel Point, and Newcastle, erected by the Colonial Architect, are in excellent condition. Daves' Battery and Victoria Barracks are not in such a good state of repair, as they are much older buildings, the latter being very extensive. Neither of these, however, are in a dilapidated state. The usual annual sum voted for repairs to Barracks and Military Buildings is £1,500, but the last three years this sum has been increased for special works, such as renewing floors, providing new windows and frames, &c., Victoria Barracks, tenders for the latter work having been recently received.
3. "Trifling repairs to doors, windows, &c., &c.": These repairs are not left unattended to as stated, unless for the reasons already given; the instance referred to by Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski is not a case in point, as the staple of the door in question was only off for a short time, and it should not have been off at all, as on examination it was found that it had been burst off violently from the outside, which would appear to be an act of wanton destruction, as the officers were furnished with the number of keys applied for, for their private use. Repairs, no doubt, could be effected by artificers among the troops, but at an increase in the expense, the labour of soldiers being costly, although the wages paid are low. As an instance, the military have been engaged for some time past in erecting a temporary shed at South Head, to be used in connection with mounting one of the new type guns, and to be portable. The cost of time, for two carpenters, bombardier, gunners, inspecting officer, &c., in addition to first cost of shed in Sydney, must amount to about double what a similar shed would cost if erected under contract in the usual manner.*
4. "It is not only conducive to economy to have all expenditure on military works under one control, &c.": This is a matter of opinion. In respect to works being carried out according to Regulations, it may answer in some instances, but, as is well known, hard and fast rules frequently prove the reverse to satisfactory. There certainly appears to be no rule at present regulating requisitions, some of the demands made by the officers being very extravagant, also the repairs, &c., requisitioned for being in many cases necessitated through the wanton destructiveness and carelessness of the military, as in the case of the door-staple before referred to. However, if it is desired that these buildings should be placed entirely under the control of the military, I have no objections to offer, provided the arrangement is permanent; but as to the economy and saving of expense Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski appears to be so anxious to effect, I fail to see how this is to be attained by the construction of a new Department for the maintenance of the few buildings concerned, or erection of the small number of new military buildings, &c., now likely to be required, these services being at present performed by the Colonial Architect's Department, with those of the erection and maintenance of about 1,400 other buildings under this Department.
5. "Should it become necessary hereafter to construct barracks, &c., &c.": It is not clear why Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski should consider it desirable to advertise for competitive designs in the event of any new barracks or buildings being required, as the general arrangements for these buildings would be supplied by the Military Department, and the proposed staff includes a draftsman,

* The Colonial Architect has been misinformed. This shed, 30' x 20' x 10', cost £75, and was a remarkably cheap piece of work.—F. R. DE W.

11

draftsman, leaving apparently nothing further necessary, provided the Engineer Officers possess the requisite constructive ability. I may add that the Military Barracks are leased by the Imperial Government to the Colonial Architect.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Transfer approved.—B.S., 22/8/89. The Colonial Architect.—J.B., B.C., 22/8/89.

No. 10.

Minute Paper.

George's Head Battery.

THE Minister wishes to be furnished, as quickly as possible, with particulars of the works under your Branch now in progress at George's Head Battery, the nature and cost of same, the conditions of the contracts, time for completion, &c.

The Colonial Architect.

J. BARRLING,
(per D.C.M'L., B.C., 8/7/89.)

Works in progress, George's Head, comprise—Completion of battery, viz., earthworks, water supply, covered passages at rear to connect with proposed shelter-trench to barrack; estimated cost to complete these works, £1,000. They are being carried out at schedule rates under contract by Messrs. M'Leod and Noble. The work in hand might be completed in about two months, if the finish be definitely decided on by the military authorities.—J.B., 17/7/89.

P.W.O., 17/7/89. Refer to Col. de Wolski.—J.B., 18/7/89.

No. 11.

Minute Paper.

(P.W., 89-2,016.)

Subject :—Military Works Branch.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 17 July, 1889.

IN accordance with the verbal arrangements made, the Minister would be glad if Mr. Barnet would forward all the papers in his office in regard to the various defence works, particulars of the current votes, with balances on hand, and also a statement of the condition of the various works in progress.

A statement should also be forwarded of the officers whose salaries are charged to Military Votes, and information as to whether they can be transferred to the new Branch.

J. BARRLING.

Statement &c., herewith.—J.B., 5/8/89. Hand over to Colonel De Wolski.—B.S. Colonel De Wolski.—J.B., 6/8/89.

Military Works Branch.

Statement of condition of works, &c., asked for by Minute Paper of 17 July, 1889, P.W., 89-2,016.

THE works in progress are as follows, viz. :—

South Head.—Alterations to old 10-inch battery for mounting one 6-inch new type gun on h.-p. carriage. This work is almost completed.

George's Heights.—Alterations to battery to receive two 6-inch new type guns on h.-p. carriages. This work is only recently commenced.

George's Head.—Completion of armoured casemate, and construction of range-finding and observing stations, &c. The armoured casemate is almost completed, and could be quite finished in a very short time, if the works were definitely pointed out. The military are in possession of a portion of the observing stations, &c., and the remainder are ready for handing over.

Bare Island, Botany.—Erection of barrack. The works have been stopped, in accordance with instructions.

Newcastle—Fort Scratchley.—Alterations to receive one 8-inch gun on h.-p. carriage, &c. Most of the excavation is done; steam-engine and tramway placed in position; but no construction commenced, as details have not been furnished.

Newcastle.—Road round base of hill. This work has been stopped, as instructed.

The whole of the works named are being carried out at schedule rates, and are paid for from the Loan Vote for Defence Works, &c., £125,000, taken in 1888. The balance of this vote, according to expenditure by Colonial Architect's Department, is £112,889 7s. 6d.

Bonds, papers, &c., herewith. Mr. Robert Bushby is the only officer paid from the Military or Defence Vote. His salary is £200 per annum, and his services are required for inspecting works in the Northern District.

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Colonial Architect's Office, 5 August, 1889.

No. 12.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

(P.W., 89-2,196.)

Respecting Transfer of Military Works to the New Military Works Department.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 6 August, 1889.

IN reference to my personal interview with the Minister yesterday, and previous instructions, I do myself the honor to report that such officers of my Department as were employed on military works have been withdrawn, and the works of the several contracts are now virtually stopped, pending fresh arrangements for their resumption, under the new Military Works Department.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Colonel de Wolski should see this at once.—J.B., 7/8/89.

No. 13.

Handing over Military Works and Buildings.

(P.W., 89-1,199.)

THE Minister is very anxious that all plans, specifications, books and other documents in connection with the military works and buildings should be handed over to Colonel de Wolski at the earliest possible moment, and I am desired to ask that Mr. Barnet will be good enough to give the matter his earliest and best attention. If a day can be named when all will be in readiness for the transfer, Colonel de Wolski will be present at this office to receive the documents. No plans have yet been given.

J.B., 7/8/89.

Plans (46) and papers herewith. Bonds, specifications, and other papers were forwarded to Works on 5th instant, with minute-paper, P.W., 89/2,016.—J.B., 16/8/89. Forward to Colonel de Wolski, and get receipt.—J.B., 17/8/89.

No. 14.

Minute Paper.

Military Buildings and Fortification Works.

WILL the Colonial Architect kindly furnish, as soon as possible, a return showing the balances on all Votes for the above works.

J.B., B.C., 7/8/89.

Return herewith.—J.B., 12/8/89. P.W.O., 15/8/89. The Accountant.—J.B., B.C., 16/8/89. Send copy to Colonel de Wolski. The Director Military Works, 17/8/89. Mr. Quodling.—D.C.M'L. (pro U.S.), B.C., 19/8/89.

[Enclosure.]

Military Buildings and Fortification Works.

Return showing Balances available on Votes for above Works.

Votes.	Balances available.
	£ s. d.
£125,000. Loans, 1838—Fortifications and defence works.....	110,897 16 1
£3,500. Repairs, military buildings, &c., 1889	2,614 14 1
£500. Fortifications, repairs, &c., barracks at Heads, 1889	312 5 2
£400. Victoria Barracks—Lighting lamps, &c., 1889	383 10 0
£50. Ordnance carriages—Painting, &c., 1889	50 0 0

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, August 12, 1889.

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

No. 15.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

(P.W., 89-2,441.)

Transfer of Military Works from the Colonial Architect's Department to the New Military Works Branch.

Sir,

Military Staff Office, Dawes' Battery, 10 August, 1889.

With reference to the Colonial Architect's memo. of the 5th and letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to request that the Minister will be pleased to issue instructions to the Colonial Architect to hand over without further delay the various military works now in progress, and all the plans, accounts, and other documents connected therewith in the usual manner between one officer taking over charge from another. It would manifestly be unfair to expect me to accept the responsibility of taking over the works with the meagre information contained in the statements and documents forwarded to me through your office.

I desire to bring to your notice that the Colonial Architect has removed the draftsman from my office, without notice or reference of any kind, and whilst he was completing a defence plan. The Colonial Architect has further reported to the Minister that such officers of his Department as were employed on military works have been withdrawn, thereby leaving me entirely at the mercy of the contractors. The whole proceeding, as between two officials, is to my mind so prejudicial to the best interests of the Colony that I trust the Minister will intervene.

A month has already been allowed to elapse since the Ministerial decision to create a new Military Works Branch, and I am most anxious to assume charge at once of the defence works as well as of the barracks, &c., which form an essential part of the military system.

I have, &c.,
F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Military Works.

Submitted.—J.B., 12/8/89.

No. 16.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Military Staff Offices, Dawes' Battery, 10 August, 1889.

With reference to the statement made by the Colonial Architect in his report to the Minister, dated 5th August, 1889, that the construction of the works at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, has not been commenced, "as details have not been furnished," I have the honor to state that complete plans of the works were forwarded to the Colonial Architect some eight months ago, and that the contractor is quite prepared to push on if a free hand be given him. No other details have ever been called for by the Colonial Architect, and no other will be furnished until the work approaches completion. As

As I have previously reported, the delay in pushing forward this very important work is altogether due to the fact that it has been sacrificed to the construction of a so-called military road round the fort, for which there was no Ministerial sanction, nor plan, nor tender. The responsibility for delay rests entirely with the Colonial Architect's Department.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Director of Military Works.

Resubmit when we hear further.—B.S., 28/8/89.

No. 17.

Minute Paper.

(P.W., 89-2,252.)

THE Minister wishes Mr. Barnet to meet him at the Legislative Assembly to-morrow (evening at 8 p.m.), respecting the handing over of the military works. Colonel de Wolski is also to be present. The Minister will be in the Chairman of Committees' private room.

D. C. M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 12/8/89.

As I am unable to leave home after dark, I regret that I cannot meet the Minister as desired; but I decline to meet Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski unless he withdraws—publicly, as made—the unfounded charge against the Colonial Architect's Department contained in his report respecting disabling of 25-ton gun at Middle Head, which appeared in the public press and the printed papers placed before Parliament.—JAMES BARNET, Colonial Architect, 13th August, 1889.

Mr. Barnet to be here to-morrow at 11 a.m.—J.B., 13/8/89. Received too late to telephone, 13/8/89. Telephoned, 9.40 a.m., 14/8/89. Put by for the present, 15/8/89.

No. 18.

Minute Paper.

(P.W., 89-2,429.)

Subject:—Defence Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 27 August, 1889.

COLONEL DE WOLSKI has informed me that he has not yet received the information with regard to the various defence works referred to herein. I must, therefore, direct Mr. Barnet to supply it fully, and at once. I regret very much that I should have to refer to the matter so often. I also require Mr. Barnet to put Mr. Purkis at Colonel de Wolski's disposal, for the purpose of handing over the various works referred to.

BRUCE SMITH.

1. *George's Head Casemate*—
Amount spent to date.
Plans not received.
Foreman's house locked up. Key wanted, and inventory of goods.
2. *Botany Barracks*—
Amount paid to date.
How much material has been passed.
Detail account of work done.
3. *Newcastle—Fort Scratchley*—
Detail account of payments.
Key of the office required.
Inventory required.
Copies of plans made for Foreman of Works.
4. *South Head—6-inch Pit*—
Particulars of payments, and plans required.
5. *Barracks*—
Contracts in progress, and all payments from this year's Votes.

No. 19.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works, forwarding Statements, &c., of Defence Works

(P.W., 89-2,497.)

Sir,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 2 September, 1889.

In reference to accompanying minute paper, and paper respecting defence works, particulars of which have not yet been received by Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski, &c., forwarded to me under blank cover on 27th ultimo, I now do myself the honor to transmit herewith statements furnishing the information asked for.

With respect to handing over the various works, if Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski will name a time for the purpose, the officer-in-charge of the works, with his assistant in each case, *will meet him on any of the works he may wish, and, with the view of affording the fullest information relating to the works, the contractors will also be asked to attend.

I regret the Minister should, apparently, be under the impression that there has been delay in complying with his wishes in this matter, as such is not the case, the information now furnished not having previously been applied for.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Colonel de Wolski.—J.B., B.C., 4/9/89. With fourteen tracings.

STATEMENT

* Mr. Bushby was not present at the handing over.—F.R. DE W.

STATEMENT of Defence Works referred to in Colonial Architect's letter, 2nd September, 1889.

1. *George's Head Casemate.*

Amount paid to date £23,608 0 0

The plans for this battery were sent to Colonel Penrose on 26th June, 1886, and have not since been returned.

Key of Foreman of Works' office will be given in handing over works—measurements being not yet quite completed.

Inventory of office contents annexed, marked A; all working plans in office.

2. *Botany Barracks.*

Amount paid to date £500 0 0

No materials on ground have yet been passed.

Details of work done annexed, marked B.

3. *Newcastle—Fort Scratchley.*

Amounts paid to date £40,926 10 4

Details—Construction of batteries for 3 9-in. and 1 80-pr. M.L.R. guns firing *en barbette*, and 3 80-pr. M.L.R. guns in casemate central magazines, with expense magazine to each gun, and store magazine to casemate guns, artillery and small stores, loop-hole wall and ditch at rear of fort, concrete retaining-wall round base of hill on which fort is constructed, &c.

Alterations, &c., in progress £935 0 0

Key of office will be given when handing over work.

Inventory of contents of office annexed, marked C.

Copies of plans (14) made for Foreman of Works herewith.

4. *South Head—6-inch Pit.*

Amount paid to date £1,550 0 0

Plans were sent to Colonel Penrose on 9th February, 1889, and have not since been returned.

5. *Barracks.*

List of contracts in progress and payments to date from this year's Votes annexed, marked D.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 2nd September, 1889.

D.

STATEMENT of Contracts in Progress at Military Barracks, and Payments from Votes for this Year.

Name of Contractor.	Nature of Work.	Date of Acceptance.	Amount of Contract.	Amount Paid.	Vote.
				£ s. d.	
	<i>Victoria Barrack.</i>				
Langley, William	160 blocks (carbine-stands)	25 June, 1889	2s. each .....	.....	} £3,500. Repairs, Military Buildings.
Marshall & Co., A. A.	140 squares flooring	28 June, 1889	77s. per square .....	.....
Goddard, J. H.	Providing and fixing water-closets, &c.	28 June, 1889	£210 .....	.....
"	Renewing window-sashes	5 Aug., 1889	52s. 6d. each .....	.....
"	Window-boards (if required)	5 Aug., 1889	5s. each .....	.....
"	Miscellaneous minor repairs, alterations, &c. ....	.....	.....	834 6 7	
				16 10 0	£400. Lighting lamps, Victoria Barracks.
	<i>Daves Point Barrack.</i>				
Langley, William	Three new windows and shutters—Officers' mess-room	28 June, 1889	£48 .....	.....	} £3,500. Repairs, Military Buildings.
	Miscellaneous minor repairs, alterations, &c. ....	.....	.....	60 17 6	
	<i>Middle Head Barrack.</i>				
	Cleansing closet-pans, &c. ....	.....	.....	114 15 0	£500. Repairs, &c., Barracks at Heads.
	Sweeping chimneys .....	.....	.....	0 11 3	£3,500. Repairs, Military Buildings.
	<i>Steel Point Barrack.</i>				
	Painting, &c. ....	.....	.....	26 4 0	} £500. Repairs, &c., Barracks at Heads.
	<i>South Head Barrack.</i>				
	Cleansing closet-pans, &c. ....	.....	.....	124 15 10	
	<i>Bradley's Head Barrack.</i>				
	Cooking-stove and fixing .....	.....	.....	10 4 9	£3,500. Repairs, Military Buildings.
	<i>Newcastle Barrack.</i>				
	Cleansing closet-pans, &c.	64 11 1	£3,500. Repairs, Military Buildings.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 2nd September, 1889.

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No. 20.

Memo.

COLONEL DE WOLSKI proposes to take over the works at George's Head on Wednesday morning. Will Mr. Barnet kindly instruct Mr. Colley to attend to hand over? To leave by the Chowder Bay boat at 10.30 a.m. Colonel de Wolski will go by the same boat.

Mr. Barnet.

J.B., 9/9/81.

No. 21.

Minute Paper.

(P.W., 89-2,548.)

Department of Public Works.

Subject :—Balances on Military Votes.

In your statement of balances on the Fortification Votes you give as the balance on the £125,000 vote, £110,897 16s. 1d., thus showing an expenditure of £14,102 3s. 11d. Will you kindly give me particulars of this expenditure, and reference to the authorities for the several items of this outlay?

J. BARLING.

The Colonial Architect, B.C., 9/9/89.

Particulars herewith enclosed.—J.B., 16 Sept., 1889. Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski to see.—J.B., B.C., 18/9/89.

[Enclosure.]

PARTICULARS of expenditure (£14,102 3s. 11d.) on vote £125,000, Loans 1888, Fortifications and Defence Works generally.

Name, &c.	Authority No.	Amount.
M'Leod and Noble, casemate battery	82-974, 82-5,639, 82-1,647	£ 3,534 s. 14 d. 7
Do position finding and firing stations, five advances	88-1,039	5,041 0 0
Do sixth advance..... £697 0 0	.....
Do less charged to over issues, Trust	.....
Funds £120 6 11	88-1,039	576 13 1
John M'Leod, Bare Island fortifications	81-646	1,777 4 10
Batty and Sheehy.....	.....	18 0 0
M'Leod and Noble, Steel Point barracks	88-1,119, 88-2,475.....	123 18 5
Jas. Russell, Newcastle fortifications	80-2,255	350 0 0
Hunter River S. N. Co., freight .....	.....	0 1 0
M'Leod and Noble, Bare Island	88-2,264	34 4 6
Wm. Farley, South Head	88-2,973	1,550 0 0
F. R. Robinson & Sons, (George's Head, lamps.....	88-2,270	36 0 0
L. G. Abrams, Sheriff's fees, Newcastle fortifications .....	.....	7 12 0
John M'Leod, Bare Island barracks	89-544	500 0 0
Salaries from September, 1888, to July, 1889.....	.....	552 15 6
Total .....	.....	£14,102 3 11

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 16th September, 1889.

Under Secretary,—Will you please obtain from the Colonial Architect the original authorities specified in the second paragraph of the statement attached, to enable me to know the balances available for completing the works; also the authority for the new works at Newcastle, and the contract documents, &c., for Bare Island, and South Head works? Without these necessary documents the works cannot be proceeded with. The delay is not only seriously detrimental to the works, but the contractors will probably put in heavy claims for compensation.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lt.-Col., Director of Military Works. 3/10/89.

The Colonial Architect.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 4/10/89.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 sent to Works on 21 Sep., 1882; 5 Aug. and 24 Oct., 1889; 81-646, 88-1,119, 88-2,475, 80-2,255, 80-1,467, 88-2,264, 88-2,270, herewith.—J.B., 17 Feb., 1890.

The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 21st Feb., 1890.

No. 22.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary, Public Works Department.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 46 Phillip-street, 16 September, 1889.

I have the honor to request that I may be furnished without delay with correspondence and plans relative to the erection of stables at Victoria Barracks, and also with plans, contracts, and other documents connected with alterations and repairs now in progress at Victoria Barracks.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

Will Mr. Barnet kindly let me have this information as quickly as possible.—J.B., 16/9/89. Urgent.

P.W. 89-1,292, Tenders—Works in connection with mounting guns, George's Head fortifications, Port Jackson; P.W. 89-2,172, Tenders—Renewing window sashes, Victoria Barracks,—herewith. The papers in connection with the erection of stables at the Victoria Barracks are before the Colonial Secretary. They cannot be obtained at present, as no action has, up to the present time, been taken in the matter.—B. The plans, &c., in connection with the water-closets and window-sashes are with the Crown Solicitor to prepare bond.—J.B. Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski. 17/9/89.

No. 23.

No. 23.

Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 24 September, 1889.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DE WOLSKI states that Mr. Colley, of your Branch, promised to furnish him with certain information more than a fortnight ago respecting some of the military works, but that up to the present he has not received it.

Kindly expedite its supply. Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski is anxiously waiting for it.

D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 24/9/89.

Statement herewith prepared by Mr. Colley, giving information asked for by Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski. Any further information required may be obtained from papers in his possession.—J.B., 16/10/89. The Director Military Works.—J.B., B.C., 17/10/89.

(89-2,225, 25 Sept.)

[Enclosure.]

MILITARY WORKS.

Particulars of expenditure on Vote £125,000, Loans 1883, generally to date.	Authority number.	Authority amount.	Total Expenditure to date.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Works at armoured casemate battery, George's Head; completion of entrenchments, &c., and erection of sheds at George's and Middle Heads, Port Jackson	82-974, 82-5,639		3,534 14 7
Erection of works, Newcastle fortifications	82-1,647, 86-2,741		
Erection of works, Bare Island fortifications	87-2,443		350 0 0
Miscellaneous items	80-2,255		1,777 4 10
Salaries	81-646		25 13 0
Construction of roadway round hill, Newcastle			552 15 6
Alterations to Fort Scratchley, &c., Newcastle	86-1,746	2,300 0 0	598 11 9
Construction of Artillery observing and R. F. station, submarine mine-firing and observing stations	88-2,111	3,500 0 0	1,271 7 2
Telephone chamber, cable tank, &c., &c., at Port Jackson	87-2,570	3,500 0 0	5,186 2 7
Cable trenches, Port Jackson	88-1,039		
Completion of armoured casemate battery, George's Head, Port Jackson, &c.	88-188	200 0 0	259 16 7
Lamps for armoured casemate battery, George's Head, Port Jackson, &c.	89-565	1,000 0 0	1,004 14 11
Alterations, &c., to No. 1, "A" Battery, South Head, for mounting 6-inch h.p. gun, Port Jackson	88-2,270	36 0 0	36 0 0
Alterations to battery, Upper George's Head, for mounting two 6-inch h.p. guns, Port Jackson	88-2,111	1,000 0 0	1,783 19 8
Erection of barracks, Bare Island	89-1,023	2,600 0 0	
Shark Point battery	89-544	7,850 0 0	782 17 9
Bare Island battery	88-1,119, 88-2,475		123 18 5
	88-2,264		34 4 6
Total			£17,322 1 3

30th September, 1889.

No. 24.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Transfer of Unexpended Balance of Votes for Military Purposes from Colonial Architect's Department to Military Works Branch.

46, Phillip-street, 20 October, 1889.

I HAVE the honor to request that the necessary steps be taken to transfer the unexpended balance of the Votes for military purposes, detailed on page 125 of the Estimates for 1889, from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch, viz. :—

Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings	... ..	£3,500
Victoria Barracks, &c.	... ..	400
Fortifications, repairs, &c., &c.	... ..	500
Painting ordnance carriages, &c.	... ..	50

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

Please state balance.—J.B., 2/10/89, B.C., Colonial Architect.

No. 25.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

(P.W., 89-2,784.)

Handing over Documents and Works by Colonial Architect to Military Works Branch.

Sir, Military Works Branch, 46 Phillip-street, Sydney, 4 October, 1889.

I have the honor to request that steps be taken without delay to complete the handing over of the works, &c., from the Colonial Architect's Department to the Military Works Branch. I am ready to take over the works at Newcastle, Botany, and George's Head, and also the barracks, whenever Mr. Colley, of the Colonial Architect's Department, will intimate his readiness to hand over.

I am, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Colonial Architect.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* Under Secretary), 4/10/89. Very urgent.

No. 26.

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No. 26.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Defence Works, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

[Pressing.]

46, Phillip-street, 8 October, 1889.

WILL you kindly ask the Colonial Architect to arrange to hand over the works, &c., at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, on Friday, the 11th, at 2.30 p.m.?

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Colonial Architect.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 9/10/89. Urgent. I have instructed Mr. Colley to meet Lieut.-Colonel de Wolski at Newcastle at the time named.—J.B., 10/10/89.
The Director.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 10/10/89.

No. 27.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

24 October, 1889.

IN accordance with your minute of the 28th August, I have the honor to resubmit this letter, with the following remarks:—

1. The contractor, Mr. Russell, having expressed his willingness to proceed with the works on the original plans, they were recommenced on the 21st instant.

2. The Colonial Architect has not yet handed over the tracings of the works, although repeatedly asked for them.

3. The authority for "alterations to Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, £3,500," No. 88-2,711, together with a detailed account of the expenditure up to date, viz., £1,271 7s. 2d. is urgently required.

4. A detailed statement of the expenditure of £350, works, Newcastle fortifications, and the authority, 80-2,255, are required, in order to complete the record of the cost of works chargeable to the Loan Vote, 1888, £125,000. As the authority is dated 1880, it is not apparent how this expenditure could be charged to a Loan Vote of 1888 for a specific purpose, each item of which was detailed.

5. The contractor informed me last week that he had not been paid for his work, but it is impossible for me to say whether this refers to works of which the expenditure is reported up to date or not.

6. The Foreman of Works, Mr. Bushby, was absent when the office, &c., was handed over, so that absolutely no information of any kind was obtainable.

7. I regret to have to state that, in my opinion, the whole transaction in connection with the transfer of the military works at Newcastle displays either wilful obstruction or woeful incompetence on the part of the officers of the Colonial Architect's Department.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

No. 28.

Minute by Colonial Architect.

(P.W. 89-2,784.)

THE Newcastle works have been handed over, and if Colonel de Wolski will name a time for taking over the other works, I will instruct Mr. Colley to meet him. J.B., 24/10/89.

Received, 4/11/89. The Director of Military Works.—D.C.M'L., B.C., 4/11/89.

Under Secretary Public Works.—The Newcastle Works are certainly in progress under my Branch, but they cannot be said to have been handed over. I took possession. The plans in possession of the Foreman of Works have not yet been received, nor a detailed statement of the expenditure furnished, without which I shall not know what has and what has not been paid for. I must decline to take over any more works until this matter is settled in a businesslike manner.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, Director of Military Works, 8/11/89.

Write, asking Mr. Barnet for the information.—J.B., 13/11/89. The Colonial Architect, 15/11/89. Send reminder,—2/12/89.

No. 29.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Contract documents required from Colonial Architect.

Sir,

46, Phillip-street, 8 October, 1889.

Will you kindly obtain from the Colonial Architect the agreement, specifications, &c., for renewal of water closet at the Victoria Barracks? Messrs. Allan and Marshall are the contractors.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Colonial Architect.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 8/10/89. The papers are all at Crown Solicitor's for preparation of bond.—J.B., 14/10/89. P.W.O., 16/10/89. A. A. Marshall & Co., 22/10/89. In a week, 22/10/89. Messrs. Allan A. Marshall & Co., 4/11/89. Colonel de Wolski to see and please return.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 4/11/89.

Under Secretary, Public Works.—While this correspondence was in progress, the Colonial Architect's Clerk of Works, Mr. Telfer, was carrying out the work, which is now nearly completed. The only course open to me is to take charge *vi et armis*; and I propose to obtain an order to exclude Mr. Telfer from the barracks. I consider the Treasury should be directed not to pay any more bills.—F. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, Director of Military Works, 5/11/89.

I have written to the Colonial Architect to withdraw all his officers from these works at once, and not to operate on the votes in future.—J.B., 7/11/89.

No. 30.
Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 October, 1889.

THE Minister would be glad to know upon what works the officers are now engaged who were formerly employed in connection with Military Works under the Colonial Architect's Department? Will Mr. Barnet kindly say?

J.B.

Mr. Colley, who had charge of the Military Works, is engaged, as hitherto, on works for Naval Depot, Garden, Goat, and Spectacle Islands, and Commissariat Stores; Court-House, St. Leonards; Public Buildings, Manly; Australian Museum; Medical School and Laboratory, Sydney University; Darlinghurst Gaol; Reformatory, South Head; Health Office, Watson's Bay; Signal Station and Observatory, Fort Phillip; Morgues, Circular Quay and South Sydney, &c.

Mr. Purkis, who assisted Mr. Colley, is now occupied on works at Little Bay, La Perouse, Ulladulla Lighthouse, Asylum for Insane, Parramatta, &c.

Mr. Bruce, who was a short time at Bare Island, is now employed on Medical School and Chemical Laboratory, Sydney University, and assisting Mr. Colley.

Mr. Bushby, who was employed under Mr. Colley at the Newcastle Fortifications, has since been assisting Mr. Lewis, inspecting works at Maitland, Dungog, Clarence Town, Raymond Terrace, Stroud, and Bulladelah, and is now at Kiandra superintending erection of new Police Buildings.—J.B., 29/10/89. P.W.O., 1/11/89.

List may now, I presume, be put away.—J.B., 1/11/89.

No. 31.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Military Works Branch, 46 Phillip-street, 26 October, 1889.

With reference to the return furnished by the Colonial Architect on the 12th August, 1889, forwarded herewith, I have the honor to report that I am informed that the available balance of the £500 for repairs to barracks at the Heads for 1889, which the Colonial Architect stated in his report, dated 12th August, 1889, amounted to £312 5s. 2d., has since been expended. No intimation of contracts in progress or of outstanding liabilities has been received since this return was submitted, and I have reason to believe that the other available balances have been similarly diminished by subsequent payments made by the Colonial Architect.

It is absolutely impossible for me to accept responsibility as regards expenditure if I am thus kept in ignorance of available funds on current votes. For example, I have recently instructed the Foreman of Works for Military Buildings to execute some very urgent repairs connected with damage done by the fall of a wall recently erected by the Colonial Architect's Department at South Head Barracks. I now find that there are no funds available to carry out this repair.

I have the honor to state that work is still being executed under the supervision of the Colonial Architect's Clerk of Works in Victoria Barracks, and that the contract documents, &c., connected therewith have been withheld. I would respectfully urge that the Minister will be pleased to issue peremptory instructions which will put an end to this evasion of repeated orders to hand over the military works and all documents connected therewith. I find that Mr. Colley, of the Colonial Architect's Department, is not vested with full powers to hand over, and constantly refers me to the Colonial Architect through the Under Secretary. I would recommend that some more satisfactory method be adopted of completing the transfer.

I take this opportunity of stating that the positive refusal of the Colonial Architect to meet me, even in my official capacity, has been the cause of all this trouble. It was a reflection on my good faith, which, in the interests of the Public Service, I did not resent at the time. I do so now, because I consider that my forbearance has been abused beyond endurance.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

No. 32.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Expenditure on Defence Works and Military Buildings.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 24 October, 1889.

I HAVE the honor to call attention to the undermentioned statement of balances on votes for military buildings and fortifications on the 12th August, and on the 23rd instant, and to point out that the Colonial Architect continues to make charges against these votes without my knowledge.

As will be seen, some of the balances on the 12th August have been materially reduced since that date; and if the practice of operating on these votes without reference to me be continued, complications are likely to arise.

I should advise that the Colonial Architect be requested to furnish an estimate of what charges he may still have to make against the balances.

Work.	Vote.	Balances.	
		12th August.	23rd October.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fortifications and defence works, £125,000	52 V. 17	110,897 16 1	108,995 13 5
Repairs, military buildings, £3,500	Revenue, 1889	2,614 14 1	1,709 14 7
Fortifications, repairs, &c., Barracks at Heads, £500	do	312 5 2	1 0 6
Victoria Barracks, lighting, &c., £400	do	383 10 0	383 10 0
Ordnance carriages, painting, &c., £50	do	50 0 0	50 0 0
Total	£	114,258 5 4	111,139 18 6

W. H. QUODLING,

Under Secretary for Public Works.

Accountant.
Will

Will Mr. Barnet kindly let me know how this matter stands.—J.B., 25/10/89. Memo. herewith, showing probable amounts required to meet outstanding claims against the votes named.—J.B., 8/11/99. The Accountant.—J.B., B.C., 11/11/89. The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 13/11/89.

[Enclosure.]

MEMO. showing probable amount required to meet outstanding claims on undernoted votes, incurred by the Colonial Architect.

Vote.	Probable amount required.
£125,000—Fortifications and defence works, about	£ s. d. 920 0 0
£3,500—Repairs, military buildings, &c.	363 0 0
£400—Victoria Barracks—Lighting lamps, &c.	17 0 0

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 8th November, 1889.

No. 33.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Military Works Branch, 46 Phillip-street, 24 November, 1889.

With reference to the particulars of expenditure on Vote £125,000, Loans, 1888, for military works, I have the honor to request that you will kindly obtain from the Colonial Architect a detailed statement, together with the necessary authorities, of—

“Works at armoured casemate battery, George's Head; completion of entrenchments, &c., and erection of sheds at George's and Middle Heads, Port Jackson,” £3,534 14s. 7d., executed apparently under five separate authorities, dated 1882 to 1887, and charged to the Loan Vote of 1888, apparently without the necessary authority of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, which it will now be requisite to obtain. This sum, £3,534 14s. 7d., appears to have been expended out of authorities obtained for specific works, such as “Barracks, Bare Island,” “George's Heights Battery,” &c., and in consequence sufficient funds will not remain to carry on these works if this matter be not forthwith rectified.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

No. 34.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Completion of George's Head Casemate Battery.

Sir, 46 Phillip-street, 24 October, 1889.

I have the honor to state that, on the 13th March, 1889, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary approved of the expenditure of £1,000, as recommended in Major-General Schaw's report for “George's Head casemate battery, completion of merlons and roof (earthwork).” The Colonial Architect reported, on the 30th September, 1889, that the expenditure up to date on this work has been £1,004 14s. 11d., or an excess of £4 14s. 11d., for which authority will have to be obtained.

I would point out that a portion of the work executed by the contractors was for improving communications to casemate battery. This item was given to the contractor without authority from the Minister, and the work was carried out without a plan, estimate, and the necessary approval of the expenditure by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

In order to put this question on a proper footing, it will be necessary to obtain from the Colonial Architect a detailed account of the expenditure on this work up to date, viz., £1,004 14s. 11d., in order that the expenditure may be apportioned to the proper authorities, and approval obtained for the excess required.

I may remark that, as the work is not yet completed, a detailed account of measurements and expenditure up to date should have been submitted before the Colonial Architect sent in his report of the 6th August, 1889, that “such officers of my Department as were employed on military works have been withdrawn, and that the works of the several contracts are now virtually stopped.”

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that until the Colonial Architect supplies the necessary information which I called for in my letter of the 10th August, copy herewith, I shall be unable to assume any responsibility as regards these works.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

No. 35.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 46 Phillip-street, 30 October, 1889.

I have the honor to request that you will kindly instruct the Colonial Architect to send to this office the key of the office at South Head with an inventory of contents, and the contractor's copy of the plans of the emplacement for 6-inch gun recently completed.

There is a boat at South Head, of which I should be glad to obtain possession at the same time.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Colonial Architect.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 31/10/89.

Key of office, and four keys of submarine mine observatory station, herewith; also, tracings and drawings (nine in all), asked for, as per list enclosed, which gives as well contents of office. An officer of my Department will be at Watson's Bay to-morrow (Tuesday), when, if an officer of the Military Department is there to meet him, the boat referred to can be handed over.—J.B., 11/11/89. The Director.—J.B., B.C., 11/11/89. Under

Under Secretary for Public Works,—I have the honor to report that the furniture and utensils supplied by contract, in accordance with the specification of the schedule, have been removed before the office was handed over. Will you please ask the Colonial Architect to have them replaced if they were paid out of the Military Vote.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 19/11/89. P.W.O., 20/11/89.

Colonial Architect.—J.B., 22/11/89. The furniture referred to can be replaced when desired.—W.C. (for C.A.), 28/1/90. The Director.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 30/1/90.

LIST of plans that were used by Clerk of Works at South Head in carrying out the alterations for 6-inch h.-p. gun, for transmission to Colonel de Wolski, Director of Military Works.

One tracing—Submarine-mine firing stations, showing general arrangements.

” ” Submarine mining observing station.

” ” Site plan, submarine-mine firing station.

” ” Detail, magazine fittings.

” ” General plan of 6-inch B.L. gun.

Two tracings—Sections of 6 inch B.L. gun.

One tracing—Sketch, showing alterations to cartridge store.

” ” Detail of mantlet-door.

One drawing—Detail of clips and screwlinks for slinging racers.

One key of office and four keys submarine-mine observing station.

Contents in office—Drawing-table with drawers, &c.

Colonial Architect's Office, 8th November, 1889.

The office and boat have been taken over as directed. There is no furniture or utensils of any kind in the above (office); all except the fixtures having been removed.—E. M. TUDOR BODDAM, Lieut.-Colonel, 13/11/89.

No. 36.

The Director of Military Works to The Chief Accountant.

28 January, 1890.

MEMO.—Will you kindly call upon the Colonial Architect to explain why the office belonging to the works at South Head contains practically nothing, although when Mr. Purkis was in charge, it was furnished? The key of the drawers was found among the rubbish in the grate by Mr. Thorpe.

F. R. DE WOLSKI,

Chief Accountant, Public Works Department.

Colonel.

The Colonial Architect.—W.H.Q., 29/1/90.

When the office was cleared of the various articles belonging to the Head Office and the Clerk of Works, the furniture was also inadvertently brought away, and portion, with other old articles of furniture, sold by auction. The following articles were originally in the office, viz. :—2 iron pots, 1 kettle, 1 stool, 1 filter, 1 iron washstand and basin, 2 chairs, 1 iron bedstead and mattress, 1 table. The chairs and washstand are still in this office and can be returned; the other articles can be replaced by new if required.—J.B., 11/2/90.

The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 13/2/90.

No. 37.

The Director of Military Works to The Chief Accountant.

13 February, 1890.

MEMO.—Will you please call upon the Colonial Architect to submit a list of the furniture and utensils, &c., which he removed from the South Head Office, and to have the articles returned at once during working hours.

Chief Accountant, Public Works Department.

F. R. DE WOLSKI,

Colonel.

The Colonial Architect.—W.H.Q., 14/2/90.

A list of the furniture, &c., referred to was included in my B.C. report of 11th instant, in P.W. 90-361. However, it is now again furnished as under :—2 iron pots, 1 kettle, 1 stool, 1 filter, 1 iron washstand and basin, 2 chairs, 1 iron bedstead and mattress, 1 table. The articles will probably be sent to South Head to-morrow.—J.B., 18/2/90. The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 21/2/90.

No. 38.

Memo. by The Under Secretary for Public Works.

LIST of Schedules of Contracts asked for by the Director of Military Works :—

1. George's Head.—Parry and Farley.
2. South Head.—W. Farley.
3. Middle Head.—Phillips, Howie, & Co.
4. Chowder Bay.—Parry & Farley.
5. Bare Island, Botany.—M'Leod.

Without a copy of these schedules the current accounts cannot be made up. Will Mr. Barnet kindly supply the necessary information.

J.B., 6/11/87.

Urgent. George's Head.—Parry and Farley; bond not received. South Head.—W. Farley; copy from office copy herewith. Middle Head.—Phillip, Howie, & Co.; contract not taken under Colonial Architect's Department. Chowder Bay.—Parry and Farley; bond not received. Bare Island.—J. M'Leod; bond and schedule sent to Works on 4th instant, P.W. 89-3,126.—J.B., 8/11/89. The Director, Military Works.—J.B., B.C., 13/11/89.

No. 39.

No. 39.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Military Works, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 46 Phillip-street, 15 November, 1889.

I have the honor to request that the accompanying correspondence relative to a dispute between the Contractor and the Officer Commanding Artillery be referred to the Colonial Architect for explanation. I have reason to believe that Mr. Bushby, the Foreman of Works, engaged all the daily labour for work done in the fort, and in all probability we shall be called upon to pay twice over for removing this shed. I have reported, in my memos. dated 24th October and 7th and 8th November, that the works at Newcastle have never been properly handed over.

I foresee that disputes are inevitable unless the works are handed over in a businesslike manner, and therefore I do not propose to take over the works at Botany until this question is settled, and a proper statement of accounts, &c., rendered. The works at George's Head are suspended for the same reason.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Colonial Architect.—J.B., B.C., 18/11/89. Very urgent. B.C., Director.—J.B., 13/12/89. Messrs. Russell & Co. are not entitled to the £10 claimed in connection with the building, which should be handed over without any charge.—J.B., 9/12/89. P.W.O., 11/12/89.

MEMORANDUM from James Russell & Co. to Lieutenant Morris, Fort Scratchley.

Dear Sir,

Newcastle, 1 November, 1889.

In reply to your memo. respecting the old look-out house, we have to inform you that we were permitted to take possession of it (providing that we would remove it from its old position), and use as store and office during our contract. We are, however, willing to hand same over to you, providing that the military authorities will pay us the expense of removal and repairs which would amount to about £10.

Yours, &c.,

JAS. RUSSELL & CO.

Officer Commanding A and B Districts. Mr. Russell's reply herewith.—A.G.H.M., Lieut., 2/11/89. The O.C.P.A., for information.—L.A., Lt.-Col., 4/11/89.

Commanding Engineer.—From all I can ascertain, the house in question was removed under terms of contract. It was the property of Government, and not being required by one Department was, as is apparent, handed over to another, which could make use of it. I do not think Mr. Russell is entitled to anything. I can obtain no information that any repairs were effected.—C.F.R., Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces, 14/11/89.

Under Secretary for Public Works.—The old look-out house is stated by Messrs. Russell & Co. to have been removed twice. The Harbour Master asked for its removal from the first site, to which it was shifted by the Colonial Architect, and the contractor obtained permission to re-erect it at his own expense, and use it as a store office. In the absence of more reliable information, and in order to obtain immediate possession urgently required, I have agreed to pay Messrs. Russell £10, and the keys were yesterday handed over to my Clerk of Works, who took possession. This is one of the many difficulties arising from the Colonial Architect's method of transfer to the Military Works Branch.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 9/1/90.

P.W.O., 10/1/90. List fully explain.—J. B., 10/1/90. Approved by Minister; order No. 65.—D.C.M'L., 15/1/90. J.B. The Director, Military Works.—J.B., B.C., 16/1/90.

No. 40.

Minute Paper.

(P.W., 89-3,511.—C.A., 89-3,159.)

Subject :—Defence Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10 December, 1889.

HAVING understood from Colonel de Wolski that he has not yet obtained all the information he requires in connection with Defence Works which have been handed over to him—and which information was promised to be supplied at once, some months ago—I am forced to the conclusion that there is some misunderstanding between the Colonial Architect's Department and Colonel de Wolski as to what is actually wanted; and I am moreover of opinion that such misunderstanding, if continued, will prove detrimental to the public interest. I now desire Mr. Quodling, the Chief Accountant of the Department, to take the whole matter of the accounts in hand; to ascertain from Colonel de Wolski what further information is required; to obtain from the Colonial Architect's Office that information, and to report to me at the earliest moment any difficulty which he may find preventing a complete adjustment of the several matters involved. As Mr. Quodling is now keeping the accounts for the Military Works Branch, he will be aware of what is required, and I am hopeful that by this course a settlement of this rather protracted matter may be effected and any further friction and difficulty obviated.

BRUCE SMITH.

Will Mr. Quodling please attend to this at once?—J.B., 10/12/89. Urgent. Handed to Colonel de Wolski on the 12th and returned by him on 23rd Dec.—W.H.Q., 24/12/89. Will the Colonial Architect kindly give effect to this?—J.B., 24/12/89. The Colonial Architect.—F.H., 24/12/89.

Colonel de Wolski will perhaps be good enough to state definitely the information asked for that has not been furnished, as there has been no misunderstanding as far as this Department is concerned, Colonel de Wolski having been supplied with all the information he has applied for. I now forward herewith copies of all accounts, amounting to £14,510 17s. 7d., charged to Vote, £125,000, asked for by enclosed minute-paper from Mr. Quodling.—J.B., 3/1/90. Accounts

Accounts forwarded Colonel de Wolski to-day.—F.H., 4/1/90. Please state what additional information is now required from the Colonial Architect?—W.H.Q., 4/1/90. The Director of Military Works.

Chief Accountant.—I want every document, measurement, and statement, such as outstanding balances, which will enable me to settle up with the contractors and resume the works. As I do not know what information the Colonial Architect has in his possession, I cannot ask definitely for any documents. If none exist, all I have to say I *positively decline* to take over the works at Botany, George's Head, and Newcastle. The misunderstanding arises possibly from ignorance of the nature of a business transaction.—As the Colonial Architect has handed over no books, measurements, labour sheets, &c., I have a right to presume that he does not manage his Department on business principles—at least from my point of view.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 4/1/90.

[Enclosure.]

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Defence Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23 December, 1889.

HAVING been directed by the Hon. the Minister for Works to arrange for the adjustment of accounts and other matters between the Colonial Architect and the Director of Military Works, I have the honor to request you to be good enough to furnish me, as early as practicable, with copies of all accounts for works and services which have been charged to the Vote for £125,000 for Defence Works.

W. H. QUODLING,

The Colonial Architect.

Chief Accountant.

No. 41.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Messrs. Jas. Russell & Co.'s Contract, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

Department of Public Works, 23 December, 1889.

I AM informed by the Colonial Architect that the works executed by Messrs. J. Russell & Co., at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, were measured by an officer of his Department, in the presence of a representative of the contractors, and that the works were stopped, as far as his Department was concerned, on 6th July last.

Messrs. Russell & Co. were requested, on 22nd August and 18th November, to furnish a statement of their claims, but they have not done so. They wrote and stated that, having no record of the measurements, they were prepared to accept those of the officer of the Architect's Department, and a statement of the measurements was forwarded to Messrs. Russell & Co. on 18th instant.

The £935 already advanced was merely a payment on account, no measurements having been taken.

W. H. QUODLING,

The Director of Military Works.

Chief Accountant.

Chief Accountant.—I understood from Mr. Bushby, and also from Messrs. James Russell & Co., that the work had been done by daily labour. I think you ought to obtain from Treasury or Audit Department the original bill or voucher for £935. It is surely not regular to give advances without measurement or detail of any kind. I have written to the contractor on the subject.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, Director of Military Works, 28/12/89.

Minute to Colonial Architect.—J.B., 30/12/89. I have requested the Colonial Architect to furnish a copy of the account.—W.H.Q., 30/12/89. The Director of Military Works.

J. Russell & Co. to The Director of Military Works.

Sir,

Newcastle, 18 December, 1889.

Mr. Ince having asked us what money we had received from Colonial Architect's Department on account of our contract for alterations to Fort Scratchley, we have the honor to inform you that we have received one advance only of £935 on account of this contract. We have applied for the balance due, but have not yet received same. We, however, consider it will be necessary that we receive this before the works can be properly handed over, unless the Military Department will also take over and become responsible for all liabilities.

We have, &c.,

JAS. RUSSELL & CO.

No. 42.

Minute Paper.

Military Works, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30 December, 1889.

WILL you be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the voucher for £935, passed in favour of Messrs. Jas. Russell & Co., being a progress payment on account of military works at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

W. H. QUODLING,

The Colonial Architect.

Chief Accountant.

Copy herewith.—J.B., 3/1/90. Accountant.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 3/1/90. The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 4/1/90. Chief Accountant, Public Works Department.

The works are still in progress. The Clerk of Works has been removed, and no particulars of the work done have been left in the office, not even the plans furnished by this office. I must insist on a business-like handing over before I can make any further payments, and I foresee that unless this be done soon difficulties and litigation must result. I propose to call on the contractor to submit his claims forthwith, and request permission to stop the works in progress until the matter is settled. I consider the whole transaction cannot be known to the Minister, or he would never tolerate this obstruction.

Required:—

Required:—Tracings of plans, complete set; nature of work executed; detail of daily labour employed, measurements, materials, &c.; authorities, correspondence, and instructions to contractor, if any.—
F. R. DE WOLSKI, 4/1/90.

The Colonial Architect.—J.B., 6/1/90. The Colonial Architect has been requested to furnish the information asked for.—W.H.Q., 6/1/90. The Director of Military Works.

No. 43.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Military Works, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 16 January, 1890.

Will you be good enough to furnish me with the following documents relating to the military works at Fort Scratchley:—

1. Tracing of plans, complete set.
2. Nature of works executed.
3. Detail of daily labour employed, measurements, materials, &c.
4. Authorities, correspondence, and instructions to contractor, if any.

W. H. QUODLING,

Chief Accountant.

The Colonial Architect.

1. All drawings and tracings, &c., were forwarded to Works Department on 2nd September last—
P.W., 89-2,429.

2. Plans and specification show nature of works.

3. This information will be given in contractor's account, which has not yet been furnished; when it is it will be sent on.

4. Authorities, correspondence, and all papers sent to Works on 5th August last.—P.W. 89-2,016. Contractor gets his instructions from specification, and verbally from Officer in charge of works.

J.B., 7/1/90.

Mr. Quodling, 7/1/90. The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 8/1/90

1. The set of drawings in possession of Mr. Bushby, late Clerk of Works, Newcastle, has not been returned, although repeatedly asked for. As these plans contain important military details, viz., a plan of Fort Scratchley, it is now my obvious duty to report this failure to deliver military plans to the General Officer Commanding for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

2. This is incorrect. The work done according to plans lost was merely the excavation for the pit for 8-inch gun. No plans nor specification relating to the work done by the Colonial Architect in removing signal station, erecting new one, stone-pitching, and clearing glacis, &c., &c., have been furnished.

3. The Clerk of Works' measurement book, daily labour book, and orders for materials, &c., are necessary to check the contractor's claims.

4. No specification of work detailed in (2) was sent. The authority sent was for the erection of emplacement for 8-inch gun. No authority has reached this office for the works actually carried out by Mr. Bushby.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 11/1/90.

No. 44.

Minute Paper.

(P.W., 90-88.) *Subject*:—Defence Works: Expenditure (52 Vic. 17), £125,000.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 6 January, 1890.

I AM in receipt of copies of vouchers amounting to £14,510 17s. 7d., which you state are all that have been charged against the vote of £125,000 for Defence Works.

On 30th September last you furnished a statement giving particulars of the expenditure on this vote to date, showing a total of £17,322 1s. 3d. It will be seen, therefore, that there is a discrepancy of £2,811 3s. 8d.

Will you kindly explain?

W. H. QUODLING,

The Colonial Architect.

Chief Accountant.

With reference to statement furnished on 30th September last, giving expenditure £17,322 1s. 3d. on various works, this information was prepared by Mr. Colley, at request of Lieutenant-Colonel De Wolski, in which he gave approximate cost of works to date named, although not all paid for; the amount, £14,510 7s. 7d., is what has been actually paid by this Department, charged against the vote, £125,000, as per vouchers forwarded.—J.B., 8/1/90.

Will you please furnish me with all authorities, documents, and measurements of works at George's Head, Newcastle, and Botany, in progress when the works were stopped?—W.H.Q. All documents, &c., asked for, as far as can be, have been furnished.—J.B., 8/1/90.

The measurements of works which were executed under the Colonial Architects' Department at Newcastle, George's Head, and Botany have not been furnished. They are urgently required, as the works have been stopped, and cannot be resumed until this information has been furnished. I have therefore to request that it be supplied without further delay. The return furnished by Mr. Colley purports to show the total expenditure on the vote of £125,000 to date (30th September, 1889), and there is nothing to indicate that it is merely an approximate estimate of the cost of works under that vote. Will you please obtain from Mr. Colley an explanation of this matter?—W. H. QUODLING, 11/1/90. The Colonial Architect.

Books 5, giving measurements asked for, herewith. Mr. Colley states the return made by him for Lieut-Colonel De Wolski, referred to hereon, was intended to show only the approximate expenditure or cost of work performed.—W.C. (for C.A.), 17/1/90.

The parcel of books has been forwarded to your office. Will you please report if they contain the information you require? I have retained the list of vouchers in order that it may be compared with the account books of the Treasury.—W.H.Q., 17/1/90. The Director of Military Works.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Colley's intention was not made apparent on the face of the return in question.—W.H.Q., 18/1/90.

No. 45.

Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 6 January, 1890.

Military Works.

£125,000—Loans 52 V. 17.	} Estimates, 1889.
3,500	
400	
500	
50	

Will you kindly arrange for the following information to be supplied as early as possible:—

1. Detailed statement of all liabilities incurred to date on vote of £125,000.
2. Statement of all outstanding accounts.
3. Vouchers of all admitted claims in favour of contractors, and statement of disputed claims, if any.

I shall be glad also to have copies of all vouchers charged against the votes of £3,500, £400, £500, and £50, Estimates of 1889.

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

The Colonial Architect.

1. Answered by No. 2.
2. Russell & Co.—Alterations, &c., Fort Scratchley, probable amount £357
Do Roadway round Fort do 233
J. M'Leod—Bare Island barrack do 156
3. None in office. No disputed claims have been furnished.

Copies of all vouchers against votes named herewith. No charge against £50 vote.
W.C. (for C.A.), 20/1/90.

The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 20/1/90.

No. 46.

Memorandum.

7 January, 1890.

Will you kindly inquire from Colonial Architect if a contract exists which includes the barrack square clock at Victoria Barracks? The clock has been stopped since Saturday, and I am told that hitherto the winding has been done by contract, but no intimation was given to this Department at the time of handing over.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

The Colonial Architect.—W.H.Q., 7/1/90. No contract exists in this Department for attending to the clock referred to.—J.B., 8/1/90. Can you say by whom, and on what terms, the clock was attended to up to end of year?—W.H.Q., 10/1/90. The Colonial Architect. A. Tornaghi had the contract last year for attending to this clock, the price for the year being £3 5s. for winding and regulating.—J. M'SHANE (for Colonial Architect). 17/1/90. I am afraid this correspondence indicates the spirit in which information is vouchsafed by the Colonial Architect to the Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 17/1/90. The Director of Military Works.

Chief Accountant,—It is very much to be deplored that such a spirit exists. I would gladly see better counsels prevail in the Colonial Architect's Department. I have called for tenders from Mr. R. B. Smith and Messrs. Tornaghi for winding, regulating, and keeping in repair for 1890.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 18/1/90.

No. 47.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 13 January, 1890.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to report that John Goddard has duly completed his contract for renewing sashes at the Victoria Barracks.

I have, &c.,

W. COLES,
(for the Colonial Architect.)

B.C., Colonel De Wolski.—J.B., 15/11/90.

Under Secretary, Public Works Department,—The Hon. the Secretary for Public Works decided on Public Works, 89-2,398, 23/8/89, that barracks were to be transferred to Colonel De Wolski. This contract should therefore have been handed over to me. The Colonial Architect has repeatedly reported having handed over all documents. There is another contract still pending for floors with Mr. Langley, about which I heard to-day. Five months have elapsed since the order of the Minister, which was noted by Mr. Colley in pencil. I trust you will bring this to the Minister's knowledge. It is not known how the Colonial Architect's Department could have inspected this work in progress, as the Colonial Architect reported having removed all his officers. The misstatements, however, are so numerous that it is useless to attempt to refute them.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, Director of Military Works, 16/1/90. P.W.O., 17/1/90.

Without sending this letter to Colonial Architect, inquire when the work referred to was finished as advised.—B.S. The work was completed on the 11th December.—J.B., 21/1/90. Memo. to Mr. Barnet, 24/1/90. Resubmit this when reply is received.—D.C. M'L., 24/1/90.

No. 48.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Contract for renewing Window-sashes, Victoria Barracks.

Department of Public Works, 23 January, 1890.

WITH reference to Mr. Cole's letter of the 13th instant, in which he reports the completion, on the 11th December, of the contract for renewing window-sashes, &c., at Victoria Barracks, the Minister desires to know at once upon what authority the Colonial Architect continued to carry on this work, when the transfer of everything connected with the repairs of these barracks to Colonel De Wolski was ordered as far back as the 23rd August last.

J. BARLING.

The contract for the work named having been taken under this Department, it was considered desirable that it should be completed under the same supervision.—J.B., 3/3/90. P.W.O., 4/3/90.

No. 49.

Memo.

Contract for renewing Window-sashes, Victoria Barracks.

WHEN the Victoria Barracks were handed over on the 16th October, 1889, to Mr. Watson, for Colonel De Wolski, Mr. Colley, one of my Clerks of Works, told Mr. Watson that the Colonial Architect considered it would be better for all parties that he should deal with existing contracts till their completion. No objection was raised by Mr. Watson for Colonel de Wolski at the time, and I am not aware that any has been made since.

A similar case occurred at South Head Defence Works, where, at the request of Colonel de Wolski, certain works were completed by the Colonial Architect after he had received instructions to hand over. These finishing works comprised completion of emplacement of No. 1 Battery for disappearing gun, and was completed on 3rd September, 1889. At George's Head the works were also continued at the request of Colonel de Wolski until he finally made arrangements to carry on the works himself.

As these works were nearly finished before handing over the building to Colonel De Wolski, it was thought advisable to have them completed.

In following the above course I apprehended no objection would be raised by Colonel de Wolski, in view of the action taken by himself with reference to works at South Head and George's Heights, and I believed I was acting in accordance with the spirit of the Minister's instructions.

J.B., 12/3/90.

Submitted.—J.B., 14/3/90. Seen.—B.S., 8/4/90.

No. 50.

Memo. from The Director of Military Works to The Chief Accountant, Public Works Department.

6 January, 1890.

I BEG to forward for your information a report from the Clerk of Works at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, from which you will observe that, apart from the new work now in progress, there is a claim by the contractor for £300, over and above the advance of £935 paid Messrs. Russell, on the 17th August last.

Mr. Russell says he cannot detail the bill; *neither can any one else*. I am not prepared to accept any responsibility for work of which no records nor measurements appear to exist. Perhaps the Colonial Architect may be able to furnish the required information, and sign the bills himself.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

Colonial Architect.—F.H., 7/1/90.

The Director of Military Works,—Messrs. Russell & Co. appear to ignore the fact that the Colonial Architect furnished them (on the 18th ult.), with a copy of the measurements made by his officer at Fort Scratchley. (*Vide* my report of 23 ult. annexed.) The Colonial Architect has now been requested to furnish a copy of the measurements referred to; but of course he would not be justified in certifying a voucher in favour of the contractors, until they have supplied him with a copy of their claims.—W. H. QUODLING, 7/1/90.

Chief Accountant,—Noted. Will you please retain until the copy of measurements is forthcoming? In the face of the fact that the Colonial Architect has repeatedly stated that he has supplied every information to me already, I prefer to accept Messrs. Russell's statements to that of the report you mention, as I think the Colonial Architect has been misled by his officers.—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, Director of Military Works, 7/1/90.

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir,

Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, 31 December, 1889.

I attach a note which I have received from Messrs. Russell & Co., informing me that they have received a sum of £935, on account of work done at Fort Scratchley, under the Colonial Architect; but this amount includes many other items in addition to the excavation for the 8-inch gun, such as the new look-out house, moving flagstaffs, stone revetment to slope on south side, &c., and the Contractors cannot give me the cost of each item separately, *neither, they say, can anyone else*. They also inform me that there is still a *balance of about £300* due to them by the Colonial Architect.

These sums have no reference to the new road recently constructed.

FRED. G. INCE,
Clerk of Works.

Director of Military Works.

No. 51.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Military Works, Fort Scratchley.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 January, 1890

In reference to my minute of the 7th instant, will you be good enough to supply me, not later than Monday next, with a copy of the statement of the measurements of the works at Fort Scratchley, forwarded to Messrs. J. Russell & Co, on December 18th, 1889.

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant

The Acting Colonial Architect

Statement of measurements herewith—W C (for C A), 20/1/90 Received 1 40 p m. 21/1/90.
The Director of Military Works—W.H Q., 21/1/90 90/54 (with annexures) is returned herewith.—
W.H Q.

Chief Accountant,—

1. Plans, specification, and authority for this work, amounting to £1,271 6s 11d have not been furnished, because there are and were none. This is a sample of how military votes have been squandered by irresponsible officers

2 These are the measurements which the Colonial Architect stated he had sent to Mr. Russell You will see from my minutes of 6th and 7th January that I doubted the statement £918 of this bill is for daily labour, engaged by Mr Bushby, at the rate of £300 a month These works were supposed to be carried out by a contract approved by the Minister By whose authority was this work done by a schedule for labour? The work cannot be detailed nor measured, as no labour sheets exist

3. Where is the authority and bill for £27 odd for bedroom furniture, &c, for office? Where are the remainder of the articles detailed, which amount to £45 odd.

4 I think this subject should be brought to the notice of the Minister, for, at the same time, Mr Bushby spent £450 on labour on a road, with his father as foreman, and his brother as artificer under him And this is the Clerk of Works who refused any information to the Inspecting Military Officer.

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works, 24/1/90.

Submitted for the Minister's information, as suggested by the Director of Military Works—
W.H Q.—25/1/90. Under Secretary, B C. P W O, 28/1/90.

ALTERATIONS TO FORT SCRATCHLEY.

Valuation of work satisfactorily performed by J Russell & Co, up to 6th August, 1889, forwarded to Russell & Co, on the 18th December, 1889.

Item	In Schedule	Quantity	Rate	Amount
9	4 inch earthenware pipes	10 ft lineal	7d ft lineal.	£ s d. 0 5 10
10	6 do. do do.	103 ft do	9d do. do	3 17 3
11	9 do. do do	28 ft do	1/3 do do	1 15 0
12	12 do. do do	4 ft do	2/ do do	0 8 0
31	Bluestone, 2½ gauge	2 cube yards	7/9 cube yard	0 15 6
39	Portland cement	48 barrels	20/ barrel	48 0 0
48	Kerosene tar	5 gallons	6d gallon	0 4 0
50	Hardwood	6,236 ft 7½ in	14/ 100 ft	43 13 1½
51	Baltic	2,207 ft 2½ in	25/ do	27 10 9½
52	Oregon	91 ft lineal	20/ do	0 18 2½
53	Colonial pine	440 ft 2 in	20/ do.	4 8 2½
54	Cedar	118 ft lineal	2/10 do.	2 19 0
56	Wrot labour hardwood	966½ ft	5d ft running	20 2 8½
57	Do pine	2,593 ft 4 in	4d do do	43 4 5½
58	Brass-butt hinges	2 pairs	4/6 pair	0 9 0
65	Iron nails	215 lb	3d lb.	2 13 9
66	Brass screws	2 lb	1/6 do	0 3 0
67	2 inch cedar doors	31½ ft	2/ ft sup.	3 3 4
68	2 do sashes	51 ft	4/6 do do	11 9 6
70	Wrought iron	4 cwt 1 qr 9½ lb	28/ cwt	6 1 4½
79	2 inch galvanized iron water pipe	42 ft running	1/9 ft running	3 13 6
82	Corrugated galvanized iron	14 cwt 3 qr	23/6 cwt	17 6 7½
84	O G spouting	149½ ft	1/1 ft	8 1 8½
85	Down spouting	56½ ft	1/2 ft	3 5 11
86	Sheet lead	8 cwt 2 qr. 21 lb	22/6 cwt	9 15 5½
88	Painting	175 yards	2/3 sup yd	19 3 9
92 } 93 }	Day work labourer	11,345½ hours	1/2 per hour	661 16 8½
94	Do mason	593½ do	1/9 do	51 18 7½
97	Do carpenter	1,578½ do	1/6 do	118 7 9
98	Do plumber	216½ do	1/9 do	18 18 5½
102	Do horse and cart	767½ do	1/9 do	67 3 6½
104	Do blasting powder	300 lb	1/- lb	15 0 0
				£1,216 15 0½

Received from the Colonial Architect and forwarded to the Director of Military Works—W H Q.,
20/1/90

OUT

OUT OF SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
2 brass lever locks for office of look-out house	0	5	0
2 flush drawer handles	0	4	0
2 7in rim locks, 16s ; 2 sash fasteners ; 1 pair flap hinges, 3s	0	19	0
1 pair sash holders, 1s. ; 2 12 in T hinges, 2s 6d.	0	3	6
4 yds. sash cord, 1s ; 1 brass lever lock, 2s. 6d. ; 1 door knob, 2s. 6d. ...	0	6	0
1 drawer knob, 9d ; ½ doz hat pegs, 5s. 6d. ; screws, 1s	0	7	3
1 box frame and 2 in. sash, complete	1	12	0
1 pair 5 in butt hinges, 1s 6d ; 1 Hobbs' night-latch, 10s 6d ; 1 pair T hinges, 1s	0	13	0
1 cupboard lock, 2s ; 1 brass button 9d ; 2 ft. perforated zinc, 2s.	0	4	9
1 brass bound level for Foreman of Works	0	10	6
2 lines for Foreman of Works	0	10	0
1 high pressure bib-tap	0	5	3
1 ½ gal iron socket, 9d ; 2 ft perforated zinc, 2s	0	2	9
1 carpenter and boy cutting timber for look out house ; steam saw, 3 hours, 3s 6d	0	10	6
9 loads metal screenings—9s.	4	1	0
37 ft moulded skirting—7d.	1	1	7
208 ft moulded architraves—7d.	6	1	4
95 ft 1½ in scotia—2d	0	15	10
66 ft 1¼ in staff bead—2d	0	11	0
Office fittings—1 bedstead, £2 ; 1 pair palliasses, 18s	2	18	0
Kapok bed, 35s ; 2 pillows, 12s ; 4 pillow slips, 7s ; 2 pair sheets, 25s	3	19	0
1 pair blankets, 21s 6d ; counterpane, 15s ; washstand, 20s	2	16	6
Toilet set, 18s ; office table, 35s ; table, 12s 6d ; 4 chairs, 32s	4	17	6
Linoeum, 25s ; door mat, 4s ; carpet, 7s ; window blinds, 15s 3d	2	11	3
1 chiffonier safe, 30s ; 2 buckets, 5s ; filter and glass, 33s ; 2 brooms, 7s 6d	3	15	6
Plumbing account, gas cooker, 45s ; copper kettle, 13s. ; stew pan, 9s 6d.	3	7	6
Terra cotta stove	1	16	0
Fitting 3 gas brackets, including piping as below —38 ft. ⅝ compo pipe, 12s 8d ; 8 ft ⅝ compo pipe, 2s ; 3 single brackets, 8s. ; 3 rosettes, 1s 9d , screws, 6d , 4 ft ⅝ gas tube, 1s 6d ; 4 ft. ½ in gas tube, 2s 4d , 3 doz hooks, 1s 3d ; 12 ft 2 in down pipe, 3s. ; 1 ⅝ in brass stop cock, 1s 3d. ; 1 ⅝ in union, 9d ; 1 ½ in do, 9d	1	15	9
4 ft ¾ in gal. pipe, 1s 8d ; 2 ¾ in back nuts, 6d	0	2	2
1 9 in D trap galv (look out house)	0	7	0
Engineer, boring and screwing union screws in machine—33 hours, 2s 6d.	4	2	6
Assistant engineer—8 hours, 1s 6d	0	12	0
1 5 in brass cabin lock, with brass furniture	0	12	0
1 Norfolk latch	0	1	6
2 pair 12 T hinges and screws (look out house)	0	2	0
1 pair 5 in brass butt hinges	0	3	6
1 spiral spring catch (gate, look-out house)	0	5	6
1 load metal screenings, 9s ; 1 broom for office, 3s 6d	0	12	6
2 pairs 12 in T hinges (look-out house)	0	2	0
3 doz 1 in screws	0	1	0
2 Norfolk latches	0	2	0
1 6 in. rim lock, brass furniture, with screws	0	5	0
In Schedule	54	11	11
Total	1,216	15	0½
Total	£1,271	6	11½

E C., 20/1/90.

[Enclosure]

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Military Works, Fort Scratchley

Department of Public Works, 7 January, 1890.

In reference to the conversation I had with you this morning, will you be good enough to furnish me, as early as practicable, with a copy of the statement of measurements of the works at Fort Scratchley, forwarded to Messrs. James Russell & Co, on 18th December, 1889.

The Colonial Architect

Statement herewith.—W.H Q, 21st January, 1890. The Director of Military Works.

W. H QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

No. 52.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Position-finding Stations

Department of Public Works, 28 January, 1890

THE amount authorised to be expended in constructing position-finding stations was £3,500, and the amount expended for this service appears to have been £6,450.

Will you please explain the discrepancy, and why the extra expenditure was incurred without authority?

The Colonial Architect.

I have, &c,
W H QUODLING.

The amount, £6,450, includes other works than those named, consisting of cable and water tanks, fencing, additional earthworks, drainage, lining chambers with brickwork, substituting bluestone concrete for sandstone at South Head, fixing shields, providing and fixing steel shutters to chambers, providing telephone chamber, temporarily covering three chambers, &c These further works were carried out at Schedule rates, as customary, and by the direction of the Royal Engineer Officer, Major Penrose. Special authority for a large portion of same is provided in paper, P W 89-472, sent to Works Department on 5th August last, also for some other of the works on paper herewith (P W 87-10,124).—J B, 11/2/90 Please forward to Colonel de Wolski.—W.H Q, 11/2/90. The Director of Military Works—W.H.Q., 11/2/90.

No. 53.

No. 53.

Minute Paper.

(P.W., 90-1,572.)

Barracks at Bare Island, Botany Bay.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 April, 1890.

IN compliance with your instructions, I visited Bare Island yesterday, in company with Colonel de Wolski, R.E., for the purpose of endeavouring to arrive at a settlement with Mr. M'Leod for work performed and materials delivered.

Unfortunately this object was frustrated in consequence of not having received full information from the Colonial Architect's Department with reference to the arrangement with Mr. M'Leod for building the barracks.

In October of last year the Colonial Architect was requested to furnish the contract for constructing the Bare Island Barracks, and he forwarded a bond, specification, and schedule of prices, dated 14th May, 1881, for the construction of the fortifications only, from which it was expressly specified that the barracks were omitted; and, on the 11th instant, I wrote to the Colonial Architect to inquire if certain materials had been ordered or accepted by him or any of his officers, to which he replied in the negative.

From a perusal of these documents it did not appear to me that a contract existed; but when I inquired of Mr. M'Leod why he had delivered the materials before referred to, he handed me a letter from the Colonial Architect, dated 15th April, 1889, in which he was informed he could carry out the barracks at Bare Island under his previous contract for fortifications.

A copy of this letter is appended, and I have asked the Colonial Architect to send me Mr. M'Leod's letter, dated 23rd April, 1889, in reply thereto.

Perhaps, under the circumstances, it would be advisable to obtain the opinion of the Crown Solicitor as to whether these letters constitute a binding agreement upon the Government; and, if so, what further steps should be taken in the matter, in the view that the design for the barracks has been altered.

In conclusion, I deem it necessary to express the opinion that I was placed in an embarrassing position, in consequence of information with reference to these letters not having been furnished to me.

W. H. QUODLING.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 15 April, 1889.

In reference to barracks proposed to be erected at Bare Island, I have to inform you that you can carry out this work at the schedule prices, under your previous contract for fortifications at the place named, if you are willing to do so.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,

Colonial Architect.

Mr. Jno. M'Leod, contractor.

No. 54.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 47 Phillip-street, 30 April, 1890.

I have the honor to state that the Colonial Architect entered into a contract with Messrs. M'Leod and Noble for works at George's Head, estimated to cost £2,600, at the schedule of rates of their previous contracts. Extensions of the original contract were also given for other works, amounting to £2,100 without a bond, bringing up the total to £4,700. The Colonial Architect passed, in Sept., 1889, a final voucher for £6,450 14s. 3d., showing an excess of £1,750 14s. 3d. over and above the specific authorities. No detail of the cost of the various works has been received, and no satisfactory explanation of the discrepancy. It is not known whether the contractor's claims for work at George's Head casemate battery have been fully satisfied.

The bond for the work estimated to cost £2,600 is dated 6 May, 1889, subsequent to the completion of the work, and the stipulated date of completion is 30 November, of the previous year. Authority was given to increase one item of the original Schedule, viz., concrete, from 34s. to 44s. 6d. per yard.

I may mention that it appears to have been the practice of the Colonial Architect's Department to let contracts for specific works, to subsequently extend them to works altogether unconnected with them, to allow the contracts to run on for years without any settlement, and in the end to lump all the works into one final payment, thereby removing any possible chance of check of measurement made by subordinate officers. I would refer you to my letter of the 24th of October, for the subject of the cost of the work at George's Head still uncompleted.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,

Director of Military Works.

To the Under Secretary for Public Works.

No. 55.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

(P.W., 90-1,732; C.A., 90-1,623.)

Specification for Barracks, Bare Island.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 47 Phillip-street, 19 May, 1890.

I have the honor to forward a specification for Barracks, Bare Island, handed over on the 17th inst. by the Colonial Architect's officers to Mr. Watson, my Clerk of Works. It is dated March, 1889, but it apparently refers to the original plan prepared in 1880 by the late General Scratchley, and does not agree with the printed specification of the schedule of rates.

Will you kindly inquire from the Colonial Architect if this specification was intended to be binding on the contractor, and formed part of the schedule of rates or not in the Bare Island Barracks agreement?

In

In this connection, I may mention that the agreement for the preparation of certain plans for Defence Works, under the direction of the late Major-General Scratchley, R.E., mentioned that a specification of the work would be drawn up, but none has been furnished by the Colonial Architect. I would be glad if these specifications could now be furnished, as they would materially assist in elucidating certain details, and thereby facilitate the numerous repairs which have become generally necessary in all the works.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

Mr. Barnet for report.—J.B., B.C., 19/5/90.

The specification referred to, dated March, 1889, is not a contract paper, nor intended to be binding on the contractor, or to form part of the schedule of rates in the Bare Island Barrack agreement; the specification referred to in latter part of this communication is probably the "Description," now enclosed, which had been inadvertently put away with some other papers a long time since, and only recently found.—J.B., 4 June, 1890. P.W.O., 4/6/90. Colonel de Wolski.—J.B., B.C., 4/6/90.

Under Secretary for Public Works.—Will the Colonial Architect kindly explain why, if this specification is not binding on the contractor, a copy was supplied to the Foreman of Works at Bare Island for his guidance? Is this the description of the work stated by Mr. Purkis to have been prepared by him in 1885, or is it the original specification furnished by the late Mr. Morell, C.E., and dated 1880 or 1881?—F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel, 12/6/90. The Colonial Architect.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 13/6/90.

The specification referred to, 89-193, was made by the Foreman of Works from draft specification 85-193, with slight approved modifications, solely for his guidance in carrying out the work. Specification 85-193 is that prepared by Mr. Purkis in 1885, and in no way relates to the specification furnished by the late Mr. Morell, C.E.—J.B., 25 June, 1890. The Director Military Works.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 26/6/90.

No. 56.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Documents, correspondence, &c., relating to Military Works not yet handed over by Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 47 Phillip-street, 1 July, 1890.

With reference to the Colonial Architect's statement on P. W. No. 90-1,731, dated 25th June, 1890, that "all old papers relating to military works are now being collected, and will be furnished as early as possible," I have the honor to report that I have not yet received the papers referred to. It is of the utmost importance that no time should be lost in extracting from the Colonial Architect's records every letter, report, and document bearing on defence works, as well as the correspondence between the Colonial Architect and the late General Sir Peter Scratchley.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

Submitted.—J.B., 1/7/90. Officers-in-Charge please supply all the papers as quickly as possible.—J.B., 10/7/90.

No. 57.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Royal Commission on Fortifications.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 July, 1890.

Will the Officers-in-Charge of the Architectural Branch be good enough to expedite the work of collecting papers, &c., referred to in paper P.W. 90-2,285, forwarded to them on 11th instant, also those to which reference is made in paper P.W., 90-2,316, forwarded on 4th instant.

J.B.

All papers, plans, &c., in this office relating to fortifications, barracks, &c., herewith.—E.R., for A.C.A.B., 25/7/90. The whole of the papers have been referred to the Commission.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), 25/7/90. Colonel de Wolski.—J.B., B.C., 25/7/90.

No. 58.

C. W. Darley, Esq., to The Officers-in-charge, Colonial Architect's Department.

Royal Commission Defence Works, Department of Public Works,

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 21 July, 1890.

I shall be glad if you would kindly furnish me with all old papers relating to military works which, according to a memorandum of Mr. Barnet's, dated 25th June, 1890, were being collected by the officers in your Department, with the promise that they would be furnished as early as possible.

Yours, &c.,

C. W. DARLEY,
President.

The papers referred to have been forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works.—E.R., for A.C.A.B., 25/7/90. Deliver these in Colonel de Wolski's office.—C.W.D., 25/7/90. Forwarded to the Director to day.—J. TRIMBLE, 25/7/90.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEFENCE WORKS.

APPOINTED JULY 14, 1890.

APPENDIX B.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S APPENDIX.

CORRESPONDENCE *RÉ* BARE ISLAND BARRACKS SENT TO CROWN
SOLICITOR.

APPENDIX B.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S APPENDIX.

INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE *RE* BARE ISLAND BARRACKS SENT TO CROWN SOLICITOR.

- 26/7/87.—Under Secretary Public Works *re* recommendation by Colonial Architect, dated 10/3/86, attached, that the barracks should be proceeded with by the Contractor for the fortifications (M'Leod) under his contract schedule of prices.
- 13/8/87.—Jno. M'Leod stating that he had kept a foreman and plant several months on the work in anticipation of the barracks being proceeded with, as recommended by the Colonial Architect (10/3/86), and that he had already commenced the work by excavating the basement.
- 14/3/89.—Ministerial approval of barracks being erected as proposed, together with Colonial Architect's letter (15/4/89) authorising M'Leod to carry out the work under his previous contract, and M'Leod's reply thereto, 22/4/89.
- 30/5/89.—Colonel de Wolski to the General Officer Commanding, condemning way in which barrack contract had been let without consultation with military authorities; and order for stoppage of works by Colonial Secretary pending reconsideration of plans, 10/6/89.
- 17/6/89.—Colonial Architect, in reply to Colonel de Wolski's memorandum, enclosing extracts from several military authorities recommending the erection of the barracks.
- 18/6/89.—M'Leod to the Colonial Architect stating that he would hold him responsible for the protection of his materials on the ground.
- 14/8/89.—Colonel de Wolski to the General Officer Commanding corroborating his memorandum of 30/4/89.
- 25/11/89.—M'Leod to the Colonial Architect declining to furnish an account in detail for amount due till informed whether he is to proceed with the contract.
- 11/4/90.—Mr. Quodling to the Colonial Architect asking if certain materials delivered at Bare Island had been ordered by him or his officers; to which Mr. Barnet replies in the negative.*
- 17/4/90.—Colonel de Wolski to the Under Secretary stating that the barracks had not yet been handed over to him, because the Colonial Architect had been unable to settle up with the Contractor.
- 18/4/90.—Under Secretary asking Colonial Architect for explanation as to steps actually taken *re* barracks, with Colonial Architect's reply, Colonel de Wolski's criticism thereon, and Colonial Architect's further explanation.
- 23/4/90.—Under Secretary referring question of M'Leod's barrack agreement to the Crown Solicitor for opinion as to whether it should be terminated at once.
- 23/4/90.—Colonel de Wolski to the Under Secretary criticising the way in which the barrack contract had been given to M'Leod, and recommending that the ironwork, cement, &c., be paid for at once, and the Contractor instructed to remove the bricks which were worthless.
- 29/4/90.—The Crown Solicitor stating that the barrack contract had been dealt with in so loose a way that, if an agreement could be come to with the Contractor for him to hand over the works, it had better be made.
- 14/5/90.—Colonel de Wolski to the Under Secretary recommending that a legal opinion be obtained from the Crown Solicitor as to his power to terminate the agreement, and to direct the removal of all material from the site.
- 4/6/90.—Crown Solicitor to Under Secretary stating that further information was necessary before he could give an opinion on the subject.
- 16/6/90.—Colonel de Wolski to the Under Secretary pointing out that the barrack agreement was an extension of the fort contract, that the same General Conditions applied to both, and recommending that no compensation be allowed for material not specifically ordered by the Colonial Architect, that the Contractor be instructed to remove all material from the site immediately, and that under no consideration should M'Leod and Noble be permitted to have any further connection with the military works of the colony.

* For report by Mr. Quodling, *vide* No. 53, Transfer Appendix.

Correspondence *Re* Bare Island Barracks sent to Crown Solicitor.

No. 1.

(P.W., 87/9348.)

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Barracks, Bare Island.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 26 July, 1887.

THE military authorities have repeatedly urged the erection of the Barracks at Bare Island. For this work the Colonial Architect submitted plans and estimate (£7,850) on the 10th March, 1886, and recommended that the work be done by the contractor for the Fortifications, J. M'Leod, under his contract schedule prices. This recommendation was duly forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Department, viz., on the 15th March, 1886, but no authority has yet been received for proceeding with the work, and from inquiries made at the Colonial Secretary's Office it would appear that the above recommendation has been mislaid.

To expedite action, it would perhaps be advisable to obtain a duplicate recommendation from the Colonial Architect, with a view of the matter being again submitted to the Colonial Secretary.

J.R.

Copy of letter herewith.—J.B., 27/7/87. P.W.O., 29/7/87. Put by till asked for.

The Architect-in-Chief to the Under Secretary for Public Works, respecting authority required to proceed with Barracks in connection with Fortifications, Bare Island.

(P.W., 87/9348.)

Sir, Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 10 March, 1886.

In reference to the Fortifications at Bare Island, approaching completion, I do myself the honor to report that the erection of the Barracks included in the late General Sir Peter Scratchley's authorized Schedule of Defence Works should now be proceeded with, and would recommend that they be carried out by the Contractor* for the Fortifications under his contract schedule of prices which I consider fair and reasonable—the cost of the Barracks at these prices will be about £7,850, chargeable to Votes taken for Defence Works.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
Architect-in-Chief.

No. 2.

(P.W., 87/9854.)

Erection of Barracks, Bare Island—J. M'Leod.

The Barracks at Bare Island.

1st. Recommended to be done at schedule rates of existing contract by Colonial Architect about twelve months ago—papers never sent back.

2nd. Have kept foreman and plant several months on work in anticipation of this portion being proceeded with.

3rd. Portion of this work has been already executed by me—that is excavating the basement.

J. M'LEOD.

There are other papers.—H.M'L., 87/9,352. Principal Under Secretary. Please expedite.—J.R., B.C., 13/8/87.

No. 3.

(P.W., 88/16,324.)

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Barracks at Bare Island.

[89/714.]

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 March, 1889.

THE Colonial Architect estimates the cost of these Barracks at Bare Island at £7,850. Chargeable to Loans, 1888. The amount required (£7,850) may, perhaps, be sanctioned.—C.W., 7/3/89. Approved.—G.R.D. Submitted.—J.B., 11/3/89. Approved. Carry out at once.—B.S., 14/3/89. M. Barnett.—J.B., B.C., 14/3/89. [Urgent.]

The Colonial Architect to Mr. Contractor M'Leod,

Sir,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 15 April, 1889.

In reference to Barracks proposed to be erected at Bare Island, I have to inform you that you can carry out this work at the schedule prices under your previous contract for fortifications at the place named, if you are willing to do so.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Received, 22/4/90.—W. H. Q.
88/4,178.

Mr.

Mr. Contractor M^cLeod to the Colonial Architect.

Re proposed Barracks, Bare Island.

Sir, Referring to your letter, *re* Barracks at Bare Island, I shall proceed with the works at once, at my previous schedule price rates for Fortifications at Bare Island.

Rockdale, 22 April, 1889.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN M^cLEOD.

Received, 22/4/90.—W. H. Q.

No. 4.

(C.S., 89-6,617—M.S.O., 89-1,617).

Lieut.-Colonel De Wolski, to The General Officer Commanding.

Sir, Sydney, 30 May, 1889.

I have the honor to report that I have been informed by an officer of the Colonial Architect's Department that tenders have recently been accepted for the construction of Artillery Barracks on Bare Island at a cost of £7,850, and that the work is now in progress. No provision has been made for an officer's quarters on La Perouse.

I would remind you that on the 28th August, 1887, you wrote to the P.U.S. asking for the postponement of the erection of Barracks at Bare Island and La Perouse until the receipt of General Schaw's Report.

On the 19th August, 1887, General Schaw reported on this question as follows:—(Page 7, line 14) "The division of the guns into two groups, one on Bare Island, and the other on Henry Head, will render it desirable that the new barracks about to be built here should not be in the Fort, which is always to be avoided if possible, as the Barracks in such confined positions are always unhealthy and inconvenient, and also expensive. An excellent site is to be found in a central position between Henry Head and Bare Island concealed from seaward, and I would strongly urge that the barracks be constructed in this position."

Nothing appears to have been done in this matter until you wrote to the P.U.S. on the 5th September, 1888, without any reference to previous correspondence, urging that this work should be pushed on. On the 14th March, 1889, the Colonial Architect requested authority to proceed, which was approved by the Ministry. The contract was apparently let on the former tender.

I have recently seen the plans of these Barracks. They were designed in the Colonial Architect's Office without reference to military authority. In my opinion the designs are radically defective, the accommodation is excessive, and there is no officer's quarter.

In the "memorandum on Coast Defences" by the Inspector-General of Fortifications, dated 6th December, 1884, it is laid down in paragraph 10, that "Barracks, when required, should be retired as far as convenient from the Batteries, ample temporary bomb-proof accommodation being provided in the latter for the gun detachments and infantry guards."

For the reasons mentioned above I would strongly urge the advisability of this question being reconsidered. In all probability the Colonial Architect is unaware of the altered conditions, but I consider he ought to have referred the plans to this office before execution, more especially as they were made years ago.

The responsibility for the design and execution of these barracks rests now entirely with the Colonial Architect.

I have, &c.,
F. R. DE WOLSKI,
Lieut.-Col., R.E.

Principal Under Secretary—This is a most important and urgent matter, and in order to facilitate the Minister's consideration and decision thereon it will be well that Colonel De Wolski should personally interview the Minister, and explain the situation—J.S.R., M.-G., B.C., 7/6/89.

Stoppage of works pending reconsideration of plans approved.—H.P., 10/6/89. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C.—C.W., 10/6/89. Colonial Architect—J.B., B.C., 11/6/89. Urgent.

No. 5.

The Colonial Architect to the Under Secretary for Public Works, respecting Barracks, Bare Island, Botany.

(P.W. 89-1747 ; 89-1676.)

Sir, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 17 June, 1889.

I do myself the honor to report that, in attention to the minute of Sir Henry Parkes on accompanying letter from Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, dated 30th May, addressed to the General Officer Commanding—forwarded to me under blank cover of 11th instant—the work in connection with erection of barracks at Bare Island has been stopped, pending further instructions.

With respect to objections raised by Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski, as to the site of the barracks, and his statement that the barracks were designed in the Colonial Architect's Office without military authority, and that the design was, in his opinion, radically defective, the accommodation excessive—there being also no officers' quarters—I would remark that the site selected within the Fort is that shown on the late General Scratchley's original drawings. To this site no objection has been made by Major Penrose, successor as Engineer for Defence Works to General Scratchley, or by any of the military authorities; and in regard to barrack accommodation, it is in accordance with particulars furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, Acting Commandant, and additions to same considered necessary by Colonel Scratchley, included in plans at his request. Officers' quarters are not yet provided, as it has been determined that they be built on the mainland, the site selected by the military authorities being that at present occupied by the office of the Colonial Architect's officer in charge of the works. The

The extracts from original papers, and papers referred to hereon, show that there was no want of military authority in designing the barracks; also, that although the erection of same in the Fort was by direction of the late General Scratchley, some years back, the Officer Commanding the Forces, Major Penrose, R.E., and other military authorities of recent dates, were acquainted with the design of the barracks, and that they were to be erected within the Fort. Therefore, in respect to the concluding paragraphs of the before-named accompanying letter, to refer the plans back to the military authorities quoted, would have been an unusual course to adopt, under the circumstances, which Lieutenant-Colonel de Wolski evidently could not have been aware of when framing his report.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES BARNET,
 Colonial Architect.

The Commandant.—C. W. B.C., 6/8/89. The Director of Works, for information and remark if necessary.—J. S. R., M.-G., 12/8/89. Letter of 29th ultimo referred to in memo. of Major-General Commanding attached, not received. Submitted.—J.B., 17/6/89. Seen by Minister. Re-submit end of week.—J. B., 17/6/87. The Principal Under Secretary.—J. B., B. C., 26/6/89. Forward to the Colonial Secretary.—D.S., 25/6/89.

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Extracts and Papers referred to.

- 82-2383, 25th March—Colonel Scratchley to Colonial Architect—
 I have not the plan of Bare Island by me, but think the site (barrack) is to be as below (sketch given).
 82-4016, 24th May—Inspected the works at Bare Island Fort, and found everything satisfactory. Wing walls round site for barracks. Went into the question of reducing the height of these wing or side walls.
 82-1728, 21st July—Lieut.-Colonel Christie to Principal Under Secretary—
 Enclosing letter from Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, Officer Commanding Artillery, relative to contemplated erection of barracks at Bare Island Fort and Newcastle, giving accommodation required at each place, and recommending increased accommodation than that provided for by plan, with which Acting Commandant Lieut.-Colonel Christie entirely concurs.
 82-5522, 15th July—Colonel Scratchley to Colonial Architect—
 Respecting increased accommodation at barracks, Bare Island, referred to by Lieut.-Colonel Spalding.
 82-5627, 18th July—List of works to complete scheme of defence, Bare Island—Barracks with basement.
 86-1626, 10th July—Major Penrose, R.E., to Commandant—
 Suggesting "that the men's barracks at Bare Island Fort, Botany Bay, be taken in hand at once."
 Minute of Commandant on same—"I shall be glad if the work can be pushed forward."
 E 89-544, 21st July, 1887—Colonel Roberts to Officer Commanding Forces—
 Requesting "The Hon. the Minister for Works be urged to take steps for erection of the barracks at Fort, Bare Island." Minute of Officer Commanding Forces on same—"I recommend strongly, for reasons adduced by the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery, that the erection of these barracks be proceeded with without further delay."
 E 89-544, 20 Aug., 1887—Major-General Commanding, to Principal Under Secretary—
 That erection of barracks in the Fort, Bare Island, be postponed until report of Major-General Schaw, C.B., is received, that officer having intimated it may be necessary for him to recommend an alteration of the site originally fixed.
 E 89-544-88-2831, 5 Sept., 1888—Colonel Roberts, to Officer Commanding the Forces—
 Desiring to know when barracks at Bare Island will be completed. Minute of Officer Commanding the Forces on same to Principal Under Secretary:—"Cannot something be done to push this work forward; already years have elapsed since it was recommended, and it is not commenced."
 P.W. 89-714, 16 March, 1889—Barracks, Bare Island—Authority of Minister for Works to carry out at once.

No. 6.

Mr. John M'Leod to The Colonial Architect.

(P. W., 89/1945.)

Sir,

Rockdale, 18 June, 1889.

Referring to your letter of 13th instant *re* stopping work of Barracks at Bare Island, I desire to say that the tenor of your letter has been duly attended to.

While complying with instructions in this matter, I would respectfully call your attention to the following, in connection with this contract:

1st. The general plant necessary for the completion of the contract is now on the site—also special portions of plant for the efficient completion of work—such as suitable cranes to the unusual contour of fort and site is being prepared, and in my own interest, *but* at your expense, this plant will require to be protected during the time the work is suspended or delayed.

2nd. There is a considerable quantity of materials now on the site (apart from that used), the whole of the bricks, cement, iron, and timber are ordered and partly delivered, or in transit to the work, all of which will require to be protected in like manner, and on the same conditions as stated by me for the protection of plant.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN M'LEOD.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works with reference to my report of 17th ultimo stating work at Bare Island Barracks had been stopped as directed, pending further instructions.—J.B., 8/7/89. Refer to Col. de Wolski at once.—J.B., 11/7/89.

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No. 7.

(C. S., 89-7,369.)

The Director of Military Works to The General Officer Commanding.
Barracks at Bare Island.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 14 August, 1889.

With reference to your memo. of the 12th inst. forwarding, for information and remarks, correspondence relating to the Barracks at Bare Island, I have the honor to state that the design for Barracks at Bare Island was a modification of one got out years ago by General Scratchley; that, apart from any other question, this design was bad, inasmuch as access to each room was obtained by a separate flight of steps, entailing the addition of a box entrance, cutting up the floor space, and that the men's sleeping-rooms were little better than a dungeon as regards air and light. The plan was unsigned, and there were no documents to show that it had ever been submitted to the military authorities.

I have only to add that my previous letter of the 30th May is strictly correct in every respect, and that the Colonial Architect should have referred the plans to the military authorities before execution, considering that they had been made years before, and that the armament and disposition of guns at Botany and Henry's Head had been subsequently modified by General Schaw's scheme.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Director of Military Works.

P.U.S.—Correspondence returned with further remarks of Director of Works, which seem to bear out previous report. J.S.R., M.-G., B.C., 15/8/89. Submitted, 15/8/89.

No. 8.

(P.W., 89, 3623.)

Mr. John M'Leod to The Colonial Architect.

Re Contract Bare Island Barracks.

Sir,

Box 676, G.P.O., 25 November, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., in reference to my contract for erecting Barracks at Bare Island, wherein you request an account in detail for amount due to me in connection with my contract, to include all claims for materials, &c.

With all respect I hope to show to your satisfaction why I cannot, for the following reasons, furnish you with the details asked until you notify me if I am to proceed or otherwise with the contract:—

1st After proceeding with the work for two months I received instructions in writing on the 13th June to stop. Subsequently all measurements were taken of the work done that was actually in place. I then applied for the balance of money due, less the 20 per cent., which was paid. I wish to draw your attention that up to the date of stopping the work done was at considerable pecuniary loss to me, as the greatest portion is rock excavation, for which my price is very low.

2nd Since the date of stopping the work it has been absolutely necessary to keep one man there to look after my tools, plants, and materials, &c., &c. This was done in the interest of the Government as well as my own.

3rd All girders were ordered, fitted, and partially delivered, when work was stopped. This also applies to all materials required for the completion of contract.

4th I fail to see how to comply with your request until I am informed on what lines I am to base the detailed statement which you require.

I am, Sir, &c.,

JOHN M'LEOD.

Forward to the Under Secretary for Works, with reference to previous communication from Mr. M'Leod respecting these Barracks, transmitted to him on 8 July last.—J.B., 17/12/89. The Director, Military Works, who has the previous papers.—J.B., B.C., 20/12/89. 445—(41).

No. 9.

(P.W., 90/1240.)

W. H. Quodling to The Colonial Architect.

[Very urgent.]

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 April, 1890.

It is reported that Messrs. M'Leod and Noble delivered at Bare Island certain bricks, cement, and iron, to be used in the construction of the defence works at that place. Will you please inform me if these materials were ordered by you or any of your officers; and if they have been approved and accepted as suitable for the work? If so, will you please furnish a statement showing quantities and prices?

W. H. QUODLING.

None of the materials referred to have been ordered by me or any of my officers, nor have they been accepted or approved by my Department.—J.B., 14/4/90. Received.—W.H.Q., 17/4/90, 9:30 a.m. The Director of Military Works.—W.H.Q., 17/4/90. Memo., 90/47a, 22/4/90.

The Colonial Architect's officers* maintain in presence of the Contractor that the bricks were of good quality, but that they never passed or rejected material until it was fixed in position.—F.R.deW., Mr. Purkis and Mr. Colley. 1/5/90. Yes.—W.H.Q.

N.B.—In connection with the above, read Mr. Quodling's report contained in No. 53, Transfer Appendix.

No. 10.

No. 10.

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

(P.W., 90/1571.)

Barracks at Bare Island Fort, Botany.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 46, Phillip-street, Sydney, 17 April, 1890.

I have the honor to state that the construction of Barracks at Bare Island Fort was stopped by order of the Minister on the 13th June, 1889, shortly after the Contractor had commenced operations. The work has been at a standstill ever since, and has not yet been handed over to me, because the Colonial Architect has been unable to settle up with the Contractor, Mr. John M'Leod.

The contract for these Barracks, estimated to cost £7,850, was apparently given by the Colonial Architect on his own responsibility as an extension of Mr. John M'Leod's contract for Fortifications at Bare Island, the bond for which was executed 14th May, 1881. It was therein specified that the works were to be completed on the 31 December, 1882, and that the Barracks were *to be omitted*.

As there is no legal contract between the Government and Mr. John M'Leod for the construction of these Barracks, and as the arrangement entered into by the Colonial Architect is a most disadvantageous one, I have the honor to request the authority of the Minister to call for tenders for the construction of the Barracks at Bare Island in accordance with the plans approved by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the 26th June, 1889.

This work is of a most pressing nature, and I would respectfully urge that an immediate decision be arrived at.

I have, &c.,

F. R. de WOLSKI,

Colonel, Director of Military Works.

By direction of the Minister the legal question involved as to the validity of the arrangements entered into between the Colonial Architect and Mr. M'Leod has been referred to the Crown Solicitor.—J.B., 29/4/90.

No. 11.

(P.W., 90/1,258.)

Minute Paper.

Subject: Barracks, Bare Island.

[Very urgent.]

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 April, 1890.

WITH regard to the work in connection with the Barracks at Bare Island, for which a sum of £7,850 was sanctioned by the late Colonial Secretary (Mr. Dibbs), and which Mr. Secretary Bruce Smith authorized to be carried out in March, 1889, it is not clear from the papers what steps have actually been taken in the matter. Will Mr. Barnet, therefore, kindly explain what has really been done, and if any contract has been entered into for the work; will he furnish particulars. The Minister desires to have an answer to-day.

J.B.

The *tender of John M'Leod*, for erection of these barracks, was accepted on 17th April, 1889,—the work to be carried out at the schedule prices of his contract for Bare Island fortifications. When these and all other military works were transferred from my Department, some of the work towards erection of the barracks, consisting of drains, trenches, cess-pits, concrete filling-in, trenches, &c., had been commenced; but, not since having access to the works, I am unable to say whether any further progress has been made. The papers and authorities relating to these barracks, together with communications from the Contractor respecting same, were forwarded to Works Department on 17 June, 8 July, 5 August, and 17 December last.—[P.W., 89/714, 1,676 (89/6,281, J. M'Leod), 12,850]—of which Mr. Quodling was informed, in reply to a communication from that office to me direct on 1st instant.—J.B., 19 April, 1890.

Col. de Wolski.—J.B., 19/4/90.

Neither the tender nor the acceptance are with the papers sent to me. The bond and specification forwarded specially *exclude* the barracks. There does not appear to be any contract nor Ministerial approval—merely a verbal arrangement. As the contract is for £7,850, this requires further explanation.—F. R. de W., 19/4/90. The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Please further explain.—J.B., 19/4/90. B.C., Mr. Barnet.

There was no special tender, as the papers referred to (P.W., 87/9,348, 89/714) sent to Colonel de Wolski show; neither was there any verbal arrangement. The papers also show full Ministerial approval, viz., that of the late Colonial Secretary (Mr. Dibbs) and the present Minister for Works, for the barracks to be erected under schedule of Mr. M'Leod's contract for fortifications, Bare Island; the approval also conveying instructions to carry out the work at once. The portion of Colonel de Wolski's minute, stating that the barracks are excluded from the specification, is correct, as it was not at the time decided whether they should be erected.—J.B., 25/4/90.

No. 12.

(P.W. 90/1,308.)

Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23 April, 1890.

Subject:—Barracks at Bare Island.

It appears that the Colonial Architect has entered into certain arrangements with Mr. John M'Leod, for the construction of works at Bare Island. These arrangements appear to be embodied in the attached letters. As far as I can ascertain, no bond or formal agreement has been entered into, with regard to the matter beyond the letters referred to. The management of the Military Works Department has now been handed to Colonel de Wolski, and that gentleman is anxious to terminate the agreement,

on

on account of an alteration in the original design. I attach the bond and specification for the Bare Island Fort under the schedule of prices, of which it is proposed to carry out the construction of the Barracks. According to Mr. Barnet's letter, addressed to Mr. M'Leod, he was asked to carry out the works at a schedule of prices. It is presumed therefore that the conditions attached to the contract will apply to this work, and according to the general conditions under clause 7 there will be found power to discontinue any portions of the work.

Will the Crown Solicitor kindly advise (1) whether under the circumstances disclosed herein the conditions referred to apply to this work; and (2) if they do, whether the terms of that clause will enable the Department to terminate the agreement. J.B.

Will Mr. Barnet kindly say if the facts of the case are correctly described, viz, as to the contract.—J.B.; 23/4/90.

The facts are correctly, but not fully, described, as the arrangements were made by me with Mr. M'Leod, under approval of the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Dibbs, also the present Minister for Works.—P.W., 89/714, 87/9,348, accompanied by instructions to carry out the work at once.—J.B., 25/4/90. The Minister will feel much obliged, if the Crown Solicitor will kindly favour him with his opinion on the matter by Monday.—J.B., 25/4/90. B.C. Urgent.

No. 13.

(P.W., 90/1,309.—24/4.)

The Director of Military Works to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Bare Island Barracks, Botany.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 47 Phillip-street, 23 April, 1890.

I have the honor to report that the agreement between the Colonial Architect and Mr. John M'Leod for the construction of Artillery Barracks at Bare Island, estimated to cost £7,850, at a schedule of prices in extension of the contract for the Fort, dated 14 May, 1881, *was not submitted for Ministerial approval, in accordance with the usual custom*, nor were the bond and specification amended so as to make them applicable to this extension.

It is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary that a proper contract should be entered into for the modified plan of these barracks approved by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the 26th June, 1889, and, as a schedule for fortification work is not applicable to barrack buildings, I would recommend that the Hon. the Secretary for Works direct the Colonial Architect to notify to the Contractor his intention to discontinue the works under paragraph 7 of the General Conditions, and to come to terms forthwith for final payment of all outstanding claims.

I recommend that the ironwork, cement, &c. be paid for at invoice prices, plus, say 25 per cent., and the cost of carriage, and all other material at a fair valuation. A large quantity of *worthless* bricks have been delivered; they should be rejected, and the Contractor instructed to remove them at once from the site. I consider the Colonial Architect's officers are to blame for permitting the delivery of this material.

I have the honor to request that the Colonial Architect be instructed to hand over at once the plans at Bare Island, offices, &c., and all books and documents connected with the works.

This is one of the most pressing works in the whole colony. The artillery are now occupying sheds unfit for habitation, and this fort is the only defence for what has been aptly termed the "back-door of Sydney." It is a grave scandal that the Colonial Architect's Department has so long delayed handing over these works in a businesslike manner, in defiance of repeated orders of the Minister.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director of Military Works.

On a further examination of the paper, I think it will be seen that was done, but the agreement entered into appears to me to be most imperfect; the question has, however, been submitted to the Crown Solicitor.—J.B., 29/4/90.

The opinion of the Crown Solicitor is being sought on this matter.—J.B., 29/4/90. The Minister has ordered a special report to be obtained from Mr. Wardell on the quality of these materials.—J.B., 29/4/90. It was supposed that everything had been handed over. Send memo. to Mr. Barnet at once, asking why this has not been done.—J.B., 29/4/90. Send to Col. De Wolski at his request. J.B., 7/5/90.

No. 14.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

(P.W., 90/1,396.)

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 April, 1890.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers forwarded to me with reference to the proposed Barracks at Bare Island, and to state that from the loose way in which this matter has been dealt with it is impossible to advise with anything like certainty from the papers what the position of the contract really is.

The Colonial Architect's letter of 15th April intimates that the work can be carried out "at the schedule prices under your previous contract for Fortifications." This may mean either that it fixes the prices to be paid and also declares that the work shall be done under the previous contract, or that it refers to prices only. The Contractor's letter, however, does not in terms accept the offer; he merely states that he will proceed with the works at once at the previous schedule price rates, evidently intending to limit his acceptance to the price only,

The Architect's Department should have called attention to this acceptance, but did not do so, and I fear it will be held that all the Contractor agreed to do thereby was to fix the *rates* to be paid for the work tendered for. I think there can be no doubt that if litigation arises he will give evidence to that effect, and it will be for the jury to decide the question.

There is so much doubt in the matter, that I think if any agreement can be come to with the contractor for him to hand over the works it had better be made.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—J.B., 30/4/90.

I should like Colonel de Wolski to express to me on paper his opinion concerning the utility of proceeding further with this work.—B.S., 30/4/90.

No. 15.

(P.W., 90-1694.)

Colonel De Wolski to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

* 1889 —F. R.
de W., 7/6/90.

THE completion of the Bomb-proof Barracks at Bare Island Fort, the plan for which was approved by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on 26th June, 1890,* being one of the most pressing military requirements, I have the honor to recommend that a *legal opinion be obtained from the Crown Solicitor as to my power to terminate the agreement entered into between the Colonial Architect and Mr. McLeod at the schedule of rates of his former contract*, and to direct the removal of all material (from the site) which has not either been ordered or approved by the Colonial Architect. The material on the site is blocking up the Fort, and prevents my proceeding with the mounting of the new type guns and the modifications proposed elsewhere.

Whatever it may cost, the best course is to relet the work at once by public tender, and have it completed without any further delay. My opinion is that the Government will save more by entering into a proper contract than under the most unfavourable circumstances they are likely to lose by any action Mr. McLeod may bring for compensation and materials.

F. R. de WOLSKI, Colonel,
Director Military Works.
14/5/90.

Submitted, J.B., 14/5/90. Forward to the Crown Solicitor for the legal opinion asked by Col. de Wolski.—B.S., 14/5/90. Get the other papers. Crown Solicitor.—J.B., B.C., 15/5/90.

No. 16.

(P.W., 90/1987.)

Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1890.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the Barracks at Bare Island, and to state that, by section 16 of the General Conditions, the Secretary for Public Works has power, if the Colonial Architect is dissatisfied with the rate of progress at which the works are being carried on, to cancel the contract. Unfortunately, however, these General Conditions do not appear to be incorporated in the contract, which only stipulates as to the prices to be paid*. It follows, therefore, that all the Contractor is bound to do is to carry out the work within a reasonable time, and if he fails to do so the Government may take possession. What is a reasonable time, however, will be a matter of evidence for the jury to determine.

I think there must be some mistake in the minute sent to me, as it appears by it that the works were approved of by the Colonial Secretary on the 26th June, 1890—a date which has not yet arrived.†

Until Mr. McLeod makes default in carrying out the work in a proper manner, and within a reasonable time, there is no power of terminating the agreement.

To advise as to this, it is necessary that I should be informed when the contract was entered into, and what would be a reasonable time for carrying out the work, and how far such work has been completed or proceeded with.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—J.B., 6/6/90. Col. de Wolski had better see me.—B.S., 6/6/90. The Director Military Works.—D. C. McL (pro U.S.) B.C., 6/6/90.

No. 17.

The Director of Military Works to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

(P.W., 90/2,112.)

Bare Island Barracks Agreement.

Sir,

Military Works Branch, 47 Phillip-street, 16 June, 1890.

With reference to the letter of the Crown Solicitor on the subject of the agreement for the construction of barracks at Bare Island, Botany, dated 4th June, 1890 (P.W. 90-1987), I have the honor to recommend that the papers be referred to him for further consideration.

2. It has probably escaped his notice, as it did mine, that although the agreement between the Colonial Architect and Mr. McLeod does not expressly stipulate that the "General Conditions" are applicable, the note at the head of the "schedule of prices" on page 3 clearly incorporates them with the

* *Vide* following letter by Col. de Wolski, pars. 2 and 4.

† The date should read 1889. *Vide* letter immediately preceding.

the prices opposite the several items of the schedule. This note provides for "carriage and fixing complete" according to the specification and conditions, and the schedule of prices is not intelligible unless taken in conjunction with this note and such paragraphs of the General Conditions as Nos. 6, 9, 10, and 15. Moreover, the Contractor himself has accepted advances at the rate of 80 per cent. on the Colonial Architect's valuation of work performed in accordance with the provision contained in paragraph 24 of these conditions.

3. It appears to me that the agreement between the Colonial Architect and Mr. M'Leod must be regarded as an extension of the previous contract. On no other grounds would the Colonial Architect have been justified in recommending that the construction of these barracks should be given to Mr. John M'Leod.

Heads of Departments have power to accept tenders on behalf of The Minister for Works under £100 in value. Contracts exceeding £100 must be accepted by the Minister. Even when, as in this case, the Secretary for Works approved of the work being carried out, such approval does not amount to more than an instruction to the Head of the Department to take the usual course and submit for acceptance the specific contract. The Colonial Architect's omission to do so clearly proves that he regarded the Minister's approval as an acceptance of the extension of the previous contract.

4. If this interpretation of the agreement be the correct one, then the General Conditions are applicable, and the Minister has full power to cancel the contract under the provision of paragraph 16, if the Contractor fails to carry on the works in the manner and at the rate of progress required by the Director of Military Works. If, on the other hand, the General Conditions be held not to apply to the schedule of rates, the Colonial Architect exceeded his powers in accepting the contract amounting to £7,850, and the Government should repudiate the agreement as not legally binding, I would be sorry to suggest such a course were it not that in this case the Contractor has put forward exorbitant claims for compensation, and has served the Government very badly in the past.

5. The Contractor has failed to carry on the works in the "manner" required, inasmuch as, having been paid for excavating rock without the aid of blasting, he has improperly excavated portions of the rock with the aid of blasting. He has further delivered bad material, and has declined to accept the decision of the Director in regard to this material, as laid down in paragraphs 4 and 5.

6. Owing to the dangerous condition of the walls surrounding the barrack area and the dampness of the laboratory and artillery store, the construction of the barracks cannot be proceeded with until these defects are remedied. The dangerous condition of the walls is due to their having been built on pipeclay instead of rock foundation, as paid for. On the south side the wall is cracked from top to bottom in two places, and overhangs the area. It will be necessary to shore and underpin the walls, and also to protect the footings of the walls from weathering. The dampness of the laboratory and artillery store is partly due to unauthorized departure from the plans, and partly to bad and deficient work. The Contractor, Mr. John M'Leod, can be held responsible for the delay which must necessarily result owing to the rectification of his previous bad work, and the Minister has, therefore, ample grounds for cancelling the contract under paragraph 16 owing both to the "manner" and "rate of progress," for which the Contractor is solely to blame.

7. Whether the Minister decides to cancel or to repudiate this agreement, I would recommend that no compensation whatsoever be allowed for material not specifically ordered by the Colonial Architect, and that orders be issued to the Contractor to remove all plant and materials forthwith from the site, or they will be removed at his cost. Under no consideration whatsoever should Messrs. M'Leod and Noble be permitted to have any further connection with the military works of this colony.

8. It is now exactly one year since the construction of these barracks was stopped. The delay in carrying out the modified design approved by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary has been for many reasons fortunate, but I would now respectfully urge the Minister to treat this question as a matter of great urgency, and give an early decision on this agreement, as the Defences of Botany—four new type guns—cannot be proceeded with whilst this obstruction lasts.

I have, &c.,

F. R. DE WOLSKI, Colonel.

Director of Military Works.

Submitted.—D. C. M'L. pro U.S. B. C., 16/6/90. Forward to the Crown Solicitor, 16/6/90.

Would it not be as well, under all the circumstances of the case, to cancel the contract, and then let the Contractors seek a remedy if they dare. The reason for the cancellation as stated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this report may, perhaps, be cited. Will the Crown Solicitor kindly reconsider this in view of Colonel De Wolski's further report.—J.B., 17/6/90. Urgent.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BATTERY AT BEN BUCKLER, BONDI BAY, PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.NEW SOUTH WALES,)
to wit.)

(L.S.)

JERSEY,
Governor.Proclamation by His Excellency The
Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, 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.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, 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 construction of a Battery at Ben Buckler, Bondi Bay, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the lands described in the Schedule hereto, are required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, 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, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the descriptions set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such descriptions has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of a Battery at Ben Buckler, Bondi Bay, 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, 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; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bondi, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South

Wales, being part of a grant of 5 acres to A. M'Arthur: Commencing at the junction of the southern boundary of Gregory-street with the eastern boundary of the Military Road; and bounded thence on the west and south-west by that road bearing south 7 degrees 30½ minutes east 2 chains 32½ links, and south 40 degrees 43 minutes 40 seconds east 3 chains 53½ links respectively; on the south by a line bearing north 89 degrees 49 minutes 25 seconds east 8 chains 53 links to the sea coast line; on the east by that coast line bearing generally north-westerly to the aforesaid southern boundary of Gregory-street; and on the north by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 58 minutes 10 seconds west 8 chains 44 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 4 acres 1 rood and 30 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of G. R. Campbell.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bondi, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 6 acres 1 rood 8 perches to Francis O'Brien: Commencing on the north-eastern boundary of the Military Road at a point bearing south 27 degrees 38 minutes east and distant 5 chains 62½ links from the junction of that boundary of that road with the southern boundary of Gregory-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by the aforesaid boundary of the Military Road bearing south 40 degrees 43 minutes 40 seconds east 5 chains 9 links; on the south by a line bearing north 84 degrees 9½ minutes east 6 chains 45 links; on the east by the sea coast line bearing northerly; and on the north by a line bearing south 89 degrees 49 minutes 25 seconds west 8 chains 53 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 2 acres 2 roods or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Sydney Syndicate.

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 February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEPROSY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT ON, FOR 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 February, 1892.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 11th February, 1892.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward you herewith a report on Leprosy in New South Wales, and to suggest that, as the matter is of serious public importance, it should be laid before the Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

LEPROSY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

At beginning of the year 1891, thirteen lepers were under detention at the lazaret in accordance with provisions of the Act 54 Vic., No. 20, entitled "an Act to provide for the notification of cases of Leprosy; for the detention and isolation of lepers; the appointment of lazarets; and other purposes," and assented to November 26, 1890.

During the year seventeen persons were notified to the Board as suspected to have leprosy. On examination seven were found to be ill of some other disease. Ten were found to have leprosy; five of them were natives of New South Wales of European descent; four were Chinese; and one was a Kanaka from the island of Tanna. One of the five whites died very soon after his discovery.

The number remaining under detention on December 31, 1891, was twenty-one; one native of New South Wales of English descent and one Chinese having died during the year. Eight of them were natives of New South Wales of European descent (six male, two female); eleven were Chinese, one a Javanese, and one a Kanaka.

From the summary table it will be seen that the total number of patients admitted since 1883 (when the lazaret was established) is thirty-one, namely:—Natives of New South Wales nine, of whom one has died; nineteen Chinese of whom eight have died; one half-caste from the West Indies, who was discharged in 1885, his sores having healed, and there being at that time no law to warrant his forcible detention; one Javanese; and one Kanaka—Total thirty-one, of whom nine have died and one could not be detained.

The male lepers are lodged in the establishment specially provided for them which was described in the Report on this subject dated May, 1891. On admission of two female patients during the year it became necessary to provide separate accommodation for them and for their nurses. This has been done by erecting a cottage, which affords a bedroom and a sitting-room for each patient, and which is complete in itself as regards kitchen, laundry, baths, and offices; it is connected with the sewers. The rooms are cheerfully furnished, and provided with books and pictures.

Two wardsmen attend on the male patients (many of whom require no nursing, but only supervision), and they are lodged outside the gate of the lazaret as described in the Report already referred to. Two nurses have been engaged to attend on the female patients; at present they reside in temporary quarters adjacent to the cottage. It is necessary to provide suitable and permanent accommodation for them without delay, both for the better performance of their duties and for their own comfort.

In Appendix C will be found a full account of the important facts regarding each of the patients of European descent. It has been written after repeated and extended inquiries, to complete which as nearly as possible several long and arduous journeys were undertaken by the Chief Medical Inspector to remote parts of the province—both to places whence the patients had been removed, and elsewhere to converse with medical men and relatives who could aid in checking statements already taken or

supply fresh details; and it is believed to be more than usually exact. As was mentioned in the Report already referred to, it does not yield data on which views as to the possible origin of the cases in climatic, dietetic, mallygienic, or hereditary circumstances might be based, nor does it by itself afford anything of scientific weight regarding contagion. Much cannot be expected from a small collection; but in the case of so important and so fatal a disease as leprosy, which in many countries is now a most serious scourge, it is necessary that no pains should be spared to ascertain every detail concerning such examples as first appear in a country previously free from it. From the slowly accumulating mass of facts light will be shed at last.

"Notes on Leprosy," by James C. Cox, M.D., Honorary Physician to Sydney Infirmary, are reprinted in Appendix D.; they are taken from the *New South Wales Medical Gazette* of the years 1872-4-5. Dr. Cox, who at the first-mentioned date had already practised in Sydney fourteen years, begins by remarking that he believes "the existence of leprosy has not hitherto been recorded as existing in New South Wales amongst the native-born European population." The facts as to birth-place, probable date of attack, age at date of attack, and local distribution are as follows; and under locality are now added references in Roman numerals to those of the present series who were born in, lived in, or came from the same neighbourhoods, but subject to such farther details regarding them as are recorded in Appendix C.

Names of Dr. Cox's cases.	Birthplace.	Age on arrival in N.S.W.	Probable date of attack.	Age at date of attack.	Locality.	References to cases of the present series connected with the localities mentioned in the preceding column.
M.K.	Campbelltown...	Birth.....	1868-9	34-5	Campbelltown.....	Compare VII, G.R., deceased.
J.W.	England	17	1869	27	Sydney	I, IV, VI, IX, and compare VII.
C.D.	Windsor	Birth.....	1870	24	Windsor	Compare VI and VIII.
A.B.	Sydney	,,	1871	18	Sydney	I, IV, VI, IX, and compare VII.
J.H.	Germany	29	1872	46	Petersham (Sydney).	As above.
W.A.	Holland	11	1873-4	52-3	?	

And, with farther reference to local distribution of the present series, it will be observed that cases III and VII are known to have been in communication with cases of leprosy; that, in connection with the histories of cases II (near Mudgee), and cases I, IV, VI, and IX (Sydney), a Chinese leper was discovered during the present year at Mudgee—he had stayed there with his father on arriving in New South Wales twelve years ago, had lived there with his father during the year that preceded his arrest, and in the interval had lived and worked as a cabinet-maker in Sydney; that cases V and VIII resided in widely separated neighbourhoods, but still in the same north-western district where there is constant circulation of bush-hands between the isolated sheep-stations (but the patients themselves met for the first time at the lazaret); that cases VI and VIII were connected (in the degree shown by their histories) with the town of Windsor; that G. R., deceased, and Dr. Cox's case, M. K., were both connected with the village of Campbelltown; and that cases I, IV, VI, IX and VII, as well as some of Dr. Cox's cases, were all residents of Sydney or its immediate neighbourhood. These circumstances are to be noted, but they do not by themselves exemplify contagion (except cases III and VII); and in a province which has a great area, a comparatively sparse population, and large towns central to extensive tracts of country, their true import may possibly be different from their apparent import. Still, it must be remembered that any manifest grouping in a particular district of lepers who had had no intercommunication might well be taken to point to the presence there of an undiscovered source of contagion common to all of them. In the case of this disease, which is believed often to have a very long period of incubation, any such common source might easily have disappeared before the first of a known series had come to light; and in relation to that point it should be remarked that it is generally impossible to get either an intelligible or a trustworthy account of their life in Australia from immigrant Chinese who subsequently are discovered to be lepers.

Thus the small series of cases here recorded do furnish some slight hint of the contagiousness of leprosy. Were they unfortunately much more numerous they might serve to demonstrate it; in such case our own experience would doubtless be seen to agree with similar experiences in other parts of the world. There, isolation of the sick is generally regarded as the sole effectual safeguard against spread of leprosy; and should our plan of isolation result in the course of a few years in extinguishing the disease in New South Wales, the interference with personal liberty it involves and its cost cannot be very closely reckoned.

By order of the Board of Health,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

Sydney, 10th February, 1892.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing number of persons found to be suffering from Leprosy and removed to Little Bay; also Deaths and Discharges for each year since 1883.

	N.S.W.	Chinese.	Javanese.	West Indian.	South Sea Islanders.	Total.
1883.						
Admitted during the year .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Died do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.						
Remaining in on January 1 .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Admitted during the year .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Died do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.						
Remaining in on January 1 .....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Admitted during the year .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Died do .....	.....	1	.....	1*	.....	2
1886.						
Remaining in on January 1 .....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Admitted during the year .....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Died do .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
1887.						
Remaining in on January 1 .....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	6
Admitted during the year .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Died do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.						
Remaining in on January 1 .....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	7
Admitted during the year	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Died do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.						
Remaining in on January 1	1	9	1	.....	.....	11
Admitted during the year	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Died do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.						
Remaining in on January 1	2	10	1	.....	.....	13
Admitted during the year	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Died do .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1891.						
Remaining in on January 1	4	8	1	.....	.....	13
Admitted during the year	5†	4	.....	.....	1	10
Died do	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Remaining in on January 1, 1892	8	11	1	.....	1	21

* One West Indian discharged on the 29th December, 1885, his sores having healed and there being no law warranting his detention.

† One patient, I.L., reported 18th December, 1891, was removed to Little Bay on 12th January, 1892.

SUMMARY of cases since 1883.

	N.S.W.	Chinese.	Javanese.	West Indian.	South Sea Islanders.	Total.
Total admitted since 1883	9	19	1	1	1	31
Total died since 1883	1	8	.....	1*	.....	10
Remaining in on January 1, 1892	8	11	1	.....	1	21

* Discharged, 29th December, 1885. (See previous note.)

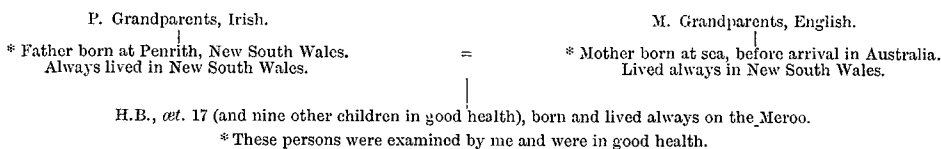
was being touched. The patient's family have always been in comfortable circumstances. He says he was never much in the habit of eating fish; was not very fond of it; ate it occasionally, like other people.

March 23, 1891.—The mask is reddened—slightly, uniformly, without brown tinge, and looks rather as though it had been rouged and well powdered afterwards; the reddening ceases at the hair, except on the temples, where it stops a little short of the hair; it extends all round the neck. The skin of the face is loose and inclined to fold; it shows everywhere rather fine wrinkles, which are nearly longitudinal; they do cross each other, but at very acute angles. There is general thickening and distortion of the features; the nose is broadened and flattened, and the alæ appear to have lost substance, although they have never ulcerated. There are numerous tubercles in several situations, but most upon the cheeks; they are scarcely visible, but are very easily felt. The ears are not much deformed; there is no prominence of the superciliary ridge. The scalp is unaffected, and covered with thick silky hair; eyebrows gone; eyelashes gone; he has no beard or whisker. The whole trunk shows a brownish red or dirty red mottling, which is not very strongly marked. The hands are both considerably swollen, bluish-red, and the fingers sausage-like in shape:—Right hand: the first phalanges can be extended and flexed; the second row is permanently fixed; the third row is not distinguishable, but some firmly attached small fragments of nail remain; the thumb is similarly deformed, but not quite so much. Left hand, the changes are the same, but not quite so great, and more of the nails remains, though they have not the normal shape. The legs show brown maculæ and brown mottling; on the right shin, from the insertion of the patellar tendon downwards, is a row of cicatrices of old ulcerations. The feet are not so swollen nor so deformed as the hands. *Special senses.*—The sight is now quite gone; hearing good; smell (the left side of nose is permanently closed, the right only as a rule, but when the latter is free) is almost absent; voice, hoarse and without quality; but there is no dyspnoea. *General health* said to be perfectly good; seems strong and well nourished. He has no attacks of ill-health, and no pains. *Sensation.*—There is general analgesia, but sensibility to an ordinary touch is present. I have detected no area absolutely anæsthetic. I found no spot on which he could distinguish between the prick of a pin which drew blood and a touch with the head.

December 4, 1891.—His condition is not much altered. He complains of a great deal of thick and offensive discharge from the posterior nares; and there are several rather sharp-edged ulcers which have a yellowish coating on the soft palate, and especially around the base of the uvula. His usual breathing is decidedly more noisy; and he has had several attacks of laryngeal spasm which have lasted from two to five or six days at a time.

Case II.—H.B., æt. 17; 17 December, 1889.

His descent is as follows:—



History.—The boy's father, formerly a publican, is now a selector and labourer, living on the Meroo (Mudgee), and has always been in fairly comfortable circumstances. This is an old gold-field, and there have always been Chinese there within his recollection; but communication of this family with them has always been strictly limited to purchases of tea and sugar, and occasionally such articles as boots from a store kept by some of them. Those who keep the store are said to have been there very long and to be well. All other conditions seem to have been those usual in the bush. Fish was very rarely to be got, and canned fish was very seldom tasted by this patient. Until 13 years of age he was well, strong, intelligent and active. The fingers of the left hand then began to contract, and the muscles of the forearm wasted somewhat, so that a doctor supposed he had injured the limb, and that it was wasting from disuse. Next, blebs appeared on the fingers, and loss of sensation to a small extent was observed. At about 15 years of age discoloured spots of reddish-brown colour appeared on the trunk, and afterwards on the extremities; under some treatment these disappeared or nearly disappeared a few months later, but they reappeared of a pure brown colour without the reddening. The right hand and foot in the meantime had become contracted and swollen, and lastly, about the age of 16, his face began to get discoloured, to swell, and to be disfigured.

Present state.—The face (being the mask alone) is disfigured by an irregular swelling or infiltration, which is rather hard; a few distinct tubercles are to be seen; in colour it is uniformly reddened, but more deeply in places, so that it looks patchy; the nose is broadened and thickened, the eyelids thickened, the superciliary ridges prominent; the ears have the lobe slightly thickened, and not hardened, but the tragus is both thickened and hardened, and proportionately more deformed. *Eyesight* unaffected. *Hands.*—The fingers on both sides are contracted moderately and thickened; there is swelling, or thickening at, and immediately above, both wrists. *Feet.*—Right foot is generally swollen and deformed, but the toes are scarcely contracted; it is discoloured (reddish or purplish); a blister appeared on the sole about a year ago, which broke, healed, appeared again and healed, and at last left an ulcer, which is now present. Left foot discolouration only. *Trunk and Limbs.*—These show very numerous patches of discolouration of irregular shape, which are of a quite clear brown, of the same shade as the back of a sunburnt hand; there is no reddening of these patches. They are paræsthetic, but the patient (as usual) denied this until he was shown that he could not distinguish between a touch with the head of a pin and a prick with the point.

March 21, 1891.—The whole mask is now enormously distorted by prominent, large, and more or less distinct tubercles; it is very red, of a rather bright tint; the redness ceases where the hair begins; both sides of the hypertrophied and flattened nose are generally stopped up, but sometimes are free; the ears show many tubercles, especially about the lobes; the hair of the scalp seems normal, although dry and not very thick; the eyebrows are almost gone; the eyelashes broken and short, or wanting; hair present and normal in armpits and on pubes (the maculæ mentioned below do not infringe upon the hairy surface,

surface, although they approach it very closely). The hands are much swollen (firm œdema) and of a bluish red; the fingers are sausage-like; they cannot be completely flexed; the nails are present; there are a few tubercles on the ulna side of both forearms, and on both elbows; the back of the neck is thickened and red, but the condition is rather that of firm œdema than neoplastic. All other parts of the body are covered with maculæ: these, over the trunk, arms, and upper part of thighs, are of a dirty red colour, rather faint and mottled; on the lower part of the thighs and on the legs they are bistre-colour, leave no unaffected skin between them, or scarcely any, and are not uniform in tint, but mottled; there are among these latter patches many islands of matt white (achromatic) skin of different sizes, up to an inch in diameter. The feet are swollen, bluish-red, and slightly distorted. *Special senses*.—Hearing, taste, sight, and smell (when the nose is not stopped) seem normal. *Sensation*.—The achromatic patches on the legs are less sensitive than the bistre patches; in general, sensation to a touch is said to be normal; at no part examined can a prick with a needle be distinguished from a touch with the eye-end; there is therefore pretty complete analgesia everywhere, but not complete anæsthesia anywhere. There is no hyperæsthesia, nor any shooting-pains. *General Health*.—Uniformly good; strength good. *Development*.—As this patient was undoubtedly attacked before the usual date of puberty it is necessary to note that the genital organs are well developed, and that pubic hair is present in usual quantity; his voice, however, although certainly not affected by laryngeal disease as yet, is not virile, nor yet merely a boy's voice. Perhaps it may be described as "virile, but entirely without *timbre*." The tongue, mouth, and fauces show nothing.

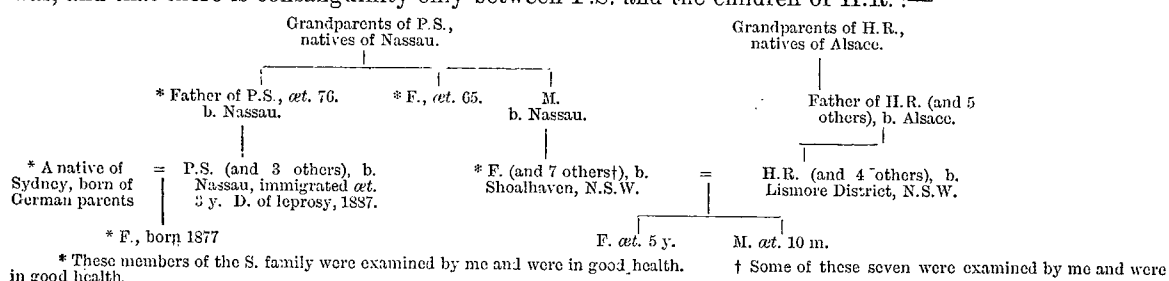
December 4, 1891.—The tubercular distortion of the mask is still very great, but much diminished; the tubercles are not so red, and there is variety of the shades of red in general. The fingers and hands seem, on the contrary, to be more swollen and bluer; but there is no deformity except what is due to the swelling (firm œdema). About two months ago a large blister appeared, which separated the cuticle over nearly the whole of the inner side of the right foot, and which was followed by ulceration; there was no pain; the ulcer is now healing very slowly. He says his general health has been quite uniformly undisturbed and good since the last note.

Case III.—H.R., æt. 28 (and P. S., deceased); 11 August, 1890.

THE case of this patient should be read with that of P.S., deceased, which accordingly is placed first. The details are given after an extensive inquiry on the spot, made among the near relatives of both men.

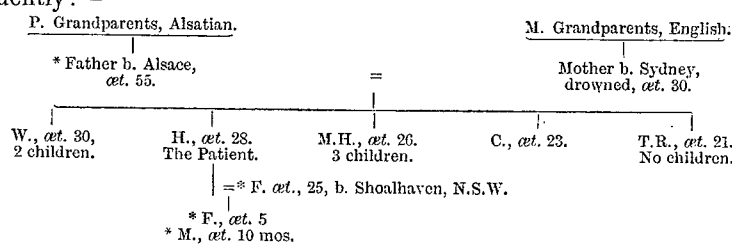
The case of P. S., deceased.—L.S. immigrated from the Duchy of Nassau in 1855, bringing with him three children, of whom P. was the youngest, and aged about 3 years. The family travelled to Shoalhaven, and lived there till 1871. They next removed to the Richmond River District, and ever since have lived there in the neighbourhood of Jiggi Creek. P. was then about 19. He became a timber getter; and he continued to live in the same neighbourhood and to work in the surrounding district until prevented by increase of the illness which caused his death. His absences from the district were by way of holiday only; they lasted only a few weeks; and he did not travel out of New South Wales. About the age of 23 (1875) he was rafting timber, when he scratched his leg under the water in which he was wading at the time. This injury ulcerated, and healed, and broke out again several times. He showed it to a druggist, who suspected disease of the subjacent tibia; but no bone exfoliated. This ulcer having once more healed, he married at the age of 24 (1876). A few weeks afterwards it opened, and I suspect that he was never again well from that time; but all that seems certain is that about five or six years after marriage (that is, about 1881-2) he became too ill to work any longer. I found it impossible to get any reasonable account of the progress of his illness during those first five or six years which followed the injury mentioned above; but the sequence of symptoms is given by his younger brother, who lived with him during the last five years of his life (1882-7), as follows:—First, the injury and ulceration mentioned above; next (the interval of time not being guessed at), a red patch on the same leg; then a breaking out of the skin over the knees and elbows; shortly afterwards, ulceration of the finger-tips and fingers, which lost their nails, and of the toes; the hands and feet became numb; the fingers became outstretched and stiffened; the ears were not affected, although there was a small ulcer at one time behind the lobe of one of them. About three years before death his sight began to fail, and was gradually lost; and he died, aged 35, in March, 1887, or, as it seems, twelve or thirteen years from the receipt of injury to the leg. An authentic account of his state at the end of 1886 is contained in a report by the Government Medical Officer for the Lismore District, under date December 21, 1886. He says:—"Loss of sight complete; both eyes covered with a thick white film. Nasal bones apparently decayed, as the bridge of the nose has nearly disappeared. Voice husky and harsh, showing extensive mischief in the larynx. Hands swollen considerably; covered with bluish, glossy skin; all the nails disappeared, the colour about the roots darkish brown, some of them discharging a very offensive matter, others apparently dried up, the fingers being all outstretched without possibility of closing the hands. The toes present a similar appearance, with the exception of one, which is covered with dried-up nail. Below the right knee is an open sore, with a very offensive discharge. * * * He informs me * * * that about 1882-3 he went to Sydney and entered a hospital, whence he was transferred after a few days to one of the asylums for the infirm and destitute poor; but after a week his relations were communicated with by the authorities, ordering him to be removed, the reason assigned being that he was a leper." I discovered nothing which distinguished this man's course of life from that usual among other persons of similar position and occupation; but, on the other hand, a good deal which showed that as to association, diet, labour, exposure to weather, and the like, it was the same as that common to all who live and work in the bush. The country, both around Shoalhaven and around Lismore, is well watered, and broken by hills and ranges between which fertile valleys lie. Shoalhaven is on the sea on the east coast in S. lat. 34° 50', the latter in S. lat. 28° 42'. Malaria is not, and I believe never has been met with in either neighbourhood; and the difference of latitude, which carries with it a considerable difference of mean annual temperature, seems to be the main distinction between the two.

Communication between the present patient, H.R., and P.S., deceased.—I found it loosely asserted by relatives and friends that H.R. was a cousin of P.S. The following table shows what the connection was, and that there is consanguinity only between P.S. and the children of H.R. :—



It is difficult to form any useful estimate of the degree in which these two men were associated. After a rather prolonged inquiry among the relatives and friends of both, I conclude that it was small, and, speaking generally, insignificant. The R. family preceded the S. family in settling on the Richmond River; but from arrival of the latter the several branches of both lived near each other and were associated as neighbours and as fellow-workmen. H.R.'s own statement that he "was not in P.S.'s house six times during the six years they lived near each other," which were the latter years of P.S.'s life, is borne out upon the whole by testimony of several independent witnesses. But he was present after P.S.'s death, and assisted J.D. and J.S. to place him in his coffin, even if (as he alleges) he had nothing to do with preparing the body for burial. As for wearing apparel which P.S. may have left behind him, I feel tolerably certain that H.R. had none of it, and that it was safely disposed of by burning or burial. It may be added here that I saw and examined P.S.'s father, mother, brother, aunt, wife, and child (et. 13), as well as other persons less closely associated with him during life, and that none showed any signs of disease.

History of the present patient, H.R.—The following history of H.R. before his admission to hospital is from information furnished by his father, wife, and other relatives or connections who were in the habit of seeing him frequently :—



* These persons were examined by me and were in good health.

He has lived all his life in the Richmond River District, and for the last six years on Jiggi Creek. He is a timber-getter, and was therefore often from home for rather long periods, but never out of the district. About September, 1888, a peg in the sole of a new boot injured the plantar surface of the left foot about the root of the great toe; this date is fixed by the same foot having been trodden on at the same time by one of a team of bullocks which he had recently purchased from his father. An ulcer followed this injury; and although it healed up it broke out again from time to time (and is still present). He was not observed to have anything else the matter with him, either constitutionally or locally, until about August, 1889, a change of colour or reddening about his forehead and eyelids being then noticed (but his father and his wife think that swelling of the hands was the first symptom, and that the reddening, accompanied by swelling around the eyes, followed very soon). He was well able to continue at work, and about the beginning of 1890 he engaged in clearing some swampy land several miles away. He continued at this occupation for three or four months. During these months the symptoms described below began to make appearance, and, as he then saw that he was suffering from a progressive disease of some kind or other, he came to Sydney.

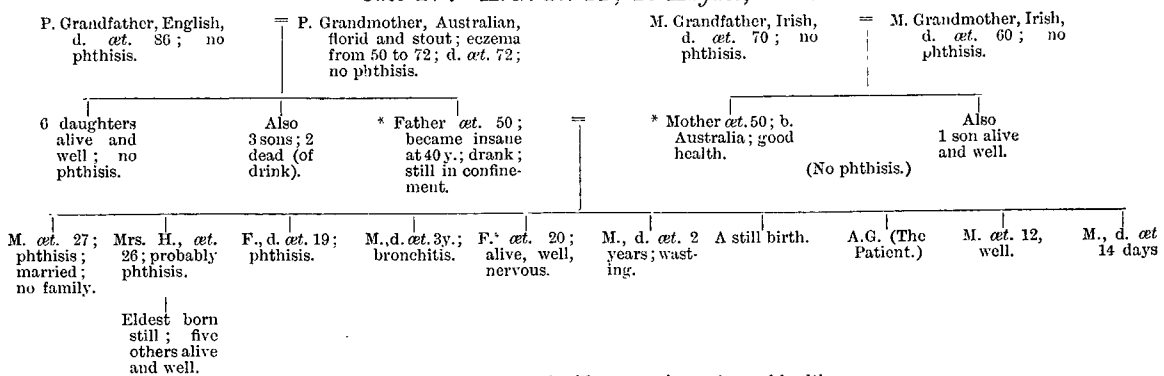
Present state:—*Æt.* 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 10 stone; well-nourished and strong in appearance. Has been married eight years, and has two children; his wife never had any miscarriages. He denies all feelings of illness. There is a soft, puffy swelling of the upper eyelids and over the cheek bones; the skin is hyperæmic in the same situations; the swelling is quite soft, and without any feeling of thickening or hardening; perhaps there is slight anæsthesia, but this remains uncertain. The eyebrows are not prominent; I doubt whether there is any swelling of the skin under them. On causing the light to fall obliquely on the cheeks three circular spots slightly elevated are visible on the right cheek, the highest of which is an inch or so below the malar swelling mentioned above. One spot is three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the other two are smaller; they are not indurated; their surfaces do not look smooth, but incline to nodulation. The ears are unaffected. The upper part of the body presents only one patch of discolouration; this is about 4 inches in diameter, and covers the tip of the right shoulder; it is reddish, and perhaps brownish; it is not uniformly coloured; it is distinctly anæsthetic; the difference between a touch with the head and a prick with the point of a pin upon it could not be perceived, although that the skin was touched seemed to be felt. The hands (of which the backs are covered with warts of moderate size, and flat at the top, are uniformly swollen and reddened; this swelling is accompanied by hyperæmia of the skin, and is easily seen; there is a little fine desquamation of the cuticle here and there; there is no distortion, but as much stiffness as may be supposed due to the mechanical impediment of the swelling; sensation is said to be perfect, but on his attempting to pick up a small object it appeared to me that there was—(firstly) some loss of co-ordinating power which was not confined to the fingers, but extended to the right arm, and (secondly) that sensation in the fingers was impaired. As for the lower part of the body—on both knee-caps are scars. On the right knee-cap the scar is large, and seems due to a laceration, received, as he says, by falling over a box. On the other there may be a scar; he says it was burnt, and he sets both these injuries at about a year ago.

ago. But the appearance of these scars is not exactly or not alone that which would be left by such injuries. On the left leg are three circular brownish spots, which are anæsthetic, and the skin over them is very thin; he says there have not been sores there, but the appearance is rather that of the brown cicatrix over a healed ulcer than of a leprous macula. The feet are swollen like the hands, but not quite so much. At the root of the big toe of the left foot, on the sole, is a small circular ulcer covered with scab. On the heel of the right foot is a large and recent chafe, by which the cuticle has been entirely removed; he says he got this a week ago while ploughing in old and ill-fitting boots, and that he felt it at the time of injury. There is no distortion of the feet.

March 25, 1891.—Scalp free. The mask shows a rather deep brownish-red discolouration, which fades off at the edges a little short of the hair, and which is not abruptly raised above the general surface; but there is a general œdema, which in consistency is between the harder and softer sorts; the chin is exempt from these changes, which are more marked on the right side of the face. Just above the cicatrix of an old incised wound on the right side of the chin is a growth which may be a leprous neoplasm. There is considerable swelling of the superciliary ridge, and within the orbits; the nose is broadened and flattened, and the upper lip is slightly swollen; on the swollen parts are a few, rather indistinct, hard tubercles, but over the right malar bone is one larger than the rest associated with several quite small ones around it; the back of the neck is reddened and thickened, but there are no tubercles there. The tongue is normal; the soft palate and fauces are dusky-red and glazed. The upper part of the body in general is indistinctly mottled, without any describable maculæ; over the right shoulder is an irregular, ill-defined, patch of dirty red-colour; it is slightly mottled; it does not reach the scapula behind, nor extend down the arm; at the tip of the clavicle is a reddened, roughened, and raised patch, about the size of a florin which may be a commencing tubercle. The fingers and hands show a moderate œdema, which is not of the soft variety, but yet is not as firm as the hard; this swelling is uniform over hands and fingers, but stops at the wrists; joints and bones are unaffected, and can be flexed with no more difficulty than seems due to their swollen condition. The feet are a little swollen, but not at all distorted. There is one rather small brown macula on the left buttock, just behind and above the trochanter. *Hair.*—Normal on scalp; fallen from outer end of eyebrows; from eyelids, but most from the lower ones; has not fallen from beard or moustache, although the reddening extends under the latter, under the whiskers, and a little way on the right side under the beard below angle of mouth; nor from pubes or armpits. *Special senses.*—There is nothing to note. *Sensation.*—This is the same for the shoulder macula, for the face-tubercles, and for apparently normal skin about the shoulders,—namely, he could not distinguish between the head and the point of a needle, although the latter drew blood. *General health.*—Good; denies all prodromal symptoms (or occasional feelings of illness at present); thinks that his nose scarcely ever bled in his life.

December 4, 1891.—His face is still much swollen, but less than before; the small subcutaneous tubercles are present and stationary; the fingers are swollen and blue, not more (and perhaps rather less) than before; but this œdema is now distinctly hard. Two small tubercles on the ulnar surface of the right forearm have ulcerated. The spot on the clavicle is no longer raised, but sunken, and the skin over it white and atrophied. His nose has bled occasionally, but less than once a month; says that his general health has remained quite good.

Case IV.—A. G. æt. 14; 20 August, 1890.



* These persons were examined by me, and were in good health.

History.—Was born in Sydney in 1876, and always lived in one or other suburb, except a short visit to Melbourne. His father was a man of some little property; he drank to excess; ten years ago (when the patient was 4 years old) he became insane, and is still in confinement; the circumstances of the family were as a rule fairly good, but have been poorer during the last few years. They habitually bought vegetables from Chinese traders (in common with nearly every other family in Sydney), but none of them has had any other communication with Asiatics than this customary dealing. The patient attended school from the usual age. He has always slept with his mother, because he was afraid in the dark; and she (chiefly) has dressed his sores. He was fond of fishing, and of fish.

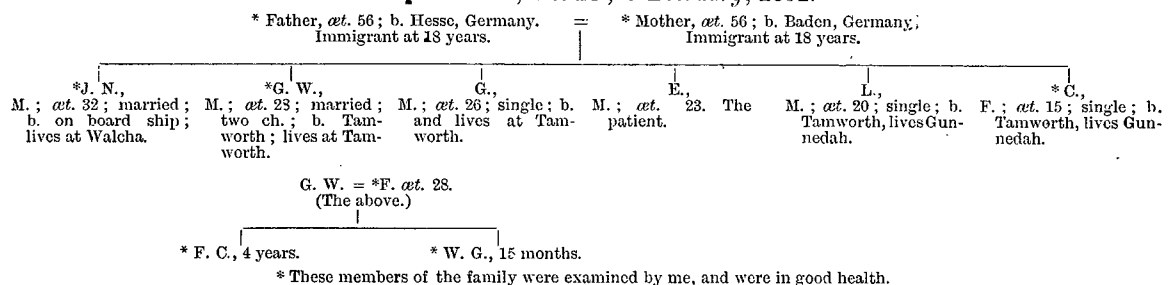
History of illness furnished by his mother.—At 10 years of age (1886) went with his family to Melbourne, where he stayed seven months; while there he had a cough, attended with a good deal of expectoration, and he wasted; on returning to Sydney he thoroughly recovered. At about 12 years (1888) he had some water-blisters on the fingers of the left hand, which broke and left small ulcers; he lost two nails; the attack lasted two months, and then the ulcers quite healed; soon (or immediately) after this contraction of the fore and middle fingers was noticed, and a little later some wasting of the fore-arm; he attended at a general hospital for a few weeks; after this only some cracks occasionally appeared about the fingers; so far no other parts of the body were affected. At about 13 years (1889) he one day drew attention to his left heel, because he "thought there was something the matter with it"; it was seen that there was a considerable collection of matter under the hard skin, and when it was let out it smelt very offensive. The fingers of the left hand contracted more and more; next a macula was observed on the left buttock, then on the right

right buttock, and later still on the left arm and fore-arm; about three months ago an ulcer appeared on the left palm; it was poulticed and it healed up; a few days later he swept the floor; the next morning he pointed out some blisters on the palm of the left hand where the broom handle had rested; poultices were again applied; the blisters spread until nearly the whole of the skin of the palm, fingers, and thumb was detached; it was removed; there was no attempt at healing, and that was the beginning of ulcers mentioned below; he attended at the general hospital for a time, but as he did not improve he applied to the Government Medical Officer for Sydney for admission to the Coast Hospital, and was by him forwarded for survey as probably having leprosy. During the progress of the illnesses described there was alteration of the general health whenever the blisters or cracks appeared; there was then irritability, loss of appetite, and constipation; feverishness was not noticed. *Prodromal symptoms* were either absent or unobserved (unless the cough, &c., indicated a prodromal phase). *Present state*.—He is an intelligent boy, small for his age, and without any indication of approaching puberty; he is still afraid in the dark; temperament lymphatic, with reddish hair (resembling his paternal grandmother in this respect, and in features); the upper eyelids are slightly full or swollen; he has had ophthalmia; the swelling is apparently not œdematous; there is a circular, red, and desquamating patch, about the size of a shilling, over the right orbit, which is not anæsthetic; perhaps the lobes of the ears are a little thickened, but these organs are ill-shaped and ill-placed, and may be normal; the left shoulder-tip and arm on its outer side show a continuous discoloured patch, not raised; it runs on to the left fore-arm, nearly the whole of which it covers; its colour is brownish and reddish, not uniform, mottled; the margins are rather strongly marked and serpentine; the left hand has all the fingers contracted, stiffened, and wasted; the index finger has lost its nail; the fingers cannot be extended; the thumb is wasted and contracted; from all these fingers, the thumb, the palm, and a part of the dorsum, the cuticle is gone, and there is a shallow ulceration which varies in depth in different parts; there is no pain at all, and he says that it would not hurt him however it might be handled. On the nates are two tolerably symmetrical maculæ, of a rather deeper shade than that on the arm, and having strongly marked (or well defined) serpentine edges; the left leg has numerous smaller maculæ, rather resembling in colour that on the shoulder than those on the nates; all other parts of the body are unaffected. *Sensation*.—The maculæ on left shoulder and arm are distinctly paræsthetic, and so is the apparently healthy skin of this limb; the maculæ on the nates and legs are paræsthetic, but less markedly than the first-named part; sensation to touch remains, but he cannot at any of the parts named distinguish between a prick and a touch with a pin. *Special senses*.—Unaffected.

March 25, 1891.—Has grown 3 or 4 inches, is well nourished, strong, cheerful, and apparently in good health; the patch over the right eye has gone; his face shows nothing except the slight swelling (probably not leprotic) of the upper eyelids; the ears are as before; the macula over the left shoulder has so nearly disappeared as to pass unnoticed except on careful examination; but halfway down the upper arm, although much faded, it is still distinct, appearing as a rather red, not brown, roughened or slightly desquamating patch, which extends down the posterior and outer surface of the fore-arm as far as the hand; there is no longer any ulceration of the hand (but it has been recently abraded by a fishing-rod); the fingers, flexed on the palm, can be extended with assistance only about half-way; but by voluntary effort the first phalanges alone can be extended and nearly to right-angles with the dorsum, the remaining two rows lying quiescent and paralysed; the macula on the left buttock is now quite gone; that on the right remains and extends intermittently down the back of the thigh and (by some separate small maculæ) a little towards the front; the right foot shows a little general swelling, and there is over the right Achilles tendon a small abscess, ascribed to an ill-fitting boot. *General health*.—Good; has pins and needles in his feet rather often, but not while walking about, and thinks he sometimes has them in his hands too; some pubic hair is appearing; his voice is unaltered.

December 4, 1891.—The macula on the left shoulder has gone; but the lower half of the upper arm is still discoloured, though now brownish only. Left buttock, free as last noted—sensation seems normal over site of the former macula; the macula on right buttock is markedly fading—its serpentine edge is still perfectly distinct at upper and inner sides, but now much nearer brown in colour than red; a faint brownish discolouration within the margin extends towards the thigh, but as it approaches the fore-part merges in a general slight bluish colour which is also shown by the left thigh in front. His general health has remained perfectly good.

Case V.—E. U., act. 23; 5 February, 1891.



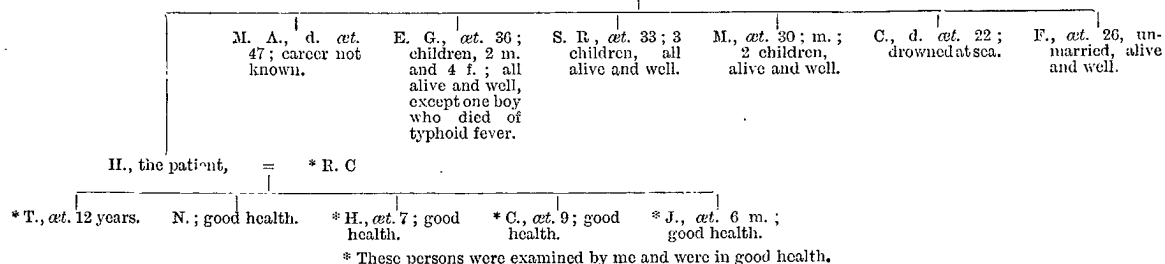
History.—Unmarried. His parents first lived at Singleton; they removed to a place 12 miles from Gunnedah where he was born (1868); at 11 years of age (1879) he removed with the family to the town of Gunnedah; he became a labourer or bush-hand, and his chief occupations were fencing, shearing, and droving; he was always employed at different stations in the Gunnedah district, but once travelled sheep to Queensland, whence he returned to Gunnedah by way of Brisbane and Sydney; for four and a half years past has been employed on Wondooba run, and he left for Gunnedah only after his illness had become pronounced. Careful inquiry failed to elicit any circumstances which would distinguish his course of life from that common to others who live in the bush; he says he never had special communication with Chinese or other Asiatics; he was not fond of fish, had rarely opportunity of eating fresh fish, and has but seldom eaten canned or salted fish. *History of illness*.—(From his own account, corrected by that furnished by his adult relatives at Gunnedah). In 1884 he had a whitlow, and lost the

ungual phalanx of right index-finger; the nail is present and normal, and the joint has without doubt been injured as alleged. He has had no other illnesses. In August, 1889 (the date being fixed by his having taken a stallion into Gunnedah to the Show then held there), he had a small crop of blisters on the back of both hands, which "came of themselves," were not painful, lasted about a week, dried up without breaking, were unattended with ulceration and have left no scars. At the same time the backs of the hands were puffy and the puffiness remained after the blisters had healed; at the same time (or at the latest a few weeks afterwards according to his relatives), there was a slight puffiness and redness about his eyes. He himself thought that all these swellings, after their first appearance, went away; but his relatives seemed certain that they remained, and stationary, until about the end of October, 1890. There was then some increase of the redness about the eyes and face, and of the swelling, and that caused him to consult a neighbouring doctor; syphilis was (and is) denied; however he was treated with mercurials, and within a few weeks there was improvement. A little later still there was an exacerbation; the doctor's suspicions, entertained at first, were increased; and he was recommended to enter a general hospital in Sydney. He was admitted about December 25, and on January 16 he was transferred to the lararet. He denied all feelings of illness either before the appearance of the blisters or subsequently. *Present state.*—Except for the alterations of the surface, he has the appearance of a person in health, well nourished, well proportioned, and muscularly strong, and he denies all feelings of indisposition; as to his general health there is no remark to make. His physiognomy is already considerably altered, but not yet (apparently) so as to hide his natural expression altogether. This alteration is due to a general swelling, of a purplish-red colour, of the whole mask; on the forehead it ceases about half-an-inch below the hair, and has there an irregular margin, abruptly limited, and raised one or two millimetres above the neighbouring surface which has a normal appearance. His nose is thickened and broadened; his lips thickened. Everywhere tubercles may be distinguished by oblique illumination, beginning to rise above the surrounding surface; the ears are of a bluish cast, rather bluish-white than bluish-red, slightly thickened in the lower half, and slightly distorted (but probably they were never well shaped). These appearances cease about the margin of the lower jaw. His hands, and his wrists about as high as over the articulation, are uniformly swollen, and are reddish; the fingers have a sausage-like appearance; there are no traces of the vesicles of two years ago. The trunk and limbs (except the feet) show very numerous pale-brown maculæ; these are thicker on the thighs than on the arms and trunk, and thicker still on the legs; in point of size they are generally speaking larger where they are fewer; on the body are many which are three or four centimetres across, while on the legs there are perhaps none broader than one centimetre or one and a half; two only, being large maculæ near the left shoulder, have acquired a white centre within which the skin is matt, and quite different from the normal white skin between the maculæ; the brown shade of colour is that of a sun-burned arm, but not quite so deep, and more transparent. The feet and ankles showed on January 16 a swelling not distinguishable from ordinary œdema; it was, however, not quite symmetrical, there being a distinctly larger swelling over the outer malleolus of the left leg. This swelling was quite different, both in distribution and in consistency, from that of the hands; and three weeks later it had nearly disappeared. During the three weeks of detention in the general hospital his temperature, observed twice daily, remained normal (with irregular fluctuations not exceeding half a degree), and his urine was then normal in quantity, acid, without albumen, and its specific gravity 1020. *Sensation.*—He thinks that it remains natural; on examination it is found to be greatly dulled everywhere, and nearly gone at points on the face; but merely dulled elsewhere, not much, and so that it is not possible to distinguish greater sensibility of normal skin on the trunk between the maculæ, than on the maculæ themselves. Except the forehead, it should be noted that on January 16 the greater swelling of the left ankle seemed to have become more markedly paræsthetic than any other part examined.

December 4, 1891.—His face is considerably distorted and his proper aspect thus disguised; his ears are considerably distorted by a swelling which has levelled up the sulci, &c., but they are not much enlarged; a few brown maculæ on the left side of forehead extend under the hair (which remains healthy) for about half an inch. The hands show a considerable degree of firm œdema and are slightly bluish. The rest of his body is thickly covered with very bright discrete brown spots, about half an inch in diameter, and more or less circular, of which none show any variation of shade towards the centre. The feet are slightly and uniformly swollen; there are no sores. Says his general health has remained unaffected.

Case VI.—H. S., et. 41; 23 January, 1891.

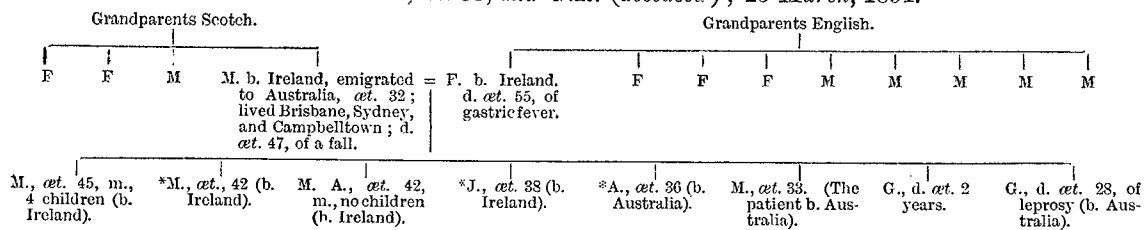
Father, d. et. 52; cold; 9 weeks illness; b. England, = Mother, et. 60; good health; b. N.S.W., Marramarra Creek, Lower Hawkesbury.
near Bristol; nothing known of his family.



History.—Was born (1850) in the Lower Hawkesbury district, on Marramarra Creek, and lived there for a few years; the family then removed to Windsor, not many miles away, and on the Hawkesbury, and he resided there for a few years; they returned to Marramarra Creek, and after an interval went again to Windsor. After this, H. left Windsor at the age of 18 to go to sea (1868); he spent three years in coasting-vessels, but never went out of New South Wales; his residence during these years was in Sydney. He returned to the Lower Hawkesbury (1871), where he engaged in boat-building, oyster-fishing, and running a ferry-boat. About 1877 he married and went to Sydney; he again went to sea in coasting vessels; then returned to the Hawkesbury; and finally went once more to Sydney about 1886, and

and resided there until he died. Much fresh fish and oysters were eaten from time to time. Has had no serious illnesses. *History of Illness.*—In 1877 had successive crops of boils; they lasted about a week each, and healed in a usual way; they were believed to be common boils; they appeared on the back of the neck, on the upper part of the trunk, and elsewhere, not selecting any particular region. About this time, but after the eruption of boils had ceased, he was engaged for some days in getting out cargo from a vessel partly submerged in Darling Harbour, Sydney; he was much in the water for several days. A month after this his wrists began to swell, and his nose became, and continued to be, obstructed; later, swellings appeared in different features—eyes, ears, nose, &c. But it was eighteen months before his physiognomy began to alter; and after so altering he never recovered his natural appearance. During that time he had repeated attacks of feverishness, and severe sharp pains in the legs; he was laid up by them for a month at a time, and after each attack had an interval of apparent good health. His sight remained unaffected until six or seven years later; then the right eye was invaded, and later still the left was attacked. *Present State.*—He is very weak, and very much emaciated. For a few months past he has suffered repeatedly from diarrhoea: he has also pains corresponding to the “lightning-pain” of ataxy in his legs and fore-arms. The ears are much distorted, but not hypertrophied; the soft parts of the nose are destroyed, but the bones are not sunken; in consequence of this and the general wasting, the upper jaw appears prominent, and its bony outlines are easily followed; the skin is drawn tight over the whole skull; it is white and smooth, and at a short distance looks as though it might shine in a favourable light; but on close inspection it is seen to be traversed in all directions by exceedingly fine white lines, which seem to be due to linear atrophy. The body is emaciated in an extreme degree; the skin is wrinkled and roughened; it shows many large, ill-defined, patches of a pale reddish-brown colour; elsewhere it is of something like clay-colour. The fingers and toes are very much distorted and useless; the joints are displaced in several different directions; they show large, irregular, superficial ulcerations; I did not examine them closely enough to say whether the bones had been absorbed, or were wasting, but apparently neither had happened. As to sensation—he was under the impression that it remained normal; but after an imperfect examination I ascertained that it was uniformly dulled, but was not altogether lost anywhere. However, the ulcerations mentioned above were said to be painless. The right eye was almost useless, the left was affected to a less extent; upon the whole he could see tolerably well. His memory was quite clear, and he talked well, and without apparent fatigue. He died February 4, 1891.

Case VII.—*M.R.*, *æ*t. 33, and *G.R.* (deceased); 25 March, 1891.



* These persons were examined by me, and appeared to be in good health. There is no family history of constitutional disease.

The case of G.R., deceased.—The following account is taken from information furnished by his sister and his brother separately, and from the case-books of the physician whom he consulted on dates mentioned below. Was born at Campbelltown, near Sydney, in 1861. He lived there until about 1868, when he removed to Sydney. About 1870 he went to Adelaide, S.A.; in 1880 he returned to Sydney, and he died there in 1889. He was always weakly. At about 6 or 7 years of age he suffered from a chronic submaxillary or cervical swelling; this lasted two years, more or less, and receded without suppurating; at 10 or 11 years he began to suffer repeated attacks of nose-bleed, and had brown patches on his body, which remained; at about 18 his face swelled; this swelling disappeared, but not long afterwards returned and remained; at about the same age his voice altered as from disease, but intermittently, and from about 24 he could speak only in whispers; he lost his eyebrows, the hair of the scalp used to fall out, and became thin. He was 5 ft. 11 in. in height, and “manly”; his voice altered in the usual way at about 15, and was a man’s voice subsequently; but he never got either beard or moustache. The physician referred to diagnosed this case in 1881, and furnished the following notes, with which the above account agrees nearly:—“December 16, 1881, *G.R.*, *æ*t. 19.—Said he had been ill twelve months, with breakings out on face, wrists, and legs, which were better and worse from time to time. Tubercles on various parts of skin; reddish-brown colour; parts of the face scaly; some anæsthesia; features enlarged, ears and nose notably so; no syphilis. Leprosy.” “February 2, 1882.—Said the remedies had cured sores. Seemed slightly better, but there was not much change. A tuberculous condition of mouth and larynx; hoarse.” “December 22, 1882.—During this interval the throat had become seriously diseased; he spits large quantities of yellow matter, and occasionally blood.” “26 April, 1883.—Voice still very hoarse; does not complain of sore throat; thick scabs on hands, wrists, and face, not on trunk; tubercles of mouth and throat not changed.” He did not after this date come under the same observation. The beginning of this case cannot (according to the several accounts) have been later than the tenth or eleventh year of age; but, apparently, development was not markedly interfered with, and it would seem that the usual puberal changes took place.

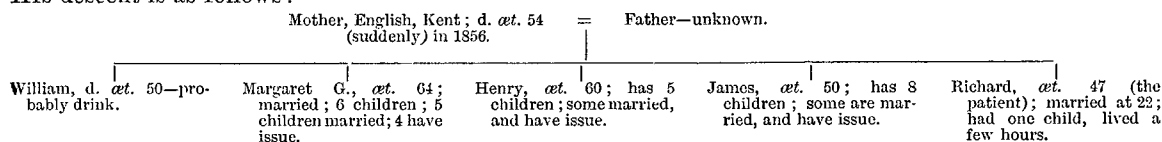
History of the present patient, M.R., æt. 33.—She was the chief and almost the only attendant upon her brother *G.R.* during his illness. About eight years ago she had a sore heel, attributed to a tight boot, which lasted about three weeks and healed perfectly. There was no other sign for about a year; then discoloured spots were seen on the legs, and afterwards red spots on the face, which never quite went away; later brownish or reddish-brown spots and patches appeared over the body; she lost her eyebrows four years ago; two years ago her voice was affected, but it recovered; about a year afterwards it was again altered, and has remained whispering and stridulous ever since. A written note by the physician already referred to runs as follows:—“March 22, 1887.—Disease began about three years ago; whole body tuberculous; anæsthesia.” *Present state.*—Prodromal symptoms, and illness during the eruptive stage, are both denied. The face is deformed by moderate general swelling, and not large tubercles; the brows are not very prominent,

prominent, but the eyebrows are wanting; many tubercles have ulcerated and gone, and have left behind them more or less circular, shallow cicatrices, over which the skin is white, and in some cases a little drawn or puckered; the soft parts of the nose are nearly gone, but the bones seem intact; the ulcerated edges of the nostrils are indrawn, and this retraction has also involved the upper lip at its junction with the nose, whence the skin is tightly drawn over the upper maxillary bones so as to give a characteristic expression to the face; the tongue is large, red, fissured both longitudinally and transversely, and has two or three mucuous plaques like those of syphilis, towards the tip on the left side. The ears are much deformed by tubercles of moderate size. The general tint of the face is dull red, inclining to yellow and there is some desquamation. The hands are enlarged by hard œdema; the fingers can be brought only to right angles with the palm, and not bent upon themselves; no phalanges have disappeared, but all the nails are deformed; there is excessive and fixed extension of one or two fingers, and lateral displacement on one or two unguis phalanges; the skin is roughened, desquamating, reddened and (on palmar surfaces) bluish, fissured everywhere, discharging so as to slightly resemble eczema, at some points slightly ulcerated and offensive. The fore-arms and elbows show numerous tubercles, chiefly on the extensor surfaces. The feet were said to resemble the hands, but to be not quite so much damaged; she walked without apparent difficulty. On the upper part of the chest are some large patches of a rather deep reddish-brown tint, which were said to extend over all the body; among them are small islets of matt-white; symmetrically placed on the lower half of each breast is a small and superficial ulceration in a state resembling a healing burn; these are said to be the only ulcerations, except as above noted. *Special Senses*.—Sight weak (uses spectacles), but there is no appearance of invasion of the eyes; hearing good, taste and smell said to be good. Voice, whispering and stridulous. *Sensation*.—the hands are sometimes painful and irritable; undid upper buttons of dress with right hand without great difficulty, and replaced them; sensibility to a touch remains, but there is analgesia, and on the upper part of the chest it was not possible to distinguish by pricking with a pin between the maculæ and apparently healthy skin. *General Health*.—Fairly good; only rises at 1 o'clock; once a week takes a short excursion by steamer or train; every three or four weeks she becomes low spirited, and has lassitude, diarrhœa, and bleeding from the nose; menstruates regularly and normally, and at the times just mentioned; appetite very good, but prefers fruit, vegetables, and milk. Both this patient and her brother are said not to have much cared about fish; may be said to have eaten it, but rather less than ordinary.

December 30, 1891.—There is very little change in this patient. Both hands and feet are extensively but superficially ulcerated, and very offensive; and there is greater distortion of some fingers. The face is also ulcerated in a few spots which are covered with a dry scab. On both upper arms, and nearly symmetrically placed are numerous discrete patches of ulceration now covered with indolent granulations slightly raised above the general surface; at these points there were tubercles. Her general health remains what it was; not bad as a rule, with occasional attacks of nausea, malaise, and chilliness. Maculæ on the body are now of a deep bistre colour with islands of matt-white at some parts. The ulcers are said to be painful, especially on the hands; however she remains indifferent when they are dressed.

Case VIII.—R.W., *æt.* 47; 23 December, 1891.

His descent is as follows:—



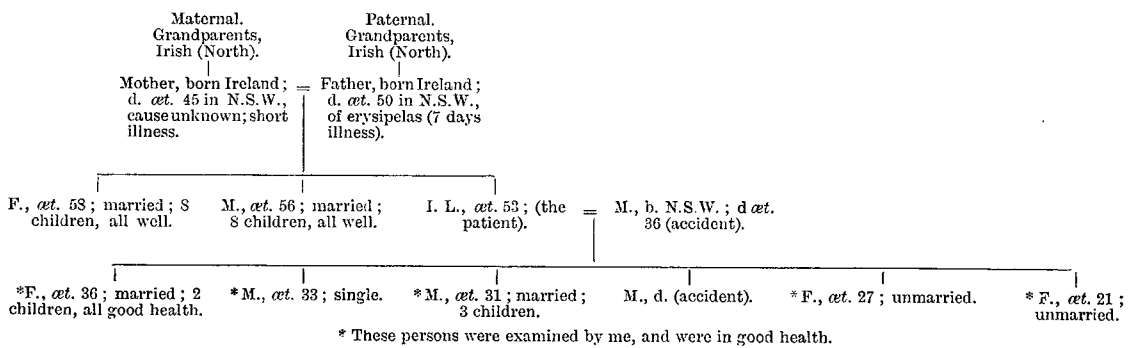
NOTE.—As far as the patient knows all these people have good health.

History.—Was born at Windsor, New South Wales; removed to Maitland during childhood, and lived there until he was 22, when he married; he was then occupied in carrying. Afterwards he wandered about the country in the north-west, engaging in shearing, fencing, mail-coach driving, bush-carpentering, &c.; but he lived in, or had his head-quarters at, Walgett for 9 years (1875–84), and Moree for 7 years (1884–91); and was living at Moree until he went to Narrabri for advice, and was thence sent down to Sydney as being leprotic. For the last eight months only he has got his living in part by catching fish. He believes his wife is in good health. *Clinical History*.—Had nothing at all the matter with him until seven years ago. Was then about to begin shearing when he stabbed the base of the left thumb with the shears; a jet of blood followed; the wound was plastered with Friar's balsam and bound up; the next day he began shearing. About three weeks afterwards he first noticed that his left hand was numb; and in the course of the next few months he found that he was liable to injure that hand without noticing it; thus he burnt the thumb deeply with a soldering iron without pain, and burnt the little finger deeply with a cigar and discovered it otherwise than by pain (to these two injuries he ascribes the loss of terminal joints now wanting). He noticed no other signs until about the fifth year from the numbness of the left hand; he then ran a nail into the sole of the left foot just over the first tarso-phalangeal joint; this injury ulcerated (and is still scarcely healed two and a half years afterwards; perforating ulcer). After this his left foot swelled and has since remained swollen. In the meantime his left hand and forearm so far lost ordinary sensation that one night when a log rolled out of the fire against his arm he was roused only when the upper arm began to burn, the fore-arm and elbow being by then deeply burnt. Then two years ago there were floods, during which he was much exposed to wet; he caught cold, and has been hoarse ever since. He says that there was no swelling or distortion of the face until nine months ago; the right foot began to swell somewhere about the same time before or afterwards; he cannot say when swelling of his hands began. *Present state*.—Aged 47; hair very thin on the scalp, and on the occiput is gone, though not from ordinary baldness; the scalp is rough, but not discoloured; eye-brows gone; no beard or moustache; says he shaves, but very little hair can be felt; the mask is generally swollen, but the forehead is free; superciliary ridges slightly prominent, and at outer end of each is a largish, ill-defined, soft swelling, which infringes on the orbit; cheeks swollen, but smooth, the left slightly larger than the right; nose so swollen as to have entirely lost its proper shape, and

and to be smooth and shining; lips much swollen; the chin has on each side of median line two largish soft swellings; the general colour is brownish about the forehead; elsewhere moderately red, or normal, with a cast of blue. The ears are considerably enlarged, chiefly as to the lobes, thickened, slightly bluish, the sulci a little blurred. Generally over the body the skin is atrophied and wrinkled, dry or even scaly and dirty-looking; it is yellowish-brown without much variety of shade; there are no distinct maculae, but some large areas, as the front of right thigh, for example—are of a brighter brown than the rest. Both hands have the palms covered with horny cuticle, which is fissured, and both are swollen by firm œdema, chiefly as to the fingers, and not excessively; colour bluish of moderate intensity; the *right* hand is not deformed, except by firm œdema of the fingers; the *left* is much more swollen than the right; the swelling more decidedly involves the carpal portion and over the wrist-joint, and all the fingers have lost their terminal phalanges. On both elbows are large soft swellings something like enlarged bursæ. Over both knees are soft swellings and scars of old superficial ulcerations; the feet are uniformly swollen; at base of left great toe is the imperfectly healed scar of a perforating ulcer; in the left groin are some enlarged glands. *Sensation*.—There is paræsthesia everywhere; anæsthesia is most nearly complete over the feet and left hand, but there are other patches about the body where it is not very far from perfect; no hyperæsthetic patch was detected. *Special senses*.—Sight and taste are normal; is slightly deaf; smell—the nostrils are permanently closed. The voice is very husky, and he sometimes has slight attacks of stridulous breathing; on the soft palate are large red patches, and in the centre a whitish patch. *General*.—Has never had any nose-bleed, nor any drowsiness; and, as to lassitude, has worked and has maintained himself steadily; but during two years past has had attacks of feverishness, and since his hand began to be numb he says he has perspired as usual only about as far as the waist, below which he perspires at all events very little, if at all; appetite and sleep are good.

Case IX.—I.L., *æt.* 53; 19 December, 1891.

Her descent is as follows:—



History.—*Æt.* 53. She was born at Annandale, a suburb of Sydney; she lived with her parents in several neighbourhoods in or close to Sydney; married at about 18; moved to Kent-street, in the city of Sydney, about 1855, and lived there until 1873, when she removed to Clarence-street, close by, and lived there until 1888, when she removed to Waverley, another suburb of Sydney, which is her present residence. Has always suffered from flatulent dyspepsia of varying severity, and still suffers from it. At about 22 and at 30 years of age she had attacks of erysipelas (of which her father is said to have died), from both of which she perfectly recovered; and at about 33 lead-poisoning (water); she has had no other acute or serious illnesses. She has had six children, of whom the first was born still at six months. Her husband was killed when she was 32 years old (or in 1870). After his death she had to work very hard to support her children, but she was never in any sort of want; and she got her living by dealing in haberdashery in a small way. She has habitually dealt with Chinese for vegetables, like everybody else, and never had closer communication with Chinese or other Asiatics. She does not remember having heard of or seen any other person suffering from leprosy, or at all as she is suffering. As to fish, she did not like it but eat it sometimes.

Clinical History.—She continued in her usual health, which was deranged habitually by flatulent dyspepsia, until 1889; menstruation then began to be irregular, and she suffered more from headaches than had been usual. From that date to the following there seems to have been no other disturbance than usually attends upon cessation of menstruation. In April, 1890, she went to Brisbane to visit relatives; she stayed about three months; towards the end of her visit she noticed a circular red patch on the flexor surface of the right fore-arm; it looked to her and her friends like ringworm, for which they took it. She returned to Sydney in June, 1890; she was depressed by leaving her relatives. After she had been some time at home she says that she became "melancholy," and distinguishes this from the depression mentioned; then her dyspepsia and flatulence increased very much; she began to suffer extremely from occipital headaches, and sometimes she was "light-headed." The spot continued. No further eruption was noted until September, 1891, when two subcutaneous tubercles were discovered over the left lower maxilla, and a rather diffuse and red swelling over the right frontal eminence; soon afterwards little tubercles appeared on the arms and fore-arms, which remained. It was earlier than this, perhaps about July or August, that her feet swelled greatly; there was no numbness of them; her medical attendant thought she had dropsy; he examined her urine and found nothing. From about September, 1891, the eruption of tubercles and erythematous patches increased steadily, until she became nearly covered with them. About the beginning of October, 1891, her medical attendant and another examined her in consultation; she was exposed to the cold for about two hours; and from that date she began to have pains. These she describes as felt in the legs below the knee, and in the fore-arms below the elbow-joint; there was a severe burning apparently in the skin, and also sharp, or neuralgic pains; both were constantly present, and prevented walking, but were worse at night. From the same date the eruption increased greatly, the tubercles becoming more prominent and the redness more marked. Four or five weeks ago she had an attack of feverishness, which was supposed at first to betoken the onset of influenza, then epidemic; but it was afterwards thought not to be influenza. She has

has had no drowsiness nor lassitude; her nose never bled in her life; she perspired as usual. *Present state.*—Says that when she went to Brisbane she weighed 15 stone; she is now spare. She also says that her complexion has always been very high; her hair is iron-grey. *The mask* is very red, but not uniformly; there is slight general swelling, such as does not much alter her appearance; her nose is more swollen; she has diffuse swellings over the forehead, which are in consistency from elastic towards doughy; there are many discrete tubercles which are almost entirely subcutaneous, easily distinguished by touch, not to be seen except by oblique light. *The ears* are generally enlarged (as to superficies); they are slightly, or moderately, swollen and thickened; the natural folds are distinct, but blurred; there are two or three separate, rather diffuse, swellings in each, which have not the hardness nor the sharp limits shown by tubercles elsewhere on the body. *Special senses.*—Sight, hearing, taste, and voice are normal. *The body* is nearly covered with small discrete tubercles, and with erythematous patches of red and reddish-yellow discolouration; on the whole the tubercles are thickest on the outer aspects of the limbs. The erythematous patches have no distinct margin—they seem slightly thickened towards central parts where the colour is deepest, and the latter fades away and then increases again to brightness and thickening at some neighbouring point without any interval of white skin. On the right fore-arm the original spot is visible just below the bend of the elbow and on the flexor aspect; it is nearly circular; it is dirty red and roughened in the centre which is about half an inch in diameter, and is surrounded by a dirty-brown band about three-quarters of an inch wide, over which the skin is atrophied and wrinkled. *Both hands* are greatly swollen as far as the wrists by an œdema which is not firm nor yet quite soft; they are of a rather bright red, and there is no blue tinge; the swelling and numbness prevent use. *The feet* are in the same state; there is no distortion of the extremities. *Sensation.*—This is everywhere disturbed in the usual way. The original spot seems almost anæsthetic, though not perfectly; other red maculæ are generally analgesic, and sensation is dulled; some maculæ on the legs, not distinguishable by appearance from other neighbouring maculæ, are highly hyperæsthetic (that is to say, the tests being carried out with pins and needles in the usual way, a firm touch with the head of a pin on these spots gave great pain, while close by the difference between a firm touch with the head and a prick with the point that drew blood could not be distinguished). She complains of disagreeable numbness of hands and feet, and of pins and needles in the legs occurring independently of pressure. From the elbows and knees downwards she still has the severe burning pain in the skin and the acute intermittent neuralgic pains which began ten or eleven weeks ago; they prevent sleep and locomotion. No part of the skin was found that had normal sensation, even in places nearest to natural in appearance. *General.*—She has lately menstruated again after an interval of three or four months. She dresses late in the morning and lies down most of the day; her general strength is fair; her appetite about as usual.

APPENDIX D.

[Extract from the *New South Wales Medical Gazette* of October, 1872, pages 10 and 11.]

NOTES ON LEPROSY BY JAMES C. COX, M.D.

Honorary Physician, Sydney Infirmary, &c., &c.

BELIEVING that the existence of leprosy has not hitherto been recorded as existing in New South Wales amongst the native born European population, I am induced to draw the attention of the profession to the subject by recording the following cases which have come under my observation during my tenure of office as Physician to the Sydney Infirmary. I am happy to say that so far this disease has shown itself very sparingly, only six well marked cases in native born subjects of European parents have come under my observation. It is not uncommon to meet with cases of this disorder, the subjects of which have contracted the disease while resident in other parts of the world, but the fact of the development of this disease in persons whose parents have had no taint of this disorder in this Colony is a matter well worthy the attention of the profession, and, I believe this to be the first time such cases have been recorded. Cases of this kind are liable to be mistaken for secondary and tertiary syphilitic disease, as was the second case which I now record previous to its admission into the Sydney Infirmary, especially when there exists a history of syphilitic inoculation. The cases which presented themselves in an early stage of the disease have readily yielded under a liberal administration of Cod Liver Oil, generous diet, and a carefully regulated course of arsenic. It is gratifying to be able to state that in this stage the disease is not contagious unless under peculiar circumstances.

A.B., age 19, native of Sydney, labourer at saw mills, states:—My parents are now living; my father is 50 years of age, in excellent health, and has been so all his life; he is a native of Birmingham, England. My mother, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, a very healthy woman, Roman Catholic; has never had any symptom of the complaint I am suffering from. I have four sisters living, all strong and well. I lost one sister at the age of three years, and three brothers, one at eight years of age was drowned, one twelve months old from diarrhœa, and one 14 months old died of convulsions and thrush. I was in perfect health up to 14 months ago; at that time I felt severe pain coming on in the pit of my stomach, and found a difficulty in straightening myself; shortly after a lump came on my back, caused by a curvature of the spine, which has gradually got worse ever since; about 10 months ago I first noticed my face becoming swollen, the eyebrows appeared enlarged and overhanging; the whole skin of the face then began to get brown, and the skin thickened and lumpy, most of the eyelashes and eyebrows fell out, the hair has got very soft, short, and fine, the lobes of the ears in particular became enlarged and lumpy, the lumps being smooth and of irregular sizes. My hands became swollen and enlarged by a thickened and lumpy skin, they were of a livid colour and very soft, all the furrowed markings of the hands quite disappeared, and the nails broke off and split up longitudinally. The feet were swollen and enlarged the same as the hands, and soft with a disappearance of the furrows, the nails broke off and split up. My lips became large and thickened, the chin covered with small round hard lumps, smooth and unbroken on the surface. I had a sore throat, it soon went off, and has never been bad since; nothing was used to the throat. When the disease first came on, I came out all over small dark brown spots; they had no scabs on them, they

they were spots like such as are caused by a blow. The eyes became weak and watered much, and have continued to do so ever since. At present the lobes of the ears are enlarged—not uniformly, but with large irregularly rounded smooth lumps. The body, generally, is marked throughout with rounded undefined blotches of a light brown colour, and showing no indications at present, or for the last three months, of becoming scaly. He sleeps heavily; the nose bleeds under very slight irritation of any kind; the breathing is heavy, which appears caused by the Schneiderian membrane of the nose being thickened, causing obstruction. Since the disease became thoroughly developed he has noticed an unpleasant discharge from the nostril. The mucous membrane of the roof of the mouth is thickened and lumpy—especially the soft palate—but not indurated; the uvula, in particular, is so much affected as to give it quite an altered appearance, but on no point is there the slightest ulceration. There is no history of any symptoms resembling condylomata. His father states that it was about fourteen months ago that he first noticed any appearance of the disease; it was after he had been exposed for some days to much wet and cold, and had slept several nights in damp clothing. He noticed his face swelling, his eyes began to run, and brown spots came out all over his body; they were almost darker than they are now. His tongue is large, irregularly nodose, but not ulcerated.

C.D., *æt.* 26, a native of Windsor, admitted into infirmary 28th February, 1872. A drover of cattle; Roman Catholic religion; father and mother both living, aged—father, 62; mother, 45. His father and mother are natives of Windsor, on the Hawkesbury River. Has six brothers and sisters; two brothers dead—one brother was burnt to death at 5 years of age, and one died of low fever, 3 years of age. States that he is unmarried; at 19 years of age he was loose in his habits, and had frequent intercourse with women. When at this age he was affected with what he thought was chancery; these were white pimples round the corona of the glands of the penis. He at once placed himself under medical care, and under treatment he got quite well. No secondary symptoms of the disease showed itself—such as sore throat, or blotches over the skin, no sores about the anus, or pains in the bones of the legs or head. In May, 1870, he brought cattle to Sydney, and at that time was in perfect health; it was on his returning to the country that he noticed his face beginning to swell; at the same time the penis became so large that he could hardly thrust the skin back. Between the time he was in Sydney in April, till the time he noticed the swelling in May, he was exposed constantly, night and day, to wet weather—camping out every night. When he noticed the swelling in May, it had the appearance as if he was becoming bloated, and his face of a dusk-red colour; the skin of the face became hard, the eyebrows dropped off, the hair of the head became fine and very soft, the lobes of the ears became large and heavy, the eyes became bloodshot; he could scarcely breathe through his nose, but no discharge came from it; the lips became thick and stiff. Up to this time he had no sore throat or irritation; it is now ulcerated. This ulceration never gave him pain, and only came on after he was admitted into the infirmary (February). About the end of July he noticed brown spots come out all over his body; they have always remained as they now are—of an irregular round shape, undefined at the edges not raised, and showing no appearance of scales on the surface. About February the colour of his face changed somewhat; it had a livid blue colour, which has since gone off. He has never had any tenderness along the shins, or any lumps there, or on any other of his bones. He never had any sores or irritation about the anus. Up to about July, when the spots began to show out, his hands were quite natural; at that time they became, enlarged with a soft puffy swelling, the skin being soft the hair dropped off them, and also off his arms and legs, but did not fall from the head, chin, or pubes. The nails of the hands and feet became white and dead-looking, very brittle and ragged. The general surface of the hands were furrowed and cracked. The mucous membranes of the mouth and soft palate are thickened and lumpy, of a white-ashy colour in front of the uvula, running forward on the roof of the mouth.

[Extract from *New South Wales Medical Gazette* of September, 1874, pages 397-9.]

CASE 3 of LEPROSY.

Reported by J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., Sydney, &c.

J.W., aged 32, native of Yorkshire, Protestant, states:—My father is still living, a healthy strong man; my mother died last year (aged 72), cause unknown; I came to this Colony in 1859; previous to that and from the time of leaving Yorkshire, I have been engaged as a sailor and have visited many foreign ports—such as China, East and West Indies, Mauritius, Penang, Calcutta; and have also sailed up the Red Sea in company with a Lascar crew; on arrival in this Colony, in 1859, I was examined and passed as a first-class life in a benefit society; I married in Sydney nine years ago, and had four children born to me, all of which are healthy and strong; in June, 1869, I was at work as a labourer, excavating for the building of the new Town Hall, on the site of the old cemetery; on the flat of the left foot which I used to the shovel a large blister rose, which on the following day I punctured, and afterwards returned to work; but my left leg became so swollen that I had to stop work altogether, and was obliged to give up work and place myself under the care of a medical man; on the second week after laying up I felt my tongue get sore; and up to this time I had no symptoms of constitutional fever, although my left leg became much more swollen and inflamed. The sore on the tongue has never since healed; this swollen condition of the leg remained so bad as to prevent my going to work for twelve months; twelve months after my tongue became sore I felt a severe pain throughout my whole body, more especially in the joints than in any other part; and at this time my legs and arms as far as the axillæ of the latter, and the face, but not the body, became covered with large, rounded, raised, solid, discoloured swellings, which were very irritable, and had the appearance of having been stained with walnuts; most of these swellings still remain as they originally existed; I have never seen any white scales formed on their surface; the feet hands and face were more particularly disfigured with these lumps; the nails of the fingers and toes split up almost to the quick, and became white, brittle, and almost crumbled away. At this time blisters would rapidly form on various parts of the limbs, which broke of their own accord, and from which exuded a dark watery fluid; shortly after the nodular swellings first came out my throat became stiff and felt sore; the lips enlarged and became thick and swollen as if stung by an insect; the eyelashes and eyebrows fell off and have never since grown; the hair of the head, the whiskers, and the hair on the body also were cast off; and what subsequently grew was soft, fine, and silky; the external ear became swollen and extremely enlarged and thickened; the lower lobe in particular was as large as a bantam's egg; the nose also was very swollen and nodular at the apex, and the alæ thickened, enlarged, and pendulous; a copious discharge
of

of thick matterly character came from the nose which continued for a year or two; much distress was caused by a difficulty of breathing through the nose; the skin of the scrotum was somewhat thickened and had a disposition to become scaly; no sores or excrescences were ever felt about the anus; the penis was in a normal state and the skin not nodulised; I positively assert that I never had any sores on the penis or suffered from gonorrhœal discharge; most of the medical gentlemen whom I have consulted, have asked me if I have ever suffered from syphilis.

This case first came under my observation while in charge of one of the medical wards in the Sydney Infirmary two or three years ago, and I have had him under my constant observation from that time. His general health had then become seriously impaired, but has since been greatly restored by careful nursing, good generous diet, and general attention to the *primâ via*. When first I saw him the lips were large, swollen, nodose, and raw; the ears had the same general character, the lower lobe being especially enlarged. The nose, eyebrows, and the skin of the forehead assumed the same general aspect, and gave to the surface generally a very marked and characteristic nodose, rough surface. These nodules were of a livid hue, and the skin, where it was not nodular, was of a bronze brown. The tongue had a deep ulcer at the apex, with thickened edges, and the rest of the organ had the appearance of being made up of rounded nodular masses. The roof of the mouth was markedly nodose, not ulcerated, but the nodules separated by deep furrows. The soft palate was intact, and showed no symptoms of having been ulcerated, but at the same time presented the same nodular, lumpy appearance, the nodules being of various sizes and separated by sulci. The beard was scanty, and what there was of it was peculiarly fine and silky. The dorsal skin of the hands was smooth, but enlarged with puffy, hard thickenings, the palmer skin being very much transversely furrowed. The fingers were red and tender at the apex, and the nails appeared as if crumbled away. The arms as far as the shoulders were blotched with large, rather raised, irregular, brown markings; some few were hard and enlarged. A few of these same characteristic dark raised markings were found on the back and shoulders. The elbows and wrists were more swollen than the other parts. The legs were more discoloured, swollen, and nodose than the arms, and very markedly enlarged about the knees and ankles. The feet were proportionately much more enlarged and more nodose than the hands, and the nails of the toes were split up, white and broken. There was very slight thickening of the integuments of the genital organs. The voice was quite weak; the articulation difficult.

The course of treatment pursued in this case was chiefly the use of arsenic, cod liver oil, and mineral acids, with vegetable infusions and free use of lemon-juice. With such treatment, strict attention to diet, and enforced regular habits, the patient is now enabled to carry on a laborious avocation and earn a good livelihood; and by constant use of astringent washes the ulcer on the tongue improves, though not yet healed.

[Extract from the *New South Wales Medical Gazette* of May, 1875, pages 203-5.]

CASES OF LEPROSY.

CONTRIBUTED BY JAMES C. COX, M.D.

Case No. 4 (with photograph).

W. A., labourer, native of Holland, was admitted into the Sydney Infirmary, Ward No. 1, March 28, 1868, under Dr. H. G. Alleyne.

This case is thus recorded by Dr. Schuctte, then resident medical officer:—

Patient, aged 54 years, has been a resident in this Colony forty-three years; is married, and has three children. He states that he once had syphilis, thirty-six years ago, but always enjoyed excellent health till two years ago, when he caught cold several times by being obliged frequently to lie out in the bush. For the last four months he has not felt at all well; at the end of this time his tongue became swollen, and his forehead was covered with blisters; he noticed his feet also swollen. For these symptoms he did not obtain any medical advice or treatment. At present he is suffering from the same symptoms, except that the blisters which formerly existed now show only elevated scars; so severe are they on the right hand that the little finger is contracted by one of them; ulcers formed where many of the blisters were, and some of them are not quite healed. The appetite is good, the tongue clean, but its tip shows an oblongate sulcus, which, he states, is the effects of a blister on it; there are several round ulcers on the roof of the mouth. The surface of his body is very irritable, so much so that his rest at night is much disturbed; he has a slight cough; bowels regular; urine normal, of a dark colour; pulse 70; hands, feet, and legs swollen.

July 1st.—This patient has not improved; the tubercles on the surface of the body are enlarging; the legs are thicker, and there are large hæmorrhagic spots about the feet and legs, which often bleed, and keep discharging for some time; the hair of the head and face had got thinner and finer; the nose bleeds frequently; the feet and legs are more swollen than they were, and walking causes much pain.

The course of treatment followed out in this case was the administration of the sixteenth of a grain (gr. 1/16) of the bichloride of mercury, three times a day, in solution; hot foot baths of a solution of hydrosulphite of potash, ʒi ad. ox. ʒi of water; gargles of bichlorate of soda and myrrh; Dover's powders occasionally at night. The bichloride was administered from 28th March to 6th May; subsequently a gargle of bichloride of mercury was used (gr. ij as ʒi) for a few days. On the 25th March he was given the following mixture:—R. Arsen. alb., gr. ʒ; pulv. pip. nig., ʒij, M.; divide in pil. xii. One pill to be taken after each meal. Discharged relieved.

Case No. V (with photograph), also recorded by Dr. Schuette:—M. K., *æt.* 41, drover, R.C., native of Campbelltown; admitted into No. 9 ward, under Dr. Renwick, 28th July, 1869. Complained of hoarseness, sore throat, and especially of a purple eruption of face, hands, and feet, also a small patch on knee and elbow. He states that he first saw the eruption on forehead about six or seven years ago; it has been gradually extending, in spite of medical treatment. The nails have fallen off the fingers, and the hands are stiff and useless. He had gonorrhœa ten years ago, but not chancre. The tongue is affected with the same eruption; purple, irregularly tuberculated in centre; appetite good; bowels regular; pulse 84; the eruption is not painful nor itchy. Discharged 8th October, 1869, somewhat improved.

Case

Case No. VI, also reported by Dr. Schuette:—

J.H., gardener, Petersham, native of Germany, protestant, was admitted into Sydney Infirmary, Ward 4, on August 18th, under Dr. Jones. Patient, aged 49, has been twenty years in the Colony, married, and father of two children; never had any syphilis, but always had good health. He had icterus once, many years ago. Three years ago became ill, with great weakness in both legs, and constant running from the eyes; his feet became swollen three weeks after; long bones of leg, and small bones of feet were very painful; he found a numbness of ring and little finger of both hands, which affected the other fingers for a short time only. By degrees the right eye got worse and worse, so that he almost lost his sight for ten months, the nose has been drawn to the right side of face; the bridge is very wide; stuff mixed with blood is discharged from right side of nose; smell is perfect. He has been under medical treatment, without much benefit; was unfit for labour for six months, from September to March, 1869; from then he worked up to last three weeks, when he was obliged to give up, being unable to see; complains of pain in the left side of the head, deep seated, most during night; pain round both ankles; a curious feeling, as if dead in both little fingers; the hands are always cold; the nails of all the fingers almost disappeared; skin of dark colour all over the body—thick on fingers, hands, face, and also the ears; for four weeks felt as if something was pressing on his throat, has difficulty in breathing and speaking; his voice is rough. On examination I find the uvula reduced to the small size of a pea, the whole pharynx covered with apparently round hard vegetations; appetite good, tongue clean, of sober habits, smoked much before admission, sleep disturbed with pain in head, bowels regular, urine normal, pulse 64.

N.B.—No portrait was taken of this case, and no record kept of treatment pursued.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKING OF FOR 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1891.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 5 May, 1891.
I have the honor to forward you herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a report by the Government Analyst on the working of the Analytical Branch of this Department for the year 1890.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Government Analyst.

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 3 April, 1891.
MEMO.—Mr. Hamlet is requested to be good enough to furnish as soon as possible a report on the working of the Government Laboratory for the year 1890.

F. NORTON MANNING,
Medical Adviser.

The Government Analyst to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir, I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Government Laboratory for the year ending 31st December, 1890:—

The total number of analyses made during the year was,—

For the Medical and Health Departments	476
For the Inspector-General of Police	43
For the Collector of Customs	104
	633

All these samples were forwarded through the three departments named, but many of them originally came from the following branches of the Public Service:—

The Colonial Stores.	The Water and Sewerage Board.
*The Railway Department.	The Commissioners of Customs.
The Imperial Naval Depot.	The Public Education Department.
The Railway Construction Branch.	The Hospitals.
The Harbours and Rivers Branch.	Asylums for the Insane.
The Roads and Bridges Branch.	Asylums for the Destitute.
The Marine Board.	

The number of certificates, reports, memoranda, and minutes on various technical subjects were:—

Medical Adviser and Board of Health	406
Customs	115
Police	52
	573

During the year I have attended five inquests, given evidence in Criminal Courts on twenty-two occasions, attended Police Courts four times, Circuit Courts twice, and the District Court once.

* These ceased altogether in March, when the Commissioners appointed their own Analyst.

The rather larger proportion of samples received from the Health Department were sent in compliance with the requirements of the Dairies Supervision Act, a tabular statement of the results obtained being as follows:—

Date.	No. of samples.	Suburb.	Results.	Date.	No. of samples.	Suburb.	Results.
14 Jan.	1	Randwick	Passed.	15 July ...	2	Balmain.....	2 condemned.
25 „	1	St. Leonards	Condemned.	18 „ ...	21	Botany	8 „
8 Feb.	4	Rockdale	3 condemned.	25 „ ...	4	„	3 „
27 „	4	Parramatta	All condemned.	28 „ ...	2	St. Leonards	1 „
18 March ...	1	Concord	„	7 August..	2	Ashfield.....	2 „
18 „	2	Randwick	„	11 „ ...	3	„	2 „
9 April ...	2	Canterbury	1 condemned.	14 „ ...	2	Parramatta	Passed.
23 „	1	(Hazlett's Dairy).....	Condemned.	16 „ ...	3	Ashfield.....	1 condemned.
25 „	2	St. Leonards	1 condemned.	21 „ ...	11	„	5 „
6 May	2	Neutral Bay	Both condemned	23 „ ...	15	Alexandria	9 „
6 „	2	St. Leonards	1 condemned.	27 „ ...	1	Burwood	1 „
7 „	5	Waverley	4 „	27 „ ...	8	Waterloo	6 „
12 „	5	Randwick	2 „	11 Sept. ...	1	Ashfield.....	1 „
19 „	4	Bondi	2 „	16 „ ...	9	Concord.....	4 „
19 „	2	Waverley	Condemned.	16 „ ...	5	Newtown	3 „
20 „	2	Paddington	3 „	16 „ ...	1	Auburn	Passed.
21 „	8	Bondi	3 „	16 „ ...	2	Botany	„
23 „	7	St. Leonards	3 „	17 „ ...	1	Five Dock.....	Condemned.
23 „	1	Mossman's Bay	Passed.	20 „ ...	6	Macdonald Town.....	3 „
23 „	2	St. Leonards	1 condemned.	26 „ ...	8	Burwood	5 „
23 „	2	Mossman's Bay	1 „	29 „ ...	1	Ashfield.....	„
23 „	1	St. Leonards	„	29 „ ...	2	Leichhardt	„
23 „	3	Woollahra	2 „	10 October.	1	Old South Head Road	Passed.
23 „	1	Watson's Bay	„	10 „ ...	14	Canterbury	6 condemned.
29 „	2	Manly Vale	Passed.	10 „ ...	11	Five Dock	3 „
29 „	1	Spit, Middle Harbour	„	18 „ ...	8	Drummoyne	2 „
29 „	5	Manly	1 condemned.	24 „ ...	18	St. Peters	10 „
6 June.....	4	„	1 „	25 „ ...	1	Ashfield.....	Passed.
9 „	4	„	1 „	3 Nov. ...	2	Ryde	„
9 „	3	Parramatta	Passed.	6 „ ...	10	Hurstville	2 condemned.
12 „	1	Randwick	„	13 „ ...	1	St. Peters	„
13 „	23	Willoughby	11 condemned.	20 „ ...	11	Petersham.....	3 „
18 „	1	Gladesville	„	26 „ ...	4	Hurstville	2 „
21 „	1	Arncliffe	Passed.	26 „ ...	12	Kogarah	5 „
21 „	1	Dundas	Condemned.	9 Dec. ...	3	Five Dock	3 „
23 „	5	Leichhardt	2 „	20 „ ...	27	Marrickville	10 „
25 „	8	Parramatta	5 „	22 „ ...	2	Willoughby	2 „
27 „	2	Summer Hill	2 „	24 „ ...	6	Kogarah	3 „
2 July.....	16	Balmain.....	11 „				

TABLE showing total number of Samples from each Suburb, and the actual proportion of samples declared to be fit or unfit for human consumption.

Total No.	Suburb.	Declared to be fit for Consumption.	Found to be unfit.	Total No.	Suburb.	Declared to be fit for Consumption.	Found to be unfit.
9	Randwick	5	4	18	Balmain	5	13
17	St. Leonards.....	8	9	26	Botany	15	11
4	Rockdale	1	3	22	Ashfield.....	10	12
17	Parramatta	8	9	15	Alexandria	6	9
10	Concord	5	5	9	Burwood	3	6
16	Canterbury	9	7	8	Waterloo	2	6
2	Neutral Bay.....	.....	2	5	Newtown	2	3
7	Waverley	1	6	1	Auburn	1	.....
12	Bondi	7	5	16	Five Dock.....	8	8
2	Paddington	1	1	6	Macdonaldtown	3	3
4	Mossman's Bay	3	1	1	Old South Head Road	1	.....
3	Woollahra	1	2	8	Drummoyne	6	2
1	Watson's Bay .....	.....	1	19	St. Peters	8	11
15	Manly	12	3	2	Ryde	2	.....
1	Middle Harbour	1	.....	14	Hurstville	10	4
25	Willoughby	12	13	11	Petersham.....	8	3
1	Gladesville .....	.....	1	18	Kogarah	10	8
1	Arncliffe	1	.....	27	Marrickville	17	10
1	Dundas .....	.....	1				
7	Leichhardt	3	4	383	39	195	188
2	Summer Hill .....	.....	2				

Reduced to percentages, it will therefore appear that the quality of waters used by dairymen in the suburbs, excluding the city supply, is:—

Waters declared fit for human consumption	Per cent.
Found to be unfit	50.9
	49.1

There were not so many samples of fermented and spirituous liquors received as in past years. A few sent in by Licensing Inspectors from various districts, and which were alleged to have been adulterated, were examined; but the results showed that no definite charge of adulteration could be maintained as the law now stands, since none of the noxious ingredients, enumerated in section 89 of the Licensing Act, could be found in any of the samples submitted for analysis. A

A case reported, near Murrurundi, of a publican, who supplied a man with liquor which produced burning pains in the throat and vomiting, was sent to me for analysis. Upon arrival, the quantity was found to be not more than a fluid drachm, and was utterly insufficient for analysis. An examination, however, was made, but without results confirmatory of the statements made by the complainant.

So far as my own observation goes, the real grounds for complaint as to the bad or adulterated liquors are that—

- (a) They are frequently made from illicit and imperfectly rectified spirit ; flavouring and colouring matters being added ; or
- (b) They are artificially-made drinks, and not in any sense genuine ; or
- (c) Sometimes they are to be found to have been good liquors mixed with common cheap spirit, worth about 2s. a gallon in Sydney, the process being known as “blending.”

In a few instances artificial colouring matters derived from aniline, or the other allied coal-tar dyes, have been found in liquors enjoying the names of rum, port wine, and brandy, but the tinctorial power of such dyes is so great that the small quantity present leaves it an open question as to whether such colouring matters are injurious to health.

In France there is to be shortly legislation on this particular phase of adulteration, and in the proposed Health Bill, section 133, sub-section VI, there is a clause inserted to meet such cases.

The articles mentioned in the Licensing Act are very rarely, if ever, used now-a-days, with the exception, however, of tobacco, which is still sometimes used to flavour rum. But the proportion added is so small that the minute traces that may be found in an ordinary pint sample is insufficient evidence to swear by in the witness-box.

Regular monthly analyses have been made of the water supplied to the City of Sydney, the samples being collected from

The Prospect Reservoir,
The Basin, at the head of the canal,
Crown-street Reservoir, and
A fountain in Allison Road, Randwick.

Quarterly analyses have been made of the effluents from the Sewage Farm at Botany, for the purpose of gauging the efficiency and working of the filtering beds.

Special reports have been returned on the following subjects:—

- On the St. Bede disinfectant.
- On canned fish and fish-poisoning.
- On the composition of shot-metal found imbedded in a human jawbone in a case of supposed murder.
- On the Chamberland filter.
- On Battle's and Buttle's vermin-killer.
- On the composition of the concrete used in the construction of the piers of a bridge subject to the action of sea-water.
- Estimate for erection and fitting up of a chemical laboratory for the Department of Agriculture. (For the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture.)
- On the absorbent powers of soils, with a view to their suitability for sewage irrigation.
- On the lactometer used by the Dairy Commissioners in the State of New York, and on lactometers generally.
- On Black Whale Oil, and other oils entered at the Custom House as such, jointly with Dr. Helms, at the request of the Commissioners of Customs.

The new additions of instruments, appliances, and apparatus made during the year comprised:—

1. A new microscope, with immersion lenses, and Abbé condenser, by Reichert.
2. One oleo-refractometer, by Dubosq.
3. A set of standard thermometers, of normal Jena glass, by Heintz, of Stützerbach.
4. Supply of new platinum dishes, from Johnson and Matthey.
5. Stock of porcelain and glassware.
6. Supply of ether, alcohol, and chemicals used in analysis.
7. Sundry articles, from the Stores Department.
8. Various books added to the library, including Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry, Dupuy on Alkaloids, and the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

During the summer months a difficulty is always found in providing and maintaining freezing mixtures, in the various operations requiring reduced temperatures for their proper performance. It would be very desirable to have a supply of ice delivered at the laboratory, say five days a week, during the months of November, December, January, and February.

In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure in saying that Mr. Doherty has rendered me valuable assistance in the work done during the year, especially so with regard to the increased number of water samples, which entailed work done beyond the usual hours, in order to have the results ready in time for the Board meetings.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Government Analyst.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

(REPORT FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 29 February, 1892.

I have the honor to forward you herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a report by the Government Analyst on the working of the Analytical Branch of this Department for the year 1891.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

The Government Analyst to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir, Government Laboratory, Sydney, 16 February, 1892.

I have the honor to submit the following Report on the working of the Government Laboratory for the year ending 31st December, 1891:—

Samples submitted for analysis.

The total number of analyses and reports made during the year was:—

For the Medical and Health Department	...	...	...	406
For the Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	106
For the Collector of Customs	...	...	...	68
Total	...	...	...	580

Although these samples were forwarded through the three departments mentioned, yet many were received from various branches of the Public Service, including the Commissioners of Customs, the Imperial Naval Depot, the Water and Sewerage Board, the Railway Construction Branch, various Coroners and Magistrates, the Hospitals, and Asylums.

Waters from dairy premises.

One hundred and eighty-four samples of water were received under directions from the Board of Health from milk vendors and dairymen in Sydney and the suburbs, including Redfern, Waverley, Granville, Burwood, Botany, Five Dock, North Willoughby, Enfield, Hunter's Hill, Ashfield, St. Peters, North Sydney, Hurstville, Rockdale, Marrickville, Kogarah, Petersham, Waterloo, Alexandria, Drummoyne, Leichhardt, and Newtown.

The results of the analyses of these waters showed that one half of the samples received were unfit for human consumption.

City Water Supply.

The water supplied to the inhabitants of Sydney was regularly examined every month, and the results reported in duplicate. The total solid matter contained in the water, dissolved naturally by the water in its contact with the earth and the surrounding air, expressed in grains per gallon, was as follows:—

Month.	Crown-street Reservoir.	Fountain in Allison Road, Randwick.	Prospect Reservoir, near the inlet.	Basin at the Head of the Canal.
January	6.16	7.00	6.86	6.86
February	6.44	6.60	6.16	6.86
March	7.28	7.28	6.30	7.17
April	6.02	6.30	6.44	7.00
May	6.30	5.83	6.02	6.30
June	6.86	7.00	7.00	6.30
July	6.86	6.58	6.16	6.58
August	6.16	6.44	6.30	6.30
September	10.24	6.70	7.00	6.86
October	6.30	6.16	6.30	6.30
November	6.02	6.16	6.07	6.30
December	6.58	6.18	6.30	6.38
Mean	6.76	6.51	6.40	6.60

The alkaline chlorides, chiefly present as common salt, were found to be as follows, the results given are grains of chlorine per imperial gallon:—

Month.	Crown-street Reservoir.	Fountain in Allison Road, Randwick.	Prospect Reservoir, near the inlet.	Basin at the Head of the Canal.
January	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
February	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
March	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
April	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
May	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
June	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
July	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
August	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
September	2.28	2.28	2.4	2.4
October	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
November	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
December	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mean	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

The ammonia present in the water derived from atmospheric nitrogen during thunderstorms, and from the oxidation of nitrogenous matter generally. (Free ammonia parts per million.)

Month.	Crown-street Reservoir.	Fountain in Allison Road, Randwick.	Prospect Reservoir near the inlet.	Basin at the Head of the Canal.
January	None.	None.	None.	None.
February	do	do	do	do
March .....	.06	.05	.04	.04
April .....	.08	None.	0	.06
May .....	.01	do	.05	.02
June .....	.08	do	.06	.06
July .....	.02	do	.02	.02
August	None.	do	.03	None.
September	do	do	None.	do
October	do	do	do	do
November	do	.04	do	do
December	do	None.	.01	do
Mean	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01

Nitrogenous organic matter derived from decaying vegetable and animal matter yielded on analysis as ammonia (albuminoid, or organic ammonia, in parts per million):—

Month.	Crown-street Reservoir.	Fountain in Allison Road, Randwick.	Prospect Reservoir, near the inlet.	Basin at Head of the Canal.
January .....	.02	.01	.07	.07
February .....	.10	.10	.10	.10
March .....	.08	.10	.06	.08
April .....	.08	.08	.10	.09
May .....	.16	.07	.08	.06
June .....	.07	.07	.08	.09
July .....	.08	.07	.06	.07
August .....	.06	.06	.06	.04
September .....	.05	.05	.02	.04
October .....	.06	.04	.06	.06
November .....	.08	.10	.08	.08
December .....	.10	.09	.10	.10
Mean	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

Active oxygen absorbed by one million parts of the water, *i.e.*, the quantity of free oxygen necessary to oxidise or consume the organic matter present in the water:—

Month.	Crown-street Reservoir.		Fountain in Allison Road, Randwick.		Prospect Reservoir, near the inlet.		Basin at the Head of the Canal.	
	In 15 min.	In 3 hours.	In 15 min.	In 3 hours.	In 15 min.	In 3 hours.	In 15 min.	In 3 hours.
January	·36	·80	·25	·60	·22	·65	·21	·63
February	·21	·52	·21	·52	·32	·77	·32	·64
March	·31	·65	·30	·68	·19	·65	·32	·65
April	·32	·65	·32	·65	·36	·72	·30	·68
May	·35	·76	·21	·44	·26	·57	·26	·57
June	·25	·58	·12	·39	·24	·52	·25	·58
July	·36	·85	·30	·72	·35	·72	·36	·67
August	·34	·61	·31	·61	·34	·61	·32	·77
September	·35	·66	·32	·65	·05	·50	·03	·62
October	·25	·41	·25	·41	·32	·69	·26	·55
November	·38	·80	·52	1·00	·50	·93	·42	·86
December	·30	·73	·25	·48	·36	·89	·36	·89
Mean.....	0·31	0·66	0·28	0·59	0·29	0·68	0·28	0·67

It will be interesting to compare the mean annual composition of the Sydney water supply with the composition of rain collected in Sydney, and with rain collected in one of the suburbs.

The following analyses show the precise extent of the impurity in the Sydney water, and its deflection from the purest standard obtainable in practice, namely carefully collected rain water:—

	Expressed in Grains per Gallon.				Expressed in Parts per Million.			
	Total Solid Residue, dried at 220°.	Chlorine as Chlorides.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Phosphates from animal impurity.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 15 min.	Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours.
Sydney Water Supply—mean of twelve monthly analyses	6·63	2·4	None.	None.	·01	·07	·29	·62
Carefully collected rain water from Hunter's Hill	2·24	0·90	None.	None.	None.	·02	·02	·10
Rain collected in Macquarie-street	1·12	0·42	Trace.	None.	·05	·01	·43	·50

These results show that in composition and quality the Sydney water supply will bear favourable comparison with the water supplied to the chief cities of the world.

It may be described as an upland surface water of great purity, but containing very little lime salts in solution, its source being the natural flow of water from a large area of sandstone rocks.

During the year a controversy arose in the newspapers regarding the dietetic value of lime in water, and I made special analyses of large quantities of the water, and found the proportion of lime in the Sydney water to 0·01 gramme per litre, or 7-10ths of a grain per imperial gallon.

Discolouration of the harbour.

A rather alarming phenomenon occurred in the month of March last, when the waters of Sydney harbour presented an extraordinary blood-red colour. This was at first thought to be caused by the blood from the City Abattoirs being allowed to run into the harbour. The Medical Adviser having requested me to examine and report upon the subject, I accordingly visited all the places where the discolouration had been observed. I examined the water both chemically and microscopically, and found that the red tint in the water was due to countless myriads of small organisms which were similar to *Euglena sanguinea*, Ehr.

Later on, the organism was carefully examined by Mr. Thomas Whitelegge, of the Australian Museum, whose monograph on the subject may be found in the Records of the Australian Museum, vol. I, p. 179. (No. 9, October, 1891.)

Intoxicating Liquors.

A number of alcoholic liquors have been examined during the year, including beer, wine, rum, brandy, gin, and whisky. The percentage of alcohol was found to average as follows:—

Alcoholic strength of liquors.

	Percentage of absolute alcohol.	Percentage of proof spirit.
Rum	44·76	91·9
Whisky	41·00	84·85
Gin	40·64	84·21
Brandy (pale)	41·13	85·08
Brandy (dark)	42·04	86·84
Schnapps	40·57	84·04
Colonial ale	5·12	11·21
English ale	6·20	13·70
Wines (mostly fortified).....	12 to 15	26 to 34

Adulteration

Adulteration of liquors.

The instances of drugged and adulterated* liquor are very rare, the former extremely so. With cheap alcohol there is hardly any need of adulterating liquor. Nearly the whole of the liquor consumed by the public is made up from white spirit; so that anyone may make gin, brandy, whisky, and rum at pleasure, by simply taking the required quantities of white spirit, burnt sugar, and the flavouring essence that can be obtained in the trade. This method of concocting the ordinary publican's liquor is euphemistically called "the art of blending and reducing," the evidence for which is the existence of such books as "Loftus's new mixing and reducing book for the use of publicans and spirit dealers."

In one of the townships in the country the police surprised a publican preparing his liquors—caught him, indeed, red-handed in the act. His apparatus comprised the filter composed of flannel and blotting-paper, usual for this purpose, together with sundry tubs, casks, jugs, bottles, and other utensils. Certain of the bottles seized were labelled, "Ingredients used for colouring rum, procured from a stranger." "Ingredients to be used to put on a good bead on rum, procured from a stranger."

Liquor, "procured from a stranger," means an illicit spirit that has arrived secretly, and been placed into the publican's cellar without either document or invoice of any kind to tell tales of its origin.

Analysis revealed that the ingredients for colouring the rum was simply burnt sugar, and the stuff intended "to put a good bead on" consisted of burnt sugar and oil of vitriol—20 grains of the latter per oz.

Another case of adulteration came from Forbes, in this a man asked a publican for a glass of beer, and was served with a mixture which caused a serious illness soon after. Upon analysis the beer was discovered to contain 0.34 grain of strychnine per pint of the beer.

These cases are, however, rare; the adulteration being generally confined to water, burnt sugar, and flavouring matters, such as chillies, liquorice, and preserved prunes. In most cases those who complain of bad liquor are those persons who may be described as drunkards or tipplers, who attribute the known ill effects of drink to adulterated liquor, while the real cause of the mischief is obstinately overlooked, namely, the alcohol itself. Such a case recently came under my notice, where a man drank thirteen glasses of rum, and died soon after from the effects of the liquor. It was alleged by his friends that it was the bad quality of the liquor; but analysis showed that there was nothing unusual in the rum, some of which was sent to me for analysis. The fact was that the alcohol itself was a sufficient cause to account for the man's death. Assuming the rum to be of the average strength (44.76 per cent.), and reckoning the glass at 1½ fluid ounces, 13 glasses would contain 7½ oz. of absolute alcohol. Now the fatal dose of alcohol being from 5 to 6 oz., taken in about thirty minutes, the deceased must have had more than a fatal dose.†

Chloroform.

Samples of chloroform used for producing anæsthesia were examined, and were found to be pure. In one sample an objectionable form of luting was employed in securing the stoppers. This was pointed out in a special report on the subject, and went to explain the cause of certain effects produced by the chloroform.

Tea.

This important article of consumption acquired an unusual share of public attention during the year, a number of samples having been sent in for analysis from the Collector of Customs and from other sources. The results showed the teas to be of very inferior quality, but not unfit for human consumption.

Colouring matter in food and drink.

Among some of the samples of wines and rums examined were found certain kinds of aniline dyes (methylaniline). Until the introduction of the long-expected Public Health Bill there is no possibility of obtaining a conviction in these cases.

In this connection, the Council of Hygiene in Paris have lately issued regulations respecting the colouring matters for articles of food and drink, the following pigments being prohibited in all articles of food and drink:—Copper, lead, arsenic, and mercurial compounds of every kind; also baryta chromate, yellow ultramarine, gamboge, and alkanet. The following may not be used in ordinary articles of food:—Coal-tar colours, such as fuchsine, Lyons blue, flavaniline, methylin blue, phthaleine, and their derivatives; eosine, erythrosine, naphthol yellow, Victoria yellow, diazoic compounds, tropecolines, scyloidines. But for colouring candies, liqueurs, ices, &c., the following may be tolerated in very small proportions:—Pinks: eosine, erythrosine, Bengal rose, phloxin, Bordeaux red, ponceau, and fuchsine, prepared without arsenic (Coupier's process). Yellows: sulpho-conjugated derivatives of naphthol. Blues: Lyons blue, light blue, Coupier's blue, all triphenyl rosaniline, or diphenylamide derivatives. Greens: All mixtures of the yellows and blues given above; also malachite green (hydrochloric ether of tetramethyldiamidotriphenylcarbinol). Purples: Paris violet or methylaniline. No pigments of the first group may be used for colouring any boxes, wrappers, or cases which are to come in contact with articles of food. Tinfoil used for wrapping articles of food may not contain more than one-half of 1 per cent. of lead, or more than 1 per 10,000 of arsenic. The metal used for tinning copper and other utensils must be of similar purity. Pewter implements, such as pots or measures employed in connection with food articles, may not contain more than 10 per cent. of lead and 1 per 10,000 of arsenic.

Paints and Colours.

During the year a number of paints and paint materials, such as are used for public works buildings and bridges, have been examined, and a large proportion were found to be adulterated with sand, whiting, gypsum, and heavy-spar, varying in extent from 20 to 80 per cent. This is a trade practice which fully accounts for the rapid wear and the most unsatisfactory nature of much of the paint work seen all over the country.

Expert

* The definition of adulterated liquor is that implied in section 89 of the Licensing Act (Amended Act, 1883.)

† *Note.*—The fatal dose is described as being from 2 to 6 oz., varying with the individual. But in addition to the ordinary alcohol there was one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the higher alcohols (the so-called fusel oil), which, in the 16½ oz. of rum taken, would amount to about 8 grains of fusel oil, which would tend to accelerate the poisonous action of such a quantity of rum.

Expert evidence.

During the year 1891 my attendance has been required in several criminal cases at the different Circuit Courts. This has necessitated my travelling some 3,786 miles, not including my attendance at the Sydney and suburban Courts.

Sewage effluents.

Periodical analyses have been made of the effluents from the filter-beds at the Sewage Farm at Botany.

The working of the system fluctuates with the change in the seasons and other atmospheric conditions, but taken all the year through, the results of these analyses show that the offensive nature of the sewage is removed by aeration and oxidation, whereby the effluents are sufficiently purified so as to allow them to pass away into rivers or water-courses without causing a nuisance.

Crematory refuse.

The attention of municipal authorities having been lately directed towards the disposal of garbage, it may be of interest to note the degree of carbonisation or destruction practically obtained in use. A sample of the incinerated residue from a crematory works at Katoomba was analysed and found to contain :—

8 per cent. of carbonised organic matter.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ phosphates of lime.
 Traces of nitrogenous matter.
 87 per cent. of sand, clay, and other insoluble matter.

Miscellaneous Reports.

An investigation of the chemical aspects of an explosion of ammonia at the Fresh Food and Ice Company's works was undertaken and evidence given at the Coroner's inquest held immediately after the accident. Quite recently a similar explosion of an ammonia cylinder happened at Cardiff (Wales), the particulars of which may be gathered from the following account in an English paper :—

“ A Board of Trade inquiry has been held at Cardiff into the circumstances attending the explosion of a cylinder containing anhydrous ammonia on board the s.s. ‘Highland Chief,’ by which a cattleman was suffocated. The ‘Highland Chief’ left Ensalada, in the River Plate, on 30th September, for Liverpool. In the cargo were twenty-three cases of ammonia, which is now largely employed for refrigerating purposes. On 14th October one of the cases exploded, and the fumes of the ammonia killed one of the cattlemen. At the inquiry it transpired that the cases, or cylinders, were made by Messrs. A. and J. Stuart, of Glasgow; that they were filled by Mr. W. Metcalfe, of Church, in Lancashire, and supplied to Messrs. Page & Co., Liverpool. The Court considered that in the case under inquiry the cylinders in which the ammonia was contained were suitable in form, but as the exploded case contained a flaw that was probably visible at the time of filling it, the Court was of opinion that there was neglect of the necessary precaution in a preliminary examination of the cases. The Court was of opinion that, having regard to the dangerous properties of anhydrous ammonia, it should be stowed in an isolated part of the ship, remote from the living-quarters, and where it was least liable to be affected by changes of temperature, and was further of opinion that old receptacles for anhydrous ammonia should, before use, be subjected to severe tests as to bursting-pressure, and be stamped accordingly.

Analyses were also made of the lime juice in use for the Australian Auxiliary Squadron; of various disinfectants; of the opium used by the Chinese; of pills used for criminal purposes (three cases): of “preservitas” (a new trade name for boric acid), a number of soaps, varnishes, oils, medicines, and methylated spirits.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
 Government Analyst.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MRS. CUNYNGHAME, LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM FOR INFIRM
AND DESTITUTE, PARRAMATTA;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
17 *September*, 1891.

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 18. TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1891.

17. MRS. CUNYNGHAME, LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE, PARRAMATTA:—*Mr. Crick*, for Mr. Howe, moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the removal of Mrs. Cunynghame from the position of Superintendent of the Macquarie-street Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Dale, Mr. Collins, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Crick, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Willis, and the Mover.
 - (3.) That the Progress Report from the Select Committee of Session 1889, and the Report from the Select Committee of Session 1890, be referred to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 30. THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

7. MRS. CUNYNGHAME, LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE, PARRAMATTA:—Mr. Howe, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 25th August, 1891.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

**MRS. CUNYNGHAME, LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACQUARIE-STREET
ASYLUM FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE, PARRAMATTA.**

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 25th August, 1891, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the removal of Mrs. Cunynghame from the position of Superintendent of the Macquarie-street Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta,*"—and to whom was referred on the same day "*the Progress Report from the Select Committee of Session 1889, and the Report from the Select Committee of Session 1890, on the same subject,*"—have agreed to the following Report :—

Your Committee having carefully considered the Reports and Evidence referred to them, find as follows :—

1. With regard to the charges of dishonesty and general untruthfulness made against Mrs. Cunynghame, your Committee are of opinion that they are not sustained.
2. Your Committee find that many of the irregularities referred to in the evidence were in a large measure due to the imperfect and exceedingly lax system that obtained for many years before Mr. Maxted's appointment, rather than to any perversity of disposition on the part of Mrs. Cunynghame.

And would, therefore, ask your Honorable House and the Government to give due consideration to her long past services, which your Committee are of opinion should merit some recognition.

JAMES P. HOWE,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 16 September, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dale,	|	Mr. Howe,
Mr. Nobbs,	|	Mr. O'Sullivan.

Mr. Howe called to the Chair.
 Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, and referring the Progress Report from the Select Committee of Session 1889, and the Report from the Select Committee of Session 1890, to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Reports *referred* before the Committee.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, 15 September, at 3 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Howe in the chair.

Mr. Nobbs,		Mr. Willis.
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Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Howe in the chair.

Mr. Crick,	|	Mr. Dale,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	|	Mr. O'Sullivan.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.
 Same read, amended, and agreed to.
 Chairman to report to the House.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CALLAN PARK ASYLUM.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 September, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd September, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all the recent correspondence relating to the appointment of a
“Committee to inquire into the administration of the Callan Park Asylum.”

(*Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*)

The Inspector-General of the Insane, Gladesville, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 13 May, 1891.

I do myself the honor to draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to an article on the Hospital for the Insane, at Callan Park, and to point out that a similar article is promised in the next issue of the weekly paper in which this appeared.

Although the information on which this article was written was furnished by discharged attendants, and contains very evident exaggerations, the charges made are so serious that they should be fully investigated, and I beg to recommend that the official visitors, Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. J. C. Cox, and Mr. Nugent Robertson, Barrister-at-law, may be requested to undertake this duty.

The inquiry will probably occupy some days, and the assistance of a shorthand-writer will probably be necessary.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING.

Approved.—H.P., 13/5/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of the Insane, Gladesville.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 May, 1891.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed to state that in accordance with your recommendation the Colonial Secretary has been pleased to appoint a Board, consisting of Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., Dr. J. C. Cox, and Mr. Nugent Robertson, to hold a full investigation into certain allegations that appeared in a recent issue of a weekly newspaper seriously reflecting upon the management of the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

[3d.]

377—

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 2s. 4d.]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CALLAN PARK ASYLUM.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th November, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“The number of hours worked by the attendants at Callan Park Asylum ;
“also, the amount of salary received.”

(Mr. Murphy.)

RETURN showing the Rates of Salary, Allowances, and the Hours on Duty of Attendants and Nurses in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

	Rates of Salary.	Allowances.	Hours on duty.
Attendants...	From £66 to £108, according to length of service	All are allowed furnished quarters, board, fuel, light, washing, and uniform clothing, and married attendants are allowed in addition £12 per annum towards house rent, and £4 per annum as supper money.	SUMMER. From 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. ,, 7:30 a.m. to 12 noon. ,, 12:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. ,, 5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Nurses.....	From £40 to £60 do do		WINTER. From 6:30 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. ,, 8 a.m. to 12 noon. ,, 12:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. ,, 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. With three days in each month, and fourteen days in each year off duty.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTENSION OF CALLAN PARK ASYLUM, PARISH OF PETERSHAM, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant, to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
(L.S.) } of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
JERSEY, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, have, with the advice of the Executive Council, directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the Reclamation of the Land below high-water-mark at Callan Park Bay, extending down to the proposed new limit line for reclamations, as an extension of Callan Park Asylum, and for the formation of a public road forty feet wide between the western end of Callan-street and the western end of Byrnes-street, for the benefit of the adjoining owners, as shown upon the plan of Callan Park Bay now deposited in the Office of the Minister for Public Works, and for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work, by the Minister for Public Works as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Metropolitan Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Lands comprised within the descriptions and boundaries set forth in the First and Second Parts of the Schedule hereto have been appropriated, and the private properties within such boundaries and comprised in such descriptions (the supposed owners whereof are set forth in the Third Part of the Schedule) have been resumed, for the public purposes aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for an estate 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 further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee for the public purposes following, that is to say, as to the land in the First Part of the Schedule for the purpose of such public road as aforesaid, and as to the land in the Second Part of the Schedule for the purpose of an extension of the Callan Park Asylum, pursuant to the "Public Works Act of 1888." And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

FIRST PART.

(Site of proposed road 40 feet wide.)

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 roods 27½ perches, situate at West Balmain, parish of Petersham, and county of Cumberland: Commencing on the south-eastern side of Byrnes-street, at a point in the north-western boundary of allotment No. 17 (of Bobart & Jung's subdivision of allotment No. 6, section 45, of the Balmain Estate), distant 75 feet from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence on part of the north-east and part of the north-west by the north-eastern and north-western sides of the proposed road, being lines bearing as follow:—First, by a line parallel to and rectangularly distant 75 feet from the north-eastern boundaries of the said allotment No. 17 and of allotments Nos. 18 and 19 of the said subdivision, and its prolongation bearing south-easterly in all a distance of 94 feet; thence again by a line bearing south-easterly 85 feet to a point on the north-western side of Cove-street, and in the south-eastern boundary of allotment No. 19 (of the subdivision of allotment No. 5, section 45, of the Balmain Estate, shown upon deposited plan No. 1,011, in the Land Titles Office, Sydney), distant 2 feet from its southernmost corner; thence by a line bearing north-easterly 119 feet along the south-eastern end of Cove-street to a point on the south-eastern side of that street, and in the north-western boundary of allotment No. 32 of the last-mentioned subdivision distant 3 feet north-easterly from its westernmost corner; again by a line bearing south-easterly 186 feet to a point on the north-western side of Toelle-street, and in the south-eastern side of allotment No. 25 (of a subdivision of allotment No. 4 of section No. 45 of the Balmain Estate, shown upon deposited plan No. 959 in the Land Titles Office, Sydney), distant 4 feet and 5 inches from its southernmost corner; again by a line bearing south-easterly 44 feet along the south-western end of Toelle-street to a point on the south-eastern side of that street, and in the north-western boundary of allotment No. 24 of the last-mentioned subdivision distant 7 feet from its westernmost corner; again by a line bearing south-easterly 108 feet to a point in the south-eastern boundary of the last-mentioned allotment

distant 2 feet and 6 inches from its southernmost corner; again by a line bearing south-easterly 84 feet to a point on the north-western side of Callan-street, and in the south-eastern boundary of allotment No. 59 of the Springside Estate distant 17 feet from its southernmost corner; thence on part of the south-east by that side of that street bearing south-westerly 17 feet to the intersection of the north-western side of Callan-street with the boundary fence of Callan Park; and thence on the remainder of the north-east by that fence bearing south-easterly 31 feet to its intersection with the south-eastern side of Callan-street; and thence on the remainder of the south-east by the prolongation south-westerly of that side of that street 18 feet to the south-western corner of the said proposed road; thence on the south-west and south-east by the south-western and south-eastern sides of the said proposed road 40 feet wide, being lines bearing north-westerly 112 feet, 140 feet, 169 feet, south-westerly 107 feet, north-westerly 109 feet and 112 feet, in all 749 feet, generally parallel to the north-eastern and north-western sides of the aforesaid proposed road, to a point in the prolongation south-westerly of the south-eastern side of Byrnes-street and distant thereon 40 feet from the point of commencement; and thence on the north-west by that prolongation and that side of that street bearing north-easterly 40 feet to that point. The names of the supposed owners of the private properties comprised in the above description are set forth in the Third Part of this Schedule.

SECOND PART.

(Extension of Callan Park.)

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Long Cove, Callan Park, Leichhardt, in the county of Cumberland, containing 5 acres and $11\frac{1}{4}$ perches, proposed to be reclaimed from the sea: Commencing on the high-water mark of Long Cove, Callan Park, at a joint bearing south 50 degrees west 4 feet from Trigonometrical Station No. 573; and bounded thence on part of the north-west by a line bearing north 75 degrees east 60 feet to the proposed new limit line of reclamations; thence on part of the north-east by the said limit line bearing south 41 degrees east 213 feet; thence again by the aforesaid limit line bearing south-easterly, being the quadrant of a circle whose radius is 120

feet; thence again on the north-west by the aforesaid limit line bearing north 49 degrees east 331 feet to a point on the south-western side of the proposed road 40 feet wide (connecting the western end of Callan-street with the western end of Byrnes-street), and distant thereon 65 feet from the north-western corner of the said proposed road; thence on the north-east by the several lines composing part of the said south-western side of the aforesaid proposed road, as described in the First Part of this Schedule, bearing south-easterly 47 feet, 109 feet, north-easterly 107 feet, south-easterly 169 feet and 127 feet, in all 559 feet, to the high-water mark of Long Cove; and thence on the south-east, the south, and the south-west by that high-water mark bearing south-westerly, westerly, and north-westerly, to the point of commencement.

THIRD PART.

Names of supposed owners of allotments, parts of which are resumed to form part of site of proposed road mentioned in First Part of this Schedule:—

No. of Allotment.	Name of supposed owner.	Name of subdivision.
17	John Daniels	Bobart and Jung's subdivision of allotment No. 6, section 45, Balmain Estate.
18	E. Gallagher	
19	L. T. Jung	Subdivision of allotment No. 5, section 45, Balmain Estate.
19	L. T. Jung	
32	Fredk. Hoffman ...	Subdivision of allotment No. 4, section 45, Balmain Estate.
25	Thomas Munkert..	
24	Catherine Toelle...	Springside Estate.
59	Mary Shepherd	

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 ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHILDREN IN THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF
THE COLONY.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th February, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return, showing the number of children at present in the Charitable Institutions of the Colony of coloured foreign extraction, denoting the nationality of each, stating if the parents are living, and, if so, their calling or mode of obtaining a living, and stating in how many cases any contribution is made by the parents, also setting forth the amount contributed in each case.”

(*Mr. Bavister.*)

THERE are 28 children under the control of this Department born of Chinese fathers and European mothers. The following are the particulars:—

Parents dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Parents contributing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parents unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Parents in gaol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father unknown (illegitimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Children supporting themselves (apprenticed), fathers unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
								—
								28

Five of these children have been adopted, without cost to the State, by Chinese merchants, and are now at Hong Kong College, by consent of the S.C.R. Board, for the purpose of being educated to take part in the business of their foster parents.

South Sea Natives.—4.

Parents dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parents unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parents deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								4

There are thus altogether 32 children at present under the control of the Government Charitable Institutions of this Colony.

	Name of Parent.	Amount contributed.
Ang Kee	...	£5 0 0
Ah Tye	...	6 8 0

[3d.]

814—

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 2s. 4d.]

788 338

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS, AND NUMBER OF OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS, NURSES, AND SERVANTS, WITH PROPORTION OF PATIENTS, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 March, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8th March, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of patients.
- “ (2.) The number of officers.
- “ (3.) The number of attendants, nurses, and servants.
- “ (4.) The proportion of officers, attendants, nurses, and servants to patients in the Hospitals for the Insane, on the 31st December, 1891.”

(*Mr. Frank Farnell.*)

Lunacy Department.

RETURN showing number of patients, and number of officers, attendants, nurses, and servants, with proportion of patients, on 31st December, 1891.

Institution.	*Number of patients in Institution.			†Number of officers.	Number of attendants.	Number of nurses.	‡Number of servants.		§Number of artisan attendants, engineers, and needlewomen.	Proportion of officers to patients.	Proportion of employees (not including officers) to patients.	Proportion of attendants to male patients.	Proportion of nurses to female patients.	¶Proportion of male and female servants to patients.	‡‡Proportion of artisan attendants, engineers and needlewomen to patients.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.							
Gladesville ...	499	278	777	10	46	25	13	6	8	1 to 78	1 to 8	1 to 11	1 to 11	1 to 41	1 to 97
Parramatta ...	627	361	988	8	49	30	14	5	7	1 to 123	1 to 9	1 to 12	1 to 12	1 to 52	1 to 141
Callan Park ...	457	340	797	8	48	32	8	10	6	1 to 100	1 to 8	1 to 10	1 to 11	1 to 44	1 to 133
Newcastle	137	116	253	3	19	7	4	3	3	1 to 84	1 to 9	1 to 15	1 to 16	1 to 36	1 to 84
Rydalmere ...	152	...	152	2	13	...	3	4	1	1 to 76	1 to 7	1 to 11	.....	1 to 21	1 to 152

* The numbers are those absolutely in the Institutions, not those on the Registers but absent on leave.
 † Chaplains not included.
 ‡ The servants and artisans have charge of patients when at work only.
 § One (1) of these is a nurse employed in male wards.
 ¶ Two (2) of these are nurses employed in male wards.

14th March, 1892.

J. NORTON MANNING.
Inspector-General.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.

(REPORT ON VOTE FOR THE YEAR 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1892.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 31 March, 1892.

I do myself the honor to submit herewith a report on the vote for the maintenance and treatment of the sick poor for the year 1891, together with certain statistics in continuation of those given in previous reports, and, in addition, returns showing the nationalities, ages, occupations, and length of residence in New South Wales of all the persons who have been admitted to hospitals and asylums during the year from the Medical Adviser's Office and through the Hospital Admission Depôt.

This depôt has been continued at the top of King-street, and has been under the management of Dr. Paton, the Government Medical Officer for Sydney, who has been charged with the duty of assigning the cases to the different hospitals and asylums, in accordance with the nature, severity, and special character of the ailments from which the patients were suffering, and the accommodation available at the various institutions.

Preliminary inquiries have been made through officers, under Dr. Paton's direction, as to the pecuniary necessities of the applicants and their fitness in this respect for relief at the hands of the Government, and various statistics have, at the same time, been collected.

The following return shows the number of applicants for hospital treatment during the year, together with the manner in which they were dealt with:—

HOSPITAL ADMISSION DEPÔT, 1891.

TABLE showing how the Applications for Hospital treatment were dealt with.

Nature of Order issued and number refused.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Coast Hospital	138	104	89	148	127	109	104	124	113	187	162	133	1,538
Prince Alfred Hospital.....	32	53	35	38	28	32	50	49	41	42	72	48	520
Sydney Hospital	73	64	70	60	53	56	49	59	51	58	101	44	738
Moorecliff Ophthalmic Hospital	24	12	15	13	13	6	14	19	18	14	15	8	171
Carrington Convalescent Hospital .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	2	3	11	6	33
Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.....	184	147	122	126	128	84	102	106	132	170	109	145	1,555
Out-door Hospital treatment..	78	90	79	52	70	74	63	72	94	103	97	89	961
Trusses	3	2	2	7	...	7	3	4	6	7	3	2	46
Refused Orders	50	41	53	45	24	17	39	21	34	20	21	33	398
Total	582	513	465	489	443	388	425	461	491	604	591	508	5,960

It should be pointed out in the first place that the total number of applicants—5,960—was 475 more than during the previous year, and 1,207 more than during the year 1889. If the number of applicants continue to increase at the rate of 600 a year some further hospital and asylum accommodation will become necessary as well as a considerable increase of the vote for their maintenance.

Of the 5,960 applicants—1,538 received orders for the Coast, 520 for the Prince Alfred, 738 for the Sydney, 171 for Moorecliff, and 33 for the Carrington Convalescent Hospital; whilst 1,555 were recommended for admission to the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, 961 received orders for out-door treatment, 46 orders for trusses, and 398 were refused relief not being fit subjects for aid from Votes granted by Parliament.

The numbers in excess of those for last year were provided for mainly at the Coast Hospital which received 1,538 patients as against 1,330 in the previous year, and the Government Asylums for which 1,555 recommendations were issued as against 1,137 in 1890.

In addition to the patients dealt with at the Hospital Admission Dépôt, 586 others were admitted under Government orders to the Metropolitan and Coast Hospitals, and paid for in the former institutions at the usual maintenance rate, these include :—

- 1st. Patients found by the police in a critical condition and taken direct to hospital.
- 2nd. Cases of severe typhoid and other fevers reported by medical practitioners.
- 3rd. Urgent cases of disease specially reported at the Medical Adviser's Office.

The following return shows the number of these cases admitted to each Hospital :—

ORDERS issued for the Admission of special and urgent cases, and cases taken to the Hospital by Police, or transferred from Government Institutions for special treatment.

Issued for	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Coast Hospital	27	16	16	13	27	11	21	14	12	21	23	17	218
Prince Alfred Hospital.....	16	14	19	23	16	17	15	14	18	18	12	13	195
Sydney Hospital	13	17	19	11	13	7	7	7	13	11	13	15	146
Moorecliff Ophthalmic Hospital	...	3	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	5	...	3	27
	56	50	56	51	58	39	45	36	44	55	48	48	586

Return No. 3 gives the total of all applications during the year 1891 for Hospital treatment at the Government expense.

TABLE 3.

Carrington Centennial Hospital.			Coast Hospital.			Prince Alfred Hospital.			Sydney Hospital.			Moorecliff Ophthalmic Hospital.			Asylums.			Out-door treatment.			Trusses.			Refused.			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.
16	17	33	1,298	458	1,756	458	262	715	557	327	884	130	68	198	1,254	301	1,555	723	238	961	39	7	46	272	126	398	4,742	1,804	6,546

The statistics now collected and published for the first time, and showing the nationalities, the ages, the occupations, and the length of residence in New South Wales of all patients who were granted orders for admission to the Metropolitan and Carrington Hospitals, and to the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, through the Medical Adviser's Office and the Hospital Admission Dépôt, during the year 1891, present certain features of interest.

It may be pointed out, in the first place, that the natives of New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies, including New Zealand, tabulated as follows—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
							1,433

are a minority of the total; that the natives of Great Britain and Ireland numbered no less than 3,192, whilst those who may be classed as foreigners make up a total of 516, and include a considerable proportion of Chinese, Indians, and other Asiatics.

An even more important question arises in connection with the length of residence in New South Wales of those who sought and received aid from the Government Votes. No less than 437 of these had been in the Colony less than twelve months; 308, less than six months; and 106, less than one month. It is not an infrequent occurrence to find patients who have arrived direct from Queensland or other places applying for hospital relief, and on inquiry admitting that they have come to the Colony for this purpose only. In other cases the patients have come longer voyages, and arrived in the last stage of phthisis or in a condition of chronic ill-health or more or less permanent invalidism. Some legislation is clearly necessary on the lines adopted in all the neighbouring colonies, to prevent the influx of persons who, from the time of landing or soon after, become a charge on the State.

The return relating to age shows that less than one-third of the total number of patients were over 50 years of age, and that the great majority were between the ages of 15 and 50. A very large proportion of these, by the exercise of the most ordinary prudence, should have saved funds which would have precluded the necessity of seeking hospital relief at the public expense, and in not a few, especially in the Lock Ward, the illness was the direct outcome of drink and debauchery.

DETAILS

DETAILS concerning all Persons granted orders for admission to the Metropolitan Hospitals, the Carrington Centennial Hospital, and the Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, during the year 1891.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	633	504	1,137	Labourers, shepherds, shearers	1,443	...	1,443
Victoria	83	44	127	Gardeners	90	...	90
Queensland	22	29	51	Carpenters and cabinet-makers	145	...	145
New Zealand	40	23	63	Painters, plumbers, gasfitters	88	...	88
South Australia	7	7	14	Bricklayers, masons, plasterers	76	...	76
Tasmania	27	14	41	Brickmakers, quarrymen	18	...	18
South Sea Islands	4	..	4	Miners	136	...	136
England	1,331	334	1,665	Engineers and firemen	98	...	98
Scotland	298	65	363	Blacksmiths and ironworkers	69	...	69
Ireland	782	382	1,164	Printers, compositors, book-			
France	31	2	33	binders	42	...	42
Germany	84	3	87	Seamen and fishermen	273	...	273
Italy	22	...	22	Clerks, bookkeepers storemen	141	1	142
Norway, Sweden, Denmark	111	3	114	Tailors and drapers	71	1	72
Other Europeans	46	1	47	Butchers and slaughtermen	41	...	41
China	44	...	44	Grocers	20	...	20
India	60	2	62	Bootmakers, saddlers, tanners	70	...	70
Other Asiatics	15	1	16	Carters, grooms, cabmen, &c.	145	...	145
United States of America	35	5	40	Dealers	67	2	69
Canada	14	1	15	Cooks, bakers, stewards, barmen	267	45	312
Other Americans (N. and S.)	9	1	10	Domestic servants, barmaids, &c.	9	685	694
Africa	7	5	12	Dressmakers, machinists, &c.	...	73	73
Unknown	3	7	10	Married women & housekeepers	...	372	372
				Miscellaneous	212	57	269
Total	3,708	1,433	5,141	No occupation, including children	186	196	382
				Unknown	1	1	2
				Total	3,708	1,433	5,141

Residence in New South Wales.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	94	12	106	Under 5 years	36	25	61
From 1 to 6 months	177	25	202	From 5 to 10 years	45	40	85
From 6 to 12 months	102	27	129	From 10 to 15 years	79	67	146
From 1 to 5 years	409	97	506	From 15 to 20 years	100	152	252
From 5 to 10 years	461	171	632	From 20 to 25 years	257	171	428
From 10 to 20 years	640	195	1,835	From 25 to 30 years	346	142	488
Over 20 years	1,176	385	1,561	From 30 to 40 years	724	237	961
Natives of New South Wales	633	504	1,137	From 40 to 50 years	676	232	908
Unknown	16	17	33	From 50 to 60 years	676	183	859
				Over 60 years	767	181	948
Total	3,708	1,433	5,141	Unknown	2	3	5
				Total	3,708	1,433	5,141

Details respecting those cases which were granted out-door treatment orders, trusses, and those refused, numbering 1,405, are not given.

The following returns show the number of patients previously admitted under Government orders who were transferred from the Metropolitan Hospitals to the Carrington Hospital and to the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, when the acute symptoms had subsided, and the patients were either convalescent or could be satisfactorily treated at less expense than in the ordinary hospitals:—

CASES transferred to the Carrington Hospital.

Institutions transferred from.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prince Alfred Hospital	56	29	85
Sydney Hospital	27	17	44
Moorcliff Ophthalmic Hospital	1	1	2
	84	47	131

CASES transferred to the Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.

Institutions transferred from.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Coast Hospital	53	3	56
Prince Alfred Hospital	5	4	9
Sydney Hospital	4	2	6
Moorcliff Ophthalmic Hospital	5	...	5
Carrington Convalescent Hospital	1	...	1
	68	9	77

The following table shows the number of patients who remained in the Metropolitan Hospitals at the charge of the Government at the close of the year 1891, together with the number admitted to these and to the Carrington Convalescent Hospital through the Hospital Admission Depôt, Medical Adviser's Office, and other sources during the year 1891, the total cost to the Government, and other particulars.

MAINTENANCE of Pauper Patients in the Metropolitan Hospitals and the Carrington Convalescent Hospital, Camden.—Service, 1891.

Hospital.	Remain- ing in on Dec. 31, 1890.			Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Remain- ing in (Government patients) on Dec. 31, 1891.			Total patients in on Dec. 31, 1891.			Cost of treatment.						Average stay in days of Government patients.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Days.	Amount.	Burials.	Ambulance re- moves, trusses, travelling allowances.	Credit— Contributions of patients.	Actual cost.										
Prince Alfred	44	25	69	440	248	697	430	228	658	39	24	63	24	21	45	117	80	197	26,516	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	36.77								
Sydney	35	37	72	549	321	870	478	290	768	77	34	111	29	34	63	114	69	183	25,673	3,977	8	17	8	0	32	19	0	31	12	6	4,046	2	6	29.21
Moorcliff	24	15	39	128	72	200	127	75	202	1	1	2	24	12	36	26	19	45	15,433	2,314	19	1	11	0	0	15	0	49	5	0	2,268	0	0	76.02
Carrington	..	..	..	102	63	165	91	56	147	2	2	4	9	7	16	31	25	56	3,846	354	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.99	
Totals	103	77	180	1,228	704	1,932	1,126	649	1,775	119	58	177	86	74	160	288	193	481	71,468	10,527	18	74	1	6	165	10	0	93	7	6	10,674	0	0	36.61

Note.—The sum of 3s. per diem is paid for patients in the Metropolitan Hospitals, and 2s. for those in the Carrington Hospital, with an allowance of 10s. for the travelling expenses of each patient.

It will be seen that the Prince Alfred Hospital received £4,046 2s. 6d.; the Sydney Hospital, £3,902 7s. 6d.; the Moorcliff Hospital, £2,268; and the Carrington Convalescent Hospital, £457 12s.; and that the average stay in days of the patients thus sent was 36, 29, 76, and 25 respectively.

Attention was called in the report for the year 1890 to the great cost of the patients in the Moorcliff Ophthalmic Hospital. It will be seen that the number of Government patients discharged from this Hospital during the year 1891 was 202, and that these cost the Government £2,268, or an average of £11 4s. 6d. per patient, whilst, in addition, the Government paid the rent (£600) of the building in which the Hospital is located. It can scarcely be doubted but that the Government could itself carry out the treatment of these ophthalmic cases at a much cheaper rate than is now paid.

The following is a statement of the number and classification of all patients admitted to the Sydney, Prince Alfred, and Moorcliff Hospitals during 1891:—

Classification.	Sydney.	Prince Alfred.	Moorcliff.
Accidents	704	347	7
Urgent medical and surgical cases	763	363	16
Total	1,467	610	23
Pauper patients admitted by the Government at the rate of 3s. per diem	870	697	200
Paying patients contributing towards their maintenance at various rates	356	1,216*	51
Patients admitted under subscribers' orders	262	.....	8
Total admissions	2,955	2,523	282

* Nine of these patients were admitted under the "Bed Donors" regulations.

On consideration of all accidents and urgent cases brought to the Hospitals being admitted, the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals are subsidised by the Government by payments of £ for £ for subscriptions collected, and the sums paid to them on this account for 1890 was £4,000 for each Hospital. Of these cases it will be seen that Sydney admitted 1,467 and Prince Alfred 610; the latter institution is therefore performing considerably less than half the work that Sydney does for the same consideration.

In conclusion I beg to point out that the arrangements under which the sick poor now receive Hospital relief are briefly as follows:—

- 1st. Accidents and urgent and necessitous cases taken to the Hospital are admitted at once, provided there are beds, and the cost met by the Hospitals from the annual subsidy granted by the Government.
- 2nd. Cases of sickness discovered either in the streets or elsewhere by the police are admitted at once by the Hospital authorities provided there are vacant beds, and orders are subsequently granted from the Medical Adviser's office for payment at the rate of 3s. per diem from the Vote for the maintenance of sick paupers.
- 3rd. In certain urgent and necessitous cases (who are unable to present themselves at the depôt for examination) reported to the Medical Adviser by medical practitioners, orders are given for admission, and the patients are paid for at 3s. a day from the vote above mentioned.
- 4th. The Hospital Admission Depôt, at the top of King-street, is open from 10 to 12 daily, except Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. All sick persons applying are examined by the Government Medical Officer as to their sickness, and also as to their means. All who are in necessitous circumstances are given orders to either the Coast, the Sydney, or the Prince Alfred Hospital, according to the special nature of the illness and the beds vacant at the respective Hospitals, and, in the case of the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals, payment is made by the Government at the rate of 3s. a day.
- 5th. Cases suitable for the Carrington Convalescent Hospital, at Camden, are either sent direct from the Hospital Admission Depôt, or are transferred from the Metropolitan Hospitals when the acuter symptoms have subsided, and are paid for at the rate of 2s. a day.

Cases which, on examination, appear not to need Hospital treatment, and to be suitable for the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, are given recommendations for those Institutions.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING, M.D.,

Medical Adviser to the Government.

1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR 1890.)

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, 1 April, 1891.

In accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, I do myself the honor to submit for your information a report on the state and condition of the Hospitals and other Institutions for the Insane for the year ending 31st December, 1890. 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, 1890, the number of insane persons on the official registers was 3,102, and their distribution was as follows:—

	Number on Register.			Number on Leave.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	533	301	834	12	31	43
Do Parramatta (Free)	693	354	1,047	8	6	14
Do do (Criminal)	45	9	54	..f..	.....	.....
Do Callan Park	485	335	820	8	6	14
Do Newcastle	137	113	250	2	2	4
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.....	13	82	95	3	3	6
Licensed Houses do Picton .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,906	1,196	3,102	33	48	81

The number on 31st December, 1889, was 2,974 (1,822 males and 1,152 females), so that the increase during the year was 128 (84 males and 44 females), the largest which has occurred in any one year, and, as shown by the following figures, 28 above the average for the last ten years:—

Year.	Increase.	Year.	Increase.
1881	119	1886	74
1882	89	1887	104
1883	96	1888	76
1884	121	1889	76
1885	119	1890	128

Total for ten years, 1,002, or an average of 100·2 a year.

Of the number on the registers of the Institutions, 3,021 (1,873 males and 1,148 females) were in the Institutions at the close of the year, and 81 (33 males and 48 females) were absent on leave.

From returns received from the institutions it appears that there was an increase of 39 at Gladesville, 45 at Parramatta (free), 3 at Parramatta (criminal), 48 at Callan Park, and 5 at Newcastle, and a decrease of 13 at Cook's River. Another house for a single patient was licensed at Picton during the year.

Notwithstanding the large increase in number there has been no increase in the proportion of insane to population, which, as shown by the following return, has remained almost unchanged during the last twenty years, and is less than the proportion in England.

The proportion of insane to population in New South Wales for the last twenty years, and also the proportion in England for the same period, is shown in the following return:—

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Total Number of Insane in New South Wales on 31 Dec.	Proportion of Insane to Population in New South Wales.	Proportion of Insane to Population in England.
1870	.....	.....	Per M.	Per M. 1 in 400 or 2.50
1871	519,182	1,387	1 in 374 or 2.67	1 in 394 or 2.53
1872	539,190	1,440	1 in 374 or 2.67	1 in 387 or 2.58
1873	560,275	1,526	1 in 367 or 2.72	1 in 381 or 2.62
1874	584,278	1,588	1 in 367 or 2.72	1 in 375 or 2.66
1875	606,652	1,697	1 in 357 or 2.80	1 in 373 or 2.63
1876	629,776	1,740	1 in 361 or 2.77	1 in 368 or 2.71
1877	662,212	1,829	1 in 362 or 2.76	1 in 363 or 2.75
1878	693,743	1,916	1 in 362 or 2.76	1 in 360 or 2.77
1879	734,232	2,011	1 in 365 or 2.74	1 in 363 or 2.75
1880	770,524	2,099	1 in 367 or 2.72	1 in 353 or 2.83
1881	751,265	2,218	1 in 352 or 2.84	1 in 352 or 2.84
1882	817,468	2,307	1 in 354 or 2.82	1 in 348 or 2.87
1883	869,310	2,403	1 in 361 or 2.77	1 in 345 or 2.89
1884	921,129	2,524	1 in 364 or 2.74	1 in 345 or 2.89
1885	980,573	2,643	1 in 374 or 2.67	1 in 343 or 2.87
1886	1,030,762	2,717	1 in 379 or 2.63	1 in 349 or 2.86
1887	1,042,919	2,821	1 in 369 or 2.71	1 in 346 or 2.88
1888	1,085,740	2,898	1 in 374 or 2.67	1 in 344 or 2.91
1889	1,122,200	2,974	1 in 377 or 2.65	1 in 341 or 2.92
1890	1,170,000	3,102	1 in 377 or 2.65	.....

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 1890.

In Hospital on 31st December, 1889	Male.	Female.	Total.
.....	1,822	1,152	2,974
Admitted for the first time during the year	Male. 341	Female. 215	Total. 556
Readmitted during the year	35	20	55
Transferred during the year	41	33	74
	417	268	685
Total under care during the year 1890	2,239	1,420	3,659
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	141	116	257
Relieved	21	8	29
Transferred	41	33	74
Escaped (and not recaptured)	2	2	4
Died	128	65	193
Total discharged or died during the year	333	224	557
Remaining	1,906	1,196	3,102
Average number resident during the year	1,827	1,133	2,960
* Persons under care during the year†	2,235	1,415	3,650
* Persons admitted during the year	377	240	617
* Persons recovered during the year	138	114	252

* 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 1890 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.			M.	F.	Total.	Re-covered.			Re-lieved.			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.	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	53	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	41	33	49	30	44	34	5	47	4	93	5	27	4	29	4	36	4	31	7	59	6	31	7	10	7	30	6	36	6	94
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												
1890	341	215	556	35	20	55	41	33	74	141	116	257	21	8	29	41	33	74	2	2	4	128	65	193	1906	1196	3102	1827	1133	2960	37	50	49	36	42	06	5	58	3	40	4	74	7	00	5	73	6	52												

Males. Females. Total.

Average percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions for ten years, 1881-1890 ..	40.74	46.04	42.73
Average percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions for ten years, 1881-1890 ..	4.92	6.22	5.41
Average percentage of deaths on average numbers resident for ten years, 1881-1890 ..	7.32	5.83	6.75

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 1890.

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.
MOBAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	3	3	6	1	20	21	4	23	27
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	1	...	1	13	1	14	14	1	15
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	6	...	6	10	9	19	16	9	25
Religious excitement	...	...	...	8	6	14	8	6	14
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	...	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	1	5	6	1	5	6
Isolation	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Nostalgia	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	4	2	6	47	18	65	51	20	71
Do (sexual)	...	...	...	1	5	6	1	5	6
Venereal disease	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Self-abuse (sexual)	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
Sunstroke	2	1	3	7	...	7	9	1	10
Accident or injury	2	1	3	4	1	5	6	2	8
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	19	19
Lactation	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Puberty	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Change of life	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	9	9
Fevers	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Privation and overwork	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Phthisis	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epilepsy	4	5	9	9	7	16	13	12	25
Disease of skull and brain	3	1	4	11	3	14	14	4	18
Old age	12	8	20	2	7	9	14	15	29
Exophthalmic bronchoale	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill health	2	4	6	8	11	19	10	15	25
Excess of opium	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Excess of cocaine	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	20	62
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24	53
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
UNKNOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	70	241

* 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 1890.

	Male.	Female	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASES—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	2	3	5
Epilepsy and convulsions	8	3	11
General paralysis	25	1	26
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	7	10	17
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	20	6	26
THORACIC DISEASES—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleuræ, and bronchi	10	3	13
Pulmonary consumption	13	12	25
Disease of the heart and blood-vessels	8	5	13
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	1	1	2
Dysentery and diarrhœa	6	5	11
Albuminuria	...	...	...
Diseases of bladder and prostate	...	...	...
Disease of liver	4	...	4
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	16	15	31
EPITHELIOMA OF FACE	2	...	2
SUICIDE	2	1	3
ACCIDENT	3	...	3
ERYSIPELAS	1	...	1
Total	128	65	193

5

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 1890.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	8	2	10	5	3	8
From 1 to 3 months.....	36	25	61	17	8	25
„ 3 to 6 months.....	30	33	63	12	8	20
„ 6 to 9 months.....	14	19	33	7	4	11
„ 9 to 12 months.....	19	7	26	12	...	12
„ 1 to 2 years.....	7	17	24	24	8	32
„ 2 to 3 years.....	11	5	16	7	5	12
„ 3 to 5 years.....	5	4	9	6	12	18
„ 5 to 7 years.....	5	1	6	6	3	9
„ 7 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
„ 10 to 12 years.....	3	.....	3	7	1	8
„ 12 to 15 years.....	2	1	3	5	2	7
Over 15 years	1	2	3	14	4	18
Total.....	141	116	257	128	65	193

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the ages of admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1890, in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	6
5 to 10 years	4	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	4	25	8	33
10 to 15 years	4	1	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	30	20	50
15 to 20 years	20	10	30	4	4	8	6	2	8	1	1	2	57	40	97
20 to 30 years	84	68	152	38	39	77	11	5	16	9	4	13	298	233	531
30 to 40 years	102	61	163	41	47	88	13	9	22	28	10	38	519	314	833
40 to 50 years	67	43	110	30	14	44	12	11	23	24	9	33	540	341	881
50 to 60 years	63	26	89	15	6	21	15	10	25	28	16	44	447	258	705
60 to 70 years	26	11	37	6	3	9	3	4	7	20	11	31	214	132	346
70 to 80 years	5	9	14	5	2	7	1	2	3	10	8	18	92	60	152
80 to 90 years	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	7	15	10	25
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	376	235	611	141	116	257	64	43	107	128	65	193	2,239	1,420	3,659

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 1890.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	229	74	303	1,442	543	1,985
Married	112	121	233	482	623	1,105
Widowed.....	15	34	49	95	170	265
Unascertained.....	20	6	26	220	84	304
Total.....	376	235	611	2,239	1,420	3,659

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 1890.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	161	108	269	1,010	599	1,609
Presbyterian	21	18	39	129	78	207
Wesleyan	20	4	24	75	45	120
Lutheran	8	3	11	52	14	66
Other Protestant Denominations	17	10	27	51	27	78
Roman Catholic	121	84	205	754	608	1,362
Pagan	3	.....	3	67	.....	67
Hebrew	3	5	8	16	13	29
Mahomedan	6	1	7	7	1	8
Unascertained	16	2	18	78	35	113
Total	376	235	611	2,239	1,420	3,659

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 1890.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1890.			Under care during 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies {						
New South Wales	117	93	210	625	496	1,121
Other Colonies	31	13	44	98	45	143
England	89	58	147	574	296	870
Scotland	20	7	27	111	59	170
Ireland	71	52	123	507	467	974
France	2	1	3	16	8	24
Germany	10	7	17	69	21	90
China	5	.....	5	74	.....	74
Other Countries	31	4	35	165	28	193
Total	376	235	611	2,239	1,420	3,659

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1890, and of Inmates in Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane, on 31st December, 1890.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
Do (a) with Epilepsy	5	3	8	...	...	...	2	5	7	57	36	93
Do (b) without Epilepsy	17	8	25	1	...	1	9	...	9	170	125	295
Epileptic Insanity	9	9	18	4	2	6	12	1	13	71	39	110
General Paralysis of the Insane	24	2	26	1	...	1	25	1	26	36	5	41
Sporadic Cretinism	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
MANIA—												
Acute	69	48	117	30	21	51	6	6	12	108	85	193
Chronic	3	2	5	1	1	2	7	6	13	237	182	419
Recurrent	11	6	17	4	4	8	1	1	2	38	40	78
Delusional	80	40	120	33	22	55	18	5	23	442	179	621
A Potu	21	6	27	16	4	20	1	1	2	18	6	24
Puerperal .....	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	1	1	...	18	18
Senile	4	...	4	1	...	1	2	2	4	11	6	17
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	12	12	24	6	7	13	1	1	2	32	16	48
Chronic	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	66	61	127
Recurrent	3	5	8	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	7	11
Delusional	41	47	88	28	33	61	9	12	21	181	167	348
Puerperal .....	...	6	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Senile	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	10	5	15
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	47	10	57	12	5	17	15	2	17	148	52	200
Secondary	8	4	12	1	1	2	5	3	8	172	118	290
Senile	15	16	31	2	...	2	10	14	24	79	41	120
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	25	4	29
Total	376	235	611	141	116	257	128	65	193	1906	1196	3102

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 1890.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1890.			Under care during 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	22	.....	22	62	.....	62
Commercial	38	1	39	153	2	155
Agricultural and pastoral	32	... ..	32	126	1	127
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	55	.....	55	247	.....	247
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupation	22	.....	22	115	.....	115
Domestic service	14	1	15	60	4	64
Educational and higher domestic duties	1	8	9	7	34	41
Ordinary domestic work	.....	75	75	.....	417	417
Commercial — actively employed .....	.....	2	2	2	63	65
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations	.....	8	8	.....	42	42
Wives of professional men	.....	2	2	... ..	21	21
Wives of commercial men	.....	13	13	.....	46	46
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.....	.....	22	22	.....	76	76
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men .....	.....	14	14	.....	49	49
Wives of .....	.....	41	41	.....	176	176
No occupation	19	22	41	191	244	435
Unknown	7	26	33	204	245	449
Total	376	235	611	2,239	1,420	3,659

Admissions.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 611—376 males and 235 females—being the largest number yet admitted in a year, and 61 more than were admitted in 1889. This number gives a proportion to the population of 1 in every 1,914, and is not above the average rate of “occurring insanity” for the last five years, and decidedly less than the average for the last twenty years, as shown in the following return:—

RETURN showing the ratio of admissions to the population of the Colony, or the proportion of “occurring insanity” during the last twenty years.

Year.	Admissions.	Population.	Proportion to Population.	Year.	Admissions.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
1871	340	519,182	1 in 1,527	1881	494	731,265	1 in 1,581
1872	303	539,190	1 in 1,779	1882	473	817,468	1 in 1,728
1873	342	560,275	1 in 1,638	1883	476	869,310	1 in 1,826
1874	330	584,278	1 in 1,770	1884	493	921,129	1 in 1,868
1875	356	606,652	1 in 1,704	1885	567	980,573	1 in 1,729
1876	360	629,776	1 in 1,749	1886	567	1,030,762	1 in 1,817
1877	457	662,212	1 in 1,449	1887	532	1,042,919	1 in 1,960
1878	424	693,743	1 in 1,636	1888	588	1,085,740	1 in 1,846
1879	440	734,282	1 in 1,668	1889	550	1,122,200	1 in 2,040
1880	476	770,524	1 in 1,618	1890	611	1,170,000	1 in 1,914

Of the total admissions, 556 were admitted for the first time and 55 had been on one or more previous occasions under treatment in a Hospital for the Insane in New South Wales.

A very considerable proportion of the papers on which patients were received have, as usual, required amendment in minor particulars; and in ten cases, though the patients were undoubtedly insane, the certificates given by medical practitioners were so impotent and inconclusive that it was necessary to reject them, as detention was not warranted on such evidence.

In all these cases fresh certificates were subsequently obtained ; but it would save very considerable trouble to the officers in charge of Hospitals, and to the unfortunate patients and their friends, if these necessary documents were prepared with greater care and more intelligent appreciation of their importance both in a legal and medical point of view.

The admissions were more numerous during the latter than during the earlier months of the year, and especially during the months in which the stress of the great strike were most felt ; but there is no direct evidence that the strike tended to the production of insanity. The experience of many years shows that the admissions are always more numerous during the earlier summer months—October, November, and December—than during the autumn and winter.

I think it necessary once more to invite attention to the number of patients admitted to Institutions for the Insane within a few months after their arrival in the Colony. During the year 1890 36 persons were admitted to the Hospitals at Callan Park and Gladesville who had not been six months resident in New South Wales ; and of these, 13—9 at Callan Park and 4 at Gladesville—were sent to Hospital direct from the ship in which they were brought to the Colony, or immediately afterwards. The majority of these persons were without means, and their cost at once fell on the State.

Whilst Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand have all Acts forbidding the importation of insane and otherwise helpless and dependent persons, there is no statute of the kind in this Colony, a fact of which the captains and agents of ships are well aware. Not only are the insane persons who are booked for this Colony landed here, but also those booked for other colonies, and for whose maintenance the captain or agents would become responsible if they landed them therein.

The process is illustrated by a case of which the following are brief particulars:—H.M. was a passenger to Melbourne by the Orient steamer "Oroya." As he was insane on arrival and friendless, and the captain or agents must have paid for his maintenance if landed in Victoria, he was brought on to Sydney and handed over to the police as insane, the captain of the ship going into the witness-box and giving evidence that "this patient was booked from London to Melbourne, but I was ordered by the manager of our office to bring him on here."

On these facts being brought under the notice of the Master in Lunacy he made application to the Orient Company for the maintenance of the patient, and the manager of that company, evidently well aware of the state of the law, replied, "I should be glad to know under what statute or rule of law you propose to exact any payment from us in this case?" The Master in Lunacy finishes the correspondence by informing me that "in the present state of the law in this Colony there does not appear to be any means of compelling the Orient Company to pay for the maintenance of this patient." This it may be pointed out is only one of a considerable number of cases ; and it is difficult to see why such a condition of matters should be allowed to continue when an Act of Parliament of one or two sections would place this Colony in the same position as its neighbours in regard to these insane and pauper emigrants.

Discharges.

The number of patients discharged during the year was 286 ; of these 257 had recovered, and 29 were classified as relieved.

The recoveries give a percentage of 42·06, and the cases relieved a percentage of 4·74 on the admissions for the year, and excluding the figures for the Hospital for the Insane, at Newcastle, in which idiot and imbecile cases only are admitted, the recovery rate was 42·73.

The average percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions for the ten years, 1881 to 1890 inclusive, was 42·73, and the percentage of patients relieved during those years 5·41.

The recovery rate in English asylums, excluding idiot establishments, for the same period, was 39·74.

Transfers.

As during former years a number of patients were transferred from one Hospital to another, either for better classification, to try the effect of change on the mental health, to meet the wishes of friends, or of the patients themselves, or to relieve overcrowded wards. The total number of transfers was 74.

Escapes.

Four patients escaped and were not returned to hospital during the statutory period.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 193,—128 males and 65 females ; and the death-rate calculated on the average daily number resident was 6·52. The average death-rate for the ten years, 1881 to 1890 inclusive, was 6·75.

The death-rate compares favourably with the rate in English Institutions for the Insane, which averaged 9·47 per cent. for the same period.

The causes of death are set forth in Table 4. In 85 cases deaths was due to cerebral disease, in 51 cases to diseases of the heart and lungs—pulmonary consumption being responsible for 25 of this number,—in 31 cases to general debility and old age, in 3 cases to suicide, and in 3 to accident. There was no death from typhoid fever, or from any epidemic ailment.

Total number under care.

The total number under care during the year was 3,659, and the average daily number resident 2,960, both of these numbers showing considerable increase on the figures for former years.

Leave of absence.

On 31st December, 1889, 80 patients were absent on leave, and leave of absence was granted to 127 patients during the year 1890, making a total of 207 cases. The Returns show that of these, 76 were discharged recovered, 47 were returned to hospital, 3 died whilst on leave, and 81 remained on leave at the close of the year.

The system of granting leave to patients, which is carried out under the provisions of section 82 of the Lunacy Act, is being gradually more extended. As a preliminary to final discharge, as a method of testing self control, as saving the trouble and expense of fresh proceedings in recurrent cases, and as enabling

enabling patients in their calmer and better times to spend a few days with their friends; the system has many advantages, and so far, under the careful selection of cases which has been exercised by the Medical Superintendents has had no ill results.

Accidents, &c.

Considering that two of the Hospitals have large frontages to the harbour and a third to the Parramatta River, there has been a singular immunity with regard to accidents by drowning, and it had been a long time since any fatality occurred until last year, when four deaths—one, by suicide, at Callan Park, and three, by accident, at Gladesville—occurred in this manner. In two of the latter cases the patients suffered from epileptic fits, and were attacked by these when near the water. Two other cases of suicide occurred in addition to the one above-mentioned, one at Gladesville and the other at Callan Park. In all these cases inquiries were held by the Coroner. The other accidents were decidedly less in number than in former years, and comparatively unimportant in character and results.

Changes in the staff.

The resignation by Dr. G. H. Taylor of the office of senior medical officer at Parramatta, on his appointment to the medical charge of the Public Works Prison at Trial Bay, led to the promotion of Dr. R. U. Russell to the vacant position, whilst Dr. J. M. Scott, a graduate of the University of Melbourne, was appointed in Dr. Russell's place.

No other changes have occurred among the officers, and the changes among the attendants, nurses, and servants have been less frequent than usual. Two attendants at Parramatta retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, one being superannuated and the other unable to carry out his duties owing to ill-health.

Changes in buildings.

A number of the old and dilapidated buildings at the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, were demolished at the beginning of the year, and the new buildings to replace them have been carried out so expeditiously and satisfactorily that some were occupied by the close of the year, and the remainder were all but ready for occupation. Extensive alterations have also been made in the buildings formerly occupied as an orphan school at Parramatta, to render them suitable for the occupation of insane patients; and, at the close of the year, 120 patients occupied these buildings, which were considered officially as a branch of the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, and were managed from and in connection with that institution. As soon as the alterations are completed, the buildings not yet occupied will be filled with chronic cases from the Hospitals at Gladesville and Callan Park, the wards of both institutions being now so overcrowded as seriously to interfere with the management, the overcrowding embarrassing the officers in charge and militating against the recovery of the patients. The Hospitals at Parramatta and Newcastle are both also overcrowded, and further accommodation is greatly required. No steps have been taken to commence the new Hospital, now so much needed, beyond securing a site; but it is hoped that another year will not elapse without some commencement being made to provide accommodation for the increasing number of insane and dependent persons.

Change in dietary.

As the dietaries in use had not been revised for some years and were faulty in some particulars, the whole question of diet was carefully considered, and a new dietary scale, drawn up by the Medical Superintendents, was submitted, approved, and adopted. It gives a more liberal and varied dietary at a small increase of cost, and allows to the Medical Superintendents an opportunity of meeting the wishes and needs of special classes of the inmates.

Attendants, nurses, &c.

Whilst considering the dietary for patients very considerable alterations and improvements were made in the dietary for attendants and other members of the staff. A new classification of the attendants and nurses has been approved with alterations in the rates of salary according to length of service, and it is now desirable that the numerous members of the staff of the Hospitals employed otherwise than on ward duty (cooks, messengers, gatekeepers, gardeners, &c.) should be classified under a similar scheme. Owing however to the varied duties and positions this presents some difficulties and requires close consideration so as to meet all reasonable claims.

The position of the attendants and nurses has been further improved by an increase in the number of days off duty, the Colonial Secretary having approved of certain additions to the staff of each Hospital so as to render this possible without any relaxation in the supervision of the patients.

The dining and sitting rooms for attendants, nurses, and other members of the staff require enlarging and improving at all the Hospitals. The necessary alterations have hitherto been delayed for want of funds, but these should if possible be provided during the next Session of Parliament.

The special training of attendants and nurses at Gladesville has been continued with most satisfactory results and has been extended to the staff at Newcastle where the lectures and demonstrations have been given by Dr. Williamson, the Medical Superintendent, and the examinations conducted by the Medical Officers at Gladesville. This training under a definite system, the lectures, &c., extending over two years, has now been long enough in operation to enable an estimate to be formed of its value. There can be no question but that it has conduced to a more intelligent appreciation of and a keener interest in their duties on the part of the attendants and nurses, and resulted in a more judicious consideration and a more careful nursing of the patients under their care.

Cost of Maintenance.

The collections from all sources have amounted to £516 1s. more than in the previous year, and the total was £11,901 15s. 11d.

This sum is made up as follows:—Collections by the Master in Lunacy for maintenance in Hospitals for the Insane, £10,930 16s. 6d.; collections at the Reception House, Darlinghurst, £11 18s. 11d.; payment by the Imperial Government, £404 4s.; sale of fat, old stores, &c., £453 12s. 5d.; and rent of land, £101 4s. 1d.

The details are shown in the following return:—

TABLE showing total receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the year 1890.

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.....	4,333 7 5	.....	155 11 4	.....	4,488 18 9
Do Parramatta	1,753 14 9	377 5 1	92 6 7	.....	2,223 6 5
Do Callan Park	4,142 7 1	.....	150 17 1	.....	4,293 4 2
Do Newcastle	581 2 4	26 18 11	54 17 5	.....	662 18 8
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.....	120 4 11	.....	.....	.....	120 4 11
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	11 18 11	.....	.....	.....	11 18 11
Inspector-General's Office .....	.....	.....	.....	101 4 1	101 4 1
Total	10,942 15 5	404 4 0	453 12 5	101 4 1	11,901 15 11

The total expenditure was £96,138 5s. 9d. and was made up as follows:—Maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, £88,693 4s. 4d.; maintenance of Government patients at Licensed House, Cook's River, £2,927 10s.; maintenance of patients in the Reception House, £1,626 9s. 7d.; general expenses, including cost of Inspector-General's Office, fees to official visitors, maintenance of steam launch, &c., £2,891 1s. 10d.

The cost for maintenance in Hospitals for the Insane was less by £4,140 16s. 7d. than during the year 1889, although the daily average number of patients under care in these Hospitals was 71 more. The cost for 1889 was exceptionally large and was due to the high price of meat and other articles under contract.

The average weekly cost per head at all the Hospitals during 1890 was 11s. 11½d., or, deducting collections, 10s. 4¼d., whilst the cost in 1889 was 12s. 9¾d., or, deducting collections, 11s. 3¼d. The cost per head in 1890 was less than the average of the past ten years, which as shown in the following return was 12s. 4d., or, deducting collections, 10s. 11½d.

RETURN showing weekly cost for maintenance in Hospitals for the Insane for 10 years, 1881 to 1890 inclusive.

Year.	Without deducting Collections.	Deducting Collections.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.....	0 11 10½	0 10 8¼
1882.....	0 13 2½	0 12 0¼
1883.....	0 12 5	0 11 5
1884.....	0 12 3	0 10 11
1885.....	0 12 8	0 11 3½
1886.....	0 12 7¼	0 11 1¾
1887.....	0 11 11½	0 10 6
1888.....	0 11 8¼	0 10 2
1889.....	0 12 9¾	0 11 3¼
1890.....	0 11 11¼	0 10 4¼
Average for 10 years.....	0 12 4	0 10 11½

The sums expended for maintenance of patients at Cook's River and the Reception House and the expenses of the Inspector-General's Office, &c., differ in only trifling amounts from the expenditure during the previous year, the difference in the expenditure for the whole services being £23 2s. 1d. in favour of the year 1890.

The following tables show the particulars of expenditure in the Hospitals for the Insane. The first of these is prepared in the same way as those given in previous reports, whilst the others show for the first time details as to expenditure for stimulants and other articles:—

TABLE showing annual cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1890.

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...	1,020	771	26,164 5 7	4,488 18 9	33 18 8	28 2 3
Do Parramatta...	1,210	1,053	29,937 11 0	2,223 6 5	28 8 7¼	26 6 4½
Do Callan Park..	1,031	785	25,362 10 10	4,293 4 2	32 6 1¼	26 16 9½
Do Newcastle ...	267	248	7,228 16 11	662 18 8	29 2 11	26 9 6
	3,528	2,857	88,693 4 4	11,668 8 0	31 0 10½	26 19 2¼

RETURN showing the Annual Cost of Maintenance per Patient at the Hospitals for the Insane, during the year 1890.

Name of Hospital.	Daily average number of patients resident	Salaries, money allowances and fees.	Provisions extras, medical comforts, and forage	Stimulants, Wines, spirits, beer, &c	Medicines and surgical instruments.	Stores, including clothing, bedding, and materials for manufacture	Fuel, light, and water.	Incidental and miscellaneous expenses, including Library amusements, &c	Total expenditure	Collections for maintenance, &c	Annual cost for maintenance per patient.	Annual cost per patient, deducting collections for maintenance.
Gladesville	771	12 19 0	12 0 3½	0 2 0½	0 4 9	5 11 4	1 9 5	1 11 10½	26,164 5 7	4,488 18 9	33 18 8½	28 2 3½
Parramatta	1,053	10 19 6½	9 19 1½	0 3 6½	0 2 4½	5 0 7½	1 10 5	0 13 0½	29,937 11 0	2,223 6 5	28 8 7½	26 6 4½
Callan Park	785	12 2 11½	11 1 6½	0 1 7½	0 3 9½	4 12 6½	2 15 3½	1 9 4	25,362 10 10	4,293 4 2	32 6 1½	26 16 9½
Newcastle	248	10 3 5½	9 8 2½	0 0 3½	0 2 10	4 17 0	1 6 0½	3 5 1½	7,228 16 11	29 2 11	29 2 11	26 9 6

RETURN showing the weekly cost of Maintenance per Patient at the Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1890.

Name of Hospital.	Daily average number of patients resident	Weekly cost calculated on average number resident.							Total weekly cost for maintenance per patient.	Average weekly collections for maintenance per patient.	Weekly cost per patient, deducting collections for maintenance.
		Salaries, money allowances, and fees.	Provisions extras, medical comforts, and forage.	Stimulants—Wines, spirits, beer, &c	Medicines and surgical instruments.	Stores, including clothing, bedding, and materials for manufacture.	Fuel, light, and water.	Incidental and miscellaneous expenses, including library, amusements, &c.			
Gladesville	771	£ s. d. 0 4 11½	£ s. d. 0 4 7½	£ s. d. 0 0 0½	£ s. d. 0 0 1½	£ s. d. 0 2 1½	£ s. d. 0 0 6½	£ s. d. 0 0 7½	£ s. d. 0 13 0½	£ s. d. 0 2 2½	£ s. d. 0 10 9½
Parramatta	1,053	0 4 2½	0 3 10	0 0 1	0 0 0½	0 1 11½	0 0 7	0 0 2½	0 10 11	0 0 9½	0 10 1½
Callan Park	785	0 4 8	0 4 3½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 1 9½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 12 4½	0 2 1	0 10 3½
Newcastle	248	0 3 11	0 3 7½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 1 10½	0 0 6	0 1 3½	0 11 2½	0 1 0½	0 10 2

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 11s. 11½d., or, deducting collections, 10s. 4½d.

The following return is a continuation of that given in previous reports and shows the weekly cost for maintenance at all the Hospitals, during the years 1870 to 1890 inclusive :—

TABLE showing weekly cost of maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane, during the years 1870 to 1890 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.
1870	£ s. d. 0 12 6	£ s. d. 0 12 11	£ s. d. 0 9 0	£ s. d. 0 9 1½	£ s. d. 0 16 11	£ s. d. 0 16 11	£ s. d. 0 13 6	£ s. d. 0 13 6
1871	0 11 11½	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1½	0 16 11	0 16 11	0 13 6	0 13 6
1872	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11	0 13 6	0 13 6
1873	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4½	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1	0 13 6	0 13 6
1874	0 12 2½	0 12 10½	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6
1875	0 12 2	0 12 6½	0 11 10½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 3	0 13 6	0 13 6
1876	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0½	0 11 2½	0 14 1	0 14 4½	0 13 6	0 13 6
1877	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 7	0 13 6	0 13 6
1878	0 11 4½	0 12 3½	0 12 9½	0 12 10½	0 13 3½	0 14 6½	0 13 6	0 13 6
1879	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2½	0 11 7	0 12 8½	0 13 1½	*1 2 11½	*1 3 10½
1880	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1½	0 11 5	0 12 0	0 13 3½	0 13 11½
1881	0 10 1½	0 12 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 9½	0 11 8	0 12 10½	0 13 8½	0 13 8½
1882	0 10 11	0 13 0½	0 12 6	0 13 0½	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 14 2½	0 15 2½
1883	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 10 10½	0 11 4½	0 11 3½	0 12 0½	0 16 4	0 17 3½
1884	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 9 11½	0 10 7	0 10 11	0 12 0	†0 17 2½	†0 18 8½
1885	0 10 11	0 13 2	0 9 10½	0 10 7½	0 10 11½	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 9½	0 10 5½	0 12 4½
1888	0 9 7¾	0 11 10½	0 10 0½	0 11 1	0 11 2	0 11 11	0 10 7½	0 12 2½
1889	0 12 1	0 14 8	0 10 9½	0 11 4	0 11 10½	0 12 3½	0 10 11½	0 12 11½
1890	0 10 9½	0 13 0	0 10 1½	0 10 11	0 10 2	0 11 2½	0 10 3½	0 12 4½

*First year, and including cost of stores and outfit.

† Opening of new Hospital.

Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.

The number of patients passing through this Institution was larger than during the previous year, but in several former years a still larger number have been under care. The accommodation has been found quite sufficient to meet all the demands upon it. During 1890, 617 patients were admitted, and with 9 remaining from the preceding year there were 656 under care and treatment. Of this number 362 were under lunacy certificate, and 294 under remand in accordance with the 1st section of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act. Certain individuals came under both these classifications, being admitted, first under remand for a short period, and subsequently on the expiry of this time under certificate.

Of the cases under remand, 294 in all, 172 were discharged sane, 115 were certified and sent to Hospital, 2 died, and 5 remained at the close of the year; and of the cases under certificate, 362 in all, 25 were discharged sane, 170 were sent to Gladesville, 162 to Callan Park, 1 died, and 4 remained at the close

TABLE showing the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1890, the place whence received, and their disposal.

From whence received.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville Hospital.			Sent to Parramatta Hospital.			Sent to Callan Park Hospital.			Sent to New- castle Hospital.			Sent to Licensed House, Cook's River.			Discharged to care of friends.			Dis- charged of sound mind.			Died.			Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.		
	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	118	77	195	4	0	10				97	63	160											15	6	21	1	1	2	4		
Goulburn			4	3	7	4	3	7																									
Camden			1		1	1		1																									
Campbelltown			2		2	2		2																									
Newcastle			21	5	26	21	5	26																									
Mait'and			11	1	12	11	1	12																									
Liverpool	1	1	5		5	2		2																3		3							
Wagga			2	2	4	3	2	5																									
Yass			2	2	4	2	2	4																									
Muswellbrook			2	1	3	2	1	3																									
Grafton			6	3	9	6	3	9																									
Hay			5		5	5		5																									
Urana			1		1																			1		1							
Burrowa			2		2	2		2																									
Raymond Terrace			1		1	1		1																									
Tumut				1	1		1	1																									
Albury			8	1	9	8	1	9																									
Armidale			7	2	9	7	2	9																									
Bradwood			1	2	3	1	1	2				1	1	2																			
Kiama			2	2	4	2	1	3				1	1	2																			
Moruya			2		2	2		2																									
Shoalhaven			4	1	5	4	1	5																									
Walgett			1		1	1		1																									
Inverell			3	2	5	3	2	5																									
Quirindi			2		2	2		2																									
Kempsey			1		1	1		1																									
Bombala			2		2	2		2																									
Gunnedah			4		4	4		4																									
Gundagai			2		2	2		2																									
Glen Innes			2	1	3	2	1	3																									
Wilcannia				1	1		1	1																									
Narrabri			2	2	4	2	2	4																									
Lismore			2	1	3	2	1	3																									
Corowa			1		1	1		1																									
Cootamundra			4		4	4		4																									
Young			3		3	3		3																									
Mittagong			1		1	1		1																									
Broken Hill			4		4	4		4																									
Cooma			2	2	4	2	2	4																									
Moss Vale			1		1	1		1																									
Narrandera			1		1	1		1																									
Warialda			1		1	1		1																									
Demiquin			1	1	2	1	1	2																									
Total	1	1	247	113	360	130	40	170				97	65	162										19	6	25	1	1	2	4			

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

The number of patients on the register of this Hospital at the close of 1889 was 795—500 males and 295 females. In 1890, 182 were admitted for the first time, 35 were readmitted, and 8 were transferred from other Hospitals, making a total of 1,020 under care during the year. Of this number 92 were discharged as recovered and 10 as relieved, 36 were transferred to other Hospitals, 2 escaped, and 46 died, leaving 834 (533 males and 301 females) on the register at the close of the year.

The average daily number resident was 771.

The recoveries show a percentage of 42.39 on the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 5.95 on the average number resident. The Hospital has maintained its high reputation as a curative institution, though the recovery rate was lower than the average for the last 5 years, which was 54.96.

I visited and inspected the Hospital on January 9th, 10th, and 11th, February 7th and 8th, March 5th and 18th, April 15th and 23rd, May 30th and 31st, June 25th, July 23rd and 30th, August 2nd and 20th, September 11th, 17th, and 24th, October 18th and 21st, and December 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, and the official visitors, Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. J. C. Cox, and Mr. Frederick Gibson, Barrister-at-law, made visits about once in each month, and reported to the Colonial Secretary after each visit. After their inspection in July the visitors called attention in their report to the defective condition of some of the bedding in the male division, and to some minor defects in the arrangements in other parts of the Hospital, and in October pointed out the need of additional workshops for the patients employed as tailors and in picking horsehair, &c., for making mattresses.

The matters forming the subject of animadversion in the report for July were remedied soon after, and steps had been taken to obtain new workshops at the time the visitors reported, but delay had occurred owing to want of funds.

The improvements during the year included the refitting of a general bath-room in the female division, the better lighting of a number of rooms by the lowering and enlargement of windows, the completion of a commodious carpenters' and joiners' shop, besides numerous minor alterations, all tending to the greater adaption of the buildings to Hospital purposes according to modern ideas.

Contracts .

Contracts were taken during the year for building a new wing to replace temporary buildings erected some years ago, and now beyond further service, and special votes were granted for a new dining-hall to serve for two wards, and for a complete renewal of the water-pipes, and their adaption to the high pressure of the supply from the Prospect Works, which will be shortly available. It is expected that both these important works will be carried out during the current year.

The future requirements include a new dining and sitting room for attendants, some important alterations in connection with the kitchen offices, and the completion of additional workshops.

At the priory, a detached house standing at some distance from the hospital 38 patients, mainly engaged in work at the farm, have been lodged throughout the year.

In my visits of inspection I have made the inquiries required by statute and signed the statutory books, examined all the patients recently admitted, and the papers on which they were received, besides making an inspection of the rooms occupied by patients and other parts of the buildings and offices.

The Hospital has been managed in a satisfactory manner, every regard being paid to the health, comfort, and recovery of the patients.

The statistics of the Hospital are given in tables appended to the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix A.*]

Hospital for Insane, Parramatta (Free).

On the 31st December, 1889, there were 1,002 patients (673 males, and 329 females) in this Hospital. During 1890, 101 were admitted, and 45 transferred, from other Hospitals, making a total of 1,148 (759 males, and 389 females) under care. Of these 41 were discharged as recovered, and 1 as relieved, 2 were transferred to other Hospitals, and 57 died, leaving 1,047 (693 males, and 354 females) on the books of the Hospital on the 31st December, 1890.

The average number resident was 1,002.

The recoveries give a percentage of 40.59 on the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 5.68 on the average number resident. Of the 57 deaths 37 were over 50, and 13 over 70 years of age. I visited and inspected the Hospital on February 6th and 27th, March 19th, April 9th, May 6th, August 6th and 8th, November 5th and 13th, and December 30th, and the official visitors, Drs. Brown and Waugh, and Mr. Nugent Robertson, barrister-at-law, paid monthly visits, and reported to the Colonial Secretary on each occasion. In their report after a visit paid on the 25th of March the visitors pointed out, (1st) that patients were not attending Divine Service, there being no room suitable for the purpose; (2nd) that they were unable to visit and inspect the patients at the branch establishment; and (3rd) that the delay in completing the new buildings was causing much inconvenience.

The inspection of the patients at the branch establishment has been carried out by myself, and my visits have been made with exceptional frequency. The new hall was arranged for Divine Service a few days after the visitors report, and has been used ever since, and the new buildings have been pushed on as rapidly as possible, the contractor, under the special authority of the Minister for Works, being stimulated by a bonus on condition of the work being completed in less than the contract time.

All the other reports of the official visitors express a general commendation of the management of the Hospital, and call for no special comment. The progress of extensive building operations and the great overcrowding of the wards caused by the necessity of housing therein patients displaced from buildings which were demolished, or were undergoing alteration, has very greatly hampered the management of the Hospital throughout the whole year. Happily, however, there have been no serious accidents and no case of suicide. The weatherboard buildings have during the year been roofed with iron, and are now in less danger from fire. A new dispensary has been building, and the old one converted into a dining-room for old and feeble female patients. The dormitories in the weatherboard division have been refloored, alterations have been made in the hot water supply, and a number of minor alterations carried out, besides the extensive repairs incidental to buildings largely constructed of wood. Considerable progress has been made with the minor fittings of the large Amusement Hall to which gas has been laid on and which is now in frequent use.

The main requirements of the Hospital are as follows:—A new and properly equipped kitchen and scullery with dining-hall for the attendants, &c., in the main building, a sitting-room for nurses, additional workshops for patients, and new stables. The present kitchen, which has been in existence many years, is quite inadequate, and the want of workshops materially interferes with the proper industrial employment of the inmates.

During the year, advantage being taken of a favourable season, special attention has been paid to the gardens in the weatherboard and women's divisions, and the former is now in a condition most creditable to the attendant in charge.

The buildings formerly used as an Orphan School, and situated in the Municipality of Dundas, near Parramatta, have been occupied throughout the whole of the year, and managed as a branch of the Hospital. On January 1st the number of patients in these buildings was 50, and, by transfer from the main building, the number had reached 120 at the close of the year. These numbers are included in the general statistics of the Hospital. The patients selected for residence at "the branch" have been for the most part quiet chronic cases in good health, a large proportion being industrious, and occupied in forming the gardens, roads, &c., necessary for the proper administration of the hospital. In cases of sickness or exacerbation of mental illness the patients have been in all cases removed to the main buildings. It has only been possible to occupy part of the buildings, and it has been necessary to change the patients from one part to another, as repairs and alterations have been in progress, and the greater part of the buildings in the hands of contractors throughout the year.

I formally inspected the wards occupied on January 8th, April 9th, August 6th, and November 13th, and I have been frequently through them at other times when supervising the progress of the building contracts in progress, which have required very constant attention in matters of detail. The wards have been kept in a cleanly and creditable condition, and the patients properly cared for. The bedding I found at all my visits sufficient, clean, and in good order, and the provisions and stores of good quality.

Some difficulty has been experienced as to the water supply, owing to delay in laying the pipes from the corporation works.

The statistics of the Hospital are given in tables attached to the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix B.*]

Hospital

Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

There were 772 patients in this Hospital (453 males and 319 females) at the close of 1889, and during the year 1890, 259 were admitted, 237 being first admissions, 15 readmissions, and 7 transfers from other Hospitals. The total number under care was 1,031, and of these 101 were discharged as recovered, and 16 as relieved, 24 were transferred to other Hospitals, 2 escaped, and 68 died, leaving 820 (485 males and 335 females) on the register at the close of the year.

The average daily number resident was 785.

The recoveries calculated on the admissions show a percentage of 40·07, and the deaths show a percentage of 8·66 on the average number resident.

I visited and inspected the Hospital on January 16th and 22nd, March 17th and 29th, May 14th, June 20th, July 4th and 29th, August 13th, September 2nd, October 29th and 31st, and December 10th, and the official visitors paid, as usual, monthly visits, and reported to the Colonial Secretary after each visit; these reports were all commendatory in character.

The number of patients at the close of the year was 20 in excess of the accommodation, and it will now only be possible to receive new cases by transferring some of the more chronic and incurable ones to some other institution, so as to make room. As this Hospital receives all the recent cases of insanity occurring in Sydney and the Metropolitan area, and these amount to upwards of 200 a year, it is apparent that there must now be a considerable clearing out of the more chronic cases which have accumulated during the twelve years the Hospital has been in existence.

The Hospital has worked on the whole smoothly and well, but now that it is filled to its full capacity some defects in its arrangements are apparent. The day and dining room space for patients is too limited, the dining and sitting rooms for attendants and nurses are insufficient and not conveniently placed; some further provision in the shape of dormitories for night nurses, and additional workshops for the patients is necessary. Steps were taken during the year towards the furnishing and occupation of the three cottages for female patients paying for their maintenance, and they now afford a comfortable home for this class.

In my visits to the Hospital I have, besides making the inquiries and carrying out the duties required by statute, endeavoured to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the general working of the Hospital, even in matters of detail, and I am glad to be able to express satisfaction with its management.

The statistics of the Hospital will be found with the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix C.*]

Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.

At the close of 1889 there were 245 patients in this Hospital (133 males and 112 females), 12 were admitted during the year, and 10 were transferred from other Hospitals, making a total of 267 under care and treatment. Of these 1 was discharged as recovered, and 1 as relieved, 2 were transferred to other Hospitals, 13 died and 250 (137 males and 113 females) remained at the close of the year.

The average daily number resident was 248, and the death-rate 5·24 per cent. This rate is the lowest recorded during the last nine years, and taken in connection with the fact that the cost for stimulants was lower than during any former year in the history of the Institution, being £3 15s. for the year, or 3½d. per patient per annum, might furnish a cogent illustration for the anti-alcoholic enthusiast if other factors in the result were ignored. It should, however, be noted that 1890 was the first year during which the Hospital was under the care and management of a resident medical superintendent, skilled and experienced in the treatment of epilepsy and diseases of the brain and nervous system, instead of under the medical care of a visiting medical officer, who, however careful and attentive, could not always be at hand to meet the emergencies of illness, or possess the special experience required for dealing with a difficult and peculiar class of cases.

The diminished death-rate, the diminution in the general sickness, the improvement shown in the industrial employment of the inmates, and the reduced cost for stimulants (the latter being the due apportionment and calculation of one among many medical means to a desired end) all seem to justify the course taken in appointing a resident Medical Superintendent to the charge of this Hospital.

I visited and inspected the Hospital in February, April, July, September, and November, and during those visits I checked the registers, seeing each patient, examined specially those newly admitted, signed the statutory books, passed through all the day-rooms and dormitories, and saw also the kitchen, stores, laundry, and offices. On three occasions I saw the patients at dinner, and found the food good in quality, properly cooked, and served with due order.

The grounds have been greatly improved by levelling, planting, &c., and there are now gardens bright with flowers in all the wards. The Medical Superintendent has paid special attention to the industrial employment of the inmates, and the returns show a percentage of 72·35 more or less usefully employed, whilst 71·25 per cent. attend Divine Service, which is held regularly on Sunday. The room now used for service is too small to hold all who might be allowed to attend.

I am glad to report favourably on the general management and progress of the Hospital.

The Statistics and other details with regard to the Institution are given in the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix D.*]

Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.

The number of patients on the register of this Hospital on 31st December, 1889, was 51·42 males and 9 females.

During 1890 10 patients were admitted for the first time, and 1 was readmitted, making a total of 62 (51 males and 11 females), under care and treatment. Of these 3 were discharged recovered, 4 were transferred to other Hospitals on completion of sentence, and 1 died, leaving 54 (45 males and 9 females) under care at the close of the year. The average daily number resident was 51.

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The percentage of recoveries on admissions was 27·27, and the death-rate 1·93 on the average daily number resident. Owing to want of room no prisoners serving sentences given in the Superior Courts could be received, the admissions being confined to prisoners awaiting trial, found insane on arraignment, and acquitted on the grounds of insanity, together with those serving sentences not exceeding six months received in Courts of Petty Sessions, &c.

From the accompanying return it will be seen that the number under sentence in this Hospital is now small compared with those acquitted on the grounds of insanity, or found to be insane before trial.

I visited this Hospital on 19th March, 8th May, 6th August, 5th November, and 30th December; and the official visitors, Drs. Brown and Waugh, and Mr. Nugent Robertson, barrister-at-law, have paid visits once in every month.

The buildings have been kept in substantial repair, and various minor improvements have been effected, but the following alterations, which will involve some expense, are imperatively necessary, and should be carried out as soon as possible:—(1st) the day space should be enlarged and made more light and cheerful by the removal of three or four single rooms; (2nd) a special room for sick and feeble patients should be made by roofing over a small airing yard; and (3rd) a room for the night attendant should be provided.

The full statistics of the Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent. [Appendix E.]

TABLE showing classification of the crimes of patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Parramatta, on the 31st December, 1890.

Crime.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.																	
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the grounds of insanity.			Rerieved on the grounds of insanity.			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.			Total number in Hospital on 31st December, 1890.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Murder	2	...	2	2	1	3	12	1	13	...	...	...	3	1	4	19	3	22
Attempt to murder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cutting and wounding, and shooting with intent.	2	...	2	7	2	9	...	...	...	3	1	4	12	3	15
Unnatural offence.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Manslaughter	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Indecent assault	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Rape	2	...	2	2	...	2
Horse-stealing	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4
Assault and battery.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
False pretences.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vagrancy	2	...	2	2	...	2
Arson	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Attempted suicide	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	2	1	3	6	1	7	25	5	30	...	...	...	12	2	14	45	9	54

Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.

The number of patients in this Institution at the close of 1889 was 108, 17 were admitted during the year and 4 transferred from Hospitals for the Insane, making a total of 129 (29 males and 100 females) under care. Of these 19 were discharged as recovered, 1 as relieved, 6 were transferred to Hospitals for the Insane, 8 died, and 95 (13 males and 82 females) remained at the close of the year.

The recovery rate was highly satisfactory, and shows an average of 46·72 per cent. for the last 5 years.

The daily average number resident was 101, and the death-rate, calculated on this, was 7·92 per cent., being somewhat higher than usual.

I visited and inspected the institution on February, March, May, July, August, October, and December, and the Official Visitors—Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. J. C. Cox, and Mr. Frederick Gibson, barrister-at-law—paid monthly visits.

At my visits I have made the inquiries required by statute, and have inquired also into the general management, into the cases of individual patients, and into all complaints made to me either verbally or by letter. At each visit special inquiry was made into the cases of patients recently admitted.

The number of Government patients has been kept up to 50, the occasional vacancies caused by death being filled by transfer from Gladesville or Callan Park. The number of private patients has slightly decreased, but this was due to the discharge of several who had for some time been on leave of absence, but retained on the registers of the Institution. The number on leave at the close of the year was 6. During the year Dr. Vause, the Medical Superintendent and licensee, proceeded to England on a visit after making all arrangements for the satisfactory management of the institution during his absence. The position of medical superintendent has been filled during Dr. Vause's absence by Dr. N. P. Elliott, who has carried out the duties in an efficient manner and maintained the good reputation of the institution.

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The following tables give the main statistics for the year :—

TABLE I.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1889	21	87	108
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	8	9	17
Readmitted during the year	.....	.....	.....
Transferred during the year	.....	4	4
Total under care during 1890	8	13	21
Discharge or removal—			
Recovered	9	10	19
Relieved	1	..	1
Transferred	3	3	6
Escaped (and not recaptured).....	.....	.....	.....
Died	3	5	8
Total discharged or died during the year 1889	16	18	34
Remaining	13	82	95
Average number resident during the year	17	84	101
* Persons under care during the year †	29	100	129
* Persons admitted	8	13	21
+ Persons recovered	9	10	19

* 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 1876-1890 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 23 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.		Recoveried.	Relieved.	Escaped and not recaptured within 23 days					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.										M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
1876	2	1	3																													
1877	5	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	4	130	135	6	113	119	50.00	..	33.33	31.25	7.06	8.38						
1878	5	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	5128	1333	5	128	133	50.00	20.00	31.25	5.42	6.66							
1879	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	6127	1333	4	128	132	33.33	50.00	40.00	6.24	6.76							
1880	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	6129	1335	4	128	132	25.00	150.0	66.66	25.00	50.00	3.83	3.79					
1881	5	9	14		11	11	4	3	7	2	5	7	2	8	8	6132	1358	5	132	137	80.00	33.33	50.00	40.00	55.55	50.00	3.90	3.79				
1882	7	4	11		11	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	9	10	9135	144	7	133	140	28.57	50.00	36.36	14.28	25.00	18.18	14.28				
1883	7	9	16	1	1	4	5	5	2	7	3	2	5	3	5	8	7139	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	1	4	2	6	7143	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	1	7	8	10	1450	10	142	152	41.66	88.88	61.90	8.33	33.33	19.04	10.00	4.32	5.26		
1886	6	13	19		5	5	..	4	4	2	1	3	2	3	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	3	7	10	1	3	4	2	3	1	1	23	81	104	15	78	93	21.42	43.75	33.33	7.14	13.75	13.33	3.89	4.59		
1888	6	12	18	2	2	4	4	6	9	15	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	119	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	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	4	721	87	108	20	84	104	14.28	8.33	10.52	14.28	..	5.26	10.00	5.95	6.73	
1890	8	9	17		4	4	9	10	10	1	1	3	3	6	6	6	813	82	95	17	84	101	112.50	111.11	111.76	12.50	..	5.88	17.64	5.95	7.92	

Swiss Cottage and Woodland Cottage, Picton.

Both of these houses are licensed for a single patient under the provisions of section 42 of the Lunacy Act, and are conducted under the conditions as to medical attendance, inspection, &c., imposed by section 43 and other sections of the Lunacy statutes.

Swiss Cottage has now been licensed for upwards of two years, and Woodland Cottage was licensed in February, 1890. Both are visited by Dr. Watt, the Government Medical Officer of the district, and I inspected both in March and October. At my visit I saw the patients inquired into the condition of their mental and general health, inspected their dormitories and sitting-rooms, and satisfied myself as to suitability of the patients for their special surroundings, and that the houses were properly conducted.

The medical journals were produced for my inspection and found to be properly kept.

Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.

At the close of 1889 there were 15 prisoners in the Observation Ward, at Darlinghurst Gaol, and during the year 38 were received, making 53 under care.

Of these 22 were discharged of sound mind, 5 were sent to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, 9 were discharged to the Police Courts, 8 were transferred to the newly-established Observation Ward at Parramatta, and 9 remained at the close of the year.

The whole of these prisoners were received into the Observation Ward, under the provisions of section 67 of the Lunacy Act, and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act. In addition to these cases, 20 prisoners awaiting trial at the Supreme Court or Quarter Sessions, 3 acquitted on the ground of insanity, and detained during the Governor's pleasure, 20 under sentence, and 117 under remand from Police Courts were admitted to the ward under departmental arrangements for observation and care, and four of this class remained from the previous year.

Of these, 35 were discharged of sound mind, 4 were sent to the Hospitals for the Insane, 115 were discharged to Police Court, 1 died, and 9 remained at the close of the year.

I inspected the ward and saw the inmates on 17th February, 13th June, 5th September, and 8th December, making my visits without any notice; and I visited it on several other occasions to inquire into the mental condition of individual prisoners. At all my visits it was clean and orderly, and the arrangements were such as to call for commendation.

The registers and journal were found in good order and kept with intelligence and care, and the means for observation sufficient and judicious.

As in many former years, the ward has been an important auxiliary to the prison management and has served to defeat malingering, and determine the exact mental condition of borderland cases.

The following return, furnished by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, gives the statistics of the ward for the year.

RETURN showing the number of persons received into the Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, during the year 1890, the places whence received, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1889.			Received.			Discharged.												Transferred to Obs. Ward, Parramatta.			Remaining on 31st December, 1890				
							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.	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	7	..	7	14	3	17	11	1	12	3	1	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	3
	Parramatta . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goulburn . . . . .	..	..	2	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	2
	Bathurst . . . . .	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Maitland . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Berrima	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
	Biloela . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dubbo . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Tamworth . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wagga . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grafton . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Hay . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Macquarie . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walgett	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	..	15	32	6	38	19	3	22	4	1	5	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	1	9	
Awaiting trial—																										
Supreme Court, Sydney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarter Sessions . . . . .	..	1	1	13	7	20	9	6	15	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	
Acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and awaiting Governor's pleasure	2	..	2	3	..	3	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
From Police Courts—																										
Under sentence . . . . .	..	1	1	17	3	20	12	4	16	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
Or on remand . . . . .	..	..	..	94	23	117	2	..	2	..	..	..	90	22	112	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Total	17	2	19	159	39	198	44	13	57	8	1	9	100	24	124	1	..	1	8	..	8	16	2	18		

Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Parramatta.

Owing to the overcrowding in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and the impossibility of receiving the whole of the prisoners who could be certified as insane in that Institution, the observation ward at Darlinghurst became overcrowded, and it was found necessary to set apart another ward at the gaol, Parramatta.

This was proclaimed in accordance with the 67th section of the Lunacy Act in the *Government Gazette* of 3rd July, 1890, and is described as "a corridor and 22 cells of No. 5 wing of Parramatta Gaol, set apart for the detention of prisoners who may be supposed to be insane, or who, from imbecility, may be supposed to be unfit for penal discipline."

At present only ten cells and the corridor are used. They are well ventilated, with special arrangements for lighting at night and for observation. One cell is padded, and is roomy, well lighted, and properly arranged. A small exercise yard, with shelter-shed, closets, lavatory, &c., has been provided, and the furniture supplied is comfortable and sufficient. I visited the ward on the 3rd of October, and found all the arrangements satisfactory, the corridor and cells models of cleanliness and order. There were twelve prisoners in the ward.

No one was in seclusion or restraint, and I spoke to all and examined into their mental condition. No complaints were made, except such as were obviously due to delusions

It appears from statistics furnished by the Comptroller-General, that 31 prisoners serving sentence have been placed in the ward, 9 of them having been transferred from Darlinghurst, owing to want of room. Of the total number, 13 were discharged of sound mind, 6 were sent on to Hospitals for the Insane, and 12 remained on 31st December.

One prisoner, acquitted on the ground of insanity, and awaiting the Governor's pleasure, and four under remand from the Police Court, have been placed in the ward during the year under departmental arrangements.

RETURN showing the number of persons received into the Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Parramatta, during the year 1890, the-places whence received, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1889.			Received.			Discharged.												Remaining on 31st December, 1890.				
							Of sound mind.			To Hospital 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 the section 6 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act from } H.M. Gaols— Darlinghurst Parramatta .....	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	21	...	21	13	...	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Total	1	...	1	30	...	30	13	...	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Awaiting } Supreme Court, Sydney trial. } Quarter Sessions .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acquitted on the grounds of insanity and awaiting Governor's pleasure.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Police } Under sentence .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts. } Or on remand.....	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	35	...	35	13	...	13	7	...	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12

The following return, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, shows the number of persons under treatment in Gaols for symptoms of insanity during the year 1890:—

RETURN showing number of persons under treatment for symptoms of Insanity in Gaols, &c., during the year 1890.

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment and not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol.	How disposed of.						Remaining
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged as sane at Police Courts.	Discharged—cured.	Died.		
Albury	14	8	8	.....	.....	2	11	1	.....
Armidale.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	16	2	2	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Bourke	4	10	10	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Braidwood .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balranald	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Berrima	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Biloela.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrowa	5	3	3	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Cooma	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Coonamble	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Cootamundra	3	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Cobar	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cowra .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casino.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Campbelltown .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deniliquin	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Dubbo.....	15	9	8	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....
Forbes.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Glen Innes.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Goulburn	5	7	7	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Grafton	11	8	8	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Gundagai .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnedah .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay	10	6	5	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2
Hillston	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell	6	5	5	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Maitland	29	7	7	.....	.....	24	3	2	.....
Mudgee	2	7	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murrurundi	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Moree	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Milparinka	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri	5	7	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Orange	4	8	8	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta	23	4	1	.....	.....	20	3	.....	3
Port Macquarie	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Queanbeyan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Silverton	7	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Singleton.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Tamworth	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	11	3	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Walgett	12	2	1	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	3	3	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wilcannia	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass.....	19	3	3	.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....
Young.....	12	3	3	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Total	282	138	133	14	179	80	6	8	

Owing to the great distances of many of the country districts from the Hospitals for the Insane and the want of provision for insane persons in the country hospitals, a number of cases of insanity in the early stages are treated in the up-country gaols.

The number under care during the year 1890 was 420, of whom 133 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, 14 were sent to Darlinghurst or Parramatta Gaols for special observation, 259 were discharged as sane, either at the Police Courts or direct, 6 died, and 8 remained at the close of the year.

The majority of the cases discharged as sane were cases of *delirium tremens* or acute alcoholic insanity.

In the cases sent on to hospital the gaol was only used as a temporary refuge, and in only exceptional cases did the length of residence exceed fourteen days.

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, 1891.

I have the honor to forward for your information a report on this Hospital for the year 1890, together with the usual statistical tables.

At the beginning of the year there were 795 patients in the Hospital. During the year 225 (152 men and 73 women) were admitted. The whole number under treatment was 1,020, and the average number resident 771. There were discharged 186, of whom 92 had recovered, 10 were relieved, 36 were transferred to other Hospitals, 2 escaped, and 46 died. There remained at the close of the year 533 men and 301 women, a total of 834.

The number of admissions shows an increase of 34 on that of the previous year. Of these 60 were on the request of friends. This mode of admission, avoiding as it does the publicity of the police court, is much appreciated by both patients and their friends, and each year more advantage is being taken of it. It would be even more largely used were it not that in the case of country patients the expense of removal to Hospital is often greater than the relatives can bear, and for this reason they are compelled to call in the assistance of the police. When, however, it is used the patient on recovery is often grateful for the privacy conceded him.

The proportion of those discharged, recovered, to the admissions (42 per cent.) though considerably less than that for the past five years, is still satisfactory. The high recovery rate of these years was due (as pointed out in previous reports) to the sudden diminution in the number of admissions on the opening of the new hospital at Callan Park in 1885. For the five years immediately preceding that event the average number of admissions was 320, for the same period subsequent to it 177, or not much more than half. And since by far the larger number of recoveries occur early in the disease, it followed that for a year or two recoveries from a large admission rate were calculated on a much smaller one, giving a high ratio. That this was so is plain from an examination of the percentage of recoveries for the five years during which the admissions were 320, with the years in which they averaged 177, the former being 43·3 per cent., and the latter 59·8 per cent.

The health of the Hospital during the year has been good. The death-rate—just under 6 per cent.—is lower than it has been since 1873, the average rate for the previous ten years being 7·76. There have been no cases of epidemic or infectious diseases, excepting a single one of typhoid fever, and but few accidents. These comprised a dislocation of the thumb, a fracture of the clavicle, and two fractures of the neck of the femur in old people. There were also, however, three cases of accidental drowning and one of suicide by hanging. In all of these a special report was sent to you, and in the fatal cases an inquiry was held by the District Coroner, in each a verdict being returned absolving the Hospital from blame. In twenty-one of the forty-six deaths *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The daily average number of patients during the year was 771, an excess of eighty over the accommodation provided by the buildings. The consequent overcrowded state of the wards caused considerable inconvenience and discomfort to the patients, and interfered materially with good management. More especially was this felt on the female side of the house and it is hoped that relief may soon be had by extension of the buildings here or in other Hospitals. A new wing for women, similar to that now being erected on the male side, although it would tend to make the Hospital rather large and unwieldy, in other respects would be a decided boon. At present the proportion of women to men is so small (the women forming only one-third of the whole) that the work which falls to them in the laundry and sewing-room is almost more than they can overtake. A new ward, by increasing the number of women, would reduce this disparity, and, besides relieving the overcrowding, would make the purely women's work less arduous.

The ordinary work of the Hospital has gone on much as usual. The proportion of patients engaged in useful work has not diminished, and, in addition, occupation under the guidance of special attendants, has been found for the more acutely insane, and for the recent admissions—a class always difficult to provide for, as they require very careful watching and special treatment, and from their short residence the attendants have not had an opportunity of learning all their impulses or peculiarities. Work, too, has been found for those patients on both sides of the house, who cannot be trusted out of the wards on account of their violent or dangerous proclivities. In both these classes of cases an immediate good has resulted in increased quietness and order in the respective wards, and in the case of the curable cases in the hastening of their progress towards recovery.

The

The operations on the farm have been extended, an increased area of land brought under cultivation, and more cows added to those already possessed. The number of patients resident at the "Priory," and engaged in the work of the farm, is now thirty-eight. These patients—selected mainly from the class of the quiet and harmless chronic insane—live in a condition more nearly resembling that of the home than is possible in the main institution, and it is evident that they appreciate and enjoy the privilege. The erection of a new fowl-house and yard has been commenced, and the pig-sties and cow-houses have been enlarged. The most urgent requirement now is the placing of a cottage near the farm buildings for the attendant in charge, with accommodation for about ten patients. The farm buildings are so far distant from the Hospital that much time is lost in going to and from work, and the cottage is therefore desirable, so that the patients who are engaged in tending the cows, pigs, and poultry, may live near their work, their meals being cooked in the cottage, or sent from the Hospital kitchen. A design for this cottage has already been drawn, and a site selected, and it now only awaits the necessary funds to allow of the work being gone on with.

I have, on behalf of the Hospital, to tender thanks to those who kindly gave entertainments, concerts, and theatrical performances, viz.:—The Government Printing Office Dramatic and Musical Society, the Lotus Club, the Young Australian Band, the band from the S.S. "Ormuz," the Coldstream Band, the Newtown Band, the Young Australian Minstrels, the Petersham Social Glee Club, the members of the Sydney Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, Mr. Clibborn and friends, Rev. S. Wilkinson and friends.

The following donations have been received, and I take this opportunity of thanking the donors for their gifts:—Illustrated papers, music and books, for the Hospital Library, from Dr. Manning, Miss Walker, of Yaralla, Mrs. Salter, Mr. E. O. Smith, Mr. Morris Moss, Mrs. Moreton; three Californian quail from Mr. J. F. Hoare; four cases of fruit from the "fruit-growers," through Rev. S. Wilkinson; pipes from Mr. Pearson and Mr. Justice Manning; £5 5s. from the Sydney Rowing Club; £15 15s. from Mrs. Salter to defray the expenses of a picnic; £1 11s. 6d. from Dr. Ross; £2 2s. from Mr. Betts; £1 1s. from the Zingari Cricket Club; 10s. from Mrs. Rooke; 10s. from Mr. Neil Matterson. The proprietors of the *Illustrated Sydney News* very kindly sent large parcels of their special issues.

The proprietors of the following newspapers:—*Bathurst Free Press*, *Bathurst Daily Times*, *Burrangong Argus*, *Deniliquin Chronicle*, *Dubbo Despatch*, *Goulburn Herald*, *Illawarra Mercury*, *Kiama Independent*, *Maitland Mercury*, *Monaro Mercury*, *Queanbeyan Age*, *St. Leonards Recorder*, *Wagga Wagga Express*, *Western Post*, *Weekly Advocate*, *Yass Courier*, *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 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1889	500	295	795
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	123	60	182
Readmitted during the year.....	25	10	35
Transferred during the year.....	5	3	8
	152	73	225
Total under care during 1890.....	652	368	1,020
Discharge or removal—			
Recovered	58	34	92
Relieved	7	3	10
Transferred	16	20	36
Escaped (and not recaptured)	2	.....	2
Died.....	36	10	46
Total discharged or died during the year	119	67	186
Remaining	533	301	834
Average number resident during the year.....	502	269	771
*Persons under care during the year†	649	365	1,014
*Persons admitted	149	73	222
*Persons recovered	55	32	87

* 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., at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, from the year 1869 to 1890 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.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers.																										
	Admitted for the first time.	Readmitted.		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.					
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	68	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	268	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..	198	126	324	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..	208	134	342	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	277	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	36	23	59	335	369	704	333	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	129	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	6	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	113	256	17	22	39	5	2	7	65	69	134	10	8	18	11	140	151	1	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	123	259	13	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	38	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	83	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	9	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	251	734	44	62	58	73	49	45	4	13	3	17	3	80	6	70	0	61	6	51
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	06	3	33	5	03	8	95	4	98	7	85
1889..	94	52	146	25	15	40	2	3	5	55	43	98	4	4	15	1	16	3	3	3	6	11	47	500	295	795	485	266	751	46	21	64	18	52	68	3	36	2	15	7	42	4	13	6	25		
1890..	122	60	182	25	10	35	5	3	8	58	34	92	7	3	10	16	20	36	2	2	36	10	46	533	301	834	502	269	771	39	45	48	57	42	39	4	76	4	28	4	60	7	17	3	71	5	95

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 1890.

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)	4	4	..	4	4
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Mental anxiety and "Worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork	1	..	1	1	..	1
Religious excitement
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2
Fright and nervous shock	2	2	..	2	2
Isolation
Nostalgia
PHYSICAL:—									
Intemperance in drink	1	..	1	11	..	11	12	..	12
Do (sexual)
Veneral disease
Self-abuse (sexual)
Sunstroke	1	1	2	2	..	2	3	1	4
Accident or injury	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pregnancy
Parturition and the puerperal state	4	4	..	4	4
Lactation	1	1	..	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian disorders
Puberty
Change of life	1	1	..	1	1
Fevers	1	1	2	1	1	2
Privation and overwork	1	..	1	1	..	1
Phthisis
Epilepsy	4	2	6	4	2	6
Disease of skull and brain	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Old age	1	1	..	1	1
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	1	1	2	1	1	2
Excess of opium	1	1	..	1	1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	27	7	34
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	13	10	23
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	1	..	1
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES
UNKNOWN	88	41	129

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far 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.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE :—			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy and convulsions	1	.....	1
General paralysis	3	.....	3
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	2	.....	2
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....	12	1	13
THORACIC DISEASE :—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	3	.....	3
Pulmonary consumption.....	3	4	7
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	1	.....	1
ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	1	1	2
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	.....	1	1
Albuminuria .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of liver.....	3	.....	3
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever .....	.....	.....	.....
General Debility and Old Age	2	2	4
Epithelioma of face.....	2	.....	2
Accident.....	3	.....	3
Suicide .....	.....	1	1
Total.....	36	10	46

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1890, and of inmates on 31st December, 1890.

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	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
(b) without epilepsy.....	5	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	27	22	49
Epileptic insanity.....	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	13	11	24
General paralysis of the insane	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	6
MANIA—												
Acute	47	37	84	18	13	31	4	...	4	72	63	135
Chronic	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	29	23	52
Recurrent .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Delusional	18	3	21	5	1	6	4	2	6	136	34	170
A Potu	10	...	10	8	...	8	1	...	1	11	1	12
Puerperal .....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Senile	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	2	4	3	1	4
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	4	4	8	2	1	3	...	...	...	9	5	14
Chronic	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	10	25
Recurrent	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delusional	12	12	24	11	12	23	2	3	5	69	77	146
Puerperal .....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senile .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	35	3	38	8	3	11	12	...	12	96	22	118
Secondary	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	27	17	44
Senile	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	5
Organic (i.e., from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	147	70	217	58	34	92	36	10	46	533	301	834

TABLE G.

SHOWING the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1890

Occupations	Admitted and readmitted during 1890			Under care during 1890		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional	1	.	1	7		7
Commercial	7	1	8	42	2	44
Agricultural and pastoral	14		14	60	1	61
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c, actively employed, and in out door avocations	24		24	83		83
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c, employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	8		8	29		29
Domestic service	5	1	6	13	4	17
Educational and higher domestic duties	81		81	369		369
Ordinary domestic work	1	3	4	7	10	17
Commercial — actively employed		19	19		110	110
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations		2	2		5	5
Wives of professional men		4	4		14	14
Wives of commercial men		3	3		14	14
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.		6	6		31	31
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men		9	9		13	13
Wives of		12	12		58	58
No occupation	5	6	11	25	66	91
Unknown	1	4	5	17	37	54
Total	147	70	217	652	368	1,020

APPENDIX B

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 20 March, 1891

I do myself the honour to forward herewith a report upon this Hospital for the year 1890, with the usual statistical tables for the same period

By reference to them it will be seen that there were 1,002 patients in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1889, that during the year 97 were admitted for the first time, 4 readmitted, and 45 transferred from other institutions, making a total of 146 (86 men and 60 women) and raising the number of those under care during the year to 1,148 (759 men and 389 women). Of this number 25 men and 16 women were discharged recovered, one man was discharged relieved, one man and one woman were transferred to other Hospitals, and 39 men and 18 women died, leaving 693 men and 354 women, a total of 1,047, and an increase of 45 patients during the year.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions and readmissions is 40.59, and the death-rate calculated on the average number resident is 5.68, which is lower than in the previous year.

The general health of the patients has, on the whole, remained good, no epidemic of any kind having made its appearance amongst them

There were three cases in which death occurred somewhat suddenly, and in each instance the District Coroner was communicated with, but did not consider an inquiry necessary.

The escapes have as usual been very few, and, with one exception, the patients were returned to the Hospital within a few hours of getting away.

The accidents have not been numerous nor of a serious character, except in the case of an old man who was pushed over by a fellow-patient and sustained an intra-capsular fracture of the neck of the femur, which was duly reported to you at the time of the occurrence

The industrial occupation of the patients has as usual received close attention, amusements have been continued as in former years, and the customary Sunday services have been regularly conducted. I am very glad to be in a position to report that the new hall has been used for Divine service, and although the building is not yet complete as to internal fittings, it will soon be sufficiently advanced to admit of all the usual entertainments being held in it.

The

The whole of the dormitories and out-buildings at the male weatherboard division have been covered with galvanized iron in the place of shingles; new floors have been laid, and the gardens and recreation ground remodelled under the well directed supervision of the senior attendant in charge.

The present arrangement under which this division of the Hospital is divided into two wards, each under the care of an attendant-in-charge, has not proved satisfactory; and I would submit the advisability of placing it in charge of one attendant, whose position might be made more responsible and his salary increased. In this way there would be no division of trust, and the attendant-in-charge would be held responsible for the general condition of the wards and the care of the patients therein.

During the year great alterations have taken place in the Hospital buildings, the old Hospital ward and other buildings at the west of the institution having been demolished, and others of a more modern and cheerful description erected. Some of the new buildings are already occupied by patients, who appreciate the change from the gloomy imprisonment of four walls to the bright and cheerful view across the river and the park now obtainable.

I have been unable to recommence the work of building a new dam, to take the place of the one washed away during the great floods in May of 1889; and this for several reasons, the principal being the difficulty of obtaining stone in blocks of sufficient size for work which must be of a strong and substantial character. This dam, by throwing back the river-water, would form an artificial lake, and add in a wonderful degree to the cheerfulness and beauty of the view obtainable as well from the park opposite as the institution.

I again wish to point out the great need of more land for cultivation and grazing purposes. The present area is much too small, and nothing like the quantity of milk or farm produce required can be obtained from it.

The kitchen in the main division of the Hospital is now the only portion of the original buildings left, and is in a very dilapidated and unsatisfactory condition. The building itself is inconvenient and inadequate to the growing requirements of the place, and the appliances of an obsolete and primitive description. A new kitchen should be built and the fittings replaced with others fulfilling the more modern requirements.

Several changes occurred during the year in the *personnel* of the officers and staff generally. Dr. Russell succeeded Dr. Taylor as senior medical officer on the appointment of the latter to the medical charge of the Public Works Prison at Trial Bay, and was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Scott as junior medical officer. To both of these officers, as well as to Mr. Colley and the other officers and members of the staff generally, my thanks are due for the valuable and efficient aid so willingly accorded during the last twelve months.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN GODSON,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1889	673	329	1,002
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	61	36	97
Readmitted during the year	2	2	4
Transferred during the year	23	22	45
	86	60	146
Total under care during 1889	759	389	1,148
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharge or removal—			
Recovered	25	16	41
Relieved	1	.....	1
Transferred.....	1	1	2
Escaped (and not recaptured).....	.....	.....	.....
Died	39	18	57
Total discharged or died during the year	66	35	101
Remaining.....	693	354	1,047
Average number resident during the year.....	667	335	1,002
*Persons under care during the year†.....	759	389	1,148
*Persons admitted	63	38	101
*Persons recovered	25	16	41

* 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 1890 inclusive

Year	Admitted				Transferred from other Hospitals &c		Discharged				Transferred to other Hospitals &c	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died	Remained in Hospital, 31st December in each year	Average number resident	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions	Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions	Percentage of deaths on average number resident																																		
	or the first time	Readmitted	Total	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				88		88	2	1	3	1	1	2				35	10	45	567	201	768	555	208	763										6	30	4	80	5	89													
1877				50	6	61	5		5	4		4	1			49	7	56	568	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	579	297	782	569	291	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	2	7	52	4	47	6	71	
1880	54	25	79	1	1	2	18	2	20	25	12	3	1	3	1	1	2	1			1	36	13	49	271	209	780	562	212	774	45	45	46	13	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	9	4	2	6	1	2	3	2						2	36	7	43	209	779	570	208	773	46	50	50	00	46	66	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	20	14	39	594	204	798	581	239	790	50	00	45	03	43	61	1	92		1	38		4	20	6	09	4	93					
1883	55	26	82	1		1	14	136	150	33	4	37	3	1	4	2	2	4				37	10	47	340	340	944	592	309	901	57	89	15	33	44	57	5	26	3	81	4	81	5	40	3	23	4	66				
1884	50	9	59	1		1	26	15	41	21	5	9	2	2	6	2	8				35	14	52	607	350	957	603	348	951	41	17	50	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	23	1	1	2	4	4	8	1						1	42	14	56	606	357	963	600	348	948	35	88	27	53	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	2	19	46	609	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	89	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	989	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	4	7	63	673	329	1002	660	330	990	26	08	4	90	29	67					6	81	6	06	6	86					
1890	61	36	97	2	2	4	23	22	45	25	16	41	1	1	1	1	2								39	18	57	693	354	1047	667	335	1002	33	68	42	10	40	59	1	53		0	90	5	81	5	27	5	68		

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 1890

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)	2	1	3		6	6	2	7	9
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)				2		2	2		2
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork				1	1	2	1	1	2
Religious excitement				4	2	6	4	2	6
Love affairs (including seduction)					3	3		3	3
Fright and nervous shock				2		2	2		2
Isolation							1		1
Nostalgia	1		1						
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	2	1	3	3		3	5	1	6
Do (sexual)				1		1	1		1
Venereal disease									
Self abuse (sexual)				3		3	3		3
Sunstroke				3		3	3		3
Accident or injury					1	1		1	1
Pregnancy					1	1		1	1
Parturition and the puerperal state					3	3		3	3
Lactation									
Uterine and ovarian disorders					1	1		1	1
Puberty									
Change of life									
Fevers					1	1		1	1
Privation and overwork									
Phthisis									
Epilepsy		1	1					1	1
Disease of skull and brain				2		2	2	1	3
Old age				6		6	6	6	6
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill health	3	6	9				3	6	9
Excess of opium				1		1	1		1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS							3	2	5
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED							1	5	6
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED							2	2	4
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES							27	6	33
UNKNOWN									

* 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,

TABLE 4

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1890

	Male	Female	Total
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	1	3	4
Epilepsy and convulsions	2	2	4
General paralysis	4	.	4
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	1	.	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c	7	4	11
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	2	.	2
Pulmonary consumption	2	2	4
Disease of heart and blood vessels	5	3	8
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	.	.	.
Dysentery and diarrhoea	3	.	3
Albuminuria	.	.	.
Disease of bladder and prostate	.	.	.
Disease of liver	.	.	.
ERYSIPELAS	.	.	.
TYPHOID FEVER	.	.	.
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	12	4	16
ACCIDENT	.	.	.
SUICIDE	.	.	.
Total	39	18	57

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1890, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1890

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	1	1	2	2	.	2	4	1	5	41	19	60
Epileptic Insanity	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	26	10	36	
General Paralysis of the Insane	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	1	3
MANIA —												
Acute	5	3	8	2	2	4	2	1	3	26	16	42
Chronic	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	92	58	150
Recurrent	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	19	26
Delusional	29	9	38	14	7	21	12	2	14	250	92	342
A Potu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Puerperal	.	5	5	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	11	11
Senile	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	10
MELANCHOLIA —												
Acute	4	2	6	2	3	5	1	.	1	17	9	26
Chronic	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	17	18	35
Recurrent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delusional	5	6	11	4	.	4	3	4	7	69	41	110
Puerperal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
Senile	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
DEMENTIA —												
Primary	5	1	6	.	.	.	3	1	4	44	21	65
Secondary	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
Senile	7	8	15	1	.	1	6	6	12	53	27	80
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c)	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	14	2	16
Total	63	38	101	25	16	41	39	18	57	693	354	1 047

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1890.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1890.			Under care during 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Commercial	5	.....	5	17	.....	17
Agricultural and pastoral	5	.....	5	27	.....	27
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocations	5	.....	5	64	.....	64
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	5	.....	5	36	.....	36
Domestic service	2	.....	2	20	.....	20
Educational and higher domestic duties	35	.....	35	425	.....	425
Ordinary domestic work .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Commercial — actively employed .....	.....	9	9	.....	128	128
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	53
Wives of professional men .....	.....	1	1	.....	8	8
Wives of commercial men .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Wives of .....	.....	1	1	.....	16	16
Wives of .....	.....	13	13	.....	63	63
No occupation	2	2	4	9	23	32
Unknown	4	11	15	157	90	247
Total	63	38	101	759	389	1,148

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, 12 March, 1891.

I do myself the honor to submit for your information a report on this Hospital for the year 1890, together with the usual statistical tables.

On the 31st December, 1889, there were in the Hospital 772 patients (453 males and 319 females). During the year 237 patients were admitted for the first time (135 males and 102 females); 15 were readmitted (7 males and 8 females), and 7 were transferred from other Hospitals, making a total of 1,031 under care during the year composed of 600 males and 431 female patients. The average number resident during the year was 785 (463 males and 322 females).

During the year 101 (45 males and 56 females) patients were discharged as recovered, 16, as relieved, 24 were transferred to other Hospitals, and 68 died, leaving under care on the 31st December, 820 (485 males and 335 females).

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions and readmissions was 40·07, and of deaths on the average number resident, 8·66, both being somewhat lower than those for the previous year.

The number of admissions was greater than in 1889, but there was a decrease in the number of general paralytics admitted, the percentage being 8·01 as against 9·90.

The general health of the patients has been good, and the year has passed without a single case of typhoid fever being recorded as occurring among either the patients or their attendants. A reference to Table IV shows that the largest number of deaths was due to cerebral disease, no less than 18 (17 males and 1 female) being due to general paralysis. Several minor accidents happened during the year, and I regret to say two cases of suicide, full reports of which were forwarded to you at the time. In a large Hospital of this character a certain number of casualties are almost sure to occur, but this is the first time I have had to record death from suicide.

Of

Of the escapes which numbered 15 all were retaken with the exception of 2 women. One of these was convalescent, and would have soon been discharged in the ordinary course, and the other was a quiet, industrious, chronic patient. It has since been ascertained that they both obtained situations, and were doing well.

Nine patients were received during the year direct from shipboard, or immediately after arrival in the Colony, and 2 had only been in the Colony a few weeks. Of the latter, one had been granted leave of absence from a Victorian Hospital, and was at the time of her relapse staying with some relatives in this Colony. Her term of leave having expired, a passage was taken for her to Melbourne, so that she could present herself at the Hospital, but she was not allowed to land, and the captain of the vessel was obliged to bring her back to Sydney, and she was eventually admitted into this Hospital.

The cottages for paying and better class male patients have been fully occupied, and have worked satisfactorily, being comfortable and homelike. Some difficulty, however, is experienced in inducing the patients to occupy themselves usefully, as they do not appear to realize the beneficial effects of work, and some consider that as they are paying full rates for maintenance, they should not be asked to occupy themselves. One of the buildings—the old mansion—is very old, and in constant need of minor repairs. A large part of the flooring on the ground floor will soon have to be renewed, and, owing to damp walls, the papering does not last as long as it should. The old weatherboard building, set apart for quiet chronic patients, is also much out of repair; the verandah roof leaks badly in wet weather, and the lining boards and rafters require renewing. When this work is carried out I would suggest that the roof should be of galvanized iron instead of tiles. This building was erected as a temporary hospital, and has well served its purpose, but if it is to be retained as a permanency some necessary repairs and alterations should be carried out.

The flower-beds in all the wards have been well kept by the attendants and patients in both divisions of the Hospital, the patients seldom interfering with the flowers or with birds and other tame pets.

The water which has been drawn from the Sydney Water Supply has been ample and good, but, under instructions from the Water Supply and Sewerage Board, it became necessary during the year to affix a water-meter to the main. The registered consumption was found to be excessive. The main and branches were tested, but found to be intact, and every effort was then made to reduce the quantity used, with some measure of success, as it fell in a short time from 70 to 50 gallons a head daily.

New hot water pipes have been fixed; the old cast-iron ones, which were always "pitting" and leaking, being replaced by copper tubes, which delivers the water to the baths in a much cleaner state than the iron ones did.

The Turkish bath has at last been fitted up and completed, and is working satisfactorily. Already several of the patients have derived much benefit from this useful adjunct to medical treatment.

A swimming bath, which could easily be arranged on the extensive water frontage to the Hospital, grounds, is still much needed, both on sanitary grounds and as affording exercise and recreation.

A large amount of outdoor work has again been carried out in the garden and grounds; the reclaimed land at the garden has been cropped, and the yield has been satisfactory, owing principally to the mixture of a large quantity of ashes with the heavy silt, which considerably lightened the soil, and to an abundant rainfall.

A great deal of heavy work has been caused, owing to leaks from drains being found in various parts of the female division. These had to be searched for, and were often difficult to trace, rendering it frequently necessary to cut up the paths, flower-beds, &c., and often to relay the pipes.

Divine services have been held regularly by the Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains, and I have again to thank them for their ever-ready and willing assistance when called on. Mr. Fred, Russell has again earned our best thanks for his regular attendance at the harmonium during the Church of England services.

Trips in the launch, picnics, cricket, tennis, bowls, quoits, &c., have as usual formed the staple out-door amusements, and the winter dances, together with various entertainments, have formed the chief indoor attractions. The great treat of the year was a fancy dress ball, which was eagerly looked forward to by the patients several weeks before it came off, during which time many were occupied in making their dresses, &c. This ball was much enjoyed, and fully 150 patients were present in fancy costume. I have to thank the Assistant Superintendent and others for their assistance in helping to carry out this and other amusements in a pleasant manner.

I have also to thank Mr. Charles Huenerbein, Mr. Walshe, Miss Colborne Baber, and many others, for their kindness in assisting at concerts and entertainments.

Thanks are also due to the various city and suburban bands for their services on several Saturday afternoons.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Hospital:—Dr. Manning, £2; Mrs. Morton and the Proprietors of *Sydney Illustrated News*, periodicals, and illustrated papers; Mr. F. H. Blaxland, 3 wallabies; Mr. A. Betts, a young kangaroo; Mr. J. Reynolds, a peacock; Rev. S. Wilkinson, fruit; and Miss Gall, 2/6.

To the officers and staff I have once more to tender my thanks for their cordial co-operation and assistance.

I have, &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 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Hospital on 31st December, 1889]	453	319	772
Admitted for the first time during the year ...	135	102	237
Readmitted during the year ...	7	8	15
Transferred during the year ...	5	2	7
	147	112	259
Total under care during 1890.....	600	431	1,031
Discharge or removal—			
Recovered	45	56	101
Relieved	11	5	16
Transferred ...	18	6	24
Escaped (and not recaptured) ...	...	2	2
Died	41	27	68
Total discharge or died during the year	115	96	211
Remaining	485	335	820
Average number resident during the year	463	322	785
* Persons under care during the year † ...	599	429	1,028
* Persons admitted	141	108	249
* Persons recovered	45	56	101

* 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 1890 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		Re-covered.		Re-lieved.						M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.																								
	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	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	4	4	2	2	1	1	9	9	140	140	135	50	98	50	98	7	84	7	84	6	62		6	62															
1882	43		43	3	3	2	2	20	6	6	3	3		13	13	146	146	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	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	15	15	261	12	273	168	168	22	80	22	80	3	50	3	50	8	92															
1885	160	85	245	7	2	9	5	67	72	53	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	03
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	06	8	59	9	42	
1887	95	82	177	8	8	10	2	3	5	41	45	86	2	6	8	3	4	7	38	2	53	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	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	
1890	135	102	237	7	8	15	5	2	7	45	56	101	11	5	16	18	6	24	2	2	41	27	68	485	335	820	463	322	785	31	69	50	90	40	07	7	74	4	54	6	34	8	85	8	38	8	66

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 1890.

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	8	9	1	9	10
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties).....	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork.....	1	...	1	7	8	15	8	8	16
Religious excitement.....	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	7
Love affairs (including seduction).....	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Fright and nervous shock.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Isolation.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nostalgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink.....	1	1	2	29	16	45	30	17	47
Do (sexual).....	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5
Veneral disease.....	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Self-abuse (sexual).....	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
Sunstroke.....	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Accident or injury.....	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	3
Pregnancy.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Parturition and the puerperal state.....	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	12
Lactation.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Uterine and ovarian disorders.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Puberty.....	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Change of life.....	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	6	6
Exophthalmic bronchocele.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Privation and overwork.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Phthisis.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	3	2	5	3	5	8	6	7	13
Disease of skull and brain.....	2	1	3	5	3	8	7	4	11
Old age.....	9	2	11	2	6	8	11	8	19
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health.....	2	3	5	6	10	16	8	13	21
Excess of opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PREVIOUS ATTACKS.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	22
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	21
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	22	72
ABUSE OF COCAINE.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2

* 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 1890.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE :—			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	5	...	5
Epilepsy and convulsions.....	17	1	18
General paralysis.....	4	9	13
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay.....	...	1	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASE :—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi.....	1	1	2
Pulmonary consumption.....	5	5	10
Disease of heart and blood-vessels.....	2	...	2
ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum.....	...	...	...
Dysentery and diarrhoea.....	2	3	5
Albuminuria.....	...	...	...
Disease of bladder and prostate.....	...	...	...
Disease of liver.....	...	...	...
ERYSIPELAS.....	1	...	1
TYPHOID FEVER.....	...	...	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE.....	2	7	9
ACCIDENT.....	...	...	...
SUICIDE.....	2	...	2
Total	41	27	68

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1890, and of Inmates, on 31st December, 1890.

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				1		1	5	2	7
(b) without epilepsy	6		8							13	12	25
Epileptic insanity	4	6	10	2	2	4	5		5	29	17	46
General paralysis of the insane	17	2	19				19	1	20	25	4	29
MANIA—												
Acute	14	8	22	9	6	15		4	4	8	5	13
Chronic	2	2	4				1	3	4	112	79	191
Recurrent	11	5	16	3	4	7		1	1	18	15	33
Delusional	29	24	53	8	11	19	1	1	2	38	26	64
A Potu	9	4	13	5	1	6				4	4	8
Puerperal		4	4		5	5					1	1
Senile	1		1							1		1
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	3	5	8	1	3	4		1	1	2	2	4
Chronic							1		1	34	32	66
Recurrent	1	5	6		1	1		2	2	1	4	5
Delusional	24	27	51	13	19	32	4	5	9	37	33	70
Puerperal		5	5		3	3					3	3
Senile	3	1	4				1		1	1	1	2
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	4	4	8	4	1	5		1	1	3	2	5
Secondary	6	1	7				4	2	6	135	82	217
Senile	6	5	11				4	6	10	15	11	26
Organic (i.e., from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.)										4		4
Total	142	110	252	45	56	101	41	27	68	485	335	820

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 1890.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1890.			Under care during 1890.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	18		18	44		44
Commercial	23		23	79		79
Agricultural and pastoral	10		10	31		31
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed and in outdoor avocations.	24		24	89		89
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations.	9		9	43		43
Domestic service	7		7	25		25
Educational, and higher domestic duties	43		43	253		253
Ordinary domestic work		3	3		17	17
Commercial—actively employed		45	45		143	143
Commercial—employed in sedentary occupations					2	2
Wives of professional men		2	2		12	12
Wives of Commercial men		10	10		25	25
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.		16	16		35	35
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men		4	4		13	13
Wives of		15	15		43	43
No occupation	6	2	8	26	11	37
Unknown	2	11	13	10	113	123
Total	142	110	252	600	431	1,031

APPENDIX D.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, 13 March, 1891.

I do myself the honor to submit for your information a report upon this Hospital for the year 1890.

On December 31st, 1889, there were 245 patients in the Hospital, of whom 133 were males and 112 females. During the year there were admitted for the first times 7 males and 5 females—a total of 12; and 10 patients, of whom 8 were males and 2 females, were transferred from other Hospitals for the Insane, making a total number under care of 267. The average number resident during the year was 248, of whom 136 were males and 112 females. There were discharged 1 male patient recovered, and 1 male relieved; 1 male and 1 female were transferred to other institutions, while 8 males and 5 females (a total of 13) died. There remained at the close of the year 137 males and 113 females, a total of 250.

The death-rate was lower than for some years past, being 5·24 per cent., against 7·53 per cent. in 1889. The health of the patients has been exceptionally good, and no epidemic of any kind made its appearance. The accidents during the year were few, considering the large number of epileptic patients who are always liable to falls and injuries. One male fractured the right ulna, and two female patients sustained fractures of the femur. In all cases a special report was forwarded to you at the time of the occurrence.

A number of improvements have been carried out during the year, all tending to the increased comfort of the patients and the embellishment of the Hospital. The cooking apparatus in the kitchen, which was worn out and inefficient, has been, under the direction of the Government Architect, replaced by a new range and steaming pans. These are working satisfactorily, and to such improved means of cooking and the more varied and liberal dietary scale lately authorized the excellent health of the patients is largely due. The floor of the kitchen has been tiled, and the appearance of this department is now very creditable. There is at times a difficulty in obtaining proper draught in the boiler, due to the present chimney being too small for the purpose. This structure was formerly built for the kitchen only, and, now that it has to serve for the boilers and hot water supply as well, its capacity is found to be insufficient. I would recommend that an additional chimney be built to serve the boilers, and that, if possible, the heat from the furnaces be made to pass through the laundry drying room, the temperature of which might thus be raised considerably.

The inner walls of the dormitories in the male division, as also the dining-room for the female patients, have been cemented, and, as a result, are much improved in appearance. The store buildings have been considerably enlarged and made more suited for their purpose, and the carpenters' shop has been removed to the skittle-shed, where there is abundance of room and light. A 5-ton weighbridge has also been supplied, upon which all stores, coal, &c., can be accurately weighed, and the surrounding yard has been remade and asphalted. The new mortuary was completed early in the year, and new sheds have been put up where the old stores and rags can be allowed to accumulate before being sent away.

No steps have as yet been taken towards carrying out the suggestion of the Superintendent of Fire Brigades in Sydney in laying down a watermain with proper connections in front of the Hospital. The recreation paddock has been enlarged by the removal of the sheds formerly used for a piggery. The old quarry has been much altered and improved by portion of it being formed into a terrace and turfed over. A new road has been made to the Superintendent's quarters, and the pond in the quarry has been fenced off. The old cell-yard, formerly used when the Hospital was an Imperial barrack, has been completely altered by the removal of the cells and the formation of an open shed.

A separate day and dining room for the younger patients in the male division is much needed. These little boys should not be allowed to associate with the men, whose actions and habits they imitate. A site could readily be found for a suitable building close to their present ward, and by such an arrangement complete separation could be carried out with very great advantage.

The buildings generally have been kept in good repair, and a great deal of painting, as well as minor improvements, have been carried out by the members of the Hospital staff and patients. Pictures in great number have been provided to brighten the day and sleeping rooms throughout the institution, and the gardens and flower-beds have been extended wherever possible. Those situated in the wards have always been among the best cared for, and have been a source of pleasure and interest, as well as of occupation, to the patients by whom they are tended. Creeping vines have been planted on all bare walls, and so far the growth has been excellent. The abundant rainfall has tended to a good yield of vegetables from the kitchen garden, where the most has been made of the limited area of ground. During the year the special training of the nurses was commenced. They were instructed by lectures, supplemented by practical work, in ordinary medical and surgical nursing, as well as in the more special duties connected with the care of the insane, and more particularly the class of patients to be found in this institution. At the conclusion of this course of training, Dr. Chisholm Ross, of the Gladesville Hospital, kindly undertook their examination, and reported very favourably of the progress that had been made. There can be no doubt as to the great advantage such training has been to the nurses, as well as to the patients under their care.

Some preliminary steps have been taken in the training of the patients, and more especially in the matter of drill and other simple exercises. Several have been taught to spell and read, and singing classes have been held regularly for church practice. A proper system of training cannot be established in the absence of a suitable hall and class-rooms, but tenders have recently been invited by the Government Architect for these, and it is expected they will be completed within a few months.

The number of patients usefully occupied is now over 70 per cent., and every reasonable effort is made to employ those physically capable in some kind of occupation suited to their individual capacity. As a large number are epileptic, with whom special care and precautions are necessary, the high percentage of those employed must be considered satisfactory. I append tables showing the ages of all the epileptic patients, and the supposed causes of their disease.

TABLE 1.
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	7	5	11	12	10	9	4	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	37	37
Total of both sexes														74			
Percentage of epileptic to all other patients														29.60			

TABLE 2.
SHOWING the supposed causes of Epilepsy in Patients.

	Male.	Female.
Hereditary	3	1
Congenital	7	8
*Developmental	11	4
Eclampsic	2	3
Traumatic	1	5
Sequel to other diseases	2	2
Fright	2	0
Having insane relations	0	4
Sunstroke	3	0
Unknown	6	10
	37	37

* The term developmental is used to indicate that epilepsy made its appearance during growth, and without their being any specially assigned cause

The present condition of the wall and fence forming the boundary to Newcomen-street is still in a most unsatisfactory state, the wall being to a considerable extent below the level of the newly-widened street. The Newcastle Council have had plans drawn up, and accepted a tender to raise this wall where security for their street requires to such height as they think proper. Upon this they propose to place a picket fence as protection to the traffic, a footpath being placed alongside. As soon as I was aware of the intention of the Council to interfere with this wall (which is the property of the Government) I immediately communicated with you as to the legality of such proceeding, pointing out at the same time the very objectionable overlooking of the Hospital grounds and patients which would inevitably result therefrom. As it is now this inspection by any one passing on the street has become a positive scandal, it being impossible to prevent the patients—many of whom are paralysed, deformed, peculiar in their actions and faulty in their habits—from being watched and commented upon. In addition to this the manner in which Newcomen-street is being widened by the Council is such as to cause grave doubts upon the stability of the Hospital boundary-wall, now it is being made to bear some of, if not most of, the pressure of the material used in constructing the street. This is, of course, a question of engineering, but of the absolute necessity for some substantial protection from overlooking there can be no doubt, and a picket fence is quite insufficient. The Council have, upon my representation that the whole question was now under the consideration of the proper authorities, temporarily suspended operations, and it is earnestly to be hoped a satisfactory and early settlement of the entire question may be come to. The amusement of the patients has been attended to, and I hope for considerable expansion in this direction as soon as the recreation hall is built. The walking parties on the Hill Reserve have been continued, as well as the Saturday afternoon drives, cricket, &c.; and on each Monday evening the more advanced of the boys have had a concert in which they participate to their extreme satisfaction.

Appended are tables giving the main statistics of the Hospital. The position of matron was filled in December, by the appointment of Mrs. M. A. Watson. I would return my thanks to the staff of the Hospital generally for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

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 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1889	133	112	245
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	7	5	12
Readmitted during the year .....	...	...	..
Transferred during the year	8	2	10
Total under care during 1890	148	119	267
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	1	...	1
Relieved	1	...	1
Transferred	1	1	2
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	...	...	..
Died	8	5	13
Total discharged or died during the year	11	6	17
Remaining	137	113	250
Average number resident during the year	136	112	248
*Persons under care during the year†	148	119	267
*Persons admitted	7	5	12
*Persons recovered	1	...	1

* 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, 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 1890, inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.				Transferred from other Hospitals &c.			Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.			Died.		Remain- ing in Hospital 31 Decem- ber 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		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.
1871					83	25	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872					32	11	43	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	21	101	33	134	91	27	118	..	..	..	..	..
1873	Totals admitted.				11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14	100	32	132	100	32	132	..	..	..	..	..
1874					26	18	44	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	115	49	164	108	34	142	..	..	..	..	..
1875					25	9	34	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	2	..	..	16	4	20	121	53	174	116	48	164	..	..	..	..	..
1876	7	1	8	..	11	10	21	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	4	..	2	2	..	..	14	2	16	122	60	182	119	56	175	14	28	..	12	50
1877	1	3	4	1	14	7	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	2	2	..	..	7	3	10	129	67	196	127	60	187	..	..	..	..	..
1878	3	1	4	..	6	13	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	16	3	19	121	76	197	127	72	199	..	..	..	11	11
1879	5	1	6	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12	124	85	209	131	79	200	..	..	..	60	00
1880	5	3	8	..	3	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	6	4	10	124	104	228	123	94	217	..	..	..	20	00
1881	3	1	4	..	10	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	2	2	..	..	7	1	8	128	107	235	124	106	230	..	..	..	..	..
1882	11	4	15	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	130	109	239	128	109	237	..	..	..	18	18
1883	13	5	18	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	12	5	17	134	112	246	132	110	242	..	..	..	7	69
1884	2	6	8	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	14	11	25	129	112	241	130	112	242	..	..	..	50	00
1885	6	8	14	1	1	2	5	7	..	..	3	2	5	1	6	..	2	2	..	..	6	10	16	127	113	240	128	114	242	..	..	..	50	00
1886	7	10	17	1	1	5	3	8	..	..	4	4	4	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	10	9	19	125	117	242	125	114	239	..	..	..	56	11
1887	10	4	14	1	2	3	2	4	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18	127	113	240	124	114	238	..	..	..	27	27
1888	10	7	17	..	9	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	10	15	25	133	108	241	128	111	239	10	00	..	5	88
1889	5	6	11	1	1	9	3	12	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	13	5	18	133	112	245	130	109	239	..	..	..	16	66
1890	7	5	12	..	8	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	8	5	13	137	113	250	136	112	248	14	28	..	8	33

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis .....	..	..	..
Epilepsy and convulsions .....	..	1	1
General paralysis .....	..	..	..
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay .....	..	1	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c. ....	..	..	..
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	4	2	6
Pulmonary consumption	3	1	4
Disease of heart and blood-vessels .....	..	..	..
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum .....	..	..	..
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1	..	1
Albuminuria .....	..	..	..
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	..	..	..
Disease of liver .....	..	..	..
ERYSIPELAS .....	..	..	..
TYPHOID FEVER .....	..	..	..
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE .....	..	..	..
ACCIDENT .....	..	..	..
SUICIDE .....	..	..	..
Total	8	5	13

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 1890, 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 .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	6
5 to 10 "	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	23	8	31
10 to 15 "	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	28	20	48
15 to 20 "	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	26	24	50
20 to 30 " .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	36	26	62
30 to 40 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	17	20	37
40 to 50 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	19
50 to 60 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
60 to 70 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
70 to 80 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
80 to 90 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	5	12	1	...	1	2	1	3	8	5	13	148	119	267

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the native countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, during the year 1890.

	Admitted and Readmitted during 1890.			Under care during 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales	5	3	8	114	97	211
{ Other Colonies .....	...	...	...	12	4	16
Great Britain... { England	1	2	3	16	10	26
{ Scotland .....	...	...	...	2	2	4
{ Ireland .....	...	...	...	2	5	7
Other Countries	1	...	1	2	1	3
Total	7	5	12	148	119	267

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, 12 March, 1891.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith a report upon this Hospital for the year 1890, together with the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients remaining in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1889, was 51 (42 males and 9 females). During the year 9 males and 2 females were admitted, making the total under care and treatment 62 (51 males and 11 females). Of these 3 men were discharged recovered; 2 men and 2 women were transferred to the free division of the Hospital, and 1 man died, leaving a total of 54 (45 men and 9 women) in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1890.

Reference to the appended tables will show the percentage of recoveries, mortality, &c.; also a classification of crimes, and the periods at which insanity was recognised.

The patients have been remarkably free from sickness, and in the one instance in which death occurred the man was nearly 80 years of age.

There has been very little noise or excitement among the patients; seclusion has been rarely necessary; and restraint has been practically unused. Whilst a few are fretful and anxious for discharge, the majority are even more contented and cheerful than could be expected considering their position.

Towards this desirable condition constant occupation has been the great aid. The cultivation of a large patch of garden ground and the sawing and splitting of wood, both carried out in the large enclosed area specially set apart for this class of patients, the teasing of horse-hair and coir for mattresses, and the necessary cleaning and ward service carried out in the ward itself have been the main forms of occupation, though individual patients have been employed as carpenters, painters, upholsterers, and tailors under the artisans of the Hospital.

The small seclusion yard mentioned in my previous reports still remains unused, and I would again venture to strongly urge the necessity of carrying out my suggestion of converting it into a small associated dormitory, in which anyone in this division attacked by acute physical disease could be treated with greater facility than is at present possible.

Three patients were transferred to the Hospital for Insane on expiration of their sentences and one under section 61 of the Lunacy Act.

The following tables show the main statistics of the Hospital.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN GODSON,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE

TABLE showing the classification of the crimes of Patients admitted into the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1890.

Crimes.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.																	
	Total number admitted during the year 1890.			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
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempt to murder	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Placing a stone and insulator on the railway line	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing property over the value of £5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injuring property and vagrancy	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault and battery	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False pretences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Horse-stealing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy, drunk and disorderly	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	9	2	11	1	1	2	2	..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	3

TABLE showing classification of the crimes and sentences 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 recognized.													Total Number in Hospital on 31 Dec., 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	12	1	13	..	..	..	3	1	4	22
Attempt to murder	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cutting and wounding, and shooting with intent	2	..	2	7	2	9	..	..	..	3	1	4	15
Unnatural offence	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Indecent assault	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rape	2	..	2	2
Horse stealing	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Assault and battery	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
False pretences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vagrancy	2	..	2	2
Arson	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attempting suicide	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	2	1	3	6	1	7	25	5	30	..	..	..	12	2	14	54

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 1890 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted		Transferred from other Hospitals, &c	Discharged.		Transferred to other Hospitals, &c	Es caped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died	Remain- ing in Hospital, 31st December in each year	Average number resident	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions			Percentage of Patients relieved or admissions and readmissions			Percentage of deaths on average number resident									
	For the first time	Read mitted		Re covered	Re- lieved						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	3	3	1	2	2	38	4	42	37	4	41	27	27	27	27	5	40	4	87				
1878	8	2	10	2	4	2	2	1	40	4	44	38	5	43	25	66	36	30	6	26	4	65				
1879	16	3	19	5	3	3	6	3	51	6	57	49	4	53	31	25	26	31	13	75	15	78				
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	13	3	21	6	6	14	3	17	1	1	50	6	56	50	6	56	33	33	23	57	2	03	1	78		
1882	26	2	28	8	8	24	1	25	1	1	44	6	50	52	5	57	30	76	23	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	70	7	57	47	6	53	16	03	13	79	2	02	1	83		
1885	17	4	21	1	1	1	8	8	11	4	15	1	1	1	48	7	55	44	7	51	41	44	36	36	2	27
1886	21	1	22	6	6	14	14	1	48	3	56	46	7	53	23	57	27	27	
1887	16	3	19	3	3	8	2	10	53	9	62	49	9	58	18	70	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	03
1889	3	2	5	1	1	4	4	11	2	13	1	1	42	9	51	47	9	56	133	33	30	03	2	12	5	78
1890	3	2	10	3	3	2	2	4	1	1	45	9	54	42	9	51	33	33	27	27	2	33	1	06

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR ADDITIONS TO THE SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY AT SOUTH HEAD PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
(L.S.) } of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the Minister for Public Works of the said Colony is desirous of acquiring the land described in the Schedule at the foot hereof for the purpose of a certain Public Work, that is to say, additions to the Shaftesbury Reformatory at South Head, in the said Colony: And whereas it is estimated that the cost of completing such work will not exceed the sum of twenty thousand pounds: And whereas the land described in the said Schedule is, in my opinion, required for carrying out the said work: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the said work shall be carried out under the "Public Works Act of 1888," by the Minister for Public Works aforesaid, who, in respect of the said work shall be deemed to be the Constructing Authority; and in further pursuance of the said Act, I do hereby direct that the land described in the Schedule hereto shall be acquired and taken for the purpose aforesaid under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act": And I do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein is situated the said land, that the said land described in the said Schedule has been resumed for the public purpose hereinbefore expressed, that is to say, the erection of additions

to the Shaftesbury Reformatory at South Head, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Public Works Act of 1888, for an estate 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, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by that Act, shall be vested in such authority as a trustee: And I do declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at the south-east corner of allotment 26 of the subdivision of part of the Vacluse Estate; and bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of that allotment bearing northerly to the New South Head Road; thence on the north-west by part of the south-eastern side of that road bearing north-easterly to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of the Vacluse Road; thence on the east by that side of that road, being the western boundary of allotment 27, bearing southerly to a point in line with the southern boundary of allotment 26 before mentioned; and on the south by a line westerly, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 rood and 14 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of the trustee for the Wentworth Estate.

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-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

R E P O R T

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, 1891.

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24

SYDNEY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER

1891.

[1s. 3d.]

110—A

[1,303 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £23 1s. 6d.]

State Children's Relief Department,
Central Home, Paddington,
5 April, 1891.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of Act 44 Vic. No. 24, to present for the information of Parliament my tenth Annual Report as President of the State Children's Relief Board, containing a history of the operations of that Department of the Charitable Institutions of New South Wales during the year ended April 5, 1891. It is to me a source of gratification that I am again in a position to state that the records of the year are fully as satisfactory as those of any previous period, with regard to both the social and economical results secured by the boarding-out system in this Colony. The lapse of a decade, since its initiation in 1881, has permitted the home method of training our dependent children to be fully tested. In its gradual process of superseding the system which previously existed, it has been exposed to the fullest inquiry and investigation possible, frequently by unfriendly critics; indeed, throughout my annual reports, since its inception, my purpose has been to invite criticism from experts in the management of Charitable Institutions for the young in this and the neighbouring Colonies. The results of their investigations, which have been published from time to time, have fully tended to confirm the opinion which I placed on record officially, as President, in 1881, that in adopting the present policy of dealing with State Children, Parliament had made a wise and beneficent provision; and that its development, must, under proper conditions of management, satisfactorily solve a problem which for very many years had caused considerable anxiety to reformers in this particular Department of social science.

Four years have passed since I thought it necessary to explain the principles or details of the boarding-out system in my Annual Reports. They are now, I believe, thoroughly understood throughout the country, in almost every important district of which the system has taken root; and I do not intend to refer to them further than to say that the advantages of family life for the orphaned and destitute children of the Colony, as opposed to the unnatural method of training them in large institutions, have now become so generally admitted, that the successful results realised in New South Wales have been cited in other countries where the new system is yet in its infancy, and where for want of experience of its possibilities it is naturally regarded with some degree of disfavour and suspicion by committees and officials who, hitherto, have only dealt with the older methods of providing for the children of the State. Several of the English, Scottish, and notably the American Reports, show this to be the case; but there is no instance of boarding-out having failed, except where it has been tried under conditions which made success impossible; as, for example, in a poor English Union, practically without supervision, or when homes have been chosen indiscriminately, and left without subsequent inspection. In three of the Colonies (New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia) the national policy of dealing with dependent children is uniform, and the record of results is the same; in Queensland and New Zealand it has been partially adopted with very great success; and I am informed that, during the present year, West Australia will probably follow the example of the other colonies in this matter.

In

In former reports I have suggested legislation for the more efficient management of State children generally, particularly with regard to placing them all under the control of one agency, but also with reference to several classes of friendless children who are not provided for under any existing law. I regret to say that no step in the direction indicated has yet been taken; and it is perhaps not probable that there will be, in view of the matters of vital State policy which must engage the attention of Parliament for some time to come. In my report for 1883 I presented the outlines of a comprehensive measure for governing all the institutions for the young maintained at the Government cost in this Colony, and I venture to express the opinion that if they were embodied in such a Bill as I then outlined there would be no opposition to it in either branch of the legislature. In this Colony the institutions for State children are controlled by three distinct departments, namely: The boarded-out children by the State Children's Relief Board, subject to the direction of the Colonial Secretary; the Girls Reformatory, by the Minister of Justice; and the Industrial Schools (which are practically penal establishments), by the Minister of Public Instruction. The disadvantages of this state of things are too obvious to need particularising, and I have already pointed them out year after year. In Victoria, South Australia, and elsewhere, all the children of the State are under the control of a single organisation; and I feel sure that the highest measure of success will not be attained among all classes of dependent children in New South Wales until the same system is adopted here.

Legislation is necessary at once, however, in one or two most important particulars. The want of a reformatory for boys has been as much felt as usual during the past year; and without such an institution the Board's operations will never be perfectly successful, neither will the requirements of a certain class of boys be fully met. I have so often ventilated this subject in my annual reports that it is unnecessary to go fully into particulars here; but it will not be out of place to point out that no new law is required to admit of such an institution being established at once. I have always protested against the use of the Rookwood buildings, because I know them to be quite unsuitable for a reformatory, and so constructed that any attempt to use them for that purpose would probably result in failure. It is certain, however, that something should be done without further delay to provide for young criminals whose only refuge at present, if they are dealt with according to the letter of the law, is the gaol, under a system which is both inhuman and calculated to destroy its own object. A number of isolated cells are set apart at Darlinghurst gaol for the reception of lads convicted of first offences, and they are here strictly kept from human companionship for specified periods—in certain cases as long as six months. The effect of such a method of treatment can only be either to seriously affect a boy mentally, or to confirm him in criminal tendencies. I know the judges regard it with abhorrence. Recently a lad, sixteen years of age, whose previous record was altogether a good one, was led under extenuating circumstances into the committal of a criminal assault. He pleaded guilty, and the presiding judge rather than permit him to undergo the gaol system, discharged him under certain conditions to this Department. On the same day a lad twelve years of age was convicted of breaking into a house at the Glebe with other boys, and stealing therefrom. He was brought before the same judge and similarly dealt with. Both lads have since done thoroughly well. What might have happened if they had been compelled to pass through the gaol taint is not difficult to understand. These are only typical cases; and it is, in my opinion, positively criminal to withhold all chance of reformation from the bulk of lads of this class who may have lapsed into crime for the first time. No expenditure should be considered too high which provides opportunities

opportunities for the conversion of such boys into good citizens; and I venture once again to express the hope, which is becoming faint indeed, that before my next report some steps will have been taken to bring about the provision of such a refuge.

A law is required immediately having for its object the preservation of infant life, which can only be secured by making the most stringent criminal provisions for the prevention of baby-farming. Recent investigations at the Sydney Benevolent Asylum into the causes of infant mortality in the Metropolis have disclosed an almost incredible state of things, which I find from later English Parliamentary reports has its parallel in London and other great centres of population. It is certain, from cases which have come to the knowledge of the Benevolent Asylum authorities, that child-life is destroyed in Sydney in the most cruel and wholesale manner under a system which permits death to result gradually from cold and deliberate neglect; and although the presumptive evidence has been very strong in several cases dealt with by the police during the past year, the difficulty of obtaining proof sufficient to justify conviction has been too great to be overcome; and this must continue to be the case while the law permits unrestricted baby-farming. As far back as 1883 I suggested a remedy which would, if adopted, have largely prevented this evil; and last year a "Bill for the Protection of Infant Life" was introduced into the British House of Commons which embodied this suggestion in the form of a distinct provision. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and, although it is of later date than the Benevolent Society's investigations, the evidence shows that almost the same remedies were recommended by the English and Colonial authorities. The matter has been so fully discussed in the public press and official reports during the past few months that it is unnecessary to refer to it further here; but it is one of such importance to the community, socially and morally, that immediate action should be taken with regard to it.

Finally, legislation is needed for a class of children who are at present not under the operation of any law, but who need protection as much as any others in the community. They are the offspring of idle and dissolute parents, and they nominally have homes which are in most instances mere drinking dens, and too frequently something worse. These little ones are the half-clad slatternly children who can any day be seen in numbers shoeless and unkempt in the lanes and alleys of the city, and who are almost certain, if they are left untouched, to eventually swell the criminal population of the country. Legislation is required for them as much as for the children who are sent to Industrial Schools or Reformatories. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has, I am glad to say, been brought into existence in this city; but its operations can never be properly effective, and they may be not only useless, but officious and calculated to defeat their own high purpose until they receive the stamp of a carefully considered law. The home life of the children I refer to is simply a blot upon our civilisation; they are the victims of unkindness and neglect of the worst form; and unless absolute proof is afforded that they are cruelly beaten, the police or any other agency cannot interfere to rescue them from the streets. I trust that time will be found early in the coming Session of Parliament to deal with these one or two measures of social reform, the necessity for which is so apparent that they are not likely to meet with opposition. I am aware that there is a certain class of politicians who hold that it is unwise to pass legislation which may, in however indirect a manner, interfere with the liberty of the subject. To all such I would say that much more has been done in other departments of social science than the matters I have suggested, and further, that it is, in my opinion, the bounden duty of the State to interfere, when the subjects of legislation are too weak or too unprotected to protect their own interests. The

The records of the Department show that, up to April 5, 1891, 3,910 children have been removed from the public institutions and boarded out in this Colony. 1,541 of this number have been discharged to their parents or in other ways; and the number of children under care of the Board at the date of this report is consequently 2,369.

The following table shows the annual rate of numerical progression since the year 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
5 " 1891.....	807	566	1,373*	67	91	158†	543	295	838‡	1,417	952	2,369

* This total includes 5 children in Hospital, 116 in Cottage Homes, 2 children in Dépôt, 4 children under 3 years paid for at 7s. per week, 9 delicate children at 6s. per week, 1 delicate child at 7s. per week, and 19 infants paid for at 10s. per week.

† This total includes 18 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 maintenance.

‡ This total includes 6 Orphan School children, 27 absconders, whose name still appears upon the books, and 3 children classed as unofficial.

This table has been published during the past three years for the purpose of showing at a glance the increase or decrease in the various divisions; and the feature which has hitherto marked it is again prominent this year. One of the objections raised to the boarding-out system was that it would largely increase the number of children chargeable upon the State, in consequence of the more comfortable provision which it made for them, and the facilities which, it was alleged, it afforded for imposition. A glance at the table should be sufficient to dispel any belief of that kind. The increase among the children supported by the Government has, during the past four years, since the large institutions were abolished, been altogether below the usual proportion to the increment of the general population. For example, the number paid for in 1887 was 1,214; in 1888 it had only increased by 64; in 1889, by 63; in 1890, by 7; and last year the increase was 26; and this trifling increase on the figures of the previous year arose in consequence of the Department having taken charge of 19 foundlings who were previously maintained in the Benevolent Asylum, so that the numerical advance among the classes usually dealt with by the Board was really only 7. There were 494 children boarded out in 1890-91, or 94 more than in the preceding year, but the balance of the paid and unpaid divisions has been preserved by the number of children apprenticed and adopted without payment. This latter element does not exist in connection with any other agency for dealing with State children, and it might be largely extended if all the institutions were governed by the one Department. The increase among the apprentices last year was 60, and there was a decrease of 1 among the adopted children, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring suitable children for adoption—that is, little ones who were either orphans or not likely to be reclaimed.

On April 5, 1890, there were 1,380 boys and 904 girls (or a total of 2,284 children) under the care of the Board; 294 boys and 200 girls have since been boarded out; 12 boys and 5 girls have died during the year—the increase having arisen in consequence of the deaths among foundlings; 239 children (138 boys and 101 girls) were discharged to relatives; 5 boys were sent to the "Vernon," after
it

it had been found impossible to deal with them in homes; 10 boys and 7 girls have been returned to asylums, and 1 girl was sent to the Refuge for the same reason; 3 boys absconded; and 127 children (89 boys and 38 girls) were discharged to their own resources after serving their terms of apprenticeship; so that on April 5, 1891, there were 2,369 children (1,417 boys and 952 girls) under control. Of these 806 boys and 568 girls are boarded out under payment; 66 boys and 91 girls are adopted without subsidy; and 543 boys and 295 girls are apprenticed. The children paid for include 5 in the hospitals, 116 in the Cottage Homes for Invalid Children, 2 in the Central Home at Paddington, and 4 under three years of age paid for at 7s. per week, 7 children at 6s. per week, 1 of the same class at 7s. per week, and the 19 foundlings and infants already alluded to, who are paid for at the rate of 10s. a week each. The extension of the Board's operations to these foundling and infant children must tend to slightly increase the general average cost, and also the death-rate, but there is no doubt that it will in time largely preserve infant life. Most of the unfortunate little ones of this class are sadly neglected when taken into the institutions, and the only hope of saving them is to pass them as soon as possible into healthy country districts, where they will be able to obtain kindly treatment from sympathetic women and a plentiful supply of wholesome milk. The remainder of the children are paid for at the customary rate of 5s. a week.

The amount received from the Treasury for the expenses of the department during the past year was £27,135, to which is added a balance of £54 8s. 3d. brought forward from the previous year, making in all £27,189 8s. 3d., and there was a balance of this sum in the Bank on April 5, 1891, of £859 16s. 6d. The actual gross expenditure was therefore £26,329 11s. 9d.; £20,423 15s. 11d. was expended in the boarding-out division, as against £20,320 13s. 3d. in 1890. As the average daily number of children under control as boarders during the year was 1,424, the gross average cost was £14 6s. 10d. per head, against £14 7s. 5d. last year. The sum of £720 5s. 7d. was received from parents towards the maintenance cost of their children, and after deducting this from the full cost, the net capitation charge against the Government was £13 16s. 8d., or 1s. 9d. per child less than last year, which is the lowest cost recorded. The charge includes salaries, medical fees, maintenance, travelling expenses, rent (which has to be paid during repairs to the central depôt), and every other charge that could properly be made against this branch. There is no doubt, whatever, that the system is now effecting a saving of £15,000 a year to the State in the difference between charges for boarding-out and maintaining children in asylums.

The small item for medical fees still presents evidence of the philanthropy of the medical gentlemen throughout the Colony who, with one or two exceptions, have not hesitated to respond affirmatively to the Board's request that they should on grounds of benevolence charge half fees in ordinary cases, in order that the economical aspect of the boarding-out system might be a striking feature in its general operation. The aggregate charges for medical attendance on upwards of 1,400 children has been only £207 1s. 7d., which is very little indeed considering the various classes of children now cast upon the Department. This item is also, to some extent, an indication of the good health of the children. It is very gratifying to me to be able to thus draw attention to the benevolence of the medical profession in this particular throughout the Colony year after year; and in many instances the medical attendant has also acted as friendly adviser to the family as well, in its relations to the foster children. The Department has sustained a severe loss since my last report in the death of Dr. Gentle and Mr. Hollis, druggist, of Goulburn, both of whom for nearly nine years gave medical advice and medicines to a very large number.

number of State children without earthly fee or reward. I also desire in this connection to convey the thanks of the Board to the medical and nursing staffs of such of the metropolitan and country hospitals as have had temporary charge of children suffering from severe illness, or sent in for operations, during the year.

It has been usual in these annual reports to draw attention to the moral improvement effected among the children after they have been boarded out. There has been continued cause for satisfaction in that respect last year. It is of course natural to suppose that as the boys and girls advance in years there should be some lapses into immorality, particularly in view of the inherited tendencies of these unfortunate children. The proportion, however, thus far has been very small, indeed; and it is remarkable that it has occurred, in most instances, among the children who were known to be immoral almost from the period of their removal from the Asylums. Whilst this, to some extent, supports the theory of heredity, there are on the other hand very many cases in which such children have under wise training and good influences been reclaimed from the most degrading vices. The operation of the system in this particular may be judged from the fact that while with 300 children there were at one time from 40 to 50 thus unhappily afflicted, the number of known cases at present with 2,369 children, is less than 20; and there is some reason for believing that there are not many cases unknown, as this is one of the features that the Inspectors have been directed to make particular inquiries into. One cause of this improvement, doubtless, is that young children are now not so frequently passed into institutions before being boarded out, and that they are removed as speedily as possible where admission has been necessary before homes could be selected for them.

The following classification of the guardian's occupation continues to afford some guarantee that every possible care is exercised in selecting homes in which there is likely to be full and plenty for the children, so that one of the prime dangers to the success of the system—namely, the pressure of poverty—should be avoided:—
 Accountants, 3; auctioneer, 1; attendants, 4; architect, 1; blacksmiths, 3; booksellers, 2; bushman, 1; butchers, 15; bricklayers, 2; brickmakers, 5; boilermaker, 1; bootmakers, 10; boot-finisher, 1; bakers, 8; builders, 12; bank managers, 3; conductors, 2; coachsmiths, 2; collector, 1; compositor, 1; cutter, 1; coroner, 1; coach proprietors, 3; Civil Servants, 15; confectioners, 4; cordial manufacturers, 3; coach builders, 3; carters, 8; contractors, 17; carpenters, 14; constables, 8; caretakers, 2; commissioner, 1; clergymen, 10; chemists, 3; clerks, 10; Clerks of Petty Sessions, 2; commercial travellers, 2; cabmen, 4; domestics, 170; dressmakers, 11; dairymen, 14; dealers, 3; draper, 1; drill instructor, 1; draftsmen, 2; doctors, 2; engineers, 5; farmers, 593; fishermen, 2; foreman, 1; firemen, 2; fruiterers, 3; fruitgrowers, 12; graziers, 13; gasfitters, 3; gatekeepers, 2; grocers, 15; grooms, 2; gardeners, 15; gunsmiths, 2; glazier, 1; greengrocer, 1; householders, 76; homœopathist, 1; invalid, 1; independents, 30; instrument maker, 1; journalists, 3; labourers, 25; librarians, 3; letter-carriers, 2; laundress, 6; lamp-lighter, 1; lighterman, 1; missionary, 1; millers, 4; miners, 17; machinists, 3; magistrates, 3; moulders, 5; monumental masons, 2; music teacher, 1; merchants, 3; milliners, 2; mail contractors, 3; maintenance men, 2; nurses, 5; orchardists, 20; organist, 1; photographer, 1; painters, 7; postmasters, 7; porters, 4; platelayers, 2; printers, 2; plasterers, 7; plumbers, 6; produce merchants, 3; quarrymen, 2; registrar, 1; railway employees, 22; stonemasons, 5; saddlers, 7; shopkeepers, 17; shipmasters, 4; squatters, 5; shipwrights, 3; selectors, 5; settlers, 7; stationers, 3; solicitors, 4; smelters, 2; stewards, 2; sheriff's bailiff, 1; sailor, 1; teachers, 37; tailors, 10; telegraph masters, 2; vanman, 1; wheelwrights, 2; warehousemen, 2; warders, 8.
 Children

Children are placed out in the undermentioned districts in the numbers stated:—Ashfield, 4; Arncliffe, 1; Annandale, 7; Auburn, 9; Albury, 4; Albion Park, 5; Adamstown, 6; Armidale, 12; Balmain, 99; Botany, 2; Burwood, 14; Bexley, 2; Balmoral, 10; Bowral, 25; Berrima, 3; Bundancon, 2; Bungonia, 3; Braidwood, 7; Binda, 1; Burrowa, 2; Bulli, 3; Berry, 22; Boolong, 3; Burrier, 2; Bega, 8; Bathurst, 10; Burdenda, 2; Branxton, 32; Ballina, 2; Croydon, 4; Camperdown, 13; Canterbury, 1; Campbelltown, 3; Coolamon, 1; Canowindra, 1; Carcoar, 1; Crookwell, 12; Canley Vale, 9; Camden, 19; Cootamundra, 24; Clifton, 1; Cambewarra, 14; Cooma, 1; Cargo, 7; Cudal, 9; Clarencetown, 8; Charlestown, 1; Cessnock, 1; Clarence River, 1; Clunes, 2; Cooranbong, 5; Deniliquin, 1; Dapto, 7; Dungog, 5; Denman, 4; Dubbo, 2; East Maitland, 17; Eureka, 1; Forbes, 12; Farley, 2; Glebe, 27; Gladesville, 8; Granville, 40; Goulburn, 205; Grabben Gullen, 10; Guildford, 1; Gunning, 17; Gerringong, 11; Girilambone, 1; Gunnehah, 1; Glen Innes, 2; Gosford, 3; Greta, 2; Hunter's Hill, 13; Homebush, 1; Hurstville, 12; Hill Top, 4; Harden, 1; Hexham, 8; Hinton, 3; Hornsby, 3; Hawkesbury River, 49; Hay, 1; Hartley, 1; Islington, 3; Jugiong, 2; June Junction, 3; Jamberoo, 19; Kogarah, 8; Kangaloon, 5; Kiama, 22; Kangaroo Valley, 11; Leichhardt, 50; Liverpool, 5; Lambton, 9; Lochinvar, 2; Laggan, 2; Lismore, 1; Marrickville, 35; Manly, 8; Macdonaldtown, 11; Mummel, 12; Menangle, 5; Mittagong, 31; Moss Vale, 13; Marulan, 8; Minmi, 3; Murrumburrah, 3; Milton, 31; Moruya, 7; Mulgrave, 17; Mudgee, 2; Molong, 2; Mary Vale, 3; Miller's Forest, 27; Morpeth, 7; Muswellbrook, 2; Manning River, 2; Macleay River, 2; Newtown, 37; Narrawa, 2; Nowra, 22; Narramine, 2; Newcastle, 55; Nelson's Plains, 10; Oberon, 2; Orange, 3; O'Connell, 5; Pyrmont, 4; Paddington, 23; Parramatta, 89; Petersham, 28; Picton, 40; Pitt Town, 34; Penrith, 13; Parkes, 1; Pyree, 1; Queanbeyan, 14; Rockdale, 7; Rookwood, 18; Redfern, 21; Ryde, 9; Randwick, 2; Riverstone, 24; Richmond, 3; Rooty Hill, 1; Raymond Terrace, 12; Summer Hill, 8; Sydney, 5; Singleton, 9; Surry Hills, 35; St. Leonards, 61; Shellharbour, 2; Sassafras, 2; Stockton, 3; Scone, 6; Swan Bay, 3; Tarlo, 2; Taralga, 7; Tirranna, 1; Thirlmere, 7; Tarago, 4; Tumut, 8; The Valley, 2; Tomago, 2; Tamworth, 3; Teralba, 1; Waverley, 12; Woolloomooloo, 9; Woollahra, 2; Waterloo, 26; Watson's Bay, 11; Wheeo, 30; Windellama, 7; Wagga Wagga, 6; Wollongong, 17; Windsor, 31; Wilberforce, 11; Wellington, 2; Wallsend, 9; Waratah, 10; Wickham, 3; Woodville, 16; William Town, 9; West Maitland, 55; Wollombi, 4; Woy Woy, 1; Yass, 3. It will be observed from this list that the Board is still careful to select country localities when possible for boarding-out districts; and in most instances the town homes have only been chosen to admit of respectable widows living within easy access of their children, or to prevent families from being separated, or for other special reasons.

There have been 906 applications for State children during the year, or an increase of 12 on the figures for 1890. 672 have been from Protestants, including 574 children required as boarders, 278 as apprentices, and 21 for adoption. 234 have been from Roman Catholics, of which 190 were for boarders; 87 as apprentices, and 10 for adoption. 550 of these applications were inquired into by the inspectors, who recommended 444 for approval, and 106 for refusal. It is worthy of remark that the average number of applications refused has been about the same during the past three years. It generally exceeds 20 per cent. of the whole number, although in every instance the recommendations of a clergyman and a magistrate have been attached. Some of the applications refused during the past year have been from persons of most scandalous character, and it is difficult to understand indeed how the necessary testimonials could have been obtained.

obtained. The recurrence of this discreditable state of things year after year has naturally led the Board to attach very little importance to applicants' credentials; and it should be understood that no child is sent to a home unless it is known, or until inquiries have been made by the Inspectors of the Department into the characters of the applicants.

There have been twelve meetings of the Board during the year, at which the attendance was as follows:—The President, 12; Mrs. Garran, 10; Lady Manning, 9; Mrs. Windeyer, 9; Lady Allen, 7; Mrs. Goodlet, 5; Mrs. Austen, 3; Mr. T. M. Slattery, M.P., nil; the Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., nil.

The following is the usual list of lady visitors, under whose supervision the homes are placed in various parts of the Colony:—
 Armidale, Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. K. H. Donnelly, Mrs. S. A. Kearney, Mrs. M. Patrick, Miss E. Wormersley; Annandale, Mrs. Arquimbau; Albury, Mrs. Adrian; Bowral, Mrs. J. C. Bagot, Mrs. Debenham; Bega, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Evershed; Balmain, Mrs. Bellbridge, Mrs. J. Dixon, Mrs. Youll; 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; Bredalbane, Mrs. J. Cropper; Broughton Creek, Mrs. M'Leay, Mrs. E. Morris, 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. Grosvenor; Carlingford, Mrs. F. C. Cox, Mrs. Neil Harper; Cambewarra, Mrs. Brennan; Collector, Mrs. Robt. Beit; Cowra, Mrs. Jobson; Cessnock, Mrs. M'Donald; 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, Mrs. Dunn; Five Dock, Miss Troy; Goulburn, Mrs. de Lauret, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Craig, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Oliver, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Gillespie; Grafton, Mrs. M'Dougall; Gladesville, Mrs. Lumsdaine; Guildford, Mrs. F. A. Boyd, Mrs. Barber; Granville, Mrs. E. B. Docker, Mrs. Giles; Gunning, Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. Selwyn Pembroke; Gresford, Mrs. Logan; Greendale, Mrs. J. C. Mayne, Mrs. Whittingham; Gerringong, Mrs. Heighway; Gunnedah, Mrs. Haynes; Hunter's Hill, Mrs. Bailey; Junee Junction, Mrs. Ross; Kangaroo Valley, Mrs. Hetherington; Kogarah, Mrs. Balcombe, Mrs. P. Lacy; Kempsey, Mrs. S. Verge, Mrs. M. A. Verge, Mrs. Minnet; 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. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Macanish; Mittagong, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Miss Burke, Miss Beaumont, Mrs. Horneman, Mrs. Murray; Mudgee, Mrs. Bentzen, Mrs. Loneragan; Marulan, Mrs. E. A. Mosley; Moruya, Mrs. Archibald; Milton, Miss J. Kendall; Miller's Forest, Mrs. J. Hickey; Merriwa, Mrs. Armstrong; 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; Oberon, Mrs. Metcalfe; Parramatta, Mrs. W. J. Günther,
 Mrs.

Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Bowden; Penrith, Mrs. A. Cadden, Mrs. F. E. Lethbridge, Mrs. Shearman, Miss Cox; Paterson, Mrs. Graham; Picton, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. W. R. Antill, Mrs. Noake; Prospect, Mrs. F. Smart; Petersham, Mrs. Dwyer; Queanbeyan, Mrs. George 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. Atchison, Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, Sutton Forest, Mrs. M. A. Badgery; Stroud, Mrs. M'Kenzie, Mrs. Rushworth; Scone, Mrs. A. C. Thomas; Surry Hills, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. E. D. Madgwick; Stockton, Mrs. S. W. Smithe; The Burrier, Mrs. Thompson; Tamworth, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. T. A. Loder; Tumut, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. A. K. Josephson, Mrs. A. M. Brown; Woonona, Mrs. M'Case; Windsor, Mrs. J. B. Johnstone, 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. Wiseman; Wagga Wagga, Mrs. H. B. Fitzhardinge, Mrs. Lumsdaine, Mrs. G. Coleman, Mrs. G. T. Watt; Windeyer, Mrs. Thacker, Mrs. Mallon; Wiseman's Ferry, Miss Laughton; Watson's Bay, Mrs. Stiles; Yarrunga, Mrs. Throsby, Mrs. P. F. Hart; Young, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Heeley.

Whilst giving full credit to those lady visitors who have, during the past year, faithfully discharged the duties they have undertaken on behalf of the children, I regret to say that there has on the whole been no improvement in the voluntary oversight, which is really one of the most important features in connection with the work of the Department. In 1889, the visits paid by these ladies to the children numbered 1,536; in 1890, they paid 1,292 visits; and last year the visits numbered only 1,225. The official oversight has been fully maintained. 5,658 visits were paid by the Board's inspectors, which made a total of 6,883 visits, or an average of about three visits to each child during the year. This is a slight improvement on the figures of 1890, which showed an average of $2\frac{3}{4}$ visits. The observations of the Inspectors have generally been satisfactory, but in two cases it was considered that the punishment of children by guardians was excessive. Legal proceedings were taken, the guardians were fined, and the children were removed.

The Board have hitherto endeavoured to reduce the number of State children in every home, so far as that can be done, without separating members of the same family. The statistics of 1891 show:

1,025	homes with 1 child				
258	" "	2 children, including 112 with children of one family			
112	" "	3 " "	31	" "	
82	" "	4 " "	26	" "	
2	" "	5 " "	1	" "	

1,479 homes, containing 2,215 children (exclusive of 6 Orphan School apprentices), 27 absconders, 3 in hospitals, 116 in cottage homes for invalid children, and 2 in the Dépôt. Total, 2,369.

171 families have thus been prevented from separating by each being placed with one guardian.

Excluding the homes containing one family there are now:

1,025	homes with 1 child		
146	" "	2 children each	
81	" "	3 " "	
56	" "	4 " "	
1	" "	5 " "	

1,309 homes, containing 1,789 children ($1\frac{1}{2}$ average, the same as last year).

ADOPTED

ADOPTED CHILDREN.

One hundred and forty children are now adopted, which shows an increase of 1 over last year. In this division there are 48 Protestant boys and 73 girls; and 6 Roman Catholic boys and 13 girls, thus placed out without payment, which indicates a saving to the revenue under this heading of £1,820 per annum. The number of adoptions might have been largely increased if suitable children could have been obtained; but the Board have to be careful not to place out in this way children who are likely to be reclaimed by guardians subsequently. There are 138 adoption applications recorded, which is an advance of 31 on the figures of 1889. Nearly all the children in this division are of tender years, and they have been placed with persons who are fairly well-to-do. Their future is therefore not a matter of much anxiety, except with regard to any interference from relatives unexpectedly turning up in isolated cases, and of that there is very little probability.

APPRENTICED CHILDREN.

The apprentices have increased from 778 in the year ended April 5, 1890, to 838 in the year 1891. In 1890, there were 35 of the Orphan School apprentices under control—that is, children who had been apprenticed direct from those institutions, and, when the latter ceased to exist, were transferred for supervision to the State Children's Relief Board. All these children have been discharged to their own resources except 6, who have not yet completed their indentures. In the apprentices' division generally, 89 boys and 38 girls have been discharged from their indentures, against 41 boys and 32 girls in 1890. 287 girls are at domestic service, and 522 boys are learning the following occupations:—Boot-makers, 2; bank manager, 1; brick-maker, 1; bakers, 2; butchers, 2; carrier, 1; chemist, 1; coach-builders, 2; carpenter, 1; cordial manufacturers, 5; dairy, 3; farmers, 457; grooms, 7; gardeners, 7; grocer, 1; gunsmith, 1; harness-maker, 1; millers, 3; mason, 1; orchardists, 8; porter, 1; painters, 2; storekeepers, 6; saddletree-makers, 2; tailors, 3; wheelwright, 1. The only charge against the State in connection with the apprentices is for their inspection. In 1890, this was fixed at £1 10s. per head, but it has been deemed wise during the past year to increase the official inspection, in consequence of the falling off in the voluntary oversight, and, as a consequence, the proportion of expenses of official supervision and office management and salaries, &c., has been fairly fixed at £2 per head.

CHILDREN CLASSED AS UNOFFICIAL.

Several years ago the Board was called upon to take charge of a number of children who were too old to be taken over legally, and who were yet willing to place themselves voluntarily under the care of the Department, in order that suitable homes might be provided for them, and that their interests might be protected while they were in service. A number were wayward children, who were removed from very bad influences, which would otherwise undoubtedly have led to their ruin. In 1889, there were 4 boys and 11 girls in this division; in 1890, there were only 2 boys and 9 girls; and on April 5, 1891, the number was 3 boys. The others having reached ages at which they would, if legally bound, have been entitled to seek service on their own account, have been discharged to their own resources, and, so far as inquiries recently made for a special purpose indicate, they are generally doing well.

THE CENTRAL HOME.

Seven hundred and seventy-five children have been dealt with at the Central Home, Paddington, which shows a decrease of 15 on the figures of 1890. These children are only accommodated until suitable

suitable homes can be found for them in one of the other divisions of the Department. The average number of children daily in the Home during the year ending April, 1891, was 7, and their cost per head £9 5s. 8d, or 19s. 10d. less than in the previous year.

COTTAGE HOMES FOR INVALID CHILDREN.

On April 5, 1890, these homes, which are situated at Mittagong and Parramatta, contained 50 boys and 67 girls; total, 117. Thirty-seven boys and 59 girls have been discharged. There were consequently in the homes on April 5, 1891, 43 boys and 73 girls, or a total of 116 children. In consequence of the increased number of sick and physically afflicted children in several of the institutions, it has been found necessary to open another home, making altogether eight now under the care of the Board. I regret to say that no money was voted on the Estimates for 1891 for the erection of homes at Mittagong in place of the premises now rented there. The two homes at Pennant Hills, Parramatta, which were erected according to plans approved by the Board, are serving their purpose admirably; and the children are provided with accommodation far more comfortable than it is possible to provide them with in homes not specially adapted to their various requirements. I trust that on the Estimates of next year some provision will be made for enabling the Board to erect new buildings at Mittagong. On the grounds of economy, as well as in the interests of the afflicted children, such a course is most desirable.

The following is the usual table of particulars:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Total number of children admitted to Cottage Homes up to 5 April, 1891	320	287	607
Total number of children discharged from Homes up to 5 April, 1891	277	214	491
Number in Homes on 5 April, 1891	43	73	116
In Homes on 5 April, 1890	50	67	117
Admitted during year ended 5 April, 1891	37	59	96
	87	126	213
Discharged during last year	44	53	97
In Homes 5 April, 1891	43	73	116
Discharged:—			
To relatives	10	11	21
Boarded-out	30	40	70
Died	2	0	2
George-street Asylum	1	0	1
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum	1	2	3
	44	53	97

The following return indicates the afflictions from which the children were suffering when they were admitted:—

Abscesses	2	Debility (general) and measles	1
Abscesses 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)	4
Chilled feet	1	Diarrhoea	2
Cripples	3	Defective palate	1
Chinese (half)	2	Dirty habits	2
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	8	" and scrofulous	1
" scrofulous	1	" of scalp	13
Debility (general)	113	Epilepsy	3
" and turned eyes	1	Eruptions of scalp and body	4

Enemia	1	One leg	2
Knee-pan, injury to	1	Spinal disease	9
Fractured limb	1	Strumous	1
Hip disease	4	Semi-idiotic	2
" and partial paralysis	1	St. Vitus' Dance	2
Heart disease	5	Sore leg	3
Hip disease and running ears	1	Sore foot	1
Half-caste	6	Sore ear	1
Hand, accident to	1	Scrofulous	27
Hand, necrosis of	1	Scabies	6
Hip, accident to	1	Teething	1
Malformed feet	4	Typhoid	1
" hands	1	Ulcers	3
Marasmus	2	Weak legs	1
Malformed mouth	1	Whooping cough	9
Incontinence of water	3	Weak intellect	12
Necrosis of foot	1	Paralysis	7
One eye	2	" of brain	1
Ophthalmia	168	" (partial) and spinal disease	1
" and scrofulous	7	Running ears	13
" semi-idiotic	1	" and skin eruption	4
" ulcerated foot	2	Rheumatism	2
" running ears	13	Ring-worms	13
" and scalp eruption, and general debility	9	Children who have passed through homes as apprentices	53

The expenditure upon the cottage homes during the year ending April 5, 1891, was £2,763 5s. 6d., which includes £2,457 15s. 6d., as shown in the balance-sheet, and £305 10s. value of clothing supplied from the stores. This expenditure includes charges for maintenance, salaries, travelling expenses, medical attendance, &c., and it represents a capitation charge of £22 2s. 1d., or 7d. per head less than in 1890.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There has been no diminution in the practical interest taken in the Department by Mr. Critchett Walker, C.M.G. (Principal Under Secretary); the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, J.P. (Under Secretary for Finance and Trade); Mr. Edmund Fosbery, J.P. (Inspector-General of Police), and his officials throughout the country; the Benevolent Asylum authorities; Mrs. Mallon of the Sydney Female Refuge; and Mother Gertrude of the Samaritan Refuge at Tempe—to all of whom the thanks of the Board are due for valuable assistance courteously rendered during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK,

President.

APPENDIX A.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children placed out on 5th April, 1890	1,380	904	2,284
" from 6th to 30th April, 1890	18	10	28
" during May, 1890	20	14	34
" June, 1890	23	20	43
" July, 1890	32	21	53
" August, 1890	38	18	56
" September, 1890	15	16	31
" October, 1890	30	15	45
" November, 1890	19	15	34
" December, 1890	10	9	19
" January, 1891	22	8	30
" February, 1891	30	18	48
" March, 1891	8	16	24
" April, 1891	4	...	4
Withdrawn from Institutions and placed in Cottage Homes during year	25	20	45
	1,674	1,104	2,778
Discharged during year ending 5th April, 1891 :—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Died	12	5	17
To Relatives	138	101	239
" "Vernon"	5	...	5
" Asylums	10	7	17
" Female Refuge .....	...	1	1
Absconded	3	...	3
Over age	89	38	127
	1,417	952	2,369

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.
38	77	239	322	334	324	382	369	465	438	350	300	272	3,910

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.
1,374	1,118	159	82	17	1,107	14	13	1	25	3,910

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, Farramata.	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point.	Shaftesbury Reformatory.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Moorecliff Hospital.	Goulburn Hospital.	Newcastle Benevolent Society.	Department of Insane.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.	School of Industry.	Liverpool Asylum.	George-street Asylum.	Darlinghurst Gaol.	Total.
2,754	306	180	182	218	66	88	15	2	26	6	17	2	1	37	1	4	1	1	2	1	3,910

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.	Ashfield Home.	Moorecliff.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	Industrial School for Girls.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	"Vernon."	Sydney Hospital.	George-street Asylum.	Glebe Hospital.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.	Total.
90	6	1	1	1	6	1	9	8	5	1	3	3	135

APPENDIX F.

DISTRIBUTION of Children under the control of the State Children's Relief Department on 5th April, 1891.

	Boarders.					Apprentices.	Boarders with- out Subsidy.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Unofficial.	In Hospitals.	In Cottage Homes.	In Depôt.	Total under control.
	Infants, 10s.	7s Under 3 years old.	6s.	5s.	Total.									
Boys.....	8	2	6	745	761	522	13	54	21	0	3	43	...	1,417
Girls.....	11	3	3	472	489	287	5	86	5	3	2	73	2	952
Total.....	19	5	9	1,217	1,250	809*	18	140	26	3	5	116	2	2,369

* Including 6 Orphan School apprentices.

APPENDIX G.

THE State Children's Relief Department in account with the Colonial Treasurer during the year ending 5th April, 1891.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank, April 5, 1890	54	8	3	By Maintenance of Children.....	16,960	8	6
„ Deposit from Treasury, May 1, „	1,000	0	0	„ Clothing.....	1,713	9	10
„ „ „ June 26, „	200	0	0	„ Salaries.....	2,349	0	0
„ „ „ July 2, „	4,800	0	0	„ Medical.....	205	1	7
„ „ „ Aug. 14, „	1,000	0	0	„ Gas.....	41	4	3
„ „ „ Oct. 4, „	5,000	0	0	„ Books.....	31	16	1
„ „ „ „ 31, „	1,000	0	0	„ Incidentals*.....	380	4	5
„ „ „ Jan. 2, 1891	2,400	0	0	„ Conveyance.....	720	14	8
„ „ „ „ 12, „	2,500	0	0	„ Travelling.....	1,186	6	3
„ „ „ „ 31, „	2,000	0	0	„ Cottage Homes.....	2,457	15	6
„ „ „ Mar. 10, „	5,000	0	0	„ Depôt.....	83	10	8
„ „ „ towards salaries	2,235	0	0	„ Advance for Travelling.....	200	0	0
				„ Balance.....	859	16	6
					£27,189	8	3
				Average Maintenance cost per head.....	14	6	10
				„ „ less Parents' con- tributions.....	13	16	8
				„ „ Cottage Homes.....	22	2	1
	£27,189	8	3				

* Cleansing closet-pans, £32 10s.; fireworks, £2 10s.; maintenance of children under transit, £38 1s. 9d.; tea, £10 12s. 6d.; labour at depôt, £16 17s. 6d.; rubber stamps, £4 1s. 6d.; outfits, £1 14s.; stamp duty and commission on money orders, £25 12s. 5d.; funeral and interment fees, £29 12s. 6d.; fire screens, £11; ironmongery, £1 11s. 6d.; papers, £4 14s.; painting, £5 10s. 4d.; timber, £8 14s. 2d.; type writing, £3 11s. 2d.; cleaning offices, £1 10s.; rent of temporary offices, £103 10s.; boots, 8s. 6d.; wood and coal, £3 18s.; spectacles, £1; furniture, £4 12s. 6d.; crutches, £7 15s.; toys, £7 1s. 3d.; apprentices, £13 11s. 4d.; nursing, £2 2s.; blinds, £1 18s.; acting-mother, Cottage Home, £1 13s.; urinals, £3 12s. 6d.; solicitor's fees, £24 3s.; disinfectants, £1 16s.

APPENDIX H.

Parents' Maintenance Account.

1890.	£	s.	d.	1890.	£	s.	d.
30 April—To Collections.....	32	9	6	1 May.—By Cash to Treasury.....	32	9	6
31 May „ „.....	42	11	6	1 June. „ „.....	42	11	6
30 June „ „.....	73	3	3	1 July. „ „.....	72	3	3
31 July „ „.....	49	15	5	1 Aug. „ „.....	49	15	5
31 Aug. „ „.....	64	13	11	1 Sept. „ „.....	64	13	11
30 Sept. „ „.....	92	18	0	1 Oct. „ „.....	92	18	0
31 Oct. „ „.....	84	19	6	1 Nov. „ „.....	84	19	6
30 Nov. „ „.....	61	14	0	1 Dec. „ „.....	61	14	0
31 Dec. „ „.....	69	9	0	1891.			
1891.				1 Jan. „ „.....	69	9	0
31 Jan. „ „.....	37	8	0	1 Feb. „ „.....	37	8	0
28 Feb. „ „.....	63	12	6	1 Mar. „ „.....	63	12	6
31 March „ „.....	48	11	0	1 April. „ „.....	48	11	0
	£720	5	7		£720	5	7

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.....	15
„ „ „ dead.....	442
„ „ „ deserted.....	72
„ „ „ destitute.....	552
„ „ „ drunkard.....	64
„ „ „ consumptive.....	3
„ „ „ half-caste aboriginal.....	1
„ „ „ in asylum.....	15
„ „ „ in gaol.....	37
„ „ „ killed by step-father.....	2

Father dead, mother insane	45
" " " prostitute	29
" " " paralysed	3
" " " sickly	33
" " " unknown	29
" " " vagrant	26
" " " in hospital	20
" " " hanged	2
Father dead, step-father deserted, mother destitute	4
" " " " " unknown	1
" " " " " in goal	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	12
" " " " " single, 3 children	2
" " " " " insane	4
" " " " " dead	168
" " " " " destitute	425
" " " " " drunkard	26
" " " " " deserted (legitimate)	100
" " " " " (illegitimate)	73
" " " " " in gaol	58
Father dead, mother found sleeping with children in paddock	2
" " " " " in service	12
" " " " " insane	31
" " " " " in asylum	14
" " " " " " children living with Indians	2
" " " " " eloped with another man	4
" " " " " in hospital	10
" " " " " prostitute	51
" " " " " paralysed (illegitimate)	1
" " " " " supports illegitimate child	7
" " " " " supports 2 illegitimate children	6
" " " " " unknown	49
" " " " " ill	3
" " in gaol, mother destitute	126
" " " " " dead	45
" " " " " destitute (illegitimate)	1
" " " " " drunkard	6
" " " " " deserted	18
" " " " " in gaol	58
" " " " " in asylum with child	2
" " " " " insane	5
" " " " " sickly	1
" " " " " prostitute	25
" " " " " partially blind	4
" " " " " unknown	11
" " " " " vagrant	1
" " insane, mother insane	6
" " " " " dead	10
" " " " " destitute	21
" " " " " deserted	7
" " " " " in asylum	1
" " " " " in gaol	4
" " unknown, mother contributes	11
" " " " " deserted	31
" " " " " destitute	51
" " " " " dead	21
" " " " " insane	23
" " " " " in gaol	42
" " " " " in hospital	17
" " " " " prostitute	39
" " " " " " and thief	1
" " " " " " (found in brothel)	3
" " " " " vagrant	6
" " " " " unknown	170
" " " " " " native of Islands	1
" " " " " drunkard	1
" " " " " cripple, with illegitimate family of 6	1
" " " " " simple	2
" " helpless, mother dead	6
" " " " " deserted	6
" " " " " insane	5
" " " " " in gaol	2
" " " " " destitute	2
" " drunkard, mother bedridden	1
" " " " " destitute	23
" " " " " deserted	17
" " " " " dead	33
" " " " " in gaol	8
" " " " " prostitute	4
" " " " " drunkard	16
" " " " " and cripple, mother drunkard	6
" " " " " mother in hospital	6
" " cannot work, blind, mother destitute	1
" " " " " cripple, " " bad character (illegitimate)	2
" " " " " " " in gaol	2
" " " " " " " deserted	8
" " " " " deformed, mother prostitute	3
" " " " " destitute, " " ill	5
" " " " " " " dead	3

Father cannot work, in asylum, mother deserted	4
" " " destitute, " "	4
" " " ill " ill	4
" " " in hospital, " insane	10
" " " " 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	20
" " " " 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	3
" " " in hospital, mother in hospital	8
" " contributes, mother dead	112
" " " " deserted	10
" " " " drunkard	29
" " " " insane	1
" " " " in gaol	6
" " " " in gaol (illegitimate)	1
" " " " prostitute	8
" " " " unknown	13
" " " " sickly	1
" " " " illtreats child	1
" " " " drunkard	6
" " " " "	1
" " cannot support, out of work, mother drunkard	3
" " " unemployed, mother deserted	13
" " " " " dead	40
" " " " " in asylum	5
" " " mother insane	5
" " " " cannot support	3
" " " 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 Nariabri	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
" " " in hospital, mother destitute	1
" " " " drunkard	5
" " " " dead	2
" " " " in gaol	1
" " Foundlings	13
Total	3,910

APPENDIX.

LADY VISITORS' REPORTS

Mrs. M. J. Gunther, Parramatta —

In answer to your enquiries as to my experience of the boarding out system, &c My experience has been on the whole very satisfactory. The homes I visit are very carefully selected, and an improvement in the children's appearance and behaviour is soon apparent. In most cases there seems to be great affection shown by the children to their guardians. There is, however, one matter which I should like to draw the attention of your Board, and that is the early age at which both boys and, more especially, girls, are released from control. At seventeen a girl is her own mistress, with a good sum of money to her credit in the Savings Bank. Though her previous guardian and others may still wish to take an interest in her, they have no power to prevent her taking an undesirable situation, squandering her money, or letting other people take it from her.

Mrs.

Mrs. A. M. Bagot, Bowral :—

My experience as a visitor to the boarded-out State children has not been long enough to enable me to give you much information on the subject. Two or three of the homes in Bowral are satisfactory, and the children seem happy and healthy, and in no case have we found any cruelty or neglect. We have been trying to get a home for three children, but have not succeeded so far. The people say the payment is not high enough to be able to dress them properly; yet those people who have already some children, always have them clean and comfortably dressed, so it can be done for the money. Hoping to be able to write in a few months more fully on the subject.

Mrs. Weatherill, Newcastle :—

You wish me to write my experience of the working of the boarding-out system for destitute children. I can only say that I think more highly of it than ever. I have been a lady visitor ever since the inception of this system, and my experience is that the children are in every way better cared for, and far more likely to grow into useful men and women than when they were herded together in asylums and orphanages. I find that the children are on the whole far easier to deal with, and less subject to immoral habits now than those were who were first boarded-out from the orphanages. The guardians who have come under my notice have in all respects faithfully fulfilled their duties except in a very few instances; indeed my complaint is that they are disposed to make too much of the children, and to spoil them by indulgence. I find in nearly all cases, the boarded-out waifs are treated exactly as members of the family by the guardians, and their welfare well-considered. I consider this plan of boarding-out children in good homes, a perfect boon to the poor little waifs and strays of humanity, and the work of supervision well performed by those who are placed at the heads of the Department.

Mrs. R. Beit, Collector :—

I am again asked to report on the boarding-out system. In my district the children all have comfortable homes, are kindly treated, and as they are all living on farms they look healthy and strong, and take great pride in showing plates piled with fresh tempting butter made by themselves. My only regret is that, although the people in the district apply for children, very few can get them.

Mrs. M. E. Morris, Berry :—

In answer to your request, I beg to state that I have noticed with pleasure the good results of the boarding-out system in this portion of the Shoalhaven district. The homes vary in some instances, but on the whole they are very good. Complaints have been made in one or two cases of ill-treatment by the guardians, but those complaints were rectified by the removal of the children, and even then the children appeared loathe to leave their homes.

Mrs. C. E. Archibald, Moruya :—

My opinion is quite in favour of the boarding-out system. The children under my care are placed in christian homes, where they are trained to be truthful and honest, and are kindly treated, and all look happy and content. None want to go back to Sydney.

Mrs. M. O'Brien, Braidwood :—

Absence from home prevented me from answering your letter sooner, and I have much pleasure in stating the children in my district are in good health and happy. Their employers are pleased with them. The boarded-out children also are well cared for, are very happy and comfortable, and I think the boarding-out system excellent.

Mrs. and Miss Hall, Windsor :—

In reply to your circular, *re* our opinion of boarding-out system, it seems to work well in Windsor, for with but few exceptions the children are well and kindly treated.

Mrs. T. Haynes, Gunnedah :—

I have visited the lad C.L., in care of Mrs. C., of this town, and am pleased to say that he is well attended to, and has a very comfortable home. I am of opinion that great good will follow the boarding-out system, and think if it were more generally known that from this district there would be more applicants.

Mr. S. W. Smith, Stockton :—

In reply to yours of the 21st April, I beg to state that from my experience of the boarding-out system in this district is a complete success. All the children under my supervision seem to be quite happy and contented, and without exception they have all good homes.

Mrs. E. Hogan, Trevallyn :—

As far as I am able to judge, the boarding-out system has proved a great success as regards these three children. They seem happy and well cared for.

Mrs. A. Whittingham, Greendale :—

In answer to yours, received some days ago, I beg to say the boarded-out children in this district all present a healthy, happy appearance. I have much pleasure in adding my voice to the many who say the system works admirably. The country life is so beneficial to the children, and the country fare so exactly what children want, that I should like to see a greater number reap the benefit.

Miss E. Deane, Woollahra :—

I can only repeat what I said last time, that I consider the boarding-out system to be working satisfactorily. The homes are comfortable and the guardians kind—in some cases extremely so.

Mrs. J. Hetherington, Kangaroo Valley :—

My experience of the results of the boarding-out system has been very favourable. The children under my supervision are in good homes, are well cared for, and seem quite happy and comfortable. The guardians are mostly farmers, and the children are treated in most cases as members of the family.

Mrs. A. M. Brown, Tumut :—

In compliance with your request, I can state the children in this town under my control are with respectable people, that would look after their interest and comfort. I visit regularly, and always find the children happy and well cared for.

Mrs. F. E. Lipscombe, West Maitland :—

In replying to your circular in reference to the boarding-out system, I think it is an excellent one. Some of the children are in farmers' homes, and others with mechanics and tradesmen in the town. Those whom I visit are in most respects very happy and comfortable, and generally very much attached to their guardians, who also, in many instances, are as fond of them as if they were their own children, and often quite distressed when obliged to part with them.

Mrs. Edwards, Forbes :—

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, requesting a report from me on the working of the boarding-out system in these districts, as far as the same has come under my notice, I can report in terms of unqualified praise on the whole. I may have had a little trouble in a few instances as to children and homes, but on the whole the result is satisfactory. So well has the system worked, that several suitable homes could now be found for more children.

Mrs. H. Furner, Camden :—

As far as I can judge from my experience of the boarding-out system, I think, if properly carried out, it is an excellent plan. The children under my supervision seem happy and well cared for.

Mrs.

Mrs. J. E. Gibson, Picton:—

Has much pleasure in stating that she has been visiting the State children now for some years, and is of the opinion that the boarding-out system is a complete success. In the homes which she visits the children are made very comfortable and happy, and their guardians treat them in every respect as their own.

Mrs. W. Campbell, Burrowa:—

As far as my limited experience allows me to judge, I think the boarding-out system excellent, especially in country districts, as the children have the benefit of fresh air and more freedom than in town.

Mrs. S. Oliver, Goulburn:—

Through ill-health I have not been able to visit the State children up to the last three months, consequently my experience of the boarding-out system is very limited. So far as I am able to judge, I believe the system to be a good one, and will prove a great benefit to the poor children, with well selected homes and proper supervision.

Mrs. C. Studds, Junee:—

I cannot speak too highly of the boarding-out system. I think it the very best that could be adopted, and I am decidedly of opinion that the boys and girls are well cared for, and are much better off than many who have parents to look after them.

Mrs. Cutcliffe, Murrumburrah:—

Reports for the information of the State Children's Relief Board that she has under her supervision only two children. Her experience of the system is in its favour. The homes of the children are comfortable, and the guardians are faithfully performing their duty towards the children.

Mrs. M. S. Antill, Picton:—

I have the honor to inform you that I think the boarding-out system a very good one. The State children in this district are well brought up, and seem to be as well cared for as the children of the family. The class of home is generally that of small farmers or respectable townspeople. I consider the guardians individually faithfully perform their duty.

Mrs. E. Gerber, Woollahra:—

I am glad to say that I can only report favourably on the boarding-out system. On the whole the children are fairly dealt with, when you consider how difficult some of them are to manage. The homes as a rule are comfortable. I found, with one or two exceptions, that the children have been well treated by their guardians.

Mrs. F. E. Taylor, Parramatta:—

The boarding-out system continues to work, in Parramatta and district, most admirably. The children are well cared for, the guardians are kind to those under their control, and the cottage homes are patterns of cleanliness and comfort.

Mrs. L. Beresford, Dalton:—

I have much pleasure in giving my opinion regarding the boarding-out system, though my experience, being of short duration, is limited. The child under my supervision, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, is well cared for and happy. I consider the institution an excellent one.

Mrs. M. Youll, Balmain:—

After some years' experience, I have much pleasure in again expressing the opinion that the boarding-out system is the best that could be adopted. As a rule, the guardians appear to treat the children as members of their own families, and the children seem contented in their homes. Some of the children have got into very bad habits through want of previous training, but these, in most cases, are being gradually corrected. I am sorry that I have not been able to visit each family as often as should be, because the whole of Balmain is far too much for one lady visitor to attend to properly, in addition to various other engagements. Before I began, two other ladies undertook it, but one left the district two or three years ago, and the other has given up the visiting. No others have as yet been found to fill their places.

Mrs. E. G. Shearman, Penrith:—

In answer to your letter of the 21st inst., I beg to state that I am of opinion that the boarding-out system is greatly to be commended, provided suitable homes are found for the children.

Mrs. H. M. Richardson, Raymond Terrace:—

Judging by the children and homes in this district, I consider the boarding-out system a very great success. The children are all turning out well. They have been fortunate in getting into good, comfortable homes, with kind and considerate guardians, so that there are no complaints on either side.

Mrs. Brennan, Cambewarra:—

I beg to state, in answer to your letter as to the working of the boarding-out system in my district; the children are all living with farmers, and have to assist generally with farm work, which, judging from the children's appearance on my last visit, must be good for them. They are all, without exception, in perfect health, clean, and well looked after in every way, and I am pleased to say I did not hear even a trifling complaint from either children or guardians. The children here have all the advantages of a good home training. In my opinion, the working of the Act is highly satisfactory.

Mrs. S. Webb, Bathurst:—

As far as I have had opportunity of judging, I think the system of boarding-out adopted by the State works admirably. I think the homes of respectable working people are preferable to the homes of the middle class, as the children are treated as members of the family, and many of the mothers regard the children as their own, and treat them as such, and they are not exposed to the temptations to which they are in the houses of the middle class.

APPENDIX.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' REPORTS.

A. W., Superior Public School, Petersham.

With reference to the above, I have to state that the four children—three boys and one girl—attending this school compare favourably with the other children under my supervision in cleanliness, tidiness, regularity of attendance, and general appearance. In my opinion, the boarding-out system is an admirable system, admirably conducted.

W. C. B., Public School, Forbes.

The State children who have been attending the above school since I have been in charge, viz. during the past twelve months, appear well cared for, and mostly come tidily dressed.

K. H., Public School, Fox Ground:—

In reference to your request about the above, I have the honor to inform you that the two coming to the school in my charge are fairly regular in attendance, clean and tidy, and their general appearance compares favourably with the other children in the school.

E. G. P., Public School, Marrickville:—

I have only one State child in my department. She is very regular in attendance, clean, and seemingly well cared for, and compares favourably with the other scholars.

C.L.C.,

C. L. C., Public School, Marrickville :—

The State children in my department are well cared for, and in most cases attend regularly, testifying to the undoubted merits of the system.

D. T. W., Public School, Marrickville :—

My experience entirely agrees with that given by the ladies above.

A. E. R., Public School, Hoxton Park :—

I hasten to reply to your circular regarding State children. Mrs. S. is the only person here who has had, and has, these children under her care. The children under Mrs. S.'s charge always attended school very regularly, and presented a clean, tidy, and cared-for appearance. From what little I know of the boarding-out system I can do no other than say that it is a decided success.

J. C., Public School, Granville North :—

I have the honor to report that my experience of boarding-out children has been uniformly favourable. Their attendance at school has been in most cases regular, their dress decent, and their general appearance not less pleasing than that of average children who enjoy their parents' care and protection.

J. E. F., Public School, East Kangaloon :—

E. E. was sent to school always clean, neat, and tidy—in fact as well dressed as any of the other boys, and apparently as well fed and cared for as any of them. His attendance was in default; but this was owing to sore feet, and an injury he received from a horse. He is now over 14 years and has left school.

D. T. L., Public School, Pitt Town :—

In reply to circular of 1st instant, I do myself the honor to state, that so far my experience of the boarding-out system goes, I can speak favourably; their attendance on the whole has been regular; and their appearance will bear comparison with the other children. Judging by appearances, they are well fed, comfortably clothed, and are happy.

E. E. B., Public School, Cessnock :—

I have had only one child (girl) which came from the abovenamed society attending this school. Her appearance was neat and clean, and she attended school with fair regularity, and she would compare favourably with any of the other children under my charge.

E. J. W., Superior Public School, Darlinghurst :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 30th ultimo. My general experience of the system under your charge has confirmed my favourable opinion of its working. Speaking particularly of this school, we have here two children who are regular in attendance, clean and tidy in appearance, and seem to be very well treated by their present guardians. No one could pick them out from the other children, who are a particularly well-dressed and well-fed class.

R. B., Public School, Leichhardt West :—

I have the honor to state that the State children attending the above school are as clean, and tidy as most of the other pupils, and in some instances, more so. They look comfortable and happy and could not be distinguished by a stranger, from the other pupils.

J. H. L., Public School, Cullinga :—

In reply to your request of 30th ultimo, I am pleased to report that the State children attending this school are clean and tidy, and their attendance is regular. They appear to be well cared for by their guardians who are very respectable persons. I believe the boarding-out system to be a success.

K. L. S., Public School, Horseshoe Bend :—

In answer to your circular, I have the honor to state that the children attending this school from your Department are particularly clean, tidy, regular, and punctual. They are most interested in all their lessons, and have every appearance of being happy and comfortable in their present homes. I do not think they could be better cared for, even if they had homes and parents of their own.

J. F., Public School, Cawdor, Camden :—

I have only one of the children boarded out by the State Children's Relief Branch, F. S. He has been attending this school nearly four years. He has attended very regularly (about 100 days each half-year), and compares favourably, both in dress, appearance, &c., with other scholars, who are chiefly children of small farmers.

A. W., Public School, Greendale :—

In reply to your circular of 30th April, I beg to say that I have four State children attending my school. They attend regularly, and appear tidy, clean, and healthy. In these and all other respects they compare very favourably with the other pupils. I think the boarding-out system in the Colony is excellent, providing the children with healthy, happy homes, a good education, and afterwards the means of keeping them respectable and independent.

L. P., Public School, Rookwood :—

I have the honour to state that the State children who attend the Rookwood Public School are well cared for morally and bodily. They are clean, tidy, and regular, comparing favourably with any of the rest, and in these points surpassing some who have their natural guardians.

D. G. R., Public School, Kiama :—

In reply to yours of 30th ultimo, I beg to state that the State children attending this school are apparently well cared for. They are, without exception, decently clad, and are kept clean and tidy. They are fairly regular in attendance at school.

B. C., Public School, Riverstone :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 1st instant, requesting information as to teacher's experience of the boarding-out system. In reply, I beg to state that it works very well in this district. The boarded-out children attending this school are sent regularly, punctually, and cleanly, and I believe the most critical observer, provided he were a stranger, could not identify one of them from appearance, manners, or comportment.

E. A. S., Public School, Numba :—

I have the honor to report, in reply to your inquiry *re* my observations of the results of the boarding-out system, that only three of the State relief children have come particularly under my notice since I have been in the service, viz., T.B., A.B., and F.M. In each instance the boys referred to had a comfortable home and were kindly treated. Speaking in general terms, my experience of the boarding-out system informs me that the efforts made by your institution to give comfortable homes, under proper supervision, to the State relief children have been highly successful.

D. M. F., Public School, Moorefield, Canterbury :—

My experience of the boarding-out system is very limited, not having had more than one girl, H. D., from your institution, living at the time in Mrs. P.'s house. She attended this school regularly and punctually from the 12th May to 13th June last year, when she left. She was so nicely dressed that I thought she was Mrs. P.'s daughter, until one day her mother called to see her, when I discovered my erroneous impression. In every respect, appearance and dress, she was equal to any in my school.

A. W., Public School, Cordeaux River :—

In answer to your circular of 30th April, in reference to my experience of the operation of the boarding-out system, I may state I have two boys attending the school under my charge, and that they attend

attend school very fair, and that their attainments are equal to other children at this school. They seem well and respectably clothed and well cared for. There are four other boys who have left school who I have opportunities of seeing very often, who also seem to be well cared for. I believe the boarding-out system, in respect to all these boys, to be a good thing for them.

K. H., Public School, Bexley :—

In answer to your letter asking for my experience of the operation of the boarding-out system, I beg to state that there is only one State child attending this school. His attendance is regular. He is clean and tidy in appearance, apparently happy and cheerful, and polite in his address, and he seems to be as well cared for as other children.

J. M., Public School, Kogarah :—

Only one child under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Board attends the above school. Judging from the regularity, cleanliness, and general conduct of the boy, I should think that better care could not be bestowed on him were he a son of his temporary guardian. It will thus be inferred that he is in no respect inferior to the other children of the school. A pleasing feature of the boy's management is the fact that he regularly banks at the school some small amount.

C. J. B., Public School, Lost River :—

In reply to your circular of 30th April, *re* boarding-out system, I have much pleasure in stating that during my short experience of it I consider the results therefrom highly satisfactory. The children (3) attending this school are fairly regular, clean, and well-dressed; in fact, they compare favourably in all respects with the other children under my supervision.

W. F., Public School, Woollahra :—

Two State children attend this school. They attend regularly, and appear to be well cared for. I am pleased to say that State pupils with whom I have come in contact appear to be well treated and happy.

W. B., Public School, Surry Hills, Sydney :—

The number of State children attending this school is somewhat small; but, as far as this limited experience enables me to judge, such pupils are in general well-treated, clothed, and attended to.

J. J. W., Public School, Redfern :—

In reply to your memo. asking me for a report on the State children of this school, I have pleasure to state that those who attend this school seem very fairly looked after. Their appearance is neat and clean, their clothes fairly good, and they seem like children who are well cared for.

J. C., Public School, North St. Leonards :—

With reference to your circular, *re* the boarding-out system, I beg to say that my opinion of it, judging from the State children who attend the above school, is very favourable. The children appear happy and contented, and in other respects compare favourably with those of well-regulated families. They are regular in their attendance and clean and tidy in their habits.

T. McL., Public School, Cobbitty :—

As I stated last year, I have again to report favourably of the operation of the boarding-out system, so far as my experience goes. The four children in this district—two with Mrs. C., and two with Mrs. G.—attend school regularly, are clean and tidy, and their general appearance all that could be desired.

E. H. G., Public School, Canley Vale :—

Seven State children are at present enrolled in this school, and judging from their regular attendance and general appearance, I have good reason for saying that the results in this neighbourhood of the boarding-out system are highly satisfactory.

F. J. G., Public School, Crookwell :—

In reply to your circular of to-day regarding the matter quoted above, I have the honor to forward the following report :—There are four children attending this school from the Children's Relief Department. All the above are punctual and regular in attendance, clean and tidy, giving evidence, both in appearance and conduct, of wholesome and judicious supervision by their guardians. The merits of the boarding-out system and its chief advantages appear to me to result in the complete isolation of the children from the bad influences resulting from the herding together in large numbers. The evils of our old convict system and our present gaol system are directly attributable to the cause stated. Under good guardianship the children have a chance of acquiring a better education, better morals, and greater self-respect than under the former system. My knowledge of the system is limited, and I can only judge of it by its practical results in the children under my supervision. I regard the system as an admirable one, and if its results are as beneficial in every case as in the cases of the children mentioned, untold good must follow. I esteem it a privilege to bear this testimony.

R. B. P., Superior Public School, Canterbury :—

Referring to your circular of 30th April, 1891, *re* working of the boarding-out system in this Colony, with few exceptions I have found that the children, as a general rule, are clean and tidy; their attendance is very fairly regular, and their general appearance always compares favourably with that of the other children under my supervision.

R. C., Public School, Arncliffe :—

Referring to your circular of the 21st instant, I have the honor to state there is only one State child attending this school. She attends school the required number of days, and is clean and tidy, attentive and diligent—is, in fact, a well-behaved girl.

E. R., Public Kindergarten School, Newtown :—

In answer to your circular of 21st instant, with reference to the few State children that have been attending this school, I should say the boarding-out system is a success. Those attending here are regular, clean, and tidy, and appear to be well cared for, their appearance comparing favourably with that of their school-fellows generally.

M. L. A., Public School, Baw Baw, Goulburn :—

Your letter of 21st instant received by me 23rd instant, asking for report *re* State children. In reply, I beg to state that during the twelve months since last report twelve State children have been under my supervision, and I can bear testimony to the faithful way in which the Act is carried out in these parts. The children are well cared for in every respect, and no difference is discernible between them and the remainder of the children. I do not think that the Act could be ameliorated.

J. W., Public School, Baulkham Hills :—

In reply to your circular of 21st instant regarding the results of the boarding-out system, I beg to state that I am not cognisant of any children at present in this district who ought to be attending school (being boarded out). I believe the system has worked well in the case of H.T., who is growing up a fine useful working member of society. While at school he attended the required number of days prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and was always clean and tidy, and his general appearance and behaviour compared favourably with other children.

J. A., Public School, Mummel :—

I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the good results attending the boarding-out system in this neighbourhood. The children are well cared for, clean and tidy, regular in school attendance, and apparently quite happy. Their general appearance, behaviour, and progress are equal to, and in some cases better than, those of the other children under my supervision.

R. A. P.,

R. A. P., Public School, Taralga :—

In reference to my experience of the operation of the boarding-out system, I beg to state it is a boon to many children, who otherwise would in all probability fall into crime, fill our gaols, and become a burden to the state ; but thanks to the Relief Branch they are provided in many cases with comfortable homes, proper food and clothing, kind guardians, and education. I may further state that those with whom I come in contact in this district are, as a general rule, clean and tidy ; that their attendance at school in most cases is fairly regular, and that their general appearance will compare favourably with that of the other children under my supervision.

V. S., Public School, Hartley :—

In reference to a circular from your Department, I have the honor to inform you that one pupil attends this school. This pupil attends here regularly, and comes clean and tidy, also that her general appearance is everything that can be desired.

E. P., Public School, Kellyville :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 30th April. The boarding-out system, I think, is one of the best institutions we have in the Colony, and have taken great interest in it for the last seven or eight years, and from my experience it works admirably in bringing up these poor children to become respectable men and women to be able to earn their own living, and I think that the management deserve the greatest thanks and praise from the community at large. The State children attending my school come regularly, and are clean and tidy, and will bear favourably in comparison with any in this neighbourhood.

W. M., Public School, Wilberforce :—

In reply to yours of the 1st instant, I have the honor to report that two State children have been attending this school, and I must say that they have attended very regularly, that they were always clean and tidy, and on the whole they would compare favourably with the majority of the children attending this school.

J. J. G., Public School, Mittagong :—

The children attending my school, who are boarded out by the State, have, I believe, good homes, are well fed, and comfortably clothed. They attend regularly, are clean and tidy, and in appearance compare favourably with the other children of the school.

J. P. G., Public School, Raymond Terrace :—

In reply to your letter of 1st May instant, asking for my opinion, formed from observation of the children attending my school, upon the merits of the boarding-out system of the Colony, I have the honor to inform you that I believe the system to be the best that could be framed, both for the State and for the neglected children. The State escapes from the necessity of establishing and supporting the numerous homes and the expensive staff of officials to each which would be necessary if the children were kept under the direct control of the Government, and the children escape from the cold, harsh, workhouse-like monotony of the so-called homes, and in nearly every instance obtain instead a real home in some decent family, where they are treated like the children of the family, and are trained up as respectable members of society. As pupils, I have always found these children to compare favourably with the average class of children attending school. They are, as a rule, neat and clean, respectful in demeanour, fairly attentive to their work, and make very satisfactory progress with their studies. Some are exceptionally bright children, but the whole show plain evidence to the attentive observer that they are being gradually improved to a higher status than that which they formerly occupied, as a result of the system by which they are controlled, and an evidence that the system is really doing the work for which it was called into existence.

E. B., Public School, Newcastle East :—

In reply to your circular of 1st instant, I beg to state that at present there are no State children attending this school. My experience of the operation of the boarding-out system has been a favourable one. The children under its control who attended this school were kept very neat and tidy, their attendance was fairly regular, and their general appearance compared favourably with the other pupils of the school, showing that great care had been taken to find suitable guardians and homes for them.

T. McA., Public School, Windeyer :—

Your circular to hand to-day, and it gives me much pleasure to comply with the request contained therein. My experience of the system has been limited, but I am favourably impressed with what I have seen. All the children (State Relief) that I have had under my charge have been fairly regular, and always well-behaved. As regards cleanliness and tidiness they compare very favourably with other children. I am of opinion that, under strict local supervision, the system is decidedly a success.

W. G. M., Superior Public School, Wallsend :—

In reply to your circular, dated 1st May, I have the honor to inform you that there are four children coming to the school who are under the State Children's Relief Branch, and these are clean, tidy, well nourished, and attend school regularly. These children, one of my assistants tells me, who knew them formerly, they are better cared for now than when their parents were alive.

D. A., Public School, Tempe :—

In reply to your memo. of the 1st May instant, I beg to state that the children attending this school from your Department compare favourably with children in a similar rank of life. They attend well and are fairly clean and tidy.

T. S., Public School, Neutral Bay :—

There is only one State child at this school, and judging from her I consider the results of the boarding-out system beneficial. She is regular in her attendance at school, is clean and tidy, and her appearance is in no way different to that of the majority of the pupils.

B. E., Public School, Jamberoo :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular in which I am requested by your Department to state concisely my experience of the boarding-out system of State children. I still think as highly of both the system itself and its results as I did twelve months ago. I have at present six State children in my school, who without exception, compare favourably with the other pupils. They are evidently well cared for by the guardians, as proved by their personal appearance and happy, contented look. One of these six boys is rapidly becoming leading boy of the school, being now almost equal in attainments with the best boy in the fourth class. The boys are well-behaved and obedient, and give no more trouble to their teachers than children of their age usually do. They are evidently well-liked by their school-mates, and join freely in all the usual games of the school-ground. These boys come invariably in tidy clothes of about the same quality as worn by the children of the farmers in this locality ; in short, they could not be distinguished from the ordinary pupils by any casual observer.

G. B., Public School, Morpeth :—

For the information of the State Children's Relief Board, I beg to report that, as far as my observations extend regarding the boarding-out system, no better method of dealing with such a social problem appears practicable. I, however, think that your Board should take into its consideration the expediency of instituting, say, a quarterly system of bonuses, given subject to three successive monthly good reports from foster-parents and teachers or clergymen. These bonuses should be for good behaviour and obedience, and should not exceed 2s. 6d. or 2s. in value. They might take the form

form of working tools, books, ornaments, &c. They would surely act as incentives to good conduct, and, perhaps, be the means of steadying most of the turbulent spirits among this class of children. The children attending this school are clean and tidy, they attend regularly, and their appearance compares very favourably with the rest of the pupils.

J. A., Superior Public School, Windsor :—

I have the honor to submit the following as my experience on the boarding-out system. Speaking generally, the system is a success, but not entirely so; but the want of success in some cases seems to be attributable to circumstances rather than to any defect in the system itself. The children seem to be kindly treated in the generality of cases. They come to school clean and tidy, are regular in attendance, and can hold their own with the other children. It seems to me that the cause of failure in some cases arises from the fact that the children have become hardened and vicious before they have been removed from the scenes of their earlier associations.

J. W. W., Public School, Merrilla :—

In reply to your circular of the 1st instant, I have to inform you that there is only one State child attending this school, and as far as appearance goes, her own parents might have done less, but could not have done more for her than is being done by those in whose charge she has been placed. She is clean and tidily dressed, and appears to be happy and well cared for. Her attendance at school is not quite to my satisfaction.

T. E. D., Public School, St. Mary's :—

I have much pleasure in answering your queries in reference to the boarding-out system. From careful observation I glean from the cases that have come under my direct notice, that most satisfactory results obtain from this system. The children are wonderfully clean and tidy, and will compare most favourably with most of the 300 children directly under my supervision. The regular attendance at school is all that could be desired.

W. L., Public School, Thirlmere :—

Referring to your circular of the 1st inst., requesting information respecting condition, &c., of State children under my supervision, I beg to state that I have four attending this school. They attend very regularly, are clean and tidy, apparently well fed, and compare favourably with the other children attending the school.

J. W. C., Public School, Tarago :—

I am in receipt of your circular, asking for my observations in reference to the boarding-out system as far as my experience goes; and I have much pleasure in stating that what I have seen and know of children so placed, that branch of the Department of Charitable Institutions is doing a good work. There is one State child, a boy, about 10 years of age, attending this school, and he is truly a very good boy in his behaviour, and appears to be well looked after. His attendance at school is regular and punctual; his clothes are good, and he appears to be no stranger to soap and water: in fact, he has a good home, and he appears to fully appreciate it. This is the only State child attending this school.

A. S. B., Public School, Singleton :—

In reply *re* boarding-out system, I believe the results generally to be satisfactory, depending very largely on the character of persons to whom the children are entrusted. There are two children at this school. They are fairly regular in their attendance, and are as clean and as tidily-dressed as the poorer class of children.

J. S. M., Public School, Greta :—

In reply to your circular of 30th ultimo, asking for a statement of my experience of the operation of the boarding-out system, I have until very recently never come across any of the "boarding-out" children. Those I have had under my charge at school appear to have fallen into good hands, and to have been treated like children of the family in which they have been placed. The female guardian in one case is addressed as "mother," and in another as "aunt." In both these cases the children under notice appeared at school clean and neat, and attended sufficiently regular to avoid falling into default.

D. T., Public School, Gentleman's Halt.

In reply to your memorandum of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I have not had much experience of the boarding-out system of the State children. There are only four attending this school, and as far as I know the guardians of those, I believe, treat them kindly; and their appearance compares favourably with the other children under my supervision. Their average attendance for the last six months was 70 days +.

R. W. G., Public School, St. Peter's :—

There are seven (7) State children attending this. They all appear to be taken good care of. They attend regularly, and are as a rule clean and tidy. In every respect they are quite equal to the other children attending this school.

P. R., Public School, Gunning.

In compliance with the request of the State Children's Relief Board, I beg to state that there are seven State children attending this school, who, without exception, attend with pleasing regularity, are clean and tidy, and compare favourably in their general appearance with the other school children. They all appear happy, and seem to have good homes.

W. S., Public School, Mangrove Creek :—

In reply to yours 30th April, 1891, I beg to state that only one child (a boy) attends this school who is treated very well and attends school regularly.

J. K., Public School, Wollombi :—

I have the honor to inform you that my observations of the results of the boarding-out system leads me to the conclusion that the children are properly treated, and get a very reasonable share of schooling. I have never found them dirty or untidy.

J. F., Public School, North Newtown :—

In reply to your circular of the 1st instant, I beg to state that, as far as I can judge, the boarding-out system works well. The State children who have attended this school, have always compared favourably with other children in dress, cleanliness, contentment, and regularity of attendance.

H. M. M'A., Public School, Jugiong :—

I beg to state that at present there are only two State School children here. One does not attend school, being over fourteen years of age; the other attends regularly. Both those children and others who came under my notice here formerly have as much home comfort and are as well kept and cared for as any children who come to the school. I have not known one instance now, or in the past, of a State School child being neglected or unkindly treated.

E. G. W., Superior Public School, Nowra :—

In reply to your circular of the 1st May, I have to state that the children under the control of the State Children's Relief Department, and attending this school, are as clean and tidy as the majority of those enrolled; indeed, two of them are very well cared for, and occupy places in the highest classes. In country districts like this, the children are well fed, warmly clothed, kept from bad companions, taught to be handy, and grow up sturdy and free from many of the vices that might be contracted in large towns.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR, 1890.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Aborigines Protection Board to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Office of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, Sydney, 16 April, 1891.

In accordance with the established practice, we have the honor to transmit, for the Colonial Secretary's information, the following Report of the proceedings of the Board during the year 1890 together with information regarding the present condition of the aborigines throughout the Colony, and a detail of the expenditure of the funds voted by Parliament for their assistance.

The Honorable William Henry Suttor, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Executive Council, accepted a seat on the Board, having been appointed thereto on the 25th July last.

The census returns, which have been collected as usual by the police [*Appendix B*], show a total of 4,693 full-blood aborigines and 3,007 half-castes, making a grand total of 7,700. It will be seen on comparing these figures with those for the previous year, that there has been a total increase of 171 during the year 1890 (41 full-blood and 130 half-castes). This increase has not been caused by an excess of births over deaths; on the contrary, the number of deaths amongst the full-blood aborigines exceeded the births by 46, whilst amongst the half-castes the natural increase falls short of the total by 25. The increase is to be accounted for by the fact that in the border districts the aboriginal population has been augmented by arrivals from the other Colonies, notably in the Barrington, Goodooga, and Mogil Mogil districts on the Queensland border, the Silvertown district on the South Australian border, and the Delegate district on the Victorian border. In the two latter districts alone there has been a total increase of 63 full-blood aborigines by this cause.

The sum expended by the Government during the year on behalf of the aborigines amounted to £12,622 2s. 11d. [*See Appendix D.*] This includes an expenditure of £6,129 18s. 4d. by the Board. £534 8s. 7d. by the Medical Adviser to the Government, £3,139 4s. 11d. by the Aborigines Protection Association, and £2,818 11s. 1d., from Votes of other Departments.

The expenditure by the Board is given in detail. [*See Appendix E.*] It will be seen that during the year 1,324 aborigines have been fed and clothed, and that tents, farming implements, seed, fencing wire, galvanised-iron for dwellings, fishing boats and gear, &c., &c., have been provided, a schoolhouse erected on the reserve at Walaga Lake, and a residence built for the Superintendent placed in charge of the Aboriginal Settlement at Brungle.

The expenditure of public funds by the Aborigines Protection Association, on behalf of the three aboriginal stations at Cumerogunga, Warangesda, and Brewarrina, has far exceeded that expended during any previous year. The subjoined table shows the amounts paid to the Association from the Treasury during the past five years:—

	£
1886	2,010
1887	1,386
1888	2,184
1889	2,252
1890	3,139

446—A

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The Association have also submitted further claims which have been incurred during the year, amounting in all to £1,574 0s. 1d., with a request, as they are absolutely without funds to meet them, that they be paid by the Government. A detail of this amount, and of that already paid on behalf of the Association during 1890, is given in Appendix H.

The following is a list of the contributions received by the Association from the general public since 1885:—

	£
1885	958
1886	758
1887	1,180
1888	444
1889	512
1890	220

It will thus be seen that these contributions have become merely nominal, and as a consequence the institutions are now almost entirely supported by Government funds. Under these circumstances the Board are now considering the advisability of recommending to the Government that the three Aboriginal Stations managed by the Association be taken over, and placed under the control of the Board.

Full and comprehensive reports have been obtained of the condition and requirements of the aborigines throughout the Colony, under the following headings:—Employment, Aid from the Board, Reserves, Education, Boats, Intemperance, &c., &c. [*See Appendix A.*]

The total number of aboriginal children now receiving instruction is 485—442 at Public Schools, and 43 privately. These figures exhibit a total increase of 57 on the previous year. Every inducement is held out by the Board to induce the children to attend the Public Schools. Where any are found willing to receive instruction, arrangements are made for their being supplied with suitable clothing, and rations are issued to them so long as they keep up a regular attendance at school.

The Board have every reason to be pleased with the results of their efforts for the education of the aboriginal children. Reports are constantly being received which tend to show that they, as a rule, make apt and diligent pupils, and in many instances are equally as advanced as European children of their own age.

During the year the school at the Brungle settlement in the Tumut district has been reopened, and separate schools for the education of aboriginal children have been established at Barrington in the Copeland district, and at Walaga Lake near Tilba Tilba on the South Coast. The Minister of Public Instruction has also decided to open similar schools on Pelican Island in the Macleay River, at Wauchope, Rolland's Plains, and Forster, and arrangements are now being made with a view to the provision of suitable buildings, and for the appointment of teachers at those places.

The Board have made exhaustive inquiries regarding the practicability of establishing an asylum for the benefit of the aborigines on the northern rivers, the Richmond, Clarence, and Tweed, in order that the aged and infirm may be provided with a suitable home, and that the children may have facilities afforded for schooling. This matter has already formed the subject of a representation to the Colonial Secretary in a separate communication.

The appendices accompanying this Report are voluminous, but the Board consider them of sufficient public interest to warrant their publication as an official record.

We have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY, Chairman,	}	Members of the Board.
PHILIP GIDLEY KING, M.L.C.,		
RICHARD HILL, M.L.C.,		
A. M. HUTCHINSON,		
G. O'MALLEY CLARKE,		
W. H. SUTTOR, M.L.C.,		

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS showing condition of aborigines throughout the Colony.

Tweed River District.

NUMBER of aborigines in district, 120—95 full-blood, and 25 half-castes.

A few of the men earn a livelihood on cattle stations, but the majority are employed stripping cane and cutting timber. Some of the women earn a little by washing and scrubbing for the settlers. Eleven old aborigines are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—3,238 lb. flour, 100½ lb. tea, 809 lb. sugar, 8 lb. currants, 8 lb. raisins, 6 lb. suet, 31 lb. meat, 23 pairs moleskin trousers, 23 crimean shirts, 23 coats, 14 dresses, 14 petticoats, and 130 blankets.

No children are receiving instruction; 4 only of school age live within a radius of 5 miles of a school.

All the aborigines are supplied annually with a blanket by the Government. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

All are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor, as a rule, is supplied at night, by Europeans of low character and kanakas. The camps have been frequently watched by the police, but so far without success.

When ill, which is but seldom, the aborigines attend to one another, preferring their own methods of treatment. All are at present in good health and want for nothing.

Richmond River District.

Number of aborigines in district, 524—413 full-blood, and 111 half-castes.

A number are employed on cattle stations, as stockmen and labourers; others work for farmers and selectors, burning and clearing off scrub, stripping sugar-cane, &c. There are numbers who are too indolent to work, who wander about the bush, living on native animals. Several families residing on Cabbage Tree Island are clearing and preparing the land for cultivation, having been supplied with farming implements by the Board. They have also been furnished with building tools, and a punt to convey their produce and stores between the island and the main land. Application has also been made to the Minister for Lands to have the island set apart as a reserve for their use. Fifteen old aborigines in various parts of the district are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—5,770 lb. of flour, 177 lb. tea, 1,415 lb. sugar, 7 lb. rice, 94 lb. beef, 3 lb. salt, 14 lb. currants, 14 lb. raisins, 13 lb. suet, 30 pairs trousers, 30 shirts, 30 coats, 34 dresses, 34 petticoats, 1 cross-cut saw, 2 handsaws, 4 gimlets, 3 axes, 3 tomahawks, 2 hammers, 1 auger, 6 grubbing hoes, 3 garden hoes, 4 spades, 2 sets maul-rings, 2 sets wedges, 590 blankets, and 2 cwt. seed potatoes.

Five reserves have been set apart in the district for the use of aborigines, to whom every inducement has been held out by the Board to occupy and cultivate them, but without avail. They are as follows:—

1. 3,000 acres, situated about 35 miles from Casino.
2. 28 acres, about 3 miles from Ballina.
3. 39½ acres, 6 miles from Lismore.
4. 40 acres, 2 miles from Cavanba.
5. 90½ acres, situated within the municipal boundary of Casino.

Three children only are receiving instruction, and they have to walk 2 miles to the public school which they attend. A large number, of school age, receive no education; but as their parents are constantly wandering about, it would be useless to endeavour to get them to attend school.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance, but there are a few who do not drink. The liquor is stealthily obtained at public-houses, and from some of the townspeople for whom they do odd jobs. Every attempt is made by the police to check the practice, but great difficulty is experienced in obtaining information to prosecute.

At Casino, Lismore, and Wardell, when the aborigines are ill, they are attended by the Government Medical Officer. At other places in the district they prefer their own methods of treatment.

Clarence River District.

Number of aborigines in district, 415—313 full-blood, and 102 half-castes.

The men are generally employed by farmers and selectors: farming, stripping sugar-cane, cutting timber, burning off scrub, and as stockmen. Some also earn a little by selling fish and honey, and a few by gold-digging. Some of the women wash and scrub for the Europeans. Twenty old aborigines and 1 child are being supported by the Board. A number who were rendered destitute by the flood at Grafton in March were assisted by the Board in the shape of food, &c., for a period of three weeks, and allowed to camp in the police paddock. The following supplies have been distributed in the district by the Board during the year:—6,791 lb. flour, 213½ lb. tea, 1,721 lb. sugar, 66 loaves bread, 10 lb. rice, 15 lb. currants, 15 lb. raisins, 13 lb. suet, 72 lbs. meat, ½ lb. pepper, 1 lb. salt, vegetables at a cost of 9s. 6d., ½ lb. tobacco, 41 pairs trousers, 41 shirts, 41 coats, 37 dresses, 37 petticoats, and 450 blankets.

Ten children are receiving instruction at the public schools. The number living within a radius of 5 miles of a school is 22, but their parents seldom remain in one locality for any length of time.

Nine areas of land have been set apart in the district for the use of the aborigines, but notwithstanding every inducement held out by the Board, none have, up to the present, been occupied except occasionally for camping on. They are as follows:—

1. 150 acres on the Nymboida River, 32 miles from South Grafton, consisting of open forest land, well grassed.
2. 114 acres on the Orara River, 38 miles from Grafton, scrub land, suitable for cultivation.
3. 180 acres, 6 miles from Yamba, part open forest, part sandy scrub.
4. 150 acres, 12 miles from Grafton, open forest land, fairly well grassed.
5. 85 acres, 18 miles from Lawrence, open forest land, suitable for grazing.
6. 100 acres, 1 mile from Iluka, suitable for cultivation.
7. 120 acres, 2½ miles from South Grafton, suitable for cultivation.
8. 80 acres, 9 miles from Grafton, suitable for cultivation.
9. 160 acres, 35 miles from Copmanhurst, suitable for cultivation.

All the aborigines are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. A number of convictions have been obtained against publicans for supplying them with liquor.

All in the district are in fairly good health. The Government Medical Officer at Grafton receives an honorarium for attending the aborigines in his district when they are ill. At other places in the Clarence they usually attend to one another.

Glen Innes District.

Number of aborigines in district—142—83 full-blood and 59 half-castes.

Some are employed on stations shepherding, &c.; others hunt opossums for their skins which they sell; a few earn a living fossicking for gold. Fifteen old aborigines and 22 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—8,735 lb. flour, 271½ lb. tea, 2,184 lb. sugar, 17 lb. currants, 15 lb. raisins, 10 lb. suet, 1,216 lb. meat, 15 pairs trousers, 15 shirts, 15 coats, 10 dresses, 10 petticoats, and 160 blankets.

Two children attend the public school at Inverell. Ten only of school age reside within a 5 miles radius of a school. All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being generally obtained from their employers.

When ill they are attended by the Government Medical Officers for the districts.

Tenterfield

Tenterfeld District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 102—73 full-blood and 29 half-castes.

Some are employed on stations as stockmen, boundary-riders, &c.; others ringbark for selectors, whilst a few earn a living fossicking for gold. Four old aborigines and 2 children are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—756 lb. flour, 23½ lb. tea, 191 lb. sugar, 5 lb. currants, 5 lb. raisins, 2½ lb. suet, 6 lb. beef, 21 pairs trousers, 21 shirts, 21 coats, 15 dresses, 15 petticoats, and 110 blankets.

None of the children reside within 5 miles of a school. Two are receiving instruction privately.

All are supplied annually with blankets by the Government.

The majority are temperate. Those who do drink obtain the liquor stealthily from public-houses.

When ill they are treated by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Armidale District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 132—90 full-blood, and 42 half-castes.

The majority live on sheep and cattle stations—the men as stockmen, &c., the women as domestic servants. Some earn good wages. Four old aborigines are being supported by the Government. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—1,460 lb. flour, 45½ lb. tea, 366 lb. sugar, 4 lb. currants, 4 lb. raisins, 2 lb. suet, 9 pairs trousers, 9 shirts, 9 coats, 3 dresses, 3 petticoats, and 90 blankets.

An area of 320 acres has been set apart, about 2 miles from Walcha, for the use of the aborigines. It consists of open country, is well grassed, and suitable for cultivation or grazing purposes. For a number of years it was occupied and cultivated by the aborigines, but there are none residing on it at present.

Four half-caste children attend the public school at Walcha, the remainder live too great a distance from any school to attend.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

All are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is generally obtained from public-houses. The police use every effort to check the practice.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Bellinger River District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 57—51 full-blood, and 6 half-castes.

They are generally employed felling timber and farming; 28 old aborigines and 1 child are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—5,480 lb. flour, 170½ lb. tea, 1,378 lb. sugar, 4 lbs. currants, 4 lb. raisins, 6 lb. suet, 12 pairs trousers, 12 shirts, 12 dresses, 12 petticoats, and 60 blankets.

One child, only, receives instruction at the public school. Three others of school age, residing within 5 miles of a school do not attend, their parents, however, are constantly roaming from one place to another.

All are supplied with Government blankets annually. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Many are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being supplied by the persons who employ them, and by Europeans who visit their camps.

In most instances, when sick, they attend each other; but in serious cases the Medical Officer for the district prescribes for them.

Nothing further can be done by the Board to improve the condition of the aborigines of this district.

Nambucca River District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 114—52 full-blood and 62 half-castes.

Two reserves have been set apart in this district for the use of aborigines. (1) Brushy Island, containing an area of 70 acres, distant about a mile and a half from Nambucca Heads. It consists of fairly open country, is well grassed, and very suitable for cultivation. About 8 acres have been partially enclosed by the aborigines with a wire fence, and are now being cultivated, maize being planted. It is occupied by about 30 aborigines, more than half of them full-blood, who have erected small cottages for themselves. The estimated value of improvements is £150. Seed, maize, and potatoes, fencing-wire, a plough, harrow, and other farming implements have been supplied these aborigines, and for the last three months of the year they received rations from the Board, as an encouragement to further cultivate the land. The other reserve, containing an area of 20 acres, situated 2 miles from Macksville, is at present unoccupied.

A number of half-caste men are permanently employed at local saw-mills, others clearing, &c., for selectors.

Twenty-nine old and infirm aborigines, and 9 children who attend school, are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—10,289 lb. flour, 320 lb. tea, 2,590 lb. sugar, 9 lb. currants, 9 lb. raisins, 17 lb. suet, 35 lb. meat, 13 lb. oatmeal, 25 pairs trousers, 20 shirts, 7 dresses, 7 petticoats, 49 yards wincey, 21 yards flannel, 5 boys' suits, 4 boys' coats, 12 packages Epsom salts, 2 bottles St. Jacob's oil, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 3 grubbing hoes, 3 chipping hoes, 3 brush-hooks, 4 cwt. seed potatoes, 8 bushels maize, 6 coils barbed-wire, 14 lb. paint for boat, 2 quarts paint oil, 1 paint brush, and 110 blankets.

They have been provided with a fishing-boat by the Board, which is well cared for, and kept at Worimbi Island. The aborigines catch fish, which they sell to the inhabitants of the district.

Nineteen children receive instruction at the public school. The total number of school age living within 5 miles of a school is 23.

All are supplied annually with blankets by the Government. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority of the full-blood aborigines are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is generally obtained from Europeans. Many of the half-castes are sober and industrious.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Macleay River District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 468—304 full-blood and 164 half-castes.

Eight reserves have been set apart in this district for the use of aborigines. They are as follows:—

1. 11½ acres, situated 9 miles from Gladstone, consisting of rich alluvial land, suitable for cultivation. The whole area has been cleared and is being cultivated by a full-blood aboriginal and his family, maize being grown. Having lost all their last season's crop by the floods, the Board are issuing rations to them until they get their next crop in.
2. 2½ acres, situated on the bank of the Macleay, about 5 miles from Gladstone, consisting of rich alluvial land, suitable for cultivation, in fact will grow almost any crop. The whole area has been cleared, and is being cultivated by a half-caste family.
3. 26 acres, situated 5 miles from Gladstone, consisting of rich alluvial river land, cleared of timber and scrub, well grassed, and very suitable for cultivation. Ten acres have been fenced in for a horse paddock, 26 acres cleared for ploughing, and 16 acres placed under cultivation, maize being grown. It is occupied by a half-caste family who have a barn, with skillion attached, erected on it, where they reside. The estimated value of improvements is £258.
4. 80 acres, Pelican Island, situated about 5 miles from Arakoon, consisting of rich alluvial soil, on which grass grows luxuriantly, and is very suitable for farms, 20 acres have been fenced in, 65 acres cleared and under cultivation, crops—maize. It is occupied by about 30 aborigines, half of them full-blood. The half-castes have built themselves good slab houses, with iron roofs, two full-blood aboriginal families live in bark huts. A number of weatherboard huts, with iron roofs, have been built by the Board on the reserve for the old and infirm, and they have proved a great source of comfort during the winter. The half-castes have liens upon their crops by which they are now obtaining rations, &c., on credit, the full-blood aborigines, with their families are drawing rations from the Board until they get returns from their crops. The police report that the land is as well farmed as Europeans could do it. The estimated value of improvements upon the reserve is £626.

5. 41 acres, Fattorini Islands, situated about a quarter of a mile from Gladstone, consisting of good open country, well suited for cultivation. Thirty-two acres have been cleared and are under cultivation, maize being grown. It is occupied by two half-caste and a full-blood family—14 in all. They have two barns and a hut erected on it. The estimated value of improvements is £300. The half-castes are obtaining rations from a local storekeeper who has a lien upon their crops. The full-blood family is receiving rations from the Board until they get their next crop in.
6. 360 acres, portion of Shark Island, situated 10 miles from Arakoon, consists of rich alluvial land, well grassed and very suitable for farms. About 7 acres have been cleared of scrub and are now being prepared for planting maize. It is occupied by two full-blood aboriginal families who have been supplied by the Board with clothing and are having rations issued to them until they get returns from their first crop.
7. 65 acres, situated 44 miles from Kempsey; about 20 acres open country, well grassed and suitable for vegetables and fruit trees, the remainder is rich scrub land suitable for maize, sugar-cane, and pumpkins. The fence enclosing the land was destroyed by bush fires, but material is being prepared by the aborigines to refence it with a good two-rail fence. About 10 acres have been cleared and more is being prepared for coming crop—maize, pumpkins, and potatoes. It is occupied by 5 aborigines, who have two bark huts erected upon it. Farming and fencing tools have been supplied these aborigines, and they are also receiving rations from the Board whilst engaged fencing, cultivating the land, and building a house for a few old and infirm.
8. 146½ acres, situated 14 miles from Kempsey; about 20 acres open country, well grassed, and suitable for vegetables and fruit trees; the remainder is rich scrub land, suitable for growing maize, sugar-cane, and pumpkins. No portion is fenced in at present, but posts and rails are ready for 33 chains of fencing. About 14 acres have been felled, and are now ready to be burnt off, when maize, pumpkins, and potatoes will be planted. It is occupied by 8 aborigines, who have two bark huts erected on it, and the material being prepared for a large slab house, with shingle roof. Rations are being issued to them by the Board, to encourage them in their work.

A number of aborigines who do not reside on the reserves earn a living assisting farmers planting and harvesting.

The aged, sick, and infirm, orphans, and children attending school, receive all they require in the shape of food and clothing from the Board. The number receiving such aid is 100 adults and 38 children. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—42,790 lb. flour, 1,329½ lb. tea, 10,759 lbsugar, 30½ lb. raisins, 30½ lb. currants, 61½ lb. suet, 123 lb. beef, 54 lb. rice, 44 lb. arrowroot, 28 lb. sago, 13 lb. oatmeal, 24 pairs moleskin trousers, 24 crimean shirts, 19 wincey dresses, 19 flannel petticoats, 6 hats, 12 yards flannel, 6 axes, 2 maul-rings, 2 adzes, 1 hammer, 2 hand-saws, 1 morticing axe, 4 grubbing hoes, 1 chipping hoe, 2 spades, 1 brush hook, door-hinges, 24 lb. nails, 3 water kegs, and 490 blankets.

The aborigines of this district are provided with three boats, one each being kept at Shark Island, Pelican Island, and Fattorini Island. They are used by the men who are engaged in farming. One has only lately been repaired and painted at a cost of £10 14s. 3d. They are in excellent condition.

Thirty-eight children attend the public schools; 15 others, of school age, residing within 5 miles of a school, receive no instruction whatever.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets, the aged and sick receiving two each. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

A few of the old aborigines are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being supplied to them by farmers. In the Arakoon portion of the district there has been less drunkenness this year than any of the previous years since 1883.

When ill they are attended to by Dr. Gabriel, of Kempsey.

Hastings River District.

Number of aborigines in district, 100—32 full-blood and 68 half-castes.

Three areas of land have been set apart in this district as reserves for aborigines. They are as follows:—

1. Portion (18 acres) of an island in the Hastings River, situated about 4 miles from Wauchope. It consists of scrub land, the greater portion being suitable for cultivation. Every inducement has been held out to the aborigines to occupy it. They have been provided with tools, rations, and a boat. A number remained on it for a season, brushed about an acre, and planted a little corn. They then left, giving as their reason that there was no water on the island, and were afraid of floods. They cannot be induced to return, and their boat has been sent to Shark Island, in the Macleay district, for the use of the aborigines at that place.
2. 30 acres, situated 14 miles from Port Macquarie. It consists of thick forest country, about 5 acres being suitable for cultivation, the remainder, which is nearly all felled but not yet burnt off, for grazing. The whole area has been enclosed with a sapling fence; 5 acres have been cleared and are under cultivation, maize, pumpkins, and vegetables being grown. It is occupied by 10 aborigines, who make it their home. The entire crop of maize last season was taken by flood, and as an inducement to the aborigines to continue cultivating the reserve, they are being supplied with rations by the Board until they get their next crop in. Two bark huts for dwellings, and a slab barn with bark roof, have been erected on the reserve.
3. 87 acres, situated 23 miles from Port Macquarie. It consists of thick brush country, suitable either for cultivation or grazing purposes. It is occupied by 27 aborigines who have brushed 30 acres, and prepared 8 acres for planting maize and pumpkins. A two-roomed bark hut, several small humpies, and a slab hut are erected upon it. These aborigines are receiving rations from the Board until they get their first crop. They had 8 acres of maize planted last season, but the flood carried it all away. A fresh supply of seed maize and potatoes has been issued to them.

A number of aborigines who do not live on reserves earn a living, working for farmers in the district.

Eight children attend the public schools, 10 others, of school age, living within 5 miles of a school, receive no instruction whatever.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Twenty-five old and infirm aborigines, and 13 children are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—6,728 lb. flour, 209 lb. tea, 1,695 lb. sugar, 6½ lb. raisins, 6½ lb. currants, 13 lb. suet, 26 lb. meat, 3 pairs trousers, 3 crimean shirts, 18 wincey dresses, 18 flannel petticoats, 3 boys' suits, 2 bushels seed maize, ½ cwt. seed potatoes, 1 pair oars, 3 bottles cough mixture, and 100 blankets.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor as a rule being supplied them by their employers.

Proceedings were taken by the police against three persons for supplying them with liquor during the year.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Manning River District.

Number of aborigines in district, 107—41 full-blood and 66 half-castes.

Two reserves have been set apart for the use of the aborigines of this district—one at Tinonee, containing an area of 6 acres, which is simply used as a camping ground, and the other, 6 miles from Wingham, containing an area of 122 acres, which at present is unoccupied.

Those able to work are generally employed ringbarking, brushing, fencing, &c., for the farmers; a few earn a little cutting firewood and doing odd jobs in the towns.

Twenty-eight old and infirm aborigines and 27 children are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—15,947 lb. flour, 496 lb. tea, 4,007 lb. sugar (ration), 66 lb. white sugar, 19 bags oatmeal, 9½ lb. raisins, 9½ lb. currants, 19½ lb. suet, 40 lb. meat, 35 pairs moleskin trousers, 35 crimean shirts, 28 wincey dresses, 28 flannel petticoats, 8 tins paint for boat, 2 bottles paint oil, 1½ gallon tar, 1 pair oars, and 70 blankets.

They are provided with a boat, which is kept at Taree. It is in good order, and is used for fishing and honey-getting.

Eleven children attend the public schools. Five others, of school age, living within 5 miles of a school, receive no instruction.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

They are all, as a rule, fond of drink. The liquor is generally obtained by half-castes and from Europeans who visit the camps. Two persons were prosecuted during the year by the Taree police for supplying rum to the aborigines, and were sentenced to 14 days imprisonment each.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Barrington

Barrington District.

Number of aborigines in district, 52—28 full-blood, and 24 half-castes.

They are all settled on the 50 acres reserved for their use at Barrington, about 5 miles from Copeland and 6 from Gloucester. It is open country, with stony ridges, well grassed; but with the exception of about 2 acres, which have been cleared, it is only suitable for grazing purposes. There is no other Crown land in the locality available. Seven comfortable slab-huts, with iron roofs, have been erected by the Board on the reserve as dwellings for the aborigines.

Those able to work are generally employed by farmers and station-holders. Nine adults and 13 children are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year;—6,064 lb. flour, 189 lb. tea, 1,521 lb. sugar, 12 lb. raisins, 13 lb. currants, 8 lb. suet, 45 lb. beef, 14 pairs moleskin trousers, 14 crimean shirts, 19 wincey dresses, 19 flannel petticoats, and 48 blankets.

Eighteen children are receiving instruction at the provisional school erected and furnished specially for them on their reserve by the Department of Public Instruction. The school was opened on the 13th October, 1890, under the tuition of Mr. William Griffiths. The following extracts are taken from the report by the school inspector, who visited the settlement on the 6th December:—

Number of pupils in ordinary attendance—9 boys and 9 girls.

Organisation,—

1. Material condition—good.
2. Cleanliness—good.
3. General appearance—pleasing.
4. Lesson guides—fair.
5. Classification—very fair.

Discipline,—

1. Punctuality—excellent.
2. Regularity—very good.
3. Demeanour—properly subdued.
4. Government—firm, appropriate, and effective.
5. Order—very fair to good.
6. Special matters—the results obtained under the heading of discipline are surprising, particularly when it is remembered that these children had not previously been subjected to discipline, and have been attending school only thirty-five days.

Instruction,—

Average proficiency—fair.

The children are making really excellent progress.

The teacher is proving to be the right man for this kind of work; he has gained the confidence of both parents and children.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

With two exceptions only they are not addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill they are attended to by Dr. Spickett of Copeland.

Cape Hawke District.

Number of aborigines in district, 48—15 full-blood and 23 half-castes.

A few of the men are employed by the settlers, but as a rule they all lead a rambling life. Six old and infirm aborigines are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—1,910 lb. flour, 59 lb. tea, 478 lb. sugar, 7 lb. raisins, 7 lb. currants, 3½ lb. suet, 21 lb. beef, 3 pairs moleskin trousers, 3 crimean shirts, 1 wincey dress, 1 flannel petticoat, 14 lb. white lead for boat, 2 tins blue paint, 1 quart paint oil, 1 tin copper paint, 2 pairs oars, and 1 suit of sails, and 50 blankets.

They are provided with a fishing boat and net, which are in good order and well cared for. The boat is kept at Forster.

Eleven children are receiving instructions at the public school at Forster.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Only a few are addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill, they are furnished with medicine, &c., by the settlers.

Port Stephens District.

Number of aborigines in district, 48—19 full-blood, and 29 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed farming and timber-cutting for the settlers; some also earn a living fishing, having been provided by the Board with a boat, which is kept in fair condition.

Thirteen old and infirm aborigines and 5 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—5,920 lb. flour, 184 lb. tea, 1,483 lb. sugar, 7 lb. raisins, 7 lb. currants, 10 lb. suet, 28 lb. beef, 7 pairs moleskin trousers, 7 crimean shirts, 7 wincey dresses, 7 flannel petticoats, 3 boys' suits, 1 tent, 4 doz. fish-hooks, 7 fishing-lines, 35 lb. paint for boat, 4 paint brushes, 2 gallons coal-tar, ½ gallon paint oil, 18 lb. rope, 1 pair oars, and 41 blankets.

Three children attend the public school, 7 others of school age, residing within 5 miles of a school, receive no instruction whatever.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

None are addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officers for the district, or sent to the nearest hospital.

Hunter River District.

Number of aborigines in district, 100—66 full-blood, and 34 half-castes.

A number of the men are employed fencing, ringbarking, clearing, and burning off scrub, and in general farm work, whilst some work on stations, shepherding, stock keeping, &c. Two reserves have been set apart for aborigines in the Singleton portion of the district, one of 230 acres, situated about a mile and a half from the town of Singleton, and the other, 58 acres, on Glennie's Creek, about 15 miles from Singleton. The former consists of open country, well grassed, but only suitable for grazing purposes. It is not occupied. The other is well grassed land, suitable for cultivation; 22 acres have been fenced in, and 12 acres cleared. It is occupied by 3 aboriginal families who cultivate maize, tobacco, and potatoes. They have small temporary huts erected on it, and are now building new dwellings, to be roofed with the galvanised iron supplied them by the Board. They were furnished with a plough and other farming implements in October last, as an inducement to continue in the cultivation of the land.

Twenty-six old and infirm aborigines, and 27 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—11,558 lb. flour, 367 lb. tea, 2,935 lb. sugar, 5,627 lb. meat, 30 lb. raisins, 30 lb. currants, 5½ lb. suet, 8 lb. oatmeal, 16 pairs moleskin trousers, 17 crimean shirts, 1 boys' suit, 160 yds. wincey, 42½ yds. dress lining, 33 yds. calico, 64 yds. flannel, cotton, hooks, &c., 133 blankets, 4 tents, 4 lb. gunpowder, 14 lb. shot, 4 boxes gun caps, 1 boiler, 19 bars soap, 3 clothes lines, fishing tackle, 1 plough, plough harness, 1 spade, hoe, fencing adze, tomahawk, 2 axes, 23 maul-rings and wedges.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is obtained secretly from public-houses.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officers for the district, or treated at the local hospitals.

Lake Macquarie District.

Number of aborigines in the district 14—2 full-blood, and 12 half-castes.

Two old and infirm aborigines, and children, are supported by the Board. The remainder are generally employed as labourers. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—1,253 lb. flour, 39 lb. tea, 315 lbs. sugar 3 lb. raisins, 3 lb. currants, 2 lb. suet, 6 lb. beef, 1 pair moleskin trousers, 1 crimean shirt, and 14 blankets.

Two children attend the public school at Swansea. There are no others of school age in the district.

All are supplied with Government blankets annually. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Only one is addicted to habits of intemperance. She is a half-caste woman, the liquor being obtained for her by her husband who is a European.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Hawkesbury River District.

Number of aborigines in the district 79—33 full-blood, and 46 half castes.

The men as a rule are employed on farms during the spring and harvest. The whole receive aid from the Board in the shape of rations. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—7,745 lb. flour, 321 lb. tea, 525 lb. sugar, 36 lb. raisins, 36 lb. currants, 36 lb. suet, 100 blankets, 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lb. galvanised-iron, 2 lb. screws and washers, 28 lb. paint for boat, 1 gallon paint oil, and 2 paint brushes.

Two reserves have been set apart for the aborigines at Sackville Reach, one of 150 acres, the other 30 acres. Both consist of scrub land and rocks, only a small portion being suitable for cultivation. They are both occupied by aborigines, galvanised-iron having been supplied them to roof their huts.

They are provided with a boat, which is kept at Sackville Reach. It is in good condition, and is used for fishing purposes.

Six children are receiving instruction at the public school at Sackville Reach.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

They are not addicted to habits of intemperance; on the contrary, they are very temperate.

When ill, they are admitted to the Benevolent Asylum at Windsor on the recommendation of the local police officer.

Nepean District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 7—5 full-blood and 2 half-castes.

One of the men is employed as a labourer; 2 of the children are being brought up by Mr. Single; 1 child resides with her aged grandmother, who is supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—309 lb. flour, 8 lb. tea, 80 lb. sugar, 1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 2 wincey dresses, 2 flannel petticoats, and 6 blankets.

Three children are receiving instruction, 1 at the public school and 2 privately.

Only 2 apply for and receive blankets, which are not in any way misappropriated.

One only will drink, when he can obtain the liquor; the others are temperate.

Central Cumberland District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 26—5 full-blood and 21 half-castes.

They are generally employed as labourers, and are not in need of any aid from the Board.

Only 1 child attends school.

Three or 4 are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being obtained secretly at public houses.

When ill, some pay for their own medical attendance, whilst others are taken to the local hospitals.

Picton District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 64—7 full-blood and 57 half-castes.

At Camden a number of half-castes are employed as farm servants, and earn fair wages. At Burragorang the aborigines have, for a number of years, been occupying a farm purchased as a home for them by public contributions. They make a fair living on it rearing stock and growing maize. It is in a very good position, being situated about 35 miles from Picton, and contains an area of 70 acres, 15 of which are good land, cleared, and adjoining Cox's River.

Three areas of land have also been set apart as reserves for their use, but they cannot be induced to occupy them.

1. 300 acres, situated on the left bank of Byrnes Creek, about a mile and a half from its junction with the Wollondilly River.

2. 100 acres, situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Wollondilly River.

3. 100 acres situated on the Wollondilly.

A number of the aborigines are employed by farmers in the district, whilst some earn a living shooting opossums for their skins.

Seven old and infirm aborigines and 10 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—4,902 lb. flour, 152 lb. tea, 1,228 lb. sugar, 7 lb. raisins, 10 lb. currants, 7 lb. suet, 54 lb. beef, and 75 blankets.

Fifteen children are receiving instruction at the public schools.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

They are not addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

La Perouse.

Number of aborigines at La Perouse, 27—4 full-blood and 23 half-castes.

They are generally employed fishing; some also make native weapons for sale. The women and children make shell ornaments, and gather and sell wild flowers. Two girls are in domestic service; 5 adults and 7 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—3,528 lb. flour, 110 lb. tea, 882 lb. sugar, 3,120 lb. meat, 52 blankets, 1 fishing boat and gear, 1 pair oars, and suit of sails.

There are 6 Government boats at La Perouse in use by the aborigines; they are all properly cared for.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill they are attended to by the Medical Officer in charge of the Little Bay Hospital, who receives an allowance of £50 per annum for the service.

Illawarra District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 39—5 full-blood and 34 half-castes.

They are generally employed fishing, quarrying, and assisting farmers. One old aboriginal and 5 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—1,288 lb. flour, 40 lb. tea, 324 lb. sugar, 2 lb. raisins, 2 lb. currants, 2 lb. suet, 19 legs of beef, 40 blankets, 1 tent and fly.

They are provided with 2 boats, which are both kept at Kiama. One is in good order and well cared for, the other is very old and only occasionally used.

Six children attend the public school at Kiama. There are no others of school age residing within 5 miles of a school.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

A few of the half-castes are addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Shoalhaven District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 133—40 full-blood and 93 half-castes.

Between 20 and 30 are employed on the Coolangatta Estate at wages ranging from 12s. to 16s. per week, and a weekly ration of 10 lb. flour, 10 lb. beef, 2 lb. sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea. Others earn a living as farm labourers, and a few by fishing. Nineteen old and infirm aborigines and 32 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—14,461 lb. flour, 449 lb. tea, 3,597 lb. sugar, 21 lb. raisins, 21 lb. currants, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. suet, 18 lb. meat, 2 pair moleskin trousers, 2 crimean shirts, 44 yards wincey, 20 yards homespun, 32 yards flannel, 19 knicker suits, 160 blankets, 12 lb. paint for boat, and 2 paint brushes.

Two reserves have been set apart for the use of aborigines in this district, situated as follows :—One of 700 acres on the shores of Jervis Bay, about 8 miles from North Huskisson ; the other, 370 acres, at Kangaroo Valley. The first-named consists of heavily timbered land in some parts, in others undergrowth, is fairly well grassed, and about 50 acres would make good agricultural land if cleared. Good water is procurable on it, and there are splendid fishing grounds in close proximity. It is unoccupied. All attempts to get the aborigines to reside there having proved futile. The reserve at Kangaroo Valley is occupied by two aboriginal families as a camping place.

The number of children of school age, living within 5 miles of a school, is 36. These children are located at Coolangatta, Greenwell Point, Kangaroo Valley, and Jervis Bay, at each of which places there is a public school in close proximity to their homes. At Greenwell Point there are 6 children of school age receiving rations from the Board, and the police have arranged with the pilot to convey them across the Crookhaven Inlet to school each morning with the children from the pilot station. An issue of clothing has just been given them. At Kangaroo Valley 4 children of school age receive rations ; they have not been attending school regularly, alleging as a cause, the want of clothing, but a supply has just been given them. At Jervis Bay 4 children of school age receive rations ; they have not been attending school regularly ; they have recently been supplied with clothing. At Coolangatta there are 22 children of school age, out of these, only 9 attend school ; only 3 are in receipt of rations from the Board ; 7 have recently been supplied with clothing. Every effort is made to get the children of this district to attend school, but the parents, even where the children are properly clad, are quite indifferent, and show a great want of attention to the cleanliness and personal comfort of their children in a great many instances. School teachers state the children are intelligent and apt in their lessons.

In 1889 a boat was supplied to the aborigines at Greenwell Point. It is in good order and well cared for. The aborigines earn a very fair amount by selling fish, which together, with the aid from the Board in the shape of rations and clothing places them beyond want.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority love drink, which is generally secretly supplied to them by Europeans. The aborigines resort to all kinds of artifice to obtain liquor.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officers for the district.

Dowling District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 73—24 full-blood and 49 half-castes.

The aborigines at Ulladulla—*i.e.*, the strong and able-bodied—have the means at their disposal to earn a first-class livelihood, having two well-found boats in close proximity to one of the finest fishing grounds in the Colony ; but they will not avail themselves of this to the fullest extent, and this is partly due to their indolent habits, but chiefly to local residents, who nurse them with the idea that the Government ought, without exception, supply them all with rations. The present employment of these aborigines is as follows :—Some earn a livelihood fishing, others work for local farmers, and a few at a saw-mill. Some are occasionally employed stripping wattle bark, whilst others find employment loading and unloading steamers. A few of the single adult females earn a living as domestic servants.

Fourteen old and infirm aborigines and 13 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—8,414 lb. flour, 262 lb. tea, 2,095 lb. sugar, 17 lb. raisins, 17 lb. currants, 8½ lb. suet, 34 lb. beef, 2 pairs trousers, 2 shirts, 28 yards wincey, 14 yards flannel, 2 knicker suits, 70 blankets, 25 lb. paint for boat, and 2 paint brushes. The camps are frequently visited by the police, and any reasonable complaint is inquired into and reported to the Board.

Five acres have been set apart as a reserve for aborigines about 4 miles from Milton. It consists of good forest land. About ½ acre has been fenced, partially cleared, and placed under cultivation, pumpkins and potatoes being planted.

Eleven children are attending public school.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being secretly supplied them by Europeans.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Yass District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 101—1 full-blood and 100 half-castes.

Five reserves have been set apart in this district for their use :—

1. 2½ acres, distant about a mile from the town of Yass, occupied by 40 half-castes. They have 8 iron houses (two-roomed) and 2 bark huts erected, the material for which was supplied by the Board. The land is not suited for cultivation.
2. 2½ acres, adjoining the above reserve, occupied by 38 half-castes, who have 4 two-roomed iron houses and 2 bark huts erected on it. The land is only suited for building purposes.
3. 80 acres, situated about 7 miles from Rye Park—unoccupied.
4. 160 acres, situated about 11 miles from Rye Park. It consists of good flats with open country, well grassed, and suitable for cultivation or grazing purposes. It is occupied by a half-caste family, who have a three-roomed dwelling erected on it. They have been supplied with a quantity of seed potatoes for cultivation.
5. 160 acres at Blakney Creek, about 12 miles from Dalton. The frontage to the creek is a rich flat with very little timber. The back portion is open country, well grassed, and suitable for cultivation or grazing purposes. The whole area is fenced in, 20 acres have been cleared, and 17 acres are under cultivation—wheat 12 acres, maize 4 acres, potatoes 1 acre. It is occupied by a half-caste family, who have a four-roomed slab house erected on it.

A few of the aborigines are away shearing, others are employed in the town of Yass. Four adults and 40 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—9,458 lb. flour, 293 lb. tea, 2,390 lb. sugar, 34 lb. raisins, 34 lb. currants, 25½ lb. suet, 25½ lb. lemon peel, 10½ lb. beef, 38 yards dress material, 30 yds. calico, 24½ yds. gambrun, cotton, buttons, 27 pairs boots, 90 blankets, 25 bed ticks, 4 cwt. seed potatoes, and a supply of school requisites.

Thirty-eight children are receiving instruction—10 at the public school at Blakney Creek, and 28 at the convent school at Yass.

All the aborigines are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

A few of the men are addicted to habits of intemperance, but are kept in check by the police.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Braidwood District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 35—10 full-blood, and 25 half-castes.

They are generally employed on stations. Four old and infirm aborigines and 4 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year :—1,526 lb. flour, 48 lb. tea, 380 lb. sugar, 4½ lb. raisins, 4½ lb. currants, 15½ lb. suet, 209 lb. beef, 3 pairs moleskin trousers, 3 crimean shirts, 1 wincey dress, 1 flannel petticoat, 49 blankets, and 2 loads firewood.

The aborigines at Nelligen are provided with a fishing-boat, which is in good condition and properly cared for.

Two children are in receipt of instruction at the public school at Nelligen.

There are 3 reserves for aborigines in this district :—

1. 140 acres, situated 7 miles from Mongarlowe, consisting of good open country, well grassed, suitable for cultivation or grazing purposes ; occupied by a half-caste woman and her son ; all fenced in ; about 7 acres cleared and 2 acres under cultivation—maize and potatoes being planted. A dwelling of 4 rooms, and a small shed built of slabs with bark roof, is erected on the reserve. The occupants are not in need of any assistance from the Board.
2. 40 acres, situated about ½ mile from Tomakin and 1½ miles from Bateman's Bay ; open country, poorly grassed, part sandy and flat, part suitable for cultivation ; all fenced in, 1 acre cleared, and more being cleared and burnt off ; 1 acre under cultivation—vegetables and maize being planted. It is occupied by an old aboriginal and his wife, who have a 2-roomed weatherboard cottage, with shingled roof, and a small kitchen erected on it.
3. 8½ acres, situated about 2 miles from Mongarlowe—unoccupied.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets, which are not in any way misappropriated.

As a rule the aborigines of this district are very temperate.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Moruya

Moruya District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 16—10 full-blood, and 6 half-castes.

Only one is working for wages, being employed ploughing; 7 adults and 7 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—4,171 lb. flour, 130 lb. tea, 1,048 lb. sugar, 9½ lb. raisins, 9½ lb. currants, 9½ lb. suet, 19 lb. beef, 2 pairs trousers, 2 shirts, 5 dresses, 5 petticoats, 3 boys' suits, 20 blankets, 10 cwt. galvanized-iron for huts, 8 lb. screws, 6 lb. washers, 20 lb. paint for boat, 1 paint brush, 1 pair oars, and 5 cwt. seed potatoes.

There are six reserves for aborigines, in this district; 32 acres at Turlinjah, on the Tuross Lake, 40 acres about 6 miles from Bodalla, 40 acres near Bircoul Lake, about 5 miles from Bodalla, 56½ acres 8 miles from Bodalla, 250 acres near the mouth of the Wagonga River, and 40 acres on the coast about 8 miles from Bodalla. The reserve at Turlinjah is the only one occupied by the aborigines. It consists of good open country, is well grassed, and about 10 acres are suitable for cultivation. About a quarter of an acre is fenced in for a garden, and 2 acres have been cleared. A quantity of seed potatoes were supplied by the Board, and they have been planted by the aborigines. Galvanized-iron has also been furnished them for roofing, and making them more habitable.

They have a fishing boat, which is kept on the Tuross Lake. It is fairly well cared for by the aborigines, but they do nothing with it in the way of earning a living.

Four children are receiving instruction at the public school.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Very few are addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Walaga Lake.

Number of aborigines at the settlement, 99—45 full-blood, and 54 half-castes.

Mr. J. D. Reece was appointed Superintendent of the station on the 7th November last, the duties to be performed in conjunction with those of teacher at the school built by the Board for the instruction of aboriginal children on their reserve.

Forty children are attending the school, and the following extracts are taken from the report by the Inspector of Schools, who visited the station on the 3rd September last:—

"No. of pupils enrolled, 26 boys, 14 girls, total 40. No. of pupils present, 12 boys, 10 girls, total, 22. Mark for organization and special remarks—Tolerable. The teacher is much devoted to his duties, which were undertaken originally voluntarily.

Discipline:—

1. Punctuality and regularity—tolerable.
2. Playground supervision—satisfactory.
3. Corporal punishment—none inflicted.
4. Demeanour—submissive.
5. Government kind, and suited to peculiarities of pupils.
6. Order—fair.
7. Special matters and mark for discipline—tolerable. I have pointed out certain defects, which, if remedied, will much improve the discipline of the school.

Instruction:—

Methods and special remarks—somewhat mechanical but attractive. There are a few bright pupils, but the majority are apathetic, and the teacher's task is at times a very trying and almost hopeless one. He is thoroughly devoted to his work, and the pupils are much attached to him. Although even fair results are hardly to be expected, I hope that, now a new school has been built, and when the new stock of material has arrived, they will be up to standard at next regular inspection."

Twenty-seven adults and 33 children are supported by the Board. Some of the men make slight efforts to support themselves by working with farmers in the locality and by fishing. Three females are in private service. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—16,883 lb. flour, 525 lb. tea, 4,240 lb. sugar, 948 lb. ship biscuits, 39½ lb. raisins, 39½ lb. currants, 39½ lb. suet, 158 lb. beef, 22 pairs trousers, 22 shirts, 22 dresses, 22 petticoats, 12 boys' suits, 154 blankets, and 3 axes.

There are two boats at Walaga Lake, one of which is very old and much decayed, but the other is in fair condition. The aborigines at Wagonga River also have a good centre-board boat. The boats are used for fishing purposes, but very irregularly.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Very few complaints are made of their drinking habits. Generally speaking, they are much improved in this respect.

When ill, they are almost invariably attended to by Mr. Reece, the Superintendent.

Eden District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 22—11 full-blood, and 11 half-castes.

Two are employed whaling and ferrying at Eden. The others are generally employed as labourers. None are at present supported by the Board, but during the first six months of the year 2 adults at Bega were supplied with rations. The following articles were distributed during the year:—384 lb. flour, 12 lb. tea, 96 lb. sugar, 48 yards wincey, 24 yards flannel, 2 boys' suits, 1 pair oars, anchor and line, and 32 blankets.

One hundred acres, situated 4 miles from Tathra, have been set apart as a reserve for aborigines. It is thickly timbered, but only a few acres are fit for cultivation. About 6 acres have been fenced in, 3 of which have been cleared, none at present under cultivation. It is occupied by one aboriginal family, who have a small hut erected upon it.

At Eden, the aborigines are provided with a good boat, which, however, is not taken proper care of.

Four children are in receipt of instruction at the public school at Cobargo.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Cooma District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 26—24 full-blood, and 2 half-castes.

They are generally employed on stations as labourers and stockmen. None are in need of aid from the Government.

There are 6 children of school age at Delegate who do not receive any instruction, but their parents are from Gippsland, Victoria, and are always going from one Colony to another, never remaining any time in one place.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets, which are not in any way misappropriated.

The majority are very temperate.

They are very seldom ill, but when they are, their employers purchase medicine for them.

Boggabilla District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 76—58 full-blood, and 18 half-castes.

Those men who are able to work, are generally employed in general station work, and the women as domestic servants. At Coppymurrumbilla 9 old and infirm aborigines and 2 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—4,286 lb. flour, 133 lb. tea, 1,079 lb. sugar, 12 lb. raisins, 12 lb. currants, 5 lb. suet, 50 lb. beef, 2 pairs trousers, 2 shirts, 8 dresses, 8 petticoats, and 60 blankets.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance, but the liquor is difficult to obtain.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Morce

Moree District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 137—103 full-blood, and 34 half-castes.

The men who are able to work get employment on the various stations in the district, shepherding, shearing, &c. The women also are employed by the station-owners, washing and scrubbing. The wages of the men are from 10s. to 15s. per week, with rations. Eighteen old and infirm aborigines and 11 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed at Goonal, Moree, and Terry Hie during the year:—7,882 lb. flour, 276 lb. tea, 2,203 lb. of sugar, 11 lb. raisins, 10 lb. currants, 8 lb. suet, 4 pairs trousers, 4 shirts, 5 dresses, 6 petticoats, 1 boy's suit, and 300 blankets.

Fifty-two acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Moree, have been set apart as a reserve for aborigines. It is open country, suitable for cultivation, none fenced, nearly all cleared, none under cultivation. It is occupied by 13 aborigines, for whom the Board erected comfortable huts.

Four children are receiving instruction at the Moree Public School.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets, which are in no way misappropriated.

They are all addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being supplied them by Europeans. The Police do all they can to check the practice, but it is very difficult to catch people serving liquor, for most of the aborigines reside on stations some distance from police stations.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer of the district.

Nothing more could be done to better their condition.

Wariadda District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 50—20 full-blood, and 30 half-castes.

The men are generally employed on stations, boundary-riding, horse-breaking, &c., for which they receive good wages. At Bingara 3 children received rations from the Board during eight months of the year. The following supplies were distributed:—108 lb. flour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 27 lb. sugar, and 20 blankets.

Two children are in receipt of instruction at the Bingara Public School.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

They are all addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill the station-owners and selectors attend to them, and some cases are treated in the local hospital.

Narrabri District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 179—79 full-blood, and 100 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed boundary-riding, shearing, and at general station work. Some support themselves hunting kangaroos. Eight old and infirm aborigines are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—2,556 lb. flour, 80 lb. tea, 639 lb. sugar, 5 lb. raisins, 5 lb. currants, 3 lb. suet, 6 lb. beef, and 217 blankets.

An area of 5,200 acres has been set apart for their use, 4 miles from Narrabri. It is watered by the Namoi River and Bohena Creek, is mostly open country with occasional belts of scrub, and suitable for grazing purposes only. The aborigines cannot be induced to occupy it.

Four children are receiving instruction at the public school at Narrabri.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Several are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being obtained, as a rule, from their employers, and from Europeans who visit the camps.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officers for the district.

Tamworth District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 186—20 full-blood, and 166 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed on stations shepherding, shearing, boundary-riding, &c. Some earn a living fencing and at other bush work. Six old and infirm aborigines and 17 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—6,022 lb. flour, 187 lb. tea, 1,503 lb. sugar, 5 lb. raisins, 5 lb. currants, 5 lb. suet, 10 lb. beef, 3 pairs trousers, 3 shirts, and 115 blankets.

Twenty-three children are receiving instruction at the public schools.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

Only a few are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being supplied them at their camps by Europeans. The police do all they can to check the practice, and several persons have been prosecuted and fined.

They are very seldom ill, but when such is the case they are either attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district, or by the station-owners and selectors.

Coonabarabran District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 94—5 full-blood, and 89 half-castes.

Some of the men are employed on stations, whilst others earn a living kangaroo shooting. The single women support themselves in domestic service. None of the aborigines in this district are in need of aid from the Government.

Three children are receiving instruction privately.

Blankets are issued to all who apply for them. They are in no way misappropriated.

Some are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being supplied them by Europeans.

When ill they are sent to the local hospital for treatment.

Murrurundi District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 23—6 full-blood, and 17 half-castes.

They are generally employed on stations at shearing and other station work. Some also earn a living cutting and selling firewood. None are in need of Government aid.

One child is receiving instruction privately.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

As a rule, they are temperate in their habits.

When ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district, who makes no charge for the services.

Coonamble District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 137—118 full-blood, and 19 half-castes.

They are generally employed on the different stations in various kinds of work. Twenty-six old and infirm aborigines and 13 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—9,152 lb. flour, 286 lb. tea, 2,288 lb. sugar, 24 lb. currants, 15 lb. raisins, 12 lb. suet, 1 sheep, 4 pairs trousers, 4 shirts, 6 dresses, 6 petticoats, 4 boys' suits, and 150 blankets.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

All the adults are more or less addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being supplied them by publicans. The police find it very difficult to catch them in the act.

When ill they are either treated by the station managers or taken to the local hospital.

Warren District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 105—78 full-blood, and 27 half-castes.

Those who are able to work are generally employed on stations. Nine old and infirm aborigines and 2 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—2,580 lb. flour, 80 lb. tea, 648 lb. sugar, 6 lb. raisins, 6 lb. currants, 24 lb. beef, 3 lb. suet, and 150 blankets.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The

The majority drink whenever they can obtain the liquor, which is, as a rule, supplied by Europeans who visit the camps for immoral purposes.

When ill they are attended by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Dubbo District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 254—138 full-blood, and 116 half-castes.

The men who are able to work are generally employed on the various stations in the district, boundary-riding kangaroo shooting, and as stockman, &c. Thirty-three old and infirm aborigines and 20 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—12,612 lb. flour, 400 lb. tea, 3,212 lb. sugar, 15½ lb. currants, 25 lb. raisins, 24 lb. suet, 1,220 lb. beef, 15 pairs trousers, 15 shirts, 13 dresses, 13 petticoats, 40 yards wincey, 16 yards calico, 4 reels cotton, 3 cards hooks and eyes, and 190 blankets.

Five children attend public schools; 34 children camping within 5 miles of a school receive no instruction whatever.

The majority of the aborigines are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is generally obtained at roadside inns, where detection is difficult. The police do their utmost to enforce the law, and are sometimes successful in obtaining convictions.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

When ill they are, as a rule, given medicine by their employers. Serious cases are taken to the local hospitals.

Mudgee District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 64—23 full-blood, and 41 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed on stations and farms. Three old and infirm aborigines and 14 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—3,352 lb. flour, 104 lb. tea, 833 lb. sugar, 10 lb. raisins, 9 lb. suet, 6 lb. meat, 2 lb. lemon peel, 18 yards wincey, 10 yards flannel, 10 yards calico, and 51 blankets.

Two reserves have been set apart in this district for the use of aborigines, but they have not for some time been occupied, the aborigines having left the locality. They are situated 21 miles from Hill End, and adjoin one another. Their total area is 24 acres.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Two children attend the Windeyer Public School.

Only a few of the aborigines are addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill, which is very seldom, their employers give them medicine; serious cases are sent to the Mudgee Hospital.

Bathurst District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 32—7 full-blood, and 25 half-castes.

None are in need of Government aid. Some are employed on stations and farms, others fencing, gold-digging, hunting kangaroos and opossums, &c.

Five children are receiving instruction at public schools.

Only 2 of the aborigines, both full-blood, are of intemperate habits, the liquor being obtained in town. The remainder are hardworking and industrious.

When ill, they are sent to the local hospital.

Wellington District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 62—21 full-blood, and 41 half-castes.

The men who are able to work earn a living farming, shepherding, droving, and at general station work. Occasionally when work is scarce, rations are issued temporarily, constant supervision being kept to compel them to work when employment is offering. Six adults and 9 children are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—3,924 lb. flour, 122 lb. tea, 986 lb. sugar, 4 lb. oatmeal, 3 lb. maizena, 3,345 lb. beef, 5 lb. currants, 5 lb. raisins, 5 lb. suet, 10 pairs trousers, 12 shirts, 6 dresses, 7 petticoats, 1 boy's suit, 16 yards wincey, 4 yards calico, 5 yards flannel, 3 pairs boots, 4 yards tweed, 3 yards twill, 160 blankets, &c.

Three children are receiving instruction privately.

All the aborigines are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. The police keep a constant watch to prevent them being supplied with liquor.

When ill, they are either attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district, or taken to the local hospital.

Orange District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 32—15 full-blood, and 17 half-castes.

None are in need of aid from the Government. They are generally employed on stations and farms, a few also earn a living fencing.

Two only are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being supplied them by their employers.

Blankets are supplied annually to all who apply for them.

When ill, they are either treated by the Government Medical Officer for the district or sent to the local hospital.

Forbes District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 151—107 full-blood, and 44 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed on stations. Eight adults and 7 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—1,572 lb. flour, 50 lb. tea, 396 lb. sugar, 5 lb. raisins, 5 lb. currants, 66 lb. beef, 7 lb. suet, ¼ lb. baking-powder, 1 pair trousers, 3 shirts, 1 boy's suit, 17 yards wincey, 8 yards calico, cotton and buttons, 1 pair boots, and 50 blankets.

An area of 80 acres has been set apart 8 miles from Eugowra for the use of aborigines. It is open country, well grassed, and suitable for either cultivation or grazing purposes. Twenty-seven acres have been fenced in, 6 of which have been cleared and placed under cultivation, wheat being grown. It is occupied by a half-caste family, who have erected a slab house and barn on it.

Nine children are receiving instruction at the public schools.

Blankets are supplied annually to all who apply for them. They are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are of intemperate habits.

When ill, the local medical gentlemen attend the aborigines gratuitously in some cases, in others they are treated at the local hospital.

Cowra District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 70—24 full-blood, and 46 half-castes.

A number are employed by selectors and station-owners, but they do not get constant employment. Eleven adults and 26 children are being supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—9,709 lb. flour, 303 lb. tea, 2,422 lb. sugar, 21 lb. raisins, 21 lb. currants, 21 lb. suet, 4 pairs trousers, 4 shirts, 11 dresses, 11 petticoats, 70 blankets, and 71 10-foot sheets of galvanized-iron.

An area of 32½ acres, about a mile from Cowra, near the railway bridge, has been set apart for the use of aborigines. They intend to use it solely for camping purposes, for which it is well suited, being in an elevated position, and at the same time close to the river for water supply. Galvanized-iron has been supplied them by the Board to improve the condition of their shelter.

There is also a reserve of 40 acres about 17 miles from Canowindra, but it is not now occupied, all the aborigines having left the locality.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

None are addicted to habits of intemperance.

When ill they are attended to by local medical gentlemen, who give their services gratuitously.

The aborigines in this district appear contented and satisfied with the assistance they receive from the Board.

Brungle

Brungle District.

Number of aborigines at the settlement, 89—53 full-blood, and 36 half-castes.

A superintendent has been placed in charge of the Brungle Camp. Mr. J. G. Ussher, a teacher under the Department of Public Instruction, was appointed to the position on the 12th May last.

The average monthly number of aborigines supported by the Board was 38 adults and 28 children. A number of the men work at various stations in the district for a portion of the year; those at the settlement able to work are preparing the ground for cultivation, fencing, and otherwise improving the reserve.

The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—18,949 lb. flour, 589 lb. tea, 4,765 lb. sugar, 3,598 lb. meat, 49 lb. oatmeal, 23½ lb. raisins, 23½ lb. currants, 23½ lb. suet, 24 bars soap, 7 pairs trousers, 7 shirts, 3 dresses, 3 petticoats, 8 boys' suits, 59 yards print, 40 yards silesia, 8 dozen buttons, cotton, needles, 50 blankets, 15 cwt. seed potatoes, 20 cwt. galvanized-iron, 1 ton fencing-wire, plough and dray harness, and sundry articles of ironmongery.

A great improvement has been made in the condition of the aborigines' dwellings. With the roofing-iron supplied by the Board, the huts have been made more tenable, and are now, for the most part, in good order. The fencing of the reserve, which has an area of 77 acres, has been much interrupted by bad weather, sickness, and the absence of the able-bodied during the busy season on the stations. It is, however, now rapidly approaching completion. The seed-potatoes supplied were all planted, and there is every appearance of a good return.

Owing to the excessive rainfall during the last quarter of the year the health of the camp suffered severely, pneumonia, whooping cough, and kindred diseases having been prevalent. Minor cases of sickness are treated by the superintendent, who has been furnished with a supply of simple remedies, but serious cases are either treated by the Government Medical Officer for the district, or sent to the Gundagai Hospital. The births during the year have been 8—males 3, and females 5; deaths 2—1 male and 1 female—both adults.

A cottage has been erected on a small reserve of 3 acres, as a residence for the superintendent, at a cost of £283. This land is now being fenced.

The school building erected by the Board in 1888 has been painted, and proper guttering fixed, and a tank supplied, at the cost of the Department of Public Instruction. Nineteen children are being educated. The following extracts are from a report furnished the Minister of Education, by the District School Inspector, on the 26th January last:—

“Mr. Ussher, the present teacher, was appointed in May last, but, in consequence of floods and the difficulty he had in getting lodgings, work was not regularly taken up until August. The school-house is weatherboard, in good repair, and fairly furnished, but poorly equipped with working material—this defect is now being remedied. A good supply of drinking water has been provided. Of the population, 20 are children, who might be under school training. A little progress has been made in spelling and writing on slates. These children seem to have a great difficulty in grasping the elementary notions of number. No singing had been attempted at the time of my visit. By my directions it has been introduced since. The aborigines take an interest in drill and singing exercises. A supply of copying books has recently been sent. The Aborigines Protection Board has also supplied sewing materials, so that the girls might be taught this useful art. There are reasonable grounds for hope that the school will do some useful work during the current year.”

Some of the aborigines drink whenever they get an opportunity, the liquor being procured for them by Europeans. The Police at Gundagai and Tumut check the practice as far as possible when the aborigines visit those towns.

Narrandera District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 62—15 full-blood, and 47 half-castes.

The men who are able to work earn good wages shearing, rabbiting, and harvesting, by which means they support their families. The women also assist by taking in washing, and the girls take situations as domestic servants. Two old aborigines are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—616 lb. flour, 20 lb. tea, 154 lb. sugar, and 55 blankets.

An area of 310 acres has been reserved for the use of aborigines, about 6 miles from Grong Grong. It consists of open forest country, is well grassed, and suitable for agricultural purposes. Fifty acres have been fenced in, 1 acre cleared, and half an acre placed under cultivation. It is occupied by two aboriginal families, who intend further cultivating it. They have erected a slab hut with iron roof on it for themselves.

Two children are receiving instruction at the Narrandera Public School.

All the aborigines are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is, as a rule, supplied them secretly by Europeans. Three convictions have been obtained against persons for supplying them with liquor during the year, the Bench inflicting heavy penalties in each case, which has had a good effect.

When ill, they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Albury District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 4—3 full-blood, and 1 half-caste.

One is employed as a tracker at Albury, another as a boundary rider on Copabella station, and the remaining two are at Walbundrie in private service. None are in need of aid from the Board.

One child is receiving instruction at the public school at Walbundrie.

They are not addicted to habits of intemperance.

Mogil Mogil District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 117—95 full-blood, and 22 half-castes.

The males who are able to work are principally employed on stations, and earn fair wages. Some of the females earn a little by washing and scrubbing at times. Thirty-six old and infirm aborigines and 10 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—14,399 lb. flour, 449 lb. tea, 3,600 lb. sugar, 90 lb. meat, 19 lb. raisins, 19 lb. currants, 23 pairs trousers, 23 shirts, 43 dresses, 43 petticoats, and 150 blankets.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are more or less intemperate.

When ill, they are either given medicine by their employers, or use the medicine which they themselves make from herbs, bark, &c.

Walgett District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 278—165 full-blood, and 113 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed on stations. Sixteen old and destitute aborigines and 2 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—4,340 lb. flour, 135 lb. tea, 1,086 lb. sugar, 7 lb. raisins, 7 lb. currants, 7 lb. suet, 30 lb. meat, and 240 blankets.

A reserve of 100 acres has been set apart for the use of aborigines near the town of Walgett. It is used as a camping ground.

Six children are receiving instruction at the public school.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is usually obtained secretly from public-houses, and Europeans sometimes bring it to their camps.

When ill, they usually attend to one another; serious cases are, however, treated by the Government Medical Officer for the district.

Goodooga District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 307—207 full-blood, and 100 half-castes.

Those able to work are employed on the stations. Thirty-one old and helpless aborigines, and 9 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—13,651 lb. flour, 426 lb. tea, 3,411 lb. sugar, 20 lb. raisins, 20 lb. currants, 16 lb. suet, 30 lb. beef, 1 sheep, 9 pairs trousers, 9 shirts, 16 dresses, 16 petticoats, and 150 blankets.

All are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is usually taken to their camps by Europeans.

When ill, they attend to one another, preferring their own methods of treatment.

Brewarrina

Brewarrina District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 163—129 full-blood, and 34 half-castes.

About 50 are living at the Aboriginal Station, 9 miles from Brewarrina, which is under the control of the New South Wales Aborigines Protection Association. Those who camp in other portions of the district generally work on sheep stations.

The reserve on which the Aboriginal Station stands contains an area of 5,240 acres. About half is open country, the remainder is thickly timbered with box-scrub; there are also several swamps, comprising an area of 200 acres. About 4,000 acres are fenced in, which are sub-divided into six paddocks, 50 acres have been cleared, and 4 acres are under cultivation, maize, potatoes, and pumpkins being planted. The land is most suitable for grazing purposes. There are about 2,000 sheep on the station, all looking very well, and of which 1,000 are ewes, now in lamb. The buildings consist of a 5-roomed weatherboard cottage used by the Superintendent as a residence, a school-house, girls' dormitory, store, and a number of bark gunyahs occupied by the aborigines. The estimated value of improvements is £550.

Sixteen children are receiving instruction at the school on the station. The following extracts are taken from the report of the School Inspector, who visited the station on the 12th November last:—

“Number of pupils enrolled, 16—10 boys and 6 girls.

Organisation:—

1. Material condition—tolerable.
2. Accommodation—sufficient.
3. Cleanliness—tolerable.
4. General appearance—tolerable.
5. State of records—fair.
6. Lesson guides—fair.
7. Classification—correct.

Discipline:—

1. Punctuality—fair.
2. Regularity—fair.
3. Demeanour—quiet.
4. Government—judicious.
5. Order—fair.
6. School movements—prompt.
7. Drill—indifferent.

Instruction:—

1. Methods—modern.
2. Proficiency—class 1, fair; class 2, tolerable.

Summary:—

1. General efficiency of school—moderate.
2. Practical skill and usefulness of teacher—moderate.”

All the aborigines of the district are supplied with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

A large number are addicted to habits of intemperance.

Barrington District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 109—100 full-blood, and 9 half-castes.

The men are generally employed as station hands; a number of the women are also employed as laundresses, &c., but the majority of the aborigines camp idly in the bush, and are liberally supplied with rations from the stations. Those who are camped on the rivers catch fish and hunt rabbits, kangaroos, &c. At Enngonia, 12 adults and 1 child who were rendered destitute by floods were supplied with rations by the Board for five months of the year, the following articles being distributed:—1,280 lb. flour, 40 lb. tea, 320 lb. sugar, and 115 blankets.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance and opium smoking. The liquor is supplied them by Europeans. In many instances it is purchased direct from the hotels, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police in their efforts to prevent it. The opium is supplied them by the Chinese, and they are much fonder of it than the liquor.

When ill, they are attended to by one of their tribe, who is recognised as a doctor amongst them.

Owing to the abundance of grass and water that there is now throughout the district, there are a great number of aborigines travelling about, and they will not stop long at any particular place. Some of the younger men have horses, which they purchased while working on stations.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

Bourke District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 24—19 full-blood, and 5 half-castes.

Those able to work are employed on sheep stations. Three old and infirm aborigines are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—824 lb. flour, 26 lb. tea, 206 lb. sugar, 1 pair trousers, 1 shirt, 1 dress, 1 petticoat, and 150 blankets.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor, as a rule, is obtained secretly from publicans and others.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

Wanaaring District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 93—90 full-blood, and 3 half-castes.

All but a few very old ones are employed on stations the greater part of the year. At times they obtain a living fishing and hunting. Four adults are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—800 lb. flour, 25 lb. tea, 201 lb. sugar, 6 lb. currants, 12 lb. beef, and 60 blankets.

One child only is receiving instruction at the Wanaaring Public School.

The majority are more or less addicted to habits of intemperance.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

When ill, they attend to one another, preferring their own methods of treatment.

Louth District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 133—109 full-blood, and 24 half-castes.

Those who are able to work are, as a rule, employed on stations. Their condition compares very favourably with that of the aborigines of any other district. They do not either require or appreciate Government aid. Blankets are supplied to all applicants. They are in no way misappropriated.

Nearly all will drink when they get the opportunity. The liquor is, as a rule, taken to their camps by travellers. During the last twelve months, however, very few complaints have been made respecting this matter.

When ill, they attend to one another, preferring their own methods of treatment.

Nyngan District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 178—130 full-blood, and 48 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed on the various stations. A few half-castes are in private employment. Some of them make good servants, and are fairly industrious. Twenty-one old and infirm aborigines and 4 children are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—5,712 lb. flour, 178 lb. tea, 1,435 lb. sugar, 15 lb. raisins, 13 lb. currants, 13 lb. suet, 12 lb. beef, 6 wincey dresses, 6 flannel petticoats, and 190 blankets.

A large number are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being generally obtained at bush hotels.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

When ill, they are sent to the local hospitals.

Milparinka

Milparinka District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 220—189 full-blood, and 31 half-castes.
 The men are, as a rule, employed on sheep stations. At times they wander about living on game. Twenty old aborigines (10 males and 10 females) were furnished with clothing during the year.
 All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.
 The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is generally taken to their camps by Europeans.
 When ill, they generally attend on one another, at times they get medicine through the police.

Wilcannia District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 7 only; all of whom are full-blood.
 They are employed on Mount Murchison station, rabbiting, &c., and are not in need of any aid from the Government. They are, however, supplied annually by the Board with blankets, which are in no way misappropriated.
 They all drink when they can obtain the liquor. They no doubt obtain it at times from the local hotel, but it is very difficult to check the practice.
 When ill, they are given medicine by their employer.

Silverton District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 44; all of whom are full-blood.
 The men are employed on Mundi Mundi and Poolamacca stations mustering sheep, and at general station work, for which they receive fair wages. With the exception of blankets, they do not receive any aid from the Government, and are not in need of any.
 They are all addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor, as a rule, being obtained at roadside inns.
 When ill, they are supplied with medicine by their employers. Serious cases are sent to the Silverton Hospital.

Menindie District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 50; all full-blood.
 All the men are employed on the surrounding stations, either as rabbiters, dog poisoners, or boundary riders. They all receive a blanket yearly, which is all that they require from the Government.
 All are more or less addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is generally given to them by the men on the stations. This practice, however, is being checked by the station-owners, who discharge any employee found conveying liquor on the runs.
 When ill, they are given medicine by their employers.

Pooncarie District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 56—51 full-blood, and 5 half-castes.
 The men are principally employed rabbiting, sheep-mustering, and at general station work about the woolsheds during the shearing season. All are supplied annually with Government blankets; they are not in need of any other aid.
 Some are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being obtained at roadside hotels. The practice is difficult to check.
 When ill, they are supplied with medicine by their employers.

Wentworth District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 26—24 full-blood, and 2 half-castes.
 They are generally employed on stations, rabbiting, boundary riding, &c., and are not in need of any aid from the Government.
 All are addicted to habits of intemperance, the liquor being generally given them by the Europeans who work on the stations with them.
 When ill, which is seldom the case, they are either given medicine by their employers, or sent to the nearest hospital.

Hillston District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 58—49 full-blood, and 9 half-castes.
 Those able to work are employed on stations, rabbiting, &c. Three old and infirm aborigines at Gilgunnia are supported by the Board. The following supplies have been distributed in the district during the year:—1,233 lb. flour, 38 lb. tea, 306 lb. sugar, 3 lb. raisins, 3 lb. currants, 2 lb. suet, 8 lb. meat, 8 pairs trousers, 8 shirts, 9 dresses, 9 petticoats, 16 yards wincey, 7 yards flannel, and 100 blankets.
 All are supplied annually with Government blankets, the aged receiving two each. They are in no way misappropriated.
 They will always drink whenever they can obtain the liquor. The police use every effort to prevent the supply.
 When ill, they are given medicine by their employers.

Lake Cudgellico District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 104—66 full-blood, and 38 half-castes.
 Those able to work are generally employed on sheep stations. Five old and infirm aborigines at Euabalong are supported by the Board; no others are in need of Government aid. The following supplies have been distributed during the year:—2,134 lb. flour, 66 lb. tea, 537 lb. sugar, 7 lb. currants, 7 lb. raisins, 3 lb. suet, 14 lb. beef, 3 pairs trousers, 3 shirts, 4 dresses, 4 petticoats, and 85 blankets.
 Three children are receiving instruction at the public school at Euabalong.
 The majority of the aborigines are very fond of drink. They sometimes obtain liquor from bush hotels.
 When ill, they attend on one another, preferring their own methods of treatment.

Mossgiel District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 98—82 full-blood, and 16 half-castes.
 Those able to work are generally employed on stations, but those who, from age or infirmity, are unable to earn a living, are provided with food and clothing by the Board. During the latter portion of the year the following supplies were distributed:—442 lb. flour, 13 lb. tea, 104 lb. sugar, 40 yards wincey, 12 yards flannel, 3 pairs trousers, and 3 shirts.
 All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.
 The aborigines in this district are very temperate.
 When ill, the station-owners attend to them.

Hay District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 17—15 full-blood, and 2 half-castes.
 They are generally employed on stations, and, with the exception of blankets, are not receiving any aid from the Government, nor are they in need of any.
 They are all addicted to habits of intemperance.
 When ill, they are given medicine by their employers.

Darlington Point District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 141—69 full-blood, and 72 half-castes.
 The men work at the Aboriginal Mission Station at Warangesda, and on the surrounding sheep stations. The families nearly all live at the Mission Station.
 The Warangesda Mission is under the control of the Aborigines Protection Association. It is situated about 2 miles from Darlington Point. The area of the reserve on which it stands is 1,981 acres, 500 of which are good open country, the remainder heavily timbered. The whole is well grassed, parts are suitable for cultivation, the remainder for grazing. 1,950 acres have been fenced, and 120 acres cleared, of which, 70 are under cultivation, wheat and potatoes being grown. The following buildings have been erected by the Association:—Superintendent's residence, four-roomed cottage, a two-roomed cottage for matron, dormitory, teacher's dwelling, school-house, twelve huts, and a few out-buildings. They are nearly all built of weatherboard, with iron roofs.

Thirty-nine children are receiving instruction at the school at Warangesda. The following are extracts from a report by the District School Inspector, who visited the station on 27th August last :—

“ Organisation :—

1. Material condition—very fair.
2. Accommodation—adequate.
3. Cleanliness—very fair.
4. General appearance—very fair.
5. State of records—good.
6. Lesson guides—very fair.
7. Classification—fair.

Discipline :—

1. Punctuality—good.
2. Regularity—good.
3. Appearance of pupils—tolerable.
4. Demeanour—tolerably subdued.
5. Government—firm, fairly effective.
6. Order—fair.
7. School movements—tolerable.
8. General mark for discipline—tolerable to fair.

Instruction :—

1. Methods—Tolerably intelligent and effective.
2. Proficiency of classes—class 1, tolerable; class 2, tolerable to fair; class 3, tolerable.
3. Average proficiency—tolerable.

The teacher is energetic, persevering, and of exemplary character.”

All the aborigines in the district are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

They are very much given to habits of intemperance. The liquor is supplied them by station hands and others.

When ill, they are either sent to the Narrandera hospital, or treated by the Government Medical Officer at that place.

Deniliquin District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 74—45 full-blood, and 29 half-castes.

Those able to work are generally employed on stations, boundary-riding, rabbiting, &c. At Moolpa Station two old aborigines, unable to earn a living, are supported by the Board.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

They all drink when they get the opportunity, the liquor, as a rule, being obtained from station hands during the shearing season.

When ill, they are sent to the nearest hospital for treatment.

Moama District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 189—60 full-blood, and 129 half-castes.

They are generally employed on the Aboriginal Mission Station at Cumeroogunga. Some also earn a living on sheep stations, rabbiting, kangaroo hunting, shearing, &c., &c.

One hundred and fifty aborigines reside at the Mission Station, which is situated about 4 miles from Moama, on the right bank of the river Murray, and about half a mile from the Bamah punt. The area of the reserve on which the station stands is 1,890 acres, of which 400 acres are high sand-hills above flood level, suitable for agriculture, the remainder being low-lying box country, with the usual amount of gum swamp along the river. The whole area is fenced in, a large portion ring-barked, and about 110 acres cleared and being cultivated, wheat being grown. There is also a 3-acre orchard, which has been enclosed with a rabbit-proof fence. The following buildings have been erected by the Association :—Manager's residence, store, butcher's shop, church, school-house, and eighteen cottages, also a store and two huts at the farm.

Fifty-two children are receiving instruction at the school at Cumeroogunga. The following are extracts from the report of the School Inspector, who visited the station on the 23rd July last :—

“ Organisation :—

1. Material condition—fair.
2. Accommodation—barely sufficient.
3. Cleanliness—fair.
4. General appearance—tolerable to fair.
5. State of records—very fair.
6. Lesson guides—fair.
7. Classification—fair.

Discipline :—

1. Punctuality—good.
2. Regularity—very fair.
3. Appearance of pupils—moderate.
4. Demeanour—tolerable.
5. Government—fair and tolerably judicious.
6. Order—tolerable.
7. School movements—tolerable, noisy.
8. Special matters—considering the difficulties the teacher has to contend against the discipline may be considered creditable.
9. General mark for discipline—tolerable to fair.

Instruction :—

1. Methods—tolerable.
2. Proficiency of classes—class 1, tolerable; class 2, tolerable; class 3, tolerable.
3. Remarks—Imparted with zeal and earnestness.

General efficiency of school—tolerable.”

All the aborigines in the district are supplied annually with Government blankets. The issue is necessary, and they are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are addicted to habits of intemperance. The liquor is generally obtained at Echuca and Bamah (Victoria).

When ill, the aborigines at Cumeroogunga are attended to by Dr. Smith, of Echuca, who receives an annual allowance from the Aborigines Protection Association. In other portions of the district they are taken to the nearest hospital.

Balranald District.

Number of aboriginals in the district, 88—80 full-blood, and 8 half-castes.

They are generally employed on stations. None are in need of aid from the Government.

None of the children are receiving instruction. They are living on Yanga and Canally Stations, 10 miles from any school.

All the aborigines are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

The majority are fond of drink, but they find it difficult to obtain liquor, the police keeping a watch over them when they visit the towns.

When ill, they are taken to the local hospital.

Euston District.

Number of aborigines in the district, 14—12 full-blood, and 2 half-castes.

They are generally employed on sheep stations, and are not in need of any aid from the Government.

All are supplied annually with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.

They are all more or less addicted to habits of intemperance. Every care is taken by the police to prevent them being supplied with liquor.

When ill, they are taken to the nearest hospital.

APPENDIX B.
CENSUS, 1890.

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.				
Adelong	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albury	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arakoon	8	4	1	5	2	3	14	37	5	...	...	4	...	...	10	19	56
Araluen	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Armidale	9	2	1	6	2	1	8	29	3	...	...	4	...	...	3	10	39
Ashford	8	6	...	...	4	...	1	19	4	...	...	1	...	...	9	14	33
Ballina	4	2	1	5	4	3	5	24	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	8	32
Balranald	24	14	3	20	11	8	...	80	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	8	88
Baradine	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	13	19	24
Barraba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	3	1	...	7	13	13
Barrington and Enngonia	30	14	4	27	7	9	9	100	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	109
Bateman's Bay	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Bathurst	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Bega	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6
Bingara	1	2	...	1	3	...	6	13	3	3	...	2	1	...	11	20	33	
Blackville	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Blick's River	6	6	...	7	2	...	19	40	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	7	47
Boat Harbour	5	10	4	8	9	4	11	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	57
Boggabilla	12	4	2	7	6	2	6	39	2	1	...	2	...	...	7	12	51
Boggabri	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	14	20	22
Booligal	4	3	...	1	3	...	1	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	13
Bourke and Byrock	8	4	...	3	...	...	4	19	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	24
Braidwood	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	6
Brewarrina and Gongolgon	14	11	21	19	17	3	44	129	5	3	...	7	...	...	19	34	163
Broadwater	1	1	...	3	3	...	7	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	18
Brushgrove	2	2	1	3	...	...	3	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	15
Buckley's Crossing	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bullahdelah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Bundarra	5	3	3	2	2	2	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	30	7
Bungwall Flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	7	7	7
Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	10	16	16
Cannonbar	2	9	6	3	4	1	6	31	4	...	4	...	...	8	16	47	1
Canowindra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carcoar	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	21
Carroll	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	4	1	...	4	...	...	33	63	293
Casino	36	29	8	41	28	7	81	230	15	...	15	...	...	4	9	12	12
Cassillis	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	6	65
Cobar	9	9	4	10	8	6	13	59	1	1	...	1	1	...	6	10	10	
Cobargo	2	1	...	2	1	5	11	34
Condobolin	6	3	1	5	3	...	5	23	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	
Cooma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonabarabran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	20	2	...	35	70	70
Coonamble	22	18	5	2	1	3	19	70	4	1	...	2	...	7	14	84	84	
Copeland, including Barrington	5	3	1	4	1	...	14	28	3	3	...	2	...	2	13	24	52	
Copmanhurst	8	13	5	11	5	3	33	78	2	...	7	...	...	...	17	26	104
Coraki	6	11	1	2	4	1	14	39	2	...	2	...	...	4	8	47	47
Cowra	6	...	...	...	2	...	10	18	10	1	...	4	2	...	29	46	64
Cudgellico	3	4	1	2	2	...	4	16	3	...	3	...	...	5	11	27	27
Cudgen	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	5	6	10	10
Dalmorton	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	11
Dandaloo	10	5	2	5	7	3	10	42	3	...	4	...	...	16	23	65	65
Darlington Point, including Warangesda	18	12	4	10	8	1	16	69	20	7	...	12	...	...	33	72	141
Delegate	7	4	...	3	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	21
Denison Town	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Deniliquin	2	5	...	1	4	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	14
Drake	7	11	2	12	3	...	14	49	1	1	...	3	1	...	11	17	66	
Dubbo	1	4	...	2	2	1	10	20	3	4	...	3	4	...	23	37	57	
Eden	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Emu Flat	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Euaalong	11	3	2	8	5	2	19	50	5	2	...	1	3	...	16	27	77	
Eugowra	1	1	...	1	1	...	6	10	4	2	...	3	1	...	7	17	27	
Eurobodalla, including Walaga Lake	6	6	5	8	3	4	13	45	7	2	...	4	2	...	39	54	99	
Euston	...	5	...	...	1	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	14
Forbes	14	6	4	6	6	...	33	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Forster	6	4	...	4	...	...	1	15	5	1	...	4	...	...	23	33	48
Gilgandra	8	4	3	5	4	1	13	38	4	...	5	...	...	...	29	38	76
Gilgunnia	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gladstone	4	3	2	2	2	...	5	16	2	...	2	1	...	11	16	32	32	
Glen Innes	9	9	2	5	2	1	10	38	6	1	...	3	2	...	9	21	59	
Goodooga, Angledool, and Tatalla	57	28	13	42	15	9	43	207	20	14	2	25	1	...	38	100	307	
Grafton	9	6	1	7	4	...	7	34	1	...	3	1	...	8	13	47	47	
Grafton South	10	18	4	6	9	4	4	55	3	...	4	1	...	8	16	71	71	
Gresford	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gunnedah	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	2	1	...	3	9	15	15
Hargraves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	6	7	7
Hartley Vale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	3	9	9
Harwood	4	6	...	3	3	...	10	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	28
Hay	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hill End	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	6	6	6
Hillston	9	7	2	6	4	...	15	43	2	...	...	...	...	7	9	52	52
Howe's Valley	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8
Inverell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	13	20	20	20

APPENDIX B—continued.

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.			
Jerilderie.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kempsey.....	60	24	14	48	20	12	73	251	27	11	3	21	12	1	54	129	380
Kiama.....	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	6	1	...	4	1	...	20	32	37
La Perouse.....	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	2	3	...	13	23	27
Lawrence.....	12	1	...	14	...	...	14	41	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	45
Lismore.....	10	14	7	9	5	1	12	58	2	...	...	2	...	...	10	14	72
Liverpool.....	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	6	1	1	2	1	...	2	13	16
Louth, Tilpa, and Curranyaipa.....	36	10	1	30	9	1	22	109	4	...	...	4	...	...	16	24	133
Maclean.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Maitland.....	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	5
Manilla.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	12
Marsdens.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Mathoura.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Maude.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Menindie.....	20	8	4	8	4	...	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Mercoe.....	7	6	2	6	2	3	10	36	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	43
Merriwa.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	4
Michelago.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Milparinka.....	32	21	...	26	6	...	15	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	9	13	113
Milton and Ulladulla.....	9	3	3	4	2	1	2	24	6	2	3	7	5	...	26	49	73
Moama, including Cumerooogunga.....	14	8	3	8	5	3	19	60	36	3	...	25	1	...	64	129	189
Mogil Mogil, Mungindi, & Collarendabri.....	20	7	9	16	8	3	32	95	8	...	...	3	...	...	11	22	117
Molong.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	5	10	11
Mongarlowe.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	4	4
Moonbi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Moree.....	11	13	...	8	7	...	28	67	...	3	...	7	1	...	16	27	94
Moruya.....	...	2	2	1	...	2	3	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	6	16
Mossgiel.....	20	11	6	20	5	2	18	82	2	...	...	2	...	...	12	16	98
Moulamein.....	2	13	1	4	7	1	1	29	6	1	...	4	1	...	15	27	56
Mundooran.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	4
Murrurundi.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	...	3	1	...	3	14	17
Murwillumbah.....	16	6	...	13	3	...	10	48	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	8	56
Nambucca.....	9	13	6	5	8	4	7	52	10	3	...	10	8	...	31	62	114
Narrabri.....	9	6	1	10	...	5	8	39	11	...	...	14	2	1	19	47	86
Narramine.....	4	2	...	1	1	...	3	11	3	2	...	3	2	...	2	12	23
Narrandera.....	1	3	3	2	3	...	3	15	7	1	...	9	1	...	29	47	62
Nelligen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	10	10
Nimitybelle.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nymagee.....	6	4	1	3	4	...	6	24	4	1	...	2	2	...	4	13	37
Nyngan.....	3	2	2	3	3	3	...	16	3	...	...	4	...	...	6	13	29
Nundle.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	2	...	14	26	30
Obley.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	2	1	1	5	2	...	5	16	23
Orange.....	5	3	...	2	...	...	4	14	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	21
Palmer's Island.....	2	2	...	2	1	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13
Parkes.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	3	2	...	7	13	18
Parramatta.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	8	10
Penrith.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	7	7
Picton.....	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	7	12	...	...	6	3	...	20	41	48
Pilliga.....	20	2	1	15	5	2	10	55	7	2	...	4	...	...	14	27	82
Pooncarie.....	9	10	1	12	5	...	14	51	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	56
Port Macquarie.....	5	5	2	5	4	2	9	32	7	4	...	8	5	1	43	68	100
Quambone.....	5	6	3	5	6	3	20	48	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	53
Queanbeyan.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	9	10
Quirindi.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	8
Randwick.....	6	3	...	3	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	16	16
Rylstone.....	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	16	20	23
Salt Creek.....	4	6	1	1	6	...	2	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
Scone.....	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	7	13	17
Shoalhaven.....	3	8	2	7	1	4	15	40	15	4	1	10	4	...	59	93	133
Silverton.....	14	8	...	15	...	...	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Singleton.....	8	6	...	4	8	...	21	47	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	6	53
Somerton.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	11	17	19
Stroud.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	6	9
Stuart Town.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Swansea.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	...	5	12	14
Tamworth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Taree.....	4	...	1	3	2	...	6	16	8	3	1	8	2	...	18	40	56
Tea Gardens.....	1	8	...	1	2	1	2	15	1	1	...	2	4	...	7	15	30
Tenterfield.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	6	6
Tibooburra.....	30	7	1	28	2	...	21	89	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	18	107
Tinonee.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	9	13
Tocumwal.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tomingley.....	4	5	2	2	2	1	11	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	33
Trunkay.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	12	13
Tuena.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Tumbarumba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Tumbulgum.....	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
Tumut, including Brungle.....	11	9	3	6	3	...	20	52	4	4	...	7	1	...	20	36	88
Ullmarra.....	5	...	2	4	1	...	1	13	6	1	...	3	...	...	8	18	31
Uralla.....	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Walbundrie.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Walcha.....	9	6	...	11	3	...	25	54	4	3	...	3	2	...	20	32	86
Walgett, Carinda, and Grawin.....	27	17	6	25	13	3	19	110	18	1	...	14	1	...	52	86	196

APPENDIX B—continued.

District.	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.			
Wanaaring and Yantabulla.....	33	9	6	18	9	4	11	90	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	93
Wardell	2	5	2	4	3	1	7	24	2	...	...	3	...	...	8	13	37
Warialda	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	...	5	10	17
Warren.....	35	17	1	7	8	4	6	78	8	1	1	3	...	14	27	105	
Wee Waa	8	4	...	10	3	1	12	38	8	2	...	5	2	...	16	33	71
Wellington	5	4	1	2	...	...	1	13	4	4	...	4	...	...	13	25	38
Wentworth	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Werris Creek	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	9	3	...	5	2	...	43	62	65
Wilcannia	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wilson's Downfall.....	4	7	...	3	4	...	6	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	6	30
Windsor	5	3	3	6	3	1	12	33	6	2	1	12	4	...	21	26	79
Wingham.....	3	6	4	...	3	...	5	21	3	1	...	3	...	...	10	17	38
Wollar .....	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	14
Wollongong.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Woodburn	6	2	...	2	3	...	10	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	25
Woodenbong	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	36	3	...	...	3	1	...	3	10	46
Yamba	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yass .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	7	...	12	9	...	60	100	101
Yetman	3	7	...	5	1	...	3	19	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	25
Total.....	1,088	714	237	805	459	164	1,226	4,693	557	151	15	510	132	4	1,638	3,007	7,700

APPENDIX C.

CENSUS RETURNS, 1889 AND 1890.

Comparison.

	Full-blood.					Half-castes.					Grand Total.
	Adults.			Children.	Total.	Adults.			Children.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.			
By return, 1889	1,997	1,431	3,428	1,224	4,652	644	605	1,249	1,628	2,877	7,529
Do 1890.....	2,039	1,428	3,467	1,226	4,693	723	646	1,369	1,638	3,007	7,700
Decrease .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	42	...	39	2	41	79	41	120	10	130	171

Increase.

Full-blood	41
Half-castes	130
Total.....	171

Table—Birth and Deaths, 1890.

Full-blood.		Half-castes.	
Births reported	139	Births reported	143
Deaths	185	Deaths	38
Decrease by deaths over births	46	Increase by births over deaths	105

APPENDIX D.

EXPENDITURE by the Government on behalf of the Aborigines, 1890.

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, farming implements, seed, shelter, boats, &c.....				6,006	11	10
		Grant to the Aborigines Protection Association, Brewarrina, shearers' wages, rations, clothing, freight, &c.....	213	5	2			
	Rent of offices, and incidental expenses.	Office rent	58	0	0			
		Incidental expenses	5	6	6			
						276	11	8
Miscellaneous Services—Colonial Secretary's Vote	Aid to the Association for Protection of Aborigines	Salaries, rations, clothing, stock, building material, farming implements, seed freight, labour, &c., Cumeroounga, Warangesda, and Brewarrina.....				2,925	19	9
		Salary of Secretary to Board			60	0	0	
	Salary	Burial of paupers				62	7	0
	Burial of paupers	Burial expenses						
Medical Vote	Stores and stationery ...	Contingencies				534	8	7
		Contingencies	Medical attendance					
			Blankets, clothing, farming implements, &c.....				2,756	4	1
		Total.....	£			12,622	2	11

APPENDIX E.

EXPENDITURE, 1890.

CHARGES against Votes—"Maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines," and "Rent, Incidental Expenses, &c."—expended by the Board.

Locality.	Average monthly number receiving aid.		Period.	Nature of aid.	Amount expended during the year.
	Adults.	Children.			
Angledool.....	14	9	12 months...	Rations	£ 159 18 5
Ballina	1		12 "	"	5 18 10
Barraba.....				Coach fare—sick aboriginal <i>en route</i> to Hospital at Tamworth.	1 0 0
Barrington	9	13	12 months...	Rations.....	108 7 5
Bathurst	11	22		Clothing	
Bega	2	1	6 months...	"	0 7 1
Bellinger River	28	1	12 "	Rations.....	5 2 0
Bingara	24			Clothing	75 11 7
Bonshaw	1	3	8 months...	Rations	
Bourke	3	5	12 "	"	5 19 5
Bowraville	14	4	12 "	"	31 11 10
Braidwood	17	4		Clothing	12 7 5
Breeza	3	17	12 months...	Rations and firewood.....	72 10 1
Brungle.....	3	17	12 "	Rations.....	17 4 4
	38	28	12 "	"	69 5 6
Brushgrove	10	21		Clothing	650 3 1
				Erection of residence for Superintendent, salary of Superintendent, galvanized iron for roofing huts, fencing wire, blacksmith's accounts, harness, seed potatoes, material to teach girls sewing, &c., &c.	
Bullerawa	1		5 months...	Rations.....	2 4 3
Bundarra	3		4 "	"	6 0 0
Bungawalbyn	3	6	10 "	"	26 11 0
Burrier	1		12 "	"	6 3 9
Camira	2		12 "	"	10 8 9
Cobar	3		10 "	"	17 10 0
Colane	2		12 "	"	14 7 0
Collarendabri	10	4	8 "	"	52 6 7
Coolangatta and Greenwell Point	4	2	12 "	"	25 17 10
Coppmanhurst	10	19	12 "	Clothing	117 19 6
	2	13		Paint for boat	
Coppymurrumbilla... ..	2		12 months...	Rations.....	12 7 6
Coraki	9	2	12 "	Clothing	94 8 1
	8	2		Rations.....	
Cowra	1		9 months...	"	4 8 9
	11	26	12 "	"	
Cox's River	6	9		Clothing	130 18 10
				Galvanized iron for dwellings	
Dandaloo	7	10	12 months...	Rations.....	79 16 7
Denison Town	6		12 "	"	31 19 2
Dubbo	1	4	2 "	"	2 10 0
Dungog	13	14	12 "	"	97 8 11
Eden	11	17		Clothing	
	1			"	0 9 0
	2	7		"	21 8 0
				Repairs to boats and new boat gear	

APPENDIX E—continued.

Locality.	Average monthly number receiving aid.		Period.	Nature of Aid.	Amount expended during the year.	
	Adults.	Children.			£	s. d.
Elsmore	2	.....	12 months..	Rations	6	12 6
Enngonia	12	1	5 "	"	26	10 0
Euabalong	5	.....	12 "	"	49	2 5
Eugowra	7	7	6 months..	Clothing	22	6 3
Forster	2	3	12 months..	Rations	31	5 1
Gilgunnia	6	.....	.....	Clothing		
Glen Innes	4	.....	.....	Paint for boat, sails, oars, &c., for boat		
Glenorchy.....	3	3	12 months..	Rations	33	6 5
Glenugie	3	.....	.....	Clothing	7	6 3
Goodooga	1	4	6 months..	Rations	49	19 9
Goonal	3	3	12 "	"	13	19 10
Gordon Brook	2	1	12 "	"	104	0 3
Grafton	10	.....	.....	Clothing	66	11 2
Gresford	7	1	12 months..	Rations	7	12 4
Gulargambone	25	.....	.....	Clothing	3	7 5
Gunnedah.....	7	1	7 months..	Rations	6	14 3
Hartley Vale	7	.....	.....	Clothing	67	11 0
Hillstone	3	.....	12 "	Rations	16	10 10
Kangaroo Valley.....	3	.....	.....	Clothing	0	6 5
Kiama	2	.....	1 week	Rations	9	11 0
Kyogle	11	6	12 months..	Clothing	41	8 7
La Perouse	4	5	.....	Clothing	16	7 5
Lawrence	1	5	12 "	Rations	16	7 5
Lionsville	1	5	12 "	"	10	4 8
Lismore	5	8	12 "	"	134	9 10
Macleay River.....	.....	.....	.....	New boat and gear ; repairs to, and new gear for old boat	0	3 9
Millera	1	2	2 months..	Rations	16	1 11
Milparinka	2	.....	12 "	"	14	18 11
Mogil Mogil	3	.....	12 "	"	424	19 3
Moolah	100	38	12 months..	Conveyance of sick aboriginal to hospital		
Moolpa	33	13	.....	Rations		
Moombar .....	.....	.....	.....	Clothing		
Moree .....	.....	.....	.....	Farming implements ; repairs to and painting boat ; water kegs ; medical comforts ; allowance to Postmaster, Bellbrook, for supervising issue of rations, &c. &c.		
Mungindi	1	2	1 month ..	Rations	3	10 1
Murrumbong	20	2	.....	Clothing	16	0 0
Mutwillumbah.....	15	8	12 months..	"	154	18 3
Nambucca.....	15	11	.....	Rations	2	15 8
Narrabri	4	.....	3 months..	Rations	3	7 11
Narrandera	2	.....	5 "	"	3	8 10
Nelligen	1	2	6 "	"	49	10 9
Nyngan.....	2	2	.....	Clothing		
Oban	17	.....	12 months..	Stump for amputated foot ; erection of dwellings ..		
Obley.....	24	16	.....	Rations	149	13 8
Orara River	3	3	3 months..	Clothing	10	1 0
Palmer's Island	3	.....	.....	Rations	12	11 2
Parkes	5	5	.....	" .....	
Peak Hill	12	7	.....	Clothing	111	1 9
Penrith .....	.....	.....	.....	Farming implements, fencing wire, seed potatoes, and maize, paint for boat, &c., &c.		
Pilliga	4	.....	12 months..	Rations	20	10 3
Port Macquarie	2	.....	12 "	"	6	2 2
Quambone	1	4	4 "	"	8	2 11
Rylstone	9	4	9 months..	Clothing	34	3 7
	6	.....	.....	Rations	29	0 0
	4	.....	12 months..	Clothing	8	12 9
	1	3	3 "	"	14	1 10
	1	3	.....	Rations	8	14 0
	3	.....	12 months..	"	0	8 8
	1	.....	.....	Rations, and conveyance of sick aboriginal to hospital	4	8 4
	5	2	2 "	Rations	4	18 0
	1	1	12 "	Clothing	29	0 1
	1	1	.....	" .....	
	8	2	6 months..	Rations	98	13 8
	25	13	12 "	"		
	12	17	.....	Clothing		
	.....	.....	.....	Seed, maize, and potatoes ; new oars, and repairs to boat		
	14	7	12 months..	Rations	120	6 4
	1	9	12 "	"	28	0 0

APPENDIX E—continued.

Locality.	Average monthly number receiving aid.		Period.	Nature of Aid.	Amount expended in the year.
	Adults.	Children.			
Sandilands	3	.....	12 months..	Rations.....	20 8 1
Singleton	26	27	12 ,, ..	Clothing	201 8 6
	22	24	.....	Tents, farming implements, gunpowder, shot, caps, axes, tomahawks, fishing lines, harness, &c. &c.	
Southgate	2	.....	12 months..	Rations.....	12 18 1
Stuart Town	1	.....	.....	Clothing	0 16 0
Swansea	2	.....	12 months..	Rations.....	18 4 6
	1	.....	.....	Clothing	
Taree	15	19	12 months..	Rations.....	109 14 3
	7	13	.....	Clothing	
Tea Gardens.....	13	5	12 months..	Medical comforts ; paint for boats.....	100 4 9
	11	5	.....	Rations	
Terembone	12	6	12 months..	Clothing	70 14 9
	7	7	.....	Rations.....	
Terry Hie Hie.....	9	8	12 months..	Clothing	85 14 2
Tinonee .....	.....	3	.....	Rations.....	1 3 0
Tomakin	2	.....	12 months..	Clothing	11 15 6
Tomerong.....	3	6	12 ,, ..	Rations.....	33 2 6
	.....	5	.....	Clothing	
Tooloom	3	.....	12 months..	Rations.....	26 6 0
Toulby	5	12	12 ,, ..	.....	52 12 6
	5	7	12 ,, ..	Clothing	
Turlinjah	4	6	.....	Galvanised iron for dwellings, seed potatoes, paint, for boat, &c.	58 9 5
	.....	.....	.....	Rations.....	
Ulladulla	14	13	12 months..	Clothing	109 15 11
	4	5	.....	Repairs to boat	
Walaga Lake	27	33	12 months..	Rations.....	403 1 10
	28	28	.....	Clothing	
Walcha .....	.....	.....	.....	Erection of school for aboriginal children ; salary of superintendent	6 16 5
	1	.....	12 ,, ..	Rations.....	
Walgett	8	.....	12 ,, ..	.....	39 2 11
Wanaaring	4	.....	9 ,, ..	.....	18 8 1
Wardell	1	.....	1 week ..	.....	1 1 3
	.....	.....	.....	Seed potatoes	
Warren	9	2	12 months..	Rations.....	39 10 10
Wee Waa	1	.....	12 ,, ..	.....	10 3 2
Weilmoringle	2	.....	12 ,, ..	.....	17 4 6
Wellingrove	1	4	6 ,, ..	.....	11 1 0
Wellington	6	9	12 ,, ..	.....	88 11 5
	5	10	.....	Clothing	
Wilson's Downfall ..	3	.....	7 months..	Rations.....	10 17 9
	33	37	12 ,, ..	.....
Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	Galvanised iron for dwellings, boats, paint and brushes for boat	95 8 7
	13	8	12 months..	Rations.....	
Wingham	12	9	.....	Clothing	76 4 0
	1	1	12 months..	Rations.....	
Wollar .....	.....	4	.....	Clothing	9 10 11
Wollombi	3	.....	12 months..	Rations.....	17 10 11
Wollongong .....	.....	.....	.....	Lines, lead, and cork for fishing net	1 8 0
Woodburn	1	.....	12 months..	Rations.....	8 12 9
Wyrallah .....	.....	4	.....	Clothing	31 6 0
	6	.....	12 months..	Rations.....	
Yass and Pudman Creek.	4	40	12 ,, ..	.....	123 3 11
	27	.....	.....	Clothing	
Sundry incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	School requisites ; seed potatoes, &c.....	£ 6,006 11 10
	
Office rent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 6 6
Grant to the Aborigines' Protection Association.	.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 6,069 18 4
	.....	.....	.....	Brewarrina—Shearers' wagers; provisions; clothing; seed ; blacksmiths' account; books ; gun and cartridges ; freight, &c.	213 5 2
Total.....					£ 6,283 3 6

APPENDIX F.

AMOUNTS paid for Medical Attendance, 1890.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Armidale	3 0 0	Nowra.....	13 10 0
Barrington.....	17 6 11	Nyngan	32 5 0
Boat Harbour	0 10 0	Obley	1 10 0
Bourke	1 0 0	Port Macquarie.....	9 6 0
Brungle	9 17 3	Scone	0 10 0
Bullahdelah	3 0 0	Singleton	48 6 0
Casino	1 10 0	Sydney	1 1 0
Coraki.....	6 1 0	Taree	40 0 0
Dubbo.....	8 4 6	Turlinjah	10 5 6
Grafton	15 0 0	Ulladulla	41 0 0
Gunnedah	6 10 0	Ulmarra	4 10 0
Kiama.....	14 0 0	Walaga Lake.....	4 3 11
La Perouse.....	50 0 0	Wardell	2 0 0
Lismore	1 0 0	Walcha	3 0 0
Macleay	1 0 0	Warren	12 11 0
Macleay River	50 0 0	Wellington	12 0 0
Moree	10 0 0	Wingham	25 0 0
Mudgee	0 10 0	Wollongong	1 0 0
Murwillumbah	2 4 0	Yass	33 14 6
Narrabri.....	14 12 0		
Narrandera	23 10 0		
		Total.....	£ 534 8 7

N.B.—These charges were defrayed from the Vote for Department of Medical Adviser to the Government.

APPENDIX G.

List of Articles supplied Aborigines from the Government Stores, 1890.

Locality.	No. receiving Aid.		Nature of Aid.
	Adults.	Children.	
Ashford	4	10	Clothing.
Ballina	5	.....	do
Blick's River.....	9	6	do
Brunswick	1	.....	do
Brushgrove	2	.....	do
Bundarra	3	3	do
Casino	10	32	do
Copmanhurst	19	6	do
Coraki.....	3	.....	do
Cudgen	2	1	do
Drake	14	.....	do
Glen Innes.....	1	4	do
Grafton	7	.....	do
Grafton (South).....	8	.....	do
Harwood	8	1	do
Hillgrove	11	.....	do
Kookabookra.....	4	1	do
Lawrence	3	.....	do
Lismore	9	.....	do
Macleay	1	.....	do
Murwillumbah	8	8	do
Palmer's Island.....	3	.....	do
Sydney .....	.....	.....	Office stationery.
Taree .....	.....	.....	1 pair oars.
Tumbulgum	2	3	Clothing...
Turlinjah .....	.....	.....	1 pair oars.
Ulmarra.....	5	.....	Clothing...
Walcha Road	1	.....	do
Wardell .....	.....	.....	1 cross-cut saw, 2 hand saws, 4 gimblets, 3 axes, 3 tomahawks, 2 hammers, 1 auger, 6 grubbing hoes, 3 garden hoes, 4 spades, 2 sets maul-rings, 2 sets wedges.
Wilson's Downfall	11	4	Clothing.
Wollongong .....	.....	.....	Tent and fly.
Woodburn	1	.....	Clothing.
Woodenbong	12	.....	do
Yass .....	.....	.....	Bed ticks (25).
Various places throughout the Colony .....	.....	.....	7,849 blankets.

N.B.—The cost of these articles and their transit—£2,756 4s. 1d.—was defrayed from the Vote for Government Stores.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT showing expenditure by the Aborigines Protection Association, and amount of claims still unpaid, for services and supplies during the year 1890.

CUMEROOGUNGA STATION.

Nature of Supply.	Amount already paid from Vote for 1890.	Further sum applied for, and for which accounts have been submitted.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions	228 8 0	268 8 3	496 16 3
Clothing	57 12 9	19 7 2	76 19 11
Building material	183 4 7	91 18 4	275 2 11
Stock	537 2 11	130 10 10	667 13 9
Farming implements	77 18 9	18 8 6	96 7 3
Labour	30 4 0	5 0 0	35 4 0
Miscellaneous (Freight, duty, travelling allowances, &c., &c.)	70 7 5	121 15 4	192 2 9
Medical attendance and medicine .....	.....	48 16 0	48 16 0
Salaries	41 13 4	125 0 0	166 13 4
Total	1,226 11 9	829 4 5	2,055 16 2

WARANGESDA STATION.

Provisions	210 8 10	89 11 8	300 0 6
Clothing	58 7 11	60 18 7	119 6 6
Building material	98 9 2	16 10 4	114 19 6
Stock	408 3 4	.....	408 3 4
Farming implements, seed, &c.	56 6 9	82 14 7	139 1 4
Labour .....	.....	12 13 0	12 13 0
Sundries (Freight, &c.)	159 19 4	53 18 7	190 6 8
Salaries	36 13 4	70 0 0	106 13 4
Total	1,028 8 8	386 6 9	1,391 4 2

BREWARRINA STATION.

Provisions and clothing	279 0 9	159 12 8	438 13 5
Building material	5 15 0	.....	5 15 0
Stock	448 9 11	.....	448 9 11
Farming implements and seed	31 0 10	19 12 5	50 13 3
Labour	26 0 0	13 12 3	39 12 3
Miscellaneous (Sundries and freight)	68 18 0	90 11 7	159 9 7
Salaries	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0
Total	884 4 6	358 8 11	1,242 13 5

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANÆSTHETICS IN METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS.

(RETURN RESPECTING USE OF, DURING 1891)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 March, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 5, of 1 March, 1892]*

Questions.

(5) USE OF ANÆSTHETICS IN METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS —MR. EDDEN (for DR HOLLIS) asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1) How many persons were anæsthetised in the hospitals of the Metropolitan District during the year 1891?
- (2) How many of these persons died from the effects of the anæsthetic?
- (3) What anæsthetic was used in the fatal cases?

Answer.

RETURN showing the number of Persons to whom Anæsthetics were administered in the Metropolitan Hospitals of Sydney during the year 1891, and also particulars of the fatal cases

Name of Hospital	Number of persons anæsthetised during the year 1891	Names of persons who died from the effects of the anæsthetic	Date of Death, 1891	Anæsthetic used in the fatal cases	Date of Inquest, 1891	Name of Coroner or Magistrate holding Inquest	Verdict or Finding	Names of Doctors present when the Anæsthetic was administered
Sydney Sydney (Moorcliff Edge Branch)	503 16	No deaths Thomas Monaghan	29 June	Chloroform	1 July	J C Woore	Died from syncope whilst under the influence of chloroform administered to him for the purpose of an operation. We are further of opinion that the chloroform was administered with due care and caution, and when unfavourable symptoms manifested themselves every possible effort was adopted by the medical gentlemen in charge of the case to save deceased's life and avert fatal results.	Thomas Evans, Walter Hull, and — Muria
Prince Alfred	897	Alfred Edward Bawtree	11 June	Mixture of chloroform and ether	13 June	J C Woore	We find that the said Alfred Edward Bawtree, at Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, in the district of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, on the 11th day of June, A D 1891, died from fatal syncope whilst under the influence of an anæsthetic administered to him for the purpose of an operation. We further find that the said anæsthetic was administered with due care and caution, and that when unfavourable symptoms manifested themselves every possible effort was used by the medical gentlemen in charge of the case to save life and avert fatal results.	L F F Neill, A M'Cormick, G P Stanley, and W Chisholm
St Vincent's Coast	290 1	No deaths No deaths						
Children's, Glebe Pt	165	No deaths						
Children's, Lewisham	32	No deaths						
North Shore	37	No deaths						
Bulman	15	No deaths						

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL COMPLETION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 54.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1892.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 54.

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 completion of the Sydney Hospital."

Government House,

Sydney, 29th February, 1892.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

KENMORE ESTATE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PURCHASE OF PORTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 February, 1892.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Gladesville, 27 October, 1879.

I do myself the honor to report that in accordance with your verbal instructions, I have visited the estate of Kenmore, near Goulburn, which is to be sold by auction in farms on the 29th instant. As the Colonial Architect was unable to accompany me, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Twynam, the District Surveyor, who knows the estate well, and who accompanied me to the ground, pointed out the subdivisions, and gave me much necessary information. I have since shown the plan to the Colonial Architect, who agrees with me in the following recommendations:—

1. That section 32, consisting of 116 acres, having the advantages of good water supply and facilities for drainage, should, if possible, be purchased for asylum purposes, at a limit as to price of £10 an acre.
2. That section 33, which adjoins section 32 (and with it would form an estate of 300 acres), should be also purchased for grazing purposes in connection with the asylum, at a limit as to price of £5 an acre.*
3. That as Mr. Twynam, the District Surveyor, an experienced public officer, is about to purchase some part of the estate for himself, and has a thorough knowledge of the value of land in this neighbourhood, authority may be granted for him to make the purchases at the sale for the Government.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING.

P.S.—The sections recommended for purchase are marked on the accompanying plan with [red] boundaries. Appendix A.

Submitted, 27/10/79. Approved.—H.P., 30/10/79. The Inspector-General of the Insane.
—C.W., B.C., 30/10/79.

* For these purchases the sum of £3,500 is available, being a balance on the Loan Vote of £25,000 for asylum purposes, taken in the year 1865. 29 Vic. No. 9.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 30 October, 1879.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith a letter from Mr. E. Twynam, the District Surveyor for the Government, reporting the purchase of two lots of the subdivision of the Kenmore Estate, at Goulburn, for the Government, in accordance with the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, and requesting immediate instructions as to payment of the purchase money.

The price at which the land was purchased was £3 12s. an acre all round, being well within the limit enjoined by the Colonial Secretary.

As the Kenmore Estate cost the proprietor £3 5s. an acre some years ago, and as the portion now bought for the Government is decidedly above the average value of the estate, I think the purchase may be regarded as a very satisfactory one.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

Inspector-General.

Submitted, 30/10/79. The Crown Solicitor should be instructed to complete purchase.—H.P., 31/10/79. The Crown Solicitor (to be returned).—C.W., B.C., 31 Oct., 1879.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Goulburn, 29 October, 1879.

Lot 32, contain-
ing 116a., at
£4 10s.
Lot 33, contain-
ing 134a. 3r. 39p.,
at £3.
Appendix A.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed by your letters to me of the 27th and 28th October instant, I have purchased, on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, lots 32 and 33 of the Kenmore subdivision, at the prices specified in the margin, and under the terms and conditions of sale herewith enclosed with plan, and I would beg to request further instructions immediately as to payment.

I have, &c.,

E. TWYNAM,

District Surveyor.

The Inspector-General of the Insane.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam, Goulburn.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladsville, 30 October, 1879.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, reporting the purchase of two lots of the subdivision of the Kenmore Estate, and to inform you that I have forwarded your letter to the Colonial Secretary, with a request that immediate steps may be taken for the payment of the purchase-money.

I have reported to the Colonial Secretary that in my opinion the purchase is a most satisfactory one.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

Inspector-General.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladsville, 3 November, 1879.

I do myself the honor to request that authority may be granted to me to take charge of the land recently purchased on the Kenmore Estate, at Goulburn, and to let this land as may seem most desirable (pending its use for hospital purposes), and to pay the proceeds into the Treasury.

The land, as stated in the enclosed communication from Mr. Twynam, is nearly all fenced in, and will bring a rental at once.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

Inspector General.

Approved.—H.P., 5/11/79.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Goulburn, 1 November, 1879.

I have not yet received any communication from the Colonial Secretary relative to the purchase of land at Kenmore sale; possibly he may think it desirable to communicate direct with the auctioneers. My present object in addressing you is to advise immediate payment of the deposit of 25 per cent. pending preparation of deed of conveyance; otherwise it is not unlikely the purchase may be declared forfeited in the hope of securing a better price.

You will observe that the road boundary of the land is fenced, and that the greater part of the land is now an enclosure; there is also an iron hut on the land. I would strongly advise you to let the land at once, whilst the herbage is worth having, otherwise the place will be overrun with stock and the fencing rapidly destroyed; if you do not let the land you should put some one into occupation to prevent damage by trespass, removal of firewood, &c.

I am, &c.,

E. TWYNAM,

D.S.

The Inspector-General of the Insane.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed to inform you that, in compliance with your request, the Colonial Secretary approves of the land recently purchased on the Kenmore Estate, at Goulburn, being taken charge of by you, and let as may seem most desirable pending its use for hospital purposes, and of the proceeds being paid into the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that authority has been given to the Inspector-General of the Insane for taking charge of the land recently purchased on the Kenmore Estate at Goulburn, and letting the same as may seem most desirable pending its use for hospital purposes, and for the payment of the proceeds into the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 4 November, 1879.

With reference to the papers received by me this morning relating to the purchase of a portion of the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn, I have the honor to state that it appears by the conditions of sale that a deposit of one-fourth of the purchase money should be paid at once in cash, and I am informed by a gentleman, who called this morning from Dr. Manning, that this has not been done, and that the vendor threatens to sell at your risk. I therefore return the papers, and suggest that arrangements be at once made through the Treasury for the payment of the deposit.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Approved.—H.P., 4/11/79.

The

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

79-8,741.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 November, 1879.

Certain allotments of the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn, having been purchased by the Government as a site for a hospital for the insane at a cost of £1,076 19s. 8d., I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause a deposit of £269 4s. 11d., one-fourth of the purchase-money, to be paid to the credit of Messrs. Finlay & Co., auctioneers, Goulburn.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

To be paid from balance of Loan Vote for Lunatic Asylums of £25,000 (29 Vic. No. 9). The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.W., B.C., 5 November, 1879.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 November, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the present date, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to have the goodness to cause a deposit of £269 4s. 11d., one-fourth of the purchase-money of the allotments of the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn, purchased by the Government as a site for a hospital for the insane, to be paid to the credit of Messrs. Finlay & Co., auctioneers, Goulburn.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 5 December, 1879.

I do myself the honor to recommend that a contour survey of the land recently purchased at Goulburn for asylum purposes may be made under the direction of the Colonial Architect, as a necessary preliminary to the planning of buildings to be placed thereon.

The land consists of 300 acres, sections 32 and 33 of the subdivisions of the Kenmore Estate, and is coloured red on the plan* herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

Inspector-General.

*Appendix A.

Approved. The Secretary for Public Works.—H.P., 8/12/79. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—C.W., B.C., 8/12/79. Colonial Architect.—G.H., B.C., 10/12/79. I would suggest that Mr. Surveyor Cooper be instructed to make the survey herein referred to.—J.B., 5/12/83. Forward to Col. Secretary.—F.A.W., 11/12/83. Principal Under Secretary.—J.R., B.C., 11/12/83. Mr. Cooper might be instructed to survey the land as now suggested by the Colonial Architect.—C.W., 17/12/83. Approved.—A.S., 19/12/83. Surveyor of Public Parks.—C.W., B.C., 20/12/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 5 February, 1880.

I do myself the honor to return herewith your letter of the 4th November, 1879, number as 79-8,741 in margin, with the previous correspondence respecting the purchase of portions of the Kenmore Estate for the purpose of a site for a hospital for the insane, and to inform you that a transfer has been prepared and forwarded for signature, so that the matter will probably be ready for settlement in the course of a few days. I have therefore to request that you will take the necessary steps at your earliest convenience to have the balance of the purchase money placed to the credit of my public account, to enable me to complete the purchase.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Pur. money—
£1,076 19s. 8d.
Deposit paid—
£269 4s. 11d.
Balance—
£807 14s. 9d.

Approved.—H.P., 9/2/80.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 February, 1880.

Referring to my letter of the 4th November last, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the balance of the purchase money of portions of the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn, purchased by the Government as a site for a hospital for the insane, to be placed to the credit of the Crown Solicitor's public account, to enable Mr. Williams to complete the transaction.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

80-1,093.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 February, 1880.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, as requested by you, the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to have the goodness to cause the balance of the purchase money of portion of the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn, purchased by the Government as a site for a hospital for the insane, to be placed to the credit of your public account to enable you to complete the transaction.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

80-549.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 31 March, 1880.

No 80-1,093.

Referring to your letter of the 10th of February last (No. as in margin), and previous correspondence, having reference to the purchase by the Government of portions of the Kenmore Estate, required as a site for a hospital for the insane, I have the honor to inform you that the transfer having been duly signed, and lodged and accepted in the Land Titles Office, I, on the 23rd instant, paid to the vendors' order the sum of £807 14s. 9d., being, as I was informed, the balance of the purchase money.

On the 30th instant, however, I received a communication from Mr. Betts, the vendors' solicitor, stating that lot 32, which forms part of the purchase, contains 168 acres, instead of 116 acres (for which the vendors have been paid), and claiming for the additional 52 acres the sum of £234, being at the rate of £4 10s. per acre. I shall be obliged by your instructing me what course to pursue in reference to this claim.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Referred to Inspector-General of the Insane for report.—C.W., B.C., 2/4/80.

The Principal Under Secretary.—Lot 32 is marked as containing 116 acres in the auctioneers' plan, and is so described in the printed list. The auctioneers' account, dated October 29, also charges 116 acres, whereas now this lot is stated to contain 168 acres. *I recommend, as a preliminary step, that this matter be referred to the Surveyor-General, to ascertain what the acreage really is, and that the whole area be then secured for the Government if the purchase as at present made does not cover it.* The price of the land is reasonable, and if this lot is cut up, and part of it sold to private individuals, the value of the remainder will be lessened, and great difficulties arise in applying it to the purpose for which it was purchased.—F. N. M., 8/4/80.

These papers may be referred to the Surveyor-General as suggested by Dr. Manning, in order that the actual acreage may be ascertained.—H.P., 12/4/80. The Secretary for Lands. The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., B.C., 12/4/80. Special.—Mr. Peyton, 17/4/80.

The area contained by portion No. 32 is 163 acres, by computation based on data supplied by the enclosed lithograph; the accuracy of the length and bearings on which I am unable to vouch for, the land not having been surveyed by this Department.—J. W. ELLIS (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 28/4/80. The Under Secretary, Lands.

I think the intention of reference to the Survey Office was to ascertain the area by actual measurement.—J.S.F., 8/5/80. Submitted. I should like the Deputy Surveyor-General to see this before submission. I am not sure that Mr. Twynam is right.—W.W.S., 27.

There is no request or direction for remeasurement, but on the above report (signed by Mr. Ellis) I think it is probable that the Minister may order one. In general, it is made before, not after, a private sale to the Government, as carried out in this instance—it is taking the land on a survey by the vendors' surveyor.—P.F.A., 29/5/80.

I am of opinion that a survey should be made of this portion by an officer employed by the Government, when its actual area will be ascertained.—J.A., 29/5/80. Deputy Surveyor-General. Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam accordingly.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 8/6/80. No. 240.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 28 May, 1880.

Referring to my letter to you of the 31st March last, No. 80-549, having reference to the purchase by the Government of certain lands, portion of the Kenmore Estate, a part of the purchase money of which, as the vendors' solicitor asserts, is still unpaid, I have now the honor to forward herewith a further letter from Mr. Betts on the subject, and to request that you will take steps, at your early convenience, to enable me to close the matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

The Under Secretary for Lands, with reference to previous papers.—C.W., B.C., 1/6/80. Urgent. Survey Office for papers.—J.H.C.

Papers, Misc. 80-4,982, were forwarded to Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Twynam for survey of portion 32, on the 9th instant, in accordance with the direction of the Secretary for Lands.—J. W. ELLIS (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 14/6/80. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Inform Principal Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—J.R., 21/6/80.

[Enclosure.]

Trustees of S. F. Gibson to the Queen.

Dear Sir,

Goulburn, 26 May, 1880.

Referring to your letter of the 31st March, No. 80-553, I beg to say that I advised you of the difference in the area of the land immediately upon the fact being communicated to me, and the difficulty has been caused in consequence of the Commercial Bank having sent to you for the balance of the purchase money. I find that one of the trustees, being in Sydney, called at the bank, and suggested the course which was adopted, and I was certainly no party to it.

However, under the conditions of sale, the vendors are clearly entitled to be paid for the full area, and I shall be glad to learn whether you have received the necessary authority for the payment of the money.

John Williams, Esq., Crown Solicitor, Sydney.

Yours truly,

A. M. BETTS.

Licensed

Licensed-Surveyor G. G. Donaldson to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Goulburn, 24 June, 1880.

Acting under the instructions conveyed to Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam by your B.C. memo. of the 8th June, 1880, No. 240, I have measured lots 32 and 33 of the Kenmore Estate, at Goulburn (partly comprising A. Allen's 2,000 acres), which were purchased by the Government for the purpose of a Lunatic Asylum, at the auction sale at Goulburn, 29th October, 1879. The boundaries of these lots were found well defined, and upon remeasurement are found to contain 173 acres and 175½ acres respectively, instead of 116 acres and 184 acres 3 roods 39 perches, as specified upon the published map and sale list. I have connected these portions with W. Skidmore's 44 acres, portion 42, of the parish of Narrangarril, so that if requisite they may be described independently of the adjacent lots.

I am, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON DONALDSON.

In compliance with the request conveyed by the Surveyor-General's B.C. Minute, No. 240, I have caused the two portions of land, being lots 32 and 33 of the Kenmore Estate, as delineated upon the published sale map and plainly and permanently marked on the ground, to be remeasured as shown upon the plan herewith. It will be observed that the difference in lengths between Mr. Donaldson's and Mr. Sawtell's measurements of rectilincal boundaries is insignificant, and the errors which have been discovered in the areas upon the published sale list and map arise only from defective computation. Should the whole area (348 acres) not be required for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum, any part thereof will readily sell at an advance upon the price paid. Submitted.—E. TWYNAM, District Surveyor, 29/6/80. Appendix B.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 June, 1880.

I do myself the honor to refer you to my letter of the 28th ultimo, having reference to the purchase by the Government of certain portions of the Kenmore Estate, and to request the favour of a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Crown Solicitor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., B.C., 9/7/80. Urgent. Memo.:—Surveyor's report has now been received. Inform Colonial Secretary's Department that matter will be finally disposed of in a few days.—J. G. NEALE, 13/7/80.

Urgent. For Mr. Peyton in connection with 80/8,841. The matter is one of extreme urgency and the Colonial Secretary's Department has been informed that a description of the land as let out in surveyor's measurement will be supplied in the course of a few days.—J. G. NEALE, 13/7/80. Mr. Peyton.

Mr. Jensen,—Please deal with this and get it examined at once.—G.D., 15/7/86. Very urgent.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 July, 1880.

In reference to your B.C. communication of the 9th instant, forwarding a letter from the Crown Solicitor on the subject of the purchase by the Government of certain portions of the Kenmore Estate, and urging a completion of the matter, I am directed to inform you that the surveyor's report of the measurement of the land has now been received, and so soon as practicable you will be supplied with a description of it.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

Resubmit on receipt.—C.W., 16/7/80.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

80-1,383.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 20 July, 1880.

Referring to my letters, of dates respectively 31st March, 28th May, and 30th June last, having reference to the additional purchase-money claimed by the vendors of the Kenmore Estate, which has recently been conveyed to the Crown, I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received from the vendors' solicitor the letter which is forwarded herewith, and to invite your special attention to the matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

[Enclosure.]

Gibson's Trustees to the Queen.

Dear Sir,

Goulburn, 17 July, 1880.

I am without reply to my two letters of the 25th March, 1880, and the 10th June, 1880, applying for payment of £234, being the sum payable to the vendors on account of the excess in the area of the land sold, and I am now instructed to institute proceedings for recovery of the amount.

Before doing anything further I should be glad to hear from you as to whether there is any chance of a settlement.

Yours, &c.,

A. M. BETTS.

The Crown Solicitor, Sydney.

The

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1880.

Referring to my letter of the 20th instant, No. 80-1,383, and previous correspondence, having reference to the purchase-money claimed by the vendors of portion of the Kenmore Estate, which has been conveyed to the Crown, I have the honor again to bring under your notice that I am without a reply to my letters on the subject, and again to remind you that the matter is now one of great urgency if legal proceedings are to be avoided.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Remind Lands.—C.W.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 August, 1880.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to draw your attention to my blank cover communication of the 9th ultimo, relating to the purchase by the Government of certain portions of the Kenmore Estate, and to request that you will invite the Secretary for Lands to have the goodness to cause me to be favoured with an early reply to the same.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Urgent. Mr. Peyton, in connection with previous papers.—J.D.D. (*pro* L. G. THOMPSON), 5/8/80.
Mr. Peyton.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 August, 1880.

Referring to my letter of the 2nd instant, I am again directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Secretary for Lands to have the goodness to cause me to be furnished as early as possible with a reply to my blank cover communication of the 9th July last, respecting the purchase by the Government of certain portions of the Kenmore Estate.

I have, &c.,

J. J. M. BEATTY

(For the Principal Under Secretary).

Will Mr. Peyton please supply a tracing of the survey for the information of the Colonial Secretary's Department.—J.D.D. (*pro* L. G. THOMPSON), 2/9/80. Mr. Peyton. Tracing herewith.—T.T. (*pro* S. S. PEYTON), 10/9/80. Description also enclosed.—J.D.D., 16/9/80. The Principal under Secretary.—CHARLES OLIVER (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 16-18/10/80. The Inspector-General of the Insane.—C.W., B.C., 20/9/80.

Description.

Site for a Lunatic Asylum.

348 acres. County of Argyle, parish of Narrangarril, portions 32 and 33. Commencing on the left bank of the Wollondilly River, at the south-eastern end of the south-western boundary-line of portion 41 of 172 acres 3 roods 5 perches; and bounded thence on the north-east by that boundary-line bearing north $36^{\circ} 32'$ west 44 chains 80 links; on the north-west by a road 1 chain wide bearing south $44^{\circ} 53'$ west 9 chains and 74 links, south $18^{\circ} 19'$ west 11 chains 80 links, south $24^{\circ} 48'$ west 26 chains 26 links, south $38^{\circ} 42'$ west 10 chains 58 links, south $16^{\circ} 5'$ west 10 chains 70 links, south $14^{\circ} 7'$ west chains 36 links, south $18^{\circ} 31'$ west 16 chains and 98 links, south $30^{\circ} 31'$ west 5 chains 24 links, and thence south $46^{\circ} 7'$ west 9 chains 15 links; on the south-west by a line bearing south 61° east 25 chains to the aforesaid river; and on the south-east by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

Examined.—R.M.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1880.

Referring to my letter of the 28th ultimo, and to previous communications, with reference to the purchase by the Government of certain portions of the Kenmore Estate, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to point out that the matter is one of great urgency, and to request, therefore, that you will invite the Secretary for Lands to have the goodness to cause me to be furnished with the least possible delay with a reply to my communication of the 9th July on the subject.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Minute of the Inspector-General of the Insane.

THE area originally purchased and already paid for is 300 acres 3 roods and 39 perches. The measurement on resurvey is shown to be $348\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and the excess is in the lot which was purchased at 90s. an acre. I advise that the additional 48 acres be purchased for asylum purposes at £4 10s. per acre. The price is very reasonable, and, as Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam reports, under date 29th June, 1880, "any part of the land will readily sell at an advance on the price paid." The sum necessary can be taken from the Loan Vote for asylum purposes taken in 1865—29 Victoria No. 9.

F. NORTON MANNING.

23/9/80.

The Principal Under Secretary. Submitted.—25/9/80.

Approved.—H.P., 25/9/80.

The

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 September, 1880.

Referring to previous communications I am now directed to state that, it having been shown on resurvey that the measurement of the portion of the Kenmore Estate purchased as a site for a hospital for the insane is 348½ acres, and not 300 acres 3 roods and 39 perches, as already paid for, the Colonial Secretary has approved of the purchase of the additional 48 acres for asylum purposes at the rate of £4 10s. per acre; and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the necessary amount to be placed to the credit of the Crown Solicitor out of the Loan Vote for asylum purposes (29 Vic. No. 9) to enable Mr. Williams to complete the transaction.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 September, 1880.

In acknowledging the receipt of your blank-cover communication of the 23rd instant, stating that the measurement of the portion of the Kenmore Estate purchased as a site for a hospital for the insane has been shown to be 348½ acres, and not 300 acres 3 roods and 39 perches, as already paid for, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the purchase of the additional 48 acres for asylum purposes at the rate of £4 10s. per acre, and that the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to have the goodness to cause the necessary amount to be placed to the credit of the Crown Solicitor out of the Loan Vote for asylum purposes (29 Vic. No. 9), to enable Mr. Williams to complete the transaction.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 September, 1880.

Referring to your letter of the 31st March last, I am directed to inform you that it having been shown on resurvey that the measurement of the portion of the Kenmore Estate, purchased as a site for a hospital for the insane, is 348½ acres, and not 300 acres 3 roods and 39 perches, as already paid for, the Colonial Secretary has approved of the purchase of the additional 48 acres for asylum purposes, at the rate of £4 10s. per acre; and that the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to have the goodness to cause the necessary amount to be placed to your credit to enable you to complete the transaction.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 March, 1881.

I do myself the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the purchase by the Government of lands, portion of the Kenmore Estate, such purchase having been finally completed, and the papers being, as I am informed, urgently required, in the Department of Lands.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Forward to Lands Department by letter.—C.W., 19/3/81.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 March, 1881.

Referring to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith the papers relating to the purchase by the Government of portion of the Kenmore Estate, which papers are understood to be urgently required in the Department of Lands.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 28 May, 1881.

I am directed to return herewith the papers respecting the purchase by the Government of a portion of the Kenmore Estate, which accompanied your letter of the 21st March last, being no longer required by this Department.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Colonial Architect.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 6 October, 1883.

My dear Barnet,

Have you done anything about contour survey of our Asylum Estate at Goulburn. I should much like to get it done, so that one can think over the plans for the buildings.

Yours, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING.

Mr. Cooper might be requested to make a survey.—C.W., 12/10/83. Approved.—A.S., 19/10/83. The Surveyor of Parks.—C.W., B.C., 13/10/83.

The

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Kenmore Estate, Goulburn.

Contour Survey.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 23 May, 1885.

In this case I was instructed by the Colonial Secretary, on 12th October, 1883, to make a contour survey on the ground, with a view of enabling the Inspector-General of the Insane and the Colonial Architect to decide upon the best site and form of buildings for a hospital for the insane, to be erected thereon. The survey was to be made when other engagements permitted; and as that time has not yet arrived, and in view of the survey, which I have lately been instructed to undertake of the Sites for Noxious Trades, &c., Botany, which is of a very urgent character, I submit that it would be well to return the papers to the Colonial Secretary.

W. M. COOPER,
Surveyor of Public Parks.

Papers returned herewith. The Principal Under Secretary.—H.W., B.C., 23/5/85. Submitted. As Mr. Cooper is unable to attend to this, the Colonial Architect might perhaps be asked to have the survey made. The matter has been pending since 1879. Approved.—A.S., 3/7/85. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—J.B. (for P.U.S.), B.C., 4/7/85. The Acting Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 7/7/85.

Not having an officer that I can spare to make the survey, I mentioned the matter to the Surveyor-General, who kindly stated he could undertake the work, and complete it within three months, if instructed. I would therefore suggest that he be asked to prepare a contour survey of the ground, the parallels to run about a chain apart, and the rise 5 feet, except where the ground is flat, and where the ground is tolerably level, rise not to exceed 2 feet, more especially on the probable site of the building.—T. McSHANE (for the Acting Colonial Architect), 22/8/85.

Forwarded to Lands.—F.A.W., 25/1/85. The Under Secretary for Lands.—J.R., B.C., 26/8/85. The Surveyor-General.—J.E., 28/8/85.

Mr. Twynam, at the time Mr. Coles spoke to me, thought it would provide employment for a licensed surveyor while waiting for instructions, hence the three months. Can you spare a surveyor? If not, kindly report as to the amount and character of the work, with view to sending one of the city surveyors.—P.F.A., B.C., 8/9/85.

Transferred to Mr. Dalglish, who will be so good as to act.—E.T., D.S., 15/9/85. Contoured survey effected, and plan submitted to the Surveyor-General under cover of my report, No. 85-13, of 13th November.—J. C. DALGLISH.

Mr. Surveyor Dalglish to The Surveyor-General.

85-13.

Sir,

Goulburn, 13 November, 1885.

Appendix D.

I have the honor to transmit herewith plan, drawn to a scale of 2 chains to an inch, of contoured survey of site for Lunatic Asylum near Goulburn, comprising lots 32 of 173 acres, and 33 of 175 acres of the Kenmore subdivision, being part of A. Allen's 2,000 acres, and W. Lithgow's 705 acres, parish of Narrangarril, county of Argyle, effected by me in compliance with your B.C. memo. of instructions, No. 85-381, to Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam.

2. The site embraces a total area of 348 acres of irregular form, extending in one direction a distance of 1 mile and 30 chains, by an average width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, varying in height from the bed of the Wollondilly River, adopted as datum, to 165 feet, the elevation of the highest hill.

3. Along the slopes and spurs best defining the configuration of the surface, a series of base lines delineated on plan were carefully chosen and aligned, and an accurate surround, as a basis of further survey, was thereby established.

4. With Dumpy level a series of bench marks were next laid down at suitable intervals adjacent to these base lines, to serve as tests of the accuracy of the work, and as starting points of the contour levels, and an accurate close of the whole instrumental work and chainage by means of an entire surround was obtained.

5. Connection was effected with Railway Bench Mark No. 5, Goulburn and Crookwell line, and from the datum plane of the contour levels, the bed of the Wollondilly River at Section 2 was adopted, which is 2,024.38 feet above sea-level.

6. Twenty-two contour levels at vertical intervals of from 4 to 12 feet, and delineated on plan by black lines with small circles at intervals, were traced throughout the entire area by means of a Dumpy level, and the lines so determined were subsequently traversed with theodolite to ensure correct projection.

7. The contour lines are defined on the ground by hardwood stakes (in all 500), driven at intervals, and denoted on the plan by circles; in addition large hardwood stakes (in all 112), bearing the distinguishing contour numbers painted, are conspicuously driven on each of the base lines at every contour line intersection.

8. Three sections, shown on plan, were taken across the Wollondilly River, and over a further distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles levels were taken to Smith's and Funnel's huts, to ascertain the flood levels of 1870 and 1879; and the approximate position of the flood level of 1870, the highest flood known, is shown by broken blue lines on plan.

9. The total length of survey effected, including contour lines, levels, sections, base lines, and necessary connections, is $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

I have, &c.,

J. C. DALGLISH.

The plan has been drawn for photo-lithography, as several copies will be required, viz., by Inspector-General, Colonial Architect, Overseers and others; and I would beg to advise that the plan be forwarded immediately to the Government Printing Office, so that copies may be obtained as soon as possible. I think the copies should be to the same scale as the plan.—E. TWYNAM, D.S., Goulburn, 24/11/85.

Mr.

Mr. Willis,—A photo. should be taken at once, and the original plan forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary without delay. Perhaps the Government Printer will kindly cause the matter to be hastened.—P.F.A. Plan forwarded for photo-lithography.—H.M., 1/12/85.

Mr. Miller,—The plan is herewith returned, to be forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary, as directed by the Surveyor-General. Will you please ascertain how many copies of the plan will be required, and to whom they should be sent when ready.—JAMES A. WILLIS, 9/12/85.

About 30, on strong paper. They will be applied for. One may be sent to Dr. Manning.—P.F.A. Mr. Willis, with roll plan, 11/12/85.

Mr. Miller,—Plan returned herewith for transmitting to Principal Under Secretary.—JAMES A. WILLIS, 14/12/85.

The enclosed papers and roll plan* of contoured survey of site for lunatic asylum near Goulburn * Appendix D. are forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands, with a view to their being transmitted to the Principal Under Secretary.—P. F. ADAMS, 24/12/85. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted, that the papers and plans be forwarded as suggested. The Principal Under Secretary.—R.H.D. (for the U.S.), Department of Lands, B.C., 28/1/86. May be forwarded to Dr. Manning.—C.W., 3/2/86. The Inspector-General of the Insane.—C.W., B.C., 3/2/86. Noted and returned.—F.N.M., 5/2/86. The Principal Under Secretary.

[Four plans.]

PLAN OF THE SUBDIVISION INTO 43 MAGNIFICENT FARMS & BUILDING SITES

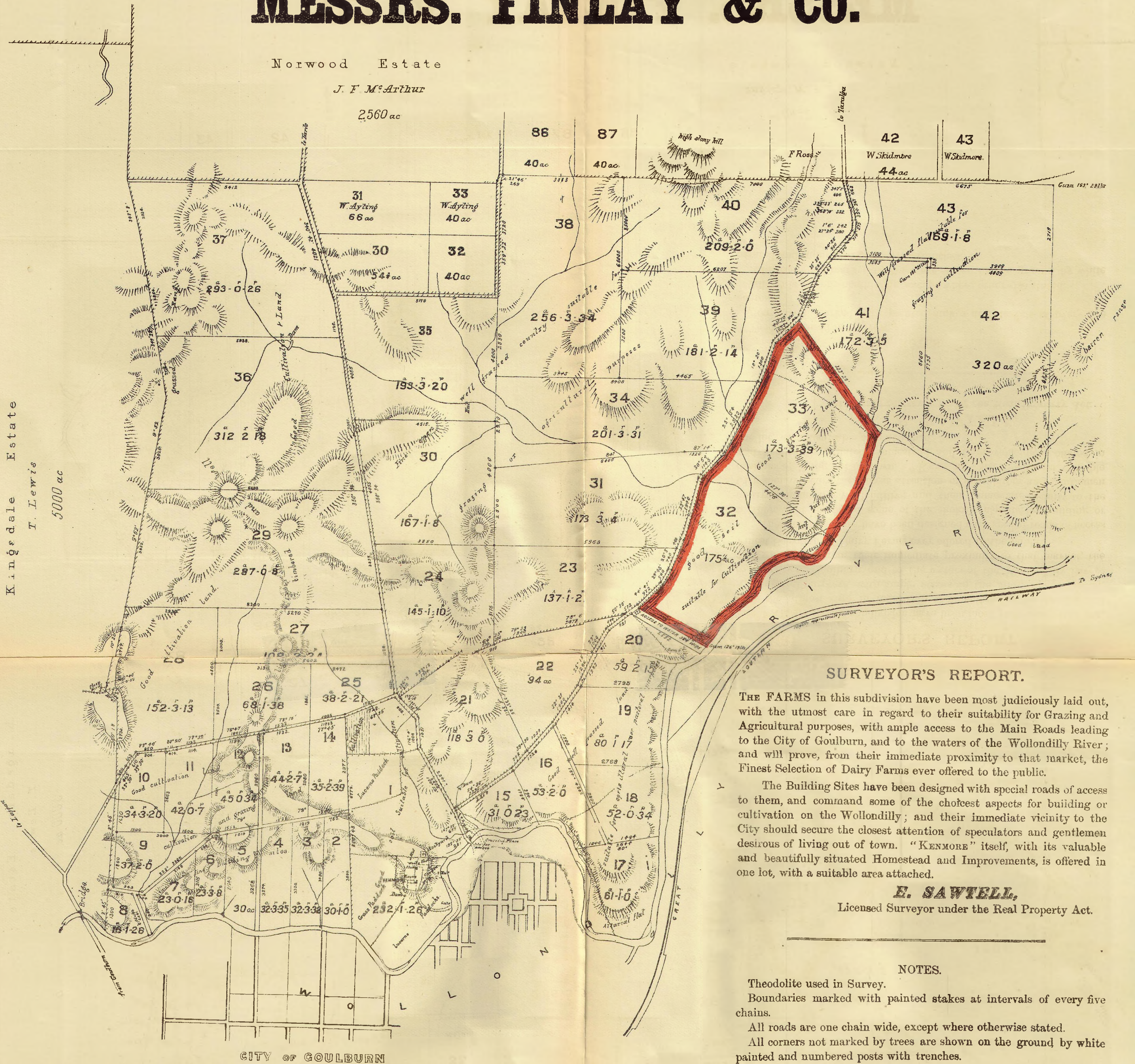
OF THE

KENMORE ESTATE

IN THE PARISH OF NARRANGARRIL, COUNTY OF AGYLE, 1879,

SOLD by AUCTION, at GOULBURN, on the 29th OCTOBER, 1879, by

MESSRS. FINLAY & CO.



SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

THE FARMS in this subdivision have been most judiciously laid out, with the utmost care in regard to their suitability for Grazing and Agricultural purposes, with ample access to the Main Roads leading to the City of Goulburn, and to the waters of the Wollondilly River; and will prove, from their immediate proximity to that market, the Finest Selection of Dairy Farms ever offered to the public.

The Building Sites have been designed with special roads of access to them, and command some of the choicest aspects for building or cultivation on the Wollondilly; and their immediate vicinity to the City should secure the closest attention of speculators and gentlemen desirous of living out of town. "KENMORE" itself, with its valuable and beautifully situated Homestead and Improvements, is offered in one lot, with a suitable area attached.

E. SAWTELL,

Licensed Surveyor under the Real Property Act.

NOTES.

- Theodolite used in Survey.
- Boundaries marked with painted stakes at intervals of every five chains.
- All roads are one chain wide, except where otherwise stated.
- All corners not marked by trees are shown on the ground by white painted and numbered posts with trenches.

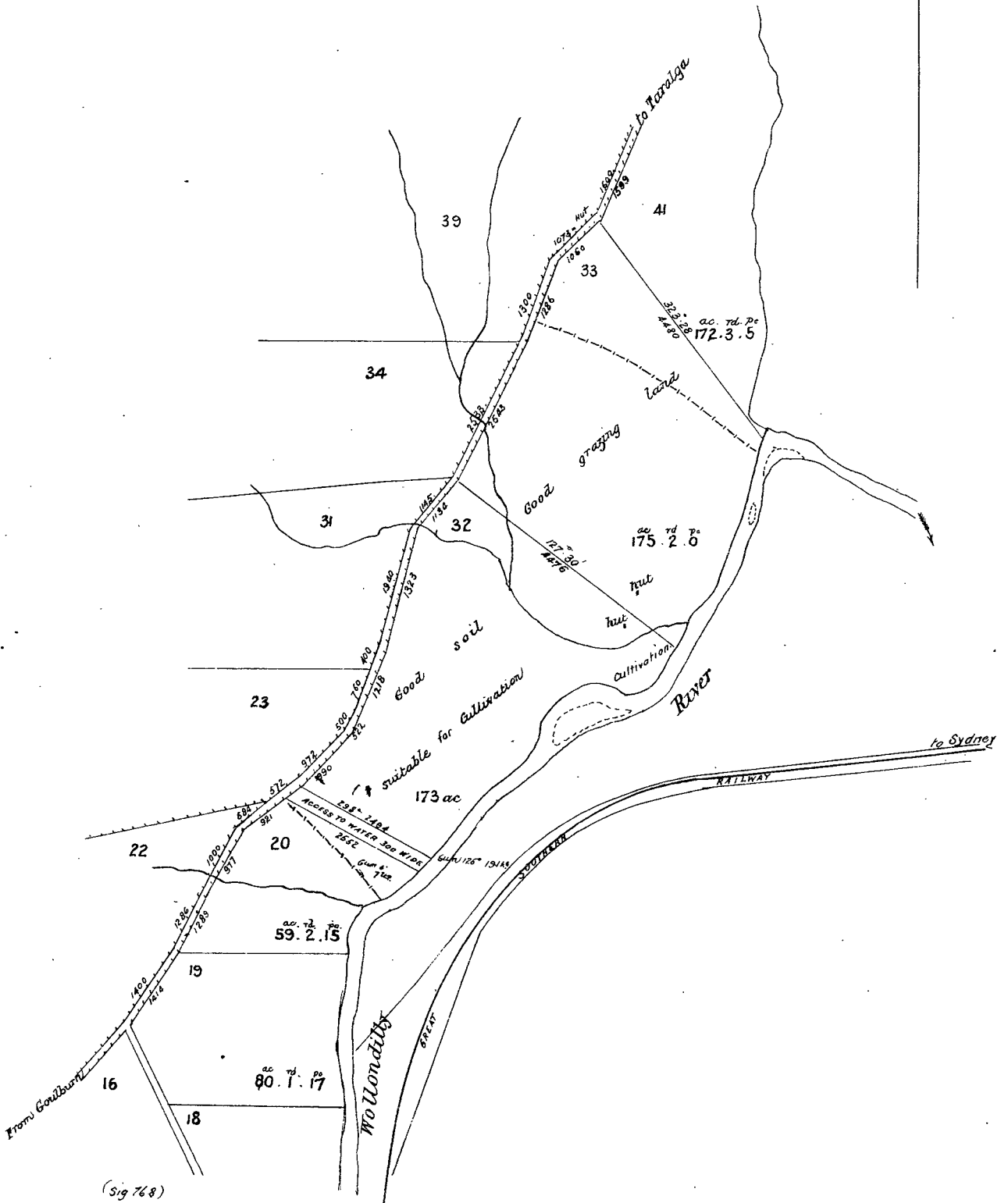
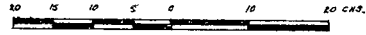
CITY OF GOULBURN

APPENDIX B.

Tracing showing land viz 348½ ac being part of A Allen's 2000 acres purchased by the Government for an Asylum for the Insane Parish of Narrangarril County of Argyll

Land District of Goulburn

Scale.



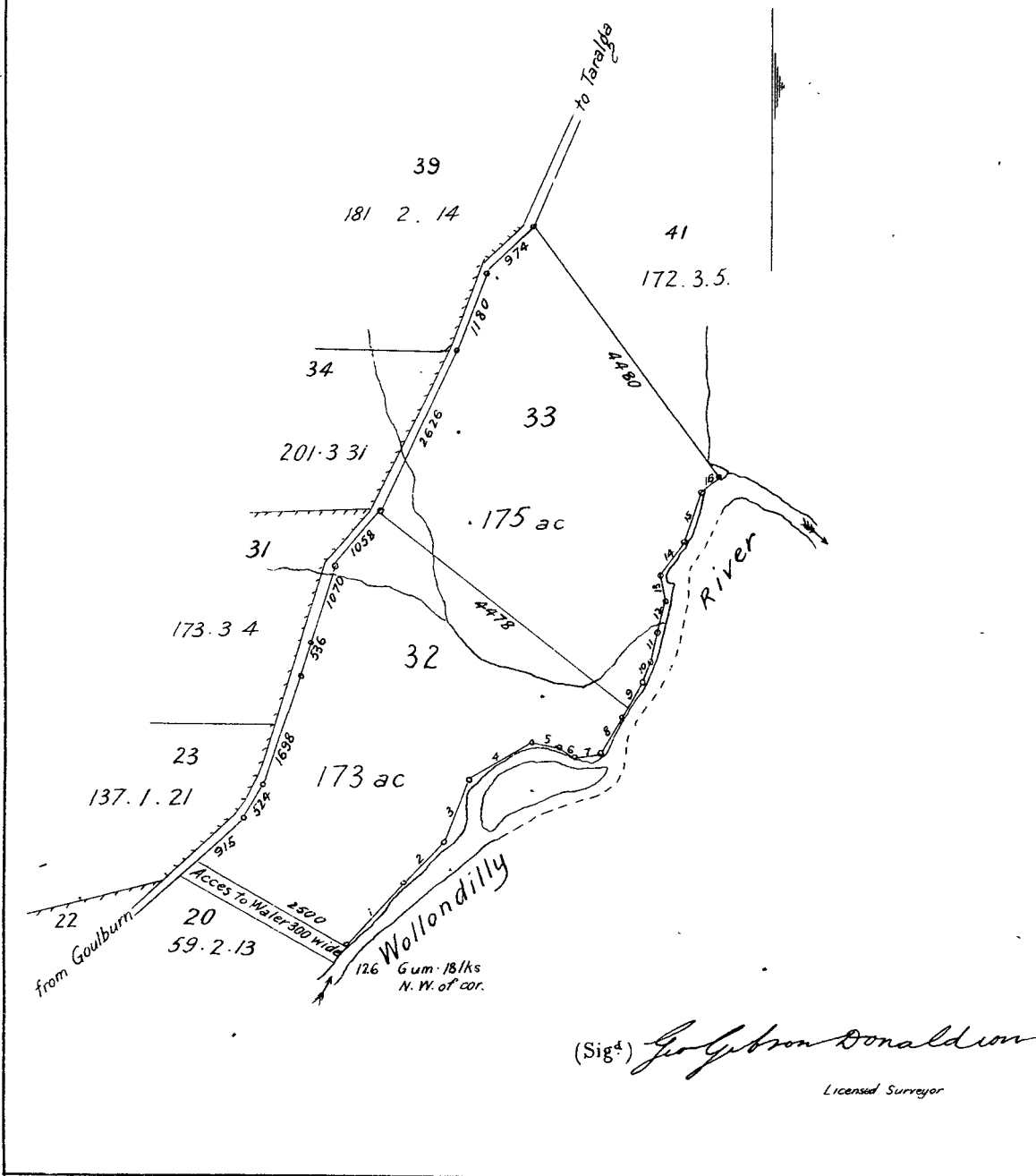
PLAN

of portions 32 and 33 of the Kenmore Estate, A. Allen's 2000 acres as delineated upon the map published and exhibited at the Auction Sale at Goulburn on 29th October, 1879, by Messrs. Finlay and Co..

PARISH OF NARRANGARRIL.

COUNTY OF ARGYLE

for a Lunatic Asylum.



(768-)

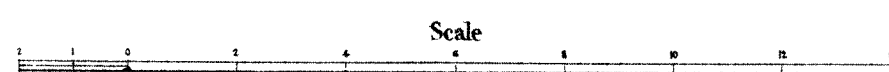
CONTOURED SURVEY of Site for LUNATIC ASYLUM near GOULBURN

comprising lots 32 of 173ac and 33 of 175ac of the Kenmore Subdivision

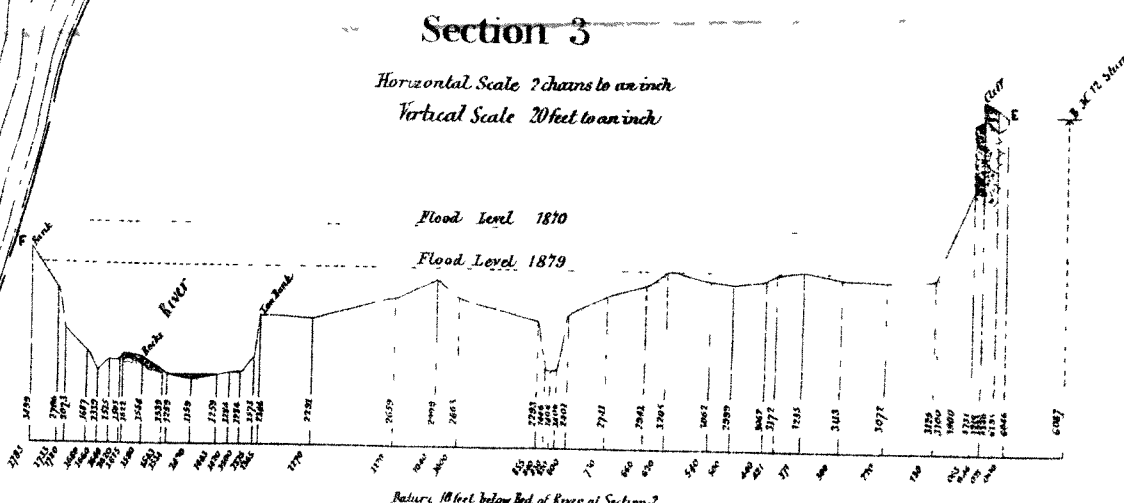
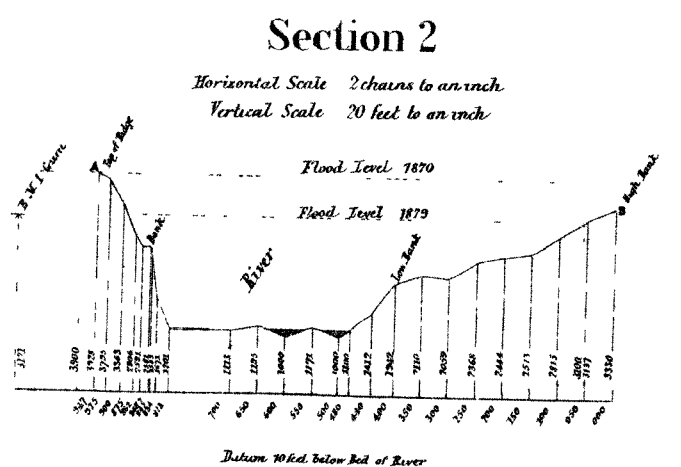
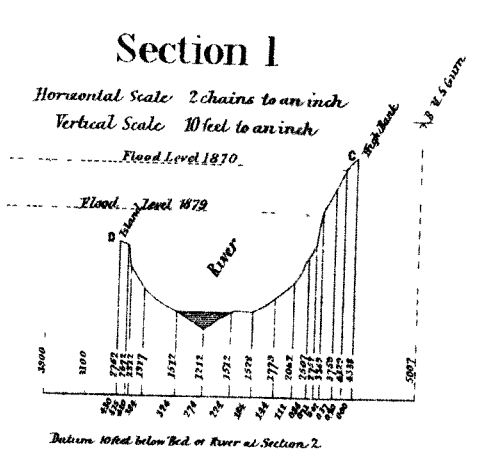
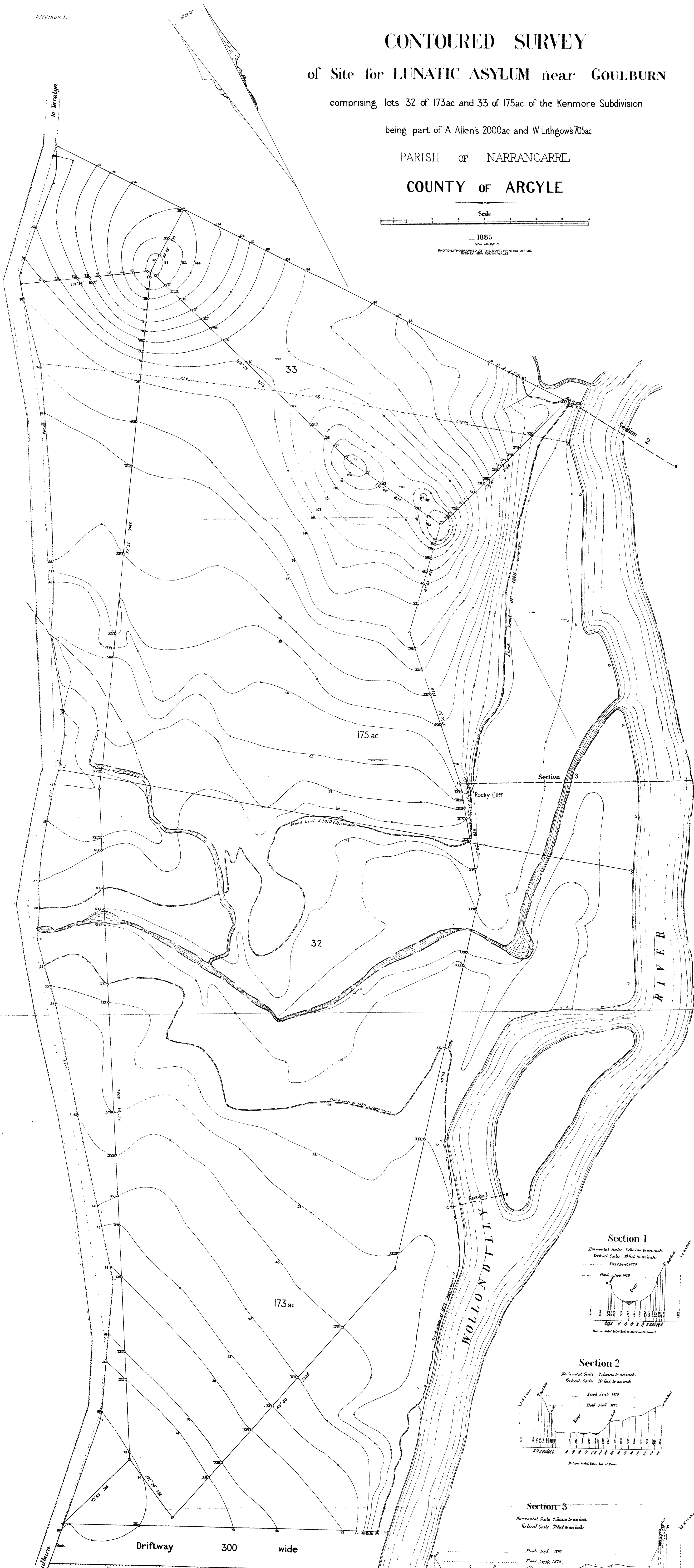
being part of A. Allen's 2000ac and W Lithgow's 705ac



PARISH OF NARRANGARRIL

COUNTY OF ARCYLE



—1885.
No. of 100 045 72
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES



NOTES
Instruments used Dumpy level, Six inch Theodolite and Steel Band.
Survey completed 26th October 1885
Contour Levels shown thus 
Hardwood pegs driven at intervals along Contour lines shown by small circles
Hardwood pegs bearing distinguishing Contour numbers pointed driven on each of the base lines at every Contour line intersection shown thus 
Datum plane of Contour Levels, Bed of River at Section 2 which is 2024.3 feet above Sea Level.
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Sig 768)

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter dated 13th November 1885. No. 12

J. C. Dalgleish
Surveyor

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 February, 1892.

I do myself the honor to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Coast Hospital at Little Bay for the year 1891, with appendices containing the usual returns.

The following general statement shows the number of patients under treatment during the year with results :—

Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1890	...	...	...	151
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	1,748
Total	...	...	...	1,899
Discharged well or convalescent...	...	...	...	1,373
" relieved	...	...	...	276
" unrelieved	...	...	...	28
Died	...	...	...	56
Total	...	...	...	1,733
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1891	...	...	...	166
Average number resident daily throughout the year	...	...	...	193*
Mean residence of each patient in days...	...	...	...	40
Rate of mortality over all cases...	...	...	...	3.23

The number of patients admitted during 1891 was greater by 219 than during the previous year, causing the average daily number resident to increase from 178 to 193. The average residence of patients was 40 days, or 2 days less than in 1890, which is partly due to the large number of influenza cases admitted, whose stay in hospital was comparatively short. There were 11 deaths less than during the previous year, and the general death rate was reduced from 4.36 to 3.23.

The channel through which the patients admitted during the year reached the hospital is shown in the following short return :—

	Hospital Admission Depot.	Medical Adviser's Office.	Medical Superintendent.	Total.
General cases	1,500	145	15	1,660
Typhoid fever cases	14	72	2	88
Total	1,514	217	17	1,748

From the following tables it will be seen that 88 cases of typhoid fever were admitted, this number being considerably lower than during any year since the opening of the hospital, the number admitted in 1890 being 140, and in 1889 342. The cause of the reduction was the great falling off in the number of persons attacked with this disease, as shown in the recent report on this subject issued by the Board of Health; the Coast Hospital still continued to receive a larger number of these cases than the other metropolitan hospitals.

Whilst the average stay in hospital of the typhoid cases has increased by 7 days, the mortality has fallen from 15 per cent., the unusually high mortality of the previous year, to 9 per cent. :—

TABLE

* This number includes lepers until the 1st April, 1891, which are not shown in the general statistics.
761—A

TABLE I.—Showing the number of cases of Typhoid Fever distributed under sex and age, and the death at each age, which were admitted during 1891 :—
(Average stay in Hospital, 41·8 days ; mortality, per cent., 9·0.)

	0-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		Total.
	M	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions	1	3	2	12	5	11	3	23	11	8	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	88
Deaths	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	8

TABLE II.—Showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Coast Hospital for treatment from each district during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1891, and the deaths occurring therein during the same period.

District	Admission	Deaths	District	Admission	Deaths.
METROPOLIS—			SUBURBS—		
Sydney	24	1	Eastern. { Randwick	2	1
			{ Waverley	2	...
			{ Woollahra	1	...
SUBURBS—			Western & Southern. { Marrickville	3	1
North- { Balmain	5	1	{ Petersham	2	...
Western. { Leichhardt	11	1	{ Five Dock	1	...
West { Newtown	4	...	North Shore—North Sydney	3	...
Central. { Macdonaldtown	1	...			
{ St. Peter's	3	...	Country. { Cobargo	1	...
			{ Caulingford	1	...
East { Redfern	11	3	ADDRESS NOT FIXED	1	...
Central. { Waterloo	3	...			
{ Alexandria	7	...	Total	88	8
{ Botany	1	...			
{ Botany, North	1	...			

TABLE No. III deals with infectious diseases, and shows the form of disease admitted, and the localities from which the cases were received. The total number being 90 as against 65 in the previous year, the chief increases being erysipelas from 19 to 31, and scarlet fever from 14 to 22.

TABLE III.—Showing localities, whence and how many cases of Infectious Fevers, &c., were admitted in 1891 :—

Locality.	Erysipelas		Measles.		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria.		Chicken-pox.		Whooping cough	
	Admissions.	Deaths	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths	Admissions.	Deaths	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Sydney	13	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	5	...	24	2
Balmain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Glebe	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not fixed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddington . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redfern	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burwood	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camperdown . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Croydon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darlington	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leichhardt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marrickville . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macdonaldtown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Sydney . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Petersham . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shipping	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	31	...	1	...	22	...	4	...	7	...	25	2
Mortality	0 00 %		0 00 %		0 00 %		0 00 %		0 00 %		8 00 %	

Table IV shows the age, sex, and other particulars of the general hospital cases admitted during the year. The total number of these was 1,660, being an increase of 271 on the previous year. The number of typhoid cases being much smaller than usual, it was possible by a re-arrangement of the wards to receive a larger number of general cases of disease which otherwise must have been treated at the charge of the Vote for sick paupers in one of the metropolitan hospitals

The deaths amongst these cases numbered 48, giving a mortality at the rate of 2·89 per cent., which is lower than during any former years. The average stay in hospital was 40 days, as against 43 in the previous year.

TABLE

TABLE IV.—Showing the general cases distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, during the year 1890.

(Average stay in Hospital in days, 40 2, mortality, 2 89 per cent)

	0-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40.		40-50		50-60		60-70.		70-80		80-90		90-100.		Total.
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions	25	19	9	14	6	14	35	40	290	116	327	95	271	77	184	37	75	14	12	5	1	...	..	...	1,660
Deaths	1	2	...	...	..	..	1	5	1	10	7	7	2	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

The cases of leprosy which have in previous years been treated as patients of this hospital, were on the 1st of April transferred to the Leper Lazaret, which was established and set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Leprosy Act. Particulars and statistics respecting these cases will be found in the Report on Leprosy in New South Wales recently presented to Parliament by the Board of Health.

Tables V and VI show the expenditure of the hospital for the year in detail. The working expenses have decreased from £11,141 10s. 5d. to £10,837 8s. 4d., and the cost of maintenance and treatment, exclusive of ambulance service and cost of repairs, has been £46 4s. 1d. per head, as against £51 11s. 11½d. of the previous year, which was unusually high. The cost of treating patients should not be greater than £50 per head, and it is expected that in the future this amount will not be exceeded.

TABLE V.—Working Expenses of the Coast Hospital for the year 1891.

1891.	Total.		Average per head per annum.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.				
Salaries :—				
Hospital Staff	3,060	2 1	15	17 1
Provisions :—				
Meat	1,160	3 2	6 0	2½
Bread	492	16 10	2 11	0½
Butter	244	18 11	1 5	4½
Vegetables	240	7 8	1 4	10½
Potatoes	111	17 1	0 11	7
Groceries	651	17 8	3 7	6½
Milk and Ice	637	10 3	3 6	0½
Eggs	530	15 4	2 15	0
Poultry	11	12 2	0 1	2½
Wine, beer, spirits, &c.	50	12 4	0 5	2½
Sundries :—				
Drugs, dressings, disinfectants, &c.	304	0 4	1 11	6½
Fuel and lighting	370	12 2	1 18	4½
Drapery, bedding, uniforms, &c.	411	14 5	2 2	8
Furniture, ironmongery, crockery ware, &c.	503	17 3	2 12	2½
Funeral expenses	47	8 0	0 4	10½
Stationery, printing	28	12 2	0 2	11½
Petty expenses	58	12 8	0 6	0½
			1,724	17 0
Total, Maintenance and Treatment of Patients			8,917	10 6
Ambulance :—				
Salaries and rations	482	5 7½	2 9	11½
Forage	353	12 1	1 16	7½
Repairs, remounts, &c.	327	2 3	1 13	10½
Repairs :—				
Salaries and rations	456	19 2	2 7	4½
Materials, &c.	299	18 11	1 11	0½
			756	18 1
			10,837	8 4
Total				
				56 3 0

TABLE VI.—Statement of the total expenditure of the Coast Hospital for the year 1891, showing how the amounts have been paid.

Expenditure	How paid.	
	£	s. d.
To working expenses as per table V	10,837	8 4
„ cost of erecting quarters for staff by Government Architect	2,898	2 9
„ cost of painting hospital by Government Architect	265	9 10
„ cost of repairs to buildings by Government Architect	107	6 6
„ cost of alterations to water supply by Government Architect	654	10 4
„ erection of bath rooms, lavatories, &c, by Government Architect	425	13 0
„ converting old laundry into ward	115	15 0
„ proceeds of sale of horses, bones, fat, offal, manure, and medicine, paid to Treasury	25	7 2
Total	£ 15,329	12 11
By amount paid from Hospital Vote by Medical Adviser to the Government	9,220	14 0
„ amount expended by Government Architect from Vote under the Works Department	4,946	13 6
„ amount paid from Stores Vote by Superintendent of Stores	1,146	14 5
„ amount expended by Government Painter	15	11 0
Total	£ 15,329	12 11

During the year the Government Architect has continued to carry out considerable additions and alterations. The erection of the new bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets have now been completed, and some necessary alterations to the water supply have also been carried out. These works were much needed, and have added much to the comfort of the patients and the efficient working of the hospital.

Four cottages for the accommodation of some of the married members of the staff have been erected during the year and are now occupied, and the painting of the hospital buildings, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

Mrs. Mackay, the matron, resigned her office early in the year, and was succeeded by Miss M'Master, from the Prince Alfred Hospital.

No other changes took place among the officers of the institution during the year, and the Medical Superintendent reports favourably of the general efficiency of the staff under his direction.

In Appendices A and B will be found the usual classification of the diseases treated, and particulars relative to the patients who died in hospital.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING, M.D.,
 Medical Adviser to the Government.

APPENDIX A.

Diseases.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1890.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1891.					
		Deaths.								
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
Order 1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &c.	39	.....	73 25 443	8 ... 6	15 ... 45				
Order 2. Enthetic Diseases—Syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c.						28	...	213	29
Order 3. Dietetic Diseases—Scurvy, alcoholism, &c....						11	...	99	9
Order 4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, hydatids, &c. ....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.										
Order 1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, dropsy, cancer, &c. ...	10	..	5	1	....				
Order 2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, phthisis, abscess, &c.....	7	.....	54	8*	4				
CLASS III.—LOCAL.										
Order 1. Nervous—Apoplexy, paralysis, brain disease, &c., chorea, &c. . .	3	..	41	6	3					
Order 2. Circulation—Pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &c.	4	..	29	9	5					
Order 3. Respiratory—Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c.	8	.....	84	8	8				
Order 4. Digestive—Gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, hernia, &c.	10	.....	49	3	6				
Order 5. Urinary—Nephritis, ischuria, diabetes, &c.	2	..	11	2	2					
Order 6. Generation—Ovarian dropsy, uterus diseases, &c.	1	..	19	..	.....			
Order 7. Joints—Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis, &c.	2	..	114	.....	12				
Order 8. Integumentary—Phlegmon, ulcer, skin diseases, &c.	14	.....	158	.....	12			
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.										
Order 3. Old People—Old age	5	.....	5	..	.....			
Order 4. Nutrition—Atrophy, debility, &c. . . . .	.....	.....	39	2	7			
CLASS V.										
Order 1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, contusions, burns, drowning, suffocation, &c.	7	.....	103	2	9				
Unspecified .....	.....	..	16	.....	.....			
Total	151	.....	1,582	56	166				

* Seven deaths from phthisis.

APPENDIX B.

SHOWING the names, &c, of all Patients who died at the Coast Hospital during the year 1891.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted	Age	Disease	Complications.	Date of Death.	No of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
1531	James Murphy	1890. 31 Dec. ...	Med. Adv. .	37	Phthisis .....	..	1891. 5 Jan.	5	443.
31	John Tabel	1891. 6 Jan. .	H.A. Depôt	50	Injury to head and cerebral congestion	Tetanus... .	21 ,, ..	15	444.
88	Minnie Raine	20 ,, ...	Med. Adv. . .	32	Cardiac hypertrophy with dilatation.	Pulmonary congestion and asthma.	22 ,, ...	2	Removed.
117	Martha Jay	23 ,,	..	35	Enteric fever	Meningitis and peritonitis.	26 ,, ...	3	..
86	Emily Olive	19 ,, ..	..	17	..	Perforation and collapse.	27 ,, .	8	..
22	James Giffen	5 ,, ...	..	49	Cardiac hypertrophy	Anasarca ...	27 ,, ...	22	..
145	Frank Perry	27 ,, ..	Med. Adv. (Ben. Asyl)	1½	Pertussis ...	Convulsions ..	1 Feb. ...	5	445.
1445	Luke Lynch	1890. 9 Dec. ...	H.A. Depôt ..	56	Cardiac dilatation ...	Ascites & senile gangrene.	9 ,, .	62	446.
175	Jeremiah Sheehan	1891. 3 Feb. ...	..	51	Albuminous nephritis	Ascites and pulmonary congestion.	10 ,, ..	7	447.

APPENDIX B—continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No of days in Hospital	Cemetery No.
146	Henry Louis Schmidt	1891. 28 Jan. ...	Med. Adv. ...	18	Enteric fever	Pneumonia and delirium.	1891. 11 Feb. ...	14	Removed.
66	James Dowling	14 „ ...	H.A. Dépôt ...	43	Apoplexy	Rheumatism	15 „	32	448.
159	William Quayle	29 „ ...	„	59	Albuminoid nephritis	Anasarca and pulmonary congestion	3 Mar. . .	33	Removed.
245	Elizabeth Hapgood	16 Feb. ...	Med. Adv. . .	31	Enteric fever	Parotitis and delirium.	6 „	18	„
300	Patrick Clifford	5 Mar. . .	„	28	„	Intestinal hæmorrhage and collapse	13 „ . .	8	449.
348	Mary Jane Peters	19 „ . .	„	50	„	Pneumonia	26 „	7	Removed.
279	Amelia Tipping	27 Feb. . .	„	16	„	Peritonitis	27 „	28	„
462	Choy Lang	15 April . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	36	Lobar pneumonia	„	27 April	12	„
432	Edward Marshall	9 „ . . .	„	28	Phthisis	Hæmoptysis	1 May . .	22	„
559	Elza Rowe	2 May . .	„	61	Asthma	Exhaustion and syncope.	3 „ . . .	14 hours	450.
458	Jane Heap	15 April . .	„	40	Cardiac hypertrophy	Asthma and anasarca.	11 „ . . .	26	Removed.
624	Henry Woodhouse	14 May . .	„	40	Phthisis	„	17 „ . .	3	451.
634	Constance Mary M'Cardle	15 „ . . .	Med. Adv. (Ben. Asyl)	1 mth	Pertussis	Marasmus	19 „ . .	4	452.
532	Ellen O'Brien	28 April . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	44	Bronchitis & asthenia.	Syncope	25 „ . .	27	453.
691	Frederick Claris	27 May . .	Med. Adv. . .	42	Atrophy of liver	Asthma and jaundice.	30 „ . . .	3	454.
399	John Bayley otherwise John Adams.	2 April . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	45	Mitral stenosis	Cirrhosis of liver and anasarca.	11 June . .	70	455.
510	Eleanor B. M. Edgar	24 „ . . .	„	9 mths	Marasmus	Bronchitis	13 „ . .	50	456.
629	Elizabeth Johnston	15 May . .	„	30	Scrofulous abscess of hip.	Asthma	26 „ . .	42	457.
670	Mary Jane Callaghan	22 „ . .	Med. Adv. . .	36	Epilepsy	Paralysis and asthenia.	16 July . .	55	Removed.
615	James Shepherd	12 „ . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	30	Phthisis	Laryngeal ulceration.	24 „ . .	73	458.
976	Annie Gillham	5 Aug. . .	Med. Adv. . . .	39	Aortic valve disease	Asthma	14 Aug. . .	9	Removed.
989	John Maunsell	8 „ . . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	25	Epilepsy	Paraplegia	18 „ . .	11	„
1052	John Tomalar	22 „ . .	„	34	Pneumonia	„	26 „ . .	4	459.
716	William John Boyd	3 June . .	„	55	Chronic bronchitis	„	27 „ . . .	85	Removed.
1084	John Williams	31 Aug. . .	Med. Sup. . . .	35	Cerebral effusion	Hemiplegia	6 Sept. . .	6	„
967	Martin Gilhooley	3 „ . . .	Med. Adv. . .	46	Mitral valve disease	Pulmonary congestion & ascites.	19 „ . .	47	460.
1103	Herbert Reid	3 Sept. . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	51	Phthisis	„	30 „ . .	27	461.
816	John Block	29 June . .	„	58	Dysentery	Asthma	7 Oct. . .	90	462.
1142	Richard Thomson	11 Sept. . .	„	30	Phthisis	„	8 „ . .	27	463.
1209	Alice Aldred	30 „ . . .	„	21	Mitral stenosis	Asthma	10 „ . .	10	465.
1168	Peter Murray	17 „ . . .	„	29	Hepatic congestion	Menigitis	11 „ . .	24	464.
944	Annie Scott	30 July . .	Med. Adv. . .	35	Hemiplegia	Lumbar ulcer and asthenia	13 „ . .	75	466.
1284	James Cattlin	13 Oct. . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	21	Influenza	Acute pneumonia.	17 „ . .	4	467.
1262	Ah Yat	10 „ . .	„	53	Cardiac hypertrophy and dilatation.	Pulmonary congestion.	18 „ . .	8	Removed.
1324	Ann Hillman	20 „ . . .	Med. Sup. . . .	76	Senile debility	Menorrhagia	22 „ . . .	2	„
779	William Markin	18 June . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	35	Chorea and asthenia.	Cerebral congestion and acute delirium.	28 „ . .	132	468.
1362	William Anderson	26 Oct. . .	„	59	Cardiac hypertrophy and dilatation.	Influenza and bronchitis.	2 Nov. . .	7	Removed.
1223	Martha Payne	6 „ . . .	„	17	Phthisis	„	6 „ . . .	31	469.
1205	John Smith	29 Sept. . .	„	43	Pulmonary congestion	Asthma	8 „ . .	40	470.
1469	John Findlay	9 Nov. . .	„	46	Broncho-pneumonia after influenza.	„	10 „ . .	2	471.
1510	Louisa Bryant	13 „ . . .	Med. Adv. . . .	45	Broncho-pneumonia	„	14 „ . . .	20 hours	472.
1436	Nicholas Stanton	3 „ . . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	57	Influenza	Hepatic congestion and bronchitis.	15 „ . . .	12	473.
1538	Minnie Bolton	18 „ . . .	Med. Adv. . . .	38	Cancer of uterus	„	24 „ . .	6	474.
1509	James Frost	13 „ . . .	„	35	Capillary bronchitis	Asthma and diarrhoea.	26 „ . . .	13	475.
1643	William Charles West	6 Dec. . .	Med. Sup. . . .	26	Fracture of pelvis	Extravasation of urine and peritonitis.	8 Dec. . .	2	Removed.
1628	Alexander McDonald	3 „ . . .	Med. Adv. . . .	17	Enteric fever	Perforation, peritonitis, and collapse.	10 „ . . .	7	„
1655	Edward Ernest Teasdale	9 „ . . .	H.A. Dépôt . .	31	Hepatitis	Acute pneumonia.	17 „ . . .	8	476.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY, DURING THE YEAR 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 November, 1891.

To the Honorable The Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works,

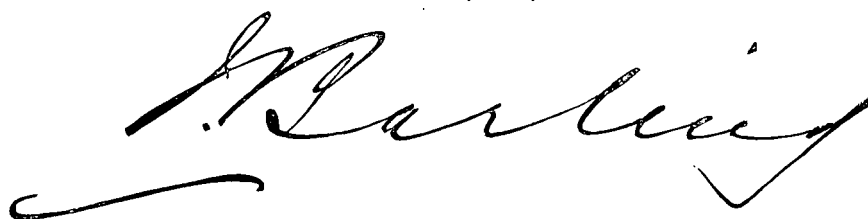
Sir,

Sydney, 3 August, 1891.

I have the honor to submit a Statement of the transactions of this Department for the year 1890, embodying returns showing the progress made with the various works which have engaged the attention of the Branches during the period mentioned. The transactions are thus summarised :—

	£	s.	d.
(1.) Railway and Tramway Construction Branch, amount expended	185,831	7	5
(2.) Land Valuation Branch, amount expended	2,807	3	3
(3.) Harbours and Rivers Branch, „ „	573,789	10	0
(4.) Government Architect's Branch, „ „	267,801	6	6
(5.) Roads and Bridges Branch, „ „	805,308	18	10
(6.) Sewerage Branch, „ „	93,621	5	11
(7.) Military Works Branch, „ „	50,906	10	6
	1,980,066	2	5
Post Office Street, Sydney, „ „	159,658	12	0
Total	2,139,724	14	5

I have, &c.,



Under Secretary.

No. 1.—Railway and Tramway Construction Branch.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 April, 1891.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Minister, reports showing contracts entered into for the construction of new lines of railway, and permanent and trial surveys made for proposed lines during the year 1890. Also reports showing tramways opened for traffic and in course of construction at the end of the year 1890.

H. DEANE.

Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

RAILWAYS.

The only portion of new line opened for traffic during the past year was that from Hornsby to St. Leonards, a distance of 10 miles. This was opened on the 1st January, as stated in last year's Report.

During the year contracts have been let as follows:—

Nyngan to Cobar.

This contract is 81 miles 27 chains in length, and the sum voted for its completion is £209,280, the amount contracted for being £133,312.

The contract was let in August, and up to the end of December the value of work done was £15,000. Considerable improvements have been made on the originally staked line, and at a comparatively very small increase in cost. The gradients have been reduced from 1 in 40 to 1 in 100.

This contract, which forms part of a surveyed line to the South Australian Border at Cockburn, leaves the Great Western Line at about a mile north of Nyngan Station. Curving to the west, the line passes into the travelling stock reserve, and follows it alongside the main road throughout the whole distance to within 4 miles of Cobar, and terminates at the Bourke Road, Cobar, at 459 miles 36 chains from Sydney, and is expected to be finished by May, 1892.

Culcairn to Corowa.

This section leaves the Southern Railway on the south side of the Billabong Creek, near the Culcairn Station, at a point 356 miles from Sydney; thence in a very straight direction to Burrumbuttock; thence to a crossing of the Howlong and Wabundry Roads about 10½ miles north of Howlong; thence passing to the south of Oil-tree Lagoon, and down Water Reserve No. 2,945, to the Albury and Corowa Roads; thence on the northern side of that road to a point at North Wahgunyah, 403 miles 34 chains from Sydney, and about 2 miles to the east of the Government township of Corowa.

This extension having been classed as a light line, it has been necessary to reduce all excavation and other items as much as possible, and by the use of frequent changes of grade, the limit being 1 in 75, to follow the surface of the ground wherever possible. This has been done to such an extent on this line that the section shows a total of 23½ miles of surface formation.

The sum voted for this line is £210,000, and the amount of tender accepted in August, £106,490. Up to the end of the year the value of work completed was £14,900; and the date for completion 31st October, 1891.

Kiama to Nowra.

A contract has been let from Kiama (being a continuation of the South Coast Railway) to the Shoalhaven River, and ending at 92 miles 32 chains from Sydney, being 22 miles 33 chains in length. £381,390 was voted, and the amount of the present contract is £225,322. The tender was accepted in August, and work was done at the end of the year up to £27,000 value.

This proposed extension of the Southern Coast Railway commences at the end of Contract No. 4 of the Illawarra Railway, at 69 miles 79 chains, near the cemetery north of Kiama; thence across Wright's Creek, and by a tunnel 506 yards in length into Kiama, to the junction of Minumurra and Collins Streets; thence in a south-easterly direction to a point 150 links distant from Kiama Bay, crossing Shoalhaven and Terralong Streets by over-bridges, and passing between the Scotch Church and Municipal Council Chambers, thence passing between and parallel to Manning and Shoalhaven Streets; thence along the western side of the South Coast Road, which it crosses at 71 miles 60 chains; thence in a southerly direction, skirting the coast for 1½ miles; thence across a number of small water-courses and the South Coast Road to Miller's Flats, passing by Gerringong at 76 miles 50 chains, and distant about 40 chains from the centre of that village, crossing the Gerringong and Nowra Roads at 76½ miles; thence in a south-westerly direction to Broughton Creek, which it crosses at 83 miles 37 chains, crossing Broughton Mill Creek at 83 miles 77 chains, crossing the Cooloongatta and Broughton Road, passing about 10 chains east of the village of Broughton; thence on the eastern side of the Main South Coast Road to Bomaderry Creek which it crosses at 92 miles 25 chains.

The

The following lines having been laid before Parliament were referred to the Public Works Committee and have been reported on:—

Proposed Line.	Length.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Chns.	Proposed by Government.	Recommended by Committee.	
Nyngan to Cobar	80	50	£ 207,360	£ 207,360	Recommended and approved by Parliament. Now under construction.
Grafton to the Tweed	140	76	1,728,100	800,000	Recommended the construction of a portion, from Lismore to the Tweed, approved by Parliament.
Marrickville to Burwood Road...	4	40	90,250	90,250	Recommended and approved by Parliament.
Kiama to Nowra	22	46	381,390	381,390	Recommended and approved by Parliament. Now under construction.
Cootamundra to Temora	35	66	138,000	125,400	Recommended that the cost should not exceed £3,300 per mile. Approved by Parliament.
Moss Vale to Robertson	14	20	84,900	.....	The Committee negatived this proposal, preferring another route.
Mudgee to Gulgong	18	68	109,330	.....	Negatived on the ground that any extension from Mudgee should form part of a more comprehensive proposal.
Molong to Parkes and Forbes ...	71	52	430,100	430,100	Recommended to and approved by Parliament.

In connection with the above a large amount of work has been carried out in preparing plans, sections, and estimates for the use of, and information for the Committee, and also in preparing contract drawings and specifications for the contracts let; for the latter and other works now in hand new designs have been made for iron and timber bridges; various schemes, together with estimates, for proposed City Extension, and connection with the North Shore Railway and the Eastern Suburbs. New designs have also been prepared for level crossings, gates and fencing, water-ways, passenger station buildings and goods warehouses and platforms, station-masters' and gatekeepers' houses. These, together with the usual requirements of the Branch, have necessitated the employment of 22 draftsmen, who could not possibly have got through the work had not photography and photo-lithography been adopted to a great extent.

PERMANENT SURVEYS.

Byron Bay to Chinderah (Tweed River).

The permanent staking of this line, commenced in 1889, was completed early in the ensuing year.

Culcairn to Corowa.

Several deviations have been permanently staked, which considerably improve the route.

Cootamundra to Temora.

The permanent staking of this route was commenced in October, and is well in hand.

Goulburn to Crookwell.

The deviations mentioned in last year's report have been completed.

Kiama to Nowra.

The permanent surveys to improve this line have been finished. The permanent staking has been extended from Kiama to the Shoalhaven River at Nowra.

Lismore to the Tweed (Murwillumbah).

A trial survey, 14½ miles long, has been completed, of a deviation near the town of Mullumbimby; this is now being permanently staked. A length of about six miles has been done. Various other deviations, to improve the gradients, &c., have been completed.

Molong to Parkes and Forbes.

The permanent staking of this route was commenced in September, and was about half finished at the end of the year. This survey has been much improved, the ruling grade between Molong and Parkes being now 1 in 60, and between Forbes and Parkes 1 in 100.

Milson's Point Extension.

The permanent staking of this extension of the Pearce's Corner to St. Leonards railway was nearly completed at the end of the year.

Marrickville to the Burwood Road.

The permanent staking of this suburban line has been completed. A deviation has been adopted which brings the line nearer the racecourse at Canterbury, gives a better crossing of Cock's River, and a ruling grade of 1 in 100, as against 1 in 90.

TRIAL SURVEYS.

Chinderah to the Queensland Border.

A trial survey has been made, connecting the permanent staking at Chinderah on the Tweed River with the permanently staked extension of the Queensland Railway, between Brisbane and Nerang to Coolangatta.

Cobar to Wilcannia.

A great portion of the original trial survey has been revised and improved; the revision is still being proceeded with.

Cooma to Bombala, via Nimitybelle.

An alternative trial survey has been made, starting from One Tree Gap on the trial survey of the direct route, *via* Boco Gap, passing through the town of Nimitybelle, to Bombala. This line shows a great improvement on previous lines, and the ruling grade has been altered from 1 in 40 to 1 in 50.

Dubbo

Dubbo to Gulgong.

A trial survey commenced last year, connecting these places, has been completed. The grades are fairly easy.

Dubbo to Werris Creek.

A revision of the original trial survey is in hand, and the deviations surveyed have resulted in the improvement of the gradients, &c.

Guyra to South Grafton.

A trial survey of this line has been continued, and about 40 miles, through thickly timbered country, remained to be done at the end of the year.

Gulgong to Wellington.

A trial survey of a portion of this line has been completed to the Dividing Range, at the head of Uambry and Mitchell's Creeks.

Hay to the South Australian Border.

A trial survey has been made of the extension of the South-Western Railway, at Hay, to the South Australian Border, crossing the Lachlan at Oxley, and crossing the Darling at Wentworth.

North Coast Railway, connecting the Hunter and Clarence Rivers.

Surveys of the deviations and new routes, mentioned in last year's report as having been inspected, are now in hand between Maitland and Taree. The line will be much improved, and, although in many parts rough country has to be traversed, the ruling grade has been kept down to 1 in 60.

Mudgee to Gulgong.

A trial survey of a new route to connect these places has been made, resulting in much improved grades and lessened earthwork.

Necropolis Extension Railway.

A trial survey, extending the existing line through the Necropolis at Rookwood, has been made.

Picton to Mittagong.

An inspection and trial surveys have been completed of several alternative lines, in order to obtain a better gradient than at present exists on that part of the Great Southern Railway connecting these places.

Pennant Hills to Dural.

A trial survey has been made connecting the existing line, Sydney to Newcastle, at Pennant Hills, with the trial survey route, Westmead to Dural.

Deviation, Lapstone Hill, to avoid Zigzag.

A survey has been made and a line permanently staked, giving a grade of 1 in 33 and a tunnel of about 30 chains in length. Plan, section, estimate, and draft specification have been furnished to the Commissioners.

Improvement of the Western Line over the Mountains.

Various alterations were surveyed under my direction; but afterwards, by arrangement with the Railway Commissioners, the services of the Surveyor were temporarily lent for the work of completion.

Improvements of the Mudgee Line.

Various deviations have been designed, and plans, sections, and estimates of cost furnished to the Railway Commissioners, who have been carrying out the alterations with their own staff.

The Field Staff of this Office at the end of the year consisted of twenty-seven Surveyors. The following is a summary of the field work executed by these officers during 1890:—

		<i>Trial Surveys.</i>					
Preliminary Explorations	1,529	miles.
" Traverses	1,103	"
" Levels	653	"
" Cross levels	65	"
Trial Surveys	621 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
" Levels	614 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Cross levels	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Detail Surveys	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
		<i>Permanent Staking.</i>					
Permanent Surveys	251 $\frac{3}{4}$	miles.
" Levels	144	"
" Cross levels	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Check levels	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Detail Surveys	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	"

The drafting in connection with this field work has been kept well up to date by an Office Staff, consisting on an average of fifteen draftsmen.

A considerable amount of drafting has been done for the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, and for the Examiners of Public Works Proposals.

TRAMWAYS.

The following tramways have been completed and opened for traffic:—

Leichhardt to Five Dock.

This Branch Line was completed and handed over for traffic on 13th October. Contractors: Gallagher and Nelson, for earthworks; Willmot and Morgan, for bridges, permanent way, &c.

The line branches off the Leichhardt main line at Marion-street, and terminates in the Great North Road, Five Dock, being a distance of 2 miles 38 chains, single track.

Extension

Extension to Waverley Cemetery.

This line is an extension from the old Waverley terminus, to the Cemetery, a distance of 60 chains, single track. It was passed for traffic on the 17th October. Contractors: Gallagher and Duggan.

The following tramway was in course of construction at the end of the year:—

Yass Tramway.

Connecting the Yass Railway Station with the town of Yass, a distance of 2 miles 73 chains, single track. The tender of Messrs. Kerr and Cronin was accepted on the 16th June, 1890, and the work has progressed satisfactorily, although for the first four months, many delays were experienced through wet weather.

O. M. Master's tender for the superstructure of the Yass River Bridge was accepted, on the 2nd August, 1890, but no work was done up to the end of the year.

The construction of the following tramways has been approved, and steps taken to complete the work:—

Redfern to Mocre Park.

1. This line will form a connecting link between the Botany and Randwick lines.

Tenders were invited, but were not accepted before the end of the year, consequently the work was not commenced. The total distance aggregates 1 mile 43 chains, double track.

Ashfield to Drutt Town.

2. The length of this line is 2 miles 21 chains, single track; surveys, plans, and specifications were prepared, and tenders called for in November, and that of Briggs and Company accepted on the 18th December, 1890. Work had not been started before the end of the year.

Forest Lodge to Balmain.

3. Survey, plans, and specifications were prepared and completed, ready for calling tenders. The distance of this line will be 1 mile 58 chains, single track.

North Shore Cable Tramway Extension.

4. Permanent surveys, plans, and specifications were prepared and almost completed; the distance of this extension will be 60 chains, double track.

Newcastle to Merewether.

5. Survey, plans, and specifications were prepared in readiness for tenders being called. The length of this line will be 2 miles 28 chains, single track.

Newcastle to Tighe's Hill.

6. Permanent survey completed, plans in hand, and will shortly be ready. The length is 2 miles 24 chains.

Newcastle City Extension.

7. Permanent survey in hand, and almost completed.

Cook's River Road Tramway.

8. Surveys and estimates were prepared for a double track tramway from Newtown Bridge to Cook's River, a distance of 2 miles 60 chains.

The tender of Willmot and Morgan for the first portion of 55 chains was accepted on 23rd December, 1890, but work was not commenced within the year.

Reports.

A number of reports were prepared during the year, the more important ones being:—"On Cable Tramways;" "on Electric Traction;" on a proposed tramway from Burradoo to Berrima; on a proposed tramway to Buena Vista, North Sydney; on a proposed tramway to Middle Harbour and Manly Beach. And actual survey of a tramway line to South Head and Watson's Bay was made early in the year.

I have, &c.,

H. DEANE,

Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on the under-mentioned Votes during the year ended 1890.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bathurst to Orange	104 1 6	Brought forward	76,180 17 8
Bega to Eden	26 3 4	Narrabri to Moree	16 2 10
City Extension	61 9 0	Narrandra to Hay	10 9 10
Cootamundra to Temora	257 7 7	Narrandra to Jerilderie	34 0 6
Cootamundra to Gundagai	3,859 10 9	Nyngan to Cobar	10,246 1 11
Culcairn to Corowa	8,381 7 0	North Shore Railway	16,042 4 3
Goulburn to Crookwell	2,380 9 10	Orange to Molong, and Borenore to Forbes	1,356 10 4
Goulburn to Cooma	20,671 3 4	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama	23,252 9 4
Grafton to Tweed	4,937 19 11	South Grafton to Glen Innes	6 19 0
Lismore to Tweed	299 7 2	Tamworth to Tenterfield	7,544 12 11
Homebush to Waratah	20,963 18 6	Tenterfield to the Border	20 11 4
Inverell to Glen Innes	15 16 10	Trial Surveys, as per details attached	16,416 11 6
Kiama to Jervis Bay	13,118 18 10	Wagga to Tumberumba	18 2 3
Murrumburrah to Blayney	1,050 10 9	Wallerawang to Mudgee	40 2 6
Muswellbrook to Cassilis	52 13 4	Milson's Point Extension	602 15 8
Carried forward	£ 76,180 17 8		£ 151,788 11 10

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

AMOUNTS

AMOUNTS Expended on Trial Surveys for year ending 31st December, 1890.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Allandale to Wollombi	2 0 0	Brought forward	12,376 5 1
Bombala to Bendock	60 0 1	North Shore to Milson's Point	3 13 6
Bowral to Robertson	33 5 0	Pennant Hills to Dural	237 6 7
Connecting Overland Railway at Tweed Heads	39 0 0	Parramatta to Dural	10 5 0
Cooma to Bombala	379 2 8	Petersham to Eastwood	311 10 4
Blacktown to Blayney	123 11 4	Parkes to Forbes	15 1 6
Cobar to Wilcannia	612 3 6	Ryde to Chatswood	6 0 0
Chinderah to Tweed Heads	272 13 0	Trial Surveys generally	1,764 6 3
Cootamundra to Temora	15 8 4	Tamworth to Bingera	68 3 1
Cassilis to Dubbo	36 10 0	Temora to Barmedman	2 19 0
Dubbo to Werris Creek	584 3 11	Upper Murray Railway	74 2 7
Eastern Suburban Railway	112 9 4	Uralla to Inverell	3 6 9
Eveleigh to Botany	135 13 8	Wilcannia to Cockburn	64 13 10
Gulgong to Dubbo	451 14 11	Wood's Flat to Forbes	5 10 0
Do to Wellington	620 0 0	Young to Grenfell and Forbes	916 11 1
Guyra to South Grafton	2,797 18 8		£15,859 14 7
Grafton to Glen Innes	28 0 0		
Guyra to Inverell	5 11 3	<i>Trial Surveys generally.</i>	
Hay to South Australian Border	2,618 12 2	Purchase of buggy, and repairs	
Jerilderie to Deniliquin	1 10 0	to same, for Commissioners £105 3 0	
Kiama to Jamberoo	32 8 2	A.M.P. Society, 12 months rent	
Molong to Forbes	142 18 7	of office and gas, to Dec. 17 453 8 9	
Do to Parkes	177 11 10		558 11 9
Marrickville to Liverpool	569 5 11		£16,418 6 4
Mudgee to Gulgong	441 6 10	<i>Cr.—</i>	
Maitland to Grafton	2,060 2 4	Excess freight on Mr. Bode's equipment,	
Murwillumbah to Tweed Heads	4 2 9	refunded by Railway Commissioners...	1 14 10
Morpeth to Grafton	11 8 4		£16,416 11 6
Moss Vale to Robertson	2 12 6		
Carried forward	£ 12,376 5 1		

W. H. QUODLING.

TRAMWAYS.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on the under-mentioned Lines during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Construction—</i>		
Marrickville to Dulwich Hill	2,733 14 7	
Ashfield to Drutt Town	577 3 6	
Leichhardt to Five Dock	11,216 4 9	
Redfern to Moore Park	952 19 5	
Waverley to Cemetery	3,011 1 8	
Railway Station, Yass to town of Yass	6,137 19 0	24,629 2 11
<i>Survey and Preliminary—</i>		
Waverley to Bondi	12 11 7	
Balmain	203 14 0	
City Cable	44 14 6	
Field of Mars to Woolwich	29 3 5	
Botany to La Perouse	9 6 10	
Newcastle to Merewether	210 16 1	
North Shore Extension	4 5 3	
Newtown to Cook's River	12 11 4	
Newcastle to Tighe's Hill	89 7 3	
Newcastle City	5 12 2	
Ocean-street, Woollahra	3 15 0	
Plattsburg	0 5 0	
Paddington	6 1 4	
South Head and Watson's Bay	192 7 9	824 11 6
		£25,453 14 5

AMOUNT Expended from Revenue Votes by Railway and Tramway Construction Branch during 1890.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Salaries of Permanent Staff	6,971 1 6
Salaries of Temporary Office Staff	1,343 17 7
Travelling Expenses	105 1 0
Incidental Expenses	169 1 1
	8,589 1 2

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.
No.

No. 2.—Land Valuation Branch.

Sir,

Sydney, 13 February, 1891.

In compliance with your circular instructions of 19/1/91, I have now the honor to furnish a return, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Public Works, relating to services under this branch for the year 1890. In that year the following claims, valuations, and estimates were made:—

1. Claims for Land for—	£	s.	d.
Railway and tramway purposes	57,284	2	11
Claims for land for other public purposes	1,584,530	1	7
Total claims in 1890	<u>£1,641,814</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
2. Valuations of Resumptions—			
Railway and tramway	6,225	5	0
Valuations of resumptions for other public purposes	688,374	12	6
	<u>£694,599</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>
3. Estimates of proposed resumptions	<u>£3,739,457</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

The above statement cannot be given in detail as the business of this branch is of a confidential character, but I beg to state that a large number of cases was comprised under each head; and that, irrespective of my own action, each case involved a considerable amount of office work of great importance, which had to be performed with the utmost care.

I have the honor further to state, in explanation of the large amount set down under No. 3, as estimates of proposed resumptions, that it includes the probable cost of two proposed City Railway Extensions, which swell that amount to the enormous sum shown above.

J. B. THOMPSON,
Land Valuer.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

LAND VALUATION.

AMOUNT Expended from Revenue Votes during the year 1890:—

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Salaries of Permanent Staff	2,403 0 0
Travelling and Incidental Expenses	214 12 1
Rent of Office	189 11 2
	<u>2,807 3 3</u>

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

No. 3.—Harbours and Rivers Branch.

RETURN of Public Works carried on by the Harbours and Rivers Branch in the Year 1890

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com- menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WATER SUPPLY—Sydney								
Providing Water Supply, Country Towns	Constructing		Loans	1880	Unfinished		2,252,383 8 8	33,433 14 2
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs, &c	"		Loans & Con Rev	1879	"		702,635 9 0	25,028 17 11
Construction Reservoir, Potts' Hill	"		Loans	1887	"		115,143 4 7	62,091 16 4
Laying Second Pipe Line between Potts' Hill and Crown-street	"		" ..	1888	"		72,707 6 11	21,965 17 1
Working Expenses, Hunter Water Supply	Annual Service		Con Rev	1889 ..	Finished	2,809 1 1	734 19 8	670 10 4
" " Sydney "	"		"	1890	Unfinished		3,093 11 6	3,093 11 6
" " " "	"		"	1889	Finished	5,573 7 11		340 5 7
" " " "	"		"	1890 ...	Unfinished		5,306 12 5	5,306 12 5
DREDGE SERVICE—Excavation of Silt by Dredges								
" " " "	"		" ...	1889	Finished	92,320 19 6		5,431 12 7
Additional Dredge and Punts for Sydney ...	Constructing		"	1890	Unfinished		106,242 15 6	106,242 15 6
Additional Punts for Dredges	"		Loans	1885	"		57,993 2 7	31,150 7 1
Fitting up Repairing Shop, Dredge Plant, Newcastle	"		Con Rev	1887	"		7,958 3 0	3,850 14 11
Dredging Plant, Richmond and other Northern Rivers	"		Loans & Con Rev	1888	Finished	1,149 18 5		...
New Engines and Boilers, "Thetis"	"		Loans	1883	Unfinished		24,742 16 9	174 7 3
Landing Silt and forming ground	Annual Service		Con Rev.	1889	Finished	3,992 13 0	3,519 15 5	3,469 0 0
" " " "	"		"	1890 ..	Unfinished		2,742 17 6	17 17 2
Construction of small Docks, Northern Rivers, for Dredge Plant	Constructing		"	1888	"		4,182 0 0	8 1,424 2 0
Dredge and Punts to be used on Myall River	"		Loans	"	"		7,290 14 9	4,762 6 9
Alterations Dredge, "Newcastle"	"		Con Rev ...	1889	"		660 18 0	640 10 0
Grab, Dredge, and Punts, Richmond River	"		Loans ...	"	"		3,347 8 6	3,274 0 3
Appliances for Reclaiming Land by Sand Dredges	"		"	"	"		12,496 7 3	10,260 17 7
Dredge and Plant for service first at Nambucca River	"		"	1890	"		6,729 1 2	6,729 1 2
Steamer for general purposes, Sydney Harbour	"		Con Rev	"	"		1,307 19 5	1,307 19 5
SYDNEY DISTRICT—Completion Darling Harbour Wharf, including Compensation for Land, &c								
White Bay Reclamation	"		Loans	1881	"		169,775 5 3	16,391 4 11
Circular Quay Improvements	"		Loans & Con Rev	1886	"		9,089 10 5	3,220 7 9
Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	"		Loans	1888	"		50,338 10 1	26,942 4 8
Reclamation and Dredging Cook's River	Improving		"	1887	"		6,510 19 7	6,157 12 7
Snail's Bay Reclamation	"		"	1888	"		67,239 2 1	16,121 16 7
Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo	Constructing		Loans & Con Rev	1888	"		5,493 18 8	502 17 4
Widening Opening Glebe Island Bridge	"		Loans	1889	"		692 19 1	357 2 9
Long Cove Reclamation	Improving		Con Rev ...	"	"		75 12 2	42 14 0
Naval Stations, Garden Island	Constructing		Loans	1890	"		16,141 0 0	16,141 0 0
Sea-wall, Coogee Bay	"		"	1884	"		158,050 7 4	19,338 5 1
Redecking old A S N Co.'s Wharf	"		Con Rev.	1890	"		883 19 4	883 19 4
Inquy Board, Pyrmont and Glebe Island Bridges	"		"	"	"		454 1 3	454 1 3
File Light, Shark Island	"		"	"	"		103 6 8	103 6 8
Rebuilding Stone Dyke-wall, Rushcutters' Bay	"		"	"	"		136 11 1	136 11 1
" " " "	"		"	"	"		55 10 2	55 10 2
NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT—Wharf and Shipping Appliances, Newcastle, Bullock Island, Stockton, including Steam Cranes, Newcastle Wharf								
Protecting Banks Hunter River, West Maitland	"		Loans and Con Rev	1858 ..	"		246,058 7 2	26,095 17 1
Expenses of Tugs on special services unconnected with dredging, and expenses of Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle.	Annual service		Con. Rev. ...	1866	"		31,664 9 5	3,419 14 0
" " " "	"		"	1889	Finished	451 8 5		87 13 9
" " " "	"		"	1890 ...	Unfinished		518 13 11	518 13 11

Removal Rocks, Newcastle Harbour	Improving	Loans	1858	"	11,374 1 7	2,654 6 10
Repairs, Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	Repairs	Revenue	1883	"	9,636 17 11	a
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	Constructing	Loans & Con. Rev.	1886	"	84,996 7 10	a
Repairs, Newcastle Wharf	Repairs	Con. Rev.	1887	"	9,311 5 6	159 1 8
Wharf, Millers' Forest	Constructing	"	1890	"	344 10 1	344 10 1
LAKE MACQUARIE DISTRICT—Improvements at entrance	Improving	Loans & Con. Rev.	1878	"	86,808 17 7	5,666 0 2
CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT—Improvements at Clarence River Heads	Constructing	"	1862	"	186,210 2 1	2,582 13 7
Woolgoolga Bay Jetty	"	Loans	1889	"	4,038 0 9	4,029 5 9
Removal Obstructions, Shark Creek	Improving	Con. Rev.	"	Finished	325 10 5	271 6 0
Wharf, Maclean	Constructing	"	"	"	655 0 11	d633 16 5
" Harwood Island	"	"	"	"	639 1 5	e589 1 5
Jetty, Coff's Harbour	"	Loans	"	Unfinished	2,436 4 0	2,427 9 0
Wharf, Eatonsville	"	Con. Rev.	1890	"	14 13 6	14 13 6
Wharf and Shed, Brushgrove	"	"	"	Finished	429 12 10	f429 12 10
Wharf, Southgate	"	"	"	Unfinished	24 18 2	24 18 2
Removal of Rocks, Argyle Reefs, South Arm	"	Loans	"	"	365 16 1	365 16 1
MANNING RIVER DISTRICT—Wharf, Wingham	"	"	1888	"	887 7 10	381 1 7
Wharf, Oxley Island	"	"	1889	"	49 19 8	49 19 8
" North Foster	"	"	1890	"	1 14 0	1 14 0
Additions, Cundletown Wharf	"	"	"	"	1 8 0	1 8 0
TRIAL BAY DISTRICT—Harbour of Refuge	Improving	Loans & Con. Rev.	1874	Unfinished	87,450 7 2	7,625 0 3
Light-house, Smoky Cape	Constructing	Loans	1889	"	11,093 16 6	5,334 3 9
WOLLONGONG DISTRICT—Deepening Wollongong Harbour	Improving	"	1886	"	5 680 17 5	a
RICHMOND RIVER DISTRICT—Improvements, Richmond River	"	Loans & Con. Rev.	1878	"	28,867 5 5	17,697 15 1
Snagging Richmond River and Tributaries	"	Con. Rev.	1889	"	2,252 2 9	1,947 18 9
Jetty, Byron Bay	Constructing	Loans & Con. Rev.	1884	"	14,623 18 11	512 17 7
Wharf, North Codrington	"	Con. Rev.	1889	"	35 15 0	9 10 0
Breakwater, Byron Bay	"	"	"	"	2,111 19 8	518 6 6
Wharf, Buckendoon	"	"	1890	"	12 1 0	12 1 0
" Bungawalbin Creek	"	"	"	"	14 18 0	14 18 0
Coraki Wharf Extension	"	"	"	"	49 18 0	49 18 0
NAMBUCCA RIVER—Clearing River Obstructions	Improving	"	1879	"	3,388 9 9	a
TWEED RIVER DISTRICT—Improving Navigation, Brunswick River	"	Loans	1889	"	1,133 8 7	1,076 17 7
Wharf and Shed, Mullumbimby, Brunswick River	Constructing	Con. Rev.	1890	"	17 10 0	17 10 0
" West Side, Byangum	"	"	"	"	403 18 1	403 18 1
Crane, Murwillumbah Wharf	"	"	"	"	83 0 0	83 0 0
MACLEAY RIVER DISTRICT—Renewals and Repairs, Wharfs, Macleay River	"	"	1889	Finished	587 12 2	368 2 0
Cutting Channel, Kellick Creek	"	"	1890	Unfinished	306 18 10	306 18 10
Wharf, Seven Oaks	"	"	"	"	53 3 0	53 3 0
Alterations, Wharf, Bellinger Heads	"	"	"	"	14 2 0	14 2 0
Wharf, Gladstone	"	"	"	"	56 6 6	56 6 6

a No expenditure in 1890. b £1,226 1s. 6d. of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890."
c £44 16s. 8d. of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890." d £155 cs. 11d. of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890."
e £139 1s. 5d. of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890." f £280 of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890."

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS, &c—continued.								
MORUYA RIVER—Improving Entrance, Fascine Banks	Constructing . . . . .	.. .. .	Loans & Con Rev	1888 ..	Unfinished	..	12,695 19 6	5,870 18 1
KIAMA DISTRICT—Repairs, Pier Head, Kiama Basin	Repairs . . . . .	.. .. .	Con Rev..	..	.. ..	..	653 1 3	653 1 3
MURRAY, MURRUMBIDGEE, AND DARLING RIVERS—Improving Rivers	Clearing	.. .. .	Loans & Con. Rev	1856 .	.. .	..	201,875 14 2	6371 19 7
Yanko Creek Cutting . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Con. Rev.	1885 ..	.. ..	..	5,474 6 1	c ..
Cutting Channel, Moama Wharf . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Loans	1880 ..	.. ..	..	276 5 9	251 5 9
COCKATOO—Fitzroy Dock	Constructing and in use	.. .. .	Loans & Con Rev	1848	In use since Dec., 1857	..	33,590 5 3	c ..
Dock and other works in connection with Docking Establishment	Elongation of ..	.. .. .	Con. Rev .	1873 .	Finished ..	10,684 15 6	c .. .. .	.. .. .
Work-hops and other Buildings . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	9,735 4 2	c .. .. .	.. .. .
Docking Vessels	Annual service ..	.. .. .	..	1889	..	1,502 9 7	.. .. .	28 1 6
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	1890	Unfinished	.. .. .	1,955 13 11	1,955 13 11
Fitzroy Dock, Salaries . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	1889	Finished	1,598 17 4	.. .. .	53 17 4
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	1890	Unfinished	.. .. .	1,325 0 0	1,325 0 0
Machinery	Nearly all erected and in use.	.. .. .	..	1883 ..	.. ..	.. .. .	12,314 0 0	c
New Dock Bilocla	Constructing ..	.. .. .	Loans .	1881	..	.. .. .	271,635 9 3	10,240 14 5
Working Expenses, Sutherland Dock	Annual Service .	.. .. .	Con. Rev	1890	..	.. .. .	1,455 2 1	1,455 2 1
MISCELLANEOUS—Harbour and River Surveys . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1889 ..	Finished..	3,018 18 5	.. .. .	398 19 11
Harbour and River Surveys . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1890	Unfinished	.. .. .	3,858 7 7	3,858 7 7
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c. . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1889	Finished	11,015 8 8	c .. .. .	.. .. .
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1890 ..	Unfinished	.. .. .	13,940 16 6	13,940 16 6
Wharf and Approach, Port Hacking	Constructing . . . . .	.. .. .	.. ..	1888	Finished .	1,455 14 5	.. .. .	4756 3 5
Clearing and Deepening Mullet Creek . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1887	Unfinished	.. .. .	260 13 7	259 18 7
Wharf, Upper Mangrove Creek, Hawkesbury River . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1889	Finished	215 19 4	.. .. .	198 9 11
Wharf, Cockle Creek, Brisbane Water . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	Unfinished	.. .. .	35 1 4	18 6 8
Repairs, Roads damaged by late rains, &c. . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	Finished..	9,451 1 6	.. .. .	833 0 5
Ulladulla, Light-house-keepers' Cottage . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1890	Unfinished	.. .. .	744 14 0	663 14 0
Jetty, Mortlake . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	696 15 2	696 15 2
Removal of Rocks, Port Macquarie . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	184 10 3	184 10 3
Extension, Five Dock, Wharf . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	Finished .	252 8 3	.. .. .	252 8 3
Approach, Mangrove Creek Wharf . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	224 3 7	.. .. .	224 3 7
Wharf, Sans Souci . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	Unfinished	.. .. .	178 18 2	178 18 2
Wharf and Shed, M'Donald River . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1888 ..	Finished	528 3 7	.. .. .	150 16 4
Wharf, Bateman's Bay . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	1890	Unfinished	.. .. .	72 9 2	72 9 2
Improving Navigation, Hawkesbury . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	794 9 5	794 9 5
Tathra Wharf Extension . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	30 7 6	30 7 6
Protection, Governments Buildings, Warren, from encroachments of Macquarie River.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	5 4 3	5 4 3
Protection, Banks of Castlecragh, at Coonamble . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	6 0 0	6 0 0
Removal Rocks, Camden Haven . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	34 6 2	34 6 2
Wharf, La Perouse . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	41 8 10	41 8 10
Repairs and Alterations, Public Buildings . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	..	..	.. .. .	610 10 6	610 10 6
						158,617 10 5	5,272,507 7 1	573,789 10 0

a Paid from vote "Landing silt, &c., 1890." b No expenditure on account of Murray River in 1890. c No expenditure in 1890. d £555 14s 5d of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890."
e £40 19s 4d. of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890." f £52 8s 3d of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890."
g The whole of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890." h £128 3s. 7d. of this amount was paid from vote "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1890."

No. 4.—The Government Architect's Branch.

RETURN of Public Works carried on by the Government Architect's Branch in the Year 1890.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SYDNEY.									
Agriculture, Department of	Repairs		Consoli- dated Revenue.	1890	Finished	9 9 4		9 9 4	208 18 10
Asylums Office, Government	Furniture			"	"	"			35 15 3
Attorney-General's Office	Repairs			"	"	2 4 2		2 4 2	31 8 8
Audit Office	"			"	"	110 2 4		110 2 4	118 6 9
Bathurst-street Police Quarters	"			"	"	31 18 3		31 18 3	
Belmore Barracks	"			"	"	145 10 8		145 10 8	46 13 0
Bonds and Contracts Office	"			"	"	0 7 10		0 7 10	
Botanic Gardens	Additions and repairs			"	"	394 19 11		394 19 11	21 0 2
Brigade Office	Furniture			"	"				8 15 7
Central Police Court (New)	Foundations			Loans	"	Unfinished		7,502 2 0	7,502 2 0
" (Old)	Repairs		"		Finished	48 18 0		48 18 0	
" (Temporary)	"		"		"	25 7 5		25 7 5	75 4 8
City Railway Commissioners' Office	Furniture		"		"				46 2 1
City Improvement Board Office	Repairs		"		"	15 15 4		15 15 4	41 1 9
Civil Service Board Office	"		"		"	7 9 10		7 9 10	53 15 8
Circular Quay Morgue	Gas supply		"		"	0 19 7		0 19 7	
Clerk of Peace Office	Repairs		"		"	58 14 7		58 14 7	52 9 5
Copyright Department	Furniture		"		"				4 13 8
Coroner's Office	Repairs		"		"	2 18 10		2 18 10	38 8 3
Cook Park	Lighting lamps		"	"	11 0 0		11 0 0		
Comptroller-General of Prisons Office	Repairs		"	"	0 12 1		0 12 1	82 9 6	
Crown Law Office	"		"	"	37 17 0		37 17 0	23 19 10	
Custom House	"		"	"	70 4 7		70 4 7	25 8 10	
Chancery Square	"		"	"	388 2 7		388 2 7		
Darlinghurst Court-house	Laying out grounds	450	Consoli- dated Revenue.	1889	"	396 3 5		216 3 5	
" " Police Station	Alterations and repairs			1890	"	275 14 3		275 14 3	71 11 8
" " Reception House	"			"	"	123 18 0		123 18 0	
" " Gaol	"			"	"	184 7 8		184 7 8	
Dawes Point Barracks	Additions, &c.			"	"	1,773 2 6		1,773 2 6	87 19 0
Distilleries Office	Furniture			"	"				17 11 0
District Court	Repairs			"	"	76 18 6		76 18 6	3 11 10
Domain	"			"	"	3 10 0		3 10 0	
" Department of Justice	Lighting lamps			"	"	253 0 0		253 0 0	
Elizabeth-street Lock-up	Repairs			"	"	91 10 1		91 10 1	139 4 1
Erskine street Police Station	"		"	"	5 7 9		5 7 9		
Fisheries Department	"		"	"	10 2 2		10 2 2		
Flagstaff Hill Reserve	"		"	"	1 16 8		1 16 8		
Fort Macquarie	Lighting lamps		"	"	44 0 0		44 0 0		
Forest Department	"		"	"	8 12 6		8 12 6		
Fort Phillip Signal Station	Repairs		"	"	20 15 8		20 15 8	221 16 8	
Free Public Library	"		"	"	125 14 11		125 14 11		
" " "	Rebuilding old wing, fittings, &c.	15,000	Ways and Means. Consoli- dated Revenue.	1887	"	14,631 16 6		924 16 4	
" " "	Gates			1890	"	116 16 0		116 16 0	
" " "	Gas fittings, &c.			"	Unfinished		230 0 0	230 0 0	
" " "	Alterations & repairs.			"	Finished	544 16 2		544 16 2	407 6 6
" " Lending Branch	Repairs, &c.			"	"	84 4 7		84 4 7	1 17 6

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890		
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.											
George-street North Police Station	Repairs, &c.		Consolidated Revenue	1890	Finished	58 1 0		58 1 0			
George-street South Police Station	"			"	"	"	7 0 9		7 0 9		
Geological Survey office	"			"	"	"	4 12 7		4 12 7		
Glebe Police Station	"			"	"	"	96 15 6		96 15 6		
General Post Office	Interest			Loans	"	"	723 17 7		723 17 7		
"	Land resumed				"	"	"	16,500 0 0		16,500 0 0	
"	Alterations to operating room.				"	"	"	3,904 8 0		3,904 8 0	
"	Alterations to Stores' Branch.			Consolidated Revenue.	"	Unfinished		200 0 0	200 0 0		
"	Repairs, alterations, &c				"	Finished		428 13 3	428 13 3	162 10 3	
"	Photographs				"	"	"	12 5 0	12 5 0		
Government House	Repairs		"		"	"	941 3 9	941 3 9	134 9 10		
"	Guard-house		"		"	"	11 2 0	11 2 0	0 12 6		
"	Boat-shed		"		"	"			1 5 3		
"	Analyst's Office		"		"	"			5 5 0		
"	House Stables		"		"	"	85 2 5	85 2 5	8 17 2		
"	Printing Office		Loans		"	Unfinished	1,043 13 1	650 0 0	1,043 13 1	47 15 9	
"	Additions	800			"	Finished				0 8 6	
"	Architect's Office			"	"	"	353 13 1		353 13 1	62 17 6	
Harbours and Rivers Office	Furniture		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"				0 8 6		
Haymarket Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	"	142 8 10	142 8 10			
Health Office	"			"	"	"	60 0 8	60 0 8	192 16 2		
Hyde Park	"			"	"	"	49 18 4	49 18 4			
Insolvency Court	Lighting lamps			"	"	"	431 14 9	431 14 9			
Inspector-General of Police Office	Alterations & repairs			"	"	"	647 0 0	647 0 0	307 17 2		
"	Repairs			"	"	"	2 19 7	2 19 7	9 6 8		
"	Residence			"	"	"	59 15 2	59 15 2			
Inspector, Weights and Measures Office	Furniture			"	"	"			1 19 9		
Kent and Bathurst Streets Police Station	Repairs			"	"	"	0 4 0	0 4 0			
Land Court	"		Loans	"	"	22 5 9	22 5 9	247 1 10			
"	"			"	"	"	10 0 6	10 0 6	10 13 10		
"	Valuator's Office			"	"	"					
Lands Office	Completion	100,000		1888	Unfinished		64,821 15 0	35,770 0 0			
"	Repairs			1890	Finished		232 0 7	232 0 7	139 19 1		
"	Working lift			"	"	"	301 0 0	301 0 0			
"	Lighting lamps			"	"	"	39 0 0	39 0 0			
"	Photographs			"	"	"	2 15 0	2 15 0			
"	Furniture			"	"	"			2 5 0		
Lunacy Department	Repairs			Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	26 11 7	26 11 7	51 8 6		
Local Government Board Office	"		"		"	"			5 15 0		
Marine Board Office	Furniture		"		"	"			16 11 7		
Master in Equity Office	Repairs		"		"	"	307 2 11	307 2 11			
Mint	"		"		"	"	120 4 1	120 4 1			
Mines Department	"		"		"	"	160 14 4	160 14 4	918 4 3		
Military Works Office	Furniture		"		"	"			22 14 10		
Morgue, South Sydney	Repairs		"		"	"	30 8 9	30 8 9	2 0 10		
"	Gas supply		"		"	"	8 4 4	8 4 4			
"	Repairs		"		"	"	2 4 11	2 4 11	18 3 0		
Money Order Office	"		Loans	"	"	249 11 5	249 11 5				
Moorecliffe Hospital	Additions	12,000		"	Unfinished		4,020 9 4	4,020 9 4			
Museum	Alterations & repairs			"	Finished		286 6 6	286 6 6	53 7 6		
Naval Volunteer Artillery Office	Furniture		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"			28 10 9			
Naval Depot	Alterations & repairs			"	"	"	521 10 0	521 10 0	69 13 3		
Observatory	Repairs			"	"	"	17 4 6	17 4 6			

Parliamentary Buildings	Alterations & repairs				1,572	1	2		1,572	1	2	793	1	8
" "	Attending gas				100	0	0		100	0	0			
" " Draftsman's Office	Repairs				10	4	11		10	4	11	33	6	8
Patents' Office	"				7	16	3		7	16	3	44	6	8
Pharmacy Board Office	Furniture											26	1	11
Phillip Park	Lighting lamps													
"Premier" Steamer	Repairs													
Public Instruction Office	Furniture													
Public Works Office (old)	Repairs													
Public Wharves Office	Furniture													
Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Office	Additions	15,603												
" " "	Alterations & repairs													
" " "	Working lift													
" " "	Lighting lamps													
" " "	Repairs													
Pymont Police Station	"													
Queen Victoria Statue	Lighting lamps													
" "	Repairs													
Railway Department	"													
Roads, Streets, and Bridges Office	"													
Registrar-General's Office	Alterations & repairs													
Sheriff's Office	Repairs													
Shipping Master's Office	"													
Stamp Office	"													
State Children's Relief Department	"													
Statist's Office	"													
Stores Department	"													
Supreme Court	Furniture													
Surveyor-General's Office	Repairs													
Technical Education Office	Furniture													
" " Museum	"													
Treasury	Drainage and repairs													
University	Repairs													
" "	Medical School. Fin-	15,000												
" "	ishing trades.													
" " Macleay Museum	Furniture and fittings													
" " Chemical Laboratory	Fittings, &c.	8,000												
" "	Erection													
" "	"													
" "	Fittings, &c.													
" "	Electric light altera-													
" "	tions.													
" "	Additions, &c.													
United Service Institute	Lighting lamps													
Victoria Park	Furniture													
" Barracks	Lighting Lamps													
" "	"													
" "	Repairs													
Water Police Court	Alteration and repairs													
Water and Sewerage Department	Repairs													
Water Conservation Commissioners' Office	"													
William-street Post and Telegraph Office	"													
Woolloomooloo Lockup	"													
SUBURBS.														
ASHFIELD.														
Lockup	Furniture													
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	2,250												
BALMAIN.														
Court House and Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs													
BILLOELA.														
Gaol	Additions													
Sheriff's Residence	Repairs													

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
BOTANY										
Lockup	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	1890	Finished	0 10 6		0 10 6		
Cable Station "La Perouse"	Additions and repairs			"	"		259 0 3		259 0 3	
BURWOOD										
Post and Telegraph Office	Site		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0		
CALLAN PARK										
Asylum	Additions, &c.		Consolidated Revenue.	1889	"	1,953 1 2		1,953 1 2	74 6 8	
"	Cottage			"	"		348 6 0		183 6 0	
COOK'S RIVER										
Lock-up	Repairs		Special provision.	1890	"	2 2 2		2 2 2		
CENTENNIAL PARK.										
Walls and railings	Erection	15,000	Special provision.	1888	Unfinished		13,070 12 5	7,365 0 6		
Governor Phillip's statue	"			Special provision.	1890	"		500 0 0	500 0 0	
Columns, stationary, &c.	"		"		Finished		498 14 6		498 14 6	
EASTERN SUBURBS.										
Court-house	Repairs		Con Rev	"	"	10 2 9		10 2 9		
Post and Telegraph Office, Edgecliffe	"			"	"		50 0 0		50 0 0	
ENMORE										
Post and Telegraph Office	Site		Loans	"	"	1,560 0 0		1,560 0 0		
GARDEN ISLAND.										
*Cooking apparatus	Erection	315	Loans	1889	"	328 10 0		128 10 0		
*Sawmill	"	13,000		"	Unfinished		3,993 0 0	2,798 0 0		
*Chain and anchor store	"			"	"		1,859 0 0	1,859 0 0		
*Engineer's shop	"			"	"		1,603 0 0	1,603 0 0		
*Additions and repairs	"			"	Finished		110 7 1		110 7 1	179 18 6
GLEBE										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	150 3 2		150 3 2	5 10 6	
Court House	Land			"	"		643 13 4		643 13 4	
"	Repairs			"	"		43 16 9		43 16 9	196 10 3
GLEBE ISLAND										
Bridge	Lighting Lamps		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	38 10 0		38 10 0		
Abattoir	Repairs			"	"		9 12 2		9 12 2	
GLADESVILLE										
Asylum	Alterations, &c.		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	1,655 7 11		1,655 7 11	134 13 7	
" New wing	Erection	8,000		"	Unfinished			1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	
GOAT ISLAND.										
Magazine	Additions and Alterations, &c.		Consolidated Revenue.	"	Finished	1,130 17 6		1,130 17 6	15 7 7	
GRANVILLE.										
Police Station	Repairs			"	"		27 2 2		27 2 2	
Post and Telegraph Office	Site		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	480 0 0		480 0 0		
"	Erection	2,250		"	Unfinished			2,028 10 3	2,028 10 3	
HOMEBUSH.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Site		Consolidated Revenue.	"	Finished	450 0 0		450 0 0		
HUNTER'S HILL.										
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"		548 10 0		548 10 0		
KIRIBILLI POINT										
Admiralty House	Additions and Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	1,040 9 2		1,040 9 2	591 18 11	
LEICHHARDT										
Lock-up	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	4 19 4		4 19 4		
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"		8 10 0		8 10 0	

LITTLE BAY.									
Coast Hospital	Alterations & Repairs, &c.	991 5 10	991 5 10	148 0 0					
"	Additions	1,259 7 1	1,259 7 1	450 0 0					
"	Painting	700	450 0 0	1,600 0 0					
"	Lavatories, &c.	2,000	1,600 0 0	2,499 11 5					
Leper Hospital	Erection	3,000	2,499 11 5						
MANLY.									
Post and Telegraph Office ..	Repairs		24 10 0						
Lock-up	Additions, &c.	1,800	1889 1 721 5 6	28 5 9					
MARRICKVILLE.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	2,500	1890 .. Unfinished	1,295 0 0					
MORTLAKE.									
Police Station	Additions		" .. Finished	47 10 0					
NEWINGTON.									
Benevolent Asylum	Repairs, &c.		" .. " ..	942 16 2					
NEWTOWN.									
Police Station	"		" .. " ..	2 12 0				1 1 9	
Post and Telegraph Office	"		" .. " ..	42 0 0				42 0 0	
"	Purchase of land		" .. " ..	1,432 0 0				1,432 0 0	
Court-house	Repairs		" .. " ..	48 12 11				48 12 11	2 7 1
PADDINGTON									
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs, &c.		" .. " ..	103 13 6				103 13 6	7 17 4
PETERSHAM									
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection		" .. " ..	744 18 6				744 18 6	
PORT JACKSON.									
"Bramble" Light ship	Furniture		" .. " ..						8 15 0
"Nea" Steam-launch	"		" .. " ..						1 4 5
"Vernon"	Erection of dormitory.		" .. " ..	961 13 2				961 13 2	
"	Fencing & store shed		" .. " ..	237 3 0				237 3 0	
"	Baths	1,000	" .. Unfinished	400 0 0				400 0 0	
"	Alterations & Repairs		" .. Finished	225 1 6				225 1 6	135 18 1
"Wolverne"	Furniture		" .. " ..						3 5 0
REDFERN									
Court-house and Lock-up	Repairs		" .. " ..	6 3 2				6 3 2	48 11 4
Post and Telegraph Office	Turret clock	350	" .. " ..	276 10 0				276 10 0	
ROCKDALE.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Site, &c.		" .. " ..	520 5 9				520 5 9	
ROOKWOOD									
Reformatory	Repairs		" .. " ..	0 1 5				0 1 5	
RYDE.									
Court-house	Furniture		" .. " ..						4 19 8
ST. LEONARDS.									
Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	11,500	1886 ..	13 479 7 7				960 17 7	
"	Fittings		1889 ..	702 10 2				198 2 6	
"	Repairs		1890 ..	55 8 10				55 8 10	240 4 10
STANMORE.									
Police Station	"		" .. " ..	35 0 0				35 0 0	
SOUTH HEAD.									
Hornby Light-house	"		" .. " ..	134 3 6				134 3 6	
Fortifications	Furniture		" .. " ..						0 17 6
Barracks	"		" .. " ..						7 14 3
Signal Station	Additions & Repairs		" .. " ..	518 7 9				518 7 9	
Reformatory	"		" .. " ..	468 9 6				468 9 6	40 14 6
Macquarie Light-house	"		" .. " ..	87 17 9				87 17 9	10 13 6
"	Gas supply		" .. " ..	183 19 9				183 19 9	
SPECTACLE ISLAND.									
Magazine	Additions & alterations		Loans	Unfinished	2,624 16 8	2,624 16 8	†38 7 3		

Consolidated Revenue.

*Works handed over to Harbours and Rivers Branch.

† Balance paid by Harbours and Rivers Branch.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
WATSON'S BAY.										
Police Barracks.....	Repairs.....		Consolidated Revenue.	1890...	Finished...	72 10 0		72 10 0	10 9 7	
Pilot's Quarters.....	".....			"	"	5 12 6		5 12 6		
Health Office.....	".....			"	"	101 7 5		101 7 5		
WAVERLEY.										
Post and Telegraph Office.....	".....			"	"	69 0 0		69 0 0		
WOOLLAHRA.										
Post and Telegraph Office.....	".....			"	"	3 4 2		3 4 2		
COUNTRY.										
ADELONG.										
Police Station.....	Stable, &c.....				1889...	"	294 10 0		244 10 0	
ALBURY.										
Post and Telegraph Office.....	Repairs.....			1890...	"	64 15 0		64 15 0		
Inspector of Schools Office.....	Furniture.....			"	"				1 6 2	
Lock-up.....	Repairs.....			"	"	2 0 0		2 0 0		
Foreman of Works Office.....	".....			"	"	1 15 0		1 15 0		
Police Barracks and Officers' Quarters.....	Alterations, &c.....			"	"	463 14 6		463 14 6		
Lands Office.....	Repairs.....			"	"	21 0 0		21 0 0		
Court-house.....	Alterations, &c.....			"	"	182 14 6		182 14 6	9 5 3	
Police Station.....	Repairs.....			"	"	17 11 3		17 11 3	19 15 7	
Gaol.....	".....			"	"	68 3 5		68 3 5	6 10 9	
ALECTOWN.										
Police Buildings.....	Erection.....			"	"	211 14 0		211 14 0		
ALMA.										
Police Station.....	".....			"	"	634 14 0		634 14 0		
ARMIDALE.										
Court-house.....	Alterations, repairs, &c.....			"	Unfinished		301 12 0	301 12 0	5 12 0	
Police Station and Officers' Quarters.....	".....			"	Finished...	20 12 1		20 12 1	16 7 0	
Gaol.....	".....			"	"	593 0 4		593 0 4	2 15 0	
Lock-up.....	Repairs.....			"	"	8 10 0		8 10 0		
Post and Telegraph Office.....	Alterations, &c.....			"	"	165 8 0		165 8 0		
Lands Office.....	Furniture.....			"	"				5 10 9	
BARADINE.										
Police Station.....	Repairs.....			"	"	24 0 0		24 0 0		
BARRABA.										
Lock-up.....	".....			"	"	7 10 0		7 10 0		
Court-house.....	".....			"	Unfinished		150 0 0	150 0 0		
BARRANJUEY.										
Light-house.....	".....			"	Finished...	37 6 10		37 6 10		
BALRANALD.										
Gaol.....	Additions.....			"	"	325 0 0		325 0 0		
Court-house.....	Fencing, &c.....			"	"	106 8 9		106 8 9	10 1 2	
Post and Telegraph Office.....	Repairs.....			"	"	1 10 0		1 10 0		
Police Station.....	".....			"	"	31 10 0		31 10 0		
BATHURST.										
Post and Telegraph Office.....	Additions.....	820		"	Unfinished		400 0 0	400 0 0		
".....	Repairs.....			"	Finished...	81 15 0		81 15 0		
Court-house.....	".....	750		"	Unfinished		290 13 3	290 13 3	1 1 0	
Public Buildings.....	".....			"	Finished...	7 2 6		7 2 6		
Police Station.....	".....			"	"	105 14 7		105 14 7	0 12 10	
Lands Office.....	Furniture.....			"	"				0 14 0	

BATHURST—continued.													
Lock-up	Repairs			24	5	0		24	5	0			
Clerk of Works Office	"			2	0	3		2	0	3			
Gaol	Additions			2,226	17	3		2,226	17	3			
"	Drainage			718	0	8	1889	143	0	8			
BALLINA.													
Court-house and Lock-up	Furniture						1890			49	8	1	
BATEMAN'S BAY.													
Court-house	"						"			8	6	4	
BARMEDMAN.													
Police Station	Repairs			3	1	8	"	3	1	8	8	8	11
BARRINGTON.													
Court-house	Furniture						"				14	6	2
BERRIMA.													
Court-house	"						"				0	19	0
Gaol	Alterations, &c.			137	18	3	"	137	18	3	8	5	1
BEGA.													
Court-house	Repairs			5	0	0	"	5	0	0	14	12	10
Gaol	Alterations, &c.			50	0	0	"	50	0	0			
BENDEMEER.													
Police Station	Furniture						"				9	8	10
Court-house	Repairs, &c.			131	7	4	"	131	7	4			
BELLINGER RIVER.													
Pilot Station	"			9	9	0	"	9	9	0			
BERRY.													
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			300	6	0	"	300	6	0			
Court-house	Erection						"	Unfinished	217	1	4		
BINGERRA.													
Lock-up	Repairs						"	Finished	4	1	2		
Post and Telegraph Office	"			178	6	6	"	"	178	6	6		
Police Barracks	"			5	16	0	"	"	5	16	0		
Court-house	Furniture						"	"			39	18	5
BINALONG.													
Court-house	"						"	"			3	4	0
BOAT HARBOR.													
Court-house	"						"	"			5	8	9
BOMBALA.													
Police Station	Repairs			72	10	0	"	72	10	0			
BOGGABILLA.													
Police Barracks	"			5	10	4	"	5	10	4			
BOGGABRI.													
Post and Telegraph Office	"			94	12	6	"	94	12	6			
Court-house	"			57	0	0	"	57	0	0	13	19	1
BOURKE.													
Court-house	Additions	1,000		1,056	19	0	1889	406	19	0	115	8	11
Post and Telegraph Office	"			31	15	0	1890	31	15	0			
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture						"				1	16	3
Gaol	Additions						"	Unfinished	50	0	0		
"	Repairs			6	0	5	"	Finished	6	0	5		
Police Station	"			22	8	2	"	"	22	8	2		
BOWRAL.													
Court-house	Furniture						"	"			33	18	8
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			42	11	6	"	42	11	6			
School Inspector's Office	Furniture						"				25	4	3
BOWNA.													
Police Station	"						"	"			10	14	5
BOOLIGAL.													
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs, &c.			316	15	0	"	316	15	0			
BLACKHEATH.													
Post Office	"			72	4	5	"	72	4	5			

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BLACKVILLI									
Police Station ..	Repairs, &c.		Consolidated Revenue	1890	Finished	3 0 0		3 0 0	....
Court-house	Furniture			"	"	"			20 9 3
BLAYNEY.									
Court-house	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	"	"	4 18 4		4 18 4	1 17 7
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	"	95 10 0		95 10 0
BRADWOOD									
Court-house	"		Consolidated Revenue	"	"	6 12 6		6 12 6	....
Police Officers' Quarters	"			"	"	"	17 1 0		17 1 0
Lands Office	Furniture		"	"	"				5 8 0
BREWARRINA.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions		Loans	"	Unfinished		130 0 0	130 0 0	....
Police Station	Repairs			"	Finished	"	7 0 0		7 0 0
BROKEN HILL									
Police Station ..	Repairs		Loans	"	"	37 11 3		37 11 3	7 10 0
Lock-up	Additions			"	Unfinished	"		605 0 0	605 0 0
Foreman of Works Office	Repairs		"	Finished	"	6 3 6		6 3 6	....
Gaol	Erection	15,000	"	Unfinished	"		1,450 0 0	1,450 0 0	....
Post and Telegraph Office	"	5,500	"	"	"		100 0 0	100 0 0	....
Survey Office	Furniture		Loans	"	Finished				3 0 0
Court and Watch-house	Erection	6,500		"	"	"	5,718 1 11		1,118 0 1	195 17 10
BRUNSWICK									
Police Station	Repairs			1890	"	9 6 0		9 6 0	....
BRUSHGROVE.									
Lock up	Erection			"	Unfinished		530 0 0	530 0 0	....
BULLADELAH.									
Police Station ..	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	"	Finished...	107 2 0		107 2 0	9 3 5
Court-house	Erection	2,700		"	"	"	2,438 8 8		1,488 8 8	61 12 10
BUNGENDDRF.									
Police Station ..	Furniture			1890	"				19 7 10
BURROWA.									
Court-house	"		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"				29 17 1
Police Barracks	Repairs			"	"	"	9 10 0		9 10 0
BUCKLEY'S CROSSING.									
Court-house	Furniture		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"				2 8 7
Police Station	Repairs			"	"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0	2 4 6
BUNDARRA									
Police Barracks ..	"		"	"	"	15 10 0		15 10 0	10 6 2
BYEROCK									
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions			"	"	399 13 3		399 13 3	....
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				2 0 7
CAMDEN									
Police Barracks	"		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"				5 5 0
Court house	Repairs			"	"	"	3 15 0		3 15 0	0 1 8
CAMPBELLTOWN.									
Court-house, Lock-up, &c.	Stables, &c.			1889	"	1,056 18 7		356 18 7	....
"	Repairs			1890	"	119 7 9		119 7 9	12 1 5
State Nursery	"			"	"	21 2 0		21 2 0	....
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	85 15 6		85 15 6	....
CANOWINDRA.									
Court-house	"			"	"	71 5 0		71 5 0	....
CANDELO.									
Court-house	"			"	"	10 15 0		10 15 0	....

CAPE ST. GEORGE.									
Lighthouse	Furniture								9 14 10
CASINO.									
Court and Watch-house	Repairs								0 19 1
Police Station	"				55 19 0			55 19 0	0 19 1
Post and Telegraph Office	"				10 0 0			10 0 0	
Gaol	Additions, &c.	750						480 0 0	
	"							200 0 0	
CAPTAIN'S FLAT.									
Police Station	Additions								
CARRATHOL.									
Police Station	Repairs								
Court-house	Furniture								27 6 3
CARGO.									
Police Station	Additions								
CASSILIS.									
Lands Office	Furniture								6 13 0
CARCOAR.									
Public Buildings	Repairs								
CLARENCE TOWN.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions								
Court-house	Repairs								
CLARENCE RIVER HEADS.									
Lighthouse	Furniture								0 1 6
CLIFTON.	"								
Court-house	"								14 9 9
CLARE.									
Police Station	Repairs								
COOLAMAN.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection								
Police Station	Repairs								
COROWA.									
Police Quarters	Erection	2,000							
Court-house	"	2,000							
	Additions								
Land Board Office	Furniture								
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs								
Police Station	"								
COWRA.									
Police Buildings	"								
Lock-up	"								
Court-house	"								5 15 0
COPÉLAND.									
Court-house	Erection	500							
Police Station	Repairs								
Post Office	"								
COONAMBLE.									
Gaol	"								
COOTAMUNDRA.									
Lands Office	Furniture								5 9 6
Police Station	Repairs								23 10 2
Post and Telegraph Office	"								
Public Buildings	"								
Gaol	"								
Court-house	"								17 7 4
COOMA.									118 16 7
Police Station	"								
Lands Office	"								
Lock-up	"								
Court-house	Furniture								
COBAR.									
Court-house and Lock-up	"								3 3 0

Consolidated Revenue.

1888
1890

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
COBBORAH.			Consolidated Revenue.							
Police Buildings	Repairs			1890	Finished	6 0 0		6 0 0		
Court-house	"			"	"	3 0 0		3 0 0		
COLLARENDABRI.										
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				37 16 7	
COOLAH.										
Court-house	U.G. Tank, &c.			"	"	248 5 0		248 5 0	35 15 3	
COONABARABRAN.										
Police Quarters ..	Repairs			"	"	2 0 0		2 0 0		
Court and Watch-house ..	"			"	"	24 0 0		24 0 0	17 3 6	
Lands and Survey Office ...	Furniture			"	"				5 5 0	
COBARGO.										
Post and Telegraph Office ...	Erection	1,200			1889	"	1,428 12 6		628 12 6	66 4 0
CORAKI.										
Post and Telegraph Office ..	"	1,000			1890	Unfinished		800 0 0	800 0 0	
Court-house	Furniture			"	Finished				15 12 0	
COLOMBO.										
Court house	"			"	"				18 10 6	
CROOKWELL.										
Post and Telegraph Office ...	Erection	2,000		1889	Unfinished		1,500 0 0	670 0 0	58 13 1	
Court-house	"	2,000		1890	"		230 0 0	230 0 0		
CROWDY HEAD.										
Light-house	Repairs			"	Finished	1 13 10		1 13 10		
CUDAL.										
Court-house	"			"	"	16 5 0		16 5 0		
CUNDLETON.										
Police Station	"			"	"	19 13 0		19 13 0		
DALTON.										
Lock-up	Erection	1,200		1889	"	1,141 1 9		116 1 9	10 18 11	
DANDALOO.										
Court-house ..	Repairs			1890	"	47 10 0		47 10 0		
Police Station	"			"	"	89 15 0		89 15 0		
DARLINGTON POINT.										
Police Station...	"			"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0		
DEEPWATER.										
Police Buildings	Erection	800		"	"	727 13 6		727 13 6		
DENMAN.										
Court house ..	Repairs			"	"	217 0 0		217 0 0		
Police Station	"			"	"	28 12 0		28 12 0	8 14 11	
DENILIQUIN.										
Court-house	"			"	"	10 0 11		10 0 11		
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions ..	400		1889	"	576 12 6		326 12 6		
Lands and Survey Office	Repairs			1890	"	12 1 3		12 1 3		
Police Station	"			"	"	139 19 9		139 19 9		
Gaol	"			"	"	10 7 7		10 7 7		
DENISON TOWN.										
Court-house ..	Furniture			"	"				2 15 3	
DUBBO.										
Public Buildings	Additions	3,025	Con. Rev. & Loans	"	Unfinished		2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0		
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture		Con. Rev. }	"	Finished				1 3 8	
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	107 8 5		107 8 5		
Foreman of Works Office	Furniture			"	"				0 2 8	

DUBBO—continued.				} Con. Rev. Loans.	}											
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"			"	30	0	0		30	0	0			
Police Station	"		"			"	7	4	10		7	4	10			
Court-house	Erection		1886	"	11,381	2	4		358	2	4	112	12	9		
"	Repairs		1890	"	189	13	1		189	13	1					
DUNGOG.																
Court-house	"		"			"	15	0	0		15	0	0			
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	21	12	6		21	12	6					
EDEN.																
Lighthouse	"		"			"	0	4	0		0	4	0			
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,200	1888			Unfinished				1,300	0	0	800	0	0	39	3	6
Pilot Station	Repairs		1890	Finished	0	3	7		0	3	7					
EMU FLAT.																
Police Station	"		"			"	5	0	0		5	0	0			
EUABALONG.																
Police Quarters	Additions		"			"	40	0	0		40	0	0			
Court-house	Repairs		"	"	5	5	0		5	5	0					
EUROBODALLA.																
Police Station	"		"			"								9	1	11
Court-house	"		"	"								9	14	3		
EUSTON.																
Police Station	Repairs		"			"	5	0	0		5	0	0			
FORBES.																
Police Station	"		"			"	18	11	0		18	11	0			
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"			"	36	17	9		36	17	9			
Gaol	Alterations, &c.		"			"	213	4	0		213	4	0			
Court-house	"		"	"	161	0	0		161	0	0					
GERRINGONG.																
Police Station	Repairs		"			"	58	2	0		58	2	0			
GERMANTON.																
Police Station	"		"			"	14	19	10		14	19	10			
GEROGERY.																
Police Station	"		"			"	11	12	6		11	12	6			
GININDERRA.																
Police Buildings	"		"			"	25	0	0		25	0	0			
GLADSTONE.																
Court-house	Furniture		"			"								2	17	8
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	3	11	6		3	11	6					
GLEN INNES.																
Police Station	"		"			"	20	0	0		20	0	0	10	0	0
GLOUCESTER.																
Police Station	"		"			"	3	0	0		3	0	0			
GOSFORD.																
Court-house	Additions		"			Unfinished				850	0	0	850	0	0	
"	Repairs		"			Finished	9	3	6		9	3	6			
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions		"	Unfinished				127	10	0	127	10	0			
GRENFELL.																
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions and repairs		"			Finished	307	11	6		307	11	6	31	19	8
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	39	10	0		39	10	0					
GOULBURN.																
Rossville Estate	Survey		"			Unfinished				90	0	0	90	0	0	
Court-house	Laying on water		"			Finished	396	14	0		396	14	0			
"	Repairs		"			"	32	16	0		32	16	0	34	15	2
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture		"			"								0	2	6
Foreman of Works Office	"		"			"								5	12	4
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	103	7	6		103	7	6					
Gaol	Additions		"	"	324	14	3		324	14	3	20	14	6		
Police Station	"		"	"	158	12	7		158	12	7	1	15	3		
GRAFTON.																
Police Station	"		"			"	587	14	2		587	14	2			
"	Repairs		"	"	51	19	6		51	19	6	0	13	0		

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GRAFTON—continued.										
Court-house	Repairs		Consoli- dated Revenue.	1890	Finished	9 14 4		9 14 4		
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	"	24 2 0		24 2 0	
Foreman of Works Office	"			"	"	"	26 1 6		26 1 6	
Public Buildings	"			"	"	"	59 8 0		59 8 0	
Gaol	"			"	"	"	25 14 4		25 14 4	
Police Officers' Quarters	Additions			"	"	"	541 11 3		541 11 3	
GRESFORD.										
Court-house	Repairs			"	"	"	2 12 6		2 12 6	
GREEN CAPE.										
Lighthouse	"			"	"	"	68 3 4		68 3 4	
GRETA.										
Court-house	Furniture			"	"	"				4 13 8
GUNDAGAI.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	"	176 19 3		176 19 3	19 0 6
Court-house	"			"	"	"	40 9 1		40 9 1	
Gaol	"		"	"	"	16 2 6		16 2 6		
Police Barracks	"		"	"	"	48 12 6		48 12 6	17 3 5	
GUNNEDAH.										
Gaol	"		"	"	"	1 5 0		1 5 0		
Public Buildings	"		"	"	"	90 0 0		90 0 0		
GUNDAROO.										
Court-house	"		"	"	"	93 13 0		93 13 0		
Police Station	"		"	"	"	126 6 10		126 6 10		
GUYRA.										
Police Barracks	"		"	"	"	6 7 5		6 7 5		
HAY.										
Gaol	"		"	"	"	1 13 0		1 13 0		
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture		"	"	"				0 12 6	
Police Barracks	Additions		"	"	Unfinished		55 4 0	55 4 0	2 19 4	
Court-house	Repairs		"	"	Finished	33 0 0		33 0 0	1 13 6	
Lock-up	"		"	"	"	1 6 0		1 6 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	"	315 10 0		315 10 0		
Police Officers' Quarters	"		"	"	"	2 12 0		2 12 0		
HAMILTON.										
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	"	17 4 3		17 4 3		
HARWOOD ISLAND.										
Distilleries Office	Furniture		"	"	"				2 19 10	
HILL END.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions		"	"	"	171 18 0		171 18 0		
HILLGROVE.										
Police Barracks and Lock-up	Repairs		"	"	"	85 18 6		85 18 6		
Court-house	Furniture		"	"	"				14 18 10	
HILLSTON.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	1889	"	264 9 0		64 9 0		
Gaol	Furniture		"	1890	"				6 10 0	
Court-house	Fencing		"	1889	"	269 1 6		199 1 6		
HILLVIEW.										
Governor's Residence	Repairs		"	1890	"	89 7 10		89 7 10	26 10 5	
ILFORD.										
Police Barracks	Furniture		"	"	"				6 4 10	
INVERELL.										
Police Buildings	"		"	"	"				7 0 0	

INVERELL—continued.									
Court-house	Turret Clock.....	350			368 18 6		368 18 6	26 6 6	
"	Fencing, &c.....				295 5 0		295 5 0		
IVANHOE.									
Police Station.....	Repairs				24 0 0		24 0 0		
JAMBEROO.									
Police Station.....	"				31 0 0		31 0 0	8 5 7	
JERILDERIE.									
Post and Telegraph Office	"				1 10 0		1 10 0		
Court-house	"				63 15 0		63 15 0	21 2 8	
JUGIONG.									
Court and Watch-house	Erection	1,200				Unfinished	425 0 6	425 0 6	
JUNEE.									
Police Station	Repairs					Finished... ..	5 3 11	5 3 11	7 6 3
Court-house	Erection				1,328 12 6		1,328 12 6		
Post and Telegraph Office	"				486 14 0		486 14 0		
KATOOMBA.									
Court-house	Furniture								1 0 6
KEMPSEY.									
Court-house	Repairs				28 2 0		28 2 0		
Police Station.....	"				4 18 0		4 18 0		
Lock-up	Additions				157 6 0		157 6 0	8 6 5	
KIAMA.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs				18 15 0		18 15 0		
Police Station	"				3 15 0		3 15 0		
Lighthouse.....	"				8 5 6		8 5 6		
Court-house	"				14 12 7		14 12 7		
KIANDRA.									
Court-house and Police Buildings	Erection	2,800		1889	2,732 14 11		2,232 14 11	118 0 9	
Post and Telegraph Office	Fencing.....			1890	73 5 0		73 5 0		
LAMBTON.									
Court-house	Repairs				68 1 0		68 1 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	"				1 12 6		1 12 6		
LAWRENCE.									
Court-house	Furniture								0 2 0
Police Station	Repairs				6 0 0		6 0 0		
LISMORE.									
Court-house	"				5 6 10		5 6 10	22 9 0	
Lock-up	Additions				450 14 11		450 14 11		
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs				100 12 0		100 12 0	2 1 0	
Warden's Office.....	Furniture							10 14 6	
Police Station.....	Repairs				19 8 0		19 8 0		
LITHGOW.									
Lands Office	Furniture								6 8 6
Court-house	Repairs				112 12 11		112 12 11	4 12 5	
Post Office	"				29 14 6		29 14 6		
LIVERPOOL.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Alterations, &c.				129 11 0		129 11 0	3 3 4	
Court-house	Repairs				63 6 1		63 6 1		
Asylum	Alterations & Repairs				780 15 5		780 15 5	4 13 9	
LORD HOWE ISLAND.									
LOUTH.									
Police Station	Erection	1,000			999 15 9		999 15 9		
MARENGO.									
Court-house	Furniture								3 4 9
MARULAN.									
Police Station.....	Repairs				2 13 0		2 13 0		
MERRIWA.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture								6 18 10
MATTLAND.									
Lock-up W.	"								8 5 9

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
MAITLAND—continued.										
Court-house E.	Repairs, &c. ....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue.	1890 .	Finished...	48 9 0	.....	48 9 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office W. ....	" .....	.....		" ..	" ..	64 0 0	.....	64 0 0	.....
Police Barracks E. ....	" .....	.....		" ..	" ..	69 9 3	.....	69 9 3	.....
Clerk of Works Office .....	" .....	.....		" ..	" ..	2 5 2	.....	2 5 2	.....
Court-house W.	Furniture .....	.....		" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0
Police Station .....	" .....	.....		" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	12 2 6
Gaol	Additions .....	.....		" ..	" ..	1,346 9 10	.....	1,346 9 10	8 10 10
MENINDIE.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....		" ..	" ..	67 12 0	.....	67 12 0	.....
Police Barracks	Erection .....	.....		" ..	Unfinished	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
MILPARINKA.										
Police Station.....	Repairs .....	.....		" ..	Finished	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	.....
MITTAGONG.										
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....		" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	3 14 6
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,750		" ..	Unfinished	.....	1,225 0 0	1,225 0 0	.....
MILTON.										
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....	" ..	Finished ..	.....	.....	.....	10 0 6	
MONTAGUE ISLAND										
Lighthouse	Repairs .....	.....	" ..	" ..	74 12 4	.....	74 12 4	.....	
MORUJA.										
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	.....	
Lock-up .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	226 5 8	.....	226 5 8	.....	
Pilot Station .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	0 5 0	.....	0 5 0	.....	
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	10 12 0	.....	10 12 0	.....	
MOREE										
Lands and Survey Office ..	Furniture .....	.....	" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	6 6 0	
Court-house	Repairs .....	.....	" ..	" ..	12 5 0	.....	12 5 0	63 16 3	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions .....	.....	" ..	" ..	24 18 0	.....	24 18 0	.....	
Police Barracks	Repairs .....	.....	" ..	" ..	1 4 0	.....	1 4 0	20 18 11	
Lock-up	Furniture .....	.....	" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	1 16 0	
MOSSVALE.										
Court-house	Repairs .....	.....	" ..	" ..	37 5 0	.....	37 5 0	38 14 9	
MOAMA.										
Court-house	Additions .....	.....	" ..	" ..	164 13 1	.....	164 13 1	3 3 6	
Lock-up	Repairs .....	.....	" ..	" ..	26 10 0	.....	26 10 0	.....	
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	87 8 3	.....	87 8 3	.....	
MOGIL MOGIL.										
Court-house	Additions .....	.....	" ..	" ..	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	
MOLONG.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....	" ..	" ..	4 15 0	.....	4 15 0	.....	
MORPETH.										
Court house ..	Furniture ..	.....	" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....	" ..	1889 ..	136 8 6	.....	95 16 0	.....	
Lock-up .....	" .....	.....	" ..	1890 ..	27 16 0	.....	27 16 0	.....	
Police Barracks ..	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	84 11 0	.....	84 11 0	7 13 2	
MOSSGILL.										
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	
MOULAMEIN.										
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....	
MOUNT McDONALD.										
Warden's Office	Furniture .....	.....	" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	3 6 6	
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	" ..	" ..	.....	.....	.....	12 7 8	

MOUNT McDONALD—continued.

Police Buildings	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 5 0
MOUNT HOPE.										
Police Station	Repairs			"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0		
MULVALA.										
Court house	Furniture			"	"					38 10 4
MUDGE.										
Court-house	Repairs			"	"	1 16 0		1 16 0		6 10 0
Gaol				"	"	15 3 6		15 3 6		1 10 0
Police Station	Fencing			"	"	117 10 0		117 10 0		
Public Buildings	Repairs, &c.			"	"	239 5 0		239 5 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture			"	"					28 5 10
MURWILLUMBAH.										
Police Station	Repairs			"	"	3 0 0		3 0 0		
Lands Office	Furniture			"	"					0 7 6
Court-house	Additions			"	"	198 10 0		198 10 0		11 15 7
MUSWELLBROOK.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	102 17 6		102 17 6		
Gaol	"			"	"	6 7 6		6 7 6		
MUNDOORAN.										
Police Station	"			"	"	70 19 0		70 19 0		
MUNGINDIE.										
Police Station	"			"	"	75 15 0		75 15 0		
MURRUMBURRAH.										
Lock-up	"			"	"	3 10 0		3 10 0		
Police Station	Furniture			"	"					9 3 1
NARRABRI.										
Gaol	Additions			"	"	129 8 6		129 8 6		
Police Station	"			"	Unfinished		50 0 0	50 0 0		
"	Repairs			"	Finished	7 10 7		7 10 7		
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	55 4 4		55 4 4		
Court-house	Fencing			"	Unfinished		161 0 0	161 0 0		
NEWCASTLE										
Asylum for Imbeciles	Boilers, &c.		1890	Finished		603 16 10		603 16 10		
"	Alterations to Superintendent's Residence		"	"		452 17 6		452 17 6		
"	Mortuary		"	"		203 2 6		203 2 6		
"	Cooking apparatus		"	"		669 6 0		669 6 0		
Seaman's Shed	Alterations & repairs		"	"		479 16 11		479 16 11		2 15 10
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"		55 4 0		55 4 0		
Court house	"		"	"		148 19 9		148 19 9		
" (New)	Additions and repairs	450	"	Unfinished			206 13 0	206 13 0		6 4 11
Pilot Dargell's Quarters	Erection	12,000	Loans	"			2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0		
Police Quarters	Additions		"	"			117 0 0	117 0 0		
Public Buildings	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	Finished		771 5 1		771 5 1		17 5 0
Light-house	"		"	"		19 11 6		19 11 6		
Assistant Harbour Master's Residence	"		"	"		15 3 0		15 3 0		
Fortifications	"		"	"		65 16 6		65 16 6		0 4 6
"	Alterations, &c.		Loans	1889	"	1,324 9 5		326 14 5		
Harbours and Rivers Branch	Road		"	"		627 17 6		242 17 6		
Foreman of Works' Office	Repairs		"	"		6 6 6		6 6 6		
Custom-house	Wall, &c		"	"		2 6 0		2 6 0		
"	Alterations & repairs		"	"		247 8 9		247 8 9		
"	Gas supply		Consolidated Revenue.	"		618 8 9		618 8 9		0 14 -6
NARRANDRA.										
Court-house	Repairs		"	"		74 7 7		74 7 7		
Police Station	"		"	"		2 10 0		2 10 0		0 8 6
Lock-up	Additions		"	"		1 16 0		1 16 0		3 2 4
NAMBUCORA										
Pilot Station	Repairs		1889	"		300 13 6		200 13 6		
			1890	"		9 5 0		9 5 0		

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
NARRAMINE. Police Buildings	Alterations, &c. ....	.....	Consoli- dated Revenue.	1890	Finished	177 0 0	.....	177 0 0	.....
NELLIGEN. Lock-up	Furniture .....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	9 2 11
NIMTYBELLE. Court-house	Repairs, &c. ....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOWRA. Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Court-house .....	" .....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
NYMAGEE. Post and Telegraph Office	Fencing, &c.		1889	"	196 14 6	100 14 6
NYNGAN. Post and Telegraph Office	Additions, &c.		1890	"	13 10 0	13 10 0
OBBERON. Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	49 0 0	49 0 0
..... Court-house	"		"	"	61 0 0	61 0 0
OBLEY. Police Station	Repairs		"	"	28 0 0	28 0 0
..... Court-house	"		"	"	8 0 0	8 0 0
ORANGE. Police Barracks ..	"		"	"	22 0 0	22 0 0
..... Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	32 10 0	32 10 0
..... Court-house	"		"	"	92 5 0	92 5 0
OTFORD. Post Office ..	Erection		"	"	59 9 6	59 9 6
OXLEY. Court-house	Furniture		"	"	4 13 0
PARRAMATTA, NEWINGTON, AND LIVERPOOL. Asylums	Repairs		"	"	114 8 0	114 8 0
PANBULA Court-house ..	"		"	"	39 11 0	39 11 0
PARKES. Court-house ..	"		"	"	155 13 0	155 13 0	14 7 0
..... Lock-up Gaol	"		"	"	8 0 0	8 0 0
PAERSON Court-house ..	"		"	"	92 0 0	92 0 0
..... Lock-up ..	" .....	.....	"	"	.....	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	.....
PARRAMATTA. Hospital for Insane	Closets, drainage, &c. Covering roofs with iron.	.....	"	"	.....	401 11 10	.....	401 11 10	.....
" ..	.....	.....	"	"	.....	571 19 4	.....	571 19 4	.....
" ..	Additions	13,000	Loans ..	"	Unfinished	.....	6,617 0 0	6,617 0 0	.....
" ..	Alterations & repairs .....	.....	Con. Rev. ..	"	Finished	693 7 1	.....	693 7 1	118 7 3
" ..	(Subiaco Branch)	7,300	Loans ..	"	Unfinished	.....	4,600 0 0	4,600 0 0	.....
" ..	Repairs, &c. ....	.....	"	"	Finished	365 13 0	.....	365 13 0	.....
" ..	Cooking apparatus ..	.....	"	"	Unfinished	.....	4,550 0 0	550 0 0	.....
" ..	Cottage	650	"	"	Finished	714 18 3	.....	714 18 3	.....
Penevolent Asylum ..	Bakchouse, &c. Covering roofs with iron.	.....	Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	"	491 3 7	.....	494 3 7	.....
" ..	.....	.....	"	"	"	245 18 0	.....	245 18 0	.....
" ..	Asphalting, repairs, &c.	.....	"	"	"	317 17 3	.....	317 17 3	.....

PARRAMATTA—continued.									
Police Station	Alterations	200 0 0	200 0 0						
"	Repairs	60 14 5	60 14 5						
Industrial School	Additions, &c.	978 17 4	978 17 4						
"	Alterations & repairs	308 5 10	308 5 10						
Court-house	Furniture								
Park	Wall and railing	1,000		1889					
Benevolent Asylum	Repairs			1890					
Cottage Home	"								
PENRITH.									
Court-house	"	10 0 0	10 0 0						1 19 1
Post and Telegraph Office	"	0 2 3	0 2 3						
Police Court	"	4 14 0	4 14 0						
PICTON.									
Court-house	Repairs	10 5 10	10 5 10						
PILLAGA.									
Post and Telegraph Office	"	50 0 0	50 0 0						52 7 6
PINNACLES.									
Police Station	Additions	30 0 0	30 0 0						
PORT STEPHENS.									
Light-house	Repairs	2 14 0	2 14 0						
POONCARIE.									
Police Station	"	11 18 0	11 18 0						
PORT MACQUARIE.									
Court-house	Additions and repairs	303 3 6	303 3 6						
Light-house	Repairs	46 10 0	46 10 0						
Gaol	Alterations & repairs	328 0 0	328 0 0						
QUEANBEYAN.									
Court-house	Repairs	76 9 10	76 9 10						92 7 11
QUIRINDI.									
Court-house and Lock-up	Furniture								16 10 6
Police Station	Repairs	5 0 0	5 0 0						
Post and Telegraph Office	"	34 15 0	34 15 0						
RAYMOND TERRACE.									
Post and Telegraph Office	"	33 18 0	33 18 0						
RICHMOND.									
Court-house	Furniture								2 14 9
RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.									
Light-house	Repairs	8 6 8	8 6 8						
ROBERTSON.									
Court-house	Furniture								12 5 6
ROCKLEY.									
Court-house	"								2 0 2
RYLSTONE.									
Court-house	Repairs	39 6 0	39 6 0						
Police Buildings	Fencing	67 10 0	67 10 0						
SEAL ROCKS.									
Light-house	Repairs	3 14 0	3 14 0						
SEYMOUR.									
Lock-up	"	19 7 0	19 7 0						
SHELLHARBOR.									
Court-house	"	170 10 2	170 10 2						
SILVERTON.									
Lock-up	Additions	144 8 11	144 8 11						20 4 2
Police Station and Lock-up	Furniture								4 9 0
Warden's Quarters	Repairs	15 5 0	15 5 0						0 18 0
Court-house	"	20 17 0	20 17 0						8 19 2
Foreman of Works Office	"	30 10 0	30 10 0						
SINGLETON.									
Lock-up	Additions	69 10 0	69 10 0						
Police Station	Repairs	85 12 6	85 12 6						
Court-house	"	525 16 0	374 0 0	1889					82 6 10

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SMITHTOWN. Police Station.....	Additions .....	.....	{ Con. Revenue.}	1890 ...	Finished	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....
SMITHFIELD. Police Station	Repairs .....	.....	{ Loans.}	.....	"	0 2 2	.....	0 2 2	.....
SMOKY CAPE. * Lighthouse	Erection	18,000	{	1889 ...	Unfinished	.....	5,759 6 6	4,088 17 11	.....
SOEALA Court-house	Repairs .....	.....	{	1890 ...	Finished...	99 3 0	.....	99 3 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
SOUTH SOLITARY ISLAND. * Lighthouse .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	44 4 1	.....	44 4 1	.....
STROUD. Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	7 2 10	.....	7 2 10	58 5 4
SUNNY CORNER. Court-house	Furniture .....	.....	{	"	"	.....	.....	.....	5 18 7
Post and Telegraph Office	Purchase .....	.....	{	"	"	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....
TAMWORTH Gaol.....	Repairs .....	.....	{	"	"	6 13 3	.....	6 13 3	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	139 3 7	.....	139 3 7	.....
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	8 15 0	.....	8 15 0	7 6 6
Court-house	Additions, &c.	1,750	{	"	Unfinished	.....	1,500 8 8	1,500 8 8	.....
TAREE Lock-up	Repairs .....	.....	{	"	Finished .	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....
TEMORA Police Buildings .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	85 0 0	.....	85 0 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	32 0 0	.....	32 0 0	.....
TENTFIELD Post and Telegraph Office	Turret clock .....	.....	{	"	Unfinished	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....
Police Barracks	Repairs .....	.....	{	"	Finished	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....
TIBOOBURRA. Police Barracks	Additions .....	.....	{	"	"	397 12 9	.....	397 12 9	.....
TIGHE'S HILL Police Station.....	Repairs .....	.....	{	"	"	98 15 0	.....	98 15 0	7 12 2
THACKARINGA Court house	Furniture .....	.....	{	"	"	.....	.....	.....	18 12 8
Police Station.....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	.....	.....	.....	3 9 0
TOCUMWALL. Court-house .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	.....	.....	.....	9 12 0
TRUNKY. Court house	Furniture .....	.....	{	"	"	.....	.....	.....	8 8 0
TUMBERUMBAH. Police Station	Additions .....	.....	{	"	"	166 15 0	.....	166 15 0	.....
TUMBULGUM Police Station	Repairs .....	.....	{	"	"	8 3 3	.....	8 3 3	.....
TUMUT. Lock-up and Court-house .....	" .....	.....	{	"	"	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	.....
Lands Office	Furniture .....	.....	{	"	"	.....	.....	.....	6 6 0
ULLADULLA. * Light house	Removal & re-erection .....	.....	{	1889 ...	"	654 6 6	.....	304 6 6	.....
* Keeper's Quarters	Erection .....	.....	{	1890 ...	Unfinished	.....	81 0 0	81 0 0	.....
* Light-house	Repairs .....	.....	{	"	Finished	8 4 6	.....	8 4 6	19 13 8

ULMARRA. Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture							5 7 0
URALLA. Court-house	Repairs				23 11 6		23 11 6	
Lock-up	Erection				Unfinished	220 0 0	220 0 0	
Foreman of Works' Office	Repairs				Finished...	14 2 7	14 2 7	
URANA. Police Station.....	Underground tank, &c				Unfinished	166 10 0	166 10 0	13 3 10
Court-house	Repairs				Finished...	23 10 0	23 10 0	16 1 8
Police Officer's Quarters	Erection	1,000				892 10 0	892 10 0	5 15 0
Lock-up	Additions					330 5 0	330 5 0	
WAGGA WAGGA. Gaol	Land resumed					794 17 8	794 17 8	
"	Repairs					9 13 5	9 13 5	
Court-house	"					30 18 0	30 18 0	
Public Buildings	"					90 0 0	90 0 0	
Police Station	"					512 14 4	512 14 4	4 8 11
Post and Telegraph Office	"					56 18 0	56 18 0	62 14 9
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture							3 6 0
WARDELL. Court-house	Repairs					5 0 0	5 0 0	
WALLENDREEN. Police Station.....	"					12 12 0	12 12 0	
WALGETT. Police Buildings	"					33 7 3	33 7 3	
Police Officer's Quarters	"				Unfinished	126 1 2	126 1 2	
Court-house	"				Finished...	1 17 0	1 17 0	
WANAARING. Court-house	Furniture							4 2 0
WARREN. Police Station.....	Additions					29 5 0	29 5 0	
WALCHA. Police Buildings	Repairs					2 17 6	2 17 6	
WABIALDA. Post and Telegraph Office	"	250				Unfinished	200 0 0	200 0 0
WARATAH. Court-house	"					Finished...	5 0 0	5 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	"						23 10 0	23 10 0
WALBUNDIE. Police Station.....	"						56 0 0	56 0 0
WALLESEND. Police Buildings.....	"						4 19 2	4 19 2
Post and Telegraph Office	"						17 0 0	17 0 0
WEE WAA. Police Barracks	"						3 10 0	3 10 0
WELLINGTON. Court-house	Furniture							12 5 2
Gaol.....	"							0 5 8
Police Quarters	Erection	1,200				Unfinished	525 0 0	525 0 0
WALBERGANG. Police Station.....	Repairs					Finished...	7 10 0	7 10 0
WENTWORTH. Court-house	"						35 0 0	35 0 0
Gaol	"						1 2 7	1 2 7
WHITTON. Court House	Furniture							26 15 4
WILSON'S DOWNFALL. Court-house	Repairs						61 10 0	61 10 0
WICKHAM. Post and Telegraph Office	Site						660 0 0	660 0 0

Consolidated Revenue.

* Handed over to Harbours and Rivers Branch.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1890.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.									
WINDSOR.—Lands Office	Furniture			1890	Finished				5 16 11
Court-house	Additions			"	"	440 17 7		440 17 7	13 18 7
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	5 0 3		5 0 3	
Police Barracks				"	"	68 6 0		68 6 0	
WILCANNIA.—Post and Telegraph Office	Alterations and Repairs	600		"	Unfinished		325 19 10	325 19 10	
Court-house	Repairs			"	Finished	1 16 0		1 16 0	41 12 5
Police Barracks				"	"	1 15 0		1 15 0	
Gaol	Additions	2,100		"	Unfinished		402 4 10	402 4 10	
WINGHAM.—Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	Finished	244 0 0		244 0 0	
WOLLOMBI.—Court-house	Furniture			"	"				15 12 1
WOOLGOOLGA.—Police Buildings	Erection			"	Unfinished		345 0 0	345 0 0	
WOODBURN.—Court-house	Furniture			"	Finished				5 11 0
WOLLONGONG.—Post and Telegraph Office	Land			"	"	900 0 0		900 0 0	
" " "	Repairs			"	"	16 1 0		16 1 0	
Gaol	"			"	"	109 12 6		109 12 6	0 5 4
Court-house	"			"	"	303 3 11		303 3 11	13 11 2
" " "	Wall, &c.			"	Unfinished		320 0 0	320 0 0	
Lock-up	Erection	1,600		1889	Finished	1,937 15 5		391 5 5	6 14 6
Police Station	Repairs			1890	"	6 13 0		6 13 0	
YAMBA.—Police Station	Furniture			"	"				8 3 3
YASS.—Gaol	Repairs, &c.			"	"	180 13 0		180 13 0	3 3 9
Post and Telegraph Office				"	"	432 11 7		432 11 7	
Lock-up	Erection	1,200	Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	1,219 2 7		1,219 2 7	
Police Buildings	Repairs			"	"	6 16 11		6 16 11	
Court-house	"			"	"	6 1 2		6 1 2	7 7 5
YETMAN.—Police Barracks	"			"	"			18 13 0	
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				8 9 1
YERONG CREEK.—Post and Telegraph Office	Erection			"	"	140 4 2		140 4 2	
YOUNG.—Court-house	Repairs			"	"	61 10 0		61 10 0	13 0 8
Gaol	Additions			1889	"	589 7 3		189 7 3	81 6 11
Police Buildings	Fencing, &c.			1890	"	251 0 3		251 0 3	
Warden's Quarters	"			"	"	66 18 0		66 18 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	10 0 0		10 0 0	
School Inspector's Office	Furniture			"	"				27 0 11
Public Buildings Generally	Alterations & repairs			"	"	958 3 8		958 3 8	
Gaols and Court-houses, &c.	"			"	"	73 7 0		73 7 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices	"			"	"	1 17 6		1 17 6	
Public Buildings Generally	Advertising			"	"	234 14 0		230 14 0	
Coffins for Paupers	Coffins and burials			"	"	268 7 3		268 7 3	
Ballot Boxes	Freight, &c.			"	"	66 14 2		66 14 2	
Public Buildings Generally	Fuel and light			"	"	1,084 0 11		1,084 0 11	
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters	Repairs			"	"	20 5 0		20 5 0	
Institutions for Insane	"			"	"	3 9 0		3 9 0	
Furniture, Public Offices	"			"	"				78 2 0
Hard Labour, Gaols	"			"	"	9 0 0		9 0 0	
						191,822 18 3	167,385 17 2	245,042 6 9	22,758 19 9

No. 5.—Roads and Bridges Branch.

RETURN of Public Works carried on by the Roads and Bridges Branch in the year 1890

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
				£ s d.	£ s. d.
Main North Road	Maintenance, repair, and construction		1857	457,914 9 11	10,181 1 9
„ South Road			„	644,579 10 2	10,007 18 10
„ Western Road			„	554,193 18 1	10,707 12 9
Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell			1866	239,845 14 5	17,598 16 1
Grafton Punt Tolls			1888	6,463 1 9	1,834 7 5
Armidale to Maryland			1868	118,819 13 0	651 17 8
'Possum Shoot to Byron Bay Jetty			1889	300 0 0	...
'Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot			1887	2,733 8 1	1,499 11 8
'Possum Shoot and Cooper's at Garran's to Newrybar			1889	755 0 0	250 0 0
Cowlong to Staine's Mill			1885	1,737 0 8	205 19 0
Cowlong to Wardell Road, near Rous			1890	234 8 3	234 8 3
Cowlong and Rous Road, via Toohey's Mill, to Hogan's			1886	1,716 16 11	468 12 1
Cowlong Road through Hetheringtons' and Smith's			1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Bexhill to Williams'			1884	3,594 13 4	584 11 7
Bexhill to Woodburn			1890	9 8 6	9 8 6
Bexhill to Tintenbar			1881	3 203 11 5	462 8 10
Bexhill to Numulgi			1890	17 13 6	17 13 6
Byangum via Tweed Junction to Border			1879	11,049 12 6	1,179 10 11
Ballina to Cape Byron			1883	11,012 16 9	680 16 11
Ballina District Roads			1890	400 0 0	400 0 0
Ballina to Byron Bay, via North Creek			1887	1,500 5 11	365 17 1
Old Ballina, Road			1889	81 7 9	79 19 9
Clunes to Duraby Grass			1887	614 15 9	209 8 3
Clunes via Walmsley's to Cowlong Road			1890	277 9 0	277 9 0
Clunes to Byron Bay			1887	2,299 14 10	539 8 1
Murwillumbah to Tumbulgum			1880	1,201 9 4	31 19 9
Lismore to Hanging Rock			1887	913 19 10	127 16 8
Lismore District Roads			„	2,036 4 11	861 8 2
Lismore, via Nimbin, to Murwillumbah			1883	9,611 6 11	2,585 6 7
Lismore to Numulgi			1882	2,044 7 11	197 10 7
Lismore to Woodburn			1883	8,855 7 1	1 389 3 8
Lismore and Woodburn Road, near School, to Rous			1888	477 15 9	202 15 9
Lismore via Nightcap, to Queensland Border			1875	44 788 12 10	3,116 18 3
Lismore to Brunswick			1880	17,549 15 9	1,932 14 3
Lismore and Ballina Road to Toohey's Mill at Napier's			1883	1,130 5 9	50 14 1
Lismore and Ballina to Swan Bay			1890	125 0 0	125 0 0
Lismore to Ballina			1888	3 923 4 1	1,216 0 1
South Lismore to Wyrallah			1887	1,087 8 8	123 8 3
Wyrallah to Chilcott's Wharf			1888	6,884 10 3	405 4 9
Wyrallah and Rous Road via Marone Creek to Dutton's			1890	105 5 0	105 5 0
Blakebrook to Dunoon			„	52 0 0	52 0 0
Derumbah to Tweed River			1888	536 19 5	160 15 11
Two-mile to Newrybar			1889	71 11 0	60 7 0
Tumbulgum, via Chundera Village, to Teranora Creek			1886	1,094 2 6	528 9 6
Tumbulgum to Queensland Border			1889	900 0 0	690 0 0
Condong Mill across Condong Plains to Selections between Condong and Cudges.			1890	51 14 0	51 14 0
Brunswick Road, via Whian, to Bexhill and Williams'			1888	210 17 3	189 18 3
Brunswick Road to Condong			1887	492 18 2	114 10 0
Brunswick Road, via Friday Hut, to Tintenbar			1889	920 8 0	674 9 6
Road up Main Arm, Brunswick River			1890	72 12 0	72 12 0
Tweed River near Hicks			„	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tweed River to Brunswick River			1883	9,212 3 3	1,334 0 2
Tweed River District Roads			1890	5,808 12 4	1,065 3 0
Tweed River, up Burringbar Creek			1889	269 15 0	61 0 0
Road, South Bank North Arm, Tweed River Boat Harbour			1890	246 2 0	246 2 0
Moball to Tweed and Brunswick			1888	276 2 9	116 4 9
Goonengerry to Lismore and Brunswick Road			„	508 8 1	401 14 1
Kynamboon to Midgenqun			1889	732 8 0	402 12 8
Cudgen, via Guilfoyles to Tweed Junction			1878	2,916 3 5	263 18 11
Cudgen to the Beach			1890	42 9 0	42 9 0
Bilambil, via Sebastopol, to Tweed Heads			1888	914 10 3	252 13 0
Road up Middle Arm			„	620 13 1	282 9 1
Pocket, Brunswick Road, to Tweed River			„	652 11 3	112 15 9
Woolgoolga to Bay			1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Casino to Mount Landsay			1876	9,702 2 5	1,583 19 1
Casino to Tabulam			1884	11,531 6 1	1,955 18 6
Casino to Coraki			1886	1,747 0 10	410 13 9
Casino to Wyrallah			1889	662 3 0	550 7 0
Casino to Gundarimba			1884	1,089 17 0	261 1 9
Casino to Busby's Flat			1890	230 0 0	230 0 0
Casino District Roads			1887	2,290 17 5	945 3 2
Casino to Sandy Creek			1890	224 9 4	224 9 4
Casino to Woodburn			1879	6,954 4 0	881 5 2
Casino to Lismore			1890	707 19 9	707 19 9
Cross Roads to Casino			1873	21,484 12 10	1,181 12 11
Swan Bay via Italian Settlement to Woodburn and Chatsworth Road			1890	37 15 0	37 15 0
Mullimbimbi, via Possum Shoot to Byron Bay			1888	1,428 18 7	716 3 6
Mullimbimbi to the Tweed and Brunswick			1890	44 11 6	44 11 6
Mullimbimbi to Brunswick Heads			1889	903 7 6	869 11 6

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—<i>continued.</i>					
Mullimbimbi up Mullimbimbi Creek	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1890	£ 211 6 0	£ 211 6 0
M'Gettigan, via Tyagarah to Lower Mullimbimbi at Restalls C P			"	505 5 6	505 5 6
Coraki to Broadwater			1889	298 10 0	296 10 0
Coraki to Wyrallah			1888	353 16 9	192 7 4
Gundarimba to Jeswoolgen			1889	75 0 0	12 0 7
Gundaumba to Wardell Road			1890	31 0 3	31 0 3
Thorburn to Nimbin Post Office			1889	344 11 9	63 9 3
Rous via Beesons to Wardell			1890	187 0 0	187 0 0
Goonellabah to Jeswoolgen			1889	962 0 0	278 19 2
Goonellabah, via Rous to Wardell			1890	508 19 6	508 19 6
Lower Richmond Roads			"	208 2 7	208 2 7
Richmond River Electorate Roads			1889	1,990 0 0	903 0 0
Wardell Road to Wyrallah			1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Wardell, via Tuckombil, to Lismore and Ballina			1875	10,398 19 2	293 17 0
Wardell via Tuckombil to Alstonville			1890	13 14 6	13 14 6
Wardell to Emigrant Bridge			"	84 16 1	84 16 1
Wardell to Ballina Roads			1888	744 0 0	240 10 0
Wardell to South Ballina			1890	128 13 6	128 13 6
Pimlico Point to Wardell and Ballina Roads			1889	158 7 6	112 10 0
Pimlico Point to Emigrant Creek Point			1890	25 0 0	25 0 0
Tintenbar to Alstonville			1883	3,135 13 4	343 7 7
Tintenbar to Toohay's Mill			1884	1,309 0 11	304 17 0
Pearce's Creek to Alstonville			1889	184 0 1	102 10 7
Pearce's Creek to Teven Junction			1890	25 0 6	25 0 6
Woodburn to Wardell			1881	5,227 4 5	556 18 9
Woodburn to Selman's			1880	11,555 12 9	1,777 17 4
Chatsworth to Woodburn			1890	29 1 10	29 1 10
Jaggi Creek Road			1888	1,094 16 3	656 4 9
Barry's to Murphy's (Palmer's Island)			1890	24 16 6	24 16 6
Rocky Mouth to Palmer's Island			"	28 19 0	28 19 0
Palmer's Island Roads			"	190 16 4	190 16 4
Bluff Point to South Arm Ferry			1884	1,404 8 1	369 16 0
Bluff Point Ferry to Tindal's			1885	504 16 6	109 1 3
Brush Grove to Bluff Point Ferry			1887	770 0 3	387 12 3
Brush Grove to Maclean			1890	352 3 9	352 3 9
Carr's Creek Road (Maclean)			"	57 14 0	57 14 0
Maclean to Palmer's Channel			"	57 8 9	57 8 9
Maclean Roads			"	1,090 2 7	1,090 2 7
Roads and Punts, Lower Clarence			1886	2,795 7 10	497 12 5
Copmanhurst to Coaldale			1890	236 14 5	236 14 5
Copmanhurst to Stockyard Creek			"	58 0 0	58 0 0
Copmanhurst to Smith's Creek			"	45 0 0	45 0 0
Copmanhurst Wharf Approach		Consolidated Revenue.	"	50 0 0	50 0 0
South Grafton to Rushforth			1888	277 6 5	122 4 2
South Grafton to Yamba			1886	5,713 3 9	1,717 15 7
South Grafton to Corindi			1885	4,220 12 0	1,959 18 7
North Grafton to Broadwater			1883	5,955 18 0	976 15 1
Grafton and Broadwater Road to Southgate Wharf			1889	277 8 6	250 0 0
Grafton to Cross Roads towards Casino			1884	3,343 18 11	18 4 0
Grafton District Roads			1889	944 13 0	929 5 6
Grafton to Southgate (Metalling)			"	774 3 4	740 14 8
Grafton to Flying Horse			1890	770 16 5	770 16 5
Grafton, via Copmanhurst, to Apple-tree Flat			1886	2,166 4 0	91 16 9
Grafton to Nymboida			1890	1,732 17 0	1,732 17 0
Grafton to Solferino			1874	14,754 8 9	1,311 3 1
Greberts to Apple Tree Flat			1890	278 4 2	278 4 2
Gara River to Grafton Road and Old Hillgrove			"	80 11 6	80 11 6
Fern Glen Public School to Moleville			1889	103 7 10	...
Dalmorton to Marengo			1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Dalmorton to Little River Goldfields			"	104 0 0	104 0 0
Sharp's to Upper Urara			1889	500 0 0	462 11 0
Upper Urara and Coff's Harbour Road			1888	930 16 7	325 16 7
Kelly's to Coff's Harbour			1890	1,040 8 2	1,040 8 2
Kangaroo Creek to Glen Righ			"	329 6 0	329 6 0
Stoney Pinch to Smith's Creek			"	45 0 0	45 0 0
Coutts' Crossing, via Kangaroo Creek, to Nymboida			1881	3,177 14 9	240 7 11
Coutts' Crossing to Levinstrath			1890	99 18 5	99 18 5
M'Intosh's to Nymboida			"	326 4 1	326 4 1
Glynn's to Nymboida			"	76 18 3	76 18 3
Harwood to North Arm Ferry			1883	1,164 13 9	168 19 9
Harwood, via Serpentine Bridge, to Chatsworth			1890	216 3 0	216 3 0
Road through Middle Harwood Island			"	29 4 0	29 4 0
Carramana to Gerryberryn			"	72 8 8	72 8 8
Carramana to Eatonswill			"	3 2 0	3 2 0
Newton Boyd Road to Nymboida			1878	1,417 18 11	22 13 0
Newton Boyd Road to Emmaville			1875	4,195 19 4	390 1 3
Lionsville to Millera			1890	64 16 0	64 16 0
Barney Downs to Millera			1883	1,870 5 6	440 0 8
Flood Damages, Ulmarra			1890	59 3 0	59 3 0
Ulmarra to Corindi			1887	540 14 9	334 3 7
Ulmarra District Roads			1890	900 0 0	900 0 0
High Street, Laurence			"	35 0 0	35 0 0
Laurence to Tentersfield			1864	129,750 19 0	5,474 2 10
Laurence and Southgate Road to Round Mountain			1890	79 10 0	79 10 0
Laurence District Roads			"	45 0 0	45 0 0
Torrington to Deepwater			1888	908 14 1	326 4 5

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Coolati to Wallangra	Maintenance,		1884	337 17 7	23 0 0
Warialda to Yetman	repair, and		1876	7,398 8 8	366 15 9
Warialda to Gunyerwarialdi	construction.		1879	3,712 9 3	590 17 9
Warialda to Ezzeis	"		1885	1,017 8 0	252 9 5
Warialda, via Gragin, to Reedy Creek	"		1886	517 6 3	168 12 6
Warialda to Moree	"		1876	10,896 14 0	1,072 1 10
Croppa Creek Crossing to Sugarloaf Farm	"		1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Roads and Bridges near Shark's Creek	"		"	29 0 6	29 0 6
Bingera to Warialda	"		1884	5,105 18 0	837 0 0
Bingera to Bundarra	"		1878	4,042 17 2	357 11 10
Bingera to Moree	"		"	6,541 1 4	1,281 18 5
Bingera to Bobby Whitlow	"		1890	40 0 0	40 0 0
Bingera, via Pallal, to Eulowrie	"		1888	522 0 0	202 0 0
Cobbedah to Rocky Creek	"		1874	9,114 17 5	224 6 5
Bonshaw down Dumaresq towards Texas	"		1890	30 9 0	30 9 0
Tenterfield to Scrub, via Steinbrook	"		1888	307 1 11	28 0 4
Tenterfield to Scrub	"		1885	1,084 12 5	73 1 3
Tenterfield to Wallangra	"		1888	937 16 4	344 16 0
Tenterfield to Bonshaw	"		1878	7,768 4 1	916 13 9
Tenterfield District Roads	"		1889	1,847 13 0	1,300 9 11
Tenterfield to Fairfield	"		1888	637 8 2	53 18 0
Pye's Creek Mines to Bolivia Railway Station	"		1889	869 13 6	417 13 6
Amosfield to Border	"		1888	1,622 6 7	552 0 5
Amosfield to Acacia Creek	"		1890	365 17 3	365 17 3
Wilson's Downfall to Rivertree	"		1887	2,210 2 2	388 6 8
Acacia Creek, via Korelah, to White Swamp	"		1888	367 1 3	217 1 3
Emmaville to Webb's Silver Lode	"		1885	939 6 11	121 6 11
Emmaville to Tent Hill	"		1888	378 16 2	79 0 8
Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley	"		1881	2,790 10 11	257 11 9
North Kingsgate to Red Range	"		1890	2 18 0	2 18 0
Glen Innes, via Wellingrove, to King's Plains	"		1875	6,155 9 11	397 6 2
Glen Innes to Kookabookra	"		1889	906 5 10	247 3 10
Glen Innes to Red Range and Kingsgate	"		1882	3,072 10 5	509 1 4
Glen Innes to Mount Mitchell	"		1888	416 10 8	182 15 8
Glen Innes to Emmaville	"		1881	6,489 1 8	679 8 10
Bear Hill to Nuggety Gully	"		1890	4 4 0	4 4 0
Tent Hill, via Glen Creek, to Gulf	"		"	90 17 0	90 17 0
Tent Hill to Table-land	"		1888	693 1 6	156 18 0
Tent Hill to Deepwater	"		1884	6,367 10 7	1,036 0 1
Wellingrove and Strathbogie to Ashford and Bonshaw	"		1889	344 18 3	245 18 3
Road down side of Gulf, New England, to Hillgrove Mines	"		1890	22 1 2	22 1 2
Hillgrove to Long Point	"	Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	124 13 0	124 13 0
Hillgrove to Water Reserve	"		"	52 15 0	52 15 0
Mitchell's Flat, on Dumaresq Road, to Dumaresq Railway Station	"		"	55 0 0	55 0 0
Armidale and Inverell Road, up Dumaresq Creek	"		1886	481 4 8	199 6 7
Armidale to Long Swamp	"		1887	243 9 0	89 8 10
Armidale, via Mihi Creek, to Walcha	"		1879	2,296 12 5	311 13 3
Armidale to Grafton, via Hillgrove, to Perrett's	"		1864	89,888 17 8	4,048 0 3
Armidale to Tilbuster	"		1890	20 18 4	20 18 4
Armidale to Kookabookra	"		1889	525 13 9	127 5 6
Armidale to Yarrowick	"		1884	1,672 2 5	355 9 4
Armidale District Roads	"		1890	51 14 3	51 14 3
Armidale and Kangaroo Hills to Chandler River	"		1886	574 2 1	132 11 0
Armidale to Kangaroo Hills	"		"	2,265 10 3	561 6 6
Armidale and Kangaroo Hills to Herbert Park	"		"	336 2 9	111 2 9
Armidale Road, at Stonehenge, to Graham's Valley	"		1880	260 10 8	147 16 8
Armidale to Eastern Plains	"		1888	1,088 9 1	619 19 3
Armidale to Gostwyck	"		1884	1,302 11 0	300 19 1
Armidale to Duval	"		1890	102 7 8	102 7 8
Armidale to Castle Doyle	"		1886	634 10 0	210 15 9
Eastern Plains to Tenterden	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Wandsworth to Old Ben Lomond Inn	"		1888	265 1 0	13 1 0
Cragan's, via Rosehill, to Rocky Point	"		1886	275 11 3	.....
Pearson's to Duval	"		1890	160 18 5	160 18 5
M'Intyre Flat to Puddledock	"		1880	232 16 2	81 18 2
Enmore Forest to Uralla and Armidale Road	"		1890	151 14 6	151 14 6
Uralla, via Bundarra, to Inverell	"		1879	16,362 11 4	1,434 13 1
Uralla to Walcha	"		1877	4,137 1 2	84 7 6
Uralla to Mihi Creek and Melrose	"		1886	991 9 10	591 15 8
Uralla, via Balalla, to Bundarra	"		1881	2,022 0 2	406 2 9
Cooney's Creek to Hillgrove West	"		1889	545 0 2	527 0 2
Melrose-street	"		1890	39 15 0	39 15 0
Rock Vale to Ward's Mistake	"		"	14 0 0	14 0 0
Old Mail Station, via Llangothlin, to Red Farm	"		"	36 0 0	36 0 0
Booralong towards Aberfoyle	"		1888	524 16 8	140 9 5
Salisbury Plains to Kentucky	"		1887	358 10 9	79 19 11
Kentucky Station to Green Valley	"		1889	161 9 8	68 9 8
Manilla, via Barraba, to Bingera	"		1874	55,052 9 9	2,481 13 6
Barraba to Lonbarks (Crow Mountain Road)	"		1890	38 14 6	38 14 6
Barraba to Bundarra	"		1884	1,317 18 11	123 7 6
Barraba to Burindi	"		1890	150 0 0	150 0 0
Balalla to Kingstown	"		"	110 15 2	110 15 2
Inverell, via Myall Creek, to Bingera	"		1879	5,054 8 10	498 16 7
Inverell to Emmaville	"		1881	5,640 3 3	924 16 1
Inverell to Gum Flat	"		1889	467 4 1	212 4 1
Inverell, via Newstead, to Kangaroo Camp	"		1884	3,987 0 5	517 3 3

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Inverell, <i>via</i> Dinton Vale, to Bukkulla	Maintenance		1885	1,121 0 4	209 0 7
Inverell to King's Plains	repair, and		"	1 655 13 6	333 0 7
Inverell to Wallangra	construction.		1878	10,909 14 1	935 18 6
Inverell to Reedy Creek	"		1880	1,312 16 7	242 8 7
Inverell to Warialda	"		1877	10,563 14 9	1,251 10 8
Inverell to Warialda, between Little Plains School and Hobdays	"		1890	39 0 0	39 0 0
Inverell to Queensland Border	"		1878	8,577 18 2	1,061 5 4
Inverell to Gramen, Yetman, and Goondiwindi	"		1890	62 0 0	62 0 0
Big River, Brown's Crossing (road leading thereto)	"		"	77 10 0	77 10 0
Gramen, <i>via</i> Reedy Creek and Big Plain, to Inverell and Bingera	"		1889	107 14 3	95 14 3
Gramen to Ashford	"		1890	66 6 9	66 6 9
Balmain to Gramen	"		"	6 10 6	6 10 6
Glenceo Station to Mount Mitchell	"		"	325 12 9	325 12 9
Tingha, <i>via</i> Stanifer and Elsinore to Main Road Glen Innes to Inverell	"		1888	496 16 1	198 16 3
Tingha, <i>via</i> New Valley, to Wandsworth	"		1887	135 0 6	12 15 6
Tingha to Kangaroo Camp	"		1889	496 1 6	358 9 6
Tingha to Stanborough	"		"	50 0 0	2 7 0
Guyra to Black Mountam...	"		1890	78 6 0	78 6 0
Guyra to Tingha and Inverell	"		1887	8,999 11 8	3,131 8 9
Guyra to Sandy Creek	"		1890	136 19 0	136 19 0
Guyra to Oban and Kookabookra	"		1889	864 10 3	368 1 9
Guyra Railway Station Approach	"		1887	452 2 5	143 2 8
Gwydir River, Bundarra to Mrs. Ready's, George's Creek	"		1890	43 8 9	43 8 9
Reedy Creek through Mansfield's and Taylor's properties	"		"	0 10 0	0 10 0
Reedy Creek to Bannockburn Station	"		1888	40 0 0	15 8 0
Bannockburn to Inverell	"		1890	315 0 0	315 0 0
Goomoorah to Airhe Brake Road	"		"	39 17 8	39 17 8
Rocky Creek to Moree	"		1881	1,939 4 5	352 16 7
Moree, <i>via</i> Goonal, to Mogil Mogil	"		1887	2,702 13 7	868 19 3
Moree to Goondiwindi	"		"	2,162 12 7	432 13 8
River Bank at Moylan to Reedy Creek	"		1890	2 18 0	2 18 0
Millie to Meroe	"		"	167 0 9	167 0 9
Narrabri, <i>via</i> Moree, to Mungindi	"		1876	18,246 18 10	2,384 17 8
Narrabri District Roads	"		1890	400 0 0	400 0 0
Narrabri, <i>via</i> Walgett, to Brenda	"		1879	21,152 7 4	2,630 7 8
Narrabri Main Street	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Narrabri to Eulah and Bullawa Creeks	"		1888	1,141 12 7	533 6 1
Narrabri to Bingera	"		1880	14,323 9 7	1,328 7 1
Narrabri to Boggabri	"		1888	904 1 7	227 16 9
Narrabri to Terry-Hie-Hie	"		"	718 14 9	449 15 6
Wallangra to Bukkulla, <i>via</i> Masons	"		1890	185 2 10	185 2 10
Wallangra to Goondiwindi	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1889	938 14 0	518 5 9
Wallangra to Ashford	"		1890	51 16 9	51 16 9
Walgett Streets	"		"	404 0 0	404 0 0
Walgett to Coonamble	"		1881	5,244 18 5	598 0 6
Walgett to Mogil Mogil	"		1889	425 13 4	160 8 3
Pilliga to Coonamble	"		1890	320 1 6	320 1 6
Kempsey to Trial Bay Road at Spencer Creek to South West Rocks	"		"	1 4 6	1 4 6
Kempsey to Fernmount	"		1881	17,235 7 3	723 4 6
Kempsey District Roads	"		1890	400 0 0	400 0 0
Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton	"		1872	74,085 0 0	3,850 19 3
Kempsey and Port Macquarie Road to Rolland's Plains	"		1890	0 7 0	0 7 0
Kempsey to Trial Bay	"		1882	9,479 10 1	2,097 4 11
Kempsey to Algonera Junction	"		1890	212 17 7	212 17 7
East Kempsey to Boggy Creek	"		1877	3,485 14 7	273 4 0
East Kempsey, <i>via</i> Dungay Bridge, to Sherwood	"		1880	2,111 19 7	211 18 4
East Kempsey to Coast at Crescent Heads	"		1889	372 9 6	222 19 6
Trial Bay Harbour Works to Pelican Island Wharf, Macleay River	"		1890	85 0 0	85 0 0
Outlet to Upper Dungay Creek	"		"	0 14 0	0 14 0
Dungay Creek to Dondingalong School	"		"	69 19 6	69 19 6
Owen's Wharf, up left bank Kinchela Creek	"		1889	149 5 3	129 5 3
Frederickton Ferry to East Kempsey and Gladstone	"		1890	5 19 6	5 19 6
Kinchela Creek to Spencer's Creek	"		1885	895 8 11	189 17 3
Ferry to M'Gure's, Belmore Road	"		1884	1,611 8 3	191 19 8
Congarini Ferry, to Boat Harbour, Taylor's Arm	"		1885	784 1 5	77 4 7
Peterkin's Bridge, <i>via</i> right bank Warrel Creek, to Nambuccra	"		1889	487 7 0	483 5 0
Boat Harbour, <i>via</i> Spickett's, to Nambuccra Heads	"		1882	4,699 11 9	1,565 3 7
Boat Harbour to Raleigh Mill	"		1883	3,008 13 6	366 17 3
Boat Harbour to Little North Arm	"		1886	524 17 6	109 0 6
Boat Harbour to Laverty's Plains	"		1887	1,269 1 5	468 1 3
Boat Harbour to Cowalong	"		"	922 10 10	265 18 9
South Arm Ferry to Bellinger River Heads	"		1890	89 4 9	89 4 9
Darkwater Ferry, left bank, Belmore River	"		1888	597 13 8	184 13 8
Bellinger District Roads	"		1890	188 16 10	188 16 10
Moonee Creek to Corndi	"		1885	2,197 13 3	89 8 8
Moonee to Orara River at Sharpe's	"		1890	71 4 6	71 4 6
Coast Road to Upper South Arm	"		1889	458 4 2	333 14 10
Fernmount Creek, from Blackman's Punt to New England Road	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Fernmount to Grafton and Armidale Road	"		1878	13,471 12 4	1,401 17 11
Fernmount to Corndi	"		1890	1,376 12 6	1 376 12 6
Fernmount to Grafton	"		1881	17,991 14 11	684 12 9
Fernmount to Nambuccra	"		1890	970 14 5	970 14 5
Marx Hill to Campbell's Crossing	"		1889	529 13 9	148 19 9
Marx Hill to South Arm	"		1890	47 15 11	47 15 11
Missabotti to Nambuccra Heads	"		1878	4,704 5 9	439 16 10

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Nambuccera Ferry to Macleay Heads	Maintenance, repair, and construction		1885	794 9 5	49 14 5
Nambuccera to Upper Warrell Creek			1886	286 16 7	39 13 0
Road up Taylor's Arm			1890	723 15 11	723 15 11
Neville's Gate to Rolland's Plains			1885	590 0 0	76 0 0
Fernbank Creek Road			1890	29 0 0	29 0 0
Old Port Macquarie Road up right and left bank Lansdowne River			"	2 2 0	2 2 0
Port Macquarie to Kempsey			1864	21,766 19 3	1,196 18 11
Port Macquarie Roads			1890	200 0 0	200 0 0
Port Macquarie and Cundle, <i>via</i> Hanging Rock, to Upper Lansdowne			1889	154 0 0	107 0 0
Port Macquarie to Tacking Point			1886	391 3 0	.....
Port Macquarie and New England Road along Forbes River			1889	200 0 0	149 0 0
Walcha to Great Northern Railway			1881	6,681 0 8	305 17 2
Walcha Roads			1890	150 0 0	150 0 0
Walcha to Port Macquarie			1872	40,570 10 11	2,298 9 6
Walcha to Glen Morrison			1881	1,542 14 7	88 16 8
Walcha to Bendemeer			1887	323 1 5	40 12 6
Walcha Railway Station to Glen Morrison			1888	257 16 1	103 6 3
Walcha to Mulerindi			1885	463 1 4	68 5 4
Ennis Punt to Glen Esk, Upper Plains			1884	1,954 14 3	399 17 0
Rolland's Plains to Ballengary Wharf			1885	248 8 3	49 15 9
Rolland's Plains to Yarrowell Falls			1880	2,165 16 2	264 7 8
Rolland's Plains and Yarrowell Falls to A. Egan's Corner			1890	18 11 4	18 11 4
Metal through Gladstone			1889	443 4 11	326 3 10
Bowraville to Upper South Arm			1890	67 6 0	67 6 0
Bowraville to Lumley			1879	3,473 5 6	327 16 0
Bowraville to Buckra, Bendini			1890	171 17 7	171 17 7
Bowraville to Broker's			1879	1,649 5 6	75 6 3
Bowraville Roads			1890	106 8 6	106 8 6
Bowraville to Congarni			1882	2,995 16 3	335 1 2
Green Hills to Nelson's, Warneton			1881	1,901 13 6	208 12 5
New England Road to Moonebar			1889	220 0 0	214 15 6
New England Road to Wabra			1890	99 0 8	99 0 8
Cooperbrook to Harrington			1884	745 11 11	102 15 9
Cooperbrook to Upper Lansdowne			1887	156 17 3	6 0 0
Big Swamp, Cooperbrook			1890	1 15 0	1 15 0
Myers' Selection to Never Never Plains			1884	938 3 4	333 2 4
Rawden Island Roads			1885	610 3 0	77 19 0
Wingham, up Cedar Party Creek			1882	1,381 3 2	141 0 6
Wingham and Nowendoc to Karaak Flat			1884	390 2 6	8 8 0
Wingham, <i>via</i> Brimbin, to Lansdowne			1885	538 16 0	47 5 0
Wingham, on left bank of Manning River, <i>via</i> Black Flat, to Nowendoc.			1883	9,981 16 8	1,573 13 7
Wingham to Tinonee and Gloucester Road		Consolidated Revenue.	1887	194 5 0	20 2 6
Wingham, <i>via</i> Dingo Creek, to Kelvin Grove			1876	2,183 7 4	386 3 9
Wingham to Upper Dingo and Marlee			1890	23 0 0	23 0 0
Wingham and Wherrol Flat, <i>via</i> Bobbin Flat, to Upper Dingo Creek			1876	1,685 9 6	212 18 6
Marlee Road to Munn's			1890	69 19 0	69 19 0
Marlee Post Office Deviation			"	63 0 0	63 0 0
Pappenbarra Creek to Cowal			1888	804 2 0	46 11 3
Long Reach to Clybucera			1890	120 18 0	120 18 0
Cedar Party Creek to Nambuccera Heads			"	86 17 1	86 17 1
Extension Cedar Party Road to Ogden's Crossing			"	288 1 6	288 1 6
Road, up Cedar Creek			"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Opening Old Cedar Road up Stewart's River			1889	320 0 0	240 0 0
Holev Flat to Stewart's River			"	216 15 3	117 3 3
Burril Creek to Black Flat Road			1876	588 4 0	.....
Burril Creek to Kimbriki			1890	10 3 0	10 3 0
Carney's Land to Hastings River, and thence to Beechworth Road.			1889	300 0 0	187 0 0
Oakes Plains to Macleay Heads and Barbour's Selection			1890	34 7 6	34 7 6
Oakes Plains to Macleay Heads			1887	5,806 16 8	428 5 9
Oakes Plains to Nambuccera			1890	739 18 11	739 18 11
Wilson's River, <i>via</i> Bar Scrub, to Walcha			1877	2,302 18 9	148 6 9
Clarkson's Crossing, through Failford and Forster			1890	296 6 4	296 6 4
Major's Flat to Nelson's Bay			"	200 0 0	200 0 0
M'Pherson's Fence to Black Flat Gate			"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Tinonee to Port Macquarie			1872	33,023 16 9	2,328 18 7
Tinonee Wharf Approach			1890	64 0 0	64 0 0
Tinonee to Clarkson's Crossing			1876	2,702 11 10	143 12 0
Tinonee to Farquhar's Inlet			1883	922 7 6	110 18 6
Tinonee to Wingham Ferry			1876	2,109 10 3	20 2 0
Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham			1876	3,120 3 8	302 5 9
Cundle and Lansdowne to Jones' Island			"	3,460 16 9	342 11 0
McClymont's Swamp Road			1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Extension of Road up Killabakh Creek (Killabakh Road)			"	0 10 0	0 10 0
Ellenborough Bridge to Kirkham Falls			"	93 14 0	93 14 0
Abbot's Falls to Bungay			"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Khatambahl Creek at Junction, Barnett River to Scott's Selection			"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Camden Haven Punt to Logan's			1889	130 0 0	82 0 0
Upper Camden Haven to Laurieton			1883	1,334 8 0	247 8 0
Cross Roads to Upper Camden Haven			1890	500 0 0	500 0 0
Wauchope to Beechwood Road			"	27 19 0	27 19 0
Wauchope to Carrington Bridge			1888	400 15 3	300 15 9
Wauchope Streets			1890	250 0 0	250 0 0
Wauchope to Cameron's Falls			"	209 0 0	209 0 0
Taree to North Forster			1883	1,727 1 0	329 11 0
Taree Road			1890	100 0 0	100 0 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1890
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Manning River District Roads	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1890	£ s. d. 33 14 0	£ s. d. 33 14 0
John's River Wharf to Upper Stewart's River	"		"	100 6 0	100 6 0
Oxley Island Roads	"		1887	2,152 16 7	149 12 9
Crossing Karuah River, Monkerai to Titcombes	"		1890	85 19 0	85 19 0
Chalk Hills to Apple-tree Flat	"		1884	349 10 8	54 15 11
Dumaresq Island, Ferry to Main Road, through Cundle	"		1890	5 5 0	5 5 0
Stroud to Tinonee	"		1875	46,982 12 5	2,858 15 10
Stroud, at Booral, across Karuah River	"		1890	88 0 0	88 0 0
Approach to Receiving Store, Morton Creek	"		"	33 0 0	33 0 0
Bungwall Road, widening Cutting	"		"	232 0 0	232 0 0
Bungwall to Seal Rocks	"		"	36 5 0	36 5 0
Mitchell's Island Road	"		1887	642 18 6	98 0 0
Ghunn Ghunn across Dickenson's Creek, through Motto Plains to Lansdowne.	"		1890	200 0 0	200 0 0
Woolong to Head of Sandy Creek	"		1889	100 0 0	50 0 0
Koree Island Road	"		1890	55 13 0	55 13 0
Bulladelah to Flyer's Creek	"		1889	675 1 0	659 6 0
Bulladelah to Coolangalook	"		1890	90 0 0	90 0 0
Bulladelah, via Bungwall, to Foster	"		1878	6,369 1 6	690 16 11
Booral to Bulladelah	"		1876	7,386 3 9	789 13 6
Old Inn to Booral Road	"		1889	1,062 5 4	165 1 4
Upper Myall to Bulladelah	"		1877	5,994 13 3	543 11 7
Upper Myall to Larry's Flat	"		1877	2,506 2 8	68 0 0
Myall Creek Road from Patterson Road at Boyce's...	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hooke's Gate to Myle's Grant	"		"	5 5 0	5 5 0
Flyer's Creek to Dorney's	"		1884	1,030 4 0	168 16 0
Shaw's to Cobark	"		1890	71 8 0	71 8 0
Bendolba to Little River	"		1876	2,888 14 11	582 1 5
Lord-street, Dungog	"		1890	80 0 0	80 0 0
Mackay-street, Dungog	"		"	101 14 4	101 14 4
Dungog to Stroud	"		1876	3,447 10 7	881 3 9
Dungog Road to W. C. Myle's Grant	"		1890	32 0 0	32 0 0
Dungog to Weismaule's	"		1883	13,584 11 10	1,029 4 5
Dungog to Underbank	"		1887	3,666 5 6	1,071 7 1
Dungog to Fosterton	"		1877	1,752 11 10	158 13 6
Dungog, up Karuah River	"		1890	96 1 0	96 1 0
Big Creek to Dungog and Paterson Road	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Paterson to May Road to Mowbray and Dungog Road	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Cox's Creek Road to Paterson and Dungog Road	"		1889	100 0 0	50 0 0
Quart Pot Creek to Dungog and Underbank	"		1890	75 0 0	75 0 0
Sugar Loaf Creek to Dungog	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Wangat to Upper Wangat and Gold Diggings, via Dungog	"	Consolidated Revenue.	"	150 0 0	150 0 0
Underbank and Little River at Bendolba to Mullanda	"		1889	140 0 0	70 0 0
Underbank Road to Canningalla and Bandon Grove	"		"	145 0 0	75 0 0
Rainbow and Centennial Road at Copeland	"		1890	150 0 0	150 0 0
Williamstown to Stroud at 12 Mile	"		"	78 0 0	78 0 0
Gostwyck to New Park	"		1882	5,405 16 3	508 4 3
Wyee Platform to Maitland Road at Hue Hue	"		1890	110 0 0	110 0 0
Wyee to Bloomfield Hill	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Main-street, Swansea	"		"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Swansea to Catherine Hill Bay	"		"	130 0 0	130 0 0
Murray's Run to Wyong Creek	"		1887	1,400 2 9	100 0 0
Railway at Wyong to Bumble Hill	"		1890	1,327 13 4	1,327 13 4
Wyong Creek, Yarramalong Washaways	"		"	157 6 6	157 6 6
Ships, Central Macdonald	"		"	57 17 0	57 17 0
Warkworth to Putty	"		1879	6,655 1 0	853 14 0
Foot of Main Range to Morrisett	"		1889	225 0 0	100 0 0
Galston Road to Berowra Creek (Berowra Road)	"		1890	260 0 0	260 0 0
Galston Road, via Griffith's, to Trethorne's	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Laguna to Railway Station at Morrisett	"		1883	5,497 6 1	Nil
Laguna, over Watagan Mountain, to East foot of Main Range	"		1888	1,274 0 9	4 13 0
Junction of Brush and Watagan Roads to Humphries' C. P.	"		1890	250 0 0	250 0 0
Watagan Mountain Road	"		"	120 0 0	120 0 0
Brake Road to Vere Public School	"		"	48 16 1	48 16 1
Kimcumber Creek Road	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Wollombi, up Maroon Creek	"		"	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wollombi to Congewai	"		"	110 0 0	110 0 0
D Campbell's, near Cessnock, via Mount View to Millfield	"		"	78 0 9	78 0 9
Mangrove Road to Parkinson's Corner	"		"	125 0 0	125 0 0
Ourimbah Creek to Mangrove Road	"		"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Bullock Wharf to Larry's Flat	"		1883	2,350 5 10	477 4 6
Clyde-street, Wickham	"		1890	80 0 0	80 0 0
Albert-street, Wickham	"		"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Main Road through Wickham	"		"	350 0 0	350 0 0
Pokolbin to Village Reserve	"		"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Cessnock to Rothbury Public School	"		1887	348 13 0	118 1 3
Cessnock to South Boundary of Josephson's	"		1884	1,745 17 2	78 18 2
Cessnock to M'Donald's, at Pokolbin	"		1887	327 19 5	109 8 9
Cessnock Road	"		1890	46 5 4	46 5 4
Cessnock Road from Greta Railway Station to Allandale	"		1889	293 14 3	287 11 0
Greta Streets	"		1890	250 0 0	250 0 0
Main North Road to Greta Railway Station	"		1889	50 9 7	7 10 6
Road to River, at Greta	"		"	83 7 6	78 0 0
Payne's Bridge to head of Stockyard Creek	"		1888	130 0 0	50 0 0
Old Brisbane Water Road	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Tarro Cemetery Road	"		"	86 7 6	86 7 6
Jihilly to Little Jihilly	"		"	150 0 0	150 0 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount Expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Fortification Road, Newcastle	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1889	1,636 12 1	827 19 9
Newcastle to Wallsend			"	600 0 0	300 0 0
Newcastle Roads.....			1890	550 0 0	550 0 0
Glebe, near Newcastle, to Adamstown.....			1886	1,557 0 11	13 1 10
Broken Back Gap to Cooranbong.....			1890	38 0 0	38 0 0
Cooranbong Wharf through Mandolong, &c., to Maitland Road.....			1889	250 0 0	200 0 0
Cooranbong to Newport			1887	212 10 1	62 16 7
Wallsend to Gosford Road at Cooranbong.....			1878	8,551 2 4	1,030 13 7
Wallsend to Cockle Creek Railway Station			1890	269 2 3	269 2 3
Wallsend to Sandgate			1884	1,008 10 0	77 17 3
Wallsend Roads			1890	800 0 0	800 0 0
Wallsend to Lake Macquarie			1884	3,333 4 4	301 16 9
Sandgate Cemetery Road			1890	165 0 0	165 0 0
Adamstown to Charlestown			"	170 9 0	170 9 0
Adamstown to New Lambton			1889	841 8 0	808 0 0
Adamstown to Lake Macquarie			1885	2,775 10 7	543 7 9
Union-street, Adamstown to Platform.....			1887	1,164 3 0	4 16 2
Main-street, Gosford			1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
New Lambton to Junction with Lambton and Charlestown Roads.....			"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Lambton Roads			"	350 0 0	350 0 0
Lambton to Charlestown			1883	2,384 10 5	107 4 6
Main Road through Lambton			1890	286 0 0	286 0 0
Charlestown to Red Head.....			1889	719 10 1	569 10 7
Hamilton Roads			1890	550 0 0	550 0 0
Branxton and Dalwood Ford Road to Greta			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Main North Road at Branxton to Dalwood Ford			"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Main North Road to Branxton Public School and Court-house.....			"	18 15 0	18 15 0
Main North Road to Branxton Railway Station			"	26 15 6	26 15 6
Carrington Bridges to Tighe's Hill			"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Banfield to Glen William			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Pitnacree Road			"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Pitnacree Bridge to Dunmore Bridge			"	105 0 0	105 0 0
Pitnacree Bridge to Eckford Scrub.....			"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Louth Park Road			"	70 0 0	70 0 0
Louth Park to East Maitland			"	140 0 0	140 0 0
Broomfield Hill to Old Maitland Road			"	130 0 0	130 0 0
Maitland Road to Government Reserve head of Ourimbah Creek.....			"	248 0 0	248 0 0
Maitland and Gosford Road to Broken Back Public School			"	3 4 10	3 4 10
Maitland and Paterson Road to Luskintyre Bridge			1887	926 16 6	102 3 6
Maitland and Dagworth Road to Wallis Creek			"	319 9 6	120 10 3
West Maitland District Roads.....			1889	2,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
West Maitland to Black Water Hole			1885	2,876 0 0	605 4 11
West Maitland to Mulbrigg Creek			1889	160 0 0	60 0 0
West Maitland to Dunmore			1883	1,641 10 1	307 14 10
East Maitland and Paterson to Largs and West Maitland			1890	62 0 11	62 0 11
East Maitland Roads			1889	1,550 0 0	750 0 0
East Maitland to Mount Vincent			1890	96 11 1	96 11 1
East Maitland to Pitnacree Bridge			"	300 0 0	300 0 0
Newcastle-street, East Maitland			"	300 0 0	300 0 0
Sandy Creek and East Maitland to Broken Back Gap			"	16,408 7 7	1,063 5 11
Road through Paterson, passing Public School to Maitland Road.....			1887	60 0 0	60 0 0
Bayswater Road from Paterson Road to Hunter River			1890	47 19 0	47 19 0
Hercford-street, Stockton			1889	722 18 10	17 8 6
Stockton Roads			1890	350 0 0	350 0 0
Waratah Roads			"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Waratah to Maitland			1882	9,672 19 7	1,161 2 6
Martin's Wharf Road			1890	256 16 2	256 16 2
Main North Road, via Telarah Railway Crossing, to Fahey's Creek, as far as Cemetery.			"	150 0 0	150 0 0
Upper Alleyn to Upper Williams			"	457 12 9	160 10 0
Salt Ash Road to Nelson's Bay			"	250 0 0	250 0 0
Raymond Terrace District Roads.....			1889	669 0 0	300 0 0
Raymond Terrace to Hexham			1884	2,350 11 0	180 0 4
Raymond Terrace to Parading Ground			1887	328 17 0	87 1 3
Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road.....			1890	14 17 6	14 17 6
Raymond Terrace, east side of Williams River to Seaham			1884	1,590 5 10	239 0 6
Raymond Terrace to Morpeth			1887	1,775 19 2	575 19 2
Raymond Terrace to Stockton			1882	6,762 11 10	976 8 3
Raymond Terrace to Stroud			1878	24,944 3 1	1,574 16 2
Ironbarks to Shannahan's.....			1888	670 6 0	248 3 6
Oswald Lane			1889	200 0 0	100 0 0
Road through Burke's Grant			1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Seaham, up east side of Williams River to Clarence Town.....			"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Clarence Town to Dungog			1877	16,425 17 7	880 3 3
Clarence Town to Limeburner's Creek			1844	1,951 12 10	382 16 3
Clarence Town and Dungog to Wharf, Clarence Town			1890	40 0 0	40 0 0
Dunmore to Clarence Town			1887	6,056 14 7	460 7 7
Dunmore to Paterson Punt			1880	1,832 9 5	166 6 11
Lochinvar to Railway Station			1885	243 19 3	46 6 6
Mount Kanway to Hinton			1887	654 1 1	404 9 11
Morpeth District Roads			1889	400 0 0	250 0 0
Morpeth and Raymond Terrace to Alnwick			1888	217 0 4	22 1 3
Morpeth, via Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road			1887	638 8 2	140 0 11
Morpeth to Four-Mile Creek			1890	30 0 0	30 0 0
Morpeth to Largs			"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Morpeth Punt through Phoenix Park to Largs			1889	275 0 0	100 0 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton, to Clarence Town	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1890	34 15 9	34 15 9
Medlow Road Hunter River	"		1889	100 0 0	60 0 0
Aberglassyn, <i>via</i> Melville Ford Road at Lowry's, to Hunter River	"		1890	15 0 0	15 0 0
Largs to Tocal	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
"Union Inn," Rutherford, to Melville Ford	"		1885	398 12 1	24 1 6
Blackman's Point to Ennis Ferry	"		1888	285 4 3	99 9 9
Deep Creek to Allandale Railway Station	"		1878	1,340 17 9	209 11 9
Hexham to Fullerton Cove	"		1884	1,228 13 3	128 16 3
Alnwick to Martin's Wharf	"		1885	511 17 3	92 7 0
Alnwick Road, between Miller's Forest and Tarroo Railway Station	"		1890	360 6 0	360 6 0
Young Wallsend to Minmi	"		"	233 0 0	233 0 0
Minmi to Woodford	"		1878	3,315 3 6	366 6 1
Minmi to West Wallsend	"		1890	72 0 0	72 0 0
Minmi to Wallsend	"		"	26 0 0	26 0 0
Plattsburg to Minmi	"		1884	3,277 19 9	365 10 5
Plattsburg Roads	"		1890	300 0 0	300 0 0
Harper's Hill to Allandale Railway Station	"		1879	464 2 1	22 11 0
Idaville to Bow	"		1889	99 9 0	90 0 0
Moonan to Kangaroo Flat	"		1890	60 8 3	60 8 3
Muswellbrook to Denman and Cassilis	"		1888	1,586 4 0	562 16 4
Muswellbrook to Nundle	"		1890	200 0 0	200 0 0
Muswellbrook to Jerry's Plains, <i>via</i> Russell's	"		"	98 12 0	98 12 0
Muswellbrook to Denman	"		1876	6,436 12 6	816 17 6
Muswellbrook Roads	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Main North Road Rix's Creek, <i>via</i> Glennies, to Camberwell and Goorangoola Roads	"		"	78 11 0	78 11 0
Main North Road, through St. Helliers, to Sandy Creek and Limestone.	"		"	213 17 9	213 17 9
Main North Road, St. Helliers, to Aberdeen	"		"	12 8 9	12 8 9
Main North Road to Lincoln's Creek (Muscle Creek Road)	"		1885	1,278 6 5	311 4 3
Main North Road, up Dry Creek	"		1890	35 0 0	35 0 0
Coolah, <i>via</i> Riversdale, to Coonabarabran	"		"	701 3 6	701 3 6
Coolah to Malally	"		1887	5,004 11 9	1,801 6 0
Coolah to Spring Creek	"		1888	2,320 10 11	559 13 0
Coolah, <i>via</i> Birriwa, to Gulgong	"		1885	6,031 6 0	1,152 1 4
Spring Gully, <i>via</i> Mount Moabi, to Davis' Gate	"		1890	15 0 0	15 0 0
Spring Gully, <i>via</i> Mount Moabi, to Dartbrook	"		"	35 0 0	35 0 0
Tea Tree Road, through Reedy Creek, Cooper's Flat, and Tea Tree Station.	"		"	24 14 6	24 14 6
Denman and Cassilis Road to Mudgee	"		1888	3,037 16 0	1,173 2 11
Denman to Merriwa	"		1887	2,138 16 7	603 11 1
Denman to the Common	"		1890	25 0 0	25 0 0
Upper Dartbrook and Sparks' Creek Road to Upper Wybong	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1889	150 0 0	50 0 0
Merriwa Road to Upper Dartbrook and Sparks' Creek	"		1888	208 11 0	44 9 0
Merriwa Streets	"		1890	130 0 0	130 0 0
Lower to Upper Rouchel	"		1888	120 9 6	27 0 0
Stewart Brook to Belltrees	"		1889	389 19 7	323 7 7
Kyuga Road	"		"	237 9 4	64 17 4
Kyuga to Castle Doyle	"		1890	2 3 5	2 3 5
North Road, Munimba, to Jerry's Plains	"		1882	1,976 1 11	261 19 11
Scone to Denison Diggings, at Moonan	"		1879	3,541 19 4	615 16 7
Scone Streets	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Scone to Merriwa	"		1877	5,001 3 4	341 4 6
Kelly's Brush to Singleton and Grestford	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Aberdeen, up Rouchel Brook, to Scrumlow	"		1882	2,053 19 4	479 8 2
Anvil Creek, Glendon Brook Road, to Stanhope	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
South Singleton District	"		1889	200 0 0	150 0 0
Singleton to Jerry's Plains	"		1890	150 0 0	150 0 0
Singleton District	"		1889	400 0 0	300 0 0
Singleton, <i>via</i> Newbridge, to Cooper's Flat	"		1884	2,837 2 4	309 0 11
Ford at Singleton to Railway Crossing	"		1890	49 9 4	49 9 4
Main North Road between Singleton and Whittingham Railway Platform.	"		"	159 13 9	159 13 9
Jerry's Plains to Denman	"		1884	1,284 8 4	167 5 5
Bulga to Jerry's Plains Road and Holmes	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Coonabarabran to Merregoon	"		1880	8,253 4 4	1,469 2 7
Coonabarabran to Wingidgeon	"		1882	4,041 9 10	335 19 9
Coonabarabran Roads	"		1890	562 6 3	562 6 3
Coonabarabran to Ulmambri	"		1888	348 0 6	83 8 6
Coonabarabran to Malally	"		1887	1,701 19 11	847 2 1
Spring Creek to Merregoon	"		1890	23 2 1	23 2 1
Quirindi, up Jacob and Joseph Creeks	"		1879	818 7 0	158 3 4
Quirindi Streets	"		1890	62 10 1	62 10 1
Quirindi to Yarraman	"		1887	1,050 19 4	451 16 6
Quirindi, <i>via</i> Yarraman, to Coonabarabran and Bundella	"		1890	90 0 0	90 0 0
Quirindi, <i>via</i> Colly Blue, to Tambar	"		1885	3,564 7 9	409 7 6
Willow Tree to Gunnedah	"		1868	35,469 2 11	237 12 4
Gunnedah to Narrabri	"		1884	3,760 0 9	281 9 3
Gunnedah Road	"		1890	200 0 0	200 0 0
Gunnedah to Barraba	"		1882	3,224 13 5	64 3 6
Gunnedah to Malally	"		1888	2,766 16 2	977 5 2
Gunnedah to Wandobah	"		1889	86 10 9	57 13 3
Gunnedah to Somerton	"		1890	1 2 3	1 2 3
Crawney towards Nundle	"		"	40 3 0	40 3 0
Sandy Hill to Boorook	"		1888	189 7 4	76 5 5
Wallabadah to Quirindi	"		1878	3,589 2 5	637 12 11

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1882	4,521 12 10	152 5 9
Blandford to Isis River	"		"	1,646 2 9	215 15 9
Nowendoc to Walcha	"		1879	3,722 2 2	370 6 8
Gloucester to Copeland	"		1880	3 084 9 5	317 4 5
Gloucester to Cobark	"		1885	1 204 14 5	234 10 0
Gloucester to Nowendoc	"		1879	6,158 6 3	486 9 8
Bowling Alley Point to Dungowan	"		1884	722 13 9	40 13 9
Dungowan Creek, via Cadell's, to head of Ogumbil Creek	"		1879	1,939 1 4	131 6 1
Dungowan Creek, north bank of river to Cadell's Station	"		1878	652 13 9	27 14 9
Moonbi to Swamp Oak Diggings and Nulla Creek Farms	"		1890	13 7 4	13 7 4
Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station	"		1885	175 16 9	24 19 9
Werris Creek, via Currabubula, to Tamworth	"		1880	6,735 2 3	161 4 11
Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point and Nundle	"		1878	16,770 12 5	930 9 6
Tamworth to the Forest	"		1883	380 19 2	25 0 0
Tamworth to Gunnedah	"		1874	2,806 19 2	804 19 6
Tamworth to Manilla	"		1864	25,053 4 10	1,613 0 9
Tamworth, via Moore Creek, to Attunga	"		1878	872 19 9	156 17 10
Hanging Rock to Glen Morrison	"		1890	198 1 9	198 1 9
New England Road to Turner's Flat	"		1885	406 7 3	76 17 9
New England Road to Hickey's Creek	"		1885	853 13 11	101 4 4
Nemingha Flat Road to Bowling Alley Point	"		1887	554 17 6	74 17 6
Attunga to Somerton	"		"	304 10 0	73 10 0
Fairfield through Smithfield and Prospect	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Ingleburn and Cordeaux to Cowpasture Road	"		"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Campbelltown to Narrellan	"		1889	512 15 7	16 12 0
Minto Station towards National Park	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Campbelltown to National Park	"		1889	760 0 0	514 6 0
Camden and Menangle Road to Menangle and Picton Road	"		1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Main South Road, Camden to Mulgoa Forest and Vaudeville	"		1888	489 3 2	174 2 3
Camden Roads	"		1890	260 0 0	260 0 0
Main South Road, Camden to Paling's Hospital	"		1889	1,250 0 0	750 0 0
Camden to the Oakes	"		1890	226 12 6	226 12 6
Mulgoa Forest Road past Linn's, Hall's, and Raplay's Farms and back to same Road	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Picton to Burrogorang Mountain	"		1874	14,518 4 8	1,100 12 9
Menangle Road, Picton, to Railway Station	"		1890	99 15 0	99 15 0
Thirlmere to Cedar Creek	"		"	145 0 0	145 0 0
Thirlmere to Lakestand	"		"	102 12 6	102 12 6
Foot of Burrogorang Mountain to Cox's River	"		1881	1,044 16 9	126 16 3
Foot of Burrogorang Mountain up Wollondilly River	"		1882	945 0 9	106 6 6
Main South Road at Ashcroft's to Thirlmere	"		1889	110 0 0	30 0 0
Main South Coast Road	"		1879	59,831 7 0	8,285 7 5
Main South Road, Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1890	604 14 11	604 14 11
Main South Road, near Bulli Railway Station, to Bulli Park and Sea Beach	"	"	"	186 0 0	186 0 0
Centennial Road, from Bowral to Berrima Road, at Cutaway Hill	"	"	"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bottle Forest to Main South Coast Road at Westmacott's	"	"	1883	3,116 14 2	9 2 0
Cross Roads, from Bowral and Kangaloon Road, at Mr. Lamb's	"	"	1890	44 0 0	44 0 0
Bowral to Robertson	"	"	1874	12,891 11 5	1,399 10 2
Bowral Roads	"	"	1890	225 0 0	225 0 0
Bowral Road to Burradoo Platform	"	"	1889	637 15 0	457 12 6
Nowra to Yalwal	"	"	1881	2,856 17 11	170 0 0
Nowra, via Nerriga, to Braidwood	"	"	1882	5,899 7 2	686 3 4
Nowra, via Tomerong, to Milton	"	"	"	15,245 12 0	372 0 3
Robertson to Cemetery	"	"	1890	49 12 9	49 12 9
Ulladulla to Bridge over Burril Creek	"	"	"	263 19 5	263 19 5
Tomerong to Jervis Bay	"	"	1886	472 9 4	1 4 4
Burrier to Yalwal	"	"	1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Cambewarra Mountain to Kangaroo Mountain	"	"	1889	281 8 9	257 8 9
Jamberoo Road, via Dunster's Farm, to Fountaindale Public School	"	"	"	200 0 0	100 0 0
Kangaroo Valley to Nowra	"	"	1890	299 13 3	299 13 3
Kangaroo Valley to Berry	"	"	1888	1,017 10 9	273 2 0
Kangaroo Mountain to Kangaroo Valley	"	"	1882	968 2 10	97 9 3
Kangaroo Valley Road, near Robertson, to Public School at Underhill	"	"	1890	75 0 0	75 0 0
Bundanoon to Old South Road	"	"	1888	504 19 5	154 12 9
Alcorn's Store to Macquarie Pass	"	"	1880	570 4 0	39 0 0
Appin to Brook's Point	"	"	1884	286 16 0	26 4 0
Appin, through Macquarie Dale, to Nepean River	"	"	1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Old South Road, Wollondilly, to Little Forest	"	"	1875	14,515 11 11	1,822 17 3
Yarrunga to Wild's Meadow	"	"	1889	218 0 0	100 0 0
Bulli, via Coal Cliff, to Blue-gum Forest	"	"	1882	9,197 1 7	1,255 15 8
Bulli Mountain Road	"	"	1890	99 4 9	99 4 9
Bulli Pass to Cataract River	"	"	1880	851 5 10	128 9 0
Heathcote to Top Bulli Pass	"	"	1890	274 7 1	274 7 1
Heathcote Railway Station to Loftus Junction	"	"	"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Mittagong to Doodle's Folly	"	"	1889	286 4 3	230 0 0
Mittagong to Green Hills	"	"	1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Mittagong, towards Diamond Fields	"	"	1879	1,039 15 10	565 0 7
Mittagong Roads	"	"	1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Illawarra Road at Robertson Park, via Gollidges and R. Loseby's, to road from Doodle's Folly to Mittagong	"	"	"	40 0 0	40 0 0
Burradoo Platform to Berrima Road, near Ritchie's	"	"	"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Robertson to Macquarie Pass	"	"	"	65 10 7	65 10 7
Kangaloon Road to Macquarie Pass	"	"	"	467 18 7	467 18 7
Kangaloon and Robertson Road to Road M'Callum's to Simpson's	"	"	1889	145 0 0	50 0 0
Kangaloon, at Robertson Park, towards Dapto	"	"	"	558 15 7	25 5 1
Kangaloon Road to Wingecarribee	"	"	1884	563 5 0	108 7 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
West Kangaloon to Macquarie Pass	Maintenance,		1890	94 0 0	94 0 0
Stonequarry Creek Road	repair, and		"	249 0 0	249 0 0
Berrima to Mandemar	construction		"	160 12 6	160 12 6
Berrima to Moss Vale	"		"	340 16 0	340 16 0
Berrima to Bowral	"		1882	1,693 12 6	201 14 11
Berrima, via Soapy Flat, to Joadja Creek	"		1890	215 3 0	215 3 0
Berrima to Bulloo	"		1889	93 10 1	87 16 1
Berrima Streets opposite Public Buildings	"		1890	29 17 9	29 17 9
Main South Road towards Bulloo	"		"	171 12 11	171 12 11
Fitzroy Falls, via Belmore Falls, to Rosgall Road	"		"	325 3 4	325 3 4
Sutton Forest to Bundanoon	"		1882	1,274 5 3	189 9 9
Sutton Forest to Main South Road, near Cowley's	"		1887	286 6 5	191 10 9
Blenkinsopps to Wild's Meadow	"		1890	137 18 6	137 18 6
Blinkinsopp's to Barrengerry Mountain	"		1877	3,356 3 10	376 5 3
Waterfall to Otford Hill, through Hellinsburgh	"		1890	423 13 4	423 13 4
Kiama to Jamberoo	"		"	1,084 18 4	1,084 18 4
Burrawang to Robertson Road	"		1884	608 14 3	36 18 6
Balmoral, via Buxton, to Pucton Lakes	"		1890	150 0 0	150 0 0
Approach to Albion Park Railway Station	"		"	349 14 6	349 14 6
Macaulay's Park Hotel to Robinsville Public School	"		"	96 10 0	96 10 0
Wilson's C.P. to Public School at Sherwood	"		"	49 18 9	49 18 9
Tait's Hotel to Lumsden's Corner	"		1888	299 4 6	140 19 0
Old South Road, Moss Vale	"		1890	197 10 7	197 10 7
Aylmerton Road	"		1888	119 15 6	0 6 0
Main South Road to Jellore	"		1890	39 0 0	39 0 0
Moss Vale to Willenderry	"		1882	3,342 14 8	604 16 6
Moss Vale towards Kiama	"		1890	489 9 7	489 9 7
Moss Vale, via Robertson, to Jamberoo	"		1878	18,656 14 4	317 19 5
Moss Vale to Kangaroo Valley	"		1890	527 6 11	527 6 11
Moss Vale to Nowra	"		1880	16,659 0 3	539 10 9
Moss Vale to Nowra, through Jack's Corner	"		1890	150 0 0	150 0 0
Moss Vale Roads	"		"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Goulburn to Cooma	"		1874	117,223 17 9	1,879 16 8
Goulburn and Wheeo Road, at Hawthorne Tree, to Wheeo and Crookwell Road	"		1882	354 7 8	46 7 6
Goulburn to Pomeroy	"		1880	3,877 11 2	233 13 8
Goulburn to Upper Tarlo and Roslyn	"		1878	5,819 3 9	239 5 3
Goulburn and Binda Road, at Carter's, to Goulburn and Wheeo Road, near Wollondilly	"		1887	429 3 1	115 16 9
Goulburn District Roads	"		1890	1,022 3 4	1,022 3 4
Goulburn and Tuena, via Fullerton, to Sherwood	"		1886	1,498 4 10	52 10 0
Goulburn and Binda Road, Mount Wayo to Abererombie	"		1881	25,069 3 7	1,566 6 9
Goulburn and Laggan to Peelwood, Tuena, and Cordillera	"		1889	991 13 10	845 4 10
Goulburn to Bungonia	"		1874	6,115 14 11	149 0 7
Goulburn to Taralga	"		1888	3,847 18 6	1,249 1 0
Goulburn to Boxer's Creek	"		1887	168 8 0	29 19 11
Goulburn to Crookwell	"		1876	28,408 12 2	817 8 1
Goulburn to Windellhma	"		"	7,928 19 1	230 5 4
Goulburn, via Gullen, to Wheeo	"		1874	29,305 3 2	595 17 4
Yarra Yarra Road	"		1890	45 0 0	45 0 0
Old Pagar Road, Rossis to Coggins	"		"	70 0 0	70 0 0
Gurrunda Road near Kippelaw, via Parkesbourne, to Bredalbane Railway Station	"		1887	331 4 9	98 17 3
Parkesbourne to Barker's Run of Water	"		"	226 11 2	37 11 6
Lake Bathurst to Bronte	"		1890	155 10 6	155 10 6
South Road Towrang to Paddy's River	"		1881	1,276 16 3	51 11 4
Kippelaw, via Gurrunda, to Bialla	"		1888	729 1 7	119 15 9
Richlands to Whearborough Creek	"		1889	40 0 0	8 0 0
Richlands to Wombeyan Caves	"		1887	648 6 3	165 6 3
Gundaroo towards Collector	"		1890	54 2 3	54 2 3
Collector to Gunning	"		1878	3,129 3 6	65 17 0
Collector towards Pomeroy	"		1890	80 0 0	80 0 0
Collector towards Goulburn	"		1874	4,398 15 7	181 16 7
Collector, via Currawang, to Tiranna	"		1882	3,971 3 1	233 7 5
Collector to Bredalbane	"		1881	1,910 9 0	168 16 10
Campbell's Lane, Middle Arm, to Rhyanna	"		1884	697 3 8	57 13 0
Marsden's Bridge, via Ravensworth, to Tarlo Road	"		1890	35 0 0	35 0 0
Cotta Walla to Mount Wayo and Peelwood	"		1881	1,274 2 2	328 17 3
Crookwell to Cotta Walla	"		1890	28 0 0	28 0 0
Crookwell, via Red Ground, to Laggan and Binda	"		1883	521 4 0	146 4 6
Crookwell Road, via Limekilns, to Goulburn and Tarlo Road	"		1890	66 0 0	66 0 0
Crookwell, via Grabben Gullen, to Gunning	"		1882	1,848 0 8	381 3 0
Crookwell to Binda	"		1890	441 9 1	441 9 1
Mummel to Junction	"		1887	145 19 8	25 19 8
Bungonia to Inverary Park	"		1885	371 17 8	6 6 0
Gullen, via Crookwell, to Laggan and Taralga	"		1874	6,512 13 0	487 4 3
Golspie to Taralga and Rockwell	"		1881	808 12 8	75 13 6
Taralga, via Bannaby and Swallowtail, towards Marulan	"		1882	841 5 0	72 9 0
Taralga to Curraweela	"		1888	425 10 0	59 7 6
Taralga to Stonequarry	"		1887	591 18 6	142 6 0
Stonequarry to Leighwood	"		"	261 12 0	61 1 6
Laggan to Leighwood	"		"	295 12 3	124 8 0
Laggan to Binda	"		1875	2,441 15 4	182 5 6
Marulan to Limekilns	"		1882	2,638 4 6	85 7 0
Marulan to Windellhma	"		1878	8,902 13 7	347 7 8
Marulan to Greenwich Park	"		1879	3,542 6 11	281 16 0
Galong to Burro-wa	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Greenwich Park to Towrang	"		1882	1,840 3 9	146 10 11

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Dalton to Narrawa	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1882	£ s. d. 2,135 11 11	£ s. d. 123 17 1
Dalton and Narrawa Road to Junction of Pudman Road			1885	648 8 10	92 2 6
Dalton, via Jerrawa, to Yass			1880	1,517 19 6	114 17 9
Dalton to Gunning			1884	1,653 6 8	272 13 0
Dalton to Burrowa			1885	3,401 3 3	632 8 5
Dalton and Burrowa Road to Yass			1890	22 7 0	22 7 0
Binda to Peelwood			1879	835 11 6	171 16 0
Binda to Bigga			1885	1,132 13 8	236 6 11
Binda and Bigga Road, via Junction, to Tuena			1888	533 9 9	143 15 6
Bigga to Abercrombie			1879	1,047 15 6	52 10 0
Wheeo to Crookwell			1884	3,561 9 11	227 2 9
Wheeo to Binda			1877	1,456 18 11	117 16 9
Wheeo and Crookwell Road, at Ryan's, via Native Dog Flat, to Crookwell and Gunning					
Wheeo Post Office to Gunning			1889	82 13 2	Nil.
Wheeo to Burrowa			1888	517 8 0	186 3 0
Sharpening-stone Creek to Burrowa			1879	7,026 14 0	424 5 6
Binalong to Burrowa			1872	7,764 6 0	314 8 4
Queanbeyan, via Yaralumba, to Uriarra Post Office			1877	11,170 1 1	459 19 0
Queanbeyan and Gundaroo to Gunning			1881	1,972 2 5	280 14 4
Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman			1874	23,087 18 3	1,437 6 4
Queanbeyan and Yass Road to Queanbeyan Railway Station			1878	8,505 2 5	640 8 11
Yass to Fairfield Bridge			1890	95 14 0	95 14 0
Yass to Woolgarlo			1875	5,293 11 4	397 12 3
Yass to Black Range			"	3,519 1 1	296 16 3
Yass and Queanbeyan to Majura Creek			1885	197 10 3	15 13 6
Yass, via Kitty's Creek, to Dog Trap Ford, Murrumbidgee			1889	80 16 0	73 12 0
Yass to Toomoorooma			1888	244 16 9	117 15 0
Yass to Bungendore			1890	124 0 3	124 0 3
Yass to Bloomfield			1882	7,735 6 8	786 9 5
Canberra and Weetangra to Junction of Uriarra Road			1890	177 12 6	177 12 6
Bulga Road to Ellenborough Falls			1887	171 10 8	..
Uriarra to Brindabella			1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Bloomfield, via Weejasper, to Tumut			1889	430 0 0	130 0 0
Bloomfield Road, at Waroo Creek, to Boambolo Ford and Mullion			1886	992 11 0	91 17 0
Gunderra to Weetangra			1881	1,279 1 7	238 15 3
Gunderra to Gunning and Queanbeyan			1884	302 6 3	34 12 6
Gunderra and Gundaroo Road, via Mack's Reef, to Bungendore			1890	106 17 0	106 17 0
Bungendore, via Molonglo, to Queanbeyan and Bungendore Road			"	882 17 2	50 0 0
Bungendore Road to Lake George			1879	3,749 11 1	62 3 8
Bungendore to Captain's Flat			1889	140 10 1	49 17 6
Bungendore to Doughboy Hill		Consolidated Revenue.	"	2,289 17 6	2,258 7 2
Bungendore, via Molonglo, to Black Range			1882	3,182 8 7	388 13 4
Bungendore and Gunderra Road to Majura			1881	559 17 10	104 16 4
Approach to Captains' Flat Township			1890	47 0 0	47 0 0
Bowning to Binalong			"	28 9 0	28 9 0
Bookham to Bowning and Binalong Road, at Hlalong			1878	3,176 15 11	202 5 1
Bookham to Chidowla			1884	482 18 11	40 0 0
South Road, Bookham to Cooradigbee Junction			1885	442 3 9	..
Gunning and Burrowa Road to Yass			1881	992 18 2	..
Graham's, via Frogmore, to Junction Wheeo and Burrowa Road			1880	1,381 0 3	51 14 0
Burrowa to Young			1882	1,394 13 0	257 2 5
Burrowa to Galong Railway Station			1876	11,729 14 6	704 7 8
Burrowa to Kenya			1890	160 6 0	160 6 0
Burrowa Road, near Walls, to Bowning			1885	1,272 8 9	309 14 10
Murrumburrah Streets			1890	36 10 9	36 10 9
Murrumburrah to Harden			1889	119 1 9	19 10 0
Murrumburrah, via Wombah, to Young			1887	316 6 6	115 13 6
Wallendbeen to Murrumburrah			1889	1,151 12 6	330 8 0
Wallendbeen and Murrumburrah, via Nubba, to Wombat			"	160 11 2	19 15 0
Jugiong to Murrumburrah			1890	74 19 3	74 19 3
Church of England to S. Keiths, Cullinga			1887	1,515 2 10	303 18 5
Cullinga to Wallendbeen			1890	40 4 0	40 4 0
Burrangong Mountain Fencing			1883	748 10 4	110 16 6
Burrangong Creek Crossing			1890	66 0 0	66 0 0
Young to Moppity			"	49 18 0	49 18 0
Young, via Bulla, to Jerrybang, Bumbalderry			1880	1,090 12 6	168 12 11
Young to Temora			1888	540 15 8	106 12 0
Young to Grenfell			1883	6,853 8 2	799 4 4
Bimbi and Thuddingra to Burrangong			1888	4,499 1 11	1,396 3 8
Marengo towards Breakfast Creek			1872	3,277 13 7	572 18 1
Morangarell to Young			1890	23 12 6	23 12 6
Monteagle Platform to Township			1887	3,869 19 3	489 5 6
Douglas to Harden			1890	51 8 0	51 8 0
Tarago to Braidwood			1888	536 16 8	256 4 6
Elrington to Araluen			1866	80,140 1 1	2,022 9 0
Elrington to Balallaba			1870	2,310 10 9	138 6 6
Monga to Major's Creek and Elrington			1875	1,458 7 6	207 14 10
Major's Creek to Fairfield			1871	5,779 7 6	268 3 3
Major's Creek to Berlang			1880	3,524 16 3	455 2 6
Nerriga to Timberlight			1889	100 0 0	20 0 0
Bredbo Station to Braidwood			"	49 14 3	47 12 3
Braidwood to Elrington			1890	466 1 1	466 1 1
Braidwood, via Molonglo, to Queanbeyan			1872	3,784 7 10	369 1 6
Braidwood and Tarago Road, via Larbert, to Lower Boro			1890	278 12 4	278 12 4
			1881	795 9 11	74 1 11

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.			Amount expended in 1890.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.									
Braidwood to Sergeant's Point	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1881	1,898	3	8	246	12	9
Braidwood, via Reidsdale, to Bell's Creek	"		1872	2,107	13	7	96	19	9
Braidwood to Araluen	"		1864	16,577	9	2	663	6	8
Braidwood, via Colombo, to Warri	"		1890	30	0	0	30	0	0
Braidwood to Molonglo	"		1874	4,148	5	8	129	7	3
Braidwood and Nerriga Road running eastward	"		1890	25	7	0	25	7	0
Braidwood to Nelligen (Clyde Road)	"		1863	33,515	16	1	1,527	15	10
Kiora to the Burra	"		1890	25	0	0	25	0	0
Hoskington to Saw-mill and Harold's Cross	"		"	75	17	6	75	17	6
Hoskington to Foxlow	"		"	32	17	4	32	17	4
Sergeant's Point to Clyde Road	"		1887	419	5	7	56	2	6
Sergeant's Point, via Fagan's Creek, to Bob's Creek	"		1890	4	7	0	4	7	0
Windellima to Braidwood and Nerriga Road	"		1888	329	16	0	190	8	0
Old Man Bed, Moruya, to Heads	"		"	44	5	4	6	6	0
Foxlow, via Hoskington, to Seven-mile Post	"		1890	119	18	6	119	18	6
Reidsdale to Warnumbucca	"		1889	60	0	0	25	0	0
Vulcan-street to Moruya Wharf	"		1890	32	0	0	32	0	0
Moruya to Gundry and Yarragee	"		1887	130	5	8	4	3	6
Moruya to Wamban	"		1890	19	4	3	19	4	3
Nelligen and Bateman's Bay and Milton Road, at McMillan's	"		1874	1,494	14	4	67	17	8
Nelligen to Bateman's Bay	"		1884	480	12	10	32	19	4
Milton and Bateman's Bay Road, via Brooman Ford, to Nelligen	"		1885	2,298	1	6	615	12	2
Milton and Bateman's Bay to Moruya and Bodalla	"		1874	31,916	15	0	2,876	0	9
Milton and Bateman's Bay Road, via Burreil	"		1888	860	1	3	193	12	9
Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah	"		1889	532	13	4	509	4	0
Dignam's Creek to Bermagui	"		1890	2	18	0	2	18	0
Dry River to Bermagui	"		"	182	15	3	182	15	3
Trunkatabella Bridge to Reedy Creek	"		1872	1,751	7	3	323	13	0
Pambula to Bald Hills	"		1890	25	8	3	25	8	3
Pambula to Wolumla	"		1867	3,506	17	10	215	5	0
Pambula to Merimbula	"		1890	150	0	0	150	0	0
Episcopal Church, Wagongra, to Punkally Bridge	"		"	236	6	2	236	6	2
Araluen to Moruya	"		1865	27,150	17	2	2,295	11	3
Wyndham, up Mattaganah Creek	"		1890	174	15	6	174	15	6
Cross Roads, Bega and Bermagui, to Bunya	"		1889	99	17	6	20	17	6
Roads in Bega	"		1890	500	0	0	500	0	0
Bega to Numbugga and Bembooka	"		1878	4,638	7	4	471	11	10
Bega, via Wapangui and Murrah, to Bermagui	"		1877	6,554	2	8	1,241	4	6
Wapengue to Bunga	"		1890	103	4	9	103	4	9
Bega to Bodalla	"		1872	21,441	12	7	1,308	14	7
Bega and Bodalla Road at Upper Brogo and Cadgangerry	"		1890	34	1	6	34	1	6
Bega to Wolumla	"		1874	10,053	3	7	168	15	0
Bega to Tathra	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1873	9,420	13	11	809	14	1
Bega to Brogo Old Road	"		1890	1	1	9	1	1	9
Brogo Deviation	"		"	138	5	0	138	5	0
Meringlo, via Numbugga, to Bega	"		1889	112	10	0	50	0	0
Sam's Corner Road	"		1890	57	15	0	57	15	0
Bridle Track from Tilba Tilba Post Office to top of Dromedary Mountain	"		"	41	0	0	41	0	0
Tathra Wharf Approach	"		"	131	3	6	131	3	6
Cathcart to Pambula	"		1875	23,626	15	2	1,358	10	3
Cathcart to Bibbenluke Junction	"		1888	874	1	9	262	14	0
Kiah River to Eden	"		1889	279	1	6	30	19	6
Eden to Sturt	"		1879	3,996	14	9	551	18	10
Eden to Pambula	"		1881	5,794	1	11	656	7	9
Towamba to New Buildings	"		1884	1,082	15	11	117	0	6
Towamba to Bondi	"		1887	1,001	7	9	322	11	9
Old Towamba Track round the Head of Mullica Inlet	"		1890	47	0	0	47	0	0
Perico to Wog Wog	"		1889	533	3	3	288	15	9
Wolumla Junction to Cross Roads	"		1872	46,907	17	1	533	18	8
Wolumla, via Lithgow Flat, to Candelo and Wyndham	"		1879	1,138	8	9	76	15	3
Mogo to Tomakin	"		1887	348	12	10	95	13	0
Pittman's Bridge to Bodalla and Wagonga Heads	"		1880	3,085	3	1	368	18	10
Bombala to Delegate	"		1871	9,991	5	3	685	1	7
Bombala, via Buckalong, to Gunningrah North	"		1881	918	4	9	110	12	9
Bombala to Buckley's Springs	"		1889	71	7	9	37	12	9
Bombala to Merimbula	"		1864	80,036	1	10	2,563	15	8
Delegate to the Border	"		1887	303	11	0	70	15	0
Cragie to Delegate	"		1890	85	12	0	85	12	0
Bodalla to Dignam's Creek	"		1879	6,722	16	7	1,114	18	5
Cobargo to Wadbilliga	"		1883	2,257	5	9	210	3	6
Cobargo to Bermagui	"		"	2,404	7	0	374	7	4
Walluga Lake to Bermagui	"		1887	170	7	6	25	7	6
Brianderry to Bega	"		1874	1,043	2	9	38	9	3
Big Jack Mountain Road	"		1888	2,848	3	7	366	6	6
Bobundarrah to Seymour	"		1880	2,927	7	10	272	15	3
Bibbenluke to Bobundarrah	"		1887	1,342	5	1	376	10	6
Burrogate to Honeysuckle	"		1882	954	5	4	38	18	3
Merimbula to Jellat Jellat	"		1874	2,274	10	3	174	17	6
Candelo to Wyndham and Burrogate	"		1882	3,021	10	4	475	19	3
Candelo to Kameruka	"		1877	625	2	4	37	0	0
Candelo to Mogilla and Brown Mountain	"		1882	4,548	5	0	569	17	10
Buckley's Crossing to Maffra	"		1889	56	17	0	34	16	0
Buckley's Crossing to Jinenbuen	"		"	57	16	6	48	16	6
Buckley's Crossing, via Bolocco, to Jindabyne	"		1883	1,356	19	6	222	4	7
Nimitybelle, via Kameruka, to Finger Post	"		1888	4,306	8	3	1,906	8	3

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890	Amount expended in 1890
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued					
Nimitybelle to Bobundarra	Maintenance,		1887	£ 587 6 0	£ 100 16 11
Nimitybelle Mountain Incline	repair, and		1888	2,062 9 6	586 19 6
Tharwa to Tiddnbilly	construction		1890	43 14 6	43 14 6
Old Burra Road, Michelago	"		1886	657 5 3	120 0 0
Prahan, <i>via</i> Cowbed, to Round Plain	"		1890	249 14 0	249 14 0
Cooma to Braidwood	"		1875	13,592 4 10	444 9 4
Cooma to Green Hills	"		1887	402 16 7	121 8 7
Cooma to Bobundarra	"		1880	2,770 4 6	189 14 5
Cooma to Jindabyne	"		1881	5,429 3 0	616 17 6
Cooma to Bilyumbuck	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Cooma to Bombala	"		1864	40,590 16 11	2,440 19 2
Cooma, <i>via</i> Mittagong, to Murrumbucca	"		1889	71 16 6	56 16 6
Cooma and Jindabyne to Buckley's Crossing...	"		1878	3,557 14 5	166 18 8
Cooma, <i>via</i> Myalla, to Bobundarra and Nimitybelle	"		1884	819 3 1	193 0 0
Cooma, <i>via</i> Tracey's, to Kydra	"		1889	119 11 7	50 9 3
Cooma, <i>via</i> Jindabyne, to Kiandra	"		1879	12,402 17 7	716 0 5
Cooma, <i>via</i> Kiandra and Talbring, to Tumut	"		1890	3,046 17 5	3,046 17 5
Cooma, <i>via</i> The Peak, to Bolaro	"		1887	831 1 4	135 15 4
Cooma to Countagunea	"		1879	2,995 1 11	280 13 6
Cooma, <i>via</i> Rosebrook, to Cowra	"		1889	180 0 8	57 8 5
Kiandra Road, near Six-mile Post, to Middling Bank	"		1888	341 6 7	107 6 8
Kiandra Road	"		1890	2,052 15 1	2,052 15 1
Billyingra, <i>via</i> the Gap, to Adamnaby	"		"	203 4 0	203 4 0
Holt's Flat to Railway Bridge	"		1888	1,383 12 8	453 18 6
Lanyon Ford to Booroomba	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Thirteen mile Post on Bombala and Delegate Road to Border	"		1887	402 14 1	138 6 6
Brungle Bridge to Gobarralong Ford	"		1888	844 1 8	267 12 1
Brungle to Wyangle	"		1889	283 16 2	140 19 6
Approach to Town of Tumut	"		1890	770 15 3	770 15 3
Tumut to Bridge Punt Crossing	"		"	526 15 1	526 15 1
Tumut to Kiandra	"		1870	6,221 8 1	547 4 10
Tumut to Brungle	"		"	3,519 6 10	191 16 3
Tumut to Adelong	"		1868	12,153 14 11	330 10 1
Tumut to Laemalac	"		1877	2,039 5 11	88 1 3
Cootamundra to Stockmungal Bridge	"		1885	924 11 3	116 4 0
Cootamundra to Jugiong	"		1890	220 0 1	220 0 1
Cootamundra to Wombat	"		"	202 18 5	202 18 5
Cootamundra to Temora	"		1882	12,641 14 10	1,181 7 6
Cootamundra to Beggan Beggan	"		1890	279 1 0	279 1 0
Cootamundra to Ironbong	"		1888	234 3 10	51 18 6
Coolac to Cootamundra	"		1875	5,522 5 0	51 1 4
Coolac to Gobarralong	"		1887	790 0 0	195 15 0
Temora to Barmedman		Consoli-	"	1,406 14 9	207 2 4
Temora to Old Junee		dated	1888	467 14 0	97 18 3
Victoria-street, Temora		Revenue	1890	6 3 0	6 3 0
Adelong to Main South Road, at Griffiths	"		1874	4,338 7 4	575 19 10
Main South Road to Middle Adelong	"		1864	20,102 14 7	670 7 0
Tarrabandra to Gocup	"		1890	187 13 9	187 13 9
Gundagai to Bongongolong	"		1883	1,897 15 9	125 8 9
Gundagai to Wagga	"		1864	18,870 14 6	743 10 3
Gundagai to Tumut	"		"	20,593 6 3	876 10 1
Gundagai to Brungle	"		1877	6,134 15 7	122 12 3
Clearing Road through Bethungra Township	"		1890	205 14 0	205 14 0
Pipei's Lane to Bembooka	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Gilmore Creek to Riley's Crossing	"		1872	2,899 16 3	152 15 3
Reedy Flat to Tumberumba and Adelong Road	"		1890	70 0 0	70 0 0
Riley's Crossing to Reedy Flat	"		1877	1,914 16 3	115 13 0
Deviation near Reilly's Crossing, Adelong to Tumberumba	"		1890	644 0 0	644 0 0
Welaregang to Tumberumba	"		1878	14,795 4 3	1,026 12 1
Welaregang, <i>via</i> Greg Greg, to Kancoban	"		1886	1,242 1 2	68 15 0
Bowna Station to Welaregang	"		1888	7,669 10 3	2,454 4 7
Junee Junction to Haiofield	"		1890	88 17 2	88 17 2
Middle Adelong to Tumberumba	"		1875	8,632 7 10	849 14 5
Metalling Winton and Regent Streets, Tumberumba	"		1889	306 17 0	214 17 0
Tumberumba to Bago	"		1890	290 11 3	290 11 3
Tumberumba to Upper Burra	"		"	90 0 0	90 0 0
Tumberumba to Jingellic	"		1882	11,034 3 3	659 1 0
Tumberumba and Billabong Road to Courabyra	"		1890	58 15 9	58 15 9
Main South Road, Little Billabong, to Tumberumba	"		1876	18,602 14 1	1,768 15 7
Glenroy to Munderoo	"		1890	302 8 0	302 8 0
Wagga Wagga to Cowabbee	"		1877	2,502 9 2	142 4 10
Wagga Wagga to Wombat	"		1890	372 6 11	372 6 11
Wagga Wagga to Bullenbong	"		1883	3,132 13 3	206 3 10
Wagga Wagga to Lake Albert	"		1878	967 14 10	283 2 6
Wagga Wagga to Murrumburrah and Grenfell Road	"		1868	16,958 0 8	141 15 4
Wagga Wagga to Narrandera	"		1864	14,140 18 3	192 5 10
Fencing Deviation Book Book Station	"		1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Roads leading into Wagga Wagga	"		"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Urangelme to Yerong Creek	"		1888	907 10 10	505 3 4
Eurongilly to Illabo	"		1890	264 15 3	264 15 3
Rock Railway Station to Urana	"		1883	7,045 15 5	459 13 5
Rock Railway Station to Brookong Boundary	"		1890	60 0 0	60 0 0
Rock Railway Station to Green's Gunyah	"		"	79 8 3	79 8 3
Main South Road, Tarcutta, to Alfred Town	"		1879	12,402 17 5	209 10 5
Main South Road, Kiamba, to Wagga Wagga	"		1881	7,856 4 0	756 18 10
Cranebob Creek to Tarcutta	"		1890	119 2 6	119 2 6

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Carabost to Kyamba	Maintenance,		1880	4,051 17 10	458 5 6
Yerong Creek to Mangoplak	repair, and		1890	42 0 0	42 0 0
Narranderra and Hay Road to Cattle Crossing over Murrumbidgee	construction.		"	115 8 3	115 8 3
Conargo, via Cudal, to Narranderra	"		1880	5,283 0 2	692 15 5
Culcairn to Germanton	"		1882	9,409 9 10	803 14 0
Germanton to Jingellic	"		1886	2,542 10 8	802 16 9
Germanton to Cookardina	"		1883	1,575 14 10	175 18 0
Murray and Bardwell Streets, Germanton	"		1890	38 0 0	38 0 0
Corowa to Piney Range	"		1885	2,424 19 9	347 14 9
Corowa to Government Township	"		1890	12 0 0	12 0 0
Corowa, via Sandy Ridges, to Jerilderie	"		1883	4,399 8 4	938 11 2
Tanners Lane, Mulwalla to Berrigan	"		1890	120 0 0	120 0 0
Jerilderie Roads	"		"	150 0 0	150 0 0
Jerilderie to Tocumwal	"		1884	2,912 5 6	599 8 6
Jerilderie to Berrigan	"		1890	25 10 4	25 10 4
Tocumwal to Berrigan	"		1889	315 11 8	95 11 8
Berrigan Township Improvement	"		1890	60 0 0	60 0 0
Albury to Urana	"		1872	22,418 13 3	1,950 17 10
Albury to Urana, 9 miles from Walbundry, towards Goombargona	"		1890	47 12 6	47 12 6
Albury and Corowa Road to Urana	"		1874	16,454 5 5	572 18 4
Albury to Boomanoomana	"		1864	63,515 8 4	2,707 6 8
Albury to Wagga	"		"	45,833 9 7	926 0 6
Mulwalla to Savernake	"		1890	205 0 0	205 0 0
Mulwalla Streets	"		"	90 0 0	90 0 0
Burrumbuttock to Goombargona	"		"	72 10 0	72 10 0
Coonong, towards Urana	"		1885	2,469 13 8	Nil.
Coonong, towards Goolgumbla	"		1887	1,169 0 5	60 1 6
Gerogery, via Bethel, to Howlong	"		1881	9,652 2 6	839 19 2
Gerogery, via Jindera, to Bungowannah	"		1876	5,165 11 1	338 2 7
Jindera to Moorwatha	"		1890	21 15 0	21 15 0
Jindera to Howlong	"		"	99 9 0	99 9 0
Howlong to Walbundry	"		1883	3,070 12 11	251 19 8
Howlong to Goombargona	"		1890	45 0 0	45 0 0
Walla Walla and Gerogery Road, through Walla Walla and Wincks C. P.	"		"	130 0 0	130 0 0
Walla Walla to Jindera	"		1888	180 15 3	67 18 3
Walla Walla to Gerogery	"		1876	4,826 0 8	597 11 6
Howlong Station to Cudgellico	"		1881	10,701 1 7	1,449 17 11
Denilquin to Urana	"		1874	17,700 8 1	993 3 5
Denilquin to Hay	"		1873	15,806 17 8	183 15 1
Denilquin to Balranald	"		1875	20,636 15 4	1,060 16 6
Denilquin to Tocumwal	"		1890	112 2 9	112 2 9
Denilquin to Mathoura	"		1888	260 17 7	9 0 0
Denilquin-street, Tocumwal	"		1890	241 0 0	241 0 0
Denilquin District Roads	"		1889	405 11 0	2 0 0
Denilquin and Albury to Morocco	"		1887	171 11 5	76 9 2
Yathong Railway Station Approaches	"		"	199 0 0	58 6 8
Mathoura to Bunaloo	"		"	1,218 12 11	127 2 3
Mathoura to Moama	"		1888	833 0 0	60 0 0
Moulamein to Wangonilla	"		1887	739 2 7	125 11 3
Balranald to Hay	"		1877	7,353 0 6	518 10 6
Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry	"		1887	1,075 0 9	58 11 1
Balranald to Wentworth	"		1886	2,419 19 2	492 18 10
Tantalce, Parish Moama, between portions 2 and 12	"		1890	42 14 0	42 14 0
Whealbah to Gunbar	"		1882	1,786 9 8	15 0 0
Boohgal to Wilcannia	"		1880	13,899 4 9	1,214 6 6
Boohgal to Hillston	"		"	3,007 13 7	197 17 0
Hay to Boohgal	"		1879	9,726 6 2	601 4 9
Hay District Roads	"		1889	283 3 0	221 19 0
Hay to Gunbar	"		1881	5,194 8 2	861 6 10
Whitton, Main Street	"		1890	343 18 0	343 18 0
Hillston Bridge to Rose Hill	"		"	595 0 0	595 0 0
Carathoul, via Gunbar, to Hillston	"		1881	4,509 9 2	69 0 0
Moama to Moulamein	"		1875	10,460 12 1	1,732 2 9
Moama to Caloola, Mars, and Wamboota	"		1879	4,285 16 8	113 18 0
Moama to Bama	"		1888	191 8 2	61 11 0
Walbundry to Culcairn	"		1882	2,325 16 2	0 14 7
Wentworth to South Australian Border	"		1885	868 9 6	1 0 0
Upper Bankstown to Rookwood Road	"		1888	379 11 10	4 4 0
Bankstown to Rookwood Station	"		1886	2,192 13 5	1,197 13 1
Bankstown to George's River	"		1890	125 4 10	100 0 0
Main West Road, at Eastern Creek, to Rooty Hill	"		"	80 15 0	80 15 0
Main West Road, St. Mary's, to Orphan School	"		1878	2,341 6 9	129 7 1
Main West Road, St. Mary's, to Blacktown Road	"		"	980 14 4	2 0 0
Main West Road, from Fox-under-the-hill to Seven Hills Road (Toongabbie Road)	"		1890	250 0 0	250 0 0
Main West Road, at Eastern Creek, to Perkins' (Wallgrove Road)	"		"	86 0 0	86 0 0
Main West Road, Granville, to Main South Road (Woodville Road)	"		1889	770 14 7	318 6 3
Main Windsor Road to Rooty Hill Station	"		1890	150 0 0	150 0 0
Franklin Road	"		"	70 0 0	70 0 0
Baulkham Hills Road	"		"	192 8 0	192 8 0
Blacktown to Seven Hills Station	"		1884	425 9 2	2 2 0
Blacktown, via Riverstone, to Box Hill	"		1873	3,200 0 0	163 6 6
Murray's Road, Beercoft	"		1890	190 0 0	190 0 0
Mamre Lane, St. Mary's	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Smith's Creek Bridge to Luddenham	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Approach to Blacktown Overhead Bridge	Maintenance,		1890	30 0 0	30 0 0
Parramatta to Toongabbie	repair, and		"	75 15 0	75 15 0
Parramatta to Ryde	construction.		1884	5,496 7 1	531 12 9
Parramatta to Pennant Hills	"		1885	618 16 4	23 7 3
Parramatta to Rouse Hill	"		1889	1,026 0 0	458 2 3
Dural to Galston	"		1890	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dural to Sandhurst	"		"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Dural to Pennant Hills	"		"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Dural Road to Old Church and School Lands at Castle Hill	"		"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Dural Road to Knight's Selection and Berowra Creek	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Rouse Hill to Schofield's Siding	"		1888	401 4 7	154 14 7
Rouse Hill to Little Dural	"		1890	75 0 0	75 0 0
Rouse Hill and Nelson's Road to Farms and Selections on Cadia Creek at Upper Nelson.	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Parkes-street, Parramatta	"		"	70 0 0	70 0 0
Western Road, Nash's to Cole's Farm	"		"	10 0 0	10 0 0
Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills	"		1889	100 3 0	20 6 0
Carlingford Post Office to Smith's Corner, Pennant Hills	"		1890	300 0 0	300 0 0
Cornwallis to Richmond Bridge	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Clarendon to Cornwallis	"		1884	576 5 2	73 15 3
Clarendon to Richmond Bridge	"		1890	200 0 0	200 0 0
Long Reach to Big Hill Post Office	"		1888	171 13 2	51 13 2
West Portland to Comleroy Road	"		"	260 6 0	60 8 0
Kenthurst Road to Pitt Town	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Pitt Town to Maroota	"		1888	419 18 6	10 3 0
McGrath Hill to Maroota	"		1890	596 4 9	596 4 9
Churchill's Wharf to West Portland	"		1884	915 18 5	327 14 5
Wright's Creek to Book's Ferry	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Windsor Road to Castle Hill	"		1889	40 0 0	20 0 0
Windsor Road, via Model Farm, to Seven Hills Road	"		"	281 11 0	47 5 0
Windsor Road, at Catholic Chapel, Baulkham Hills to Seven Hills Road	"		1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Windsor Bridge to top of Gorrick's Hill	"		"	40 0 0	40 0 0
Windsor Bridge Road, Windsor	"		"	9 1 7	9 1 7
Windsor to Penrith	"		1884	1,260 1 10	279 19 8
Windsor-street, Richmond	"		1890	500 0 0	500 0 0
Windsor, via Sackville, to Wiseman's	"		1883	7,131 5 4	611 17 0
Old Windsor Road to New Windsor Road	"		1890	30 0 0	30 0 0
Cuttings in Colo	"		"	203 5 2	203 5 2
Cutting Look-out Hill Deviation, Kurrajong	"		1889	423 15 8	99 16 3
Bell's Line to Putty	"		1871	9,531 10 7	1,221 14 1
Webb's Creek Road	"		1890	94 8 0	94 8 0
Central Colo Post Office to Trumble's Hill	"	Consoli-	"	50 13 2	50 13 2
Road, Upper Colo, Blaxland's Ridge to Upper Colo	"	dated.	"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Book's Ferry Approach	"	Revenue.	"	39 0 0	39 0 0
Sackville Road to East Portland	"		1883	694 8 3	113 0 0
St. Alban's to Sheen	"		1890	200 0 0	200 0 0
St. Alban's, up M'Donald River to Marl's Creek	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Crowley's Lane Road	"		"	101 18 3	101 18 3
Wiseman's Ferry, at Wilberforce, to Hawkesbury	"		"	68 19 3	68 19 3
Wiseman's Ferry to Singleton's Mill	"		1889	172 3 9	32 3 9
Wiseman's Ferry to Wilberforce	"		1890	9 8 6	9 8 6
Wilberforce to Freeman's Reach, Buttsworth Creek Bridges	"		"	350 0 0	350 0 0
Pitt Town Common, at E. M'Guire's, through Pitt Town Bottoms	"		"	72 19 0	72 19 0
Blaxland's Ridge to Upper Colo	"		1888	328 6 6	146 19 6
Lower Hawkesbury Roads	"		1890	40 2 0	40 2 0
Dargle's Farm to Wiseman's Ferry	"		1889	120 0 0	70 0 0
Smith's Corner to Wilberforce Cemetery	"		1890	50 6 3	50 6 3
Single Ridge Road, Springwood	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Springwood to the Hawkesbury	"		1879	2,234 1 0	78 11 6
Richmond and Cornwallis Road to Powell's	"		1889	123 10 10	63 0 0
Richmond Bridge to King's Road	"		1888	3,600 4 5	1,634 14 10
Oakey Park to King's Road	"		1890	106 7 3	106 7 3
Darkey's Creek Deviation	"		1889	651 2 0	534 14 0
Yarramundi, via Enfield, to Wilberforce and Pitt Town Punt	"		1883	1,174 7 4	193 13 2
Penrith and Richmond Road, via Mt. Pleasant, to Upper Castlereagh	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Main West Road, near Penrith, to Bringelly Cross Roads	"		"	500 0 0	500 0 0
Emu Flat Road, past Mr. Dibbs'	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Road to Church and Cemetery at Emu	"		"	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bowenfells to King's Road	"		1888	763 7 11	27 1 6
Bowenfells to Marsden's Swamp	"		1881	2,390 14 6	72 16 4
Bowenfells to Lidsdale	"		1890	30 0 0	30 0 0
Bowenfells to Wallerawang	"		1878	2,120 2 2	27 17 0
Bowenfells to Hartley Road Junction	"		1890	199 15 5	199 15 5
Wentworth to Falls Road	"		"	59 19 0	59 19 0
Glenbrook Road	"		1889	57 8 8	57 1 8
Lawson Railway Station to Reserve	"		1890	80 0 0	80 0 0
Oberon to Shooter's Hill	"		1883	796 17 3	148 12 9
Oberon to Jenolan	"		1877	3,625 9 3	381 0 4
Oberon to Swatchfield	"		1877	3,465 18 3	225 2 9
Katoomba Streets	"		1887	810 2 0	341 13 0
Duggan's to the Caves	"		1888	1,458 12 10	759 11 3
Lithgow District Roads	"		1889	169 17 0	6 0 0
Lithgow to Oakey Park	"		1890	400 0 0	400 0 0
Tarana to Oberon	"		1888	1,586 7 2	473 10 11
Four-mile Tree to Rockley	"		1884	1,229 12 2	94 10 6
Four-mile Tree to Campbell's River	"		1890	255 9 6	255 9 6

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Mount Victoria to Bell Platform	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1885	2,123 4 9	185 18 4
Mount Victoria to Jenolan Caves			1889	4,155 17 10	3,795 19 10
Completion Deviation, Kelly's to Grady's (Caves Road)			1890	2,361 18 8	2,361 18 8
Hat Hill Road, Blackheath	"		"	249 19 10	249 19 10
Blackheath to Govett's Leap	"		1889	107 0 0	94 8 6
Old Mount Lambie Road, near Rydal	"		1890	30 17 0	30 17 0
Rydal to Meadow Flat	"		"	702 6 5	560 18 8
Rydal to Sunny Corner	"		"	1,771 5 9	1,771 5 9
Rydal to Off Flats	"		1887	476 0 0	3 5 0
Rydal to Upper Run	"		1890	200 16 2	200 16 2
Prince Edward-street and Wentworth-street, Blackheath	"		"	20 0 2	20 0 2
Completion Deviation Off Flats (Rydal to Off Flats)	"		1889	300 0 0	150 0 0
Hartley to Lithgow	"		1878	3,527 5 3	49 6 1
Hartley to Vale of Clwydd	"		1890	262 14 3	262 14 3
Hartley to Oberon	"		1887	4,986 8 6	495 15 5
Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Platform	"		1885	1,758 5 9	359 9 2
Little Hartley to Gambenang	"		1878	1,704 18 5	82 4 7
Main Road, Lithgow, at Mrs. Lee's	"		1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Lowther to Gambenang Creek	"		"	102 14 1	102 14 1
Fencing Hartley Vale Siding	"		"	36 0 0	36 0 0
Little River to Swatchfield	"		1879	1,730 19 5	64 16 9
Little River to the Chuchester	"		1890	70 0 0	70 0 0
Metalling Munghorn Sands, Mudgee to Woolar	"		1889	2,042 16 2	2,007 10 2
Mutton's Falls to O'Connell	"		1890	49 0 0	49 0 0
O'Connell to Swatchfield	"		1879	3,606 6 4	572 11 4
O'Connell Plains, via Dirty Swamp, to Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell Plains	"		1872	3,243 8 1	289 6 9
O'Connell Plains to Campbell's River	"		1885	584 8 8	128 17 2
O'Connell to Oberon	"		1879	6,345 9 0	167 1 2
O'Connell Plains to Bloom Hill	"		1889	79 18 0	69 15 6
Campbell's River Road to O'Connell and Swatchfield Road	"		1890	300 0 0	300 0 0
Middle River to Meadow Flat	"		1878	2,717 0 5	28 13 0
Marangaroo to Meadow Flat	"		1890	184 5 4	184 5 4
Main West Road, Mitchell's to Meadow Flat	"		1880	3,726 14 10	1,000 6 9
Main West Road, opposite Gaol, Bathurst	"		1890	63 4 8	63 4 8
Piper's Flat Station to Meadow Flat and Mitchell's	"		1886	1,518 13 6	295 2 2
Piper's to Williams	"		1890	104 10 10	104 10 10
Meadow Flat to Tarana	"		1885	699 9 2	2 3 6
Brown's River to Lidsdale	"		1890	110 11 0	110 11 0
Lidsdale to Wolgan Valley	"		1878	1,819 9 7	43 11 6
Kirconnell to Mitchell's Creek	"		1890	103 0 7	103 0 7
Completion Cox's River Deviation, Bowenfells to Marsden's Swamp	"		1889	599 9 9	36 14 6
Martin's Hill to Spring Hill	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1882	918 7 7	88 0 0
Bathurst and Caloola, at Black Horse Square, to Dennis Island	"		1890	105 15 0	105 15 0
Bathurst and Caloola to Trunkey	"		1866	26,690 5 4	435 14 3
Bathurst, via Gorman's Hill, to Campbell's River	"		1879	4,283 5 1	486 9 11
Bathurst to Campbell's River, Perth	"		1878	1,368 1 1	24 3 8
Bathurst to O'Connell Plains	"		1876	8,710 2 1	45 2 3
Bathurst and O'Connell Plains to Cooper's Bridge	"		1880	851 10 2	9 2 0
Bathurst, via Kellosheel, to Monkey Hill	"		1877	9,934 15 9	700 0 6
Bathurst and Caloola to Rockley	"		1873	13,587 7 5	602 11 9
Bathurst and Caloola to Teapot Swamp	"		1878	1,691 13 7	89 9 0
Bathurst, via Swallow Creek, to Ophir	"		1864	11,787 17 2	377 0 6
Bathurst to Sofala	"		1871	27,025 17 2	886 0 4
Bathurst and Rockley to Limestone Flat	"		1890	154 15 5	154 15 5
Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell	"		1870	95,077 8 0	3,925 7 6
Caloola Road, via Cow Flat, to Rockley	"		1878	4,907 13 2	146 8 0
Rockley to Charlton	"		1887	830 3 1	264 10 4
Rockley Road to Camping Reserve, Vale Creek	"		1883	215 5 3	14 3 5
Rockley to Caloola and Tuena	"		1874	4,458 3 7	167 9 9
Rockley to Isabella River Road, at Truskett's Flat, to Wallbrook	"		1890	13 11 11	13 11 11
Rockley to Isabella River	"		1883	2,800 14 0	843 18 4
Rockley to Isabella River, Wallbrook, and Campbell's River	"		1890	2 0 0	2 0 0
Rockley, via Campbell's River, to Dog Rocks	"		1880	2,206 14 6	103 15 11
Village of Apsley to Bathurst and Rockley Road	"		1890	787 12 8	787 12 8
Osborn's Lane	"		1888	224 13 4	82 1 3
Palmer-street, Sunny Corner to Bathurst-street Court-house	"		1890	38 18 9	38 18 9
Newbridge to Arthurstown and Abercrombie River	"		1887	12,327 15 11	513 17 5
Newbridge, via Reedy Creek, towards Bathurst and Blayney Road ("The Village")	"		1890	196 12 0	196 12 0
Newbridge to Evans Swamp	"		1885	1,234 16 1	141 10 5
Newbridge and Caloola Road to Rockley	"		1889	533 11 10	206 2 10
Newbridge Station to Rockley	"		1879	2,990 18 11	78 5 9
Macquarie Plains to Bloom Hill	"		"	483 0 5	38 10 7
Kelso and Sofala Road to Upper Turon	"		1886	537 11 5	102 6 5
Kelso to White Rock	"		1879	1,461 10 9	67 11 4
Kelso to Kellosheel	"		1888	84 10 11	14 7 11
Kelso, via Limekilns, to Peel and Sofala	"		1887	9,060 14 4	434 14 2
Kellosheel, via White's Crossing, to Little Forest	"		1878	5,713 7 0	481 15 11
Mount Lawson, via Judge's Creek, to Burruga Copper Mines	"		1880	6,051 18 9	460 17 4
Mitchell's Creek to Palmer's Oakley	"		1879	3,309 14 6	268 10 9
Sidmouth Valley Road	"		1875	2,853 8 4	36 1 6
Sidmouth Valley and Ransville Roads and Bridges	"		1890	787 4 3	787 4 3
Teapot Swamp to No. 1 Swamp	"		1879	5,476 4 1	136 19 10
Teapot Swamp, via Mallow Grove, to Carcoar	"		1890	144 6 6	144 6 6
Evans Plains to Trunkey Road	"		1883	942 4 6	168 10 11
Mallow Grove towards Trunkey	"		1890	175 6 0	175 6 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	Maintenance		1879	1,194 17 8	48 18 10
Carcoar to Village of Shaw	repair, and		1890	93 16 7	93 16 7
Carcoar Road to Gosling's Grant	construction.		"	49 19 6	49 19 6
Peel to Duramana	"		1879	1,741 7 5	139 13 3
Peel to Junction Kelso and Sofala Road	"		1888	225 16 9	78 12 4
Limekilns to Palmer's Oakey and Upper Turon	"		1878	4,367 17 5	291 5 4
Wimbledon Station to Fitzgerald's Valley	"		1890	170 9 3	170 9 3
Wimbledon Station to Old Blayney Road	"		"	51 9 5	51 9 5
Milthorpe to Cadia	"		1878	6,837 2 3	352 2 2
Milthorpe to Lewis Ponds	"		1890	84 6 6	84 6 6
Milthorpe, via Guyong, to Byng	"		1882	2,383 9 11	456 3 0
Blayney, via Hood's, to Teapot Swamp	"		1880	2,258 12 2	30 14 2
Blayney, via Grahamstown, to Milthorpe	"		1883	1,781 13 0	148 19 2
Blayney to Grahamstown	"		1889	199 18 8	Nil.
Blayney, via Shaws, to No. 1 Swamp	"		1877	8,912 3 4	119 13 9
Blayney to Guyong	"		1881	1,976 3 0	130 5 8
Blayney, via Parkes, to Five Islands	"		1883	860 9 2	42 3 0
Grahamstown, via Hills, to Fairfield Chapel	"		1889	146 0 8	Nil.
Tabrabucca, via Crudine, to Monkey Hill	"		1888	526 1 2	213 5 9
Monkey Hill to Hill End	"		1876	11,202 12 11	284 15 7
Windeyer, via Campbell's Creek, to Raynor's	"		1883	973 13 0	137 8 9
Cudgegong to Reedy Creek	"		1873	15,861 17 0	739 19 10
Cudgegong Road	"		1890	300 0 0	300 0 0
Cudgegong, via Cullenbone, to Gulgong	"		1880	6,721 2 10	416 10 4
Cudgegong to Rylstone	"		1883	2,325 12 7	399 4 6
Cudgegong Village to Rylstone	"		1885	1,096 7 10	129 4 10
Cudgegong to Home Rule	"		1881	830 2 11	247 8 9
Grattai to Sally's Flat	"		1886	1,239 9 0	160 0 3
Sofala to Rylstone	"		1878	7,030 10 9	286 19 6
Sofala to Palmer's Oakey Creek	"		1890	200 0 0	200 0 0
Sofala, via Cockatoo Hill, to Monkey Hill	"		1873	9,530 8 8	544 4 8
Crossing, Turon River, at Wallaby Rocks	"		1890	8 0 0	8 0 0
Wallerawang to Mudgee	"		1857	164,937 2 4	939 16 0
Mudgee Roads to Post Office, Stoney Creek	"		1890	30 8 0	30 8 0
Gulgong to Jackson's Crossing	"		1888	143 18 6	25 12 10
Cuttings, M'Donald River	"		1890	43 6 0	43 6 0
Cowra, via Meringlo and Cudgegong, towards Burrowa	"		1886	898 9 7	225 8 6
Cowra to North Logan	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Cowra to Young	"		1875	6,293 16 6	54 3 6
Cowra to Hovell's Creek	"		1883	1,567 18 1	137 18 4
Cowra to Milburn Creek	"		1882	1,215 8 0	71 14 5
Cowra, via Goolagong, to Forbes	"		1878	7,936 5 7	355 15 3
Cowra to Pine Mountains	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1890	46 12 8	46 12 8
Cowra, via Benni Creek, to Walli	"		1886	1,193 8 4	184 2 11
Cowra Flat, via Hamilton, to Road Mount M'Donald to Woodstock	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Cowra to Canowindra	"		1880	2,125 1 6	213 1 6
Cowra, via Breakfast Creek, to Burrowa	"		1888	1,168 13 2	359 0 7
Bimbi to Caragabal	"		"	578 15 6	Nil.
Grenfell to Bimbi	"		1890	167 0 0	167 0 0
Grenfell to Goolagong	"		1885	2,176 18 4	55 7 0
Grenfell to Quondong	"		1890	81 10 0	81 10 0
Grenfell to Morangerell	"		1882	3,931 14 8	139 14 0
Main Road through Hill End	"		1890	50 0 0	50 0 0
Hill End to Bathurst (Bridle Track Road)	"		"	322 13 9	322 13 9
Hill End to Main West Road	"		1873	18,883 1 5	52 9 4
Hill End to Cudgegong	"		"	23,956 11 9	745 8 9
Bogolong to Marsden	"		1883	4,849 19 11	969 4 2
Macquarie to Dairy Creek	"		1888	470 16 0	70 16 0
Mandurama to Galley Swamp	"		1881	1,968 17 11	185 1 8
Mandurama to Burnt Yards	"		1889	298 0 0	112 0 2
Mandurama to Canowindra	"		1873	15,142 5 5	307 13 1
Leader's Lane to Eugowra	"		1890	63 0 0	63 0 0
Walli to Woodstock	"		1888	477 16 8	170 0 0
Walli Walli to Sheet of Bark	"		1887	137 17 8	50 1 0
Mount M'Donald to Grabine	"		1889	198 17 0	70 0 0
Canoblas Pubhc School to Cargo Road	"		1890	151 5 3	151 5 3
Cargo to Canowindra	"		1882	1,931 17 0	365 0 1
Cargo to Cudal	"		1883	1,744 7 10	10 0 0
Cargo, via Paling Yards, to Cudal	"		1889	167 16 6	1 1 0
Brundah towards Marengo	"		1890	237 0 0	237 0 0
Canowindra to Eugowra	"		1876	5,403 9 9	216 11 4
Canowindra to Goolagong	"		1890	120 0 0	120 0 0
Woodstock to Mount M'Donald	"		1883	3,140 14 2	1,060 7 4
Swallowtail Road, Approach, Cookbundoon River	"		1890	92 0 0	92 0 0
Matthews to Brown's Creek Mine	"		1885	1,255 8 6	50 0 0
Orange to Pinnacle	"		1884	954 9 11	116 0 0
Orange to Ophir	"		1864	4,358 12 2	294 16 0
Orange to Mullion	"		1880	1,045 5 0	.....
Orange to Canoblas	"		1881	2,689 19 2	193 6 0
Orange to Cadia	"		1880	4,366 2 1	295 10 8
Orange and Cadia Road to Four-mile Creek	"		1889	675 0 0	261 10 0
Orange to Forbes	"		1886	82,153 6 0	2,414 17 7
Orange, via Treweek's, to Lewis Ponds	"		1890	114 0 0	114 0 0
Orange, to Lewis Ponds	"		1882	1,415 15 6	149 11 11
Orange via Emu Swamp, to Lewis Ponds	"		1890	45 0 0	45 0 0
Orange to Icely	"		1881	2,230 6 5	323 3 11

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
				£ s d	£ s d
Orange to Carcoar	Maintenance,		1871	15,175 2 3	998 13 7
Orange to Cargo	repair, and		1888	1,665 13 9	422 4 7
Orange to Boree, <i>via</i> Cargo	construction.		"	197 17 0	.....
Vittoria to Wise's	" ..		1890	150 0 6	150 0 6
Mullion Station to Ophir	" ..		"	129 0 0	129 0 0
Mullion Railway Station to Back Creek	" ..		"	150 0 0	150 0 0
Extension of Drain through Robertson Park, across Byng-street, Orange	" ..		1889	1,871 0 0	1,621 4 0
Wall's Junction to Botabolar	" ..		1884	956 2 6	171 8 10
Lucknow to Orange and Carcoar	" ..		1875	3,924 7 2	28 13 9
Forest Reefs to Blayney	" ..		1880	3,529 2 5	121 2 3
Burrendong to Springs Railway Station, Burrell Gap	" ..		1890	85 12 3	85 12 3
Springs Railway Station to Newrea Bridge	" ..		1880	644 12 0	... ..
Spring Terrace to Long Swamp	" ..		1887	943 19 0	57 4 0
Spring Hill to Long Swamp	" ..		"	499 12 3	1 8 0
Spring Hill Station to Orange and Cadia	" ..		1879	1,915 15 0	67 10 2
Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs	" ..		1883	1,052 4 11	159 17 1
Mann West Road, Village of Frederick, <i>via</i> Pretty Plains, to Mil-thorpe.	" ..		1890	49 9 6	49 9 6
Icely Road	" ..		1890	219 0 0	219 0 0
Western Road, at Favell's, to Byng	" ..		1884	901 4 10	47 10 6
Boree to Parkes	" ..		1870	39,227 11 10	1,262 10 5
Murga, <i>via</i> Reedy Creek, to Parkes	" ..		1890	265 8 9	265 8 9
Lyndhurst, <i>via</i> Abercombie, to Bigga	" ..		1879	5,923 2 11	505 8 3
Molong to Peak Hill	" ..		1890	246 6 9	246 6 9
Molong-street to West's Hotel	" ..		"	99 19 11	99 19 11
Molong and Toogong Road, at Brymedura	" ..		"	2 5 0	2 5 0
Molong to Obley	" ..		1866	15,211 7 0	716 18 9
Molong to Norah Creek	" ..		1890	70 8 6	70 8 6
Molong, <i>via</i> Boree and Big Flat, to Cargo	" ..		1889	600 1 9	183 5 9
Molong towards Parkes	" ..		1890	249 18 0	249 18 0
Molong to Warne Railway Station	" ..		1882	2,854 7 2	244 12 7
Molong to Gumble	" ..		1890	66 0 0	66 0 0
Molong, <i>via</i> Toohey's Inn, to Toogong	" ..		1880	7,240 17 7	731 6 8
Molong, <i>via</i> Toogong, to Boree and Parkes Road	" ..		1890	47 15 0	47 15 0
Gunyan Gap, Molong, to Peak Hill	" ..		"	25 0 0	25 0 0
Cumnock to Balderogery	" ..		1888	429 8 1	213 8 5
Stewart Town, towards Mookewawa	" ..		1890	117 15 8	117 15 8
Stewart Town to Warne	" ..		"	60 1 9	60 1 9
Borenore to Kite's Swamp and Molong	" ..		1889	181 6 2	81 6 2
Parkes to Coradgery	" ..		1888	678 16 9	40 1 9
Parkes to Balderogery	" ..		1887	985 14 0	319 19 0
Parkes to Alicetown	" ..		1890	165 0 6	165 0 6
Parkes to Forbes	" ..		1878	5,273 14 0	163 15 9
Parkes to Condobolin	" ..		1884	5,927 4 8	655 19 10
Parkes Roads	" ..		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Sandy Creek to Molong and Cudal	" ..		1889	99 17 6	2 16 0
Forbes to Gunningbland Junction	" ..		1883	2,573 4 0	276 2 0
Forbes District Roads	" ..		1890	300 0 0	300 0 0
Forbes to South Condobolin	" ..		1882	4,917 14 10	995 10 9
Forbes to Eugowra	" ..		1890	308 10 9	308 10 9
Forbes to Grenfell	" ..		1887	1,511 12 9	503 2 4
Forbes to Condobolin	" ..		1879	9,334 3 6	959 12 7
Forbes to Toogong	" ..		1890	46 1 0	46 1 0
Alicetown to Peak Hill	" ..		"	2 8 0	2 8 0
Condobolin to Euabalong	" ..		1889	214 13 10	117 8 0
Condobolin to Hillston	" ..		1890	37 1 0	37 1 0
Approach to Town of Condobolin	" ..		"	147 8 0	147 8 0
Obley to Dubbo	" ..		1878	5,184 14 9	634 4 3
Trangie to Dandaloo	" ..		1889	502 7 1	11 17 6
Bobberah to Gilgandra	" ..		1890	500 0 0	500 0 0
Dubbo to Tomingley	" ..		"	1,066 4 10	1,066 4 10
Dubbo to Coonamble	" ..		1874	26,992 10 8	772 9 2
Dubbo to Cobborah	" ..		1890	473 16 9	473 16 9
Dubbo District Roads	" ..		"	298 0 0	298 0 0
Nevertire, towards Coonamble	" ..		1889	1,616 14 7	347 14 10
Nevertire to Warren	" ..		1890	20 0 0	20 0 0
Rylstone to Bylong	" ..		1886	1,373 15 7	238 10 11
Darling-street, Dubbo, past Carr's Soap Works	" ..		1890	18 12 0	18 12 0
Narromine to Tomingley	" ..		"	300 0 0	300 0 0
Budgee Budgee, Gap Road	" ..		"	326 19 6	326 19 6
Coonamble Streets	" ..		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Troy to Stranger's, thence to Dubbo	" ..		"	376 13 4	376 13 4
Troy Gully, Bunniyong School and Whitewood's Road	" ..		"	250 0 0	250 0 0
Cullenbone to Dubbo	" ..		1868	19,975 7 11	869 7 5
Cullenbone to Faulkner	" ..		1890	1,091 4 3	1,091 4 3
Tomingley to Peak Hill	" ..		"	438 17 6	438 17 6
Faulkner's to Gilgandra	" ..		1879	12,999 0 6	1,170 6 3
Camboon-lane deviation	" ..		1890	33 5 11	33 5 11
Guntawang, <i>via</i> Wellington, to Goolma	" ..		1878	7,304 18 8	552 14 6
Trucking Yards, past Bunniyong School &c., to Coonamble Road	" ..		1890	199 0 0	199 0 0
Wellington, <i>via</i> Bucknabah, to Balderogery	" ..		1880	7,625 12 4	547 7 8
Wellington, <i>via</i> Curra Creek, to Yallundry	" ..		1889	100 0 0	2 10 0
Wellington to Woolamon	" ..		1890	170 19 8	170 19 8
Wellington to Cobborah	" ..		1882	3,170 10 2	455 11 0
Wellington to Mumbil and Burrendong Road	" ..		1880	3,957 8 11	5 19 0
Wellington to Arthurville	" ..		"	1,955 11 2	54 9 5

Consoli-
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Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unclaimed amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Mumbil Railway Station to Burrendong	Maintenance, repair, and construction		1888	328 7 10	29 4 3
Pipes, Cobar Reservoir to Town	"		1890	2,392 19 0	2,392 19 0
Cobar to Nvngan	"		1887	1,620 8 8	31 18 6
Cobar, via Priory, to Nymagee	"		1889	300 3 3	81 18 0
Cobar to road Booligal to Wilcannia	"		1866	3,371 19 0	1,182 10 5
Cobar towards Hillston	"		1889	1,012 0 7	388 17 0
Nymagee to Cobar, near Resdown Road	"		1890	53 12 3	53 12 3
Nymagee to Nyngan	"		1890	8 10 0	8 10 0
Lachlan, at Murrin, to Mount Hope	"		1886	1,679 8 1	143 8 0
Dam at Ford's Bridge	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Gongolgan to Byerock	"		1889	631 17 5	165 17 5
Main Street, Brewarrina	"		1890	119 0 0	119 0 0
Bourke to Barrerungun	"		1888	1,052 12 9	21 10 0
Bourke District Roads	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bourke to Ford's Bridge, at Hungerford	"		1885	3,711 17 7	754 0 9
Bourke to North Bourke	"		1890	238 8 2	238 8 2
Bourke to Wanaaring and Milparinka	"		1885	2,791 14 1	110 18 6
Bourke to Cobar	"		"	2,295 14 0	165 17 6
Wilcannia to Thackaringa	"		"	3,627 11 6	121 9 0
Wilcannia Roads	"		1890	300 0 0	300 0 0
Wilcannia to Tibaburra	"		1885	2,142 7 11	422 1 9
Wilcannia to Wentworth	"		1888	1,067 12 0	185 13 2
Wilcannia to Cockburn	"		1890	874 4 7	874 4 7
Silverton to Cobham	"		1887	1,556 14 0	489 19 0
Miller-street, via Abattoirs, to Iron Cove Bridge	"		"	1,861 14 2	325 13 1
Abattoirs to "White Bay Hotel"	"		1885	2,243 12 8	148 2 5
Petersham to Abattoirs	"		1886	2,888 2 4	187 2 6
Retaining Wall, University Cutting, Parramatta Road	"		1890	2 2 0	2 2 0
Pymont Bridge Road between Parramatta Road and Orphan School Road.	"		1884	11,897 6 6	498 14 1
Bond's Road	"		1890	100 0 0	100 0 0
Rocky Point Road to Sans Souci	"		"	150 0 0	150 0 0
Rocky Point Road (Forest Road)	"		1889	1,155 0 0	405 0 0
Old George's River Road	"		1890	102 6 0	102 6 0
Main West Road to Auburn Railway Station	"		"	87 17 8	87 17 8
Auburn Railway Station to Kerr's Road	"		"	309 5 10	309 5 10
Canterbury Road to George's River (Belmore Road)	"		"	133 8 4	133 8 4
Canterbury Electorate Roads	"		"	1,066 6 6	1,066 6 6
Old Canterbury Road, Petersham to Ashfield	"		1889	516 7 5	276 14 5
Enfield Roads	"		1890	900 0 0	900 0 0
Drain Railway Crossing to Powell's Creek, Concord	"		"	216 0 0	216 0 0
Tom Ugly's Point to Croydon	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
La Perouse to Little Bay, Sanatorium Road	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1884	606 13 9	48 12 0
Coast Hospital Roads	"		1890	313 3 11	313 3 11
Midson Road	"		"	290 0 0	290 0 0
Randwick Toll-gate to La Perouse	"		1886	4,262 0 11	83 1 9
Randwick Cemetery to La Perouse	"		1889	195 8 2	145 8 2
Bondi, via Coogee, to Long Bay	"		1879	13,030 15 4	1,485 19 10
Compensation for Land, Military and Sewer Road, Bondi	"		1889	4,600 0 0	1,683 10 4
Military Road, from Forts at South Head to Forts, Bare Island, Bumborrah, and Gardeners' Road.	"		1890	1,439 16 7	1,439 16 7
South Head Roads	"		1888	16,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Centennial Park Roads	"		1887	57,269 0 9	2,408 4 6
Old Botany Road	"		"	3,421 12 1	.....
Botany Road, Sydney, to Banks Meadow	"		1890	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Banks Meadow to Whisker's Road	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Ricketty-street, via Gardener's Road to Bunnerong Road	"		1889	212 13 2	74 8 11
Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Waterloo	"		1890	300 0 0	300 0 0
Sydney and Cook's River Road	"		1876	66,791 12 6	4,697 7 4
Cook's River Road Wood Paving	"		1890	1,069 19 0	1,069 19 0
North Willoughby Roads	"		"	600 0 0	600 0 0
Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry	"		1875	41,198 14 0	2,651 10 6
Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills	"		1884	3,042 19 8	544 19 10
Pearce's Corner to Peat's Ferry	"		1885	2,466 14 10	422 16 5
Peat's Ferry to Berowra Creek	"		"	419 10 2	62 2 2
Peat's Ferry to Bay, Bar Island	"		1890	157 7 4	157 7 4
Road, Peat's Ferry Township	"		1889	402 11 6	7 16 0
Road, past Everingham's, at Brooklyn	"		1890	221 1 3	221 1 3
Fidden's Wharf Road (Gordon)	"		"	52 1 6	52 1 6
Eastern Road, Gordon	"		1889	501 10 0	499 13 4
Roads, Parish of Gordon	"		1890	126 12 4	126 12 4
Lane Cove to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin Head	"		1884	406 5 10	145 17 4
Lane Cove, via Stony Creek, to Pittwater	"		1883	4,824 13 6	551 17 5
Lane Cove and Pittwater Road at Foley's Hill	"		1890	8 2 3	8 2 3
Kissing Point to Pennant Hills	"		"	31 5 0	31 5 0
Field of Mars Common Roads	"		1881	13,776 2 8	1,509 11 1
Morrison's Road, Ryde	"		"	500 15 6	500 15 6
Eastwood Road, Ryde	"		1890	175 0 0	175 0 0
Gladesville, via Head of Navigation, Lane Cove River, to Gordon	"		"	194 9 0	194 9 0
Iron Cove, via Ryde, to Gladesville	"		1886	4,248 3 5	686 6 0
Balgowlah, via French's Forest, to Gordon	"		1890	187 19 0	187 19 0
French's Forest to Pittwater Road, at Greendale and D Y.	"		"	86 5 0	86 5 0
Military Road, St. Leonards	"		1885	7,075 10 0	509 2 9
Spit Road, St. Leonards to Manly	"		1884	14,017 18 9	344 11 7
Burnt Bridge Road	"		1890	90 5 2	90 5 2
Manly Cove to Pittwater	"		1879	11,188 2 9	1,785 9 1

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If finished actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.							
Manly to Quarantine	Main-		1889	..	.....	810 5 10	586 2 10
Manly and Pittwater Road to M'Garr's Creek	tenance.		1884	.....	.....	881 3 11	360 11 11
Roads, Parish of Manly Cove	repair,		1890	.....	.....	141 9 2	141 9 2
Pittwater to Barranjoe	and con-		1886	.....	.....	1,080 11 0	232 11 9
Pittwater Road, at Foley's Hill, to Bay View	struction.		1889	.....	.....	500 0 0	80 17 9
Defence Road to Pittwater Road	"		1888	.....	.....	831 12 10	247 13 3
Webb's Creek cutting (completion)	"		1890	.....	.....	323 1 5	323 1 5
Rowe's Hill cutting .....	"		"	.....	.....	449 17 5	449 17 5
Repairs to Bridges .....	"		"	.....	.....	14,002 14 0	14,002 14 0
Expenses of Punts and Approaches ..	"		"	.....	.....	11,700 14 0	11,700 14 0
Contingent Vote .....	"		"	.....	.....	27,338 4 11	27,338 4 11
Conveyance of Officers' Equipment by Rail	"		"	.....	.....	5,038 5 5	5,038 5 5
Tank 69-mile, or Little Topar .....	"		"	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0
Construction of Tanks and Wells	"		1882	.....	.....	188,923 15 5	1,446 2 2
Tanks and Wells Maintenance	"		1887	.....	.....	13,430 8 5	721 14 2
Fencing, Special Leases, Tanks	"		1885	.....	.....	29,715 15 2	328 1 9
Repairing Waanaring Dam, Paroo Road	"		1890	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Landing and Approaches, Spit Ferry, Middle	"		1889	.....	.....	2,689 0 9	617 6 7
Harbour.	"		"	.....	.....
Cottage for Engineers, Spit Ferry, Middle	"		1890	.....	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0
Harbour.	"		"	.....	.....
Compensation, M. J. Godfery, "Tyndall's	"		"	.....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
Gully Bridge."	"		"	.....	.....
Compensation to widow of late M. Hawes	"		"	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Seyn River Ferry.	"		"	.....	.....
Punt, Brushgrove	"	Con-	"	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
" Eatonswill Ferry	"	solidated	"	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
" Maclean, Clarence River	"	Revenue.	"	.....	.....	261 13 10	261 13 10
" (Steam) Spit Ferry, Middle Harbour ...	"	"	1889	.....	.....	1,790 4 1	139 3 6
" Larg's Ferry	"	"	1890	.....	.....	18 17 0	18 17 0
" Sackville Reach .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Culvert, Asprey's Creek .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	98 12 0	98 12 0
" Rockdale .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	52 1 10	52 1 10
" Swan Reach .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	282 14 6	282 14 6
" Wiseman's Ferry to Singleton's Mill	"	"	"	.....	.....	14 10 0	14 10 0
" Gladesville	"	"	1889	.....	.....	40 5 9	25 5 9
" Bolivia Creek	"	"	1890	.....	.....	16 1 0	16 1 0
" Burdekin's Flat .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	119 6 9	119 6 9
" between Mr Inglis' and Lake Albert	"	"	"	.....	.....	326 7 6	326 7 6
" Menah Junction .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	54 18 0	54 18 0
" between Field's and Tupholme's	"	"	"	.....	.....	31 16 8	31 16 8
(Moama).	"	"	"	.....	.....
" Munghorn Public School .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
" 3-mile, Mudgee to Gulgong .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
" Dobie-street Ferry .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
" Ironbong and Ulanderie Creek	"	"	"	.....	.....	373 0 0	373 0 0
(Bethungra).	"	"	"	.....	.....
" Jackson's Crossing, Gulgong .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0
Footbridge, Court-house, Murrurundi	"	"	"	.....	.....	66 12 6	66 12 6
" Captain's Flat .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0
Bridge, Becketts (Main West Road Parram'a)	"	"	"	.....	3,173 18 3	.....	3,173 18 3
" Cox's Creek, near Bando .....	"	"	"	.....	724 19 2	.....	724 19 2
" Yarraman Creek .....	"	"	"	.....	459 8 0	.....	459 8 0
" Six Acre Creek	"	"	1889	.....	133 5 0	.....	44 10 0
" Sandy Creek, on Road Booral to	"	"	1890	.....	299 17 0	.....	299 17 0
Bulladelah.	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Mills Creek and North Arm Bruns-	"	"	"	.....	289 11 6	.....	289 11 6
wick River.	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Brown's Creek, Tinonee to Port Mac-	"	"	"	.....	644 19 3	.....	644 19 3
quarie.	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Back Creek, on Road Gloucester to	"	"	"	.....	1,199 0 10	.....	1,199 0 10
Copeland.	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
" on Road Kiama to Shellharbour .	"	"	"	.....	494 19 0	.....	494 19 0
" Tarcutta Creek, at O'Berne... ..	"	"	"	.....	397 11 9	.....	397 11 9
" Jackson's Swamp ...	"	"	1889	.....	205 15 0	.....	105 15 0
" Punchbowl Creek	"	Loans	"	.....	1,104 1 4	.....	1,035 11 4
" Kyngdon Ponds (Repairs)	"	and Con-	1890	.....	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0
" Murray Creek, Beecroft	"	solidated	1889	.....	176 15 0	.....	55 0 0
" Long Bridge, West Maitland (Repairs)	"	Revenue.	1890	.....	270 0 0	.....	270 0 0
" Lismore District .....	"	"	"	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
" Bullock Island and Approaches.....	"	"	1888	.....	820 0 0	.....	210 0 0
" Boom, at Yarrawa .....	"	"	"	.....	2,903 11 4	.....	991 15 4
" Pilliga Lagoon .....	"	"	"	.....	629 7 11	.....	168 3 11
" Serpentine Creek and Approaches	"	"	1889	.....	875 2 5	.....	120 0 0
" Monks Creek, Grafton to Copmanhurst	"	"	1890	.....	367 0 5	.....	367 0 5
" Eight-Mile Creek, Armidale to Grafton	"	"	"	.....	330 11 9	.....	330 11 9
" Dungowan Creek and Approaches .	"	"	1889	.....	276 17 5	.....	83 12 6
" Big River, Meroe	"	"	1890	.....	123 4 0	.....	123 4 0
" Bulgandramme and Approaches ...	"	"	"	.....	25 10 0	.....	25 10 0
" Warrego River	"	"	1889	.....	1,713 12 10	.....	1,123 12 10
" Mooki River, Yarraman Road	"	"	"	.....	826 2 1	.....	374 2 1
" Spencer Creek .....	"	"	"	.....	600 0 0	.....	249 0 0
" Bishops and Shuggs Creek .	"	"	1890	.....	686 7 6	.....	686 7 6

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.							
Bridge, Deep Creek, Junction Solferino and Casino Road.	Maintenance, repair, and construction		1890	.....	245 0 0	.....	245 0 0
" Tumut River, Old Punt Crossing	"		1889	.....	2,100 0 0	.....	172 19 0
" Buberoi Creek	"		"	.....	532 18 3	.....	191 0 1
" Billabong, at Walla Walla	"		"	.....	1,230 14 6	.....	1,144 3 3
" Billabong Creek, Yathong	"		1890	.....	894 6 8	.....	894 6 8
" Budgen Creek, at Maude	"		1889	.....	452 7 8	.....	325 3 8
" Colombo Creek	"		"	.....	276 14 9	.....	24 2 5
" Mummulgum Creek, Casino, to Tabulam.	"		"	.....	439 8 4	.....	379 8 4
" Home Rule, and approach	"		1890	.....	7 1 6	.....	7 1 6
" Laybury Creek	"		"	.....	230 9 3	.....	230 9 3
" Mandagery Creek, Murga to Parkes	"		1889	.....	450 0 0	.....	328 6 1
" Rouse Hill Creek, and approach	"		"	.....	645 13 0	.....	472 17 0
" Marone Creek, Millfield, to Wollombi	"		1890	.....	256 16 10	.....	256 16 10
" Marone River, O'Connell-street, Parramatta.	"		"	.....	.....	1,875 11 10	1,875 11 10
" Parramatta River, at Asylum	"		1889	.....	.....	575 0 10	532 2 10
" Woodville Creek, Granville	"		1890	.....	.....	248 7 10	248 7 10
" Washpool, Stroud	"		"	.....	.....	605 5 0	605 5 0
" Lane Cove River Head of Navigation	"		"	.....	.....	82 0 0	82 0 0
" Myall River, Bulladelah	"		"	.....	.....	1,120 13 11	1,120 13 11
" Camden Haven River, at Punt Crossing	"		"	.....	.....	517 10 0	517 10 0
" Mullamuddy Creek	"		"	.....	.....	330 17 4	330 17 4
" Hay	"		"	.....	.....	549 0 10	549 0 10
" Richmond (Redecking)	"		"	.....	.....	817 7 10	817 7 10
" Prospect Creek, near Fairfield Railway Station.	"		"	.....	.....	435 14 1	435 14 1
" Brewarrina, at Barwon River and Cato Creek.	"	Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	1887	.....	.....	15,088 13 5	756 9 5
" Bombala River, at Bibbenluka	"		1889	.....	.....	1,889 19 1	1,589 15 7
" Mulwala	"		1888	.....	.....	6,099 8 6	3,097 9 0
" Waites' Creek, Moss Vale	"		1890	.....	.....	633 5 8	633 5 8
" Wagga Wagga (Repairs)	"		1889	.....	.....	464 0 7	252 10 1
" Strike-a-light Creek	"		1890	.....	.....	495 0 0	495 0 0
" 3 and 5-mile, Warnambool	"		1888	.....	.....	4,249 4 2	1,833 12 0
" Wallamundra Creek	"		1890	.....	.....	355 8 6	355 8 6
" Box Creek	"		"	.....	.....	288 5 0	288 5 0
" Baw Baw, over Wollondilly	"		"	.....	.....	35 0 0	35 0 0
" Alumny Creek, Pound-street, Grafton	"		"	.....	.....	95 4 11	95 4 11
" Cooper's Creek	"		"	.....	.....	100 6 2	100 6 2
" Backwater Creek	"		"	.....	.....	355 7 9	355 7 9
" New South Head Road, at Rushcutter's Bay.	"		"	.....	.....	2,289 19 11	2,289 19 11
" at Rosedale, Burwood	"		"	.....	.....	267 8 8	267 8 8
" Hain's, Morpeth to Largs	"		1889	.....	.....	439 0 0	419 10 0
" Iron Cove, Footway	"		1890	.....	.....	985 12 0	985 12 0
" Forbes (repairs)	"		1889	.....	.....	366 0 1	277 0 1
" Flat Rock Creek, and Works, Flat Rock Road.	"		1890	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
" Musk Valley	"		1889	.....	.....	188 17 0	153 17 0
" Mann River, Glen Innes to Red Range	"		1890	.....	.....	230 0 0	230 0 0
" Vale Creek, near Railway Station, Perth.	"		"	.....	.....	6 1 9	6 1 9
" Gravin Creek, on Great Northern Road	"		1888	.....	.....	2,295 2 0	1,550 0 0
" Curban Creek	"		1890	.....	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0
" Mudgee District	"		"	.....	.....	363 2 1	363 2 1
" Wilbertree	"		1888	.....	.....	147 12 5	143 14 2
" Dubbo to Coonamble	"		1890	.....	.....	98 14 4	98 14 4
" Darling River, Wilcannia	"		1888	.....	.....	628 15 0	594 0 0
" Sugee Bag, and Dinner Creek	"		1890	.....	.....	470 14 6	470 14 6
" Darling River, at Wentworth	"		1888	.....	.....	441 12 10	317 9 8
" Murrumbidgee River, at Narrandera	"		1888	.....	.....	4,605 4 2	3,789 19 6
" Burrowa River, on Young Road, at Burrowa.	"		1890	.....	.....	108 11 6	108 11 6
" Wilson's Creek, Clunes, to Byron Bay.	"		1888	.....	.....	345 17 6	250 0 0
" Apsley River, Walcha	"		1890	.....	.....	779 18 6	779 18 6
" at Uralla, on Main North Road	"		"	.....	.....	1,981 17 6	1,981 17 6
" Jiggi Creek	"		"	.....	.....	445 3 2	445 3 2
" Emigrant Creek	"		1889	.....	.....	2,280 0 0	1,742 14 0
" Byron Creek, Clunes, to Byron Bay	"		1890	.....	.....	556 0 0	556 0 0
" Copmanhurst Creek and approaches	"		1889	.....	.....	1,074 12 6	284 5 0
" Mulbring Creek and approaches	"		1890	.....	.....	73 0 0	73 0 0
" Big River, Pioneer Crossing	"		1889	.....	.....	390 0 0	300 0 0
" Namoi River, Terriero or Wallah	"		"	.....	.....	1,845 2 6	1,087 6 4
" Bree River, Bree, to Culgoa	"		"	.....	.....	120 0 0	Nil.
" Mount Druitt Platform and approach	"		1890	.....	.....	130 0 0	130 0 0
" Culgoa River, at Luscombe's	"		1889	.....	.....	112 13 1	Nil.
" Bourke and approach	"		1890	.....	.....	367 3 5	367 3 5
" Warrego River, at Gumbalie	"		"	.....	.....	394 13 0	394 13 0
Ford's Bridge	"		1889	.....	.....	1,015 12 0	632 12 0
Bridge, on Road Eastwood Railway Station to Pennant Hills.	"		1890	.....	.....	125 1 6	125 1 6
" Arden-street, Randwick	"		"	.....	.....	97 8 2	97 8 2
" Stoney Creek, Braidwood to Araluen	"		1889	.....	.....	430 0 0	Nil.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.	Amount expended in 1890.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—<i>continued.</i>							
Bridge, Bullock Wharf, Mangrove Creek ...	Main-		1890	.....	.....	158 0 0	158 0 0
„ Warrri, Braidwood to Tarago	tenance,		„	.....	.....	74 3 9	74 3 9
„ Mulwarrie Creek, at Tarago	repair,		„	.....	.....	490 2 5	490 2 5
„ Gulgo and Deep Creek, Wagga to	and con-		„	.....	.....	288 11 0	288 11 0
„ Condobolin.	struction.						
„ at Blakehurst, Kogarah Road .....	„		„	.....	.....	206 0 0	206 0 0
„ Bullandery Creek and Approach .....	„		„	.....	.....	115 0 0	115 0 0
„ over Railway, Cessnock to Branxton...	„		„	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
„ Unwin's, at Cook's River	„		1889	.....	.....	5,762 19 2	3,255 10 0
„ on Budgelly Road	„		1890	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
„ Goulburn River	„		1889	.....	.....	163 6 1	Nil.
„ Cornwallis	„		1890	.....	.....	39 4 9	39 4 9
„ Hunter River, between Maitland and	„		1889	.....	.....	350 12 9	167 9 3
„ Branxton.							
„ Hunter River, at Melville Ford	„		1890	.....	.....	277 12 0	277 12 0
„ Hunter River, between Aberdeen and	„		1889	.....	.....	4,875 12 5	4,803 10 11
„ Singleton.							
„ Cedar Party Creek	„		1890	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
„ Bega River, at Tarragandra	„		1889	.....	.....	63 0 2	Nil.
„ Evans' Creek Bridge, Dunkeld ...	„		1890	.....	.....	13 10 0	13 10 0
„ Byng-street, Orange	„		1889	.....	.....	440 0 0	380 0 0
„ Deep Creek, Casino, to Sandy Creek...	„		„	.....	.....	431 13 6	351 13 6
„ Gundaman Creek	„		1890	.....	.....	133 9 9	133 9 9
„ Malabar Creek	„		1887	.....	.....	117 10 8	47 2 8
„ Little Jililly Creek	„		1890	.....	.....	139 15 0	139 15 0
„ and Approach, Darkwater Creek, Bel-	„	Loans	1889	.....	.....	99 10 0	40 5 0
„ more River.		and Con-					
„ Macquarie, Rivulet and Approaches ...	„	solidated	1890	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
„ Mayfield Creek	„	Revenue.	„	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0
„ Duck River, near Clyde	„		1889	.....	.....	516 2 4	515 15 4
„ Mullet Creek, Main South Coast Road	„		„	.....	.....	550 0 0	420 0 0
„ near Canterbury Racecourse ...	„		1890	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
„ Yanko Creek .....	„		„	.....	.....	225 13 8	225 13 8
„ Murray River, at Wahgunyah	„		1889	.....	.....	107 3 2	93 7 8
„ Murray River, at Tocumwal	„		1890	.....	.....	173 16 10	173 16 10
„ Murray River, at Tintaldra .....	„		„	.....	.....	87 11 10	87 11 10
„ Murray River, at Jingellic .....	„		„	.....	.....	166 1 5	166 1 5
Public Works Establishment, Roads and	„		„	.....	.....	28,002 7 9	28,002 7 9
„ Bridges, Professional and Temporary.							
Public Works Establishment, Clerical Division	„		„	.....	.....	3,918 0 0	3,918 0 0
Travelling allowance .....	„		„	.....	.....	6,800 16 3	6,800 16 3
Cost of obtaining reports .....	„		„	.....	.....	2,531 10 9	2,531 10 9
Rent of offices (country) .....	„		„	.....	.....	1,107 17 4	1,107 17 4
Advertising account .....	„		„	.....	.....	1,709 10 10	1,709 10 10
Contingencies account .....	„		„	.....	.....	1,848 8 9	1,848 8 9
Minor Roads under Trustees as per schedule—							
„ Northern Roads .....	„		„	.....	.....	.....	23,720 0 0
„ Southern Roads .....	„		„	.....	.....	.....	5,615 0 0
„ Western Roads .....	„		„	.....	.....	.....	5,165 0 0
Totals					28,121 19 6	7,297,398 1 1	805,308 18 10

No. 6.—Sewerage Branch.

RETURN of Work carried on by the Sewerage Branch in the year 1890.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.			If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1890.			Amount expended in 1890.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sewerage, City of Sydney	Con-structing	.....	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	802,993	1	3	18,728	2	2
Country and Suburban Surveys .....	"	.....	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,190	5	3	1,925	5	1
Opening New Street, Paddington .....	"	.....	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,991	0	3	475	15	5
Paddington Drainage	Complete	.....	1888	.....	27,812	1	7	.....	.....	.....	11,211	1	9
Alexandria Drainage	Con-structing	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,406	11	2	2,724	10	11
Waterloo Drainage	Complete	.....	"	.....	8,536	18	0	.....	.....	.....	2	2	0
Maintenance of Sewers .....	"	.....	"	.....	3,799	10	11	.....	.....	.....	11	2	9
Bourke-street Sewer	Con-structing	.....	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,163	14	1	8,154	14	1
Riley-street Sewer .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,978	4	7	2,000	5	7
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,350	16	7	9,311	16	7
Woollahra Drainage .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,200	9	11	7,033	5	1
Manly Drainage .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	3	9	231	0	6
North Shore Drainage .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,533	10	0	6,404	17	7
Sutherland and Goodhope Streets Resumption .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	8	5	5	6	10
Parramatta Drainage .....	"	.....	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,069	1	0	766	11	11
Western Suburbs Drainage .....	"	.....	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,663	7	11	14,504	11	3
Copeland-street to Henderson's Road Storm-water Sewer.	Complete	.....	"	.....	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	458	7	0
Alexander-street to Copeland-street Storm-water Sewer.	"	.....	"	.....	2,609	10	11	.....	.....	.....	53	2	1
Pymont Bridge Road Stormwater Sewer ...	Con-structing	.....	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	11	11	3,000	11	11
Waverley Drainage .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,081	7	2	1,081	7	2
Darling Point Drainage .....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	16	2	178	16	2
Contingencies .....	"	.....	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	0	0	1,057	5	3
Low-lying Lands, Marrickville, Drainage (Grant to Council.)	Complete	.....	1890	.....	450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Salaries, General Establishment, 1889 (Per-manent Staff.)	"	.....	1889	.....	4,223	18	9	.....	.....	.....	84	14	3
Salaries, General Establishment, 1890 (Per-manent Staff.)	Con-structing	.....	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,768	12	7	3,768	12	7
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,932	0	2	887,190	2	0	193,623	5	11

No. 7.—Military Works Branch.

Expenditure for the year 1890 from the Loan Vote of £125,000, Fortifications and Defence Works 38,483 17 4

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE on the undermentioned Votes during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Repairs to Military Buildings	6,349	0	11
Water Supply, Gas, Sanitation, &c.	723	2	5
Repairs to Batteries at Heads	413	2	8
Fortifications, Repairs, &c.	247	12	2
Roads, Drainage, Victoria Barracks	1,047	19	2
School of Submarine Mining, &c.	157	0	0
Barrack, &c., at Submarine Mining Establishment	2,328	17	6
Military Workshops	73	2	0
Removing and Mounting Ordnance	781	16	9
Examining Ordnance	300	19	7
	£12,422	13	2

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 15, of 26th May, 1891.]

Questions and Answers.

Branch.	(1.) How many contracts for works have been let during the last two years for which tenders were called only once?	(2.) For how many works during the same period have there been tenders called two, three, four, five, and six times respectively, before any were accepted?					(3.) The number of works for which tenders have been called, but none accepted?	(4.) What are the reasons why contractors are required to tender more than once?
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
Railway Construction	50	Various, but principally in consequence of tenderers failing to take up contracts.
Harbours and Rivers.....	160	24	2	...	...	...	3
Roads and Bridges.....	5,845	581	58	4	1	1	92	
Sewerage	29	4	...	...	...	...	3
Military Works	180	3	...	...	...	...	2
Water and Sewerage Board.....	80	14	1	...	...	...	1
Government Architect	210	40	5	...	...	...	30
Totals.....	6,554	666	66	4	1	1	131	

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(CONTRACTS LET SINCE 23RD OCTOBER, 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1892.

Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 2 March, 1892.

Contracts let since 23rd October, 1891.

		£ s. d.	
TENDERS accepted which have been dealt with by the Tender Board	...	246,477	14 7
Do. annual contracts	...	...	...
Road contracts—Tenders invited by Roads and Bridges Branch	...	15,939	9 10
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—			
Sewerage	...	23,160	10 9
Water	...	1,799	17 6
		24,960	8 3
Total	...	£287,377	12 8

LIST of contracts entered into by the present Government, tenders for which were received by the Tender Board.

When accepted.	Work.	Contractor.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
1891.			
Oct. 27	Cottage, Leper Hospital, Little Bay	G. W. Brewer, R.....	467 3 0
" 27	Bridge, Dulgargan Creek	H. J. Brunette, R	565 10 9
" 27	Alterations, Coonamble Gaol.....	S. J. Stead, R	334 10 0
" 27	Waiting Rooms, Jetties at Erskine-street	J. A. Oag, L.....	1,833 0 0
" 27	Wharves, Richmond River Heads	H. Dining, L	1,222 12 0
" 27	Bridge, Narran Creek Road, Brewarrina to Goodooga	A. Biggs, R	2,070 12 0
" 27	Spouting, &c., Gladesville Asylum	Jas. Oastler, R.....	600 0 0
" 28	Shelter-sheds, Liverpool Asylum.....	W. B. Leckie, L	98 17 6
" 31	Bridge, Murray River, Jingillic	Geo. Weeks, † L.....	*4,499 4 11
" 31	" " Tintaldra	J. B. and W. Farquharson, † L	*3,901 13 5
Nov. 2	Punts for Tweed River	S. M'Gill, L.....	457 0 0
" 12	Bridge, Johnstone's Creek, Forest Lodge-Balmain tramway	Geo. Davidson, L.....	*1,900 18 6
" 17	Bridge, Seymour's Creek, at Brooklyn.....	Wm. Atkins, R.....	188 8 0
" 17	Bridge in approach to Warrego Bridge	A. Biggs, R.....	984 13 10
" 17	Bridge, M'Intosh's Gully Road, Bungwall to Forster	Neil and Hayes, R	184 8 6
" 17	Bridge, Namoi River, at Bugelbone.....	A. Biggs, R	1,794 14 6
" 17	Bridge, Middle Creek, at Stannifer	R. Stout, R	242 0 0
" 17	Cottage, Dockmaster, Cockatoo Island.....	Jas. Kermodie, R.....	793 0 0
" 17	Water service, wharf west side Circular Quay	Jas. Oastler, R.....	84 0 0
" 17	Room, overseer's cottage, near Camden, S.W.S	G. R. Lusted, L	72 10 0
" 17	Wharf, Riley's Hill, Richmond River	Jas. M'Geary, L	1,136 0 0
" 19	Bridge, North Creek, Richmond River	Hy. Denning, L.....	*2,263 13 7
" 25	Station buildings, Culcairn-Corowa Railway	C. Hardy, L	6,772 0 0
" 28	Bridge, Wilson's Creek, Road Lismore to Brunswick	C. E. Wheeler, R	977 0 0
" 28	Bridge, Lagoon, Road Canowindra to Long's Creek	Herbert Astill, R.....	289 19 6
" 30	Post and Telegraph Office, Maclean	P. Bereery, R	1,980 0 0
" 30	Laying water-main, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	J. H. Threadgill, R.....	1,375 0 0
" 30	Repairs, Court-house, Wentworth	Dodd and Dorge, R.....	265 5 9
" 28	Guttering, &c., Centennial Park	D. Sheehy, R	*962 16 2

When accepted.	Work.	Contractor.	Amount.
£ s. d.			
1891.			
Dec. 1	Tramway, Newcastle to Merewether	Walters and Smith, L	*7,329 6 8
" 1	Bridge, Kinchela Creek	G. and T. Lawson	2,429 17 9
" 2	Laying pipes, duplicate main, Potts' Hill to Sydney	W. Ewart	*16,101 1 0
" 7	Bridge, Wattagan Creek	M. J. Woodbury, R	169 12 8
" 8	Cast-iron pipes, Railway Construction Branch	David Wilson, L	*995 4 9
" 11	Split fence, Long Cove, Parramatta River	Chas. Cook	0 12 9
" 12	Railway, Molong to Parkes and Forbes, Contract No. 2	Johnston and Shaw, L	*110,468 2 6
" 11	Repairs, Court-house, Wellington	S. Brown, R	1,270 0 0
" 15	Alterations, Court-house, Hillston	Bundock and Hosking, R	880 10 6
" 14	Steam launch, Grafton Ferry	Wm. Waterhouse, R	870 0 0
" 11	Sheds, &c., at Yass tramway	Taylor and M'Clune, L	*1,696 2 6
" 14	Bridge, Black Springs' Creek	Jas. M'Evoy, R	248 0 2
" 16	Buoys, &c., Coff's Harbour and Woolgoolga	G. and C. Hoskins, R	896 0 0
" 18	Tanks—Culcairn-Corowa and Nyngan-Cobar Lines	Geo. Weeks, L	3,200 0 0
" 22	Cottage and flagstaff signal station, Brunswick River	W. Rephauge (Marine Board), R	470 0 0
" 29	Bridge, Four-mile Creek, Road Waratah to Matland	M. Doheny, R	279 0 0
" 29	Pipes for reclamation purposes	Hudson Bros., L and R	630 0 0
" 29	Bridge, Cope's Creek, Road Guyra to Inverell	R. Stout, R	935 0 0
" 31	Bridge, Cudgegong River at Wilbertree—approaches	E. Hogan, R	963 13 3
" 31	Post and Telegraph Office, Wickham	D. Innes	1,897 0 0
" 31	Cottage for Pilot, Newcastle	Geo. Ford, R	589 0 0
" 31	Coaling punt for Macleay River	A. Davis, R	555 0 0
" 31	Dam, &c., Clybucca Creek	C. H. Lawson, R	475 15 0
" 31	Police officers' quarters, West Kempsey	Manning and Gabriel, R	1,170 0 0
1892.			
Jan. 15	Erection of cable storage shed, North Shore Tramway	C. Robinson, L	*312 18 0
" 18	Pumping machinery, Railway Construction Branch	Tangyes' (Limited), L	545 0 0
" 18	Pumping machinery, Railway Construction Branch	Worthington Pumping Engine Co., L	1,873 0 0
" 28	Bridge, Four-mile Creek, Road South Grafton to Corindi	C. and F. Avery, R	166 14 0
Feb. 2	Bridge, Tuross River, at Bodalla—spans	E. W. Fitzgerald, R	2,434 4 4
" 2	Bridge, Sandy Creek, Road Grafton to Nymboida	Jas. Tully, R	271 14 0
" 3	Pipes, Moama W.S.	Macfarlane, Strang, & Co., L	*1,353 15 9
" 2	Cranes for jetties at Coff's Harbour, Woolgoolga	J. S. Rogers, R	600 0 0
" 10	Punt for Wagra, Murray River	E. Taylor, R	723 11 3
" 11	Tank, Moama W.S.	Morris Bros., L	1,351 14 3
" 11	Goods-shed, Moama	W. W. Moore, R	114 15 3
" 11	Mooring posts, &c., Woolloomooloo Wharf	Batty and Sheehy, R	137 14 7
" 10	Repairs, Glebe Island Bridge	Wm. Nelson, R	*
" 15	Driving-gear, North Shore Tramway	Hudson Bros. (Ltd.), L	9,676 0 0
" 22	Extension of workshops, Garden Island	Parry and Farley, L	4,795 0 0
" 22	Stormwater channel, Contract 85, Sydney Sewerage, Bondi Lagoons	Turnbull Bros., L	*2,283 5 6
" 23	Goods-shed, &c., jetty at Woolgoolga Bay	C. B. Smith, R	1,296 0 0
" 23	Bridge, Danjera Creek, at Yalwal	Thos. Wilkinson, R	487 0 0
" 23	Iron railings, Circular Quay	Hudson Bros. (Ltd.), R	347 0 0
" 23	Painting, Ryde Hill Reservoir	David Mills, L	47 19 0
" 23	Erection of Court and Watch House, Tocumwal	Fahey and Ross, L	1,648 0 0
" 22	Drainage, &c., public buildings, Parramatta	Geo. Boothby, R	1,363 0 0
" 23	Darling Point Branch Intercepting Sewer, Contract 80, Sydney Sewerage	Parry and Farley, L	22,750 0 0
" 26	Drainage, Benevolent Asylum, Parramatta	J. H. Beverley, R	61 10 0

NOTE.—* Accepted at Schedule rates; R Chargeable to Revenue Votes; L Chargeable to Loan Votes; † Portion of cost to be defrayed by Government of Victoria.

Annual Contracts, 1892.—Department of Public Works.

When accepted.	Service.	Contractor.	Rate.
1891.			
Nov. 18	Building stone, Parramatta Gaol	W. Whiting	4 per cent. below sch.
" 18	Building stone, Maitland Gaol	John Proudfoot	2½ " "
" 18	Winding clocks	F. Winsor	Schedule. "
" 18	Furniture	Hudson Bros.	5 per cent. below sch.
" 18	Coffins	Hy. Hart	25 " "
" 20	Carpets	Hordern Bros.	30½ " "
Dec. 1	Window blinds	John Russell	41 " "
" 1	Drain pipes, north district	S. Hughes	30 " "
Nov. 30	Draftsmen's materials	Turner and Henderson	17½ " above sch.
" 30	Chairs	Wallachs (Limited)	21 " below sch.
" 30	Draftsmen's and Surveyors' instruments	T. F. Weisner	Schedule.
Dec. 2	Rope	J. Broomfield, Sydney	22½ " below sch.
" 2	Do	do H.R.	20 " "
" 2	Leather belting	J. C. Ludowici, Sydney	10 " "
" 2	Do	do H.R.	5 " "
" 2	Hardwood	Federal Timber Co., Sydney	5 " "
" 2	Wrought iron angle bucket links	Hudson Brothers	£25 per ton.
" 2	Engineers stores, No. 1	Briscoe, Drysdale, & Co., Sydney	20½ per cent. below sch.
" 2	Do	do H.R.	17½ " "
" 2	Quarry tools	Goodwin Brothers, Sydney	12½ " "
" 2	Do	do H.R.	7½ " "
" 1	Kauri Pine	Thos. Allen, Sydney	4 " "
" 2	Colomal pine, &c.	Federal Timber Co., Sydney	5 " "
" 1	Oils, paints, &c.	J. Broomfield, Sydney	12½ " "
" 1	Do	do H.R.	10 " "

When accepted.	Service.	Contractor.	Rate.
1891.			
Dec. 1	Awnings, sails, &c.	M'Lean, Bros. and Rigg, Sydney	12½ per cent. below sch.
" 1	Oregon, redwood, &c.	Hudson Brothers, H.R.	5 " "
" 1	Awnings, sails, &c.	D. B. Hardie & Co., H.R.	17 " "
" 1	Oregon, redwood, &c.	Federal Timber Co., Sydney	5 " "
" 1	Anchors, chains, &c.	J. Keep & Son, Sydney	5½ " "
" 1	Do	do H.R.	2 " "
" 2	Plate, bar iron, &c.	Briscoe, Drysdale, & Co, Sydney	13½ " "
" 2	Do	do H.R.	10½ " "
"	Brooms, brushes, &c.	John Keep & Son, Sydney	5½ " "
"	Do	do H.R.	Schedule.
Dec. 2	Castings	J. S. Rodgers & Son, H.R.	2½ per cent. below sch.
" 2	Do	Mort's Dock Co, Sydney	Schedule.
" 2	India rubber goods	D Mosely and Son, H.R.	7½ per cent. below sch.
" 3	Conveyance of coal— Newcastle to Richmond River.....	North Coast S. N Co.	Dredge Depôt. 8s per ton. 8s per ton.
" 2	Diving gear	S G Littlejohn	Schedule.
" 2	India rubber goods	Perdriau & Co	10½ per cent. below sch.
" 3	Wrought iron, manufactured in New South Wales.	Brown and Brown	Schedule, contractor's.
" 2	Ship chandlery	John Broomfield, H.R.	9¾ per cent. below sch.
" 2	Do	John Keep & Son, Sydney	10 " "
" 3	Coal at Lake Macquarie	D. and P. Murray	11s per ton 8s. per ton.
" 3	Ironmongery	Jas. M'Ewan & Co., Sydney	10 per cent. below sch.
" 3	Do	do H.R.	5 " "
" 3	Conveyance of coal— Newcastle to Macleay	North Coast S. N. Co.	Dredges Depôts. 7/6 per ton. 7/6 per ton
"	Newcastle to Hastings River	do	7/6 " 7/6 "
"	Newcastle to Nambucca River	do	10/ " 10/ "
"	Newcastle to Manning River	Alexander Moir	7/4 " 7/10 "
"	Newcastle to Tweed River	W. G. Nicoll	12/ " 13/ "
"	Supply of copper and lead pipe	Mort's Dock Co., Sydney	7 per cent. above sch.
Dec. 4	Conveyance of coal— Newcastle to Clarence River	North Coast S.N. Co.	Dredge. Depôt. 8s. per ton. 8s. per ton.
"	Supply of coal, Sydney Harbour	J. and A. Brown	Sch. 1, 12s. 6d.; sch. 2, 8s.; sch. 3, 12s. and 7s. 6d.; sch. 4. 12s. 6d. and 8s.; sch. 5, 15s. 3d., and 8s. 6d.
Dec. 4	Conveyance of coal— Newcastle to Bellinger River	Geo. Spears	Dredge. Depôt. 7s. per ton. 7s per ton.
" 29	Sweeping chimneys	S. G. Lee	8d per flue, &c.
" 29	Boats	H. Sutherland	Clinker, 18 ft., £17 2s. each.
" 29	"	H. B. Swan	Clinker, 12 ft., £11 14s.; 14 ft., £13 12s.; 16 ft., £15 8s. each. Carvel, 16 ft., £26 16s. 6d. each; 18 ft., £30 2s. each.
" 30	Drain-pipes, Southern District	Thos. Wilton	22½ per cent. below sch.
" 29	Engineers' stores, No. 2	Milne Bros.	10 per cent. above sch.
1892.			
Jan. 6	Drain-pipes, Metropolitan and Illawarra Districts	Wm. Bakewell	10 per cent. below sch.
" 6	Drain-pipes, Western District	do	25 " "
" 28	Wrought scrap-iron forgings	Brown and Brown, Sydney and H.R.	23 per cent. above sch.
" 29	Steel	Goodwin Bros., Sydney	2½ per cent. below sch.
"	"	H.R.	Schedule.
Jan. 28	Kauri pine	Chidgey Bros, Sydney	5 per cent. above sch.
Feb. 19	Cement	John Toy, Sydney	13s. 6d. per cask.
"	"	H.R.	14s. 6d. "

SCHEDULE of Tenders for Works on Roads accepted since the present Ministry came into Office.

Name of Road.	Amount.	Tenderer.	Date of Approval.
Casino to Tabulam—48 v	£ s. d. 252 8 6	C. W. M'Grade	31 Dec, 1891.
Parkinson's Corner to Six-mile Tree, near Blackett's—21 v	205 18 6	Water and Robby	" "
Kiama to Nowra—Bridge over Creek at East's Hill	249 0 0	R. Atkinson	" "
Peterkms, via right bank Warrell Creek, to Nambucca—32 v	111 10 0	J. Doyle	" "
Blackman's Point to Ennis Ferry—4 v	65 17 4	T. T. Blair	" "
Walcha to Glen Morrison—17 v	87 7 6	J. Truman	" "
Bourke to Barrington—12 A	23 0 0	J. Deignan	" "
Glebe, via Adamstown, to New Lambton—29 v	75 5 0	Friel and Curran	" "
Raymond Terrace to Stockton—33 v	173 6 8	H. Sutton	" "
Dalwich N. Boundary at Chilcott's Flat to Camberwell and Goorangoola Road—41 v.	37 12 0	W. Knight	" "
Meadow Flat to Tarana Station—58 v	125 14 4	M. Kinnear	" "
Bathurst to Swallow Creek—59 v	81 2 6	A. Young	" "
Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley—73 v	140 0 0	Do	" "

Name of Road.	Amount.	Tenderer.	Date of Approval.
Bathurst and Trunkey Road at Black Horse Sq. towards Dennis Island—75 v.	£ 25 10 6	W. Bailey	31 Dec., 1891.
Grenfell to Quondong—52 v	95 0 2	G. Nicholls	" "
Mandurama to Galley Swamp—53 v	132 17 0	E. J. Brien	" "
Repairs to bridges—54 v.	49 15 0	H. Astill	" "
Oberon to Swatchfield—14 v.	90 15 0	D. Marrow	" "
Stroud to Dungog—24 v.	88 6 8	J. W. Gossip	" "
Shaw's to Barrington Road—29 v	90 4 6	W. Bourke	" "
Narrabri to Boggabri, Bridge over Namoi—16 v.	50 0 0	J. Gray	" "
Dungog to Weismantels—30 v	44 0 0	W. Bithery	" "
Dungog to Weismantels—22 v	180 0 0	Dec and Roberts	" "
Orange to Cadia Gate—28 v	73 15 0	E. Morrissey	15 Jan., 1892.
Brown's Creek to Carcoar—55 v	52 10 0	J. Bishop	" "
Forest Reefs, <i>via</i> the Gap, to Carcoar—56 v	63 3 0	T. Bishop	" "
Teapot Swamp to Mallow Grove—57 v	56 13 4	R. Sharpe	" "
Mallow Grove, towards Trunkey—58 v	81 5 0	T. Murphy	" "
Carcoar to Goslings—81 v.	70 13 4	N. Rodden	" "
Gulgong to Goodman—36 v.	90 10 0	T. Kelly	" "
Guntawang to Goolma—40 v	146 8 0	W. Graham	" "
Teapot Swamp, <i>via</i> Mallow Grove, to Carcoar—59 v	82 10 0	T. Murphy	" "
Tenterfield to Ballina, from Alstonville—43 v	165 7 6	M. Lynch	" "
Tenterfield to Ballina, from Alstonville—49 v	163 0 0	Do.	" "
Tenterfield to Ballina, from Alstonville—50 v	161 0 0	Do.	" "
Alstonville to Ballina Road—51 v	145 10 0	T. M. Nilon	" "
Road up Taylor's Arm—36 v	84 0 10	M. O'Connor ..	" "
Dunoon to M'Carthy's Grass—39-91	87 12 0	T. Greenhalgh ..	" "
Culvert at Dead Man's Creek	11 15 0	T. Moore	" "
Brungle Bridge to Gabbaralong—60 v	76 19 0	W. Barton	" "
Young and Monteagle Road to Solferino—11 v.	46 0 0	G. Hunter	" "
Gundagai to Brungle—59 v	75 0 0	Brumby and Dowell	" "
Wheeo to Binda—21 v	166 18 6	R. Corby	" "
North Bank, Taylor's Arm, Congarinni Ferry—37 v	59 8 0	W. G. Boulton	" "
Marx Hill to Campbell's Crossing—40 v	24 10 0	G. E. Best	" "
Boat Harbour to Little North Arm—42 v	116 10 0	G. E. Best	" "
Boat Harbour to Raleigh Hill—43 v	45 11 6	W. Harvie	" "
Fernmount to Corundi—44 v	97 6 0	W. Harvie	" "
Mullumbimby to Byron Bay—35 v	136 2 0	McCullaugh and Claney	" "
Mullumbimby to Byron Bay—36 v	135 19 0	T. O'Keefe	" "
Byron Bay Road—37 v	199 10 0	J. Black	" "
Mullumbimby to Byron Bay—33 v	199 19 10	M. Chisler	" "
Cooper's Shoot to Byron Bay—39 v	163 5 0	T. O'Keefe	" "
Inverell, <i>via</i> Ashford, to Queensland Border—30 v	17 10 0	Leagratt and Burns	" "
Supply of ironwork—decking for Inverell Bridge—33 v	72 0 0	Thos. Brothers & Co. ...	" "
Dalmorton to Chandler's Creek—35 v	60 0 0	J. Reynolds	" "
Wyrallah to Chilcott's Flat—49-91	32 10 0	M. Slattery	" "
Main Northern Road—44 v	84 0 10	P. Tuttle	" "
River Street to Maclean Point—11 v	72 1 0	M. J. Burke	23 "
Woodman to Selmans'—29 v	92 0 0	A. W. Davison	5 Feb., 1892.
Grafton to Nymboida—26 v	77 13 2	McNamara and O'Brien ..	" "
Main South Road—2 v	84 0 0	T. Cunningham	12 "
Tomerong to Jervis Bay—16 v	125 18 4	H. C. Parnell	" "
Cobar to Hill-ton—10 v	115 0 0	J. Edwards	" "
Approach to Leumcah Railway Station—92-1	193 10 0	G. Kershler	" "
Cullenbone to Faulkner's—26 v	327 0 0	G. Farthing	" "
Cowra Road, near Rosebrook, towards Bredbo—36 v.	31 12 6	J. H. Cooke	" "
Wyrallah to Chilcott's Wharf—48-91	77 17 9	T. M. Nilon	" "
Lismore, Woodburn Road at school to Rous—45-91	52 10 0	M. Lynch	" "
Mullumbimby St., Brunswick—42 v	52 16 0	T. Torrens	" "
Main Western Road—20 v	128 11 3	J. Poole	" "
Wellington to Ponto, <i>via</i> Bushranger's Creek—23 v	198 6 0	Do.	" "
Dubbo, <i>via</i> Tomingley, to Peak Hill—25 v	148 15 8	C. Harper	" "
Cowra, <i>via</i> Breakfast Creek, to Burrowa—Fence for Morongla Dam—46 v	8 15 0	W. Bryant	" "
Cowra, <i>via</i> Neila and Cudgegong towards Burrowa—48 v	176 19 11	W. Gray	" "
Completion of Mandurama Bridge—Blayney to Grenfell—55 v	82 0 0	M. J. Abberton	" "
Rockley to Isabella River Road—3 v	20 14 4	W. J. Hezlitt	" "
Deepwater to Emmaville—28 v.	500 0 0	J. Bugg	19 "
Caraboss to Kyamba—14 v.	71 18 4	T. Clegg	" "
Tenterfield to Lawrence—9 v.	260 0 0	M. Kelly	" "
Tenterfield to Lawrence—10 v.	247 5 0	Do.	" "
Williamtown to Saltash—40 v.	120 10 0	M. Maher	" "
Main South Coast Road—21 v.	362 10 4	A. Kelly	" "
Gosford to Mangrove Road, Parkinson's Corner to Six-mile Tree, at Blackett's—1 v.	317 18 0	R. J. White and J. Frewin ..	" "
Quirindi, <i>via</i> Colley Blue, to Tambar Springs—21-92	307 10 0	G. Butts	" "
Main South Road, towards Bullio—43 v	486 5 0	T. Cunningham	" "
Kelso to White Rock—15-92	46 13 4	P. Lavelle	" "
Beudooley-street, Fitzroy—42 v.	46 5 0	T. Cunningham	" "
Demliquan to Balranald—12 v.	9 10 0	E. Evans	" "
Repairs to Moulamein Ferry—2 v.	30 0 0	Do.	" "
Gundagai to Tumut—58 v.	34 8 0	T. Wheatley	" "
Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman—15 v.	95 16 8	E. O'Grady	" "
New England to Wabra—34 v	30 16 0	J. Rowe	" "
Kempsey to Trial Bay—35 v	11 2 0	P. Hogan	" "
Tinonee to Clarkson's Crossing—62 v.	30 0 0	H. Gore	" "
Waratah to Maitland—20 v.	59 7 1	J. Melliday	" "
Raymond Terrace to Parading Ground—24 v	45 0 0	G. Shearman	" "
Glebe, <i>via</i> Adamstown, to New Lambton—32 v.	71 2 9	J. Bennett	" "
Tarro Railway Lane—35 v	22 3 8	M. Glyn	" "

Name of Road.	Amount.	Tenderer.	Date of Approval.
Upper Boggy Creek to Pambula and Wolumla Road—22 v.	£ 83 0 0	M. Reath	19 Feb., 1892.
Bombala to Merimbula—27 v.	72 10 0	Do	" "
Nowra to Braidwood—35 v.	193 15 0	A. Usher	" "
Araluen to Moruya—83 v.	97 10 0	G. Lee	" "
Moruya to Congo—85 v.	27 12 0	J. Kelly	" "
Araluen to Moruya—90 v.	24 12 0	Do	" "
Araluen to Tarago—93 v.	136 19 1	J. Vider	" "
River-street to Maclean Punt—11 v.	72 1 0	M. J. Burke	17 " "
Road across Great Northern Railway at Falconer Level Crossing— 73 v.	68 15 0	J. M'Bride	" "
Guyra, via Oban, to Kookarebooka—74 v.	50 0 0	Do	" "
Dubbo to Bobborah—14 v.	243 19 10	J. Donnelly	27 " "
Faulkner's to Gilgandra—26 v.	447 15 0	C. Harper	" "
Dubbo to Bobborah—15 v.	358 19 6	Joyce and Gordon	" "
Dubbo towards Cobborah—24 v.	495 12 6	C. Harper	" "
Main Western Road—21 v.	569 7 6	Do	" "
Brooklyn Railway Station to Old Peat's Ferry Road—2-92	237 17 6	D. Bailey	" "
Mona-street, Auburn—27 v.	330 0 0	G. Anderson	" "
Approach to Beecroft Station, Field of Mars—41 v.	265 18 0	Do	" "
Supply blue metal for Main Western Road from Abattoirs Road to Cook's River Road, &c.	1,575 0 0	P. A. C. Bates	" "

TOTAL of TENDERS for Works on Roads accepted since the present Ministry came into office.

Folio.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1	1,070 6 10
2	811 3 2
3	782 9 2
4	1,159 17 2
5	632 3 4
6	1,183 13 4
7	176 10 10
8	1,196 12 9
9	869 8 2
10	2,266 15 0
11	1,147 5 3
12	4,643 4 10
Total	£15,939 9 10

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.—List of Contracts accepted since 23rd October, 1891.

No. of Contract.	Nature of Contract.	Date of acceptance.	Name of Contractor.	Amount.	If at Schedule rates or not.	If charged to Loan or Revenue.
<i>Sewerage:—</i>						
57	Storm-water drain, Redfern	16 Nov., 1891	Flood and Rutherford...	£ 1,789 6 0	Schedule Rate	Loan
61	Forge and Cattle sheds, Botany	16 Jan., 1892	F. Hamilton	329 3 0	"	"
62	Sewers, Harbour-street, City	24 Oct., 1891	Flood and Rutherford...	209 9 9	"	"
63	" Emmett-street, North Sydney	25 Nov., 1891	G. Maddison	145 0 0	"	"
64	" Queen and Argyle Streets, City	12 Dec., 1891	Flood and Rutherford...	1,520 0 4	"	"
65	Storm-water drain, Alexandria	8 Feb., 1892	Gummow and Gillan ...	1,135 0 0	"	"
66	Sewers, Marian-street, Redfern	25 Jan., 1892	Owen and Dunleavy ...	230 5 10	"	"
67 and 67A	" Woollahra and Paddington ...	23 Feb., 1892	R. and S. Butcher	14,635 11 2	"	"
68	Compulsory Drainage, Paddington ...	20 Feb., 1892	Foulston and Finch	2,805 17 0	"	"
69	Sewers, Crown Road and Harbour-street, City.	16 Jan., 1892	W. and G. Brown	360 17 8	"	"
				23,160 10 9		
<i>Water:—</i>						
179	Fixing connections from engines	7 Nov., 1891	Scouter and Martin	94 17 6	Lump sum	Loan
180	Connecting steam-pipes for new engines	19 Nov., 1891	Simpson and Houghton	305 0 0	Loan	"
182	Supply of stop-valves	Not yet accepted	G. and C. Hoskins	1,062 10 0	"	"
	Ball hydrants	20 Feb., 1892	Pope, Maher, & Co.	337 10 0	"	"
				1,799 17 6		

REGINALD BLOXSOME,

Secretary.

2nd March, 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Sewerage	23,160	10	9
Water	1,799	17	6

£24,960 8 3

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 17, of 10 February, 1892.]

AMOUNTS voted by the last Parliament for Railways and other Public Works and amounts expended on same.

Head of Service.	Amount Voted.	Amount Expended.
	£	£
Railways and Tramways	2,571,020	813,056
Harbours and Rivers	854,075	445,834
Roads and Bridges	2,314,665	2,004,088
Sewerage	1,618,971	222,725
Government Architect	889,000	553,511
Water and Sewerage Board	653,130	353,022
	8,900,861	4,392,236

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PIPE CASTINGS.

(RETURN RESPECTING PRICES PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 March, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 7, Votes No. 88, 18 February, 1892.]

Question.

(7.) Pipe Castings:—Mr. Nicholson asked the Secretary for Public Works,—What is the price paid by the Government for pipe castings from 3 inches diameter up to 4 feet?

Answer.

Harbours and Rivers Branch.

In this Branch the following rates are paid, viz.:—For 3", 4", and 6" pipes, £6 2s. 8d. and £6 10s. 6d. per ton; and for 48" pipes, £6 10s. 10d.

Board of Water Supply and Sewerage

The contract prices are as under:—For straight pipes, 4" to 15" diameter, £6 1s. 9d. per ton; and for special castings, £9 9s. 9d. per ton. There is also a contract for special castings, in which the price is 14 per cent. above rates mentioned in the attached schedule.

Annual Contract—Castings.—Schedule.

Schedule No.	Items.	Rates.
		£ s. d.
1	Iron castings—comprising tees, crosses, angle branches, bends, hydrant pipes (including facing and drilling flanges), and caps, collars, reducing pipes, hydrant risers (including facing and drilling flanges), surface boxes (all kinds, including fitting lids and hinge pins), and all other ordinary castings for water-mains of 3", 4", 6", 8", 9", 10", 12", 15", and 18" diameter irrespective of quantity ordered; castings of any other description when ten or more of a similar kind are ordered; castings made from any pattern in the contractors's stock; all to be coated as specified, and including provision and use of patterns .....per cwt.	0 13 0
2	Iron castings; patterns supplied to the contractor, including coating, as specified.....per cwt.	0 9 0
3	Iron castings, dry sand—contractor to provide patterns, coated, as specified .....per cwt.	0 15 0
4	Iron castings (special, of any kind—except those included in items No. 1—when less than ten similar castings are ordered), loam castings. Contractor to provide patterns and every requisite, coated as specified .....per cwt.	1 0 0
5	Brass or gun metal castings—patterns to be supplied by the contractor .....per cwt.	0 1 4
6	Wrought-iron, bar, rod, T.H., angle, or other sections, of approved brands, cut to lengths required per cwt.	0 11 0
7	Wrought-iron, sheet or plate, of approved brand, cut to sizes required .....per cwt.	0 12 6
8	Parts of ball hydrants—Dirt cap, as specified, complete .....each	0 0 6
	Upper section ,, ,,	0 2 6
	Lower section ,, ,,	0 5 0

No alteration whatever to be made in the printed prices; the percentage named by the Tenderer to be general on the whole.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS.

SUPPLEMENTARY

FIFTH GENERAL REPORT,

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

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

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

[1s.]

82—A

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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 The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN.
 The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY.
 The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.
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 WILLIAM SPRINGTHORPE DOWEL, Esquire.
 EDWARD WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Esquire.
 CHARLES ALFRED LEE, Esquire.
 WILLIAM McCOURT, Esquire.
 JAMES PATRICK GARVAN, Esquire.

[On 22nd October, 1890, Mr. Joseph Palmer Abbott, having been appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, resigned his position as Chairman and member of the Committee. The Hon. John Lackey, who at that time was Vice-Chairman of the Committee, was appointed Chairman in Mr. Abbott's place, and Mr. Jacob Garrard was chosen as Vice-Chairman. Mr. William McCourt was appointed a member of the Committee on 16th July, 1890, in the place of Mr. John Hurley, whose seat became vacant by reason of his resignation from the Legislative Assembly; and Mr. James Patrick Garvan was appointed a member on the 6th November, 1890, in the room of Mr. Joseph Palmer Abbott.]

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIFTH GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

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, have the honor to submit the following Supplementary General Report of their Proceedings since the date of their last General Report, 15 May, 1891 :—

At the date of the last General Report the Committee had concluded their inquiries, and arrived at decisions, respecting all the works which had been referred to them by the Legislative Assembly but three, and in the usual course of procedure they would have dealt with these three works, and before the next session of Parliament, in accordance with the 8th section of the Public Works Act, have made a further General Report. The dissolution of the present Parliament, however, will bring the existence of this Committee to an end, and in order that there may be a complete statement of the inquiries in which they have been engaged up to the day upon which they go out of office, this Report, supplementary to that dated 15 May, 1891, has been prepared.

The three works which were under consideration at the date of the last General Report, 15 May, 1891, were :—

Cable Tramway from King-street, <i>via</i> William-street, to Ocean-street	£80,000
Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney	120,000
Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell	492,000

With the two proposed cable tramways the Committee have since dealt, as far as they are concerned, finally, the inquiry in each case having been brought to a conclusion, and a Report for presentation to the Legislative Assembly adopted. Those Reports will be laid before the Assembly immediately after the opening of the next Parliament. It had been anticipated by the Committee that they would be able to conclude all their inquiries, and present the whole of their Reports to the Legislative Assembly, before the termination of the last Session, and during the existence of the Parliament by which they were appointed, but the prorogation on the 2nd instant with a view to immediate dissolution has prevented this from being done, and the Reports not already presented must, under the circumstances, be held over for the next Parliament.

Respecting

Respecting the proposed cable tramways which have been under consideration the Committee recommend the construction of that from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street, and the postponement of that through George, Pitt, and Harris streets, Sydney, the latter recommendation being based chiefly upon an opinion that before the expenditure upon a second new tramway on the cable or any other system be incurred it would be well to await the results from the construction of the first.

The inquiry with reference to the proposed railway from Glen Innes to Inverell is incomplete, and will have to be resumed by the Committee appointed by the next Parliament. A Sectional Committee has visited the districts interested in the proposed work, and has inspected the route for the line and other suggested routes, examined a large number of witnesses, and reported to the Committee; and the Sectional Committee's Report and the evidence taken by it will be available to the new Committee.

The present Committee bring their labours to a termination after having been in existence for about two years, during which period, as mentioned in their last General Report, there have been under their consideration thirty-two works, representing a proposed expenditure of £9,237,642. Of these they have dealt with thirty-one, representing an estimated total expenditure as proposed by the Government of £8,745,642, and as recommended by the Committee £6,248,112. Of the thirty-one works the Committee have recommended the construction of fourteen as referred to them, the estimated total cost of these being £3,723,812; and of seven in an amended form, representing a proposed expenditure of £4,150,600, and, as approved by the Committee, an expenditure of £2,524,300. The remaining ten of the thirty-one works, representing a proposed expenditure of £871,230, the Committee, for reasons stated in their Reports, have not recommended for construction. These results, as already indicated, clear the Committee's business-paper of every work referred to them for inquiry but one—the proposed railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, the estimated cost of which is £492,000.

The return giving a statement of the work of the present and of the two preceding Committees, which was published with the last General Report, has been brought up to date, and is republished with this Report, together with a copy of the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings.

JOHN LACKEY,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 5 June, 1891.

List of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the three Committees, with the results of their inquiries, from 27 August, 1888, the date of the first sitting of the first Committee appointed under the Act, to 5 June, 1891.

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Work	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
1888. 4 Sept. to 22 Oct.	Improvements to the Circular Quay.	£ 120,000	£ 125,000	£ 5,000	.....	The Committee recommended an alteration in the plan of these improvements, by which the total estimated cost would be increased to £125,000.
26 Sept. to 22 Oct.	Storage reservoir at Potts' Hill, and second line of pipes to Crown-street.	120,000	120,000	.....	.....
13 Sept. to 22 Oct.	New Central Police Court	48,000	48,000	.....	.....
4 Oct. to 22 Oct.	Drainage works, Manly..	34,114	22,000	.....	12,114	The Committee recommended the adoption of a modified plan of these drainage works, by which the total estimated cost would not exceed £22,000.
10 Oct. to 22 Oct.	Drainage works, North Shore.	77,062	107,000	29,938	.....	The Committee recommended the adoption of the complete scheme proposed in relation to this work, and the estimated cost of which, as shown by the evidence, is £107,000.
31 Aug. to 22 Oct.	Harbour improvements at Newcastle.	112,000	112,000	.....	.....
19 Sept. to 22 Oct.	Wharfage accommodation, Woolloomooloo Bay.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000	The Committee were of opinion that the proposed expenditure was not justified either by the requirements in connection with the wharfage accommodation of the port, or by the nature of the proposal if regarded as a scheme for the improvement of a very valuable Government property.
16 Nov. to 1889. 11 Jan.	Bridge at the Spit, Middle Harbour.	62,000	.....	.....	62,000	The Committee decided that the proposed expenditure was not justified by the evidence, and that a steam-punt would meet the requirements of the district in the vicinity of the proposed work for some years to come.
1888. 7 Dec. to 1889. 27 Aug.	Drainage works for the Western Suburbs.	830,304	830,304	.....	.....
26 June to 30 Sept.	Improvements to the entrance of the Richmond River.	326,000	326,000	.....	.....	The Committee recommend that the proposed works be carried out in a certain order, so that the results from the works first constructed may be ascertained before others are proceeded with.
9 Oct. to 11 Dec.	Railway to connect North Shore Railway with Port Jackson, at Milson's Point.	262,000	.....	.....	262,000	The Committee consider, for various reasons stated in their report on the subject, that the work as proposed should not be carried out.
29 Aug. to 12 Dec.	Railway from Culcairn to Corowa.	197,300 (or £4,184 per mile.)	164,500 (or £3,500 per mile.)	.....	32,800	The Committee are of opinion that this line should be constructed at a cost not exceeding £3,500 per mile.
22 Aug. to 19 Dec.	Railway from Goulburn to Crookwell.	198,300 (or £5,984 per mile.)	148,500 (or £4,500 per mile.)	.....	49,800	The Committee consider that the cost of this railway should not exceed £4,500 per mile, and that a saving should also be effected by utilizing a certain portion of the present main line instead of taking the proposed railway through a part of the city of Goulburn.
1890. 22 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1889.	Dredge and plant for Sydney Harbour.	30,000	.....	.....	30,000	The evidence shows that this class of dredge is not required.
25 Sept. to 1890. 18 Feb.	Railway from Nyngan to Cobar.	207,360	207,360	.....	.....	The Committee recommend the construction of this railway as part of a line which should be extended to Wilcannia and Broken Hill.
14 Jan. to 11 Feb. 14 Jan.	Offices for the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.	50,000	50,000	.....	.....
6 Feb. 14 Jan. to 11 Feb.	Reticulation of the Western Suburbs Drainage Scheme.	713,592	713,592	.....	.....
14 Jan. to 11 Feb.	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Southern Suburbs — Hurstville and Rockdale.	66,000	.....	.....	66,000	This expenditure is rendered unnecessary by reason of a temporary water-supply scheme being sufficient to meet requirements for some years.
19 Nov. to 2 April.	Railway from Marrickville to the Burwood Road.	90,250	90,250	.....	.....
23 Oct. to 24 April.	Improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River.	580,900	211,900	.....	369,000	In this case the Committee recommend the construction of only a portion of the works proposed, as they are of opinion that when this portion has been constructed it may be found that the remainder will not be required.
31 Oct. to 15 April.	Breakwater at Byron Bay.	241,723	241,723	.....	.....	The original estimate for this work was £162,000; the increase is due to a difficulty in obtaining stone.

List of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	£	
4 Dec. to 24 April.	Railway from Kiama to Nowra.	381,390	381,390	.....	.....	In this case there was an original estimate of £441,663. The reduction is due to an amended estimate made by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways since the railway was referred to the Committee.
12 Nov. to 24 April.	Railway from Grafton to the Tweed.	1,728,100	800,000	.....	928,100	The Committee recommend that this railway should be constructed from Lismore to Murwillumbah, instead of from Grafton to Murwillumbah, the Committee's recommendation involving a length of about 60½ miles as compared with 140 miles 76 chains, the length of the line as referred to them by the Legislative Assembly.
15 Jan. to 24 April.	Railway from Cootamundra to Temora.	138,000 (or £3,656 per mile.)	125,400 (or £3,300 per mile.)	.....	12,600	The Committee consider that the cost of constructing this railway should not exceed £3,300 per mile.
23 Jan. to 24 April.	Railway from Moss Vale to Robertson.	84,900	.....	.....	84,900	The Committee negated this proposal because they consider another route, described in their report, is preferable.
23 Jan. to 25 Mar.	Railway from Mudgee to Gulgong.	109,330	.....	.....	109,330	The Committee have decided against this work, on the ground that any extension of the Mudgee Railway should form part of a more comprehensive proposal, the consideration of which should be deferred until after the suggestion for the connection of the Northern and Western systems, by a line between Dubbo and Werris Creek, has been dealt with.
12 Feb. to 24 April.	Bridge over Tarban Creek, Parramatta River.	26,000	.....	.....	26,000	The Committee consider this bridge to be unnecessary.
20 Feb. to 15 April.	Bridge over the Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains.	20,000	.....	.....	20,000	The Committee consider that a less expensive bridge would be sufficient to meet requirements.
25 Feb. to 24 April.	Bridge to connect Bullock Island with the mainland at Newcastle.	33,000	.....	.....	33,000	The Committee consider that this proposed expenditure is premature, pending certain reclamation works.
12 Feb. to 21 May.	Iron Bridge at Cowra	26,537	26,537	.....	.....	The original proposal represented an expenditure of £69,971, which amount was afterwards reduced to £26,537, as the result of a revision of the system of bridge-building in the Colony.
22 Jan. to 21 May.	Railway from Molong to Parkes and Forbes.	433,000	433,000	.....	.....
23 May to 8 July.	Hospital for the Insane upon the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn.	120,000	.....	.....	120,000	This proposed work, after being partly considered, was withdrawn from the Committee by resolution of the Assembly.
28 May to 21 Aug.	Railway to connect the North Shore Railway with the deep waters of Port Jackson, at Milson's Point.	231,156	231,156	.....	.....	This proposal was before the Committee on a previous occasion (estimated cost, £262,000), when it was negated; but having been referred to the Committee for further consideration, and circumstances appearing in the second inquiry which justified the construction of the railway, the Committee approved of the proposed work.
10 Dec. to 13 May, 1891.	Hospital Buildings, Macquarie-street.	140,000	56,000	.....	84,000	In this case, two sets of plans for the buildings were submitted to the Committee, one representing a design that was estimated to cost £140,000, and the other a design to cost £56,000, and the Committee approved of the latter.
11 Feb. to 25 Mar.	College for the Training of Teachers of Public Schools.	37,500	37,500	.....	.....
19 Feb. to 21 April.	Extension of the Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra.	75,000	75,000	.....	.....
24 Feb. to 14 May.	Railway from Cobar to Cockburn.	1,163,000	1,018,000	.....	150,000	The Committee recommend the construction of this railway as far as Broken Hill only, which will reduce the proposed expenditure by £150,000.
22 Jan., 1890, to 19 May, 1891.	Cable Tramway from King-st., via William-street, to Ocean-street.	80,000	80,000	.....	.....
25 Nov., 1890, to 3 June, 1891.	Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney.	120,000	.....	.....	120,000	The Committee consider that it is not expedient at present, for reasons stated in their Report, that this tramway should be constructed.
		£ 9,360,818	6,782,112	34,938	2,613,644	

[NOTE.—The estimated cost of the railway to connect the North Shore Railway with Port Jackson at Milson's Point was, on the first reference, when the proposal was negated, £262,000; and on the second reference, when the proposal was approved, £231,156; so that the total amount in reduction of the expenditure proposed in connection with the whole of the works which have been considered by the three Committees up to the present date is actually £2,382,488, instead of £2,613,644, as shown in the above return.]

WORK RESPECTING WHICH THE INQUIRY IS PROCEEDING.

Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Remarks.
Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.....	£ 492,000	

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, 19 MAY, 1891.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable John Lackey, Chairman.

The Hon. Andrew Garran,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. George Henry Cox,
Jacob Garrard, Esq.,
Henry Copeland, Esq.,

James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,
William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
James Patrick Garvan, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Council Clerk of the Borough of Waverley, requesting that the consideration of the proposed Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street, be deferred until the Report from the Royal Commission on the Eastern Suburbs Railway had been received by Parliament.

Letter from the Council Clerk of the Borough of North Sydney, to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, and forwarded with accompanying minutes and plan to the Committee for their information, stating the terms of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Borough Council, recommending the construction of a circular cable tramway on the Sydney side of the harbour for the accommodation of passengers landing from North Shore.

Telegrams from the Committee to the Railway Commissioners, Brisbane, asking for information relative to wheat and flour received at Stanthorpe, Warwick, and Toowoomba Railway Stations during the last five years, and telegram from the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, in reply, stating that the information could not be furnished within the time mentioned, nor without a guarantee of the expense of preparing it.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That it is expedient that the proposed construction of a line of Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street, be carried out.”

Mr. Copeland seconded the motion.

Mr. Cox moved,—“That the motion be amended by the insertion of the word ‘not’ before the word expedient.”

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

Ayes, 5.
Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Garvan.

Noes, 7.
Dr. Garran,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McCourt.

Mr. Tonkin moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words:—‘as far as the Queen’s Statue, King-street, and from thence to Ocean-street that the electric system be adopted.’”

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

Ayes, 2.
Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Garvan.

Noes, 10.
Mr. Lackey,
Dr. Garran,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Cox,
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McCourt.

Mr. Trickett moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words:—‘but that the route should be by way of King-street, then along York-street to Druiitt-street, and then along that street and Park-street to William-street.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Lee, and negatived.

The original motion was then passed, on the following division:—

<p>Ayes, 7.</p> <p>Dr. Garran, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Dowel, Mr. Lee, Mr. McCourt.</p>	<p>Noes, 5.</p> <p>Mr. Lackey, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Garvan.</p>
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Mr. Copeland gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That it is not expedient that a line of Cable Tramway should be constructed through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, in the City of Sydney. The Committee, however, would recommend that a double line of electric tramway, on the overhead system, be constructed along George and Harris Streets.”

Dr. Garran gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the further taking of evidence on the Glen Innes to Inverell Railway be deferred until the evidence taken by the Sectional Committee is in the possession of the Committee.”

The Committee adjourned, at 2 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 20 MAY, 1891.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable John Lackey, Chairman.

<p>The Hon. Andrew Garran, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, The Hon. George Henry Cox, Jacob Garrard, Esq., Henry Copeland, Esq.,</p>	<p>James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq., William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., James Patrick Garvan, Esq.</p>
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Council Clerk of the Borough of Paddington, expressing the desire of the Council that the proposed Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street be constructed without delay.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Queensland Railway Commissioners, stating that the information asked for by the Committee with reference to wheat and flour received at Stanthorpe, Warwick, and Toowoomba railway stations could not be available in less time than a month, and regretting that the Railway Commissioners could not furnish it.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. Copeland moved,—“That it is not expedient that a line of Cable Tramway should be constructed through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, in the City of Sydney. The Committee, however, would recommend that a double line of electric tramway, on the overhead system, be constructed along George and Harris Streets.”

Dr. Garran seconded the motion.

Mr. Lee moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of all the words after the word ‘Sydney’ in the third line.”

Mr. Cox seconded the amendment.

After discussion, it was agreed that the opinion of the Committee with reference to the proposed tramway should first be tested by a vote on the question—“That the word ‘not’ before the word ‘expedient’ in the first line of the motion be omitted.”

The amendment was negatived on the following division:—

<p>Ayes, 5.</p> <p>Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan.</p>	<p>Noes, 8.</p> <p>Mr. Lackey, Dr. Garran, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Lee, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Garvan.</p>
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The amendment proposed by Mr. Lee was then negatived on the following division:—

<p>Ayes, 6.</p> <p>Mr. Lackey, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Lee, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Garvan.</p>	<p>Noes, 7.</p> <p>Dr. Garran, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan.</p>
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The original motion was negatived on the following division:—

<p>Ayes, 3.</p> <p>Dr. Garran, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Garvan.</p>	<p>Noes, 10.</p> <p>Mr. Lackey, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Lee, Mr. McCourt.</p>
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Dr.

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Dr. Garran moved,—“That the further taking of evidence on the Glen Innes to Inverell Railway be deferred until the evidence taken by the Sectional Committee is in the possession of the Committee.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Trickett, and passed.

Mr. Garrard gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is not expedient to construct a cable tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, in the City of Sydney, until the completion of the proposed Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street.”

Mr. Dowel gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, the proposed Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The Committee adjourned, at 20 minutes past 3, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 27th instant.

WEDNESDAY, 27 MAY, 1891.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable John Lackey, Chairman.

<p>The Hon. Andrew Garran, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, The Hon. George Henry Cox, Jacob Garrard, Esq., Henry Copeland, Esq.,</p>		<p>James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq., William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., James Patrick Garvan, Esq.</p>
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Thomas Rowe, with reference to the Committee's Report on the proposed Hospital Buildings, Macquarie-street.

Letter from Mr. P. Bedford Elwell, suggesting as a useful witness on the subject of Cable Tramways, Mr. C. E. Shaw, a shareholder in the Birmingham Tramway Co., and now on a visit to Sydney.

Letter and telegram from Mr. Hugh T. Jordan, Treasurer, Melbourne Tramways Trust, Melbourne, with reference to Mr. Thow's Report on Cable and Electrical Tramways in America, and asking whether the Committee would hear further evidence from him on the subject of cable tramways.

The correspondence was received, and it was decided, on the following division, that Mr. C. E. Shaw and Mr. Hugh T. Jordan should be requested to attend before the Committee for examination, on Tuesday, 2nd June:—

<p style="text-align: center;">Ayes, 8.</p> <p>Mr. Lackey, Dr. Garran, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Lee, Mr. Garvan.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Noes, 5.</p> <p>Mr. Trickett, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. McCourt.</p>
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The notices of motions in the names of Mr. Garrard and Mr. Dowel, with reference to the proposed cable tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney, were postponed.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the consideration of the Committee's Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street, be deferred until Tuesday, 2nd June.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Garrard, and passed on the following division:—

<p style="text-align: center;">Ayes, 6.</p> <p>Mr. Lackey, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Garvan.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Noes, 4.</p> <p>Mr. Copeland, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Lee.</p>
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The Committee adjourned, at 15 minutes past 3, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd June.

TUESDAY, 2 JUNE, 1891.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable John Lackey, Chairman.

<p>The Hon. Andrew Garran, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, The Hon. George Henry Cox, Jacob Garrard, Esq.,</p>	|	<p>Henry Copeland, Esq., James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq., William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., William McCourt, Esq.,</p>
James Patrick Garvan, Esq.		

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. C. E. Shaw, and telegram from Mr. Hugh T. Jordan, with reference to their giving evidence before the Committee, on the subject of Cable Tramways.

Letter from Mr. Wm. Houston, Under Secretary, Department of Lands, forwarding a statement asked for by the Sectional Committee appointed to inspect, take evidence, and report, with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

The correspondence was received.

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The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Uralla and Walcha Times</i> —Advertising in connection with the Sectional Committee on Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell... ..	1	0	0
Craigie and Hipgrave, <i>Armidale Express</i> —Advertising in connection with the Sectional Committee on Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell	0	14	0
Leeming and Watson, <i>Shoalhaven News</i> —Advertising in connection with the Sectional Committee on the Extension of the Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra	0	7	3
Leeming and Watson, <i>Broughton Creek Mail</i> —Advertising in connection with the Sectional Committee on the Extension of the Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra	0	7	3
Leeming and Watson, <i>Nowra Colonist</i> —Advertising in connection with the Sectional Committee on the Extension of the Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra	0	7	3
	£2		15 9

The resolution of the Committee, of 14th April, 1891, passing for payment the account of George Baumann—£20—for entertaining the members of the Victorian Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways, during their visit to Sydney to inquire into the Committee's method of procedure, was rescinded.

The Committee further considered the proposed Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney.

Charles E. Shaw, Esq., and Hugh Thom Jordan, Esq., Treasurer, Melbourne Tramways Trust, Melbourne, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Garrard, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, brought up the Report of the Sectional Committee, and moved that it be received.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned, at five minutes past 5, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE, 1891.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable John Lackey, Chairman.

The Hon. Andrew Garran,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
Jacob Garrard, Esq.,

Henry Copeland, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,
William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Minister for Railways, Brisbane, with reference to a letter from the Committee asking for information as to wheat and flour received at Stanthorpe, Warwick, and Toowoomba railway stations, in connection with the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Glen Innes Guardian</i> —Advertising in connection with Sectional Committee on Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell	0	11	6
John Maclean, Nowra—Advertising in connection with the Sectional Committee on Extension of Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra	0	7	6
Total	0		19 0

Mr. Garrard moved,—“That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is not expedient to construct a cable tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, in the City of Sydney, until the completion of the proposed Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street.”

Mr. Tonkin seconded the motion.

Mr. Dowel moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of the word ‘not’ in the first line.”

Mr. O'Sullivan seconded the amendment.

The amendment was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Dowel,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Lackey,
Dr. Garran,
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Tonkin,

With

With the consent of the Committee, Mr. Garrard's motion was amended by inserting after the word "expedient" the words "at present," and omitting all the words after the word "Sydney," so that it should read: "That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is not expedient, at present, to construct a cable tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, in the City of Sydney."

The amended resolution was passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.		Noes, 3.
Mr. Lackey,	|	Mr. Humphery,
Dr. Garran,		Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Garrard,		Mr. Dowel.
Mr. Copeland,		
Mr. Tonkin.		

Mr. Dowel's notice of motion,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, the proposed Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out”—was withdrawn.

The Committee adjourned, at 3 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1891.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Lackey, Chairman.

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

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. James Patrick Garvan, with reference to that day's meeting of the Committee.
 Letter from Mr. Eugene F. Rudder, of the Upper Orara Progress Association, asking the Committee to suspend their final Report on the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell until the survey between Guyra and South Grafton is completed, and bringing under their notice Captain Howard's report on the capabilities of Coff's Harbour as a harbour of refuge and port of shipment.

The correspondence was received.

The following account was passed for payment:—

W. Drake, expenses as shorthand writer and acting-secretary to the Sectional
 Committee on the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell £25 16 0

The Committee deliberated as to whether, in view of the immediate dissolution of Parliament, a Supplementary General Report should be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, stating the result of the work of the Committee to date.

Mr. Garrard moved,—“That a Supplementary General Report be prepared and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Tonkin, and passed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney.

The preamble and clauses 1 to 5 were passed.

In clause 6—Decision of the Committee—Mr. Garrard moved,—“That the following words be omitted: ‘Another reason which has influenced the Committee is a doubt whether the tramway as proposed would be successful in meeting public requirements, and proving as profitable as it ought to be. As it is proposed there would be a single line in George-street, north of Bathurst-street, and a single line in Pitt-street, and the traffic would be so arranged that passengers in either of those streets would be able to travel only one way. People in George-street, north of Bathurst-street, wishing to go by tram southwards, would be obliged to travel in a car to the end of George-street North, round by way of Queen-street into Pitt-street, and thence along Pitt-street, and into George-street again by way of Bathurst-street; or walk from George-street into Pitt-street, where they would find the cars going along that street in a southerly direction. In the same manner, persons in Pitt-street wishing to go to any place along that street northwards would be compelled either to walk, take an omnibus or cab, or, after walking into George-street, get into a tramcar and travel round into the north end of Pitt-street, by way of Queen-street. It is very doubtful if people would put themselves to this trouble and delay, and the consequence would probably be that omnibus traffic in George and Pitt Streets would be very much the same as it is now. To catch the traffic which omnibuses otherwise would get it appears to the Committee the tramcars would have to travel both ways in each street, and the question then arises as to whether George or Pitt Street is wide enough for a double line of tramway. If these streets are not sufficiently wide for a double line, a further consideration of the matter by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways may lead to some change of route which will present greater facilities for laying down a double line, and at the same time be of advantage to the public to the extent expected from running the tramway through George and Pitt Streets. All these reasons suggest the advisableness of postponing for the present the construction of the proposed work, and this postponement the Committee recommend.’”

The

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

Ayes, 7. Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan.	Noes, 3. Mr. Lackey, Dr. Garran, Mr. Copeland.
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The clause as amended, and the remaining clauses of the Report, were passed.
The Report was adopted on the following division :—

Ayes, 6. Mr. Lackey, Dr. Garran, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Tonkin.	Noes, 4. Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan.
--	---

The Chairman was authorised to sign the Report for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Trickett moved,—“That the thanks of the Committee be accorded the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman for the manner in which they have carried out the duties of their positions during the time the Committee have been in office.”

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned, at 3 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE, 1891.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Andrew Garran, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, The Hon. George Henry Cox,	Henry Copeland, Esq., James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq., William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Supplementary Fifth General Report to His Excellency the Governor.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to His Excellency the Governor.

On the motion of Mr. Humphery, it was resolved :—“That the Committee desire to place upon record their high appreciation of the very efficient manner in which the Secretary (Mr. Charles Lyne) has performed his important duties.”

The Committee then adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE Sectional Committee of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, appointed on 23rd April, 1891, “to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed railway from Glen Innes to Inverell,” met at the Court-house, Glen Innes, at 3'45 p.m. on

FRIDAY, 1 MAY, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, William McCourt, Esq.	Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman. Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
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The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. M. A. Maclean and C. M. Stuart.

SATURDAY, 2 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Glen Innes, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, William McCourt, Esq.	Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman. Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. M. H. Fitzhardinge, J. F. Utz, C. Legh, Wm. Woods, T. O'Hara, J. A. McIntyre, P. Walsh, J. A. P. Selkirk, P. McCormack, J. Healy, and E. Grover.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 4 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at Tattersall's Hotel, Glen Innes, at 8.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett.	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. T. Cadell, grazier, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee left Glen Innes at 9.15 a.m. by special coach, for Inverell, stopping on the way at Swanvale, where the following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. W. Young, D. S. Anderson, and A. Caldwell.

The Committee arrived at Inverell at 5.30 p.m., where they were joined by Mr. Tonkin.

TUESDAY, 5 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Inverell, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. J. P. Pauley, E. Grainger, W. Gilholme, J. Taafe, J. Coggan, Jno. Moore, Jas. Bryden, P. B. Eddy, H. Wyndham, A. McClymont, E. Wyndham, J. W. Moore, T. Harland, G. F. Lewin, H. Pemberthy, H. N. McLean, A. Oliver, and R. Alcock.

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Inverell, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. C. C. Loxton, R. Stout, H. P. Baly, W. H. Rowland, J. Sinclair, and A. G. Jenkins.

The Committee in the afternoon drove out and inspected some of the country in the vicinity of Inverell, and next morning visited the site of the proposed railway station for the line from Glen Innes to Inverell.

THURSDAY, 7 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee left Inverell by special coach at 10.15 a.m., and arrived at Tingha at 12.30 p.m. The Committee inspected some tin-mining operations adjacent to the township, and met at the Court-house at 2.30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. R. Buist, W. Litchfield, E. Warland, R. A. Wiseman, T. Jones, and J. Rank.

Subsequently, at the Commercial Hotel, the following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. B. C. Martin, C. Bowers, and A. J. Parker; and Mr. W. Litchfield was recalled and further examined.

FRIDAY, 8 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee left Tingha by special coach at 7 a.m., and arrived at Wandsworth at 12.30 p.m.

The Committee met at the Halfway House, Wandsworth, at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. E. Everett, D. Stewart, W. Ferguson, W. Wade, W. Willis, J. E. Everett, and A. McCrossin.

The Committee left Wandsworth at 2.30 p.m., and arrived at Guyra at 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 9 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the Guyra Hotel, Guyra, at 9.45 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. A. W. Everett, W. Moore, J. Kirk, M. Kenny, G. Drabsch, R. Sutton, L. Dean, J. Monteith, A. F. Dutton, R. Pearson, and W. Relton.

MONDAY, 11 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Armidale, at 9.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. W. Drew, H. Hogarth, J. Moore, senior, C. Wilson, R. Richardson, F. Brannnd, J. F. French, J. E. Moore, J. Craigie, and E. Lonsdale.

The Committee proceeded by train to Uralla, and met at the Court-house, where the following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. M. J. McMahan, W. Cleghorn, J. D. Leece, J. Haines, and J. H. Sandilands.

The Committee proceeded by train to Tamworth.

TUESDAY, 12 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the Royal Hotel, Tamworth, at 11.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. C. J. Britten and L. H. Hyman.

THURSDAY, 28 MAY, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Bridge-street, Sydney, at 2 o'clock p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved :—"That the Sectional Committee recommend the construction of a Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell by the amended route, *via* Wellingrove and Swanbrook."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Trickett.

After discussion a division was taken with the following result :—

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. M'Court.
Mr. O'Sullivan.	

The motion was consequently carried by a majority of one.

It was resolved that the Draft Report be prepared for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

TUESDAY, 2 JUNE, 1891.

The Sectional Committee met at the office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Bridge-street, Sydney, at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Draft Report was considered and adopted.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19 November, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“The names of all members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works since its inception, together with the number of sittings attended, and the amount received as fees and expenses by each member.”

(Mr. Houghton.)

RETURN showing the names of all members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works since its inception, together with the number of sittings attended and the amount received as fees and expenses by each member.

Name.	Attendances.				Amount of Fees.	Amount of Expenses as Member of Sectional Committee.	Total Amount received.
	First Committee. From 27 Aug. to 22 Oct., 1888.	Second Committee. From 8 Nov., 1888, to 17 Jan., 1889.	Third Committee. From 20 June, 1889, to 5 June, 1891.	Total Attendances.			
Hon. John Lackey	17	14	173	204	£ 777 0 0	£ 777 0 0	£ 777 0 0
„ George Campbell	11	15	.....	26	81 18 0	.....	81 18 0
„ William Henry Suttor	17	15	.....	32	100 16 0	.....	100 16 0
„ James Watson	9	12	2	23	72 9 0	.....	72 9 0
„ Frederick Thomas Humphery	19	13	220	252	793 16 0	31 10 0	825 6 0
„ Andrew Garran .....	.....	.....	210	210	665 14 0	34 10 0	700 4 0
„ William Joseph Trickett .....	.....	.....	210	210	662 11 0	61 10 0	724 1 0
„ George Henry Cox .....	.....	.....	125	125	393 15 0	49 10 0	443 5 0
Mr. Joseph Palmer Abbott	10	10	113	133	521 17 0	28 10 0	550 7 0
„ Jacob Garrard	19	13	223	255	815 17 0	66 11 8	882 8 8
„ James Nixon Brunker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Henry Copeland	10	12	183	205	645 15 0	49 10 0	695 5 0
„ Alexander Kethel	18	12	.....	30	94 10 0	.....	94 10 0
„ John Rendell Street	16	15	.....	31	97 13 0	.....	97 13 0
„ Thomas Michael Slattery	6	11	.....	17	53 11 0	.....	53 11 0
„ Sydney Smith	20	13	.....	33	103 19 0	.....	103 19 0
„ Daniel O'Connor .....	.....	9	.....	9	28 7 0	.....	28 7 0
„ James Ebenezer Tonkin .....	.....	.....	240	240	756 0 0	93 11 8	849 11 8
„ William Springthorpe Dowell .....	.....	.....	207	207	652 1 0	48 11 8	700 12 8
„ John Sutherland .....	.....	.....	1	1	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
„ Edward William O'Sullivan .....	.....	.....	250	250	787 10 0	109 5 3	896 15 3
„ John Hurley .....	.....	.....	138	138	434 14 0	80 15 3	515 9 3
„ Charles Alfred Lee .....	.....	.....	211	211	664 13 0	70 5 3	734 18 3
„ William M'Court .....	.....	.....	84	84	264 12 0	18 0 0	282 12 0
„ James Patrick Garvan .....	.....	.....	54	54	170 2 0	.....	170 2 0
	172	164	2,644	2,980	£9,642 3 0	£742 0 9	£10,384 3 9

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Public Works, Sydney, 26th November, 1891.

CHARLES LYNE,
Secretary.

[3d.]

527—

870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 14s. 4d.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS.

(REPORT ON DREDGING OPERATIONS BY THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 December, 1891.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 22 December, 1891.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Dredging operations.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Works, a report upon the progress and cost of dredging throughout the colony.

When last submitting a similar report I predicted that very satisfactory results would follow the introduction of dredging by sand pumps, and it is gratifying to know that my expectations have been fully realised.

Early last year the Department's steam hopper barge "Juno," after being converted into a suction dredge, started work excavating the new basin at Bullock Island, Newcastle, and, as will be seen by the Superintendent's report attached, the dual work of dredging and reclaiming has been so successful that 22 acres of land have been added to the area to be used for additional coal shipping appliances, while the necessary deep water has, at the same time, been made for berthing ships for coal freight. The cost of performing this work under the old system of bucket dredging and discharging for reclamation by barrows would have cost four times as much as reclaiming by sand pumping.

A second steam barge, the "Neptune," was altered to a suction dredge for use in Sydney Harbour, and was put to work in August 1890. Since then large areas have been reclaimed at White Bay and Long Cove, and a lesser amount at Snail's Bay, at a cost of less than 2d. per ton, most of the material being conveyed over 1,000 feet.

I have had carried out with much success at the "Neptune" an entirely novel method of utilising the silt lifted by dredges working several miles distant. Instead of attempting to lift the material out of the silt barges it is dumped alongside the suction pipe of the sand pump and pumped on shore, as much as 2,500 tons per day being so disposed of.

A sand pump has been at work for the past three months at the Tweed; another is about commencing work at the Nambucca; and a third will be sent to the Myall in a few days. The hulls of these dredges have all been built at the Fitzroy Dock, where the machinery constructed by local firms has been fitted on board.

The work performed by the fourteen ladder dredges and eighteen grab dredges in the different ports and rivers of the colony, together with the cost of working, is fully dealt with in Mr. Portus' report, and in the tabulated statements submitted herewith.

It will be seen that double-shift work has been carried on to a large extent to remove the extensive flood deposits of the past two years. Newcastle Harbour has suffered more than any other place from this cause, and notwithstanding the improvements being effected to the dredging plant it will probably, in view of increased harbour extension, be found necessary to build an additional dredge for that port.

The Dredge Regulations, first introduced in 1880, have been rigidly adhered to, with the best results. Since my last report I had copies of the classification sheets distributed amongst the employees, giving each employee a month to appeal if dissatisfied with his grade number, and after carefully dealing with objections I have had the amended sheet printed, and it forms part of the report I am now submitting.

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Department

Department of Public Works,
Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 21 September, 1891.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers,—
Sir,

I beg respectfully to submit the following special report upon the progress of dredging throughout the Colony, as the bi-monthly statements placed before you, while recording the quantity of work performed by each dredge, do not give the cost of the dredging herewith furnished.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the operations of the past and present year, owing to the use for the first time in the Australian colonies of sand-pumps for utilising dredged material in reclaiming land. Hitherto the advantages to the State of dredging have been chiefly apparent—notably at Newcastle—in the building up of national wealth by affording facilities for commercial enterprise; but since the successful adaptation of the latest approved appliances for landing sand the work of dredging is becoming a direct source of available revenue. The value of the land reclaimed in cities like Sydney and Newcastle in a year will alone far more than recoup the entire cost of working expenses and interest on plant, leaving the channel-deepening costless to the country.

In illustration of this, I may state that the steam hopper-berge "Juno" was converted into a sand-pump dredge during 1889, and started deepening the new basin behind the Bullock Island dyke early in 1890. Up to the present time it is estimated that in making a deep-water channel for ships to load coal at additional cranes to be erected, 1,130,000 tons of sand have been lifted and pumped on reclaimed land to the extent of 22 acres, to which has been imparted thereby a commercial value of £44,000, at a cost for dredging of about £8,500.

Results not less satisfactory have followed the working of the converted steam-hopper berge "Neptune" in Sydney Harbour. The "Neptune" started work at White Bay reclamation in August, 1890, pumping silt a distance of 1,100 feet to fill the southern part of the reclaimed area, where, owing to the long wheeling distance, hand labour work had cost 14½d. per ton. Speedily the cost of reclaiming fell to about 2¼d. per ton, while a scarcely less important advantage collaterally came about by the increased output from two of the ladder dredges, which were enabled to get rid of their silt by dumping it alongside the "Neptune," to be pumped ashore, instead of the more costly arrangement of having it towed to sea, with attendant delays incidental to punts not going out during stormy weather.

Hitherto the material pumped on shore by the "Neptune" at White Bay, Snail's Bay, and now at Long Cove (Leichhardt) has been chiefly sandy silt, the Dutch type of pump of the "Juno" and "Neptune" not being suited for clay. The negotiations in progress for obtaining a Von Schmidt clay-cutting dredge and pump, similar to the one now working for Mr. Higgins so successfully at Melbourne, will, if carried out, enable the Department not only to utilise for reclamation the clay dredged in Darling Harbour, but also to deal with other material in canal-making, for which the more simple sand-pump is not so suited.

The third sand-pump, "Actor," after being tested in Sydney Harbour, was sent to the Tweed, where it is now doing good service in making a channel for ocean steamers through a long sand-flat about 3 miles from the bar. This dredge, unlike the "Juno" and "Neptune," is only designed for stationary work, either loading barges or pumping sand and delivering it on shore. At the Tweed the sand dredged is forced through floating pipes to a swamp between the river and the sea shore.

A fourth sand-pump dredge, "Alesus," built, as the "Actor" was, at the Fitzroy Dock, is now ready for work, and will be sent in a few weeks to improve the Nambucca River, a sum of money having been specially voted for a dredge for that river. A fifth, the "Dorus," available for the extensive reclamation works projected at the Government Sewage Farm and at Homebush Bay, will in a few weeks be ready for work.

The twin-screw double sand pump "Jupiter," being built by Messrs. Simons, on the Clyde, for the Clarence River, should arrive in the Colony early next year. I look forward with much interest to the trial of this vessel. Carrying 500 tons in the hopper, and being fitted with twin screws, it is hoped that with favourable weather it will be possible (by working from inside and outside) for river bars to be effectually deepened, as vessels of the "Jupiter" type can pump sand when there is a considerable lift of sea.

LADDER

Newcastle Harbour.
Sand-pump "Juno,"
working sixteen hours
daily during 1890,
pumped ashore about
513,000 tons, at cost of
2-1868d. per ton.

Sydney Harbour.
Sand-pump, "Neptune,"
working sixteen hours
daily during 1890,
pumped ashore about
324,440 tons, at cost of
1-9744d. per ton.

Tweed River.
Sand-pump "Actor."

New Plant.
Sand-pump "Alesus."

Sand-pump "Dorus."

Sand-pump "Jupiter."

LADDER DREDGES.

Fourteen ladder dredges, with attendant tugs and barges, have been kept busily at work at various ports between the Richmond and Moruya. Owing to the extensive deposits, due to exceptionally heavy floods, it became necessary to work many of them sixteen hours per day. Six of them were thus working at the beginning of this year, and one twenty-four hours per day.

The harbour of Newcastle has suffered from flood deposits to a much greater extent than any other port or river in the Colony, the penalty, it would seem, for the fine artificial estuary formed by the last sixteen years' dredging. When the harbour was a huge sandbank, with two narrow channels—one near Stockton, the other near Newcastle—but little inconvenience was experienced after the heaviest of the Hunter floods, the river-bank soil being swept seaward with great velocity through the narrow channels, leaving in the harbour upon the subsidence of the flood but a trifling deposit.

The removal, by dredging, of 10,000,000 tons of sand which formed the central bank, while giving a large area of deep water from shore to shore, gave also a relieving basin for the flood-waters of the Hunter and its tributaries. Eddy tides, unknown before, were observed during the subsidence of floods, especially near the Stockton shore, and the deposit of Hunter River soil was so extensive in the northern part of the harbour that, out of 2,000,000 tons of material lifted during 1890, it is estimated that 1,300,000 was mud, the residuum of the floods of 1889-90. If Newcastle is to maintain its supremacy as a coal-shipping port the contingency of having to deal with such deposits after heavy floods must always be reckoned with, and while there is a necessity for increased ladder-dredging power it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be remunerative, instead of sending so much rich soil to sea, to dump it alongside a suction dredge, moored north of Stockton, to be pumped on to the sterile wastes for reclamation and fertilization.

The ladder dredges working in Newcastle are the "Newcastle" and the "Hunter," with the "Vulcan" occasionally (when the river navigation is unobstructed). At present the "Newcastle," after having been lengthened 24 feet, is being fitted with new compound engines and boilers to increase her efficiency. When the "Newcastle" resumes work the "Hunter" will be put under repairs for a short time to effect alterations conducive to more economical and efficient working. The alterations to both dredges include provision for working at a greater depth than heretofore, for, although there is sufficient water at the crane berths and moorings for vessels at present frequenting the port, it is desirable, in anticipation of the Lobnitz rock drill proving successful in deepening the rocky bar at Nobbys, that correspondingly deeper water be given inside the harbour.

For ten months of 1890, and during three months of the present year, the dredge "Vulcan" was employed at the different flats on the Hunter River. Dredging was limited to the immediate requirements of the steamers, owing to the enormous expense incidental to towing the silt from the upper parts of the river to sea. It is to be hoped ere the river again requires deepening that a suction dredge will be available to pump the silt on shore and save the expense of a round tow of 56 miles.

The dredge "Minos" has been employed for a considerable time past at the formidable task, for so small a dredge, of opening a channel through a neck of water over 3 miles in length from Lake Macquarie to the sea. For the first half mile from the bar a straight cutting parallel to the breakwater was made through a bank 3 feet above low-water mark. The bar, nearly dry at low water, was deepened to admit a vessel drawing 10 feet to cross over it, and steamers drawing 7 feet now steam into the lake. The almost entire absence of tidal rise at the lake entrance prevents the deeper water on the bar being yet fully availed of. The proximity of Newcastle Harbour will, doubtless, for a long time to come tell against the progress of Lake Maquarie as a coal port, but its possibilities as an inexpensively upheld harbour, within easy distance of the best coal-fields, encourage the hope that a succeeding generation may see floating in its sheltered waters vessels freighted with coal and wool for distant lands and other climes.

The lessened flow of sewage into Sydney Harbour has enabled the Department to employ some of the dredges to a larger extent than heretofore upon new work. The dredge "Samson" was engaged for a considerable time deepening the area between the new Sutherland Dock and Spectacle Island, and in extending the deep water

Newcastle Harbour.
Dredges working sixteen and twenty-four hours daily. Cost (exclusive of towing):—Dredge "Newcastle" lifted in 1890 665,800 tons; cost of dredging, 2 7957d. per ton. Dredge "Hunter" lifted in 1890, 718,720 tons; cost of dredging, 2 3847d. per ton.

Hunter River.
Dredge "Vulcan" working sixteen hours daily during 1890 lifted 251,110 tons, at cost of 4 7766d. per ton.

Lake Macquarie.
"Minos" working sixteen hours daily during 1890 lifted 325,820 tons, at a cost of 2 6128d. per ton.

Sydney Harbour.
"Samson," working 8 hours daily during 1890, lifted 150,350 tons, at a cost of 6 1395d. per ton.

"Sydney," working 8 hours daily during 1890, lifted 216,690 tons, at a cost of 3-5071d. per ton.

"Hercules," working 8 hours daily during 1890, lifted 155,100 tons, at a cost of 3-3622d. per ton.
"Charon," working 8 hours daily during 1890, lifted 107,260 tons, at a cost of 3-0533d. per ton.

Shoalhaven River.

"Pluto," working 8 hours daily during 1890, lifted 160,960 tons, at a cost of 3-2703d. per ton.

Moruya River.

"Archimedes," working sixteen hours daily from June, 1890, lifted in 1890 153,000 tons, at a cost of 4-2152d. per ton.

Manning River.

"Ulysses," working eight hours daily during 1890, lifted 164,420 tons, at a cost of 3-5084d. per ton.

Macleay River.

"Fitzroy," working sixteen hours daily from June, 1890, lifted in 1890 271,780 tons, at a cost of 2-9586d. per ton.

Bellinger River.

"Titan," working sixteen hours daily during 1890, lifted 137,500 tons, at a cost of 4-6070d. per ton.

water towards the Balmain shore to make the dock available for the heaviest draft vessels visiting the port. Similarly, Sydney Cove, Woolloomooloo Bay, and large portions of Darling Harbour have been deepened by the "Samson" and new ladder dredge "Sydney."

The approaches to, and berths alongside, the two new long jetties stretching northward from Pymont Bridge have been deepened, and the necessary dredging performed to permit of the new wharf along the western shore of Darling Harbour to Darling Island being proceeded with. A deep-water channel has been made to the extensive area recently reclaimed at White Bay, while at Roselle Bay a very extensive area has been deepened north of Annandale by the dredge "Hercules." The sandy silt lifted at Roselle Bay has proved most valuable in conjunction with sand dredged by the "Charon" from the Parramatta River shoals for reclaiming land at White Bay, Snail's Bay, and Long Cove. More than 2,000 tons is being daily dumped alongside the sand-pump "Neptune" at Long Cove, and forced through pipes a distance of over 1,000 feet, converting an insanitary quagmire, the property of the State, into healthy land, suitable for sale for residences or manufactories on the shores of the new canal in course of construction at Leichhardt.

It was hoped that there would have been ere this some prospect of cessation in the dredging of the Shoalhaven River, the "Pluto" having been altered to work more effectively than before; but the floods general throughout the Colony were especially heavy in the southern district, causing much extra work for the dredge. The channels have been maintained without recourse to double shifts, and as a cessation of floods may reasonably be looked for it is anticipated that other work may ere long be undertaken by the "Pluto."

The dredge "Archimedes" has for the past 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ years been employed near Moruya Heads chiefly (with a grab dredge) cutting a new channel parallel to the fascine dyke, constructed by Mr. Williams. There is now a straight channel used by the ocean steamers from the bar to the Illawarra Company's wharf, and the "Archimedes" is being brought to Sydney to receive a new boiler, and to be fitted with new and larger buckets.

The Manning River dredge "Ulysses" has been chiefly engaged during the last two years opening up the navigation to Wingham. It is fortunate that the channel between Taree and the sea maintains itself without much artificial aid, for the services of the dredge, owing to the liability to shoal, will in the future be almost constantly required above Taree. To obtain the best results from the recently dredged channel, the Marine Board should be asked to grant a small sum annually for lighting the channels at night. The Macleay River has been lighted by the Board, and a day is frequently saved to the public and the steamers thereby.

The "Ulysses" is at present undergoing, with the punts, a thorough overhaul, the new dock at Cundletown having been used for the purpose of cleaning and painting.

From May, 1890, to August, 1891, the dredge "Fitzroy," on the Macleay, was worked with two shifts of men sixteen hours daily, the unusually high floods early in 1890 having interfered to such an extent with navigation as to prevent the ocean steamers from going up the river. The worst flats having been sufficiently deepened to admit of the steamers reaching Kempsey, and the river being restored to something like its normal state, the usual eight hours work was reverted to at the beginning of the present month. Three months ago the plant underwent a very complete overhaul in the Government dock at Kempsey, and the "Hector," ineffective as a tug, was converted into a lighter, the screw tug "Athena," being available, replaced the "Hector," with conspicuous benefit to the general work.

The "Titan," the smallest and most expensively worked, relatively, of all the ladder dredges, has been working under favourable conditions for two and a half years on the Bellinger River sixteen hours per day. Were it not that there is such a demand from all the rivers for dredges it would be advisable to put this small machine aside, or work it in conjunction with another dredge at lessened expense. A very large proportion of the work to be done is in the removal of gravel banks in the upper reaches of the river, and the landholders below Fernmount stoutly protest against any assistance being given to their up-river neighbours if such assistance involves depositing silt near their holdings lower down stream. When a Grab dredge is available one might be sent to the shoals above Fernmount, to temporarily relieve the channels.

At

At the Richmond River the ladder dredge "Alcides" has been almost exclusively employed in deepening the many shoals between Ballina and Lismore, and some work has been performed at Emigrant Creek. A little dredging was done between Ballina and the sea, but this is work for which the plant is not well suited. Such a machine as the twin-screw light-draft hopper sand-pump "Jupiter," now building for the Clarence, would, if employed on the Richmond Crossing, speedily give relief to navigation, the sand pumped into the vessel's hopper could either be dumped at sea or near the training walls, and at a second operation be discharged behind them.

STEAM TUGS.

The steam tugs have all been maintained in efficient working order, two of the small iron ones, "Athena" and "Ganymede," have with conspicuous benefit been lengthened and fitted with new and more powerful boilers at the Fitzroy Dock. The "Dione," although of great power, was found, owing to the hull being small, unfitted for sea-towing in moderate weather, and a new tug being required, lighter engines were put in the "Dione," and a large wooden tug has been built for the more powerful machinery thus available. The silt-conveying plant has had during the past year a valuable addition to it in the two hopper barges, each of 640 tons, built by the Atlas Company, and the steam-hopper barge "Castor," built by Mort & Co. It is claimed for the latter vessel that it is the most complete and effective vessel of its kind that has been built. The engines are triple expansion, of 800-horse power. Steam is availed of for lifting the hopper doors, the anchors, and for hauling the tow-ropes. Running free, a speed of $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots is easily maintained, and 10 knots when conveying 1,000 tons silt to sea in the hopper and in the barge towed.

The "Thetis" has during the past three months been lengthened and fitted with new triple expansion engines of 600-horse power. Bilge keels have been fitted, and it is anticipated, from her excellent accommodation and high speed, that trips along the coast, as well as to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, will be made with far more comfort and expedition than has hitherto been possible.

GRAB DREDGES.

In addition to the fourteen ladder dredges and three sand-pumps, eighteen Priestman grab machines have been working at the various ports and rivers between Moruya and the Tweed. The first cost and annual expense of working the ladder dredges is so considerable that many of the rivers would have remained unimproved had not the small grab dredges been built. Notwithstanding the floods much good work has been done by them, notably at Camden Haven, the Wallumba, Nambucca, and the Hastings; while at Cook's River and Shea's Creek, where Mr. Williams has been engaged constructing 5 miles of fascine banks, the grabs used by him have done both cheap and effective work, the facility offered for disposing of the silt, by utilising it in the formation of the banks, rendering them specially suited for work of this kind. Used in connection with rock-blasting, both in Sydney Harbour and Newcastle, these machines have also proved invaluable, the ordinary bucket dredge being wholly unsuited for lifting broken-up rock, portions of which often weigh from 3 to 4 tons. Explanatory notes as to varying cost of work are given in the detailed schedule accompanying this report.

No effort has been spared, consistent with upholding the plant in efficiency, to lessen the expense of dredging; and in this connection it should be noted, when comparing the cost of work now with that of ten years back, that during the past decade there has been an increase in wages of 10 per cent. to all employes of fairly long service, and a 20 per cent. reduction in the hours of labour. Despite this, our dredging compares favourably with the cost of kindred work in the neighbouring colonies, and, relatively, in the cheap labour ports of Britain and America.

I have, &c.;

A. B. PORTUS.

Richmond River.
"Alcides," working eight hours daily, lifted 190,140 tons, at a cost of 2·9818d. per ton.

Grab Dredges, 1890.

"Alpha" lifted 45,720 tons, at 9·165d. per ton, working at Clarence River.
"Beta," working at Cape Hawke, lifted 45,140 tons, at 5·771d. per ton.
"Gamma," working at Hastings River, lifted 22,035 tons, at 8·570d. per ton.
"Delta," working at Newcastle, lifted 34,977 tons, at 5·316d. per ton.
"Epsilon," working at Tweed River, lifted 22,191 tons, at 14·385d. per ton.
"Zeta," working at Richmond River, lifted 58,350 tons, at 3·017d. per ton.
"Eta," working at Camden Haven, lifted 42,150 tons, at 5·890d. per ton.
"Theta," working at Sydney and Clarence River, lifted 23,175 tons, at 12·719d. per ton.
"Iota," working at Nambucca River, lifted 56,191 tons, at 8·181d. per ton.
"Sigma," working at Sydney, lifted 20,810 tons, at 8·196d. per ton.

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1889.

	"NEWCASTLE."				"SAMSON."				"VULCAN."				"HUNTER"				"HERCULES."			
	Double ladder. Size, 145 x 34. Engines, pair condensing. Cyls., 23 in., W P, 24 lb., str., 3 ft. Dredges to 32 feet.				Double ladder. Size, 110 x 24. Engines, pair high pressure Cyls., 16 in., W P, 35 lb., str., 3 ft. Dredges to 35 feet.				Double ladder. Size, 110 x 24. Engines, pair high pressure Cyls., 14 in., W P, 25 lb.; str., 2 ft 6 in. Dredges to 24 feet				Double ladder. Size, 110 x 30. Engine, single condensing. Cyl., 32 in., W P, 10 lb.; str., 3 ft 6 in. Dredges to 26 feet.				Single ladder Size, 100 x 26. Engine, single condensing. Cyl., 24 in., W P, 7 lb.; str., 3 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 26 feet.			
Tons dredged in 1889	791,900.				206 745.				298,050.				288,880.				56,650.			
Material dredged ..	Sand and mud.				Sand, mud, and clay.				Sand, mud, stone, and coal.				Sand, clay, and timber.				Clay, mud, sand, and rock.			
Where dredging	Newcastle.				Sydney.				Newcastle, Hunter River.				Newcastle.				Sydney.			
Where deposited	At sea.				At sea.				At sea.				At sea.				At sea.			
Hours dredging	2,887.				1,598.				2,466.				1,428.				1,148.			
Tons dredged per hour	274.				129.				120½.				202.				49.			
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged	Pence per hour dredging	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged	Pence per hour dredging	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.
Salaries, including wages	4,933	7	6	1 4951	410 1177	2,094	5	7	2 4311	314 5350	3,237	10	11	2 6067	315 0896	3,295	9	1	2 7378	553 8578
Coals, including freight	514	14	3	0 1559	42 7852	492	13	10	0 5719	73 9962	294	12	8	0 2373	28 6749	193	1	7	0 1604	32 4506
General stores	217	9	3	0 0659	18 0779	177	4	3	0 2059	26 6140	229	13	3	0 1849	22 3515	309	8	8	0 2570	52 0055
Repairs	1,477	16	5	0 4478	122 8568	592	2	8	0 6873	88 9324	844	12	8	0 6800	82 2027	2,130	2	10	1 7697	358 0070
Collisions .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	9	0 0428	8 6617
Incidentals	112	14	4	0 0343	9 3702	11	10	5	0 0133	1 7302	43	9	9	0 0350	4 2323	103	13	5	0 0862	17 4236
Total expenditure	7,256	1	9	...	...	3,367	16	9	...	...	4,649	19	3	...	...	6,083	6	4	...	...
Cost per ton .....	...	...	...	2 1990	...	...	...	...	3 9095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per hour .....	...	...	...	...	603 2078	...	...	...	...	505 8078	...	...	...	...	452 5510	...	...	...	...	1022 4062
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	9	1	...	...	0	13	5	...	...	0	8	9	...	...	0	9	11	...	...

	"FITZROY."				"CLARENCE"				"ARCHIMEDES"				"PLUTO"				"TITAN."			
	Single ladder Size, 100 x 25. Engine, single high pressure Cyl, 15½ in., W P, 30 lb., str., 2 ft 6 in. Dredges to 15 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 103 x 23 Engine, single high pressure Cyl, 18 in., W P, 40 lb., str., 5 ft 6 in. Dredges to 17 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 68 x 20. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl, 15½ in., W P, 45 lb., str., 2 ft 6 in. Dredges to 18 feet				Single ladder. Size, 67 x 25. Engine, single high pressure Cyl, 16 in., W P, 45 lb., str., 2 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 18 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 55 x 18. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl, 13 in., W P, 45 lb., str., 2 ft Dredges to 8 feet.			
Tons dredged in 1889...	131,560.				172,060				88,957				76,440				106,710.			
Material dredged ..	Mud, sand, rock, and shingle				Mud, clay, and sand.				Sand, mud, and shingle.				Sand and mud.				Sand, clay, and mud.			
Where dredging	Macleay River.				Clarence River.				Moruya.				Shoalhaven.				Bellinger River.			
Where deposited	In river.				In river.				At sea and in river				In river and at sea.				In river.			
Hours dredging	1,392				1,726.				1,235.				1,148.				2,991.			
Tons dredged per hour	94.				99.				72.				66				35½.			
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged	Pence per hour dredging.
Salaries, including wages	1,541	6	7	2 8117	265 7464	1,803	3	9	2 5151	250 7329	1,480	14	9	3 9949	287 7546	1,573	0	3	4 9392	328 8501
Coals, including freight	266	15	8	0 4868	45 9971	403	1	3	0 5622	56 0457	351	1	6	0 9471	68 2252	234	8	4	0 7358	49 0069
General stores	123	15	11	0 2258	21 3442	64	14	3	0 0902	8 9982	79	7	1	0 2140	15 4210	76	19	6	0 2416	16 0923
Repairs	289	8	11	0 5280	49 9044	308	3	1	0 4298	42 8489	225	1	0	0 6074	43 7344	254	10	10	0 7991	53 2170
Collisions .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incidentals	9	8	0	0 0171	1 6206	17	8	5	0 0242	2 4223	45	14	6	0 1233	8 8858	32	19	3	0 1034	6 8911
Total expenditure	2,230	15	1	...	...	2,596	10	9	...	...	2,181	18	10	...	...	2,171	18	2	...	...
Cost per ton .....	...	...	...	4 0694	...	...	...	...	3 6215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per hour .....	...	...	...	...	384 6127	...	...	...	...	361 0480	...	...	...	...	424 0210	...	...	...	...	...
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	17	1	...	...	0	15	3½	...	...	0	19	2	...	...	0	16	1	...	...

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1889. (Dredges)—continued.

	"CHARON."				"ULYSSES"				"MINOS."				"ALCIDES."				"SYDNEY."																																	
	Single ladder. Size, 68 x 20. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 15½ in.; W.P., 45 lb.; str., 2 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 18 feet.								Single ladder. Size, 100 x 27. Engine, single diagonal condensing. Cyl., 18 in.; W.P., 40 lb.; str., 4 ft. Dredges to 20 feet.								Single ladder. Size, 100 x 27. Engine, single diagonal condensing. Cyl., 18 in.; W.P., 40 lb.; str., 4 ft. Dredges to 20 feet.								Single ladder. Size, 100 x 27. Engine, single diagonal condensing. Cyl., 18 in.; W.P., 40 lb.; str., 4 ft. Dredges to 20 feet.								Single ladder. Engine, comp. inverted surface cond. Size, 113½ x 27. Cyl., 13 in.; 26 x 22, str., W.P., 110 lb. Dredges to 40 feet below L.W.																	
Tons dredged in 1889	167,200.								186,560.								228,960.								180,180.								13,940.																	
Material dredged	Sand, mud, and clay.								Shingle, clay, and rock.								Sand and hard material.								Sand, mud, and clay.								Silt.																	
Where dredging	Sydney.								Manning River.								Lake Macquarie.								Richmond River.								Sydney.																	
Where deposited	At sea.								In river.								At sea and in Lake.								In river.								At sea.																	
Hours dredging	1,732.								1,514.								2,175.								1,547.								122.																	
Tons dredged per hour	96.								123.								105.								116.								114.																	
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.																				
Salaries, including wages	1,530	4	11	2 1965	212·0433	1,706	4	11	2·1949	270·4749	2,638	13	2	2 7654	291·1624	1,595	19	11	2·1258	247·6014	93	15	4	1·6145	184·4593	150	6	0	0·2159	20·8269	345	1	1	0·4441	54·6983	243	9	6	0·2552	26 8662	344	0	0	0·4583	53·3678	42	15	0	0 736)	84 0983
Coals, including freight	56	4	2	0·0806	7·7886	102	8	6	0·1317	16·2364	200	1	5	0 2097	22 0767	43	17	3	0·0584	6·8047	72	3	1	1·2422	141·9426	977	11	0	1·4031	135·4572	130	9	4	0 1678	20·6816	1,289	4	0	1·3519	142·2565	215	17	9	0·2875	33·4925	1	5	6	0 0219	2 5080
General stores	46	10	9	0·0668	6·4486	8	1	6	0·0103	1·2800	84	17	10	0 0889	9·3673	24	8	0	0·0325	3·7853	46	10	9	0·0668	6·4486	8	1	6	0·0103	1·2800	84	17	10	0 0889	9·3673	24	8	0	0·0325	3·7853	15	9	11	0·2667	30 4836					
Repairs	2,760	16	10	.....	.....	2,292	5	4	.....	.....	4,456	5	11	.....	.....	2,224	2	11	.....	.....	225	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Collisions .....	.....	.....	.....	382·5646	.....	.....	.....	.....	363·3712	.....	.....	.....	.....	491·7291	.....	.....	.....	.....	345·0517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
Incidentals	0	8	3	.....	.....	0	16	3	.....	.....	0	9	4	.....	.....	0	17	8	.....	.....	0	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total expenditure	2,760	16	10	.....	.....	2,292	5	4	.....	.....	4,456	5	11	.....	.....	2,224	2	11	.....	.....	225	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Cost per ton .....	.....	.....	.....	3·9629	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·9488	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·6711	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 9625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
Cost per hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382·5646	.....	.....	.....	.....	363·3712	.....	.....	.....	.....	491·7291	.....	.....	.....	.....	345·0517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	8	3	.....	.....	0	16	3	.....	.....	0	9	4	.....	.....	0	17	8	.....	.....	0	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

	"NEWCASTLE"				"SAMSON."				"VULCAN"				"HUNTER."				"HERCULES"																																	
	Double ladder. Size, 145 x 34. Engines, pair condensing. Cyls., 28 in.; W.P., 24 lb.; str., 3 ft. Dredges to 32 feet.								Double Ladder. Size, 110 x 24. Engines, pair high pressure. Cyls., 16 in.; W.P., 35 lb.; str., 3 ft. Dredges to 35 feet.								Double ladder. Size, 110 x 24. Engines, pair high pressure. Cyls., 14 in.; W.P., 25 lb.; str., 2 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 24 feet.								Double ladder. Size, 110 x 30. Engine, single condensing. Cyl., 32 in.; W.P., 10 lb.; str., 3 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 26 feet.								Single ladder. Size, 100 x 26. Engine, single condensing. Cyl., 24 in.; W.P., 7 lb.; str., 3 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 26 feet.																	
Tons dredged in 1890	655,800.								150,350.								251,110.								718,720.								155,100.																	
Material dredged	Sand and mud.								Rock, clay, and mud.								Mud and sand.								Sand and mud.								Mud and sewage.																	
Where dredging	Newcastle.								Sydney.								Newcastle and Hunter River.								Newcastle.								Sydney.																	
Where deposited	At sea.								At sea.								At sea.								At sea.								At sea, and alongside sand pump.																	
Hours dredging	3,036.								1,491½.								1,931.								2,895.								1,343.																	
Tons dredged per hour	216.								100.								130.								248.								115.																	
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.																				
Salaries, including wages	5,290	15	8	1·9362	418·2437	2,292	2	10	3·6588	368·7091	3,454	16	10	3·3019	429·3951	4,568	7	9	1·5255	378·7267	1,817	6	3	2·8120	324 7617	717	14	8	0·2626	56·7378	394	11	1	0·6298	63·4671	249	0	7	0 2380	30 9513	347	12	4	0 1160	28 8179	229	14	8	0·3709	41 0543
Coals, including freight	235	9	4	0·0821	18·2845	138	0	6	0·2204	22·2694	153	9	0	0·1466	19·0719	219	10	0	0·0732	18·1960	67	17	0	0·1049	12 1250	1,332	17	6	0·4879	105·6952	1,006	15	2	1·6285	161 8781	1,092	10	7	1·0443	135·7883	1,871	19	6	0·6252	155·1896	340	4	8	0 5112	60 8014
General stores	62	12	6	0·0269	4·9505	14	13	5	0·0022	2·3599	47	18	9	0·0458	5·9580	134	3	8	0·0448	11·1247	62	12	6	0·0269	4·9505	14	13	5	0·0022	2·3599	47	18	9	0·0458	5·9580	134	3	8	0·0448	11·1247	40	17	5	0·0632	7 3037					
Repairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental	7,639	9	8	.....	.....	3,846	3	0	.....	.....	4,997	15	9	.....	.....	7,141	13	3	.....	.....	2,496	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total expenditure	7,639	9	8	.....	.....	3,846	3	0	.....	.....	4,997	15	9	.....	.....	7,141	13	3	.....	.....	2,496	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Cost per ton .....	.....	.....	.....	2·7957	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·1395	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·7766	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·3847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
Cost per hour	603·9117	618·6836	621·1646	592·0549																				
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	13	11½	0	12	0	0	10	4½	0	8	1¼	0	15	1¾															

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Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1890. (Dredges)— continued.

	" FITZROY."				" CLARENCE."				" ARCHIMEDES."				" PLUTO."				" TITAN."									
	Single ladder. Size, 100 x 25. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 15½ in.; W.P., 30 lb.; str., 2 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 15 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 103 x 23. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 18 in.; W.P., 40 lb.; str., 5 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 17 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 68 x 20. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 15½ in.; W.P., 45 lb.; str., 2 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 18 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 67 x 25. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 16 in.; W.P., 45 lb.; str., 2 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 18 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 55 x 18. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 13 in.; W.P., 45 lb.; str., 2 ft. Dredges to 8 feet.									
Tons dredged in 1890.....	271,780.				10,560				153,000.				160,960.				137,500.									
Material dredged	Sand.				Sand.				Coarse sand.				Sand and mud.				Sand and mud.									
Where dredging	Macleay River.				Clarence River.				Moruya.				Shoalhaven.				Bellinger River.									
Where deposited	River.				In River.				At Sea and River.				At Sea and River.				River.									
Hours dredging	2,082.				81.				1,794.				1,486.				2,933.									
Tons dredged per hour	130.				130.				85.				108.				46.									
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.						
Salaries, including wages	2,259	17	6	1·9956	260·5043	608	9	0	13·8284	1802·8148	1,684	8	6	2·6422	225·3411	1,636	0	0	2·4398	264·2261	2,168	7	6	3·7848	177·4326	
Coals, including freight	252	7	6	0·2228	29·0922	3	15	0	0·0852	11·1111	485	0	0	0·7607	64·8829	337	17	1	0·5037	54·5659	278	6	0	0·4857	22·7725	
General stores	141	13	1	0·1250	16·3291	70	18	7	1·6121	210·1608	89	14	8	0·1414	12·0044	124	13	0	0·1858	20·1318	95	3	5	0·1662	7·7875	
Repairs	595	19	6	0·5264	68·7002	357	6	3	8·1207	1058·7037	376	1	5	0·5894	50·3106	58	0	11	0·0865	9·3748	88	10	0	0·1544	7·2417	
Collisions																										
Incidental ..	100	11	8	0·0888	11·5946	139	19	7	3·1813	414·7530	51	19	7	0·0815	6·9537	36	15	3	0·0545	5·9376		9	2	9	0·0159	0·7462
Total expenditure	3,350	9	3	.....	.....	1,180	8	5	.....	.....	2,687	4	2	.....	.....	2,193	6	3	.....	.....	2,639	9	3	.....	.....
Cost per ton				2·9586	.....				26·8277	.....				4·2152	.....				3·2703	.....					4·6070
Cost per hour	386·2204	3497·5432	359·4927	215·9805	
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	19	10½	0	3	0	1	4	8½	1	4	10	1	4	4½	

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	" CHARON."				" ULYSSES."				" MINOS."				" ALCIDES."				" SYDNEY."								
	Single ladder. Size, 68 x 20. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 15½ in.; W.P., 45 lb.; str., 2 ft. 6 in. Dredges to 18 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 100 x 27. Engine, single diagonal condensing. Cyl., 18 in.; W.P., 40 lb.; str., 4 ft. Dredges to 20 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 100 x 27. Engine, single diagonal condensing. Cyl., 18 in.; W.P., 40 lb.; str., 4 ft. Dredges to 20 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 100 x 27. Engine, single diagonal condensing. Cyl., 18 in.; W.P., 40 lb.; str., 4 ft. Dredges to 20 feet.				Single ladder. Size, 113½ x 27. Engine, comp. inverted surface cond. Cyl., 13 in.; 26 x 22 str.; W.P., 110 lb. Dredges to 40 ft. below L.W.								
Tons dredged in 1890.....	107,260.				164,420.				325,820.				190,140.				216,690.								
Material dredged	Sand and stiff clay.				Shingle and clay.				Sand and mud.				Mud, clay, and sand.				Sand and mud.								
Where dredging	Parramatta River.				Manning River.				Lake Macquarie.				Richmond River.				Sydney.								
Where deposited	At Sea & White Bay, for sand pump				River.				At Sea and Lake.				River.				At Sea.								
Hours dredging	1,347.				1,169.				2,476.				1,385.				1,355.								
Tons dredged per hour	79.				140.				131.				137.				159.								
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.					
Salaries, including wages	1,855	15	0	4·1523	330·6458	1,786	17	11	2·6082	365·3182	2,046	12	3	1·5075	198·3792	1,791	5	7	2·2610	310·4021	2,072	13	9	2·2956	367·1180
Coals, including freight	338	10	10	0·7575	60·3192	288	1	9	0·4205	59·1454	159	1	6	0·1171	15·4192	358	12	8	0·4052	62·1458	252	15	2	0·2799	44·7693
General stores	85	16	1	0·1919	15·2880	73	2	4	0·1069	15·0111	76	11	9	0·0564	7·4236	65	8	11	0·0826	11·3407	211	14	7	0·2345	37·5018
Repairs	664	12	6	1·4873	118·4188	221	12	0	0·3234	45·4937	1,203	14	0	0·8866	116·6754	172	9	10	0·2177	29·8902	547	2	2	0·6059	96·9047
Collisions																									
Incidental	207	10	11	0·4643	36·9792	31	16	9	0·0464	6·5363	61	5	3	0·0452	5·9382	12	2	9	0·0153	2·1032	82	4	10	0·0912	14·5667
Total expenditure	3,152	5	4	.....	.....	2,401	10	9	.....	.....	3,547	4	9	.....	.....	2,399	19	9	.....	.....	3,166	10	6	.....	.....
Cost per ton				7·0533	.....				3·5084	.....				2·6128	.....				2·9818	.....					3·5071
Cost per hour .....				.....	561·6510	.....	.....	.....	491·5047	.....	.....	.....	.....	343·8356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560·8665
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	19	11		.....	.....	1	6	8	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	19	11	¾	.....	.....	14	8	¾	.....	.....

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1889. (Tugs.)

	"AJAX," S.S.				"THETIS," S.S.				"NEPTUNE," S.S. (Hopper Barge).				"JUNO," S.S. (Hopper Barge).					
	Size, 130 x 21. Engines, pair compound Cyls., 20 in. and 38 in.; str., 24 in. Working pressure, 110 lb.				Size, 132 ft. 6 in. x 20. Engines, pair jet condensing. Cyls., 30 in.; str., 20 in. Working pressure, 20 lb.				Size, 152 x 24. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls., 20 in. and 36 in.; str., 24 in. Working pressure, 80 lb.				Size, 152 x 24 Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls., 20 in. and 36 in.; str., 24 in. Working pressure, 80 lb.					
Tons of silt towed	99,895				87,620.				135,950.				173,740.					
Where carried	Sea.				Sea.				Sea.				Sea.					
Description of material	Sand, mud, and stone.				Mud and sand.				Mud, sand, and stone.				Sand, mud, and stone.					
Where employed	Sydney.				Sydney.				Sydney.				Newcastle.					
Number of miles towed	4,501.				5,556.				9,396.				5,613.					
Number of hours under steam	1,316.				1,648.				2,589. (Working double shifts part of year.)				1,460.					
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.
Salaries, including wages	248	5	7	0.5964	11.0422	45.2788	591	11	11	1.6204	25.5548	86.1547	1,183	0	4	2.0884	30.2175	109.6655
Coals, including freight	95	10	4	0.2294	4.2543	17.4194	159	6	5	0.4363	6.8822	23.2021	277	17	6	0.4905	7.0977	25.7589
General stores	37	9	1	0.0899	1.6648	6.8305	67	16	4	0.1858	2.9294	9.8762	100	18	1	0.1783	2.5774	9.3539
Repairs	190	10	2	0.4579	8.4454	34.7433	72	7	2	0.1982	3.1256	10.5376	164	2	0	0.2896	4.1915	15.2120
Towing by hired tugs																		
Collisions																		
Total expenditure	552	4	2				891	1	10				1,725	17	11			
Cost per ton				1.3736						2.4407						3.0468		
Cost per mile					25.4067						38.4920						44.0841	
Cost per hour						104.2720						129.7706						159.9903
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	9	8½				0	10	2½				0	11	6			

	"ORESTES," S.S.				"CERES," S.S.				"DIONE," S.S.				"CYCLOPS," P.S.					
	Size, 110 x 16. Engines, compound surface condensing. Cyls., 18½ in. and 36 in.; str., 24 in. Working pressure, 80 lb.				Size, 104 x 15. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls., 36 in. and 20 in.; str., 20 in. Working pressure, 75 lb.				Size, 92 x 12 ft. 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls., 16 in. and 12 in.; str., 16 in. Working pressure, 60 lb.				Size, 85 x 15 ft. 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyl., 15 in. and 28 in.; str., 30 in. Working pressure, 70 lb.					
Tons of silt towed	685,100.				220,135.				143,605.				76,440					
Where carried	Sea.				Sea and reclamation.				Sea and reclamation.				River and Sea.					
Description of material	Mud and sand.				Sand, mud, and sewage.				Mud, sewage, and clay.				Sand.					
Where employed	Newcastle.				Newcastle and Sydney.				Sydney and Newcastle.				Shoalhaven.					
Number of miles towed	14,520.				9,643.				9,202.				5,212.					
Number of hours under steam	3,616. (Working double shifts.)				2,344. (Working double shifts.)				2,561. (Working double shifts part of year.)				1,820.					
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.
Salaries, including wages	1,475	4	2	0.5167	24.3836	97.9120	1,159	18	9	1.2646	28.8692	118.7649	944	11	2	1.5789	24.6352	88.5177
Coals, including freight	260	17	6	0.0915	4.3119	17.3147	204.	19	3	0.2236	5.1012	20.9859	103	17	11	0.1736	2.7097	9.7364
General stores	112	4	1	0.0393	1.8546	7.4472	102	8	6	0.1116	2.5492	10.4873	90	0	6	0.1509	2.3551	8.4366
Repairs	231	2	4	0.0809	3.8202	15.3396	1,190	3	7	1.2975	29.6217	121.8613	269	11	11	0.4498	7.0244	25.2647
Towing by hired tugs																		
Collisions																		
Total expenditure	2,079	8	1				2,657	10	1				1,408	1	6			
Cost per ton				0.7284						2.8973						2.3532		
Cost per mile					34.3703						66.1413						36.7244	
Cost per hour						138.0135						272.0994						131.9554
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	9	6				0	9	5				0	6	4			

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Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1889—(Tugs)—continued.

	"RHEA," S.S.					"ACHILLES," S.S.					"LITTLE NELL," S.S.					"CHARYBDIS," P.S.								
	Size, 90 × 18 ft. 6 in. Engines, compound surface condensing. Cyls., 15 in. and 28 in.; str., 20 in. Working Pressure, 100 lb.					Size, 80 × 12 ft. 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing, Cyls., 13 in. and 24 in.; str., 18 in. Working pressure, 90 lb.					Size, 82 × 12 ft. 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing, Cyls., 13 in. and 26 in.; str., 20 in. Working pressure, 110 lb.					Size, 82 × 14. Engine, external pipe condensing. Cyl., 18 in.; str., 36 in. Working pressure, 45 lb.								
Tons of silt towed	43,310.					181,400					37,740.					185,560.								
Where carried	Sea and reclamation.					River.					Sea and reclamation.					South bank of river.								
Description of material	Mud, clay, and sand.					Coarse sand and silt.					Sand and mud.					Shingle and silt.								
Where employed	Sydney.					Richmond River.					Sydney.					Manning River.								
Number of miles towed.....	7,305.					6,866.					3,320.					4,212.								
Number of hours under steam.....	1,737.					2,402.					879.					1,997.								
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.
Salaries, including wages	215	14	4	1·1953	7·0872	29·8054	612	6	4	0·8101	21·4034	61·1806	226	12	8	1·4412	16·3831	61·8794	652	2	11	0·8434	36·6459	77·0252
Coals, including freight.....	157	14	10	0·8742	5·1824	21·7950	94	19	9	0·1256	3·3203	9·4908	106	6	10	0·6763	7·6875	29·0353	128	19	2	0·1669	7·2468	15·2312
General stores.....	58	5	10	0·3230	1·9152	8·0541	60	12	2	0·0803	2·1185	6·0559	92	4	3	0·5864	6·6659	25·1774	29	7	2	0·0379	1·6496	3·4675
Repairs	47	8	5	0·2627	1·5579	6·5521	20	13	11	0·0273	0·7234	2·0678	330	4	9	2·1000	23·8725	90·1672	11	18	5	0·0154	0·6698	1·4079
Towing by hired tugs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure	479	3	5	.....	.....	.....	788	12	2	.....	.....	.....	755	8	6	.....	.....	.....	822	7	8	.....	.....	.....
Cost per ton .....	.....	.....	.....	2·6552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·0433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per mile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·7427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66·2066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78·7951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	7	9	.....	.....	.....	0	6	7	.....	.....	.....	0	10	6	.....	.....	.....	0	9	7	.....	.....	.....
	"HECTOR," P.S.					"GANYMEDÉ," S.S.					"ATHENA," S.S.					"PEARL," P.S.								
	Size, 70 × 14. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 18 in.; str., 36 in. Working pressure, 45 lb.					Size, 64 × 14. Engine, compound surface condensing. Cyls., 9 in. and 18 in.; str., 14 in. Working pressure, 95 lb.					Size, 61 × 12 ft. 9 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls., 8 in. and 14½ in.; str., 12 in. Working pressure, 60 lb.					Size, 110 × 12. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 21 in.; str., 36 in. Working pressure, 45 lb.								
Tons of silt towed	128,060.					87,405.					127,750.					87,830.								
Where carried	River.					Sea and lake.					Sea, lake, and river.					Sea and river.								
Description of material	Sand, mud, and silt.					Sand, mud, and stone.					Sand and clay.					Sand and clay.								
Where employed	Macleay River.					Lake Macquarie.					Lake Macquarie.					Moruya.								
Number of miles towed.....	2,293.					5,480.					9,384.					3,906.								
Number of hours under steam.....	2,027.					1,879.					3,522. (Working double shifts.)					2,337.								
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.
Salaries, including wages	562	18	5	1·0549	58·9188	66·6507	444	4	4	1·2197	19·4547	56·7386	997	7	2	1·8737	25·5078	67·9630	667	15	9	1·8247	41·0314	68·5789
Coals, including freight.....	71	5	0	0·1335	7·4574	8·4362	46	6	2	0·1271	2·0282	5·9148	66	12	0	0·1251	1·7033	4·5383	203	14	10	0·5567	12·5186	20·9234
General stores.....	19	8	4	0·0365	2·0325	2·2989	43	14	2	0·1200	1·9142	5·5827	64	18	4	0·1219	1·6604	4·4238	38	11	0	0·1054	2·3688	3·9589
Repairs	30	7	5	0·0569	3·1787	3·5959	288	10	0	0·7922	12·6350	36·8495	146	4	8	0·2747	3·7399	9·9647	171	12	4	0·4689	10·5448	17·6243
Towing by hired tugs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure	683	19	2	.....	.....	.....	822	14	8	.....	.....	.....	1,275	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1,081	13	11	.....	.....	.....
Cost per ton .....	.....	.....	.....	1·2818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·2590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per mile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71·5874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·0326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80·9817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105·0856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	6	10	.....	.....	.....	0	9	7	.....	.....	.....	0	7	0	.....	.....	.....	0	12	5	.....	.....	.....

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1889. (Tugs)—continued.

	"SCYLLA," S.S.					"CALLISTO."						
	Size, 50 x 9. Engines, pair high pressure. Cyls., 7 in. ; str., 10 in. Working pressure, 60 lb.					Size, 60 x 14. Engines, inverted compound surface condensing. Cyls., 7 and 14 in. ; str., 12 in. Working pressure, 100 lb.						
Tons of silt towed	77,325.					33,160.						
Where carried	Reclamation.					Lake and river.						
Description of material	Mud, sand, and clay.					Sand, silt, and clay.						
Where employed	Sydney.					Bellinger River.						
Number of miles towed	5,262.					2,613.						
Number of hours under steam	2,096.					914.						
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.
Salaries, including wages	316	9	6	0·9822	14·3434	36·2377	201	16	0	1·4605	18·5357	52·9901
Coals, including freight	73	2	3	0·2269	3·3348	8·3716	20	19	2	0·1519	1·9244	5·5080
General stores	9	9	9	0·0296	0·4327	1·0863	69	14	9	0·5047	6·4052	18·3110
Repairs	197	13	0	0·6134	9·0147	22·6316	159	7	7	1·1534	14·6387	41·8501
Towing by hired tugs												
Collisions												
Total expenditure	596	14	6	1·8521	27·2166	68·3272	451	17	6	3·2705	41·5040	118·6542
Cost per ton												
Cost per mile												
Cost per hour												
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	14	6				0	10	1			

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1890. (Tugs.)

	"THETIS," S.S.			"AJAX," S.S.			"ORESTES," S.S.			"CERES," S.S.		
	Size, 132 ft. 6 in. x 20. Engines, pair jet condensing. Cyls., 30 in. ; str., 20 in. Working pressure, 20 lb.			Size, 130 x 21. Engines, pair compound. Cyls., 20 in. and 38 in. ; str., 24 in. Working pressure, 110 lb.			Size, 110 x 16. Engines, compound surface condensing. Cyls., 18½ in. and 36 in. ; str., 24 in. Working pressure, 80 lb.			Size, 104 x 15. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls., 20 in. and 36 in. ; str., 20 in. Working pressure, 75 lb.		
Tons of silt towed	182,120			88,550.			396,740.			317,355.		
Where carried	To sea.			To sea.			To sea.			To sea.		
Description of material	Sand and clay.			Silt, clay, and mud.			Newcastle.			Sand and mud.		
Where employed	Sydney.			Sydney.			Sand and mud.			Newcastle.		
Number of miles towed	9,150.			5,593.			12,096.			14,710.		
Number of hours under steam	2,361.			1,364.			3,911 (working double shifts).			3,812 (working double shifts).		
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.
Salaries, including wages	1,162	1	10	1·5314	30·4810	118·1287	1,350	7	0	3·6598	57·9445	237·5982
Coals, including freight	617	6	4	0·8136	16·1919	62·7513	540	4	9	1·4644	23·1820	95·0564
General stores	114	10	1	0·1508	3·0035	11·6395	188	13	2	0·5113	8·0956	33·1951
Repairs	309	3	6	0·4074	8·1095	31·4334	494	14	5	1·3408	21·2288	87·0476
Towing by hired tugs												
Collisions												
Total expenditure	2,203	1	9	2·9032	57·7859	223·9479	2,573	19	4	6·9763	110·4509	452·8973
Cost per ton												
Cost per mile												
Cost per hour												
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	11	1½				0	12	1½			

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1890. (Tugs)—continued.

	"DIONE," S.S.			"CYCLOPS," P S			"RHEA," S.S.			"ACHILLES," S.S.															
	Size, 92 x 12 ft 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls, 11 in and 22 in ; str, 16 in. Working pressure, 60 lb.			Size, 85 x 15 ft. 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing Cyls, 15 in. and 28 in ; str, 30 in Working pressure, 70 lb.			Size, 90 x 18 ft 6 in. Engines, compound surface condensing Cyls, 15 in and 28 in ; str, 20 in. Working pressure, 100 lb.			Size, 80 x 12 ft 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing. Cyls, 13 in. and 24 in ; str, 18 in. Working pressure, 90 lb.															
Tons of silt towed	167,730.			153,960.			146,510.			177,280.															
Where carried	To sea and Lake.			Main River.			To sea.			River.															
Description of material	Fine and coarse sand.			Sand and mud.			Sand and shells.			Silt.															
Where employed	Lake Macquarie.			Shoalhaven.			Newcastle			Richmond River.															
Number of miles towed.....	8,935.			5,767.			11,550.			4,448.															
Number of hours under steam ..	2,226.			2,393.			2,260. (Working double shifts)			2,184.															
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.							
Salaries, including wages	1,126	11	6	1·6119	30 2605	121·4636	584	12	0	0·9114	24 3287	58 6310	1,308	1	9	2·1427	27 1810	138·9119	604	12	1	0·8185	32·6225	66·4400	
Coals, including freight.....	122	9	6	0 1752	3 2897	13 2048	212	16	0	0 3317	8 8559	21 3422	190	5	10	0 3117	3 9542	20 2079	25	15	0	0 0348	1·3893	2 8296	
General stores	100	17	10	0 1443	2 7100	10 8778	45	17	4	0·6714	1 9088	4 6001	107	16	1	0·1765	2·2400	11·4484	41	16	6	0 0566	2 2567	4 5962	
Repairs	1,225	3	9	1·7532	32·9094	132 0957	36	3	8	0·0564	1·5058	3 6289	179	16	6	0 2947	3 7366	19·0964	74	1	10	0 1003	3 9979	8 1419	
Towing by hired tugs.....
Collisions
Total expenditure	2,575	2	7	.....	.....	.....	879	9	0	.....	.....	.....	1,786	0	2	.....	.....	.....	746	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Cost per ton .....	.....	.....	.....	3 6846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per mile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69·1696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·5992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277·6419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 2022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189·6646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 0077
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	8	7½	.....	.....	.....	0	10	1½	.....	.....	.....	0	6	9½	.....	.....	.....	0	2	3½	.....	.....	.....
	"LITTLE NELL," S.S.			"CHARYBDIS," P S			"HECTOR," P.S			"ATHENA," S.S															
	Size, 82 x 12 ft 6 in. Engines, pair compound surface condensing Cyls, 13 in and 26 in ; str, 20 in Working pressure, 110 lb			Size, 82 x 14 Engine, external pipe condensing Cyl, 18 in ; str, 36 in Working pressure, 45 lb.			Size, 70 x 14 Engine, single high pressure Cyl, 18 in ; str, 36 in Working pressure, 45 lb			Size, 61 x 12 ft 9 in Engines, pair compound surface condensing Cyls, 8 in and 14½ in ; str, 12 in Working pressure, 60 lb															
Tons of silt towed	112,146.			165,420.			130,800.			342,460.															
Where carried	To sea and to sand pump.			River.			River.			Sea and river.															
Description of material	Mud and sand.			Mud and sand.			Silt			Mud and sand.															
Where employed	Sydney and Parramatta River.			Manning River.			Macleay River.			Macleay River and Lake Macquarie.															
Number of miles towed.....	10,764.			4,803.			4,566			13,953.															
Number of hours under steam	2,450.			2,868.			2,191.			3,721. (Working double shifts)															
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.							
Salaries, including wages	628	9	7	1·3449	14 0120	61·5658	603	9	0	0 8755	30 5036	50·4975	469	3	0	0 8608	24·6596	51 3902	716	15	1	0 5023	12 3286	46 2297	
Coals, including freight.....	280	3	5	0·5995	6 2468	27 4453	117	2	8	0 1699	5 5530	9·8019	67	16	0	0·1244	3 5637	7 4267	112	5	10	0·0786	1 9314	7·2426	
General stores.....	77	4	9	0 1655	1·7321	7·5661	41	13	3	0·0605	2 0818	3·4869	28	14	11	0 0527	1 5109	3 1487	77	9	4	0·0544	1 3324	4 9965	
Repairs	523	15	3	1·1208	11·6690	51·3073	139	4	7	0 2020	6 9071	11·6509	17	3	5	0·0315	0 7026	1 8804	157	8	5	0·1103	2·7078	10 1536	
Towing by hired tugs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collisions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure	1,509	13	0	.....	.....	.....	901	9	6	.....	.....	.....	582	17	4	.....	.....	.....	1,063	18	8	.....	.....	.....
Cost per ton .....	.....	.....	.....	3 2307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per mile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 6599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45·0455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147·8840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75·4372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 8460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68·6224
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board	0	11	9½	.....	.....	.....	0	10	1	.....	.....	.....	0	6	0½	.....	.....	.....	0	7	7½	.....	.....	.....

Analysis of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1890. (Tugs)—continued.

	"PEARL," P.S.				"SCYLLA," S.S.							
	Size, 110 x 12. Engine, single high pressure. Cyl., 21 in. ; str., 36 in. Working pressure, 45 lb.				Size, 50 x 9. Engines, pair high pressure. Cyls., 7 in. ; str., 10 in. Working pressure, 60 lb.							
Tons of silt towed ...	47,185				76,640.							
Where carried ...	At sea.				Reclamations.							
Description of material ...	Sand.				Sand and mud.							
Where employed ...	Moruya.				Parramatta River.							
Number of miles towed ...	1,487.				6,477.							
Number of hours under steam ...	1,126.				2,200.							
Expenditure as under—	£ s. d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£ s. d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.				
Salaries, including wages ...	321 17 8	1·6244	51·9515	68·6074	320 15 11	1·0045	11·8868	34·9959				
Coals, including freight ...	99 15 0	0·5073	16·0995	21·2619	77 5 11	0·2421	2·8642	8·4323				
General stores ...	27 4 6	0·1384	4·3940	5·8021	9 8 0	0·0294	0·3483	1·0254				
Repairs ...	11 5 3	0·0702	1·8179	2·4005	90 8 9	0·2832	3·3510	9·8659				
Towing by hired tugs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collisions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure ...	460 2 5	.....	.....	.....	497 18 7	.....	.....	.....	
Cost per ton ...	.....	2·3403	.....	.....	.....	1·5592	.....	.....		
Cost per mile ...	.....	.....	74·2629	.....	.....	.....	18·4503	.....			
Cost per hour ...	.....	.....	.....	98·0719	.....	.....	.....	54·3195				
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board ...	0 13 9	.....	.....	.....	0 11 8½	.....	.....	.....	
	"CALLISTO," S.S.				"DAYSPRING," S.S.				"MIKADO," S.S.			
	Size, 60 x 14. Engines, inverted compound surface condensing. Cyl., 7 in. and 14 in. ; str., 12 in. Working pressure, 100 lb.				Size, 80 x 16. Engines, inverted compound surface condensing. Cyls., 10 in. and 20 in. ; str., 15 in. Working pressure, 90 lb.				Size, 78 x 16. Engines, inverted compound surface condensing. Cyls., 10 in. and 20 in. ; str., 14 in. Working pressure, 90 lb.			
Tons of silt towed ...	135,930.				1,220.				100,825.			
Where carried ...	River.				Reclamations.				To sea and river.			
Description of material ...	Sand.				Silt and Mud.				Sand and mud.			
Where employed ...	Bellinger River.				Sydney Harbour.				Moruya.			
Number of miles towed ...	9,386.				36.				3,173.			
Number of hours under steam ...	3,594.				26.				1,882.			
Expenditure as under—	£ s. d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£ s. d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.	£ s. d.	Pence per ton deposited.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour under steam.
Salaries, including wages ...	606 6 2	1·0705	15·5034	40·4880	3 4 4	0·6327	21·4444	29·6923	375 6 5	0·8933	28·3885	47·8623
Coals, including freight ...	42 3 0	0·0744	1·0777	2·8146	1 0 3	0·1991	6·7500	9·3461	64 15 2	0·1543	4·8982	8·2582
General stores ...	64 8 0	0·1137	1·6467	4·3065	0 11 3	0·1106	3·7500	5·1923	75 19 7	0·1808	5·7469	9·6893
Repairs ...	29 2 0	0·0514	0·7440	1·9433	1 2 6	0·2215	7·5000	10·3846	207 14 11	0·4945	15·7136	26·4925
Towing by hired tugs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collisions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure ...	741 19 2	.....	.....	.....	5 18 4	.....	.....	.....	723 16 1	.....	.....	.....
Cost per ton ...	.....	1·3100	.....	.....	.....	1·1639	.....	.....	.....	1·7229	.....	.....
Cost per mile ...	.....	.....	18·9718	.....	.....	.....	39·4444	.....	.....	.....	54·7472	.....
Cost per hour ...	.....	.....	.....	49·5464	.....	.....	.....	54·6153	.....	.....	.....	92·3023
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board ...	0 6 4½	.....	.....	.....	0 10 11½	.....	.....	.....	0 15 9½	.....	.....	.....

Analysis of Expenditure and work for the year ending December, 1890.

	SAND PUMP "JUNO."				SAND PUMP "NEPTUNE."					
	Tons. 513,000. Sand. Newcastle. On shore. 2,328.				Tons. 324,440. Sand and mud. White Bay, Sydney. On shore. 1,737.					
Tons estimated dredged.....										
Material dredged										
Where dredging										
Where depositing										
Hours dredging										
Expenditure as under—	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.	£	s.	d.	Pence per ton silt dredged.	Pence per hour dredging.
Salaries, including wages	2,541	17	3	1·1891	262·0476	1,628	18	4	1·2049	225·0662
Coals, including freight.....	378	1	1	0·1768	38·9746	482	12	10	0·3570	66·6862
General stores.....	339	3	4	0·1588	34·9659	252	16	9	0·1870	34·9343
Repairs and additions.....	1,385	13	6	0·6482	142·8530	299	2	11	0·2212	41·3327
Incidental	29	14	4	0·0139	3·0635	5	12	8	0·0043	0·7783
Total expenditure	4,674	9	6	.....	.....	2,669	3	6	.....	.....
Cost per ton.....	.....	.....	.....	2·1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·9744	.....
Cost per hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481·9046	.....	.....	.....	.....	368·7977
Cost of coal per ton delivered on board .....	.....	9·2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2½	.....	.....	.....

TUGS.

Tugs employed on Special Service, 1889.

	"AJAX."						"THETIS."					"DIONE."	
	Towing plant to Southern and Northern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Attending H. M. ships.	Taking prisoners to Trial Bay.	Search for missing boat.	Party to Hawkesbury.	Towing plant to Southern and Northern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Attending H. M. ships.	Tramway and other picnics.	Contractors to Trial Bay.	Towing plant to Southern and Northern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.
Number of miles steamed	5,278	229	20	838	110	60	1,867	488	97	121	318	70	445
Number of hours under steam	1,144	119	4	107	21	13	384	215	45	51	76	90	230
Expenditure as under—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	848 19 3	89 1 0	2 19 4	8 9 11	15 11 8	9 12 11	331 2 7	99 3 3	4 3 5	43 4 4	65 10 8	37 18 7	96 18 10
Repairs	102 17 1	25 5 3	0 16 11	22 14 3	4 9 1	2 15 2	82 4 3	46 0 7	9 12 4	1 18 4	16 9 8	1 9 3	26 14 7
Sundry stores	311 19 5	32 3 11	1 1 7	28 19 0	5 13 8	3 1 4	160 8 3	89 16 3	18 15 11	21 6 1	32 5 7	7 15 8	19 16 11
Total expenditure	1,263 15 9	146 10 2	4 17 10	60 3 2	25 14 5	15 9 5	573 15 1	235 0 1	32 11 8	66 8 9	114 5 11	47 3 6	143 10 4
Cost per mile	s. d. 4 9·46	s. d. 12 9·54	s. d. 4 1·70	s. d. 1 5·22	s. d. 4 8·10	s. d. 5 1·80	s. d. 6 1·75	s. d. 10 8·76	s. d. 6 8·61	s. d. 10 11·77	s. d. 7 2·46	s. d. 13 5·74	s. d. 6 5·40
Cost per hour	s. d. 22 1·13	s. d. 24 7·47	s. d. 24 5·50	s. d. 11 2·93	s. d. 24 5·71	s. d. 23 9·23	s. d. 29 10·50	s. d. 21 10·33	s. d. 14 5·77	s. d. 26 0·47	s. d. 3 0·93	s. d. 1 5·80	s. d. 12 5·75

	"CERES."			"LITTLE NELL."	"ACHILLES."	"SCYLLA."	"NEPTUNE."		"ORESTES."	"GANYMEDE."			
	Towing punts, Lake Macquarie.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Search for Boat.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Towing plant from Ballina to Maclean.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Attending Naval Volunteer Artillery.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	To Lake Macquarie with railway iron.	Newcastle for punt.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Attending H. M. ships.	Tramway Picnic.
Number of miles steamed	207	104	120	90	268	17	208	54	40	35	2,639	97	24
Number of hours under steam	79	75	16	48	51	18	73	20	10	12	890	22	11
Expenditure as under—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	73 1 11	41 0 11	8 15 1	13 1 9	13 5 7	2 14 9	34 11 11	9 9 7	4 1 9	5 11 2	414 9 10	1 3 10	5 0 11
Repairs	4 16 9	39 15 7	3 9 8	19 1 6	0 8 11	1 14 2	4 16 0	1 6 3	0 9 4	0 16 7	8 0 1	1 1 5	0 15 2
Sundry stores	11 5 0	1 13 7	2 5 6	11 9 4	3 7 6	0 12 6	11 1 6	3 0 8	1 0 8	1 2 10	84 13 0	2 1 11	1 0 11
Total expenditure	89 3 8	82 10 1	19 10 3	43 12 7	17 2 0	5 1 5	50 9 5	13 16 6	5 11 9	7 10 7	507 7 11	4 7 2	6 17 0
Cost per mile	s. d. 8 7·40	s. d. 15 10·39	s. d. 3 3·00	s. d. 9 8·34	s. d. 1 3·31	s. d. 5 11·58	s. d. 4 10·23	s. d. 5 1·44	s. d. 2 9·50	s. d. 4 3·62	s. d. 3 10·14	s. d. 0 1·78	s. d. 5 8·50
Cost per hour	s. d. 22 6·93	s. d. 22 0·00	s. d. 24 4·63	s. d. 18 2·14	s. d. 6 8·47	s. d. 5 7·61	s. d. 13 9·93	s. d. 13 9·90	s. d. 11 2·10	s. d. 12 6·58	s. d. 11 4·81	s. d. 3 11·54	s. d. 12 5·45

Tugs employed on Special Service, 1889—(continued).

	"RHEA."						"CALLISTO."
	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Attending H.M. ships.	Attending Naval Artillery Volunteers.	Harbours and Rivers picnic.	Towing "Ariel" to Numbucca.	Towing plant to Southern and Northern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.
Number of miles steamed	2,682	30	95	60	684	744	213
Number of hours under steam	1,052	12	52	14	59	190	131
Expenditure as under—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	633 17 0	7 4 7	31 6 7	8 8 8	35 10 11	114 9 6	33 14 8
Repairs	150 13 0	1 13 8	7 6 1	1 19 3	8 5 8	26 13 9	26 13 3
Sundry stores	19 0 3	2 3 4	9 7 11	2 1 7	11 6 10	34 6 10	15 6 2
Total expenditure	803 10 3	11 1 7	48 0 7	12 9 6	55 3 5	175 10 1	75 14 1
Cost per mile	s. d. 5 11.90	s. d. 7 4.63	s. d. 10 1.33	s. d. 4 1.90	s. d. 1 7.35	s. d. 4 8.61	s. d. 7 1.34
Cost per hour	15 3.31	18 5.58	18 5.59	17 9.85	18 8.42	18 5.68	11 6.69

Tugs employed on Special Service, 1890.

	"AJAX."							"THETIS."				"ORESTES."		"RHEA."	"ACHILLES."		"DAY-SPRING."
	Towing plant to Northern and Southern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Attending Naval Artillery.	Search for dredge, Clarence.	Taking Engineer in-Chief & Comptroller of Prisons to Trial Bay.	To Brisbane for barges.	To Newcastle for coal.	Cricketers' picnic.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Towing plant to Northern and Southern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Attending on H.M. Ships.	Towing plant to Northern and Southern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Towing plant to Northern and Southern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Towing plant to Northern and Southern Rivers in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service.	Harbour work in connection with dredge service, dock office, &c.
Number of miles steamed	4,456	54	440	379	452	1,559	83	12	74	198	52	73	99	398	193	662	7,561
Number of hours under steam	761	26	121	52	59	272	19	10	32	34	28	17	44	272	99	207	3,165
Expenditure as under—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	654 7 8	25 14 9	119 15 9	51 9 7	58 8 2	269 5 6	18 16 2	4 18 5	15 15 0	16 14 8	13 15 7	7 13 7	19 17 7	157 8 8	27 8 1	387 11 4	375 14 1
Repairs	240 9 6	9 8 7	43 17 8	18 17 2	21 7 11	98 13 0	6 17 9	1 6 2	4 3 9	4 9 0	3 13 3	1 18 7	5 0 0	21 12 10	3 7 2	47 9 10	131 14 2
Sundry stores	91 8 5	3 11 11	16 14 8	7 3 10	8 3 2	23 15 9	2 12 6	0 9 8	1 11 0	1 12 11	1 7 1	0 11 2	1 8 11	12 19 5	1 18 0	25 17 10	184 5 11
Total expenditure	986 5 7	38 15 3	180 8 1	77 10 7	87 19 3	391 14 3	28 6 5	6 14 3	21 9 9	22 16 7	18 15 11	10 3 4	26 6 6	192 0 11	32 13 3	460 19 0	691 14 2
Cost per mile	s. d. 5 12	s. d. 14 4.27	s. d. 8 2.40	s. d. 4 1.09	s. d. 3 1.70	s. d. 4 11.16	s. d. 6 9.89	s. d. 11 2.25	s. d. 5 9.68	s. d. 2 3.67	s. d. 7 2.55	s. d. 2 9.42	s. d. 5 3.31	s. d. 4 3.32	s. d. 3 4.61	s. d. 13 11.11	s. d. 21 95.69
Cost per hour	25 11.04	29 9.92	29 9.82	29 8.42	29 9.31	28 9.62	29 9.73	13 5.10	13 5.15	13 5.14	13 5.10	11 11.52	11 11.59	14 1.45	6 7.18	44 6.43	52 45.18

Work performed by Dredges and Attendant Tugs, from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

	Quantities.		Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.	Rate per Ton.		Quantities.		Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.	Rate per Ton.			
	Towed.	Lifted.				Towed.	Lifted.					
	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.		Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	d.			
"Newcastle" .....	.....	701,900	7,256 1 9	2·199	"Titan" .....	.....	106,710	3,184 8 7	7·162	
Towed by Tugs—					Towed by Tugs—							
"Orestes"	691,900	.....	2,192 14 5	0·749	"Athena"	50,270	.....	1,284 14 8	2·889	
"Juno"	6,000				"Callisto"	27,690						
"Ceres"	4,000				Hired Tug	28,750						
	701,900		9,448 16 2	2·948		106,710		4,469 3 3	10·051			
"Samson" .....	.....	206,745	3,367 16 9	3·909	"Archimedes" .....	.....	88,957	2,181 18 10	5·886	
Towed by Tugs—					Towed by Tug—							
"Ajax"	95,400	.....	1,648 1 2	1·913	"Pearl"	88,957	.....	1,081 8 4	2·917	
"Neptune"	76,300											
"Thetis"	30,750											
"Little Nell"	1,050											
"Ceres"	795											
Hired	2,450											
	206,745		5,015 17 11	5·822		88,957		3,263 7 2	8,803			
"Vulcan" .....	.....	298,080	4,649 19 3	3·743	"Charon" .....	.....	167,200	2,760 16 10	3·962	
Towed by Tugs—					Towed by Tugs—							
"Juno"	167,500	.....	2,774 1 10	2·200	"Dione"	29,645	.....	1,969 1 8	2·826	
"Rhea"	38,180											
"Dione"	33,270											
"Neptune"	57,380											
Hired Tugs	1,750											
	298,080					7,424 1 1				5·943	"Ceres"	17,997	.....	4,729 18 6	6·788
"Hunter" .....	.....	288,880	6,083 6 4	5·053	"Ajax"	805					
Towed by Tugs—					"Scylla"	61,390	.....	3,114 13 0	4·011		
"Ceres"	186,980	.....	3,117 4 2	2·589	"Thetis"	16,755					
"Dione"	80,140				"Rhea"	1,015						
Hired Tugs	21,760				"Neptune"	2,520						
	288,880				"Little Nell"	33,893						
			9,200 10 6	7·642	Hired Tug	3,180					4,729 18 6	6·788
"Hercules" .....	.....	56,650	3,436 13 8	14·559	"Ulysses" .....	.....	185,560	2,292 5 4	2·948	
Towed by Tugs—					Towed by Tug—							
"Thetis"	27,100	.....	616 19 7	2·613	"Charybdis"	185,560	.....	822 7 8	1·063	
"Ceres"	9,570											
"Ganymede"	110											
"Rhea"	1,440											
"Little Nell"	1,390											
"Ajax"	720											
Hired Tug	16,320		4,053 13 3	17·172		185,560		3,114 13 0	4·011			
	56,650				"Minos" .....	.....	228,960	4,456 5 11	4·671		
"Fitzroy" .....	.....	131,560	2,230 15 1	4·069	Towed by Tugs—						
Towed by Tug—					"Athena"	77,190	.....	1,930 9 10	2·023		
"Hector"	131,560	.....	701 13 3	1·280	"Callisto"	4,900					
	131,560				"Ganymede"	83,850						
			2,932 8 4	5·349	Hired Tugs	63,020					6,396 15 9	6·694
"Pluto" .....	.....	76,440	2,171 18 2	6·819	"Alcides" .....	.....	180,180	2,224 2 11	2·962	
Towed by Tug—					Towed by Tug—							
"Cyclops"	76,440	.....	1,036 12 5	3·254	"Achilles"	117,460	.....	650 0 10	0·865	
	76,440				Hired Tugs	62,720						
			3,208 10 7	10·073		180,180		2,874 3 9	3·827			
"Clarence" .....	.....	172,060	2,596 10 9	3·621	"Sydney" .....	.....	13,940	225 8 10	3·881	
Towed by Tug—					Towed by Tugs—							
"Achilles"	63,940	.....	677 17 5	0·945	"Thetis"	11,590	.....	187 9 8	3·227	
Hired Tug	108,120				"Ganymede"	210						
	172,060		3,274 8 2	4·566	"Little Nell"	420				412 18 6	7·108
					"Neptune"	400						
					Hired Tug	1,320						

Work performed by Dredges and Attendant Tugs from 1st January to 31st December, 1890.

	Quantities		Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.		Rate per Ton.		Quantities.		Cost of Dredging, Towing, and Repairing.		Rate per Ton.										
	Tons.	Tons.	£	s. d.	d.		Tons.	Tons.	£	s. d.	d.										
"Newcastle".....	.....	655,800	7,639	9	8	2·795	"Clarence" .....	.....	10,560	1,180	8	5	26·827						
Towed by Tug— "Orestes".....	132,600	}	2,129	1	6	0·779	Towed by Tug— "Achilles"	10,560	.....	44	9	0	1·010							
Hired	523,200						9,768	11	2	3·574		10,566	1,224	17	5	27·837			
	655,800	.....	9,768	11	2	3·574														
"Samson" .....	.....	150,350	3,846	3	0	6·139	"Titan" .....	.....	137,500	2,639	9	3	4·607						
Towed by Tugs— "Ajax".....	86,150	}	2,035	9	9	4·845	Towed by Tugs— "Callisto".....	132,850	}	757	12	11	1·322								
"Thetis"	10,850						4,650														
"Orestes"	2,450						5,881	12	9	10·984	Hired tugs	137,500	3,397	2	2	5·929			
"Little Nell" ..	3,500																			
Hired	47,400																			
	150,350	.....	5,881	12	9	10·984	"Charon" .. ...	.....	107,260	3,152	5	4	7·053						
							Towed by Tugs— "Charybdis" ...	1,718	}	1,065	14	6	2·384								
							"Little Nell" ..	62,615													
							Hired	42,927													
"Vulcan" .....	.....	251,110	4,997	15	9	4·776		107,260	.....	4,217	19	10	9·437						
Towed by Tugs— "Rhea".....	138,740	}	2,544	9	3	2·431	"Ulysses" .....	.....	164,420	2,401	10	9	3·508							
"Ceres"	5,870						7,542	5	0	7·207	Towed by Tugs— "Charybdis" ...	151,260	}	1,011	15	11	1·476			
"Dione"	860										Hired	13,160								
Hired	105,640											164,420	3,413	6	8	4·984			
	251,110	.....	7,542	5	0	7·207														
"Hunter".....	.....	718,720	7,141	13	3	2·384	"Minos".....	.....	325,820	3,547	4	9	2·612						
Towed by Tugs— "Dione"	74,180	}	2,494	13	1	0·833	Towed by Tugs— "Dione"	99,540	}	1,918	12	0	1·941								
"Ceres"	317,270						9,636						6	4	3·217	"Athena".....	208,920			
"Orestes".....	270,340															Hired	17,360			
Hired	56,930											325,820	5,465	16	9	4·553			
	718,720	.....	9,636	6	4	3·217														
"Hercules" .. ...	.....	155,100	2,496	0	0	3,862	"Alcides" .....	.....	190,140	2,399	19	9	2·981						
Towed by Tugs— "Scylla"	75,960	}	1,066	7	5	1·669	Towed by Tugs— "Achilles"	167,600	}	803	10	5	1·014								
"Thetis"	720						3,512						7	5	5·531	Hired	22,540			
"Little Nell" ..	7,460											190,140	3,203	10	2	3,995			
"Dayspring" ..	100																			
Hired	70,860																			
	155,100	.....	3,512	7	5	5·531														
"Fitzroy".....	.....	271,780	3,350	9	3	2·958	"Sydney" .. ...	.....	216,690	3,166	10	6	3·507						
Towed by Tugs— "Hector"	265,220	}	629	19	10	0·556	Towed by Tugs— "Thetis"	175,670	}	1,780	12	0	1·418								
"Callisto"	4,200						3,980						9	1	3·514	"Neptune" ..	1,430			
Hired	2,360															"Dayspring" ...	350			
	271,780					"Little Nell" ..	3,340													
							"Orestes"	1,415													
							Hired	34,485													
								216,690	.....	4,947	2	6	4·925							
"Pluto" .. ...	.....	160,960	2,193	6	3	3·270	"Archimedes" .....	.....	153,000	2,687	4	2	4·215						
Towed by Tug— "Cyclops"	160,960	.....	879	9	0	1·311	Towed by Tugs— "Pearl"	28,165	}	1,073	1	3	1·683							
	160,960	3,072	15	3	4·581	"Mikado"	118,075													
	160,960					"Europa".....	6,760													
	160,960	.....	3,072	15	3	4·581		153,000	.....	3,760	5	5	5·898						

Work performed by Hired Tugs, and Amount paid for same, 1889.

	Tons.	£	s.	d.
"Samson"	2,450	15	0	0
"Hunter"	21,760	74	10	0
"Alcides"	62,720	150	0	0
"Clarence"	108,120	400	0	0
"Minos"	63,020	304	0	4
"Titan"	28,750	262	9	3
	<u>286,820</u>	<u>£1,205</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>

Work performed by Hired Tugs, and Amount paid for same, during 1890.

	Tons towed.	Amounts paid.	Remarks.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	
"Newcastle"	523,200	1,294 4 0	"Young Bungaree" towing for "Newcastle."
"Samson"	47,400	337 10 0	"Ajax" away on special service.
"Vulcan"	105,640	811 11 10	Assisting towing.
"Hunter"	56,930	252 14 7	Assisting towing.
"Hercules"	70,860	463 5 0	Assisting towing and repairs.
"Fitzroy"	2,360	78 17 6	Tug laid up for repairs.
"Titan"	3,200	22 10 0	Assisting towing.
"Charon"	42,927	213 9 7	Assisting, river towing, and repairs.
"Ulysses"	13,160	110 6 5	Tug under repairs.
"Minos"	17,360	52 0 0	Tug under repairs.
"Alcides"	22,540	98 0 0	Tug laid up for repairs.
"Sydney"	34,485	153 13 1	Assisting towing and repairs.
	<u>940,062</u>	<u>£3,276 10 5</u>	

The following Amounts have been received from Private Firms for work performed for them by Dredges.

Name of Dredge.	1889.	1890.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Charon"	150 0 0	.....
"Sydney" .....	.....	853 2 6
"Alpha" .....	.....	42 0 0
"Samson" .....	.....	490 0 0
Total	£ 150 0 0	1,385 2 6

Comparative Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c., during the years 1889 and 1890.

	Amounts.			Pence per ton Dredged.	Pence per hour Dredging.		Amounts.			Pence per ton Dredged.	Pence per hour Dredging.
	£	s.	d.	d.	d.		£	s.	d.	d.	d.
"NEWCASTLE."						"ARCHIMÈDES."					
Total expenditure	{ 1889	7,256	1 9	| 2,1990	{ 603·2078	Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,181	18 10	| 5·8867	{ 424·0210
	{ 1890	7,639	9 8	| 2·7957	{ 603·9117		{ 1890	2,687	4 2	| 4·2152	{ 359·4927
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 791,900		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 88,957	
	{ 1890			| 665,800			{ 1890			| 153,000	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 2,887		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,235	
	{ 1890			| 3,036			{ 1890			| 1,794	
"SAMSON."						"PLUTO."					
Total expenditure	{ 1889	3,367	16 9	| 3·9095	{ 505·8078	Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,171	18 2	| 6·8191	{ 454·0574
	{ 1890	3,846	3 0	| 6·1395	{ 618·6836		{ 1890	2,193	6 3	| 3·2703	{ 354·2362
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 206,745		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 76,440	
	{ 1890			| 150,350			{ 1890			| 160,960	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,598		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,148	
	{ 1890			| 1,492			{ 1890			| 1,486	
"VULCAN."						"TITAN."					
Total expenditure	{ 1889	4,649	19 3	| 3·7439	{ 452·5510	Total expenditure	{ 1889	3,184	8 7	| 7·1620	{ 255·5208
	{ 1890	4,997	15 9	| 4·7766	{ 621·1646		{ 1890	2,639	9 3	| 4·6070	{ 215·9805
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 298,080		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 106,710	
	{ 1890			| 251,110			{ 1890			| 137,500	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 2,466		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 2,991	
	{ 1889			| 1,931			{ 1890			| 2,933	
"HUNTER."						"CHARON."					
Total expenditure ...	{ *1889	6,083	6 4	| 5·0539	{ 1022·4062	Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,760	16 10	| 3·9629	{ 382·5646
	{ 1890	7,141	13 3	| 2·3847	{ 592·0549		{ 1890	3,152	5 4	| 7·0533	{ 561·6510
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 288,880		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 167,200	
	{ 1890			| 718,720			{ 1890			| 107,260	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,428		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,732	
	{ 1890			| 2,895			{ 1890			| 1,347	
"HERCULES."						"ULYSSES."					
Total expenditure	{ 1889	3,436	13 8	| 14·5596	{ 718·4705	Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,292	5 4	| 2·9488	{ 363·3712
	{ 1890	2,496	0 0	| 3·8622	{ 446·0461		{ 1890	2,401	10 9	| 3·5084	{ 491·5047
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 56,650		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 186,560	
	{ 1890			| 155,100			{ 1890			| 164,420	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,148		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,514	
	{ 1890			| 1,343			{ 1890			| 1,169	
"FITZROY."						"MINOS."					
Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,230	15 1	| 4·0694	{ 384·6127	Total expenditure ...	{ †1889	4,456	5 11	| 4·6711	{ 491·7291
	{ 1890	3,350	9 3	| 2·9536	{ 386·2204		{ 1890	3,547	4 9	| 2·6128	{ 343·8356
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 131,560		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 228,960	
	{ 1890			| 271,780			{ 1890			| 325,820	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,392		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 2,175	
	{ 1890			| 2,082			{ 1890			| 2,476	
"CLARENCE."						"ALCIDES."					
Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,596	10 9	| 3·6215	{ 361·0480	Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,224	2 11	| 2·9625	{ 345·0517
	{ 1890	1,180	8 5	| 26·8277	{ 3497·5432		{ 1890	2,399	19 9	| 2·9818	{ 415·8820
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 172,060		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 180,180	
	{ 1890			| 10,560			{ 1890			| 190,140	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,726		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,547	
	{ 1890			| 81			{ 1890			| 1,385	
"SYDNEY."						"ALCIDES."					
Total expenditure	{ 1889			| 225 8 10	{ 3·8813	Total expenditure	{ 1889	2,224	2 11	| 2·9625	{ 345·0517
	{ 1890			| 26·8277	{ 3497·5432		{ 1890	2,399	19 9	| 2·9818	{ 415·8820
Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 172,060		Tons dredged	{ 1889			| 180,180	
	{ 1890			| 10,560			{ 1890			| 190,140	
Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,726		Hours dredging	{ 1889			| 1,547	
	{ 1890			| 81			{ 1890			| 1,385	

* The cost here given does not include new ladder, Special Vote dredge "Hunter," £732 12s. 6d.; and repairs schooner "Garfield," £51 10s. 0d. † Wharf, Lake Macquarie, £70, not included.

Comparative Cost of Stores, Labour, Repairs, &c., during the years 1889 and 1890—continued.

					Amount.	Pence per ton towed.	Pence per mile steamed.	Pence per hour.					
					£	s.	d.	d.					
					£	s.	d.	d.					
"ATHENA."									"CALLISTO."				
Total expenditure	{ 1889	1,275	2 2	2:3954	32:6114	86:8898	Total expenditure	{ 1889	451	17 6	3:2705	41:5040	118:6542
	{ 1890	1,063	18 8	0:7456	18:3002	68:6224		{ 1890	741	19 2	1:3100	18:9718	49:5464
Tons towed.....	{ 1889			127,750			Tons towed.....	{ 1889				33,160	
	{ 1890			342,460				{ 1890				135,930	
Miles steamed.....	{ 1889			9,384			Miles steamed.....	{ 1889				2,613	
	{ 1890			13,953				{ 1890				9,386	
Hours under steam	{ 1889			3,522			Hours under steam	{ 1889				914	
	{ 1890			3,721				{ 1890				3,594	
"PEARL."									"DAYSPRING."				
Total expenditure	{ 1889	1,081	13 11	2:9557	66:4636	111:0655	Total expenditure	1890	5	18 4	1:1639	39:4444	54:6153
	{ 1890	460	2 5	2:3403	74:2629	98:0719	Tons towed.....	1890				1,220	
Tons towed.....	{ 1889			87,830			Miles steamed.....	1890				36	
	{ 1890			47,185			Hours under steam	1890				26	
Miles steamed....	{ 1889			3,907			"MIKADO."						
	{ 1890			1,487			Total expenditure	1890	723	16 1	1:7229	54:7472	92:3023
Hours under steam	{ 1889			2,326			Tons towed.....	1890				100,825	
	{ 1890			1,126			Miles steamed.....	1890				3,173	
"SCYLLA."									"MIKADO."				
Total expenditure	{ 1889	596	14 6	1:8521	27:2166	68:3272	Hours under steam	1890				1,882	
	{ 1890	497	18 7	1:5592	18:4503	54:3195	"MIKADO."						
Tons towed.....	{ 1889			77,325			Total expenditure	1890	723	16 1	1:7229	54:7472	92:3023
	{ 1890			76,640			Tons towed.....	1890				100,825	
Miles steamed.....	{ 1889			5,262			Miles steamed.....	1890				3,173	
	{ 1890			6,477			Hours under steam	1890				1,882	
Hours under steam	{ 1889			2,096			"MIKADO."						
	{ 1890			2,200			Total expenditure	1890	723	16 1	1:7229	54:7472	92:3023

Statement of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year 1889.

Dredges.	Where Dredging.	Material Dredged.	Tons Dredged.	Hours Dredging.	Expenditure.	Cost per Ton.	Cost per Hour.	Remarks.
"Newcastle"...	Newcastle	Sand, stones, and mud..	791,900	2,887	£ s. d. 7,256 1 9	2:1990	£ s. d. 2 10 3	Working double shift. Heavy weather; 23 days no towing. Under repairs 2 months.
"Samson"....	Sydney.....	Sand, rock, mud, & clay	206,745	1,598	3,367 16 9	3:9095	2 2 1 3/4	Working single shift. Heavy weather; 5 days no towing. Under repairs 2 months.
"Vulcan"....	Newcastle	Sand, stones, clay, and timber.	298,080	2,466	4,649 19 3	3:7439	1 17 8 1/2	Working double shift. Heavy weather; 23 days no towing.
"Hunter"....	Newcastle	Sand, mud, stone, & coal	288,880	1,423	6,083 6 4	5:0539	4 5 2 1/4	Working double shift. Heavy weather; 23 days no towing. Under repairs 7 months.
"Hercules" ..	Sydney.....	Clay, sand, and rock...	56,560	1,148	3,436 13 8	14:5596	2 19 10 1/4	Working single shift. Bad weather; 13 days no towing. Under repairs 3 months.
"Fitzroy"....	Macleay River...	Mud, sand, rock, and shingle.	131,560	1,392	2,230 15 1	4:0694	1 12 0 1/2	Working double shift. Bad weather; 8 days no towing. Under repairs 3 months.
"Clarence"...	Clarence River...	Mud, clay, and sand....	172,060	1,726	2,596 10 9	3:6215	1 10 1	Working single shift. Floods; 7 days no towing. Under repairs 5 weeks.
"Archimedes"	Moruya	Sand, mud, and shingle.	88,957	1,235	2,181 18 10	5:8867	1 15 4	Working single shift. Bad weather; 6 days no towing. Under repairs 1 month.
"Pluto".....	Shoalhaven.....	Sand and mud	76,440	1,148	2,171 18 2	6:8191	1 17 10	Working single shift. Bad weather; 10 days no towing. Under repairs 4 months.
"Titan"	Bellinger River..	Sand, clay, and mud ...	106,710	2,991	3,184 8 7	7:1620	1 1 3 1/2	Working double shift. Floods; 5 days no dredging. Under repairs 1 month.
"Charon"	Sydney.....	Sand, mud, and clay ...	167,200	1,732	2,760 16 10	3:9629	1 11 10 1/2	Working single shift. Bad weather; 5 days no towing. Under repairs 2 months.
"Ulysses"....	Manning River ..	Shingle, clay, and rock.	186,560	1,514	2,292 5 4	2:9488	1 10 3 1/2	Working single shift. Bad weather; 11 days no towing. Under repairs 2 months.
"Minos"	Lake Macquarie..	Sand and hard material	228,960	2,175	4,456 5 11	4:6711	2 0 11 1/2	Working double shift. Bad weather 23 days. Under repairs 6 weeks.
"Alcides"....	Richmond River..	Sand, mud, and clay....	180,180	1,547	2,224 2 11	2:9625	1 8 9	Working single shift. Flood, 6 days; bad weather, 6 days. Under repairs 6 weeks.
"Sydney"....	Sydney.....	Clay and silt..	13,940	122	225 8 10	3:8813	1 16 11 1/2	Started work November 10. Working single shift.
			2,994,732	25,109				
		Total expenditure			49,118 9 0			
		Average cost of per ton dredged				4:8590		
		Average cost per hour dredging					2 0 0 1/2	

Statement of Tug Expenditure and Work for the Year 1889.

Tugs	Where employed.	Where deposited	Tons towed	Miles steamed	Hours under steam.	Expenditure.	Cost per ton.	Cost per mile.	Cost per hour.
"Ajax" ...	Sydney	Sea ..	99,895	4,501	1,316	£ s. d. 552 4 2	d 1 3736	£ s. d. 0 2 1	£ s. d. 0 8 8½
"Thetis" ...	Sydney	Sea ...	87,620	5,556	1,648	891 1 10	2 4407	0 3 2	0 10 10
"Neptune" ...	Sydney	Sea ..	135,950	9,396	2,589	1,725 17 11	3 046	0 3 8	0 13 3½
"Juno" ...	Newcastle	Sea ..	173,740	5,613	1,460	1,322 16 7	1 827	0 4 8½	0 13 1½
"Orestes" ...	Newcastle	Sea ..	685,100	14,520	3,616	2,079 8 1	0 728	0 2 10¼	0 11 6
"Ceres" ...	Newcastle	Sea and reclamation	220,135	9,643	2,344	2,657 10 1	2 897	0 5 6	1 2 8
"Dione" ...	Sydney	Sea and reclamation	143,605	9,202	2,561	1,408 1 6	2 353	0 3 0½	0 10 11½
"Cyclops" ...	Shoalhaven	River and sea	76,440	5,212	1,820	1,036 12 5	3 2545	0 3 10	0 10 6
"Rhea" ...	Sydney	Sea and reclamation	43,310	7,305	1,737	479 3 5	2 655	0 1 3½	0 5 6¼
"Achilles" ...	Richmond River	River	181,400	6,866	2,402	788 12 2	1 043	0 2 3½	0 6 6½
"Little Nell" ...	Sydney	Sea and reclamation	37,740	3,320	879	755 8 6	4 803	0 4 6½	0 17 2¼
"Charybdis" ...	Manning River	Bank of river	185,560	4,212	1,997	822 7 8	1 0636	0 3 10	0 8 1
"Hector" ...	Macleay River	River	123,060	2,293	2,027	683 19 2	1 281	0 5 11½	0 6 8½
"Ganymede" ...	Lake Macquarie	Sea and lake	87,405	5,480	1,879	822 14 8	2 259	0 3 0½	0 8 9
"Athena" ...	Lake Macquarie	Sea and lake	127,750	9,384	3,522	1,275 2 2	2 395	0 2 8½	0 7 2¾
"Pearl" ...	Moruya	Sea and river	87,830	3,906	2,337	1,081 13 11	1 955	0 5 6½	0 9 3
"Scylla" ...	Sydney	Reclamation, Snail's Bay	77,325	5,262	2,096	596 14 6	1 852	0 5 8½	0 5 8½
"Callisto" ...	Bushelle Flåt	Lake and river	33,160	2,613	914	451 17 6	3 270	0 2 8½	0 9 10½
Total Expenditure						19,431 6 3			
Average cost per ton dredged							1 785		
Average cost per mile steamed								0 3 4½	
Average cost per hour under steam									0 10 5

The cost here given does not include inquiry into the Kiama accident, tug "Ajax," £164 14s. Alterations to hopper barge "Neptune," £1,978 8s. 9d. Alterations to hopper barge "Juno," £183 0s 5d. New boiler, "Dione," £383 17s. 10d. "Me-Mel" collision, £5, "Dione" tug. Engines and boilers, special vote, "Little Nell," £1,934 6s 8d

- "Ajax"—Engaged special service 5 months during year; working single shift
- "Thetis"—Engaged special service 3 months during year; working single shift.
- "Neptune"—Engaged special service 2 weeks, working single shift up to 1st September, double shift to end of year.
- "Juno"—Working double shift up to 8th June, being converted into sand pump, June to December.
- "Orestes"—Working double shift, under repairs 2 months
- "Ceres"—Engaged special service 6 weeks, under repairs 2 months, working single shift to 10th August, double shift August to December.
- "Dione"—Engaged special service 2 weeks, under repairs 6 weeks, single shift to 8th June, double shift June to December.
- "Cyclops"—Under repairs 1 month, single shift
- "Rhea"—Engaged special service 5 months, single shift to 27th July, double shift from July to December
- "Achilles"—Under repairs 1 month, trip to Lismore with Messrs Hickson and Ewing; working single shift
- "Little Nell"—Under repairs up to 18th August, worked single shift from August to December.
- "Charybdis"—Under repairs 1 month, working single shift
- "Hector"—Under repairs 3 months; working single shift.
- "Ganymede"—Engaged special service 3 months, under repairs 1 month; double shift 27th July, single shift July to December.
- "Athena"—Under repairs 2 weeks; working double shift.
- "Pearl"—Under repairs 1 month, working single shift.
- "Scylla"—Under repairs 3 months, working single shift
- "Callisto"—Started work 3rd August; under repairs 2 months, working double shift.

Statement of Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 1890.

Dredges.	Where dredging.	Material dredged.	Tons dredged.	Hours dredging.	Expenditure	Cost per ton	Cost per hour.	Remarks.
"Newcastle"	Newcastle	Sand and mud	653,800	3,036	£ s. d. 7,639 8 8	d. 2 7957	£ s. d. 2 10 3½	Working double shift to March, three shifts from March to December. Sea too heavy for towing 12 days. Under repairs 3 months and 2 weeks.
"Samson"	Sydney	Clay, rock, and mud	150,350	1,492	3,846 3 0	6 1395	2 11 6½	Working single shift Heavy sea; no towing 10 days Under repairs 2 months.
"Vulcan"	Newcastle and Hunter River	Mud and sand	251,110	1,931	4,997 15 9	4 7706	2 11 9	Working double shift Sea too heavy for towing 12 days Under repairs 6 weeks
"Hunter"	Newcastle	Sand and mud	718,720	2,895	7,141 13 3	2 3847	2 9 4	Working double shift. Sea too heavy for towing 12 days. Under repairs 2 weeks.
"Hercules"	Sydney	Mud, hard clay, and sewage	155,100	1,343	2,496 0 0	3 8622	1 17 11	Working single shift Heavy sea 10 days Under repairs 6 weeks
"Fitzroy"	Macleay River	Sand	271,780	2,032	3,350 9 3	2 9586	1 12 2	Single shift to 15th June, double shift from June to December Floods in river 3 weeks.
"Clarence"	Clarence River	Sand	10,560	81	1,130 8 5	26 8277	14 11 5½	Working single shift Under repairs 9 weeks. Worked 3 weeks up to 8th Mar., dredge then lost.
"Archimedes"	Moruya	Coarse sand	153,000	1,794	2,687 4 2	4 2152	1 9 11½	Working single shift Under repairs 6 weeks. River flooded 12 days.
"Pluto"	Shoalhaven	Sand and mud	160,960	1,486	2,193 6 3	3 2703	1 9 6	Working single shift Under repairs 1 month. River flooded 8 days
"Titan"	Bellinger River	Sand and mud	137,500	2,933	2,639 9 3	4 6070	0 17 11½	Working double shift Under repairs 2 months Heavy floods 3 weeks, fresh in river 2 weeks.
"Charon"	Parramatta River	Sand and stiff clay	107,260	1,347	3,152 5 4	7 0533	2 6 9½	Working single shift. Under repairs 6 weeks. Heavy fresh in river 8 days
"Ulysses"	Manning River	Shingle and clay	164,420	1,169	2,401 10 9	3 5084	2 1 1	Working single shift. Under repairs 3 months. Heavy floods 1 month.
"Minos"	Lake Macquarie	Sand and mud	325,820	2,476	3,547 4 9	2 6128	1 8 7½	Working double shift. Under repairs 2 months. Heavy sea 1 week.
"Alcides"	Richmond River	Mud, clay, and sand	190,140	1,385	2,399 19 9	2 9818	1 14 7½	Working single shift. Under repairs 2 months. Fresh in river 1 week, flood in river 1 week.
"Sydney"	Sydney	Sand and mud	216,690	1,355	3,166 10 6	3 5071	2 6 8½	Working single shift. Under repairs 5 weeks. Bad weather 7 days.
			3,669,210	26,805				
Total expenditure					52,839 9 1			
Average cost per ton dredged ..						3 456		
Average cost per hour dredging							1 19 5	

Statement of Tug Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 1890.

Tugs.	Where employed.	Where deposited.	Tons towed.	Miles steamed.	Hours under steam.	Expenditure	Cost per ton.	Cost per mile.	Cost per hour.	Remarks.
"Thetis"	Sydney	At sea	182,120	9,150	2,361	£ s. d. 2,203 1 9	d. 2'9032	£ s. d. 0 4 9½	£ s. d. 0 18 7½	Under repairs 5 weeks; heavy sea on 6 days; working single shift.
"Ajax"	Sydney	At sea	88,550	5,593	1,364	2,573 19 4	6'9763	0 9 2½	1 17 8	Engaged special service 5 months; under repairs 4 weeks; working single shift.
"Orestes"	Newcastle	At sea	396,740	12,096	3,911	2,497 19 3	1'5110	0 4 1½	0 12 9½	Engaged special service 1 month; under repairs 1 month; no towing 12 days; working double shift.
"Ceres"	Newcastle	At sea	317,355	14,710	3,812	1,534 13 4	1'1605	0 2 1	0 8 0½	Under repairs 2 weeks; bad weather 12 days; working double shift.
"Dione"	Lake Macquarie..	At sea & lake	167,730	8,935	2,226	2,575 2 7	3'6846	0 5 9½	1 3 1	Under repairs 4 months; 12 days bad weather; working double shift.
"Cyclops" ..	Shoalhaven.....	At sea	153,960	5,767	2,393	879 9 0	1'3700	0 3 0½	0 7 4½	Under repairs 5 weeks; floods in river 8 days; working single shift.
"Rhea"	Newcastle	At sea	146,510	11,550	2,260	1,786 0 2	2'9256	0 3 1	0 15 9½	Engaged special service 3 weeks; under repairs 3 weeks; bad weather 12 days; working double shift.
"Achilles" ..	Richmond River..	River	177,230	4,448	2,184	746 5 5	1'0102	0 3 4	0 6 10	Engaged special service 1 month; under repairs 2 months; fresh in river 1 week; flood in river 1 week; working single shift.
"Little Nell" ..	Parramatta River	At sea and reclamation works.	112,146	10,764	2,450	1,509 13 0	3'2307	0 2 9½	0 12 3½	Under repairs 2 weeks; bad weather 3 days; working single shift.
"Charybdis" ..	Manning River ..	River	165,420	4,803	2,868	901 9 6	1'3079	0 3 9	0 6 3½	Under repairs 10 weeks; heavy floods 1 month; working single shift.
"Hector"	Macleay River ..	River	130,800	4,566	2,191	582 17 4	1'0694	0 2 7	0 5 4	Floods in river 3 weeks; working single shift; dismantled 7th September.
"Athena"	Macleay River and Lake Macquarie.	Sea, river and lake.	342,460	13,953	3,721	1,063 18 8	7'456	0 1 6	0 5 8½	Under repairs 7 weeks; heavy sea 6 days; working double shift.
"Pearl"	Moruya	At sea	47,135	1,487	1,126	460 2 5	2'3403	0 6 2	0 8 2	Working single shift; tug dismantled 14th June.
"Scylla"	Parramatta River	Reclamation	76,640	6,477	2,200	497 18 7	1'5592	0 1 6½	0 4 6	Under repairs 3 months; 12 days bad weather; working single shift.
"Callisto"	Bellinger River ..	River	135,930	9,336	3,594	741 19 2	1'3100	0 1 6½	0 4 1½	Under repairs 1 month; heavy floods 3 weeks; fresh in river 2 weeks; working double shift.
"Dayspring" ..	Sydney Harbour..	Sydney Harbour.	1,220	36	26	5 18 4	1'1639	0 3 3	0 4 6½	Under repairs 10 days; engaged in harbour work as required.
"Mikado" ..	Moruya	At sea	100,325	3,173	1,882	723 16 1	1'7229	0 4 6	0 7 8	Under repairs 1 month; started work in July; river flooded 6 days; heavy sea on; working double shift.
			2,742,871	126,394	39,669	21,234 3 11	1'862	0 3 4	0 10 8	

Return showing Quantity and Cost of Work performed by Dredges and Tugs, from 1st January, 1889, to 31st December, 1890.

	1889.				1890.			
	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.				Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing.			
	Tons.	£ s. d.	Pence per ton.		Tons.	£ s. d.	Pence per ton.	
"Newcastle" and attendant tugs, at Newcastle	701,900	9,448 16 2	2'948		655,800	9,768 11 2	3'574	
"Samson" and attendant tugs, at Sydney	206,745	5,015 17 11	5'822		150,350	5,881 12 9	10'984	
"Vulcan" and attendant tugs, at Newcastle	298,080	7,424 1 1	5'943		251,110	7,542 5 0	7'207	
"Hunter" and attendant tugs, at Newcastle	288,880	9,200 10 6	7'642		718,720	9,636 6 4	3'217	
"Hercules" and attendant tugs, at Sydney.....	56,650	4,053 13 3	17'172		155,100	3,512 7 5	5'531	
"Fitzroy" and attendant tugs, at Macleay River	131,560	2,932 8 4	5'349		271,780	3,980 9 1	3'514	
"Pluto" and attendant tugs, at Shoalhaven	76,440	3,208 10 7	10'073		160,960	3,072 15 3	4'581	
"Clarence" and attendant tugs, at Clarence River	172,060	3,274 8 2	4'566		10,560	1,224 17 5	27'837	
"Titan" and attendant tugs, at Bellinger River	106,710	4,469 3 3	10'051		137,500	3,397 2 2	5'929	
"Archimedes" and attendant tugs, at Moruya	88,957	3,263 7 2	8'803		153,000	3,760 5 5	5'898	
"Charon" and attendant tugs, at Sydney	167,200	4,729 18 6	6'788		107,260	4,217 19 10	9'437	
"Ulysses" and attendant tugs, at Manning River.....	186,560	3,114 13 0	4'011		164,420	3,413 6 8	4'984	
"Minos" and attendant tug, at Lake Macquarie	228,960	6,386 15 9	6'694		325,820	5,465 16 9	4'553	
"Alcides" and attendant tug, at Richmond River.....	180,180	2,874 3 9	3'827		190,140	3,203 10 2	3'995	
"Sydney" and attendant tugs, at Sydney	13,940	412 18 6	7'108		216,690	4,947 2 6	4'925	

Grab Dredges.—Quantity of Silt lifted, and Cost of Work for the Year 1889.

Grab dredges.	Tons lifted.	Total cost.	Cost per ton.	Remarks.
"Alpha"	27,065	£ s. d. 1,401 17 5	12·4311	Dredging hard material, principally at Martin's Reach, Clarence River, and Grafton Punt Approach. Amount for repairs, dredge, tugs, and punts, £418 10s. 7d.
"Beta"	30,380	1,307 12 1	10·3299	Dredging sand at Cape Hawke, Wallamba River Crossing; dredging soft rock at Mead's Crossing, hard sand at Manns' Crossing.
"Gamma"	43,501	982 6 7	5·4194	Dredging at Port Macquarie, Telegraph Point, and Wilson River.
"Delta"	18,040	936 15 0	12·4623	Dredging rock at Newcastle, end of Dyke, Larg's Ferry. Amount for repairs, dredge, and punts, £232 15s. 2d.
"Epsilon"	35,505	1,246 7 1	8·4248	Dredging hard sand at Tweed River, Blind Channel, Main River. Under repairs two months.
"Zeta"	31,225	714 17 1	5·4944	Dredging gravel and clay at Richmond River, Wilson's Creek; sand, Emigrant Creek; sand and snags, Willow Bend, Somerville Point, Taylor's Reach, Clancy's Spit, North Creek, Ballina South Arm.
"Eta"	60,900	1,070 18 7	4·2204	Dredging sand and mud at Camden Haven, Watson-Taylor Lake, cutting through lake and Upper Camden Haven.
"Theta"	13,574	909 17 5	16·0872	Dredging rock at New Dock, Circular Quay, and Dawes' Point; and sand and mud at Glebe Island Bridge and Woolloomooloo Bay.
"Iota"	72,000	1,440 7 8	4·8012	Dredging quartz and clay at Nambucca River, Broadwater Flat, Taylor's Arm, Sutton Flat, Wattle Flat, Malony's Flat, Jarret's Flat, The Shuck, Allan's Flat, Mooney's Crossing. Working double shift.

Grab Dredges.—Quantity of Silt lifted, and Cost of Work for the Year 1890.

Grab dredges.	Tons lifted.	Total cost.	Cost per ton.	Remarks.
"Alpha"	45,720	£ s. d. 1,745 19 9	9·165	Dredging mud and sand principally at Eatonsville, Clarence River. Floods in river, 2 months; under repairs, 1 month.
"Beta"	45,140	1,085 11 9	5·771	Dredging mud and sand principally at Godwin's Island, Cape Hawke. Under repairs, 2 months.
"Gamma"	22,035	786 17 2	8·570	Dredging at Andrew's Falls, Hastings River, and at Port Macquarie—rock, gravel, and shingle; under repairs, 2 months.
"Delta"	34,977	774 16 1	5·316	Dredging different places, Hunter River, and at Newcastle Harbour—stone, rock, shells and mud, and timber.
"Epsilon"	22,191	1,330 1 7	14·385	Dredging at Tweed River Heads Island channel and Green Bank—stone and sand; under repairs, 2 months.
"Zeta"	58,350	733 13 7	3·017	Dredging North and South arm, Richmond River, Ballina—sand and snags; under repairs, 4 months; river flooded, 6 weeks.
"Eta"	42,150	1,034 11 0	5·890	Dredging sand Watson-Taylor Lake, Camden Haven—heavy fresh in river 3 weeks; under repairs, 6 weeks.
"Theta"	23,175	1,228 4 11	12·719	Dredging at Cockatoo Island, New Dock, Circular Quay, White Bay, North Arm Clarence River—rock, stone and sand; under repairs 7 weeks; removing to Clarence River and awaiting orders, 3 weeks.
"Iota"	56,191	1,915 10 6	8·181	Dredging at Nambucca River—Quartz, clay, and roots; floods in river, 3 weeks; under repairs, 6 weeks.
"Sigma"	20,810	710 13 11	8·196	Dredging at Fitzroy Dock, Darling Harbour, Circular Quay—clay, stone, rock, and sand; under repairs, 1 week.

Statement giving a List of the Dredging Plant now under Construction, with the Names of the Contractors, amounts of the Contracts, and specified time of Completion.

Particulars of plant now under construction.	Names of contractors.	Amount of contract.	Specified date of completion.
Wooden hull for Priestman's crane	A. Davis	£ s. d. 555 5 5	22 August, 1891
Wooden hull for steamer for general purposes, Sydney Harbour.	P. Callen	1,915 15 0	5 October, 1891
One iron hopper barge, 330 tons	Being built at Fitzroy Dock .....	.....	.....
Two sand-pump dredges .....	" .....	.....	.....

List of Ladder Dredges and Tugs at present attached, and Punts now in commission, with estimated value.

Dredges.	Tugs.	Punts.	Where dredging.	Estimated present value.	Name of Master.	Dredge began to work.
				£		
"Newcastle"	"Orestes"	3 400-ton	Under alterations	43,000	James Rorison	1875
"Samson"	"Ajax"	4 350-ton	Sydney Harbour	37,000	John Laing	1868
"Hunter"	"Ceres"	4 iron and 1 wooden	Newcastle Harbour	28,000	John Carruthers	1859
"Sydney"	"Castor"	2 600-ton	Sydney Harbour	55,000	Henry Orr	1889
"Vulcan"	"Rhea"	2 iron and 1 wooden	Newcastle Harbour	21,500	John Ryan	1860
"Hercules"	"Scylla"	3 ,,	Sydney Harbour	22,000	John Hamilton	1842
"Fitzroy"	"Athena"	2 ,,	Macleay River	14,500	James L. Grant	1870
"Pluto"	"Cyclops"	3 ,,	Shoalhaven River	13,000	Robert Steel	1862
"Archimedes"	"Mikado"	2 ,,	Under alterations	9,000	William White	1878
"Titan"	"Callisto"	2 ,,	Bellinger River	5,500	James C. Ruddle (acting)	1872
"Charon"	"Little Nell"	3 ,,	Parramatta River	16,000	John Mather	1881
"Ulysses"	"Charybdis"	2 ,, and 1 wooden	Manning River	11,000	David Lawson	1882
"Minos"	"Dione"	2 ,,	Lake Macquarie	13,000	Wm. C. Bennett	1882
"Alcides"	"Achilles"	2 ,, and 1 wooden	Richmond River	15,500	William Jones	1887
—	"Thetis" .....	.....	Under alterations	15,000	.....	.....
—	"Ganymede"	Employed	Newcastle Harbour	2,000	.....	.....
—	"Dayspring" .....	.....	Sydney Harbour	2,200	.....	.....

Twenty-one close bottom punts used for reclamation purposes and for the use of other Government Departments, value collectively, £11,000. Machinery in addition to the above:—1 punching and shearing machine, cost £200; 2 drilling machines, cost £156; 1 lathe, cost £173.

List of Sand-pump Dredges, with estimated value.

Dredge.	Where dredging.	Estimated present value.	Dredge began to work.
		£	
"Neptune"	Sydney Harbour	16,500	1890
"Juno"	Newcastle Harbour	17,500	1890
"Actor"	Tweed River	10,500	1891
"Alesus"	Sydney Harbour	10,500	1891

Return showing estimated value of Grab Dredges.

Dredge.	Estimated value.	Location.	Dredge.	Estimated value.	Location.
	£			£	
"Alpha"	2,300	Clarence River.	"Lambda"	500	Port Hacking.
"Beta"	2,400	Cape Hawke.	"Mu"	2,250	Cook' River.
"Gamma"	2,600	Port Macquarie.	"Nu"	1,900	Sydney Harbour.
"Delta"	2,300	Newcastle Harbour.	"Omicron"	500	Cook's River.
"Zeta"	2,450	Richmond River.	"Pi"	1,250	Moruya River.
"Eta"	2,600	Camden Haven.	"Sigma"	3,500	Myall River.
"Theta"	2,500	Clarence River.	"Rho"	3,100	Newcastle Harbour.
"Iota"	2,800	Nambucca River.	"Tau"	3,500	Richmond River.
"Kappa"	1,300	Cook's River.	"Chi"	1,900	Bellinger River.

Steam launches "Vesta," "Oberon," "Ariel," "Harrier," and "Europa"—estimated value, £2,800.

List of Principal Officers at present in the Dredge Service.

Name.	Division.	Office.	Dredge.	Date of appointment to present office.	Date of first appointment in the Public Service.	Salary.
Alexander B. Portus .....	.....	Superintending Engineer of Dredges.	.....	28 April, 1880	1 Oct., 1865	600
Thomas Frederic Rossbach ..	.....	Clerk to Superintendent .....	.....	23 May, 1890	17 May, 1880	250
Francis John Fuller* .....	.....	Clerk, Newcastle Office .....	.....	1 July, 1887	29 Mar., 1878	240
John Laing	A 1	Chief Engineer and Master...	"Samson"	1 Aug., 1878	1 Aug., 1868	400
James Rorison	A 2	"	"Newcastle"	19 April, 1870	19 April, 1870	400
Henry Orr	A 3	"	"Sydney"	1 June, 1875	18 May, 1868	400
John Carruthers	A 4	"	"Hunter"	22 May, 1880	13 Oct., 1873	400
John Hamilton	B 1	"	"Hercules"	14 Mar., 1881	14 Mar., 1881	350
John Ryan	B 2	"	"Vulcan"	18 Oct., 1881	9 Aug., 1875	350
John Mathert	C 1	"	"Charon"	25 Feb., 1882	25 Sept., 1877	345
William Colthurst Bennett..	C 2	"	"Minos"	1 July, 1883	14 Oct., 1862	345
Robert Steel	C 3	"	"Pluto"	24 Jan., 1884	13 .., 1881	345
William Jones	C 4	"	"Alcides"	1 Oct., 1886	5 Mar., 1878	325
David Lawson	C 5	"	"Ulysses"	23 Nov., 1886	15 Aug., 1883	300
James L. Grant	C 6	"	"Fitzroy"	1 April, 1890	19 July, 1883	300
William White	C 7	"	"Archimedes"	1 .., 1890	14 Sept., 1885	300
James C. Ruddle	C 8	Acting Chief Engineer and Master.	"Titan"	8 Sept., 1890	14 Jan., 1884	300
David Mitchell	D 1	"	"Actor"	15 May, 1891	1 Nov., 1886	275
Peter Fletcher Caldwell ...	D 2	"	"Alesus"	25 Aug., 1891	1 Jan., 1887	275

* Left Service, 6 August, 1878; rejoined, 29 January, 1881. † Left Service, 1 June, 1881; rejoined, 25 February, 1882.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 7 July, 1890.

THE classification sheet of Dredge Service employees to 31st December, 1889, having been shown to all the employees, and the appeals having been received and considered, the sheet has now been compiled and printed in accordance with the decisions arrived at in connection with such appeals.

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

List of appeals received:—

Adams Charles	Ewing Henry	M'Donald John
Aldows Isaiah	Ford Michael	M'Dougall Alexander
Alexander William	Gallachor Daniel	M'Gill Dennis
Atkin Joseph	Gavey Charles	M'Grath Thomas
Atkin Thomas	Gibson Stephen	O'Niell James
Atkin Thomas	Haden Henry	Richardson William
Bracey Robert	Hare Samuel	Robertson Andrew John
Brown Thomas	Harrison Edward	Robilliard Albert
Burnet Lewis	Hutchings Edwin	Rodgers Patrick
Chambers James	Johnson Robert	Routh James
Collins Jeremiah	Kirkwood Robert	Rutherford William
Daley Daniel	Lawrence John	Salvatori Benedetto
Dymock James	Ludeke Francis	Taylor Alfred
Easton George	Morrison John	Thain James
Elder Thomas	Moy John	Thearle Arthur
Evans David	Minchin Joseph	Wynn Michael
Ewen John	Myers Joseph	

Dredge Service Estimate for 1891, subject to such alterations within the limits of Salaries—

Designation of Office	Newcastle, working two ladders			Samson, working two ladders			Sydney			Hunter, working two ladders			Vulcan			Hercules.			Archmedes			Titan			Fitzroy.						
	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s				
Superintending Engineer of Dredges																															
Clerks (Sydney Office, £250, Newcastle Office, £240)																															
Masters and Chief Engineers	1		400 0	1		400 0	1		400 0	1		400 0	1		350 0	1		350 0	1		300 0	1		300 0	1		300 0	1		300 0	
Engineers																															
Engine drivers	1		171 12	1		171 12	1		171 12	1		168 0	1		158 8	1		158 8	1		158 8	1		158 8	1		158 8	1		158 8	
Firemen	1		158 8	1		158 8	1		132 0	1		158 8	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	
Winchmen	1		132 0				1		132 0																						
Oilers	1		96 0																												
Carpenters	1		174 0						1		158 8	1		158 8								1		158 8	1		158 8	1		158 8	
Boilermakers	{		{			{																									
Blacksmiths	{		{			{																									
Strikers, Boiler-makers' and Engineers' Assistants	1		184 16						1		184 16	1		184 16								1		184 16	1		184 16	1		184 16	
Mates	4		528 0	1		184 16	1		184 16	1		132 0	1		171 12	1		171 12	1		171 12	1		171 12	1		171 12	1		171 12	
Coaswains	1		132 0	1		2132 264 0	1		132 0	2		132 264 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	
Seamen	5		114/8 572 0	{		{		3		114/8 343 4	4		114/8 457 12	4		114/8 457 12	3		114/8 348 4	2		114/8 228 16	2		104 208 0	2		114/8 228 16	2		114/8 228 16
Cooks	1		114 8	1		114 8	1		114 8	1		104 0	1		104 0	1		114 8													
Watchmen	1		104 0	1		114 8	1		104 0	1		114 8	1		114 8	1		114 8	1		114 8	1		114 8	1		114 8	1		114 8	
Boys	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	1		60 0	
	23		3,394 16	14		2,073 4	12		1,774 0	15		2,326 8	14		2,095 4	10		1,516 0	9		1,297 4	10		1,505 4	10		1,572 16	10		1,572 16	

Salaries—

Designation of Office	Ajax			Thetis			New Steam Barge			Orestes.			Ceres			Dione			Rhea			Little Nell			
	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	
Masters	1		288 0	1		264 0	1		250 16	1		237 12	1		237 12	1		211 4	1		211 4	1		198 0	
Mates	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	
Seamen	2		104 0 208 0	2		114 8 228 16	3		114 8 343 4	2		104 0 208 0	2		104 0 208 0	1		104 0	1		104 0	1		104 0	
Engineers	1		240 0	1		240 0	1		240 0	1		237 12	1		216 0	1		211 4	1		211 4	1		198 0	
Firemen	1		120 0	{		{		2		120 0 240 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0
Oilers	1		96 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	1		132 0	
Boys																									
	7		1,084 0	7		1,142 0	7		1,074 0	5		815 4	5		793 12	4		658 8	4		658 8	4		632 0	

Salaries—

Designation of Office	Alpha			Beta			Gamma			Delta.			Epsilon.			Zeta			Eta			Theta			Iota.		
	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s	@	£	£ s			
Engine-drivers	1		168 0	1		168 0	1		168 0	1		168	1		168 0	1		182 10	1		168 0	1		168 0			
Firemen & Assistant Drivers	1		120 0	1		120 0	1		120 0	1		120	1		120 0	1		120 0	1		120 0	1		120 0			
Seamen	2		104 208 0	2		104 208 0	2		104 208 0	1		104	2		104 208 0	2		104 208 0	2		104 208 0	2		104 208 0			
	4		496 0	4		496 0	4		496 0	3		392	4		496 0	4		510 10	4		496 0	4		496 0			

The Dredges are now stationed as under—

- "Newcastle," Newcastle Harbour
- "Hunter," do
- "Vulcan," Hunter River
- "Samson," Sydney Harbour
- "Sydney," do do
- "Hercules," do do
- "Charon," Parramatta River
- "Archmedes," Moruya River
- "Minos," Lake Macquarie
- "Titan," Bellinger River
- "Fitzroy," Macleay River.

- "Ulysses," Manning River
- "Alcides," Richmond River
- "Pluto," Shoalhaven River
- "Neptune," Sydney Harbour
- "Juno," Newcastle Harbour
- "Alpha," Clarence River
- "Beta," Cape Hawke
- "Gamma," Port Macquarie
- "Delta," Newcastle Harbour
- "Epsilon," Tweed River
- "Zeta," Richmond River

- "Eta," Camden Haven
- "Theta," Clarence River
- "Iota," Nambucca River
- "Kappa," Cook's River
- "Lambda," Sydney Harbour
- "Mu," Cook's River.
- "Omicron," do
- "Pi," Moruya River
- "Sigma," Sydney Harbour
- "Rho," Newcastle Harbour

the Vote as the exigencies of the Service may demand from time to time.

Dredges.

Pluto.	Charon.	Ulysses.	Minos.	Aleides.	Neptune, Sand-pump.	Juno, Sand-pump.	Sand-pump, No. 3.	Sand-pump, No. 4.	Sand-pump, No. 5.	Total.
@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	£ s. d.
1 345 0	1 345 0	1 345 0	1 345 0	1 305 0	1 264 0	1 240 0	1 275 0	1 275 0	1 275 0	600 0 0
1 158 8	1 158 8	1 144 0	1 158 8	1 158 8	1 132 0	1 132 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	49 0 0
1 158 8	1 158 8	1 158 8	1 158 8	1 144 0	1 96 0	1 96 0	1 96 0	1 96 0	1 96 0	
1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	1 171 12	
2 114/8 . 228 16	3 114/8 . 343 4	3 114/8 . 343 4	3 114/8 . 343 4	2 114/8 . 228 16	4 114/8 . 457 12	4 114/8 . 457 12	3 104 . 312 0	3 104 . 312 0	3 104 . 312 0	
1 60 0	1 114 8	1 60 0	1 60 0	1 60 0	1 114 8	1 114 8	1 104 0	1 104 0	1 104 0	
10 1,544 12	10 1,456 12	11 1,688 12	11 1,703 0	10 1,595 16	10 1,364 0	9 1,384 0	9 1,246 12	9 1,246 12	9 1,246 12	32,011 4 0

Tugs.

Achilles.	Charybdis.	Cyclops.	Athena.	Ganymede.	Dayspring.	Mikado.	Callisto.	Scylla.	Io.	Total.
@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	£ s. d.
1 198 0	1 211 4	1 194 16	1 184 16	1 184 16	1 184 16	1 156 0	1 132 0	1 158 8	1 120 0	
1 104 0	1 104 0	1 104 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	1 184 16	1 104 0	1 171 12	1 158 8	1 120 0	
1 132 0	1 132 0	1 132 0	1 72 0	1 72 0	1 72 0	1 132 0	1 50 0	1 50 0	1 50 0	
4 614 0	4 645 4	4 538 16	4 484 16	3 424 16	4 501 12	4 563 12	3 340 8	2 316 16	2 240 0	11,577 12 0

Grab Dredges.

Kappa.	Lambda.	Mu.	Omicron.	Pi.	Sigma.	Rho.	New Grab No. 1. Long Cove.	New Grab No. 2. Long Cove.	New Grab No. 2. Richmond River.	Total.
@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	@ £ s.	£ s. d.
1 168 0	1 120 0	1 168 0	1 120 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	1 168 0	
1 104 0	2 104 . 208 0	1 104 0	2 104 . 208 0	1 104 0	1 104 0	1 104 0	1 104 0	1 104 0	2 104 . 208 0	
3 392 0	3 328 0	3 392 0	3 328 0	3 392 0	3 392 0	3 392 0	3 392 0	3 392 0	4 496 0	8,270 10 0

Salaries—Launches.

Masters and Engineers (Rates interchangeable with Launches):—Oberon. 1 at £156. Vesta. 1 at £144. Ariel. 1 at £132. Harrier. 1 at £132. Europa. 1 at £132. 696

Total Salaries £ 58,645 0

Contingencies.

Coals, Stores, Renewals, Repairs, Extra Towsages and all other Incidental Expenses 45,000 0 0
 To provide for working Dredges double shifts when necessary 20,000 0
 £ 118,645 6 0

General Regulations for the Management of the Dredge Service.*

Regulation 1.—The Dredge Service, which will be considered as a whole, shall be divided into the following grades, viz. :—

- 1st. The Engineer's grade, comprising—
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. Engineer's, 1st, 2nd, 3rd class (excluding the Chief Engineer's of the Dredge) with wages ranging from... .. | £20 per month to £12 per month. |
| B. Engine-drivers | 13 " 10 " |
| C. Firemen | 12 " 9 " |
- 2nd. Mechanical grade, comprising—
- | |
|--|
| A. Blacksmiths, carpenters, fitters and boilermakers, &c., with wages from £15 per month to £11 per month. |
| B. Strikers, boilermakers' assistants, machine attendants, &c., with wages varying from £10 per month to £6 5s. per month. |
- 3rd. Nautical grade, comprising—
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. Masters of Tugs, from | £20 per month to £12 per month. |
| B. Mates from | 14 " 10 " |
| C. Coxswains and winchmen | 10 " " |
| D. A.B. seamen, including watchmen and cooks | 8 13s. 4d. per month to £8 per month. |
| E. Boys | 4 per month to £6 5s. per month. |

Regulation 2.—The whole of the men at present in the Service shall be classified according to the foregoing grades; the position to be assigned to each particular employee shall be determined by fitness and length of service. As vacancies occur, the senior hands shall be promoted until they reach the top of their respective grades, provided they are competent, and nothing has been recorded against them in the "Conduct Book," referred to in Regulation 3. In the case of Engineers, however, it shall be indispensable that those to be appointed to the 1st class shall hold 1st class certificates; those to the 2nd class, 2nd class certificates; and to the 3rd class, 3rd class certificates. With regard to the nautical grade, all masters shall hold masters' sea-going certificates, and mates shall hold mates' certificates.† On and after the 1st February, 1889, the qualifications of employees to be appointed to positions for which the salaries do not exceed £156 per annum, whether mates of dredges, masters of small tugs, or engineers of small tugs, shall be in the cases of mates or masters, the holding of a master's Harbours and Rivers Certificate from the Marine Board, and for engineers, the holding of a 3rd class engineer's certificate.

The qualification for all positions above £156 per annum to remain as before.

Regulation 3.—There shall be entered in a "Conduct Book" the name of every employee in the Dredge Service, giving the date of his entry therein, age, and such particulars of his service (whether of good or bad conduct) as will determine promotion or otherwise; it being distinctly understood that nothing will be recorded against any employee in such book, except after due inquiry and on the report of the Superintending Engineer, approved by the Engineer-in-Chief, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded the accused of appeal.

Regulation 4.—All new appointees shall enter at the bottom of whichever grade they may be nominated to, except in the case of vacancies which cannot be filled from the Service; but none shall be eligible who are over thirty-five years of age, and who cannot produce a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Department (for which such officer shall be entitled to be paid a fee of 2s. 6d., to be paid by the nominee) that they are physically fit for the position sought, together with satisfactory references from previous employers.

Regulation 5.‡—From the 1st May to the 1st September the working hours shall be from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and during the remaining months of the year from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Three-quarters of an hour will be allowed for breakfast, and 1 hour for dinner. Owing to the shortened breakfast hour, work will terminate on Saturdays at 1 p.m. When circumstances render it necessary for the tugs to work continuously from 6 to 6 the meal hours must be taken while the steamers are towing.

Regulation 6.—Should any employee, by reason of accident occurring in the discharge of his duty, and by no fault of his own, be physically incapacitated for work, he shall be entitled (if his absence shall necessarily extend to that time) to two months' pay, or any lesser proportion, as the case may demand. If he is absent more than two months, such case thereafter will be specially dealt with on its merits. In the event of absence through sickness, not being the result of accident as before described, half-pay to the extent of one month will be allowed, if necessary, provided such sickness has not been brought about by misconduct on the part of such employee, to determine which a certificate to that effect shall be required from the Government Medical Officer, if the employee reside in Sydney or Newcastle. If he reside elsewhere, he must furnish from a properly qualified medical practitioner a certificate stating the nature of the disease from which he is suffering, which will be referred to the Government Medical Officer for report. For every examination or report such Officer shall be entitled to a fee of 2s. 6d., which shall be paid from any money due or to become due to the patient, except in case of accidents occurring in the discharge of duty, when the fee shall be paid by the Department. A medical report will be required at least once each week, if absence from duty should extend beyond that time; for a period less than three days the certificate of the Dredge Master, indorsed by the Superintending Engineer, shall be held to be sufficient.

Regulation 7.—Nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall prevent the Minister from dealing in the way of promotion or otherwise with any specially meritorious case which may be brought before him.

Regulation 8.—Any person who has been in the Dredge Service, but whose services have been dispensed with owing to a reduction in the number of hands, shall be eligible for reappointment to any suitable vacancy, anything in these rules to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regulation 9.—In the event of any misbehaviour being proved against any employee, but not of such a serious nature as to demand dismissal from the Service, the Engineer-in-Chief shall have the power to punish, by fine or disratment, as the circumstances of the case seem to him to warrant.

14th January, 1889.

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

* Nothing in these Regulations shall be held to apply to the Masters of Dredges, respecting whom a wider choice of selection may be necessary.

† In the case of those already in the Service who do not hold such certificates, it shall be considered that they have "Service" certificates; but they will not be eligible for promotion unless they can obtain and produce certificates of "competency."

‡ Since the original Regulations were passed, the summer working hours have, by direction of Mr. Secretary Lackey, been reduced from ten to nine hours per day; and a temporary increase of 10 per cent. on wages, after having been on two occasions voted by Parliament, was submitted during the last Session and passed as a permanent rate. On 10th October, 1885, Mr. Secretary Wright directed that the working hours be forty-eight per week.

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889. (Marine Board Certificates noted to 9th July, 1890.)

ENGINEERS OF TUGS.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
1	Ruddle Jame C. ...	10 Aug., 1853	36	14 Jan., 1884	yrs. ms. 5 11	Engineer	Ajax	£ 240 0	21 Feb., 1888	£ 24 0	Engineer	£ 240 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 133.
2	Mitchell David ...	29 Feb., 1856	33	1 Nov., 1886	3 2	do	Thetis	240 0	15 Mar., 1889	24 0	do	240 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 91.
3	Caldwell Peter Fletcher...	— Oct., 1853	36	1 Jan., 1887	3 0	do	Neptune	240 0	1 Aug., 1889	24 0	do	240 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 136.
4	Dymock James ...	2 Jan., 1853	36	13 Mar., 1888	1 10	do	Juno	240 0	1 Nov., 1889	24 0	do	240 0	Certificate of Competency by Lords Committee of Privy Council.—1st Class Engineer, No. 12,166.
5	Richardson William ...	19 May, 1840	49	24 „ 1871	16 5	do	Orestes	237 12	19 July, 1883	16 8	do	237 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—2nd Class Engineer, No. 103. Left Service, 3 Nov., 1872; rejoined, 20 Feb., 1875.
6	M'Dougall Alexander.....	1 April, 1861	28	4 July, 1888	1 6	do	Neptune	216 0	27 Aug., 1889	24 0	do	216 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 101.
7	Frost Elijah Francis ...	18 Dec., 1856	33	21 May, 1888	1 7	do	Ceres	216 0	1 Nov., 1889	24 0	do	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 125.
8	Thomas Thomas ...	22 April, 1835	54	1 June, 1870	18 0	do	Rhea	211 4	1 Oct., 1876	72 0	do	211 4	Left Service, 1 Feb., 1871; rejoined, 27 Aug., 1872.
9	M'Arthur Samuel Ronald	5 Aug., 1850	39	16 Mar., 1876	13 9	do	Little Nell	198 0	1 Jan., 1879	12 0	do	198 0	
10	Laing William V. ...	19 Mar., 1854	35	23 April, 1878	10 3	do	Charybdis	198 0	24 Oct., 1882	36 0	do	198 0	Left Service on cessation night work, 30 June, 1879; rejoined, 14 Dec., 1880. Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 131.
11	Harkins William... ..	18 „ 1856	33	10 July, 1888	1 6	do	Orestes	192 0	26 July, 1889	24 0	do	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of Queensland.—1st Class Engineer, No. 2.
12	Tizzard Henry ...	19 April, 1831	58	5 May, 1889	0 8	do	Dione	192 0	7 Nov., 1889	12 0	do	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.Z.—1st Class Engineer, No. 51.
13	M'Lachlan Cuthbert ...	14 Nov., 1833	56	28 Oct., 1872	17 2	do	Ganymede	184 16	1 Jan., 1883	40 16	do	184 16	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 5.
14	Johnson Robert Gibson ...	4 Oct., 1861	28	20 Aug., 1886	3 4	do	.....	180 0	14 Feb., 1888	21 12	do	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 140. Entitled to precedence over No. 5 Engineer when vacancy occurs.
15	Hastie James ...	23 Mar., 1856	33	21 Aug., 1889	0 4	do	Achilles	180 0	1 Nov., 1889	12 0	do	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 94.
16	Worthington Hamilton L.	20 July, 1847	42	29 May, 1880	9 7	do	Pearl	171 12	.....	.....	do	171 12	Entitled to precedence over No. 9 when vacancy occurs.
17	Jell William ...	24 Feb., 1833	6	1 Nov., 1877	12 2	do	Hector	158 8	5 Oct., 1878	24 0	do	158 8	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—2nd Class Engineer, No. 5.
18	Huxtable Charles Daniel	22 „ 1837	52	8 April, 1873	16 9	do	Scylla	158 8	1 April, 1880	24 0	do	158 8	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—2nd Class Engineer, No. 4.
19	Pankhurst Thomas ...	30 Nov., 1848	41	16 Sept., 1877	12 3	do	Callisto	158 8	1 Jan., 1889	14 8	do	158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 473.
20	Lambert John ...	— 1855	34	3 April, 1885	4 9	do	Athena	144 0	14 Nov., 1889	12 0	Fireman	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 861, and Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 330.
21	Taylor Alfred Walter ...	8 April, 1861	28	3 Jan., 1884	6 0	do	Harrier	132 0	.....	.....	Engineer	132 0	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 452.
22	Baldwin Edwin Lewis ...	12 July, 1861	28	5 Nov., 1888	1 2	do	Vesta	132 0	.....	.....	do	132 0	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 768, and Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 520.
23	O'Connor John Patrick ...	14 Dec., 1860	29	20 Jan., 1886	3 11	do	Callisto	132 0	20 Aug., 1889	12 0	Fireman	120 0	

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—continued.

ENGINEERS OF TUGS—continued.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
24	Wanless Neil	13 June, 1853	36	14 July, 1888	yrs. ms. 1 6	Engineer ...	Ariel ...	£ s. 132 0	7 Jan., 1889	£ s. 12 0	Engineer ...	£ s. 132 0	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 880; Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 437.
25	Thearle Arthur	26 Jan., 1867	22	9 „ 1888	1 6	do ...	Europa ...	120 0	4 Nov., 1889	24 0	do ...	120 0	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 917; Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 471.
ENGINE DRIVERS OF GRAB DREDGES.													
1	Lloyd William	4 Nov., 1858	31	25 Feb., 1882	7 10	Engine-driver	Sigma ...	168 0	1 Jan., 1886	22 16	Engine-driver	168 0	Left Service, 1st Sept., 1873; rejoined, 16 November, 1881, Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 481.
2	Daniels Henry	15 Nov., 1847	42	7 April, 1873	8 7	do ...	Beta ...	168 0	1 May, 1886	36 0	do ...	168 0	
3	Boden Thomas Francis ...	14 April, 1858	31	1 Feb., 1887	2 11	do ...	Iota ...	168 0	.....	.....	do ...	168 0	
4	Johnson John	9 Sept., 1858	31	27 July, 1883	6 5	do ...	Epsilon ...	168 0	1 Oct., 1887	22 16	do ...	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 647.
5	Daley Daniel David	23 Mar., 1853	36	5 May, 1879	10 8	do ...	Gamma ...	168 0	1 Nov., 1887	9 12	do ...	168 0	
6	Kirkwood Robert Cooper	17 „ 1854	35	3 Jan., 1889	1 0	do ...	Theta ...	168 0	.....	.....	do ...	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 288.
7	Green Alfred	22 Jan., 1858	31	1 July, 1889	0 6	do ...	Pi ...	168 0	.....	.....	do ...	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 782.
8	Cronin Thomas	14 Mar., 1863	26	31 May, 1878	9 5	do ...	Eta ...	168 0	28 Nov., 1889	24 0	do ...	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 902. Left Service, 9 Mar., 1881; rejoined, 9 May, 1886.
ENGINE-DRIVERS OF DREDGES.													
1	Farrell Robert	26 Aug., 1836	53	10 Sept., 1868	21 4	Engine-driver	Samson ...	171 12	1 Jan., 1880	12 0	Engine-driver	171 12	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—2nd Class Engineer, No. 53.
2	Tillott Arthur	21 July, 1843	46	18 Jan., 1859	28 7	do ...	Newcastle ...	171 12	1 „ 1880	12 0	do ...	171 12	Left Service, 11 April, 1872; rejoined 5 August, 1874.
3	Gray John	12 „ 1841	48	15 July, 1873	16 6	do ...	Sydney ...	171 12	1 „ 1880	12 0	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 17.
4	Fitzgerald Chas. Dufferin	8 Nov., 1858	31	4 Aug., 1889	0 5	do ...	Hunter ...	168 0	.....	.....	do ...	168 0	Certificate of Competency by Lords Committee of Privy Council—1st. Class Engineer, No. 17,881.
5	Glass James	2 Oct., 1834	55	20 July, 1874	15 7	do ...	Clarence ...	158 8	19 June, 1875	24 0	do ...	158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 941.
6	Salvatori Benedetto	26 Dec., 1846	43	1 Mar., 1879	10 10	do ...	Alcides ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 480.
7	Mather James	16 Mar., 1853	36	1 „ 1879	10 10	do ...	Vulcan ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 921.
8	Meaney Patrick	7 Feb., 1840	49	.....1860	.....	do ..	Hercules ...	158 8	7 Oct., 1879	24 0	do ...	158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 496.
9	Blomadh Augustus	14 Nov., 1838	51	9 Mar., 1875	14 9	do ...	Hunter ...	158 8	1 May, 1881	24 0	do ...	158 8	
10	Stearn Louis	24 Dec., 1841	48	1 Sept., 1873	16 4	do ...	Charon ...	158 8	14 Oct., 1881	24 0	do ...	158 8	
11	Walker Henry	20 Feb., 1849	40	1 Feb., 1878	11 11	do ...	Fitzroy ...	158 8	1 Jan., 1883	24 0	do ...	158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 831.
12	Rutherford William	5 Aug., 1856	33	4 April, 1878	11 9	do ...	Newcastle ...	158 8	1 Feb., 1885	26 8	do ...	158 8	
13	French Joseph	27 Dec., 1851	38	7 June, 1876	12 4	do ...	Pluto ...	158 8	1 Jan., 1889	13 4	do ...	158 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1878; rejoined, 7 Mar., 1879; left again, 1 July, 1879; rejoined, 1 May, 1880.
14	Gray James	10 Aug., 1848	41	29 Sept., 1881	8 3	do ..	Vulcan ...	158 8	1 „ 1889	14 8	do ...	158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 292.

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—continued.

ENGINE DRIVERS OF DREDGES—continued.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
15	Hughes John ...	15 Nov., 1833	56	20 Mar., 1868	yrs. ms. 18 9	Engine-driver	Archimedes...	£ s. 158 8	1 Jan., 1889	£ s. 14 8	Engine-driver	£ s. 158 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 45. Left Service, 1 Jan., 1872; rejoined, 11 Jan., 1875.
16	Gardiner James ...	29 May, 1860	29	26 May, 1882	7 7	do	Titan ...	158 8	9 April, 1889	26 8	Fireman ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 574.
17	M'Hue Edward ...	14 Jan., 1849	40	6 July, 1882	7 6	do	do ...	158 8	1 Jan., 1889	14 8	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 169.
18	Werninch Charles James	9 Mar., 1848	41	1 Oct., 1873	16 3	do	Minos ...	158 8	17 Nov., 1889	26 8	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 911.
19	Tessier Henry Oswell ...	11 April, 1858	31	5 Dec., 1881	8 1	do	do ...	158 8	1 Jan., 1889	14 8	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 914.
20	Toohy Edward John ...	28 Nov., 1864	25	20 Mar., 1888	1 9	do	Ulysses ...	144 0	.....	.....	Engine-driver	144 0	
FIREMEN.													
1	Stevens John ...	—1849	40	16 Sept., 1874	14 1	Fireman	Samson ...	158 8	1 Sept., 1884	13 4	Fireman ...	158 8	Left Service, 16 Nov., 1875; rejoined 1 Feb., 1877.
2	Boland Christopher ...	25 Dec., 1846	43	1 Feb., 1876	12 9	do	Newcastle ...	158 8	20 Nov., 1889	26 8	do ...	158 8	Left Service, 1 May, 1879; rejoined, 6 July, 1880.
3	Johnson Thomas ...	1 May, 1853	36	26 Sept., 1882	7 3	do	do ...	158 8	1 Dec., 1889	26 8	do ...	132 0	
4	Ingram Charles ...	12 Oct., 1848	41	1 Nov., 1882	7 2	do	Hunter ...	158 8	16 Nov., 1889	26 8	do ...	132 0	
5	Knight Joseph ...	28 Feb., 1851	39	22 June, 1875	13 7	do	Thetis ...	145 4	14 July, 1883	13 4	do ...	145 4	Left Service, 1 July, 1878; rejoined, 5 Oct., 1878; left again, 17 Aug., 1879; rejoined, 17 Mar., 1880.
6	Trainor Charles ...	29 Sept., 1848	41	1 Feb., 1883	6 11	do	Hunter ...	144 0	1 Nov., 1889	12 0	do ...	132 0	
7	M'Hugh Edward ...	11 Mar., 1851	39	11 Oct., 1875	14 3	do	Hercules ...	132 0	7 Oct., 1879	16 0	do ...	132 0	
8	Kessell John ...	27 April, 1834	55	14 „ 1875	12 4	do	Charon ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	Left Service, 1 Dec., 1875; rejoined, 1 April, 1876; left again, 1 May, 1879; rejoined, 10 Dec., 1880.
	Gloag James ...	11 Nov., 1846	43	12 Mar., 1877	10 7	do	Sydney ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 446. Left Service, 1 Jan., 1878; rejoined, 1 April, 1880.
10	Gibson Stephen ...	25 Sept., 1855	34	6 Sept., 1877	10 8	do	Orestes ...	132 0	18 Oct., 1881	12 0	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 335. Left Service 31 May, 1879; rejoined, 1 Feb., 1881.
11	Finnie Peter ...	1 Aug., 1852	37	6 July, 1883	6 6	do	Archimedes...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	
12	M'Lachlan Cutlbert ...	—1862	27	29 May, 1882	7 7	do	Pearl ...	132 0	1 Dec., 1883	17 12	do ...	132 0	
13	M'Gill Dennis ...	26 June, 1861	28	2 Jan., 1884	6 0	do	Alpha ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 897.
14	Simpson Richard...	19 „ 1854	35	25 April, 1884	5 8	do	Thetis ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 933.
15	Allen John ...	16 Oct., 1860	29	6 Feb., 1884	5 11	do	Charybdis ...	132 0	1 Dec., 1884	17 12	do ...	132 0	
16	Thompson Charles ...	10 April, 1859	30	19 Aug., 1884	5 4	do	Gamma ...	132 0	1 Feb., 1885	17 12	do ...	132 0	
17	Christie Charles Joseph ...	28 May, 1852	37	8 May, 1885	4 8	do	Cyclops ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 659.
18	Reeves James ...	7 July, 1854	35	20 July, 1885	4 7	do	Rhea ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	
19	M'Donald Robert ...	7 Mar., 1852	37	6 Aug., 1885	4 5	do	Orestes ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	
20	Latham John F. ...	25 Aug., 1856	33	20 May, 1885	4 8	do	Aleides ...	132 0	8 Sept., 1885	17 12	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 928.
21	Cavill James ...	27 Feb., 1860	29	11 Sept., 1878	11 4	do	Eta ...	132 0	1 May, 1886	17 12	do ...	132 0	
22	Clarke Robert ...	14 July, 1853	36	20 May, 1886	3 7	do	Neptune ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	
23	Symes Joseph ...	15 Dec., 1861	28	27 Nov., 1882	7 1	do	Ulysses ...	132 0	7 April, 1889	17 12	do ...	132 0	

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CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—continued.

FIREMEN ON DREDGES—continued.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
					yrs. ms.			£ s.		£ s.		£ s.	
24	Boore Charles ...	17 Jan., 1856	33	27 June, 1882	7 6	Fireman ...	Clarence ...	132 0	1 Dec., 1889	17 12	Fireman ...	132 0	
25	Thearle Henry ...	28 July, 1865	24	5 May, 1886	3 8	do ...	Ceres ...	120 0	14 June, 1888	5 12	do ...	120 0	
26	Wright John ...	18 Dec., 1835	54	7 Dec., 1888	1 1	do ...	Ajax ...	120 0	.....	.....	do ...	120 0	
27	Cullen John ...	9 Nov., 1860	29	3 June, 1883	6 7	do ...	Epsilon ...	120 0	1 Feb., 1889	5 12	do ...	120 0	
28	Loutitt John ...	29 Mar., 1866	23	7 May, 1883	6 8	do ...	Minos ...	120 0	1 April, 1889	12 0	do ...	120 0	
29	Holme John Silem ...	10 April, 1860	29	19 Feb., 1885	4 10	do ...	Theta ...	120 0	24 July, 1889	5 12	do ...	120 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 919.
30	Ward William ...	3 Jan., 1867	22	1 ,, 1885	4 11	do ...	Minos ...	120 0	15 Oct., 1889	12 0	do ...	120 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 905.
31	Hagon Edward ...	6 Feb., 1868	21	15 Aug., 1884	5 5	do ...	Mu ...	108 0	15 Nov., 1889	12 0	do ...	108 0	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 942, and Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 496.
32	Gavey George ...	12 May, 1868	21	27 Mar., 1884	5 9	Oiler ...	Newcastle ...	96 0	1 ,, 1889	18 0	Oiler ...	96 0	
WINCHMEN.													
1	Hurt Charles Crathorne...	14 Mar., 1851	38	1 Oct., 1875	14 3	Winchman ...	Newcastle ...	132 0	16 Nov., 1875	16 0	Winchman ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 927.
2	Breen Thomas ...	20 May, 1839	50	26 Feb., 1877	10 9	do ...	Sydney ...	132 0	.....	.....	do ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 196. Left Service, 1 May, 1879; rejoined 2 June, 1881.
3	Gormes Rufene ...	20 Dec., 1841	48	3 April, 1876	13 9	do ...	Newcastle ...	132 0	1 Dec., 1889	17 12	Seaman ...	114 8	
BLACKSMITHS, &c.													
1	O'Toole Thomas ...	18 Mar., 1854	35	29 Dec., 1875	14 0	Boilermaker	Newcastle ...	198 0	1 Jan., 1883	30 0	Boilermaker	198 0	
2	Hutchings Edwin ...	25 April, 1835	54	7 Nov., 1864	25 2	Blacksmith...	Hunter ...	184 16	.....	.....	Blacksmith...	184 16	
3	Smith William E. ...	17 ,, 1846	43	16 Oct., 1874	15 2	do ...	Vulcan ...	184 16	.....	.....	do ...	184 16	
4	Crum Thomas ...	15 July, 1854	35	1 June, 1881	8 7	Boilermaker	Newcastle ...	184 16	.....	.....	Boilermaker	184 16	
5	Fairchild Robert...	20 June, 1848	41	14 Feb., 1882	7 10	Blacksmith...	do ...	184 16	.....	.....	Blacksmith...	184 16	
6	Gallagher Daniel...	4 July, 1851	39	21 Aug., 1882	7 4	do ...	Titan ...	184 16	.....	.....	do ...	184 16	
7	Pinkstone Thomas ...	15 Aug., 1844	45	1 Nov., 1872	17 2	do ...	Fitzroy ...	171 12	1 Aug., 1875	60 0	do ...	171 12	
8	Shore Charles ...	12 Feb., 1841	49	19 Feb., 1874	15 10	do ...	Pluto ...	158 8	9 May, 1879	36 0	do ...	158 8	
9	Taylor William Henry ...	22 April, 1859	40	23 Nov., 1882	7 1	do ...	Ulysses ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	
10	Aldows Isaiah ...	27 Oct., 1829	60	1 Oct., 1865	22 0	do ...	Minos ...	158 8	12 May, 1883	26 8	do ...	158 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1869; rejoined, 16 Feb., 1870; left again, 27 April, 1879; rejoined, 22 Feb., 1881.
11	Scaddon William...	21 July, 1860	29	6 Jan., 1879	11 0	do ...	Clarence ...	158 8	10 ,, 1885	26 8	do ...	158 8	
12	Winton Alfred ...	26 Mar., 1858	31	1 Nov., 1886	3 2	do ...	Alcides ...	144 0	.....	.....	do ...	144 0	
CARPENTERS.													
1	Gavey Charles ...	5 Nov., 1836	53	10 April, 1865	24 9	Carpenter ...	Newcastle ...	158 8	.....	.....	Carpenter ...	158 8	
2	Sim Robert ...	4 April, 1820	69	16 July, 1875	14 5	do ...	Pluto ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	
3	Smith John ...	16 Nov., 1838	51	11 Dec., 1865	20 7	do ...	Hunter ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	Left Service, 5 Jan., 1874; rejoined, 1 July, 1877.
4	Watson William ...	25 Jan., 1849	40	11 Nov., 1879	10 2	do ...	Clarence ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	
5	Clarke Edwin ...	30 June, 1845	44	16 Mar., 1878	10 9	do ...	Vulcan ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	Left Service, 1 Feb., 1880; rejoined, 22 Jan., 1881.
6	Davies James Charles ...	6 ,, 1857	32	1 June, 1882	7 7	do ...	Minos ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	
7	West Gilbert ...	12 Feb., 1858	31	1 April, 1883	6 9	do ...	Fitzroy ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	
8	Hanson William ...	25 Nov., 1859	30	12 Jan., 1884	6 0	do ...	Ulysses ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	
9	Davies William ...	20 June, 1861	28	15 Feb., 1884	5 10	do ...	Titan ...	158 8	.....	.....	do ...	158 8	

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—continued.

STRIKERS, &c.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
1	Bolin Frederick ...	4 Nov., 1840	49	16 June, 1875	14 6	Striker	Hunter	£ 132 0	20 Mar., 1876	16 0	Striker	£ 132 0	
2	Prior Walter ...	10 May, 1844	45	5 April, 1877	12 9	do	Newcastle	132 0	.....	.....	do	132 0	
3	Cullen William ...	11 Nov., 1855	34	1 Aug., 1878	11 5	do	Vulcan	132 0	.....	.....	do	132 0	
4	Walsh James ...	14 Sept., 1845	44	8 Nov., 1880	9 2	Holder-up	Newcastle	132 0	.....	.....	Holder-up	132 0	
5	Robertson Andrew ...	27 Nov., 1840	49	1 Mar., 1870	19 10	Striker	Pluto	132 0	1 Jan., 1881	16 0	Striker	132 0	
6	Payne James ...	14 Feb., 1851	38	21 ,, 1884	5 5	do	Titan	132 0	.....	.....	do	132 0	
7	Hynes James ...	12 Nov., 1860	29	15 Sept., 1884	5 4	do	Newcastle	132 0	.....	.....	do	132 0	Left Service through reduction of hands, 31 Dec., 1889; rejoined, 1 May, 1887.
8	King William ...	4 Sept., 1864	25	7 Dec., 1885	4 1	do	Minos	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8	
9	Hutchings Edwin ...	22 April, 1864	25	12 Nov., 1880	9 2	Machinist	Newcastle	114 8	1 Jan., 1889	10 8	Machinist	114 8	
10	Bailey Frank ...	17 Dec., 1863	26	4 ,, 1886	3 2	Striker	Alcides	104 0	.....	.....	Striker	104 0	
11	Donald David ...	28 Aug., 1864	25	25 ,, 1886	2 4	do	Fitzroy	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0	Left Service, 1 July, 1887; rejoined, 5 April, 1888.
MASTERS OF TUGS.													
1	Hutton James Matthew...	12 Nov., 1828	61	7 May, 1868	21 8	Master	Ajax	264 0	1 Jan., 1877	24 0	Master	264 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Extra Master of a Foreign-going Ship, No. 52.
2	Sheed Francis ...	1 Oct., 1832	57	16 Feb., 1880	9 10	do	Thetis	264 0	13 July, 1883	52 16	do	264 0	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 28.
3	Donald Robert ...	16 Feb., 1837	52	30 Jan., 1877	12 11	do	Neptune	250 16	1 Nov., 1882	24 0	do	250 16	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 2.
4	Alexander Wm. Graham..	30 Aug., 1847	42	11 Dec., 1882	7 1	do	Juno	250 16	.....	.....	do	250 16	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Foreign-going Ship, No. 202.
5	Williams John ...	8 July, 1838	51	24 Nov., 1859	30 1	do	Ceres	237 12	19 April, 1881	12 0	do	237 12	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 185.
6	O'Hare Samuel ...	16 Nov., 1848	41	5 Dec., 1870	19 1	do	Neptune	237 12	1 Jan., 1889	26 8	do	237 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 445, and a 3rd Class Engineer, No. 734.
7	Adams Charles ...	24 July, 1844	45	13 May, 1870	19 8	do	Orestes	237 12	1 ,, 1889	26 8	do	211 4	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 406.
8	Harding Daniel ...	27 Jan., 1820	69	13 Jan., 1875	15 0	do (acting)	Ceres	237 12	23 Oct., 1889	26 8	do	211 4	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 110.
9	Thain James ...	2 Feb., 1834	55	3 May, 1870	18 3	do	Orestes	211 4	6 Dec., 1883	26 8	do	211 4	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 492. Left Service, 22 March, 1871; rejoined, 25 Aug., 1872.
10	Burnet Lewis ...	29 Jan., 1845	44	7 July, 1873	16 6	do	Dione	211 4	22 May, 1889	26 8	do	198 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 409.
11	M'Dougall John ...	3 Dec., 1833	56	7 June, 1875	14 7	do	Charybdis	211 4	1 Jan., 1889	19 4	do	184 16	Certificate of Competency by Lords of Committee of Privy Council.—Master in the Merchant Service.
12	Johns William ...	8 June, 1842	47	7 Feb., 1875	14 11	do	Rhea	211 4	1 Dec., 1889	13 4	do	184 16	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 520.
13	Jack Alexander ...	4 Mar., 1846	43	1 Dec., 1874	15 1	do	Little Nell	198 0	1 ,, 1889	13 4	do	184 16	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 443.
14	Brown Thomas ...	5 April, 1850	39	1 Sept., 1873	16 4	do	Achilles	198 0	1 Jan., 1889	30 0	do	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 418.
15	Rogers Thomas ...	8 Feb., 1842	47	1 June, 1875	14 7	do	Rhea	184 16	1 Nov., 1889	13 4	do	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 486.
16	Bastain Henry ...	28 Jan., 1846	43	9 Aug., 1875	14 5	do	Cyclops	184 16	1 ,, 1889	13 4	Mate	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 517.
17	Davies John ...	10 July, 1840	49	16 June, 1875	14 6	do	Athena	184 16	4 April, 1889	26 8	do	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 346.

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CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—*continued.*

MASTERS OF TUGS—*continued.*

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
18	Coote Thomas	13 Aug., 1843	46	1 Sept., 1875	13 8	Master	Hector ...	£ s. 171 12	1 Aug., 1889	£ s. 57 4	Master ...	£ s. 132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 449. Left Service, 1 Oct., 1879; rejoined, 1 June, 1880.
19	Hildebrand Cevers Perry..	6 Nov., 1863	26	25 May, 1886	3 7	do	Dione ...	168 0	29 July, 1889	12 0	do ...	144 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 652.
20	Lawrence John Alfred ...	12 Dec., 1852	37	15 Feb., 1887	2 0	do	Ganymede ...	168 0	18 Nov., 1889	54 0	Seaman ...	104 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 404. Left Service, 1 April, 1887; rejoined, 1 Feb., 1888.
21	Collins Jeremiah	3 Nov., 1851	38	1 Oct., 1875	14 3	do	Scylla ...	158 8	29 Aug., 1889	26 8	Coxswain ...	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 422.
22	Jackson William Henry...	19 June, 1853	36	2 July, 1885	4 6	do	Pearl ...	156 0	9 ,, 1889	41 12	Seaman ...	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 339.
23	Shakshaft Thomas Joseph	1 May, 1854	35	22 May, 1888	1 8	do	Athens ...	144 0	23 Oct., 1889	40 0	do ...	104 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 470.
24	Loutitt Thomas	8 ,, 1868	21	16 June, 1885	4 6	do	Callisto ...	120 0	11 ,, 1889	21 0	do ...	104 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 462.
25	Holliday Edwin	20 Jan., 1865	24	2 Sept., 1885	2 4	do	do ...	120 0	1 Nov., 1889	16 0	do ...	104 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 357. Left Service, 1 July, 1887; rejoined, 12 July, 1889.
MATES.													
1	Malcolm Samuel	1 May, 1842	47	16 July, 1873	16 4	Mate	Hunter ...	184 16	1 Jan., 1883	26 8	Mate ...	184 16	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 261.
2	Rivers William John ...	14 June, 1836	53	31 Oct., 1872	17 2	do (acting)	Charon ...	184 16	8 July, 1883	13 4	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 412.
3	George William	2 Nov., 1842	47	23 Mar., 1875	14 9	do	Newcastle ...	184 16	1 May, 1886	26 8	do ...	184 16	
4	Harding Alfred	8 July, 1841	48	15 July, 1868	21 6	do	Samson ...	184 16	1 Jan., 1889	4 16	do ...	184 16	
5	Ling Ebenezer	18 Mar., 1842	47	24 Feb., 1872	17 10	do	Sydney ...	184 16	9 Dec., 1889	13 4	do ...	184 16	
6	Johns Richard William ...	15 Feb., 1831	58	1 Mar., 1874	15 10	do	Hercules ...	171 12	1 Oct., 1877	36 0	do ...	171 12	
7	Birch Richard	7 April, 1832	57	23 Oct., 1877	12 2	do	Ulysses ...	171 12	1 April, 1878	12 0	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 180.
8	McLaren Daniel	20 Mar., 1842	47	1 Dec., 1871	18 1	do	Vulcan ...	171 12	1 May, 1881	36 0	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Mate of a Foreign-going Ship, No. 76.
9	Morrison John	22 Sept., 1833	56	26 Aug., 1861	28 3	do	Minos ...	171 12	8 June, 1885	13 4	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Mate of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 236.
10	Foley John	7 Feb., 1830	59	23 ,, 1877	11 8	do	Fitzroy ...	171 12	1 Jan., 1889	3 12	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Service by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 176. Left Service, 5 May, 1878; rejoined, 12 August, 1878; left again 1 October, 1879; rejoined 9 March, 1880.
11	Lewis John	27 Dec., 1843	46	19 Dec., 1873	16 0	do	Alcides ...	171 12	1 ,, 1889	27 12	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 10.
12	Justin John William ...	10 Jan., 1832	57	— Oct., 1860	28 9	do	Archimedes...	171 12	1 ,, 1889	27 12	do ...	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 459. Left Service, 1 August, 1869; rejoined, 14 February, 1870.

Classification of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31st December, 1889—continued.

MATES—continued.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
13	Nicoll Lawrence F. ...	4 Nov., 1828	61	21 Feb., 1863	yrs. ms. 16 7	Mate	Newcastle ...	£ s. 171 12	1 Jan., 1889	£ s. 27 12	Mate	£ s. 171 12	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 526. Left Service, 14 November, 1863; rejoined, 1 March, 1871; left again, 1 August, 1874; rejoined, 4 October, 1875; left again, 5 May, 1886; rejoined, 14 February, 1888.
14	Hughes William ...	13 Mar., 1850	39	27 June, 1882	7 6	do	Pluto ...	171 12	1 ,, 1889	27 12	do	171 12	Certificate of Competency by Lords of Committee of Privy Council.—2nd Mate, No. 27,864.
15	Anderson Hugh ...	10 Oct., 1833	56	13 May, 1875	13 10	do	Titan ...	171 12	11 Oct., 1889	13 4	Coxswain	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 447. Left Service, 22 July, 1875; rejoined, 1 June, 1876; left again, 1 November, 1876; rejoined, 14 February, 1877; and left again, 1 April, 1877; rejoined, 10 May, 1877.
16	Ward William ...	15 May, 1842	47	20 Mar., 1876	13 9	do	Hunter ...	171 12	19 Aug., 1889	39 12	do	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 461.
17	Underhay John ...	5 Feb., 1859	30	23 Oct., 1882	7 2	do	Clarence ...	171 12	1 ,, 1889	39 12	Mate	132 0	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Mate of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 328; and Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 454.
18	Warren William ...	28 Nov., 1860	29	6 Jan., 1883	7 0	do	Titan ...	144 0	14 ,, 1889	29 12	Scaman	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Mate of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 319.
19	Murphy William ...	— 1856	33	11 ,, 1884	6 0	do	Vulcan ...	144 0	25 Nov., 1889	29 12	do	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 446.
20	Smith Duncan ...	31 May, 1857	32	20 Feb., 1885	4 10	do	Thetis ...	132 0	19 July, 1888	17 12	Mate	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 692.
21	Pritchett Frank ...	— Nov., 1855	34	23 May, 1885	4 7	do	Ajax ...	132 0	1 Aug., 1889	17 12	Seaman	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 435. Certificate of Competency by Lords of Committee of Privy Council.—2nd Mate in the Merchant Service, No. 0772.
COXSWAINS.													
1	Sullivan Matthew ...	20 Sept., 1826	63	— 1852	.....	Coxswain	Hercules ...	132 0	.....	.....	Coxswain	132 0	
2	Sullivan James ...	— 1849	40	1 Aug., 1867	22 5	do	Samson ...	132 0	1 Mar., 1868	16 0	do	132 0	
3	Latimer James ...	25 Nov., 1831	58	1 Dec., 1863	26 1	do	do ...	132 0	9 ,, 1868	16 0	do	132 0	
4	Ewen John ...	10 April, 1826	63	15 May, 1871	18 8	do	Archimedes ...	132 0	1 July, 1872	19/18/3	do	132 0	
5	Coulter William ...	4 Feb., 1848	41	10 Jan., 1874	16 0	do	Fitzroy ...	132 0	1 Oct., 1877	12 0	do	132 0	
6	Pritchard George Stewart.	25 July, 1849	40	1 Aug., 1874	15 5	do	Hunter ...	132 0	1 Mar., 1879	16 0	do	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 482.
7	Kahler John ...	9 Aug., 1846	43	21 June, 1875	14 6	do	Pluto ...	132 0	10 April, 1880	16 0	do	132 0	
8	Sullivan John ...	9 June, 1848	41	27 April, 1875	14 8	do	Minos ...	132 0	1 June, 1881	16 0	do	132 0	
9	Falconer James M'Kay ...	29 Nov., 1829	60	1 Jan., 1867	18 8	do	Vulcan ...	132 0	13 Oct., 1881	16 0	do	132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 224. Left Service, 1 Jan., 1871; rejoined, 7 July, 1873; left again, 1 Sept., 1873; rejoined, 21 June, 1875.
10	Dempsey Miles ...	10 Feb., 1852	37	7 Feb., 1876	13 11	do	Ulysses ...	132 0	14 Jan., 1882	16 0	do	132 0	
11	Arthurson John ...	1 Oct., 1842	47	1 April, 1876	13 9	do	Alcides ...	132 0	25 ,, 1883	17 12	do	132 0	
12	Stent Frederick ...	18 June, 1852	37	23 Oct., 1877	12 2	do	Clarence ...	132 0	1 ,, 1889	12 0	do	132 0	
13	Darragh Edward ...	11 ,, 1850	39	1 June, 1876	12 7	do	Vulcan ...	132 0	1 ,, 1889	12 0	do	132 0	Left Service, 1 July, 1879; rejoined, 26 April, 1880; left again, 1 June, 1880; rejoined, 30 July, 1880. Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 488.

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—*continued.*

COXSWAINS—*continued.*

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
14	Parker Isaac	7 April, 1850	39	12 Mar., 1877	yrs. ms. 11 7	Coxswain ...	Newcastle ...	£ s. 132 0	1 Jan., 1889	£ s. 12 0	Coxswain ...	£ s. 132 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 472. Left Service, 1 June, 1879; rejoined, 23 Aug., 1880.
15	Williams John	29 Nov., 1844	45	4 April, 1878	11 9	do (acting-Mate)	Minos ...	132 0	14 Feb., 1888	17 12	Seaman ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1878; rejoined, 1 March, 1879.
16	Fourneaux Harry	7 July, 1841	48	1 Dec., 1875	13 8	do	Hunter ...	132 0	19 Aug., 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	
17	Thorpe George	30 Dec., 1843	46	9 May, 1874	15 1	do ...	do ...	132 0	23 Sept., 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	
18	Bracey Robert John	8 July, 1849	40	20 Nov., 1877	10 3	do ...	Newcastle ...	132 0	28 May, 1888	17 12	do ...	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 464. Left Service, 1 July, 1879; rejoined, 10 May, 1881.
19	Nicholas Ebenezer J.	18 May, 1847	42	24 April, 1882	7 8	do ...	Titan ...	132 0	1 Jan., 1889	12 0	do ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 May, 1879; rejoined, 15 Aug., 1879.
20	Clarke William	14 Nov., 1847	42	1 May, 1876	13 8	do ...	Vulcan ...	132 0	18 Nov., 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	
21	Cabel William	15 Jan., 1836	53	14 Oct., 1872	17 3	do ...	Charon ...	132 0	15 „ 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1879; rejoined, 12 April, 1881.
22	Wood Martin B.	18 July, 1837	52	1 Dec., 1874	15 1	do ...	Vulcan ...	132 0	18 „ 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	
23	Fitzsimmons James	6 Mar., 1838	51	1 Mar., 1877	12 7	do ...	Hunter ...	132 0	18 „ 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1879; rejoined, 12 April, 1881.
24	Breadon Thomas	9 Nov., 1850	39	16 Nov., 1878	9 7	do ...	Sydney ...	132 0	13 „ 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	
25	Adams David	13 Feb., 1852	37	4 Oct., 1882	7 3	do ...	Titan ...	132 0	6 Dec., 1889	17 12	do ...	114 8	
SEAMEN, COOKS AND WATCHMEN.													
1	Bowers William	7 Dec., 1834	55	12 Mar., 1836	23 8	Cook ...	Charon ...	114 8	.....	.....	Cook ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1876; rejoined, 1 Dec., 1876.
2	Ferguson John ... ..	..... 1837	52	1 „ 1878	11 10	Seaman ...	Clarence ...	114 8	.....	.....	Seaman ...	114 8	
3	Ward Henry	13 Aug., 1848	41	25 „ 1878	11 9	do ...	Fitzroy ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 474.
4	Oliver John ... ..	..... 1852	37	1 June, 1878	11 7	Cook ...	Newcastle ...	114 8	.....	.....	Cook ...	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 479.
5	Fell Robert	24 Mar., 1860	29	1 Mar., 1879	10 10	Seaman ...	Hercules ...	114 8	1 June, 1879	26 0	Seaman ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 April, 1879; rejoined, 2 Oct., 1879.
6	Howell Henry	4 Nov., 1852	37	16 Sept., 1874	14 9	do ...	Kappa ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	
7	Rivers William John	23 April, 1861	28	1 Nov., 1877	12 2	do ...	Charon ...	114 8	1 Nov., 1879	29 0	do ...	114 8	Left Service, 13 Feb., 1878; rejoined, 5 Jan., 1880.
8	Jones William	29 Jan., 1839	50	18 Aug., 1873	14 5	do ...	Hercules ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	
9	Bourke Thomas	19 „ 1861	28	5 „ 1880	9 5	do ...	Samson ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1878; rejoined, 25 Mar., 1881.
10	Georgison Magnus	15 Aug., 1848	41	13 May, 1879	10 8	do ...	Pluto ...	114 8	1 Jan., 1881	8 0	do ...	114 8	
11	Egan Michael	9 Nov., 1842	47	1 July, 1874	13 0	Watchman ...	Vulcan ...	114 8	.....	.....	Watchman ...	114 8	Left Service, 4 May, 1879; rejoined, 22 July, 1880.
12	Coomber Charles	9 Feb., 1845	44	21 Aug., 1877	11 1	Cook ...	Hercules ...	114 8	5 May, 1881	8 0	Cook ...	114 8	
13	Stewart James	9 Mar., 1852	37	9 May, 1881	8 8	Seaman ...	Teredo ...	114 8	.....	.....	Seaman ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1878; rejoined, 7 Oct., 1881.
14	Phillips David	5 Jan., 1851	38	17 June, 1878	8 6	do ...	Hunter ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	
15	Clifford John	6 June, 1854	35	25 Oct., 1881	8 2	do ...	Gamma ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1878; rejoined, 1 Feb., 1882.
16	Carpenter Tristan D'Achuna	9 Oct., 1839	50	3 July, 1876	10 2	do ...	Vulcan ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	
17	Bratton James Walker	29 Dec., 1850	30	1 June, 1882	7 7	do ...	Hunter ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 952.
18	Makieson James	28 Sept., 1854	35	3 Oct., 1882	7 3	do ...	Thetis ...	114 8	.....	.....	Cook ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1879; rejoined, 8 Oct., 1882.
19	M'Kee Samuel	16 Mar., 1856	33	15 April, 1878	8 9	do ...	Little Nell ...	114 8	.....	.....	Seaman ...	114 8	
20	Anderson Andrew	4 July, 1847	42	1 Nov., 1882	7 2	do ...	Newcastle ..	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 442.
21	Anderson William L.	21 Mar., 1859	30	7 „ 1882	7 2	do ...	Sydney ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	Left Service, 1 Oct., 1879; rejoined, 8 Oct., 1882.
22	Johnson Andrew	19 Oct., 1855	34	13 „ 1882	7 2	do ...	Hector ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	
23	Johnson Frederick	13 Dec., 1850	39	13 „ 1882	7 2	do ...	Vulcan ...	114 8	.....	.....	do ...	114 8	

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—*continued.*

SEAMEN, COOKS AND WATCHMEN—*continued.*

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth	Age	Date of first entering Service	Length of Service	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary	
24	Strain Simon ...	19 Feb., 1852	37	18 Dec., 1882	yrs. ms 7 0	Seaman ..	Sydney	£ s. 114 8	Seaman ..	£ s. 114 8	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 478. Left Service, 4 June, 1883; rejoined, 8 Jan., 1884. Left Service, 1 Mar., 1864; rejoined 8 July, 1867. Left Service, 30 April, 1885; rejoined, 12 Jan., 1886. Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of South Australia as Mate, No. 106. Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Mate of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 336, and Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 477. Left Service, 30 Sept., 1879; rejoined, 1 Sept., 1881; left again, 31 July, 1885; rejoined, 5 Nov., 1886. Left Service 30 June, 1887; rejoined, 18 July, 1888. Left Service 1 July, 1887; rejoined, 4 Nov., 1887. Left Service 30 June, 1887; rejoined, 8 Feb., 1888; left again, 29 July, 1888; rejoined, 24 Sept., 1888. Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 316. Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 473.
25	Grigg Frederick H.	..... 1856	33	15 Jan., 1883	7 0	Cook ...	do	114 8	.....	.....	Cook ..	114 8
26	Harley Thomas ...	2 Aug., 1848	41	1 Mar., 1883	6 10	do	Samson ..	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
27	Jules Peter	24 May, 1845	44	3 July, 1883	6 6	Seaman ...	Pearl	114 8	.....	.....	Seaman	114 8
28	Calder James Alexander	..... 1860	29	4 ,, 1883	6 6	do	Hercules ..	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
29	Haugh John H. ...	29 June, 1855	34	9 Nov., 1883	6 2	do	Newcastle	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
30	Valentane Oscar ...	29 Jan., 1858	31	1 Dec., 1883	6 1	do	Ulysses ...	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
31	Bowler Thomas	15 Sept., 1824	65	13 Nov., 1878	10 7	Watchman .	Charon ..	114 8	.....	.....	Watchman	114 8
32	Moran Patrick	3 Nov., 1863	26	24 ,, 1880	9 1	Seaman	do	114 8	8 Dec., 1884	31 18	Seaman	114 8	
33	Sayers William	10 April, 1822	67	1 Dec., 1862	23 9	Watchman ...	Hercules	114 8	.....	.....	Watchman ...	114 8
34	London George ...	3 ,, 1855	34	7 Jan., 1885	5 0	do	Samson	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
35	Hughes James Henry	7 Mar., 1862	27	1 June, 1885	4 7	Seaman	Thetis	114 8	.....	.....	Seaman	114 8
36	Hughes James	20 Feb., 1864	25	2 Jan., 1879	11 0	do	Archimedes...	114 8	8 June, 1885	.....	do	114 8
37	Walker Ralph	29 June, 1861	28	21 June, 1885	4 6	do	Clarence	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
38	Grove William	5 Mar., 1857	32	18 July, 1885	4 5	do	Samson ..	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
39	Mickleson Jonas	16 Aug., 1854	35	25 ,, 1885	4 5	do	Sydney	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
40	Hinge Edward	10 Dec., 1850	39	5 Aug., 1885	4 5	do	Theta	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
41	Gibson George Henry	..... 1864	25	16 Nov., 1885	4 1	do	Newcastle	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
42	Nordman Isaac	2 Sept., 1855	34	6 Jan., 1886	4 0	do	Eta	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
43	McEacheron John	19 Jan., 1849	40	9 July, 1883	5 10	do	Archimedes	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
44	Bryant John	8 Mar., 1852	37	22 Jan., 1886	3 11	do	Eta	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
45	Anderson James	21 Aug., 1863	26	19 May, 1886	3 7	do	Beta	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
46	Robiluid Albert James	8 Sept., 1856	33	12 July, 1886	3 6	do	Samson	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
47	Heggon Edward	10 May, 1854	35	1 Aug., 1886	3 5	do	Beta	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
48	Knowlson Thomas	7 Nov., 1859	30	12 ,, 1886	3 5	do	Samson ..	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
49	Bergland Andrew	10 Sept., 1860	29	1 Oct., 1886	3 3	do	Ceres	114 8	.....	.....	do	114 8
50	Porter Christopher	9 Aug., 1864	25	10 ,, 1881	8 3	do	Minos	114 8	1 Jan., 1889	10 8	do	114 8	
51	Hughes William ...	24 May, 1854	35	1 Jan., 1888	2 0	do	Delta	108 0	.....	.....	do	108 0
52	Hay John C. ...	18 ,, 1864	25	27 ,, 1886	3 11	do	Alpha	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0
53	Ewing Henry	25 Jan., 1855	34	14 Nov., 1878	8 0	do	Achilles	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0
54	Murdock James Kenneth..	23 Aug., 1859	30	27 Sept., 1885	3 2	Cook	Vulcan	104 0	.....	.....	Cook	104 0
55	Larson John	24 May, 1859	30	1 July, 1886	3 2	do	Ceres	104 0	.....	.....	Seaman	104 0
56	Easton George J.	9 Dec., 1861	28	15 Nov., 1886	2 5	do	Alcides	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0
57	Johnson Peter	..... 1866	23	16 Jan., 1883	6 11	do	Newcastle	104 0	1 June, 1888	8 0	do	104 0
58	Robertson Andrew John...	22 Sept., 1865	24	19 Feb., 1883	6 10	do	Minos	104 0	10 ,, 1888	8 0	do	104 0	
59	Thomson George ...	12 April, 1861	28	22 May, 1888	1 7	do	Rhea	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0
60	Harper Alfred	8 Aug., 1855	34	22 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Newcastle	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0
61	McIver Murdock	15 Mar., 1856	33	22 ,, 1888	1 7	do	do	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0
62	Heddles John	14 Jan., 1858	31	22 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Orestes	104 0	.....	.....	do	104 0

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Permanent Employees—to 31 December, 1889—*continued.*

SEAMEN, COOKS AND WATCHMEN—*continued.*

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
63	White George	1 Jan., 1854	35	23 May, 1888	yrs. ms. 1 7	Cook	Newcastle ...	£ s. 104 0	Seaman ...	£ s. 104 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 501.
64	English John	14 Oct., 1859	30	1 June, 1888	1 7	Seaman	Ceres ...	104 0	.....	.....	do ...	104 0
65	Groves William	10 Mar., 1843	46	7 Dec., 1888	1 1	do	Ajax ...	104 0	do ...	104 0	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 401.
66	Hanson Christopher ...	14 Nov., 1844	45	7 „ 1888	1 1	do	Samson ...	104 0	.....	.....	do ...	104 0
67	Avery William	25 May, 1867	22	1 June, 1883	6 7	do	Titan ...	104 0	15 June, 1889	8 0	do ...	104 0	
68	Robertson Archibald Jas.	20 April, 1867	22	1 Aug., 1883	6 5	do	Dione ...	104 0	17 „ 1889	8 0	do ...	104 0	Left Service, 30 June, 1887; rejoined, 12 June, 1888.
69	Hurley Patrick	5 July, 1867	22	1 Nov., 1883	6 2	do	Samson ...	104 0	13 „ 1889	8 0	do ...	104 0	
70	Green Albert James ...	6 Jan., 1868	21	10 „ 1885	3 3	do	Alpha ...	96 0	14 Nov., 1889	36 0	do ...	96 0	
71	McGrath Thomas... ..	15 Dec., 1868	21	5 May, 1885	4 8	do	Titan ...	96 0	15 Dec., 1889	18 0	do ...	96 0	
BOYS.													
1	Slyney John	3 Jan., 1870	19	1 July, 1887	2 6	Boy ...	Ajax ...	84 0	1 Dec., 1889	6 0	Boy ...	84 0	Left Service, 30 June, 1887; rejoined, 1 September, 1889.
2	Outhbert Henry	30 „ 1869	20	11 Sept., 1888	1 4	do ...	Athena ...	84 0	14 Nov., 1889	6 0	do ...	84 0	
3	Ludeke Francis	20 „ 1869	20	1 June, 1889	0 7	do ...	do ...	78 0	.....	.....	do ...	78 0
4	Peters Ernest	15 „ 1870	19	22 July, 1889	0 5	do ...	Ganymede ...	78 0	.....	.....	do ...	78 0
5	Linz William	27 Aug., 1872	17	1 Feb., 1887	0 9	do ...	Dione ...	60 0	.....	.....	do ...	60 0
6	Rivers Sydney	5 Dec., 1869	20	28 Aug., 1889	0 4	do ...	do ...	60 0	.....	.....	do ...	60 0
7	Rees George	— Sept., 1870	19	16 Oct., 1888	1 2	do ...	Hunter ...	50 0	.....	.....	do ...	50 0
8	Molloy John	9 May, 1871	18	2 Aug., 1889	0 5	do ...	Charon ...	50 0	.....	.....	do ...	50 0
9	King William	8 June, 1872	17	4 Sept., 1889	0 4	do ...	Rhea ...	50 0	.....	.....	do ...	50 0
10	Jack James	15 July, 1872	17	10 „ 1889	0 4	do ...	do ...	50 0	.....	.....	do ...	50 0

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Temporary Employees—to 31 December, 1889. (Marine Board Certificates noted to 9th July, 1890.)

ENGINEERS OF TUGS.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
1	Portus Robert Ronald ...	5 April, 1860	29	18 July, 1889	0 5	Engineer ...	Ceres ...	£ 192 0	24 Oct., 1889	24 0	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—2nd Class Engineer, No. 162.
2	Fairweather James ...	6 Aug., 1860	29	19 Oct., 1889	0 2	do ...	Rhea ...	168 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—1st Class Engineer, No. 117.
3	Young John ...	8 June, 1858	31	30 ,, 1889	0 2	do ...	Athena ...	168 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—2nd Class Engineer, No. 166.
4	M. Dougall John ...	4 July, 1856	33	1 Nov., 1889	0 2	do ...	Cyclops ...	168 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—2nd Class Engineer, No. 217.
5	Elder Thomas ...	— 1846	43	14 June, 1888	1 7	do ...	Dione ...	168 0	1 Jan., 1889	12 0	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Lords Committee of Privy Council.—1st Class Engineer. To remain temporary, being over age.
6	Avis George ...	21 Nov., 1863	26	1 Dec., 1888	1 1	do ...	Oberon ...	156 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 611; Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 497.
7	Hodgson John ...	26 Aug., 1864	25	24 April, 1889	0 8	do ...	do ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 555; Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 284.

ENGINE-DRIVERS OF GRAB DREDGES.

1	Harrison Ed. Youngman...	21 Feb., 1846	43	2 Jan., 1886	4 0	Engine-driver	Zeta ...	182 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificates of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 426; Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No 241. To remain temporary, being over age.
2	Ford Michael ...	11 ,, 1837	52	24 Sept., 1885	4 3	do ...	Mu ...	168 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age.
3	Denovan John ...	20 Nov., 1855	34	5 Oct., 1889	0 3	do ...	Theta ...	168 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 840.

FIREMEN.

1	Atkin Joseph ...	18 Nov., 1859	30	5 Jan., 1886	4 0	Fireman	Zeta ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary.—See M.P. 90-4049.
2	Turobull Charles...	3 Mar., 1844	45	1 ,, 1888	2 0	do	Delta ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age.
3	Walsh George ...	25 June, 1856	33	22 May, 1888	1 7	do	Achilles ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Wynn Michael ...	24 Mar., 1855	34	13 June, 1888	1 7	do	Little Nell ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 657.
5	Fairhall Alexander E. ...	14 Oct., 1859	30	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Dione ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Mitchell Thomas...	15 July, 1855	34	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Vulcan ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 903.
7	Pierce Joseph ...	9 Oct., 1863	26	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Ceres ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 646.
8	Ridiford Henry ...	24 Aug., 1856	33	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Fitzroy ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Gunner Martin ...	6 Feb., 1853	36	22 ,, 1888	1 6	do	Ceres ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Shepherd Thomas John ...	19 Jan., 1859	30	15 Nov., 1888	1 2	do	Hector ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Wadley George ...	24 May, 1866	23	7 Feb., 1889	0 11	do	Theta ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Clarke William ...	21 July, 1857	32	11 July, 1889	0 6	do	Vulcan ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 488.
13	Dwyer William ...	23 Mar., 1855	34	27 ,, 1889	0 5	do	Pi ...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Haden Henry ...	9 Oct., 1854	35	15 Aug., 1889	0 4	do	Beta...	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 870.
15	Partridge John ...	15 May, 1856	33	25 June, 1888	1 6	do	Juno ...	120 0	30 Aug., 1889	16 0	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Temporary Employees—to December, 1889—continued.

FIREMEN—continued.

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.]
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
					yrs. ms.			£ s.		£ s.		£ s.	
16	Newell Thomas ...	17 April, 1858	31	14 Nov., 1889	0 2	Fireman	Juno	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Mossop John Woodward...	5 Aug., 1855	34	7 Dec., 1889	0 1	do	Rhea	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Way George ...	24 May, 1865	24	13 June, 1888	1 7	Oiler	Newcastle	108 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Smith Sydney ...	18 Nov., 1868	21	23 Dec., 1889	.....	do	do	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
CARPENTERS.													
1	Cummine James ...	31 Jan., 1850	39	4 Nov., 1886	3 2	Carpenter	Alcides	144 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age.
2	Johnson Andrew ...	17 July, 1854	35	3 July, 1885	3 9	do	Archimedes	144 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left Service, 31 Dec., 1886; rejoined, 16 Sept., 1887.
STRIKER.													
1	Bryan William ...	26 Nov., 1859	30	19 Jan., 1885	3 9	Striker	Ulysses	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left Service, 1 Feb., 1888; rejoined, 15 April, 1889.
SEAMEN, WATCHMEN AND COOKS.													
1	Anderson Daniel ...	10 Oct., 1843	46	12 Dec., 1881	8 1	Cook	Ulysses	114 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age.
2	Erans David ...	16 July, 1860	29	9 Jan., 1884	6 0	Seaman	Alcides	114 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary.—See M.P. 90-4180.
3	Kelly George Bennett ...	9 Jan., 1842	47	20 Aug., 1885	4 4	do	Gamma	114 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age.
4	O'Neill James ...	12 July, 1861	28	3 Feb., 1886	3 11	do	Zeta	114 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary.—See M.P. 90-4047.
5	Atkin Thomas ...	29 ,, 1857	32	11 Sept., 1886	3 4	do	do	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary.—See 90-4048.
6	Coulter Henry ...	10 Sept., 1853	36	18 May, 1886	3 0	do	Minos	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left Service, 30 June, 1887; rejoined, 14 Feb., 1888.
7	Myers Joseph ...	24 Jan., 1864	25	20 Sept., 1886	2 3	Cook	Hunter	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left Service, 30 June, 1887; rejoined, 16 June, 1888.
8	Routh James ...	1 Sept., 1852	37	25 Nov., 1886	2 1	Seaman	Ajax	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left Service, 19 July, 1887; rejoined, 20 July, 1888.
9	Horsburgh James ...	28 June, 1849	40	24 ,, 1887	2 1	do	Ulysses	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age.
10	Oswin Albert T. ...	21 Dec., 1862	27	13 Mar., 1888	1 10	do	Minos	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 481.
11	Cousins James ...	12 Feb., 1846	43	4 April, 1888	1 9	do	do	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age.
12	M'Kay Charles ...	— Mar., 1853	36	14 June, 1888	1 7	do	Juno	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 476.
13	Chambers James ...	15 ,, 1852	38	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Hunter	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	To remain temporary, being over age. Certificate of Competency by Lords of Committee Privy Council.—Master in the Merchant Service, No. 012,717.
14	Edwards George ...	24 Jan., 1861	28	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Vulcan	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Scott William ...	29 ,, 1859	30	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Ceres	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Hills Joseph ...	12 Mar., 1856	33	14 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Hunter	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Gray William ...	27 April, 1855	34	15 ,, 1888	1 7	do	Vulcan	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Williams Frederick Chas.	20 Mar., 1864	25	18 ,, 1888	1 6	do	Juno	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Wilson William ...	16 ,, 1856	33	18 ,, 1888	1 6	do	Ceres	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Sotherton Percy ...	25 June, 1855	34	19 ,, 1888	1 6	Cook	Clarence	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Gardiner Frederick ...	— May, 1860	29	22 ,, 1888	1 6	Seaman	Vulcan	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Luly William Charles ...	— April, 1859	30	22 ,, 1888	1 6	do	Hunter	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Lords Committee of Privy Council.—2nd Mate in the Merchant Service, No. 05,986.
23	Minchin Joseph ...	— Jan., 1863	26	25 ,, 1888	1 6	do	do	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Stewart William ...	— June, 1855	34	25 ,, 1888	1 6	do	do	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Rodgers Patrick ...	25 Sept., 1858	31	23 July, 1888	1 5	do	Minos	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 498.
26	Moy John ...	27 Aug., 1857	32	2 Aug., 1888	1 5	do	do	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Temporary Employees—to 31 December, 1889—*continued.*

SEAMEN, WATCHMEN AND COOKS—*continued.*

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
					yrs. ms.			£ s.	£ s.		£ s.		
27	Aston Charles William ...	30 Sept., 1867	22	13 Aug., 1888	1 5	Seaman	Iota	104 0					
28	Aston Thomas Alexander	16 May, 1869	20	13 ,, 1888	1 5	do	do	104 0					
29	B own Carl	9 ,, 1859	30	15 ,, 1888	1 5	do	Hunter	104 0					
30	Jasperson Frederick	15 Sept., 1854	35	17 Oct., 1888	1 2	do	Minos	104 0					
31	Harding William Robert	30 May, 1865	24	13 Mar., 1882	3 5	do	Athena	104 0					Left Service, 1 July, 1884; rejoined, 1 December, 1888. Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 469.
32	Morthem Soren Odin	11 Dec., 1856	33	1 Mar., 1883	1 4	do	Titan	104 0					Left Service, 2 June, 1883; rejoined, 10 December, 1888.
33	Nicoll William J.	27 Nov., 1866	23	13 Dec., 1888	1 1	do	Vulcan	104 0					
34	Swanson William Edward	18 May, 1853	36	2 Jan., 1889	1 0	do	Newcastle	104 0					
35	Saxby George	29 April, 1850	39	27 July, 1888	1 2	do	Mu	104 0					Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 485. Left Service, 1 Dec., 1888; rejoined, 25 Feb., 1889. To remain temporary, being over age.
36	Jarrett Albert	8 Mar., 1858	31	1 Mar., 1889	0 10	do	Titan	104 0					
37	Byrd William	6 Nov., 1870	19	1 May, 1889	0 8	Watchman	Minos	104 0					
38	Barton Richard Woodger	25 Oct., 1858	31	1 June, 1889	0 7	Seaman	Titan	104 0					Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Coast-trade Ship, No. 678.
39	Gregory Thomas	3 Jan., 1861	28	3 June, 1889	0 7	do	Newcastle	104 0					
40	Hannev Daniel	11 July, 1860	29	1 July, 1889	0 6	do	Iota	104 0					
41	Jack Thomas	4 Jan., 1855	34	6 ,, 1889	0 6	do	Hunter	104 0					
42	Moody William	3 ,, 1864	25	24 ,, 1889	0 5	do	Orestes	104 0					
43	Nicholls Herbert	1 June, 1860	29	25 ,, 1889	0 5	do	Pluto	104 0					
44	Cook John Stephen	20 Mar., 1865	24	30 ,, 1889	0 5	do	Orestes	104 0					Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—Master of a Harbour and River Steamer, No. 493.
45	Cullaghan James	24 Sept., 1857	32	5 Aug., 1889	0 5	do	Hunter	104 0					
46	Warner William	7 Dec., 1861	28	12 ,, 1889	0 5	do	Epsilon	104 0					
47	Reed Paul	27 Jan., 1860	29	16 ,, 1889	0 4	do	Hector	104 0					
48	James William	7 Mar., 1855	34	28 ,, 1889	0 4	do	Neptune	104 0					
49	Pehrsson John	1 Sept., 1859	30	28 ,, 1889	0 4	do	do	104 0					
50	Anderson Peter	6 Mar., 1859	30	25 July, 1888	1 1	do	do	104 0					Left Service, 1 May, 1889; rejoined, 30 August, 1889.
51	Kingsmill Herbert Cyrus	19 Nov., 1864	25	1 Sept 1889	0 4	do	Crane	104 0					
52	Christenson James	10 ,, 1860	29	1 ,, 1889	0 4	do	Vulcane	104 0					
53	Whammond James Alexr.	17 Oct., 1858	31	3 ,, 1889	0 4	do	Archimedes	104 0					Certificate of Competency by Lords Committee of Privy Council.—1st Mate in the Merchant Service, No. 08,239.
54	Atkinson Walter	17 Mar., 1855	34	15 ,, 1889	0 4	do	Neptune	104 0					
55	Blanch Edward	20 ,, 1885	34	1 Oct., 1889	0 3	do	Newcastle	104 0					
56	Wallace George Henry	15 Aug., 1856	33	1 ,, 1889	0 3	do	do	104 0					
57	Stone Albert	12 Nov., 1861	28	4 ,, 1889	0 3	do	Dione	104 0					
58	Poldore Stephen	11 Sept., 1855	34	5 ,, 1889	0 3	do	Vulcan	104 0					
59	Pearson John Edward Joseph	31 May, 1869	20	7 ,, 1889	9 3	do	Newcastle	104 0					
60	Paterson Bruce	24 Nov., 1856	33	11 ,, 1889	0 3	do	Crane	104 0					Certificate of Competency by Marine Board of N.S.W.—3rd Class Engineer, No. 514.
61	Langham Samuel	10 Aug., 1865	24	11 ,, 1889	0 3	do	Theta	104 0					
62	Simmons Thomas	8 April, 1855	34	21 ,, 1889	0 2	do	Alpha	104 0					
63	Shaw Joseph	22 Nov., 1864	25	26 ,, 1889	0 2	do	Juno	104 0					
64	M'Donald John	24 Sept., 1853	36	1 June, 1885	0 9	Watchman	Sydney	104 0					Left Service 7 January, 1886; rejoined, 8 November, 1889.
65	Porter Edward	16 Jan., 1867	22	1 ,, 1885	1 3	Cook	Minos	104 0					Left Service, 30 June, 1886; rejoined, 10 November, 1889.

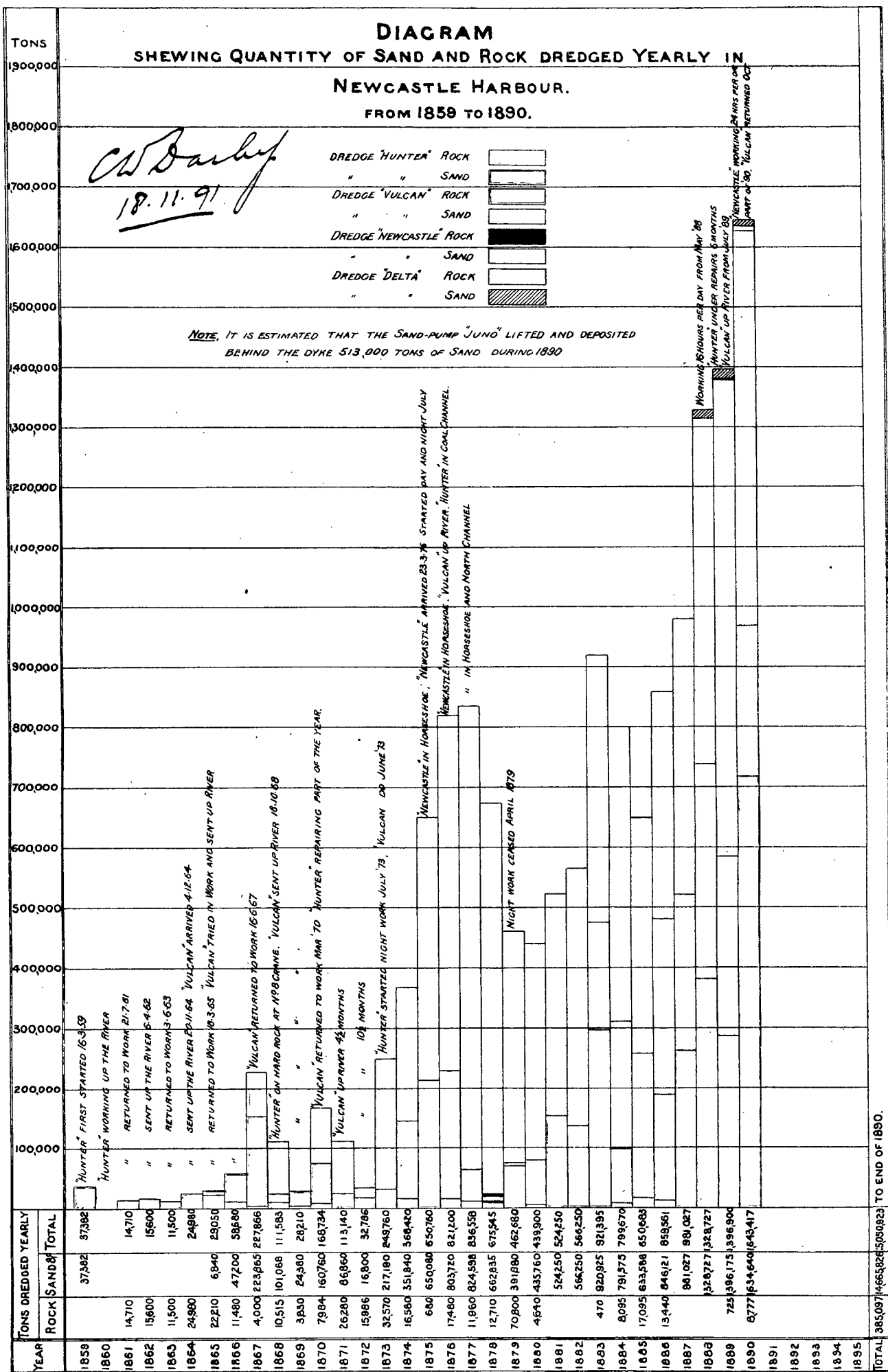
CLASSIFICATION of Dredge Service—Temporary Employees—to 31 December, 1889—*continued.*

SEAMEN, WATCHMEN AND COOKS—*continued.*

Grade Number.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Age.	Date of first entering Service.	Length of Service.	Grade.	Where employed.	Salary.	Last Promotion.		Probable position should night-work cease.		Remarks.
									Date.	Amount.	Grade.	Salary.	
66	Bennett Charles ...	18 July, 1862	27	13 Nov., 1889	yrs. ms. 0 2	Seaman	Pluto	£ s. 104 0		£ s.			
67	Coleman William ...	23 ,, 1863	26	13 ,, 1889	0 2	do	Iota	104 0					
68	Henderson Francis ...	9 Feb., 1856	33	14 ,, 1889	0 2	do	Fitzroy	104 0					
69	Simkus William ...	1 Aug., 1861	28	18 ,, 1889	0 1	Watchman	Hunter	104 0					
70	Drew John ...	2 Feb., 1868	21	22 ,, 1889	0 1	Seaman	Charybdis	104 0					
71	Sheppardson Herbert ...	20 Oct., 1860	29	22 ,, 1889	0 1	do	Epsilon	104 0					
72	West William John ...	17 Nov., 1862	27	26 ,, 1889	0 1	do	Iota	104 0					
73	Blacker Joseph ...	24 Oct., 1866	23	1 Dec., 1889	0 1	do	Juno	104 0					
74	Atkin Thomas ...	5 Feb., 1860	29	1 ,, 1889	0 1	do	Crane	104 0					
75	Chegwiddon Walter Thomas ...	22 July, 1866	23	27 ,, 1889	.....	do	Newcastle	104 0					
76	Loutitt Joseph ...	24 April, 1864	25	9 Aug., 1889	0 5	do	Archimedes	96 0					
77	Marsh John ...	11 Mar., 1867	22	1 May, 1885	4 8	do	Charon	93 6	1 Sept., 1889	15 11			
BOYS.													
1	Melen William Henry James ...	14 Nov., 1871	18	3 Dec., 1889	0 1	Boy	Dayspring	78 0					
2	Birch Alfred ...	10 Jan., 1869	20	28 Mar., 1889	0 8	do	Photas	60 0					
3	Boyd James ...	9 Feb., 1872	17	14 Feb., 1888	1 11	do	Minos	50 0					
4	Sutton Frank ...	17 Dec., 1871	18	15 ,, 1888	1 10	do	do	50 0					
5	Peel Albert ...	13 July, 1873	16	5 Sept., 1888	1 4	do	Athena	50 0					
6	Russell Robert William ...	23 Oct., 1870	19	16 Oct., 1888	1 2	do	Pluto	50 0					
7	M'Hue Robert ...	12 ,, 1872	17	23 ,, 1888	0 10	do	Callisto	50 0					
8	Nicholas Alexander ...	19 Sept., 1875	14	1 ,, 1889	0 3	do	do	50 0					
9	Prevost Charles Augustus ...	26 ,, 1872	17	1 Nov., 1889	0 2	do	Newcastle	50 0					
10	Thain James Percy ...	16 Jan., 1872	17	11 ,, 1889	0 2	do	Sydney	50 0					
11	Parker Joseph ...	3 May, 1870	19	14 ,, 1889	0 2	do	Alcides	50 0					

Left, 1 December, 1883; rejoined, 11 April, 1889.

[Diagram.]



1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**THE TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICTS
SERVED BY THE MORUYA RIVER.**

(REPORT BY STANLEY ALEXANDER, EXAMINER OF PUBLIC WORKS PROPOSALS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1892.

Sydney, December 1, 1891.

THIS investigation into the trade and resources of the districts served by the Port of Moruya was, in the first instance, brought about by an application (3605, April 24, 1890) dated April 20, 1891, by the Broulee Harbour Jetty League "to erect a jetty at Broulee, and to re-establish the communication between the island and the main land," because, as stated in a resolution formed at "a large and representative public meeting" on April 18, 1891, "this part of the South Coast is practically unable to trade fairly outside the boundaries from the absence of proper shipping facilities."

2. On that date, viz., on April 20, 1891, the port, though nominally in the Moruya River, was practically at Bateman's Bay, as the Illawarra Company's steamer "Kiama" could not find depth of water sufficient to enable her to enter the Moruya River. She was, therefore, being waited upon by a small tender, the "Idea," which brought the greater part of the goods round from the Moruya River to Bateman's Bay, but some portion was at the same time being carted direct to Bateman's Bay, a distance of 18 miles further than would have been necessary had the entrance to the Moruya River been navigable.

3. The works which had been designed to produce a permanent deep entrance and a channel in the Moruya River were at the same time in progress, but as they were incomplete the entrance was subject to a fluctuation in depth dependent upon the quantity of water being brought down by the river.

4. This condition of affairs was no novelty. It had practically been in force from time to time during the memory of the oldest inhabitants, at least since the works of improvement had been commenced. Prior to that, the oldest inhabitant has been heard to say that the entrance to the river always carried a good depth of water, and that vessels could make sure of getting up to within a mile of the town, to Mynora, or even up to the town itself. As, however, this state of affairs has passed away with the good old times in which it was supposed to have existed, I have not thought it necessary to verify or disprove the reports concerning it. The variations in the course of traffic, dependent entirely on the condition of the river, fluctuated between the necessity of carting goods to Bateman's Bay in the absence of the tender, and of punting them to the heads when the entrance was good, or, in more favourable times, to the company's wharf, which is about a mile or so inside the river from the heads.

5. It will be observed that as the works in the Moruya River were in progress at the time, the resolution asking for other works to open Broulee as a port, must be taken to have been formed on the assumption that the works in the Moruya would not prove effectual. It so happened that the reply to this petition was made by the Under Secretary on a date when it could hardly have been known that the floods had so seriously damaged the dyke works as to render their resumption on the same design improbable. This afforded an opportunity to the Broulee Harbour Jetty League to deliver, what was perhaps thought to be, a crushing rejoinder, accompanied by a petition to which a large number of signatures was attached. The detailed statements in both of these communications will be noticed further on in this report.

6. About the same time, however, a communication was received by the Department from persons in the district holding views in opposition to those of the Broulee League, and in consequence this inquiry was extended to embrace the trade and resources of the whole district.

7. The facilities offered by Broulee in the old days were confined to those which nature had provided. The island was then connected with the main land by a bank of sand which had seemingly been in position for a very long time. The width of dry land between marks of high water on each side is said to have been fully 300 yards, and this area carried a stunted growth of timber. Moreover, the land-locked

water space enclosed between the island and the mainland was free of sand and of some depth, further indicating that no supply of sand had ever passed between the island and the mainland since the general features of this part of the coast had become settled into their existing positions. There were no loading facilities for shipping of any kind. There was a small settlement both on the island and on the mainland. Some police were stationed here and an official who has been styled the harbour-master. On the island were at least two dwelling-houses, one being a public house and the other probably a signal station, the residence of the harbour-master. These are not now in existence. The settlement on the mainland comprised the police station and residences, the remains of which are standing, but are being rapidly enveloped by the sand which is constantly being drifted northwards through the now open channel.

8. Over a long line of coast between Ulladulla and Bermagui this was the only centre of settlement and the only point by which the natural facilities allowed ready access to the sea to the industries then existing which were in need of such a communication. The farming district was then in the neighbourhood of the Moruya and south of it. The township of Moruya had then no existence at all in any form, even as a nucleus. Cultivation of any sort of crop for export had not been commenced. Shipments were confined absolutely to stock, but imports of course comprised all articles not produced in the district.

9. Among vessels of various sizes that came to Broulee frequently has been named the steamer "Shamrock," of from 250 to 300 tons, which traded between Sydney and Melbourne. The use of this place as a port endured for passenger and cattle traffic for a long time after general traffic had been instituted with the Moruya River. This river came into general use about the year 1847, and was frequented by sailing vessels and an occasional small steamer, and then the growing trade in produce, confined almost entirely to potatoes, brought about the establishment of the township of Moruya on the banks of that river. The traffic, however, still remained until about 1856 sufficient to attract steamers to Broulee. About that time a road was opened to the high land from Nelligen to Braidwood, thus bringing Bateman's Bay and the Clyde River into use as a port, and thereafter, there being no further use for Broulee, it became gradually abandoned.

10. It appears, therefore, that notwithstanding that the trade from the district generally had increased considerably—that large steamers were actually calling at Broulee between 1847 and 1856—that all the natural facilities, including the connection with the mainland, were available as before, this connection having been first cut through in 1873—yet from about 1847 trade gradually deserted Broulee and adopted the Moruya River, and finally, about 1856, traffic from Broulee ceased altogether. Since then the roads of communication that have been opened with other districts have attracted settlement along their courses and the various traffic routes have become evolved, but neither the character of the adjacent country for settlement nor the special advantages possessed by Broulee as a shipping port have been sufficient to call for expenditure in making communications to it, and its final doom descended upon it in 1873, when the connection between the island and the mainland was washed away and sand entered by this channel, filling up the greater part of the anchorage.

11. This is the simple history of Broulee as I have been enabled to elicit it. It has necessarily been written as the facts bear upon the question of its general utility as a port, but the subject of this report being the trade and the resources of the whole of the adjacent country these must now be dealt with inclusively.

12. The following are the main roads of communication in these districts:—The main South-coast road passing from Milton, through Bateman's Bay township, is joined on the east side of the Clyde River, opposite the township, by the road from Braidwood, *via* Nelligen; south of Bateman's Bay the main road passes through Mogo to Moruya, where it is joined by another road from Braidwood which passes down through Araluen and the valley of the Moruya River; southwards again this main road bifurcates at Bodalla. The mail route takes a course nearest to the coast past the head of the Wagonga River passing through Tilba Tilba on the east side of Mount Dromedary to Cobargo. The westerly course from Bodalla passes through Eurobodalla and to the west of Mount Dromedary and joins the mail route at Dignam's Creek, 7 miles south of Tilba Tilba. There are numerous minor branch roads, the principal of which are the following:—A road from Buckenbowra, which joins the main road about half-a-mile south of Mogo. This is the only road connection between the settlements of Buckenbowra Creek and Moruya or Bateman's Bay. The alternative route from the Buckenbowra is by the water of the Buckenbowra Creek to the Clyde River along tidal water for some miles. From Mogo a good road traverses the left bank of the waterway to the entrance of the Tomago River in Broulee Bay. From Moruya there is a good road to the Moruya River Heads, with branches to various settlements. Traffic from the Gulph Creek at Nerrigundah is served by a road to Eurobodalla, and, crossing the main road at that place, a road connects with the coast road near the Wagonga River. From Bodalla there is a very bad road to the Wagonga, at a point opposite Noorooma where a wharf and store have been built by the Bodalla Co. for shipping purposes. The connection with Broulee from the main road has never been formed. In the days when traffic passed to Broulee there were no fences in the country. There are, however, no special difficulties in the existing rights of way to enhance the cost of road-making.

13. The distances between the principal points in these districts may conveniently be given in this place:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Moruya to Mogo	11½	Bodalla to Moruya ...	14
" Bateman's Bay	18½	" Wagonga ...	12
" <i>via</i> Mogo to Buckenbowra...	18	" Punkalla (wharf)	12½
Moruya to Broulee	8	" Eurobodalla ...	5
" Araluen	35	" Nerrigundah ...	12
" Braidwood	52	" Bateman's Bay	32½
" The Heads	5	" Broulee ...	22
" Bergalia	6	Mogo to Tomago Heads	6
" Bodalla	14	" Buckenbowra ...	8
" Eurobodalla	18	" Moruya ...	11½
" Nerrigunda	25	" Bateman's Bay	7
" Punkalla (wharf)	26½	" Broulee ...	8
" Tilba Tilba	36	Broulee to Mogo ...	8

Broulee

Broulee to Moruya ...	8	Bateman's Bay to Buckenbowra ...	15
" Bateman's Bay	15	" Braidwood ...	36
" Buckenbowra	15	" Moruya ...	18½
Bateman's Bay to Nelligen	6	" Nelligen to Braidwood ...	30

14. The existence of the shipping port at Bateman's Bay, in close proximity to Moruya and Broulee, entails some notice of its capabilities. Much of its importance is due to the deep water of the Clyde River enabling steamers to pass up to Nelligen within 32 miles of Braidwood, and delivering there the greater part of the stores for the extensive districts above the ranges at a lower cost for carriage than can be done by the railway through Goulburn. The traffic from this port has for a long time included, and will certainly continue in the future to include, very large quantities of timber, which is, however, all carried by sailing ships. Though its position commands a considerable area of country below the coast range, its traffic is chiefly drawn from the high lands above. Settlement on the eastern slope and on the lands between the Clyde River and the ocean is very sparse. The areas of cultivable or useful land are limited to the alluvial flats in the beds of the water-courses, and have been restricted by the large extent reserved for forest conservancy.

15. The estimated tonnage delivered at Nelligen annually by steamer for the Braidwood district alone being 3,000 tons, it may reasonably be inferred that in point of certainty and regularity the steamer traffic to Bateman's Bay may be relied on. As this has been going on for a long series of years without interruption, the natural features of the river and harbour having been unassisted by works or expenditure of any kind, the suitability of the vessels engaged, both to the trade and to the conditions in force in the bay and the river, may be taken as established, and the reliability of these most important essentials to the prosperity and development of trade, viz., certainty and regularity in the communications, may be accepted as having been proved. Holding this view, I am entirely unable to believe that any diversion of existing traffic from Bateman's Bay is likely to be brought about or is desirable, and am therefore obliged to exclude the whole area from which goods are at present being despatched from Bateman's Bay from consideration as in any way being affected by anything that may be done in the way of harbour improvement, either at Broulee or on the Moruya River. This area I take to be all north of the Tomago and Mogo Creeks, including the districts on the Buckenbowra and Mullendaree Creeks. Thus the northern limits of the area to be dealt with in this report are defined.

16. The valley of the Moruya River is traversed by a good road leading from Araluen directly to Moruya. At Araluen the districts comprised by the parish of Bettowyn, and along the Modong and Deua Rivers are connected with the main road. As has before been pointed out in my report on the proposed railway from Tarago to Braidwood, expansion of any kind in the Araluen valley has been suppressed by the gold-field reservations and extensive common lands, which prohibit settlement of any kind, and retain the land in a state of nature, that is, in a condition of little use for any purpose but to allow of its being grazed by a small number of residents. The stock traffic, which is considerable from these parts, all travels on the railway lines to Sydney or Melbourne, but supplies of all sorts and produce, or such as may be available for export, are sent away by the sea. Production is not, however, up to the requirements of local consumption, and is limited to the stuffs most easily produced or requiring the least technical knowledge, as the population consists of miners and graziers. The situation of this part of the valley in its proximity to the seaboard and the railway, its elevation and climatic conditions, render it eminently suitable for carrying a large population of producers of all kinds of food stuffs, but under existing conditions, and so long as these are maintained, the traffic from this valley will be infinitesimal except in stock. This is capable of considerable expansion if passage by sea were available.

17. The attached map shows that the outlet from those districts on the Araluen and Deua Rivers places them as convenient to Broulee for shipping purposes as to Moruya in point of distance. For the shipping place on the Moruya River is within a mile or so of the Heads, on the south bank, and about 4 miles beyond the town.

18. The southern boundary of the districts to be considered must be taken to be the Wagonga River. The shipping facilities from this port have been described in another report, in which recommendations have been made in support of construction of jetties at two places on that river. That at Punkalla on the main road is within 8 miles of Eurobodalla and 26½ miles from Moruya. It has been shown that the entrance to the Wagonga from the sea is reliable for steamers of small draft, but that the channel thence up the river is not always capable of admitting anything larger than a punt. In the uncertainty obtaining as to the condition of the Moruya River and in view of the facilities in force at the Wagonga for shipping produce, it has been thought that a small expenditure at Punkalla to allow of loading there is justifiable, but the place cannot be looked upon as a permanent outlet for traffic in the sense of being a port. At the best, it will be used for relief of actual necessities only. It follows, therefore, that though this point on the Wagonga is considerably nearer to the districts on the Tuross than the Moruya river, yet all the lands about that river may reasonably be included within the area still requiring to be provided with a port.

19. The letter of the Broulee Jetty Harbour League claims an area of 1,024 square miles, as being the total extent of country to be served, and their figures give an acreage of about 4,000 as used for agricultural purposes, carrying 3,600 horses and 35,000 cattle, and a population of 4,700 persons. These figures have been supplemented from other sources, and are exclusive of the lands taken to be dependent on Bateman's Bay, as settled in paragraph 15 of this report. These show a very sparse settlement. As vast expectations of expansion may be indulged in, the district affords a very good illustration of the capabilities of the country generally from the results of many years of labor and much expenditure of capital on the estate of the Bodalla Company, Limited. The details of this are given in Mr. T. N. Grierson's evidence (page 7). No useful end can be served by taking the averages from these figures and applying them to the whole area to arrive at a possible total return from the whole district, for the process by which the existing state of things has been arrived at in the case of Bodalla will not be applied to the rest of the area, though the course of a very long time may be relied on to produce a similar condition of advancement. As the 22,000 acres of the estate comprise country of all kinds, from the best to the worst, a study of the results obtained from it is useful in giving an idea of the development of which these districts are capable, in comparison with what has actually been done.

20. The total outturn from Bodalla is given at about 450 tons per annum from the total area of 22,000 acres (under 35 square miles), of which 13,000 acres only have been improved. This is the average tonnage despatched. The steamer "Kiama," which has carried all the goods from these districts, is 120 tons register and a possible 200 tons gross tonnage. By a calculation from data that have been supplied to me I estimate that the total outturn of one year's work, as carried by the "Kiama," amounts to less than 1,600 tons, that is to say that the Bodalla estate, from a small portion of the total area, has furnished more than a quarter of the loading.

21. I submit that an example of this kind is very much more useful than any amount of word-painting in illustrating the possibility of development in the district. The area taken is on the average not much, if any, better than the rest of it, but even if very much better, the value of the comparison is but little affected. The tonnage takes note of such exports as are weighable only, but takes no count of the traffic that would be assured in stock of all kinds were it possible to send such away, nor of the stores of timber which have been trenced on only on the very margins as it were. These sources of trade can be indicated only. The existence of the timber throughout extensive ranges where it has been untouched, and the capacity of the soil when cleared of scrub to produce and carry permanently all the foreign grasses, are the bare facts which only can be cited in a report of this kind.

22. In respect to the single item of the grasses carried, I have obtained an opinion (Appendix A, page 15) from Mr. T. N. Grierson, the manager of the Bodalla Estate. The climate of this district is best shown by the fact that though the cultivated grasses do not hold in Illawarra, they are not only permanent pasture about Moruya, but are spreading naturally and supplanting many of the native grasses. As the staple products of these coast districts will always be from dairying and grazing, the value of this qualification cannot be over-estimated.

23. One of the great difficulties experienced in getting produce away has been the uncertainty attending the whole business. Any one route or means of transport, as a tried and reliable course, would gradually be got into working order, and be made the best of, but the shifts and expedients that have been resorted to, making up the history of the traffic from these districts, show a sum total of trouble such as is calculated to produce a demoralising effect on the community. Having all this in view, I have no difficulty in appreciating the significance of the figures comparing the outturn from Bodalla with that of the whole district.

24. I would now revert to the letter by the Broulee Harbour Jetty League (6,873, July 31, 1891), and the petition (H. R. 6,895, July 31, 1891).

25. Apart from the reasons entertained by the League for dissatisfaction with the existing condition of the Moruya River, and their doubts as to its ever being made into a practicable port, the following sentence in their letter of July 25, 1891, indicates the attractions possessed by Broulee, and the general nature of the works for rendering it available:—"At this place, years ago, goods were shipped in large quantities, and the petition is asking for a restoration of the facilities which then did exist, together with further conveniences which the growth of the district entitle it to." Immediately preceding this sentence the radical cause for dissatisfaction with the Moruya River is given in these words:—"But granting that the river was navigable * * * still the trade would be confined to the small coasting steamers, whose excessive freights, bad accommodation, and irregularities have assisted to reduce this district to its present state of depression." "With a jetty at Broulee, at the place indicated, in the smooth water under the lee of the island, large steamers could take in cargo for either Melbourne or Sydney."

26. The original petition, dated April 20, 1891, was drawn up months before the occurrence of the floods in the Moruya River that damaged the works. This mishap has, in the petition and letter of July, been taken advantage of to strengthen the arguments in favour of Broulee being substituted for Moruya. I am not concerned in this substitution, but the character of the conveniences required by the district are necessarily included in this inquiry, and it is also my duty to correct some erroneous points in the petition and letter referred to.

27. Paragraphs 2 and 4 in the petition imply that the works carried out in the Moruya River are responsible for the disappearance of the shipping facilities. This is absolutely incorrect. The facilities afforded by the Moruya River were in the main such as could be availed of only by the small sailing vessels that used the river, and, in fact, have continued to use it up to a very recent date. The occasional entrance of a small steamer or an unusual depth of water was due to some heavy floods having occurred which, for a short time only, produced a clear channel and a deeper entrance. Fluctuations in the bed are shown by the fact that one point on the river, but a short distance below the town, was fordable occasionally, and even for some length of time at a stretch, and was so used before the road bridge was erected.

28. In paragraph 7 of the petition occur the following words:—"The disappearance of the shipping facilities we were once accustomed to has had a most depressing effect on the district." The facilities obtainable in the Moruya River are, and have been all along, identical with, if no better than, those that were in force since the foundation of the town and the spread of population, and the facilities afforded by nature at Broulee were abandoned in favor of those of the Moruya for 17 years prior to the connection of the island with the mainland having been cut away. Before this happened the use of Broulee was confined almost entirely to stock, for the reason that nothing else was produced in the district, and the immediate result of a regular trade in produce springing up was the abandonment of Broulee.

29. Paragraph 8 of the petition refers to large areas of land having been thrown "out of profitable employment." The cause of this is to be found here, as in the Braidwood district, in the decline of the alluvial mining industry, and the consequent dispersment of the population. In both districts the supplies for the crowds of miners engaged on Araluen induced a settlement and cultivation for which there is now no market, and in the Moruya district the Gulph Creek diggings, attended by the influx of prospecting parties all over the country, had the same effect with the same result to the farming industry.

30. As to another point urged:—The immense advantage that would result from the institution of a permanent connection with large sea-going vessels to this or any district may readily be conceded, but that the small coasting steamers which have been mainly instrumental in developing the whole coast south of Sydney are inadequate to the necessities of Moruya is an argument not worth refuting.

31. Numbers of stock are shipped regularly at Eden to other colonial ports, a portion being drawn from this district, and the markets of Sydney and Melbourne are supplied to some extent with stock from here also by way of the inland communications. Considerable extension of this trade would

would undoubtedly result, as it would be recruited from the Araluen valley and the Deua River, and from the extensive wilds on the western mountainous border of the country if a port were provided at which intercolonial steamers could call; but the prediction may confidently be hazarded that a search for such a port would result in attention being concentrated on Bateman's Bay. The advantages and the disadvantages of this place would certainly need to be thoroughly exposed before adoption of Broulee could be held to be justifiable. The distance from the centre of the district is not against it for stock, but its isolation among mountainous surroundings is insuperable, except at great expense, for all other traffic. The needs of the district do not call for such heroic remedies. Another generation may well be allowed to pass away before such a project should be entertained, but the immediate necessities upon which the daily bread of the population depends should undoubtedly be seriously studied.

32. I would point to the complete isolation of the district rendering it dependent practically upon the seaway for all purposes of communication. The routes by road through Braidwood and Goulburn and along the coast to Nowra are available for passengers, but there are long and costly substitutes for the sea passage which should be accessible for such traffic. The advances made by the district to its present condition may be credited to its possession of alternative routes *via* Bateman's Bay and Tuross and Wagonga, which have all been used under the pressure of necessity. As a means to lighten the burden upon the district the two latter should be assisted by expenditure of small amounts on works to enable shipping to be carried out as vessels may be available, but not only the development but the maintenance of the present condition of the district depends upon a reliable outlet being provided for it such as these uncertain rivers do not afford. The amount of business done at Bermagui, where four steamers call weekly, since the opening of that port within the last two years and the great strides made by the district depending on it, as shown about Cobargo, and the actual outturn from the Bodalla Estate, as compared with the rest of the district, are all evidence that the country will respond by expansion of every kind to judicious expenditure in its trade outlets.

STANLEY ALEXANDER, M. Inst., C.E.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

THE TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICTS SERVED BY THE MORUYA RIVER.

LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

No.	No.
1. Mr. Robert Carnie.	11. Mr. Michael Morris.
2. Mr. Charles Brice.	12. Mr. James Lynch.
3. Mr. T. N. Grierson, Manager Bodalla Co., Ltd.	13. Mr. Robert Burns.
4. Mr. John A. Du Ross.	14. Mr. William Hawdon.
5. Mr. Ernest Hawdon.	15. Mr. Robert Speer.
6. Mr. Robert Anderson.	16. The Municipal Council of Braidwood.
7. Mr. R. H. Barlow.	17. Mr. George Guy.
8. Mr. J. Graham Love.	18. Mr. Frederick Aird.
9. Mr. T. W. Smith.	19. Mr. Richard Annetts.
10. Mr. Robert Jeffers.	

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A. Letter by Mr. T. N. Grierson, Bodalla.

B. Letter by Council Clerk, Moruya.

(1.)

Moruya, September 21, 1891.

Mr. Robert Carnie, representing at the present time a company partly floated, but not yet registered, to be named the South Coast Co-operative Steamship Company, proposing to run a line of steamers to the ports on the South Coast; he considers that the districts that would make use of a harbour in the neighbourhood of Moruya would ship away fully 120 tons per week and receive about 200 tons per week, and with greater facilities for export this tonnage would be considerably increased; has been master of vessels on this coast for a number of years; the steamer he was in command of was the "Emma Pyers," 54 tons register, in 1890, owned by Mr. B. B. Nicoll, chartered by Messrs. Mylott and C. E. Cass, M.P.; the information he can give has been gathered during his inquiries in the interests of the new company now being formed; he knows what was carried away and delivered at the port of Moruya by his steamer and that of the I.S.N. Company then working, and on this he bases the estimate of the traffic above given; the "Kiama" carries about 200 tons, draws about 7 feet of water headed; the steamer the new company propose to put on to the trade would be about 300 tons, and draws 10 feet of water; the "Kiama" has during the last two trips come up to the I.S.N. Company's wharf, about a mile inside the heads; she has never come up farther than this, and now is only able to get up because of the deepening caused by the recent dredging; the proposed steamer could only get as far as the Government wharf occasionally, according to the state of the bar; this wharf is just inside the heads; therefore, in order to get advantage from use of this steamer, which could not cross the bar at all during any period of dry weather, either the deep water on the bar must be preserved, or else some better harbour accommodation must be provided; the depth of water on the bar at Bateman's Bay is now 8 feet, and may be taken at this depth on an average at high water; the depth of water outside the bar under shelter of Snapper Island

Island or of the point on the north side, is 11 feet at low water spring tide; this is exposed to easterly weather; Snapper Island affords some shelter from the east, but it is very small, and a heavy swell always rolls in around it; the proposed steamer could not get inside this bar either; no cargo is ever shipped outside the bar except Mr. Guy's timber, which is brought out from Cullondary Creek and shipped; has several times run into Broulee and lay at anchor there for shelter, which is afforded in all weathers except easterly; in its present condition Broulee can be worked in all weathers except easterly by any ordinary sized steamer; in all light easterly weather, amounting to light gales, Broulee would be regularly worked without any interruption, since the reef affords sufficient shelter; the traffic would be carried on independent of tides, there being no bar or other obstruction as at Moruya, which has always hitherto been impassable to all vessels except of very light draughts during dry weather, when the bar has always had shallow water in it; Broulee will again always be workable at any time when an entrance can be effected into Moruya, as the same weather affects both ports; on account of the larger size of vessels that can be run to Broulee, also because there would be no interruption from the state of the tide, the regularity and certainty with which the traffic could be carried on, would all result in its being done at greatly reduced freights to those now in force; the uncertainty of the traffic results in the freights being kept high; as soon as the freshes run out and dry weather sets in, the bar which now carries plenty of water for the "Kiama," will silt up as has always happened before, and then a small-sized vessel, a tender, has to be put on to communicate between Moruya and Bateman's Bay, and all passengers from and to this district going by sea have to go overland between Moruya and Bateman's Bay, and to be taken to and from the steamer in a small pulling boat; this boat has to be taken over the bar at considerable risk, having resulted once or twice in fatal accidents; cattle trade cannot be carried on under the present conditions from Moruya, because of the unsuitability of the only steamer that can use this port or that of Bateman's Bay, whereas from Broulee the size of steamer would be suitable to this traffic and the certainty and rapidity of transit to Sydney resulting from this superior size and the absence of all the difficulties incidental to working out of ports that are dependent upon the state of the tide, would tend to develop such a trade.

R. CARNIE.

(2.)

Eurobodalla, September 30, 1890.

Mr. Charles Brice, a land-owner in Eurobodalla and resident since 1855; advocates the Broulee project because it is the surest port and will give entrance to larger vessels than any of the other small entrances, and because there is no sand bar or shoal water to hinder vessels coming at any time; recollects Broulee when it was being used as a shipping port, and when large vessels called there; the river at Moruya has deteriorated very much since the days when it was first used after Broulee; the potato growing industry being very lucrative at that time it was necessary to land their produce in the river near the farms; Broulee potatoes grown in the district now called Moruya were celebrated in those days; the freight alone is now against the cultivation; before the "Trident" commenced the "Emma Pyers" ran a few trips with Captain Carnie, but received no encouragement; before this the s.s. "Union," belonging to Spiers, of Cowper's Wharf in Sydney, was running for some years; has known the Wagonga entrance for all the time he has been here, and believes that it has always remained as passable as now, with a varying depth of water down to 6 or 8 feet as a minimum; the crossing inside the bar occasionally silts up and becomes difficult, but this does not last long; remembers steamers coming up to Clow's Wharf as far back as 1862 and 1863, at the time that the Nerrigundah diggings were going ahead; before the "Union," the "Black Swan" was running; she was a paddle boat; all these were about the same size as the "Trident"; small steamers such as these cannot carry passengers or live stock; they can be carried, but no trade can be carried on in such with vessels of 100 tons, and there is no certainty that they will reach Sydney quickly as they cannot travel in anything like bad weather; Lynch's mill has been working on Wagonga for four years or more, and his timber has regularly been taken away by these small steamers or by sailing vessels; he has never known the bar at Wagonga to be closed to these small steamers; has heard of its being a little more shallow than usual at times; from the boundary of Bodalla estate along the Tuross as far as Mr. Byrnes place, "Cadgee," there are 22 selectors, aggregating nearly 10,000 acres; up the Gulph Creek there is a belt of gold-field reserve; no land has been alienated there excepting one block of 160 acres on Nerrigundah; there are nine selectors between the Bodalla property and Wagonga River, holding altogether about 2,000 acres; all the rest of the land here is timber reserve; at the head of Wagonga River there are 12 selections, aggregating between 2,000 and 3,000 acres; the distance from Eurobodalla to Moruya is 22 miles; to Clow's Wharf is 8 miles; cartage to Moruya costs 25s. per ton, and to Clow's wharf 15s.; the produce sent away from here consists of dairy produce, cheese, butter, bacon, also wattle bark; corn is all fed to pigs; they very seldom have to buy corn, but all oats are imported from Sydney; no wheat is grown here, and all flour is imported; the process of dispatching from these districts is this:—produce is sent to Moruya, leaving Eurobodalla on Wednesday morning, is put on the "Drogher" on Thursday morning and taken round to Bateman's Bay, where it is transhipped on to the steamer on Saturday morning, and arrives in Sydney on Tuesday morning if the weather permits; this practice has been going on for the past two years, until recently, when the floods opened the Moruya, and previously when the "Kiama" could get up to the company's wharf; there are no conveniences at Clow's wharf; there is no store or protection of any sort; no produce has been sent by the "Trident" from this district until the last month; she is now running more regularly, having been put on the trade regularly; all stock intended for Melbourne has now to be sent to Sydney to be transhipped into another vessel; the difference in time from Moruya to Sydney or Melbourne is only four or five hours by sea; stock must be taken to Bermagui or to Bateman's Bay to go to Sydney, or else it must be driven to Twofold Bay; there is a considerable trade in fat pigs from Bermagui and from Moruya for Melbourne, and there would be a great increase in this if a direct route could be used.

CHARLES BRICE.

I desire to express my concurrence in the above statement.

WALTER W. COMAN.

(3)

(3.)

Bodalla, October 9, 1891.

Mr. T. N. Grierson is manager of the Bodalla Company's estate; the area of this estate is 22,000 acres; the resident population is about 300; there are now 109 men in employ on the estate, exclusive of persons employed on piece-work and contract; would estimate that there are now all told about 150 in employ; there are 4,500 head of cattle of all ages; horses, about 150; sheep, 444; of pigs there are usually 2,500 on the estate; there are 1,100 cows in milk, producing about 220 tons of cheese yearly, in addition to butter of which about three tons are made for local consumption; the estate is divided into 8 farms, on which there are 5 cheese factories; there is one bacon factory at which 4,400 pigs have been killed to date since January 1st; during this year he hopes to kill 6,000 pigs and produce 220 tons of bacon and hams; all the crops grown on the estate are consumed by the stock and in addition, large quantities of corn are purchased; all is procured in the district except oats, barley, and bran, of which the importation from Sydney may be 20 tons annually; clearing is continually in progress and the area brought under grass and cultivation being increased; of the whole estate about 13,000 acres have been improved; the annual progress in clearing is from 150 to 200 acres; during some years the produce has been sent away from Moruya and Bateman's Bay, but since the floods in June, when the Tuross bridge was destroyed, he has sent it from the Wagonga, *via* Noorooma; to reach this port cartage had to be done along the road to a wharf and store on the Wagonga that had been put up by the Company and punted across the river to Noorooma, whence it has been taken away by the steamer "Trident;" this route is still being used together with another along the main-road to Clows' wharf; the distance from Bodalla to Wagonga wharf is 12 miles, and to Clows' wharf it is 12½ miles; the difficulty at Clows' wharf is that there is no store in which to put the produce and the communication from the main-road to the wharf is very bad; the wharf is also a temporary structure and quite unsuitable for the purpose, being a small jetty out into the water of the river; the Wagonga wharf, opposite Noorooma, would be most suitable for despatching from Bodalla if the road to it were put into passable condition as it is nearer the mouth of the river, giving but a short distance to punt; but this road has been but partially formed, and during the winter it has been in very bad order indeed; when the bridge on the Tuross is re-built a wharf at Tirlingah would be more suitable to Bodalla than any one on the Wagonga, as the distance is only 5 miles from the township and the roads are very good and level; this point can be reached in the present condition of the entrance to the Tuross by the steamer "Trident," which he is informed will be brought in or another of similar tonnage; no vessel has yet taken or brought goods for Bodalla by the Tuross River while he has been in charge; is now building a punt of 60 tons capacity to carry produce from the nearest point from Bodalla, which is where the main road crosses the Tuross, to the heads, in case the steamer does not find water enough on the river crossing to enable her to go up to Tirlingah; but at the same time the channel along the Tuross from the main road crossing to the heads is so crooked, and in places uncertain, that he believes it will be found to be more economical to cart the produce 4 miles further to Turlinjah, and to punt it thence to the heads, as the channel along that route is very good and not uncertain at all; he will now be obliged to punt from the road crossing the Tuross, because the bridge is broken and another cannot be built for some months; the greater part of his produce and supplies are carted by contract; the cost to the Wagonga is 15s. per ton, and to Turlinjah will cost 5s. per ton; cartage by the long route entails a loss of a night to the teams; the cartage to Moruya costs 15s. per ton, and to Bateman's Bay 20s. per ton; all fat cattle sold hitherto have been driven away by the buyers, being intended for the South Coast trade; stores are occasionally sold and driven away also; the only outlet now for large stock is by Eden; there is no other port where steamers such as Howard Smith's call; Eden is 90 miles from here; lately shipped horses to Melbourne from Eden, having driven them down there by road; if a port at which such large steamers could call were made at Broulee it would undoubtedly be of great service to the district generally, but so long as either Tuross or Wagonga is open and attended by steamers of the size of the "Trident" the wants of the estate will be sufficiently met by such a service; the cost of transport by road would be less to either of these places than to Broulee, and the steamer's freight would be the same; for disposal of fat cattle large steamers calling would confer great benefit, but at the same time these districts will ever be devoted to dairying, which is very much better paying than fattening, and for all such produce the small steamers are amply sufficient; the fat cattle produced are mostly all wanted for consumption in the district; stud stock are usually all very quiet, having been handled, and they can be sent away when required by the small steamers also; there cannot be any great numbers of such stock to send away.

T. N. GRIERSON.

The average quantity of goods imported by sea is 6 tons weekly; and the money value of both exports and imports averages £600 weekly.

(4.)

Moruya, October 12, 1891.

Mr. John A. DuRoss—His property is Binge Binge, between Lake Coila and the sea, about ten miles from Moruya; owns a little over 1,000 acres, part freehold, and part conditionally purchased; does dairying altogether; farming is for home consumption only; ships all his produce to Sydney; this consists of cheese only; occasionally sends away butter and bacon; when butter is high-priced it pays to make, but the bacon is made only during the winter; pigs cannot be sent away by the drogher from Moruya, as it takes from Thursday till the Tuesday, as they have to be taken to Bateman's Bay, and they fall away in condition so much as to result in loss; Bateman's Bay is too far to drive pigs to; they can be sent to Sydney when, as now, the steamer comes into the Moruya; in consequence of these difficulties he has almost given up rearing pigs, as the price obtainable locally is not remunerative; occasionally sends a few horses to Sydney by steamer; he has to drive them to Bateman's Bay, and ship on the "Kiama;" of cheese he produces according to the season from 28 to 35 tons yearly; during some dry seasons has had as much as 500 bushels of bran and pollard from Sydney by the steamer. Of the calves produced he rears all he requires, but is obliged to destroy all the rest; if there were communication he might send at least 50 calves annually to Sydney; the freight is high because there is no competition at this port; it is higher than at other ports; but they could not be sent except by some expeditious means as they get no food on the journey; he could ship calves from Broulee, as they could be taken there

there in a spring-cart, as is done in Illawarra and other places; is in favour of Broulee Harbour because larger vessels are required for the trade and for passenger traffic; the accommodation in such a steamer as the "Kiama" for live stock and passengers is very deficient, and no better steamer is ever likely to come into this harbour; Turlinjah wharf, if built, would be 9 miles from his farm, so it would not offer any advantages; he could ship cheeses there if a steamer came up to the wharf; but he would sooner ship from Broulee.

JOHN A. DUROSS.

(5.)

Moruya, October 12, 1891.

Mr. Ernest Hawdon, resident in Moruya and owning properties on the Tuross and Coila Lakes; has resided all his life in these districts, his father having owned the Bodalla property originally; is well acquainted with the Tuross; has known the mouth of the Tuross to have been practicable as a ford for ten years at a stretch; this was as near as he can recollect between 1850 and 1860; about 1860 the entrance was absolutely closed with sand; about this time a great flood occurred during a season of very heavy and continuous rain all over the colony; this cleared out the entrance and left it navigable; the lake was after that used for some time by sailing vessels; this was before Mr. Mort owned Bodalla; much potato cultivation was done on Bodalla then, the crop being taken away by these vessels, but when the entrance suddenly closed the then crop was lost as it could not be got away; during his experience he has known this entrance to have been closed completely three times, and he does not believe that it can be relied on as a navigable channel for any length of time, as during his experience he has known it to have been fordable hundreds of times either on the bar or on the inner crossing; as his property adjoins this lake, his place, Kyla Park, being within half-a-mile of the site of the proposed wharf at Turlinjah, the lake would be of great advantage to him if communication could be obtained by this route, but he is convinced that no dependence can be placed upon it; while the passage is open, if a boat traded to Turlinjah, he would certainly make use of it; in his judgment a jetty is required at Turlinjah for use of the water communication along 15 miles of the Tuross River which is navigable for punts; a deal of fencing stuff is procurable up the river, and bark which would be brought down if there were any facilities for landing it alongside the road; sleepers and other timber which abounds higher up the river could also be brought down; points out also that there are extensive oyster leases on the lake, which was at one time leased throughout its extent, for which facilities for landing are needed; has heard what Mr. Anderson has stated as to the difficulties mentioned in trading from Moruya in the present and the past; considers that the Moruya district is second to none on the coast in fertility and capacity, but is aware that it is a long way behind most parts in production and material prosperity simply because of the want of ordinary facilities for shipping produce; in point of climate it occupies an intermediate position between the hotter parts of the coast to the north and the colder parts southward; almost all kinds of fruit and cereals can be grown here to perfection; the proportion of land brought under cultivation or even cleared is small; there are large areas of land open for selection which, though heavily timbered, are of very good quality; selection is going on; thousands of acres that are cultivable or capable of being made so are in use for rearing cattle only; regarding Broulee Harbour he would say that his father, while Broulee was used by vessels, used to ship some of his produce thence; Bergalia was then his property as a sheep run and Kiora was used as a farm; Bodalla was the cattle run; the despatches used to be of farming produce, wool, and casks of salt meat for the contract held by him for the commissariat department; he shipped thence several cargoes of cattle to New Zealand and to Tasmania; feeling that if no other outlet is given for the productions of this district the place must either stand still or retrograde, as the Moruya River will never afford the required facilities, he is of opinion that something should be done to render Broulee capable of receiving and despatching goods, produce, and live stock; no improvement has been effected by all the outlay on the Moruya for the last twenty years, and a proportion only of the money spent here would be sufficient to convert Broulee into a calling place for vessels; though the district does not now produce enough or require the services of large ocean steamers, yet if facilities were provided there a very few years would suffice to expand and develop the district in every direction.

ERNEST HAWDON

(6.)

Moruya, October 12, 1891.

Mr. Robert Anderson, of Lake View, Bergalia; the staple products of the district are principally from dairying, viz., cheese, and butter; but in addition large quantities of bacon and ham are produced; the crops chiefly grown are potatoes and maize; they cannot be grown for the Sydney markets because the freights for carriage to Sydney are so high, that the competition is prohibitive; considers that parts of the district, comprising a considerable part of it, is well adapted for vine cultivation and production of grapes for wine making; this was the opinion of the late Mr. Mort; at present the maize is principally fed to pigs; it is sometimes exported to Sydney, when the rates are favourable, and there are facilities for getting it away; it has frequently happened that the steamer has not been able to get in at the heads of the Moruya for some months at a time; it is only about three months ago that the drogher, "The Idea," was taken away from Moruya and the "Kiama" resumed running into the river; the "Idea" was used to carry the produce from the steamer wharf belonging to the company, about a mile inside the river from the heads, known as the Illawarra Company's wharf, to Bateman's Bay for transshipment into the "Kiama"; this arrangement obtained for several months at a time, and to his knowledge it has been in force on three different occasions during the last three years; within a couple of years ago a letter was written by the secretary of the Moruya Progress Committee to Capt. Turner, asking him to put on a vessel to take goods from Moruya to Bateman's Bay for transshipment; at that time the Moruya entrance was impracticable, and there was no other way of getting goods away than by carting to Bateman's Bay; this is 20 miles from Moruya; all the Bodalla goods had to be taken over this length of road also; on that occasion this carting to Bateman's Bay was carried on for about a month only; the "Idea" then came and took up the running between Moruya and Bateman's Bay; the ketch "Moses Fletcher," the property of Messrs. J. and W. Emmott, storekeepers, of Moruya, employed in carriage of timber and business of their own was during sixteen or seventeen years frequently taken advantage of by

by settlers for despatching their produce to Sydney ; she was wrecked at Moruya Heads in July last ; her tonnage was under 40 tons register ; this was done when there were no other means of getting goods away ; this was the only sailing vessel that ran regularly to this river ; others came occasionally for timber only ; about 18 months ago the steamer "Greyhound," of about 60 tons, owned by Mr. Cass, M.P., was sent here under representation from the district while the "Idea" was in use for taking goods to Bateman's Bay ; it was anticipated that the "Greyhound" would establish a direct trade with Sydney ; she proved to be unsuitable, as she was too slow and was removed after a month's trial ; the "Emma Pyers," steamer, about 40 or 50 tons, then commenced running ; property of B. B. Nicoll, but chartered by Cass, this was during the strike when for six weeks or two months the Illawarra Co. had no steamer at all trading to this port, though they called occasionally at Bateman's Bay ; this vessel was also unsuitable for the trade ; the "Meandera" steamer was then run along the coast for some time until financial troubles caused her removal also. She only came in to the Moruya Heads, but no farther, once ; prior to the floods in June the "Idea" was running between Moruya and Bateman's Bay, as the "Kiama" could not or was not allowed to enter the Moruya Heads, for probably six months or more ; in fact we believe that during the last three years the "Kiama" has not for more than half the time been able to get in to Moruya ; the account here given generally describes the way in which the struggle to get produce away from this district has been going on for the last 20 years or so ; prior to that there was a succession of floods, three of them which effectually opened the entrance and kept it good for some years, but these same floods brought sand down the river and choked up the channel opposite Moruya. Before this he had known a steamer, the "Minora," come up to the wharf at Moruya. This was a fairly large steamer of 100 tons or so, but since that choking up no vessel at all has got so far up. Regarding the traffic into the Tuross Lake, prior to seven or eight years ago, the "Moses Fletcher" used to trade regularly to the lake for timber and produce for settlers, also bringing back their goods. She belonged to Messrs. Emmett and Goodin. The latter had a sawmill on the Tuross at the time. The mill was removed because the local timber in the neighbourhood was exhausted and an accident happened to the boiler. Some seven or eight years ago the entrance has been closed by sand, but before that, for a long series of years, since about 1870, so far as he knows there was regular traffic into the lake for Bodalla goods and for timber.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Moruya, October 13, 1891.

Mr. R. H. Barlow, a retired surveyor, resident in this district during 32 years ; in about the year 1854 he was landed at Broulee by a steamer of about 250 tons ; other passengers were landed there also ; was merely passing through ; there was a small settlement there at the time, but there was really little trade being carried through that port, as the Moruya was in use by small coasters ; knows from report only that Broulee ceased to be used as a port for goods about the year 1847, but up to about the year 1856 steamers came weekly to Broulee, landing passengers ; about that time the road from Nelligen to Braidwood was opened by Sir Thomas Mitchell, and then the steamers called at Bateman's Bay and went up to Nelligen, and then Broulee ceased to be used altogether, except occasionally for bark ; goods traffic began to use the Moruya River in 1847, because it then became open to the sea ; it had been open for boat traffic previously, but was very shallow ; believes that freshes in the Moruya River caused the opening of the entrance for sailing vessels ; this is what he has heard ; after 1854 he was in the Eden district and settled in Moruya, or Bodalla, in 1856, from which date his personal knowledge of this district extends ; believes that the first steamer in the Moruya River was the "Black Swan," which was brought right up to the wharf near the present road bridge in the year 1859 ; the "Comerang" was a flat-bottomed boat with paddles which had been built expressly for the river, but she only came as far as Mynora ; about a quarter of a mile below the bridge there was always, as long as he can remember, a crossing-place over the Moruya which was fordable at half tide and was in use as such until the bridge was built ; beyond this there used to be fairly deep water as far as the entrance to the river ; only one steamer ever came up to the wharf opposite the town, and this one only came a few times ; they used to come regularly up as far as Mynora, a point on the south bank of the Moruya, about a mile above the present Company's wharf ; the steamer traffic was not regular or to be depended on in those days, as they did not take the produce, which was carried by sailing-vessels, and only called at Moruya when they had to land a passenger, so people were in the habit of travelling by the sailing-vessels when they did not go overland ; he has known these sailing vessels frequently to have been obliged to shelter in Broulee ; has been in there himself for three weeks in a vessel without being able to get away ; at that time the island was connected with the mainland ; has seen a great number of vessels lying for shelter in Broulee during rough weather ; has not been there during very heavy weather himself ; always found and heard that the masters of the vessels were well satisfied with the shelter afforded by the island ; the principal crop carried away by the vessels in those days was potatoes ; there was no dairy produce then ; has been personally acquainted with the Tuross as a surveyor, from the entrance up to Cadgee, since his residence in the district ; the difficulty in obtaining any information as to the state of the entrance in past years is because there were so very few residents in the country until free-selection commenced ; there was no one living at the Heads, or near it, and it was not anybody's business to go there ; all he can say about the Tuross entrance is, that it is very uncertain ; that for a series of years he has known it, from hearsay, to have been closed and passable ; this was the only way by which bullock drays could go from the north side to the districts on the Tuross as by the ordinary road the Tuross river had to be crossed by swimming ; has known a steamer to have gone into the Tuross several times and has known the river to have been used by sailing-vessels, but at the same time he has known a vessel to have been shut up inside for three months without being able to get out ; he understands that the entrance is better now than it has ever been before ; would add that there is a crossing-place over the Tuross River some distance below the site of the present bridge, by which the local people crossed, but there was no regular road to it and the only one available to the people of Nerrigundah was over the entrance of the Tuross to about 1851 ; at the time of the Nerrigundah rush in 1860 or 1861 the entrance was open to the sea ; then goods were taken by road to Turlingah and punted up the Tuross to Mortfield, opposite Comerang.

Moruya, October 13, 1891.

MEMO *re* Tuross River.

I have known this river for 20 years, having first visited the entrance to it in company of Archdeacon Puddicombe, in August, 1871. A month or two later, during the same year, I was there with the late Mr. T. S. Mort; afterwards was there with the same gentleman on two occasions in reference to a scheme to which he had devoted much time and attention, for cutting through the Southern Headland from the sea into the deep water of the river; I was there on two occasions with Mr. Jas. Evans, the late manager of the Bodalla Estate; on one of those occasions we rode along the coast to the Wagonga heads and examined the entrance to the inlet, which we both decided was a dangerous one—which opinion has been fully justified since by the wrecking of two or three coasting vessels at this entrance; had Mr. Mort's scheme been adopted and carried out at the time, I am persuaded that the navigation of the Tuross River would have been uninterrupted from then until now, by small coasting vessels, steam or sailing; but the cry was then raised against "benefitting a private estate at the public expense," so the matter fell through, and the public interests have suffered ever since; could this scheme be carried out even now, at a moderate cost, a matter which can be easily determined within a week or ten days, by either Mr. Burrows or Mr. Grimshaw, officers of the Harbours and Rivers Branch; I am certain that it would be hailed as a great public benefit by every settler south of Moruya; of course, very great care would have to be exercised in fixing the site of wharf, and also providing easy access to it without let or hindrance of any kind; I was on the northern headland of this river in June, 1885, but there was no trade to it then, and the entrance presented a tortuous and forbidding aspect; the s.s. "Emma Pyers" was taken into the river a short time previous to the late floods which visited this district, and she had to remain there for a week or ten days ere she could get out again; I know nothing whatever of the effect produced by the recent floods upon the entrance to the river; I know that an expensive bridge over it has been swept away to the very serious inconvenience of the public; I am informed that there is a good entrance at present, owing to the recent floods, if so, this state of things may continue for years, and would, I think, justify the erection of an inexpensive wharf, which would afford shipping facilities for farm and dairy produce, and also for the timber trade which is springing up all along the south coast, owing to the demand for railway and bridge material.

J. GRAHAM LOVE.

Moruya, October, 13, 1891.

Mr. T. W. Smith is in possession of a Trinity Board Certificate as sea-going master, issued to him in London in 1843; he worked on the sea for 22 or 23 years, leaving it in January, 1859; entered the police service in November 1861; is now a police pensioner, and has been resident in Moruya since 1857; entered Broulee Harbour as mate of a schooner "Fancy" in 1849, capacity 56 tons, and was there frequently during the same year, and in 1850; the vessel was not trading to Broulee but went there for shelter only; again in 1851 was, as master of the "Nightingale," repeatedly in Broulee Harbour for shelter up to the end of 1852; in 1854 was master of the "Mary Jane," having chartered her himself, 45 tons register; ran her for nearly three years; was frequently in Broulee Harbour for shelter; was master of the brigantine "Vanquish," with 300 tons of coal on board, between 11 and 12 feet draught; took her into Broulee for shelter as the weather was too bad to make Twofold Bay; there was a heavy southerly gale blowing at the time; was under shelter with two other vessels in the "Nightingale" during a very heavy easterly gale of the longest duration he has ever known on this coast; the island, at that time, gave ample shelter from all winds; believes that at that time there was safe anchorage for half-a-dozen small vessels in from 3 to 5 fathoms of water; the connection between the island and the main land was then fully 300 yards wide between high water lines, carrying stunted growth of timber; remembers this connection having been cut through in the early seventies, not later than 1873; he went out to the place to see it early in 1873 and found the place cut through; took the "Mary Jane" into the Tuross in 1856, and was shut in, bar bound, for 7 weeks, but the opening was cut through suddenly and allowed him exit with fully 10 feet of water; never was in the Tuross with a vessel again; the bar is very uncertain and shifts rapidly; has often ridden there when stationed here, and has seen it closed up with firm dry sand; went into Wagonga several times with the "Nightingale," the last time was in 1853; believes it is one of the best and safest bar harbours on the south coast; the north beach reaches out and narrows the entrance, and there is a sharp turn inside which is dangerous for sailing vessels, but for steamers the entrance is safe; has never seen much difference in this entrance except in the beach; there was no channel along the north side during his time; he went up the south bank and the channel crossed over to opposite the fresh water creek; there was plenty of water along this channel; first went there in 1851.

T. W. SMITH.

(10)

Moruya, October, 15, 1891.

Mr. Robert Jeffers is a selector now at Cobargo, having left Moruya some time ago, but has been acquainted with the district for the past 40 years, at one time leased a farm from Mr. Hawden, sen., at Moggendoura, three or four miles from Moruya, and was engaged in butchering and dealing in stock. In former days all the produce from the Moruya was taken to Broulee, because no vessels of any kind called at Moruya. The first vessel that came into the Moruya was one of 15 to 18 tons called the "Industry"; she was followed by others; he has known several vessels to have been bar bound at these Heads on account of the wind being unfavourable and also the state of the water on the bar; the Moruya at that time was good for punting down to the Heads from above Kiora, and consequently when vessels began to call at the Moruya, goods were not sent for shipment to Broulee; the road to Broulee was in a state of nature, no money was ever spent upon it; the people at Kiora and above from Mungerera could send goods right from their doors, as it were, by water in those days, but that state of things has considerably altered; punting has been impossible for some years back from such a distance up the river, much potatoes were grown there then; this cultivation has almost ceased, it was the principal crop in these districts in those days; corn is now chiefly grown and more dairying is done now; all produce sent away from these parts has now to be carted to Moruya. His father was superintendent under Captain Oldry, at Mount Oldry; cattle used to be shipped from Broulee; the advantage from Broulee would be that if it were made suitable people could be sure of getting a passage for themselves and their goods, whereas

from

from Moruya they cannot be sure of being able to get away; finding often that they must either ship in the small vessel and go round to Bateman's Bay or go overland to take the steamer at that place; for himself he knows that he would often go by Broulee as he would be sure of a passage, whereas now he would not attempt to get a passage from Moruya; Broulee would be more certain as a place to ship stock, if he had any quantity to send away, than Bermagui; has known disappointment to result from shipping at Bermagui; young pigs as fat porkers could be sold in Sydney, if they could be sent there, at prices ranging from 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. at three months, and at six months old they fetch from 28s. to 32s. 6d; there is so much uncertainty in the transport now that such a trade cannot be relied on; pigs are therefore kept until they are about 10 or 12 months old and sold as stores to local buyers who fatten them and make bacon; these store pigs fetch no more than 20s. to 25s., thus a lower price is obtained for these after having been kept some months longer; facilities of transport would allow of a large trade in this stock alone all over this country; in the matter of calves also, at about two months of age, they might fetch 25s. to 30s. if they could be got to market as soon as they are fit and not kept long on the way, but they become nearly unsaleable if they are kept travelling about for three or four days on the road; a few only are now sent away, but if there was any certainty in the transport three times the number would go; this difficulty renders it necessary to keep the cow feeding the calf a couple of months longer, and loss in this direction is also entailed.

ROBERT JEFFERS.

(11)

Moruya, October 15, 1891.

Mr. Michael Morris, an Alderman of the Municipal district of Moruya, and storekeeper, resident in Moruya about 24 or 25 years; would point out that he does not consider that the Moruya trade offers encouragement for large boats; has known the district for 25 years, and in all that time the Illawarra Co., boats together with some sailing craft, have taken all the produce from this district, and the boats have never been found unequal to the trade; has always been of opinion that a coast railway is the proper way of developing this country, and that no other plan will be efficacious; there is an extent of about 100 miles of good country from Moruya to Bega, along which there would be stations at every 6 or 7 miles, all this country would be developed by a coast railway line; considers that the trade of the Clyde will always be carried by vessels from Bateman's Bay; the sawmills and the Nelligen trade, are now, and have been all along served by that route, and it would not be diverted to Broulee in his opinion. The Mogo traffic and from Buckenbowra would go to Broulee; is of opinion, that even if Broulee were established as a port the Moruya trade would still be carried on the Moruya River so long as it remains open for steamers, and when not accessible for steamers the loading would be taken as now by a drogher whether to Broulee or Bateman's Bay; considers that there is not, nor will there be encouragement for larger steamers than now visit this port, so that these Illawarra steamers only will come here or even to Broulee, and they alone will continue to come here and will continue to come into the Moruya, whether Broulee be instituted as a shipping port or not; has heard experienced men say, that the cost of completing the works at the entrance to the Moruya River would not be heavy; he considers that this is the proper course to adopt rather than to spend money on a new harbour at Broulee; but at the same time he considers that the railway alone will be thoroughly efficacious for development of the district; has known mills in number about 20, in fairly constant work during the last 20 years, between the Wogonga and the Tomago; there are now only about 7 or 8 mills at work; the mills have been shifted about from place to place, and it may reasonably be inferred that a great part of the useful timber in accessible situations has been cut out; the forests have been gone over by sleeper getters several times, going further and farther back into the mountains, and in the matter of sawing timber, the decrease in the number of mills shows that this also has become scarce; is an advocate for the completion of the works at the entrance to the Moruya River rather than of new works at Broulee, because he does not believe that the district can afford encouragement for larger boats than now trade here.

MICHAEL MORRIS.

(12)

Moruya, October 16, 1891.

Mr. James Lynch is a farmer and grazier; his brother has a saw-mill on Moggendoura, and his cousins have mills on the Wogonga; would wish to say regarding the timber available in these districts that there are now in the neighbourhood of the Moruya the following mills cutting timber:—Ball's mill at the Heads; Lynch's at Moggendoura, about 5 miles from Moruya; Goodin in Glen Duart, 1½ miles away; Berriman & Howard in the town, making four mills. The price of timber delivered in town for sawn building timber is not more than 7s. per ton; this price will not admit of the timber for sawing being drawn from a long distance in the bush, consequently the forests at any distance from the town are practically untouched; sailing vessels have never come nearer the town than Mynora, about a mile down the river; timber is loaded there or at the Heads; about Kiora and westwards the whole of the back country is untouched except by sleeper getters; the saw-mills have not touched the iron bark, and spotted gum abounds on lands quite out of reach of the saw-mills at present prices.

JAMES LYNCH.

(13)

Moruya, October 16, 1891.

Mr. Robert Burns is an advocate for Broulee Harbour being made available as a shipping port. He has been a resident in this district over thirty years, during which time expenditure has been going on for improvement of the entrance to the Moruya, which has resulted in the river being brought to a condition inferior to what it was when in a state of nature. He has lost all confidence in the Moruya becoming capable of serving the wants of the district much less of developing it. With reference to the fact that this district is now importing food stuffs and not growing enough of potatoes and hay for its own consumption, he would point out that up to about three or four years ago this state of things did not hold good;

good; the district suffered so much loss and discouragement in endeavouring to supply outside markets, that the cultivation of food stuffs was in great part discontinued altogether and attention given to dairying and production of articles which, being very much lighter and more easily handled, besides representing much greater value for a smaller bulk could be exported at a profit even by the insufficient means available; consequently the result has been, as stated, that agriculture is not receiving the attention of farmers; it is a fact that the district is capable of producing any quantity of all kinds of food stuffs; his contention is that there is a necessity for a harbour to admit of export of produce with certainty and celerity; at present there is no certainty of goods being delivered in Sydney within several days of its despatch; the high freights are not so much against trade as the uncertainty that attends on the operations of transport; goods may be loaded on to the steamer in the river for several trips in succession, but the entrance may not allow of the steamer coming in for several weeks in succession, and then goods are taken round and transhipped at Bateman's Bay or have to be carted there by road; the farmer cannot tell which course he will have to adopt as, at a distance from the Heads, he has no way of being informed as to whether the steamers can come in or not; there being no market for surplus of production, has the effect of curtailing production altogether; a waste of the surplus on a farm discourages the farmer from cultivation of that particular commodity.

ROBERT BURNS.

(14)

Moruya, October 16, 1891.

Mr. William Hawdon owns property at Kiora, on the Moruya River, about three miles from town; knew the Broulee Harbour very well a number of years ago; was landed there several times by the "Shamrock," a steamer of about 500 tons (Captain Gilmore); this vessel traded between Sydney and Melbourne and Tasmania for a good many years; she would call at Broulee when any inducement offered; has often been landed there in the night time; there was ample water space and good anchorage; has not lived there for more than a day or two, while waiting for the steamer; the opening of such a port could bring the district into direct communication with other colonial ports as well as with those of this colony, and lead to production and interchange of a large variety of products, which cannot be cultivated or dealt in now at all; advocates Broulee Harbour because he has lost all confidence in the Moruya River being made good for vessels, having known the river for 40 or 50 years.

WILLIAM HAWDON.

(15)

Moruya, October 16, 1891.

Mr. Robert Speer, farmer and storekeeper, Bergalia; is an advocate for the Broulee Harbour project because the district is in urgent want of improved harbour accommodation, and he has no confidence at all in the works at the Moruya River ever proving efficacious in providing a permanent entrance or a channel for vessels; the present condition of things is worse than it was when he came here in 1864, and he is confident that it cannot be improved in the Moruya; the advocates for completion of these works are those people who will be directly benefitted by the expenditure of money on them, and those who have farms on the river; whereas the sufferers by the lack of a trustworthy entrance and channel are the farmers who are all in favour of Broulee.

R. SPEER.

Moruya, October 16, 1891.

A MEETING was held in the Council Chambers on this date, at which the following members of the Municipal Council were present:—

MR. W. H. SIMPSON, Mayor.
 „ JOSEPH JENNER, Alderman.
 „ MICHAEL MORRIS, Alderman.
 „ M. VAUGHAN, Alderman.

Mr. J. Jenner said that he had lived for years close to the Moruya Heads, and had frequent opportunities of hearing the opinions of Captain Tranent, who was well acquainted with this coast; this gentleman used to say that people who talked about Broulee as a harbour did not know the place; that it was no harbour, and could not be made a sufficient shelter from many of the storms that are experienced on this coast, and that nothing less than a very large expenditure would make it into a harbour; *Mr. Jenner* is of opinion that such a place is not required here; he has frequently known sailing vessels that have been unable to get into Moruya Heads by contrary wind run for shelter into Bateman's Bay, but not to Broulee; as to the works in the Moruya, he points out that they are incomplete; that the dyke was attacked by the highest flood ever known, and severely damaged by the flood-waters getting behind it, and that its condemnation, under the circumstances, is premature; the entrance, he maintains, has, so far, been materially improved by the works; as, before they were undertaken, he knew of vessels not being able to get in, and of being shut in for weeks without being able to get out again; is of opinion that if proper material had been used in construction of the dyke the result would have been entirely different, and that its completion would have proved the works to be sufficient for the object for which they were designed; he considers that if vessels can be brought up as far as the Company's Wharf, the size of the vessels now in use will be amply sufficient for all requirements of the district until a coast railway is constructed; the railway is the desire of the district; a large majority are in favour of continuing these works to completion, as this would not entail so much expenditure as at Broulee, and no large sums should be spent on such works until the railway that is wanted is decided on; the fact that the water in the entrance is becoming shallower since the flood in June is due to that flood having opened out more channels than the one that was being dredged; a channel is now in existence behind the dyke which never was there before; thus the river is not properly directed; he considers that even if Broulee would admit of larger vessels coming in, there is no inducement for them to do so; there is no timber in the near neighbourhood, and it will be a very long time before there would be any trade for larger vessels than do now come here.

Mr.

Mr. Michael Morris considers that the completion of the Moruya River works would entail less expense than the formation of Broulee into a harbour; points out that the steamers of Messrs. Howard Smith do not call at Eden except under a guarantee of a certain amount of freight, and he believes that the same would be the case at Broulee also; he cannot believe that there will be loading for larger steamers than now do the trade of the place; the Nelligen trade will not be diverted to Broulee, nor will the trade of the southern parts of the district, and the remainder of the district is too small to give promise of trade enough for large steamers; he is of opinion that one-third of the expense at Broulee would suffice to complete the Moruya works; as yet, no official examination of the works has been made to decide on the cost of their completion; with regard to the evidence that has been given as to the probable traffic in pigs, he points out that the demand for pigs for killing for curing purposes is greater than can be supplied in the district; that numbers of pigs have been brought into the district from outside for sale to bacon-curers; and, as to an export of cattle, that there are not enough of the kind required for export.

Mr. Vaughan would not wish to be understood to mean that Broulee cannot be made into a good harbour, and it is almost needless to say that Moruya can be made navigable; the question is, which is the most suitable; he is of opinion that the Moruya River is most centrally situated in the district and most convenient; as to the benefit derivable from a port accessible by large vessels, he would point to Eden, which is one of the finest harbours in the colony, but which is, nevertheless, not called at except occasionally, and the country, instead of being greatly benefitted by having it for a port, is in a stagnant state, and the harbour will remain unused until it is connected with the populated and fertile districts by a railway; similarly with Broulee; even if it possessed all the advantages claimed for it, a place of the kind is not wanted by these districts; the land carriage to it from the centre of trade of the districts is long and the steamers would as now continue to trade with the Moruya; there is great difficulties of access to Broulee for the timber; there are no cattle raised in these districts for export, and their will be no inducement for large steamers to call; the Broulee project entailing an expensive tramway, and resumption of property, will require much more money for its construction than can reasonably be expected to be given to the district; he believes that it is the wish of the district that the outlet for the district should continue to be by way of the Moruya River.

Mr. W. H. Simpson pointed out that it is altogether premature for the people of the district to condemn the Moruya River works as being unsuccessful; the Government has not yet sent any engineer to report on them; there has not for many years been any regular vote made for their completion; he is of opinion that an authoritative opinion should be obtained as to these works, and if it is considered that they are likely to prove capable of affording access to vessels of the size that have been trading here all along, they should be completed, as the Moruya is most centrally situated and most convenient of access to all in the district.

(17)

Bateman's Bay, October 19, 1891.

Mr. George Guy.—There is a sawmill at Durras or Beagle Bay, about 8 or 10 miles north of Bateman's Bay, shipping timber, at Beagle Bay, the property of William Gillies, capacity about 20,000 per week; this mill would not under any circumstances send timber to Bateman's Bay; Mr. Francis Guy's mills all dispatch timber from Bateman's Bay at present; these are at Benandra and Cullendulla at head of the creek and on south shore of the bay; their united capacity is about 100,000 feet per week; the last mill on the bay will cease working when a new mill, in course of erection on the northern end of Murrabalang Station, 15 miles south of Ulladulla, is ready; this mill will despatch timber from Borley Point; the despatch of timber from the bay will then, viz, about the beginning of the new year, be reduced to 80,000 feet per week; there are now two mills working on the Clyde, the property of Anthony Vider and Webber, at Nelligen; the output is about 35,000 per week; there is one mill on the Clyde which has not been working for about three years, and another at Buckenbowra or Runnymede Creek which has not worked for some years; the timber still available in this district within reach of the water of Clyde River or of the bay, at a distance, say, of from four to seven miles from the water, is confined to the area between the Clyde River and the ocean; on the west side of the Clyde the timber is deficient in quantity and scattered; at the head of the Clyde the land is nearly all owned by selectors, and there is hardly any timber available; the whole area between the Clyde and the ocean is forest reserve proclaimed seven or eight years ago on which very few areas had been selected; on the Buckenbowra, on the eastern side, at the head of the creek, there is a very fair hill of blackbutt and ironbark, which, however, is not available at Thompson's mill (which is now idle having no timber to work); the timber referred to is in forest reserve; on the eastern bank of the Clyde the timber has been exhausted for 16 or 18 miles above Bateman's Bay, and to a depth of 4 to 6 miles from the river, and along the north shore of the bay for about 5 miles; outside of these areas there is timber enough for another 20 or 30 years, but of this area the timber on the falls to the Clyde only can be brought to the Clyde and thence to the bay; the rest will be taken to Kiola where Goodlet and Smith have a mill, and to Borley Point; both these are on the coast and will serve all the area on the seaside of the divide between the Clyde and the ocean; there are large areas of first-class land on this tract north of the bay, portions of which might be selected if made available, but facilities for shipping are not to be had within 24 miles at present; the spotted gum and blackbutt are the chief timbers about the bay and the Clyde, but there are still several small areas of ironbark fit for piles and girders but not for sleepers; the Kiama to Nowra contract is being supplied from this place with piles and girders and a few sleepers; south of the bay between the sea and the Tomaga River and the main road the timber has all been absolutely exhausted; this tract is all open to selection; two mills on the Tomaga have been idle some two and four years; the mill at Jeremadra has now probably stopped work for good. the only timber now available for this mill is that patch before spoken of on the Blackwater hole at the head of Buckenbowra Creek; between the Tomaga and Moruya River the land is nearly all in private hands; there is no timber left there; this tract has been worked by four or five mills during 15 years and the timber has been completely exhausted; westwards of the main road there is a small area of fairly good timber within four miles of the road accessible to the Jeremadra mill; from this westwards there is no good timber to the foot of the mountains; the Lynch Bros. mill at the north of the Moruya and 2 miles from the town, have a fair quantity of blackbutt and a little ironbark to work on; to the south-west of Moruya there is a good quantity

quantity of good ironbark timber available; the timber from their own mills is sent away by sailing vessels of their own and under charter, and occasionally by steamer from the bay; Mr. Vider sends also by sailing vessel and by steamer; none of this timber, being all cut on lands north of the bay and carried by water, could possibly under any circumstances be shipped at Broulee; the timber spoken of as being at the Blackwater Hole, would be shipped on punts on the Tomaga, and on sailing vessels at the heads of that river; the distance to be carted to Broulee if that port were used, would be about 10 miles, whereas there would be 5 miles cartage only to the water at Tomaga; the trade of this district is supplied by sailing vessels, or by the I.S.N. Co., steamers, delivering at the wharf at the township of Bateman's Bay weekly; has never known this service to fail; occasionally the sailing vessel or steamer may be delayed for a few hours by having to wait for water at the bar; the "Kiama" comes over the bar at about quarter tide of springs and about half tide of neaps; the traffic from Buckenbowra is brought by punt either to Bateman's Bay or Nelligen, both being about the same distance, but some portion is brought by road through Mogo to Bateman's Bay; this is a small portion only, being Mr. Cork's cheese only; all his other produce including butter and wattle-bark, is brought by punt; from Buckenbowra to Nelligen is a little over 10 miles by a good road.

GEORGE GUY.

(18)

Mogo, October 20, 1891.

Mr. Frederick Aird, a storekeeper established in this place for the last seven years, during two of which the business has been his own property; there are about forty dwelling houses in Mogo, two stores, one hotel, three places of worship, a public school with an average attendance of about forty-six scholars; there are two saw-mills near Mogo within a mile—the Jeremadra Mill and that of the Berringer Bros.; the latter is constantly at work with about eight teams engaged; Bateman's Bay is 7 miles away; Moruya is 11½ miles; Buckenbowra is about 8 miles away; the road to this last place turns off at about half-a-mile away towards Moruya; is a good road; the population of Mogo, including Berringer's and the Jeremadra saw-mill, is about 250 people; there is no road in existence to Broulee; there is a track through private property only; the public road to it turns off the Moruya road about 3 miles from Mogo; the distance would be about 8 miles; stores all come to Mogo via Bateman's Bay, and all produce is sent by that route from Mogo and from Buckenbowra; has never sent any loading to Moruya for despatch nor does he ever get any stores thence; on the Tomaga only sailing vessels come into the heads; punts come up the Tomaga to about 1½ miles to the mills; no nearer to Mogo; there are only sailing vessels trading here for timber only; insurance is refused on vessels to Tomaga; the produce required for the store—chaff, corn, and sometimes potatoes—he procures in the district, but the local supply is not equal to the consumption; he has therefore to obtain supplies from Sydney; corn, chaff, potatoes, and onions are constantly to be kept in stock; these are brought by steamer to Bateman's Bay; there is a large amount of produce sent away from the district, but a storekeeper has constantly to have it in hand, and he has to procure from Sydney what he cannot buy when he requires to do so; so the district, though actually producing enough and more than enough for its requirements, has constantly to be supplemented from Sydney where stocks are kept; so there is a constant motion backwards and forwards of produce; Mr. Cork of Buckenbowra sends his cheese by road in his own waggons to Bateman's Bay to avoid handling and possible detention. His other produce he sends by the river in punts; he is a large shipper of wattle-bark; Mr. Cork never sends nor does he receive anything via Moruya; the distance from Buckenbowra to Bateman's Bay by road is 15 miles, and to Moruya about 20 miles, and to Broulee about 15 miles; these are about ten settlers in the Buckenbowra district, owning a large quantity of land; corn is grown; dairy produce and bacon also is produced; some few of them deal with Nelligen by the punt, or by the road direct. None of them deal through Moruya; Runnymede is about 6 miles down the river from Buckenbowra, and thus is nearer still to Bateman's Bay; all these places have water carriage by punt to the Clyde and to Bateman's Bay; they would need to go by road to use Broulee or Moruya; there is a mill on the Buckenbowra Creek, which has not been at work for years; Broulee could not be reached by water from Mogo, as punts could not be worked outside the Tomaga Heads; the mining in Mogo is the Mogo Alluvial Gold Mining Co., working a lead in the flat of Cabbage Tree Creek; there are five parties working reefs within 4 miles of the township; employés of Angus and Co., are getting sleepers in the neighbourhood of Mogo at distances from a quarter of a mile to five miles away; they have produced 9,000 sleepers within the last 6 months; these are shipped by punt on the Tomaga to the heads; these sleepers are being got on the west of the road south of the Tomaga; they are also getting girders and piles here.

FREDERICK AIRD.

(19)

Mogo, October 20, 1891.

Mr. Richard Annetts, a storekeeper established in Mogo for 30 years; obtains all his goods through Bateman's Bay, and sends all his loading away by that route also; has never sent by Moruya; does not consider that Broulee would be convenient as a shipping port, as there is no road at present, and any road to be made would be longer than to Bateman's Bay; he cannot see that a shipping place at Broulee would be of any advantage to this place; he procures corn and chaff locally, when it can be got, but otherwise he obtains from Sydney; as a rule he finds that the prices of produce in Sydney are lower than the local prices, but he has to pay the freight on the carriage into the place; selections are occasionally taken up between Mogo and the coast; he considers that neither Moruya nor Broulee as harbours would have any effect upon Mogo, no matter what sort of a shipping place was produced at either place, traders would continue to use Bateman's Bay.

R. ANNETTS.
APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.

November 15th, 1891.

Bodalla Company, limited, Bodalla, to Mr. Stanley Alexander.

Dear Sir.

I am in receipt of yours of 13th, and beg to state in reply that you will be correct in saying in your report on the Moruya and Bodalla districts that the cultivated grasses are not only permanent pasture, but that they spread naturally and supplant many of the native grasses. The climate is much cooler here than in the Illawarra district, hence the cultivated grasses do better; some of the paddocks at Bodalla have been laid down for 15 years, and are still excellent.

Yours, &c.,

T. N. GRIERSON.

APPENDIX B.

Council Chambers, Moruya, October 15, 1891.

Mr. Stanley Alexander.

Sir,

I have the honor, in answer to yours of the 12th instant, to supply you with the following information, as requested, and trust that the same will be of some assistance to you:—

1. Area of the Municipal District, 19 square miles.
2. Number of dwelling-houses, about 230.
3. Population, about 1,200.
4. Total value of all property in the Municipality, £143,435.
5. Total amount of rates, between £350 to £400.

I have, &c.,

T. GROV. E. BROWN,
Council Clerk,

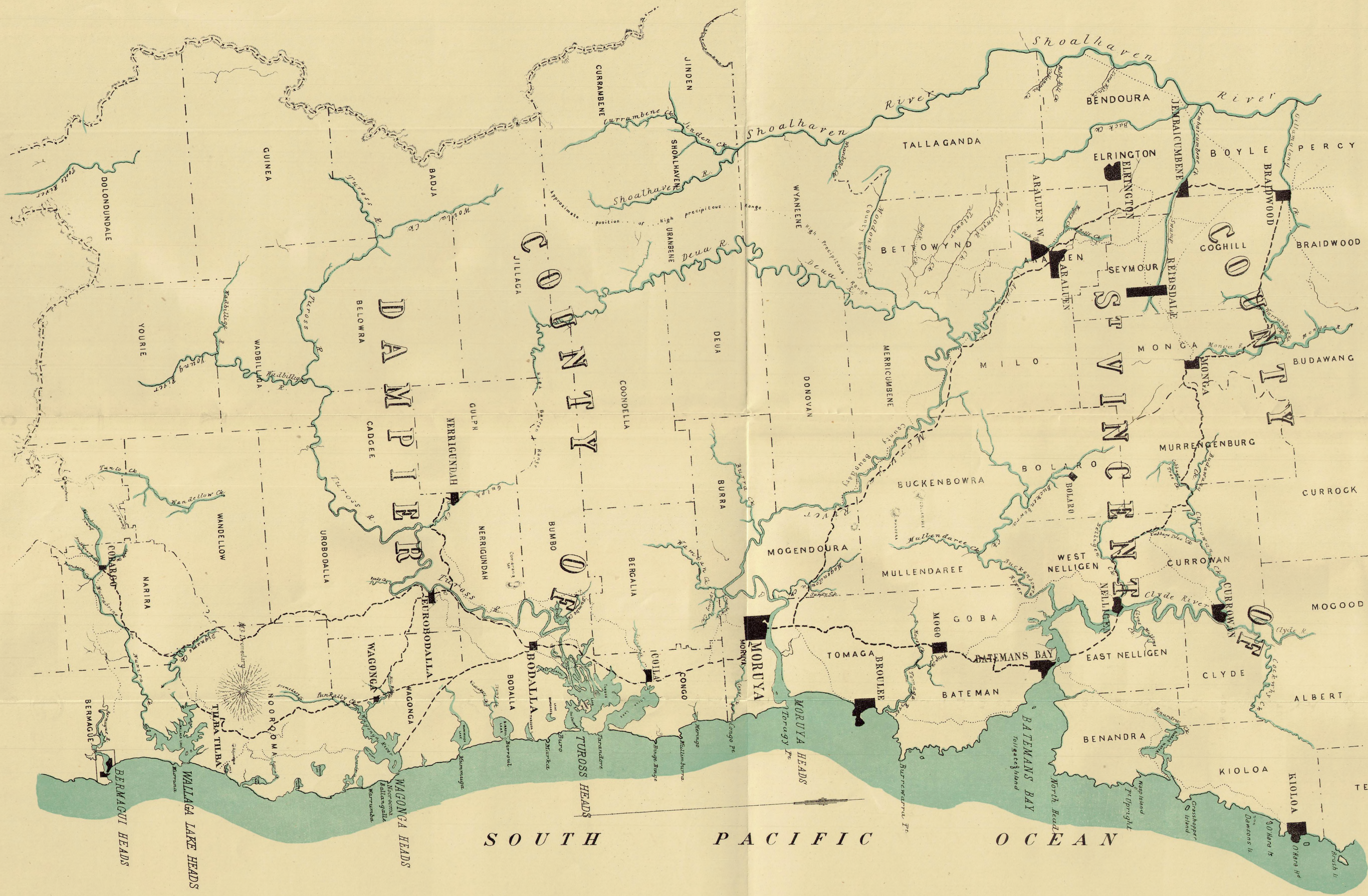
[One map.]

MAP ACCOMPANYING REPORT UPON THE
MORUYA DISTRICT

SCALE
MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 MILES

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED FROM THE ORIGINAL SURVEYING OFFICE.

Shoalhaven River



SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COFF'S HARBOUR.

(REPORT BY COMMANDER F. HOWARD, R.N., MARINE SURVEYOR, TO THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS AND RIVERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1892.

All Bearings are Magnetic (unless otherwise expressed).

THE anchorage known as Coff's Harbour is partially protected by two small islands lying off the coast about N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., $13\frac{1}{2}$ sea miles from the Bellinger River entrance.

The South Island lies 500 feet to the eastward of a grassy headland, forming the southern boundary of Coff's Harbour. This island is 1,700 feet east and west, and its greatest breadth is 850 feet north and south, tapering at each end. It is very steep all round, except where it faces the headland. The southern face is a continuous broken cliff, in some places overhanging, inside of which the island rises in a rounded form to a height of 136 feet above low water. Above the cliffs, which are jet black, it is covered with a coating of short grass with scarcely a tree or bush to be seen, except a few pandanus low down on the north side. The island is entirely surrounded by a rocky ledge extending at the east end over 200 feet beyond the foot of the cliffs.

The South Island is usually spoken of at Coff's Harbour as the Headland.

The space between South Island and the mainland is filled with numerous rocky patches of all shapes and sizes. These rocks entirely break the force of the heavy sea which usually thunders into the bight from the southward, causing a great flow of water to the northward through the rocks. At times this passage is sanded up so as to be fordable at low-water springs. At such times during fine weather cattle and horses get across to the island which affords good pasture.

The northern island, called Muttonbird Island from the number of those birds which at one time frequented it, is N.N.E. from the South Island, from which it is distant 2,000 feet at the nearest part. Muttonbird Island is 1,800 feet long E. by N. and W. by S. with an average width of 650 feet. Like the south island it is clifty on all sides and surrounded by a rocky ledge, and its surface appears clear of trees or bushes, but is covered with a thick growth of stunted vegetation, beneath which the soil is honeycombed everywhere with holes made by the Muttonbirds (*Onychoprion fuliginosa*). This makes it very fatiguing to walk over as the soil gives way continually. Most of these holes were deserted during the period of our survey, and very few Muttonbirds were seen in the vicinity. The highest point of this island is 148 feet above low water. The northern side is concave, and forms a small bay with a very uneven rocky bottom. In this bay there are a few small patches of sand under the cliffs where landing may be obtained in fine weather, but the cliffs being perpendicular can only be scaled near the point on the east side of the bay. The best landing place is on a small patch of sand at the west end of the island, where the cliff is low.

South-east Islet, which lies E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 2,400 feet from the extreme east point of South Island, is a mass of black basaltic rock 500 feet in diameter with a small rounded green summit in the centre, 51 feet above low water. The green mound is 150 feet across and clothed with the same vegetation as Muttonbird Island. South-east Islet in no way assists in protecting the anchorage. It has a rocky ledge extending westward from it towards South Island, near the end of which is a patch with only $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water, which breaks in ordinary weather. The channel between this ledge and the South Island is navigable, having 36 feet of water in the centre, but in bad weather it breaks nearly the whole distance across and makes a high confused sea in the space between the islands. The east side of South-east Islet is steep too, the 10-fathom line being only 350 feet outside the rocks.

The headland inside South Island is clifty on its southern side with a smooth grassy summit, 51 feet above low water. It is the extremity of a narrow ridge which runs inland in a westerly direction, and along the crest of which is the boundary line between the counties of Fitzroy and Raleigh. On the south side, 500 feet from the extreme point, the sandy beach trends away S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and curves round to Boambe Head. On the north side the rocky coast-line runs westward for over 1,000 feet to the Coff's Harbour Beach, which trends north for 2,800 feet to a small sandy point where a few rocks crop up about the high-water line. On the rock nearest the point is our B.M., which is 10.18 feet above the low-water datum, to which all heights are referred and soundings reduced. The land inside the beach is low and sandy for a short distance inland, and then rises to the spurs of a stony hill. The whole country is a thick forest except where cleared for the telegraph line.

On the above-mentioned beach 500 feet southward of the sandy point is the Government timber jetty now building. Off the sandy point lies a number of detached rocky patches known as "the reef." The reef runs in a $\text{E. by N. } \frac{1}{2} \text{ N.}$ direction from the point, its outer end being 1,850 feet distant on that bearing. All the patches showing were outside the low-water line, which was clean sand, and extended 850 feet out from the point. The width of the reef is from 200 to 300 feet. Only four of the patches show at high water. The outer patch is $\text{N.W. by W. } \frac{1}{4} \text{ W.}$, 1,300 feet from the western end of Muttonbird Island.

From the sandy point the coast trends N. by W. 2,000 feet to the south entrance point of Coff's Harbour Creek, which is a low sandy point with some patches of soft rock, sometimes showing through the sand in the vicinity. From this point the north entrance point bears N.E. distant 1,000 feet. The intervening space is all sea-sand, mostly awash at high water, through which the creek runs to the sea, but at high-water springs, with a good sea on, it becomes a mass of breakers rolling into the creek. The channel through the banks at the entrance is always shifting, and is generally about 100 feet wide at high water, and 40 feet at low water, it is then under a foot deep outside the point, and easily fordable.

There is a rocky islet, very similar in appearance to the South-east Islet, but somewhat smaller, east 1,400 feet from the north entrance of Coff's Harbour Creek. The green mound in its centre is 35 feet above low water. A sand-spit, dry at low-water springs, extends from the north entrance of the creek towards North Islet, a distance of 1,200 feet, leaving only a narrow passage between its extreme and the islet, fordable in fine weather at low-water springs.

Northward from the creek the sandy shore trends N. by W. as far as surveyed.

Soundings.—The Coff's Harbour beach on both sides of the jetty is very flat, the low-water edge being over 600 feet outside the terrace in the bight, and from 1,000 to 1,200 feet outside off the points. The 3-fathom line is about 1,200 feet off high-water line, except between the reef and the west end of Muttonbird Island, where a ridge of sand about 500 feet broad extends across, the ruling depth on which is 16 feet at low water. The 5-fathom line from about 600 feet east of South Island trends across the bay to the west end of Muttonbird Island, and round that island only 200 or 300 feet off shore along the south and N.E. sides of the island. At the bay on the north side it is 500 feet off shore, and from thence trends parallel to the coast a distance of about 2,300 feet. It passes 500 feet east of North Islet.

The 10-fathom line passes about 400 feet east of South-east Islet, and 1,500 feet east of Muttonbird Island, and then continues on in a $\text{N. by W. } \frac{1}{2} \text{ W.}$ direction to the northern limit of the survey.

As a rule the soundings increase regularly from the shore out to the 10-fathom line, over a sea-sand bottom, except in the vicinity of the reef and islands, but out in the deep water, and to the northward of Muttonbird Island, the depths become irregular, and I have reason to think there is a rock covered by a thin coating of sand over a considerable area.

There is a dangerous rocky patch, its shoalest knob having only 15 feet of water over it, E. by N. 2,500 feet from North Islet. This patch, which is 700 feet in extent inside the 5-fathom line, breaks heavily when there is much swell on. The whole of the South-east Islet open of the low rocky extreme of Muttonbird Island, bearing $\text{S. by E. } \frac{1}{2} \text{ E.}$, just clears to the eastward of this patch.

There is a large rocky patch outside the 10-fathom line. The least water we obtained on it was 41 feet. This is E.N.E. , 2,600 feet from the east point of Muttonbird Island; it breaks dangerously in an easterly or south-east gale. North-east of South-east Islet there is much rocky, uneven ground, but it gradually deepens from the islet in that direction. The submerged reef, extending westward from South-east Islet, has already been mentioned. In fine weather it does not show except at low water, when the shoalest spot, which is $\text{N.W. by W. } \frac{1}{2} \text{ W.}$, 800 feet from the islet, breaks at times.

In an ordinary strong south or south-east breeze the sea soon becomes very confused in the channel between South-east Islet and the South Island, and breaks with great force against the south side of Muttonbird Island, whence it is reflected towards the south corner of Coff's Harbour Beach, and in any bad weather there is more surf there than on the more exposed beach nearer the reef and jetty. During a really heavy southerly or south-easterly swell, which has not been uncommon during the years 1890-1, the effect of the sea recoiling from the south side of Muttonbird Island has been to cause heavy breakers over the whole space between the two islands, which then come straight in and break in about 24 feet of water, and turn Coff's Harbour into a seething mass of foam. Anyone who has seen the space south of Muttonbird Island during a S.E. gale could never recommend it as a safe anchorage.

The best anchorage during southerly weather is from 2 to 3 cables north of the west point of Muttonbird Island, in from 5 to 6 fathoms of water for a sailing-vessel. For steamers midway between the reef and island, with the east end of South Island just shut in by the west point of Muttonbird Island, in 5 fathoms.

Jetty.—During strong N.E. winds I have seen several vessels anchor for shelter south of the west point of Muttonbird Island about 1 cable in 29 or 30 feet of water.

With a heavy swell no vessel will be able to lie alongside the jetty, as the sea will then break right out to the proposed end in 18 feet at low water. At present the jetty is finished out to about 12 feet at low water. When complete it will be 1,640 feet in total length and 20 feet broad. Running out E. by S. from the beach, it will be end on to the rollers. At low-water springs the sand dries out for 700 feet of the jetty's length. The 1-fathom line is 900 feet, and the 2-fathom line 1,200 feet out. When finished the jetty will be provided with sheds, cranes, and moorings on each side. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ -feet gauge tramway is to run the entire length.

There is a good road now formed (Oct. 1891) between the jetty and the main north road. The forest has been cleared away for 2 chains on the north side of this road for the telegraph line, so that it dries up quickly after rain. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ a chain wide, and 1.75 miles long from the inner end of jetty to the main road. It passes mostly through forest land. There are three shallow cuttings through red clay hills. The clay is said to be good pottery clay. It passes also through some very rotten ground, and having no metal on it the timber trollies have already cut it up in places. The road makes from the jetty for the southern bend of Coff's Harbour Creek, a small arm of which it crosses below high-water springs. Thence it passes along the south side of the old cemetery, and through the town of Brelford, along High-street to the main road. It is eventually to be carried on to the Orara River, a distance of 8 miles from the main road. At the Orara I hear there is a considerable quantity of maize in small lots awaiting cartage to the jetty.

Coff's Harbour Creek, the entrance to which has already been described, runs first s.w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. 1,700 feet, and then s. $\frac{1}{4}$ w. 2,400 feet to the narrows. The creek in these two reaches is about 600 feet wide, but most of the space between the banks is occupied by extensive sand-banks, covered at high water only, through which the creek runs in a narrow, ever-shifting channel at low water. Near the entrance the low-water channel is generally along the northern bank, and at the time of our survey there was a rapid over a shingly and rocky bottom, with a fall of about 6 inches at low water. The creek at first ran out over the sand in the direction of North Islet, but before we finished the survey, had shifted southward so far that at low water the channel was amongst the rocky ground north of the reef. I am told that this creek is never entirely closed. The lowest level of water surface we obtained above the rapid was 18 inches above the low-water datum.

At the narrows the creek is 130 feet wide, the channel being across from bank to bank, and 4 to 5 feet deep. The creek then forms a bight and bends round w.n.w. and n.w. for 2,600 feet, with an average width of 150 feet. The deepest water is on the s.e. side, the n.w. side being fronted with mangroves, extending nearly 200 feet back to the high-water bank. At the upper end of the n.w. reach is a small bluff on the s.e. side, and here the creek touches the township of Brelsford, this bluff being at the end of Rookwood-street. Above this the creek opens out into a somewhat wider reach, trending n. by e. 2,200 feet, the average width being 200 feet. There is a large mangrove flat immediately north of the bluff. At the head of the n. by e. reach the creek turns n.n.w. for 2,000 feet, and then bends round sharp to the southward. A small branch keeps the n.n.w. direction for a short distance, but soon becomes blocked with snags, and divides into several smaller arms not navigable. The main creek keeps its southerly direction for 2,400 feet, getting gradually narrower until at the upper end of the reach it is only 75 feet wide. The depth along this reach is from 2 to 5 feet, and it is clear of fallen timber, except near the upper end, where there is also a rocky patch in the centre, the apex of which is dry at low water. The west bank of this reach gradually rises to the upper end, where it turns abruptly to the westward. A short distance above this turn the main creek receives the waters of Carroll's Creek on the south side.

Carroll's Creek, though wide at the mouth, has not more than 1 foot of water at low tide, as far as it is navigable, which is to the northern side of Coff-street, a distance of 800 feet from the entrance. The low-water channel here is not more than 25 feet wide, and above is full of fallen timber. The creek soon divides into several arms, dry at low water, acting as drains to the township, a large portion of which is a swamp in wet weather. The head of the longest branch of Carroll's Creek is about 3,000 feet from its mouth.

The south side of the main creek above Carroll's Creek has long been used as a shipping place for cedar and other timber, which at one time was floated down the creek and rafted out through the surf at the entrance. Above this shipping place the creek forms a sharp point and doubles back to the s.e.; it then becomes very winding up to the bridge across the main road, above which it was not surveyed. The creek is full of fallen timber for 1,200 feet below the bridge, where an immense tree forms a natural foot-bridge, and prevents further navigation. The creek is 4 feet deep and 60 feet broad at this obstruction. The whole distance from the entrance to the bridge, following the course of the creek, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The bottom in the upper reaches is mostly shingle, with mud, in small patches, and, in the lower reaches, sand. There is not much tidal stream after half-ebb till half-flood, when the stream runs in fast as the tide rises. During spring tides, with a heavy sea outside, the last of the flood comes up the lower reaches in surges with such force that a boat has difficulty in stemming the stream. This is felt as high as the southern bight, where the creek narrows. The banks of Coff's Harbour Creek are thickly wooded, and numbers of large trees overhang the water at all angles; as these come down they are likely to block the navigation of the creek.

The township of Brelsford is laid out east of the main road and extends to Coff's Harbour Creek as its eastern boundary, with an average breadth of 4,000 feet north and south. The largest portion of this area is a swamp in wet weather. The southern end of the township extends over the dividing ridge into the County of Raleigh. Only five sections appear to have been pegged out for sale, and the only two houses in the township are at either end of section No. 22, the post and telegraph office being at the northern end. The innkeeper, butcher, blacksmith, &c., live outside the township, on the western side of the main road, where there is also a steam saw-mill which supplies the jetty works with plank.

All the available land round Coff's Harbour appears to have been selected, but little of it has been cleared and less cultivated. The only signs of cultivation are a few patches of sugar-cane seen from the road to the northward of the bridge over the creek. The nearest sugar-mill is "Hermann's," once "Small's," about 4 miles further along the road, where a considerable area is either cultivated or has been prepared for cultivation. This place is known as "Korora."

The county boundary line between Fitzroy and Raleigh starts from the headland, and going at once over the summit of a densely wooded hill 200 feet above low water, follows the crest of the ridge west of it up into the high range about "Tucker's Nob."

When the jetty was commenced the track to the beach was through the township and under water, so all the timber was brought to the jetty along the boundary line, and most of the pegs were knocked out. The old track to the headland led straight down the face of the thickly wooded high hill before-mentioned, and was very steep and stony.

The currents round the coast at Coff's Harbour are very sluggish in light winds. I have known a dead tree to remain floating about between the islands for four days in nearly the same position. During strong winds the set along the beach is to the northward, and the strongest current we observed was just outside the islands, where the float went north nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour, at the same time, well outside the 10-fathom line, the set was to the southward.

If Coff's Harbour could be made a safe shipping port, it would be likely to become of some importance as it would have the trade of the Upper Orara River, that of the Bellinger River, and also that of the newly opened country at the Don Dorigo River. Unfortunately, Muttonbird Island stands in the way; it does not shelter the beach but assists to throw a heavier sea on it. The people of Coff's Harbour have an idea that a rubble stone breakwater could easily be thrown across from the outer point of one island to the outer point of the other, and a land locked harbour be made at once at small expense. The distance across is about 3,000 feet on a bearing of n.n.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ e., which is nearly at right angles with the heaviest sea which rolls in on the coast. Fully 2,000 feet of this length is in from 35 to 40 feet of water. A break-water of rubble stone quarried from the trap rock of South Island, 20 feet wide on top and 20 feet above
high

high water would cost about £150,000 and shelter an area of 135 acres of over 18 feet of water. The great objections to this would be the danger of silting up, and the small depth of water over the entrance left open, only 16 feet. During some seasons it blows from the N.E. nearly every day right through the summer, and it is reasonable to suppose that a quantity of sand would accumulate in the bay; the small opening between South Island and the headland would soon sand up and afterwards the whole bay would gradually decrease in depth. That great changes take place in the depth of Coff's Harbour may be seen from the jetty, where in some places the June gale scoured out the sand fully 5 feet.

In the parish maps supplied to me, and dated 6th December, 1887, is shown a large sand-island, midway between the end of the reef and west end of South Island, this is 10 chains in extent north and south, and 5 chains east and west, and is in a position where there are now from 24 to 27 feet at low water. None of the present inhabitants of Coff's Harbour admit the existence of such an island, but the coast-line of these Lands Office plans is never up to date, and there may have been a sand-island there forty or fifty years back, and in that case there may be one in future years.

I think it would be a better plan should it ever be thought feasible to build a breakwater between the islands, to leave an opening south of Muttonbird Island, by running out 3,000 feet in a N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. direction leaving a navigable channel 1,000 feet wide between its end and Muttonbird Island over 7 fathoms deep. The only sea which could come in would be from the east, and would expand to such an extent inside as not to be dangerous. By having this opening the harbour would be open to vessels of any draught. Although this breakwater would be the same length as that joining the islands the greater depth of water would make it more expensive, and I calculate the cost at £170,000. It would considerably increase the area of deep water protected.

My own idea of a harbour of refuge at Coff's Harbour, is to run a breakwater north from the N.E. point of Muttonbird Island, and let the sea run in between the islands and expand itself there. A breakwater running out N. 1° E. (true) 4,000 feet from the N.E. point of the island in a slight curve (rad. 5,600 feet) convex to seaward would cost about £280,000, and protect a much larger area than any work between the islands. It would give smooth water anchorage over 174 acres of deep water of from 5 to 9 fathoms, and forming as it would a roadstead, would more likely lead to scouring out than silting up. The northern entrance between the end of the work and North Islet would be 2,500 feet wide, and from 5 to 9 fathoms deep. This breakwater would cover the dangerous breaking patch of rocks east of North Islet, and should it be deemed that not enough protection is given from N.E. winds, can be curved round from the neighbourhood of the breaking patch towards North Islet as far as necessary. This breakwater would also make a smooth water entrance for the creek which could then be deepened permanently and become a good inner harbour for coastal trade; the north side of the entrance being further protected by a training-wall between North Islet and the main land a distance of 1,500 feet. I start this breakwater from the N.E. point of Muttonbird Island rather than further out, from having observed how much smoother the sea is off the former point; in ordinary southerly winds it is quite smooth there, and would enable a good start to be made with the work without much danger or fear of damage.

The rock on all the islands here is trap rock and would do very well for a breakwater. Some of the upper strata on Muttonbird Island are soft, but generally the rock is very hard. Specimens have been sent to Sydney.

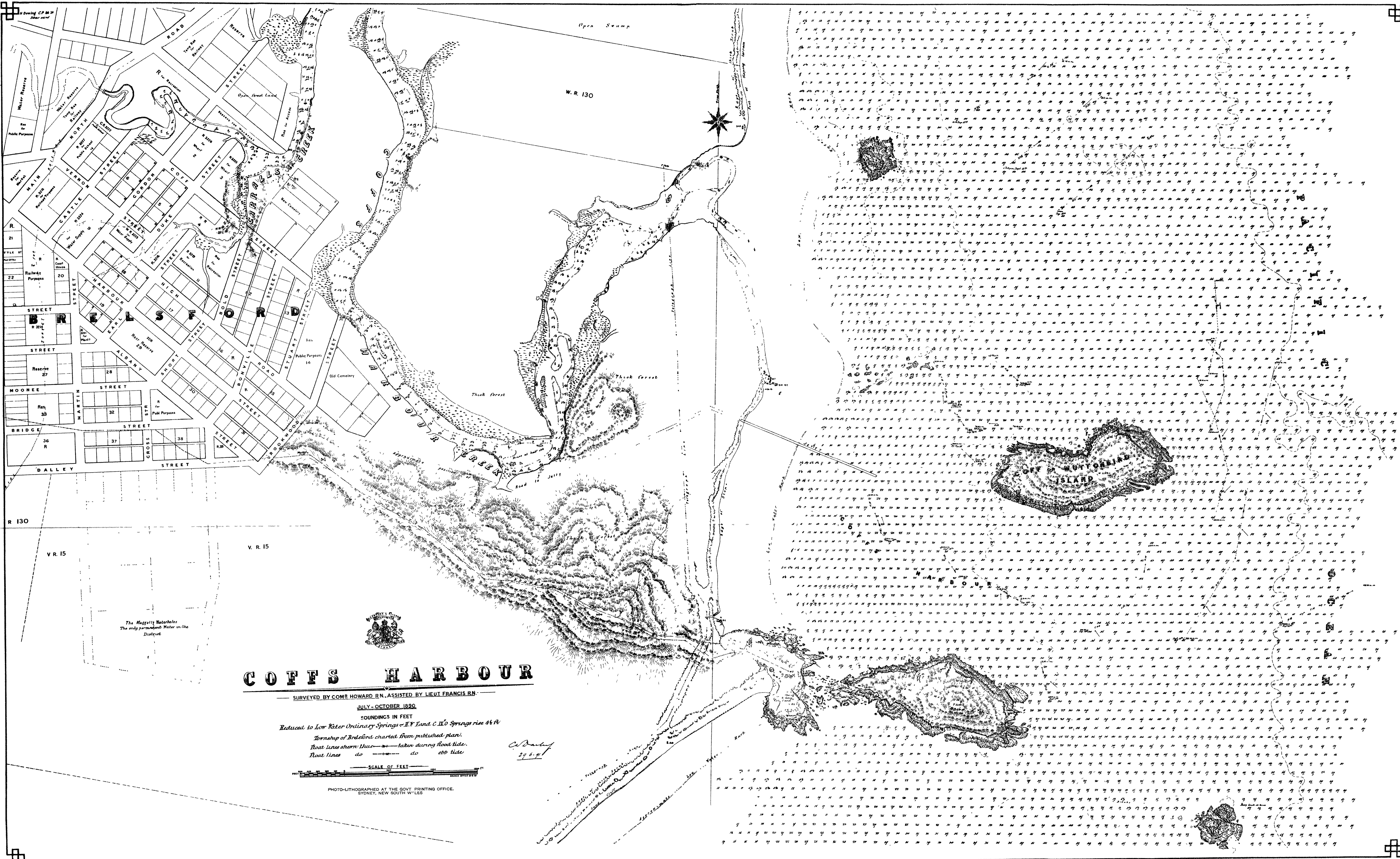
F. HOWARD, R.N., Commander, Marine Surveyor.

Harbours and Rivers Branch.

27/10/91.

C. W. Darley, Esq., The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers,
Department of Public Works, Sydney.

[One Map.]



COFFS HARBOUR

SURVEYED BY COMR HOWARD R.N. ASSISTED BY LIEUT FRANCIS R.N.

JULY - OCTOBER 1890

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Reduced to Low Water Ordinary Springs - H.Y. Lind C.D. Springs rise 4 1/2 ft

Township of Bredford charted from published plan.

Root lines shown thus — taken during flood tide.

Root lines do — do — do ebb tide

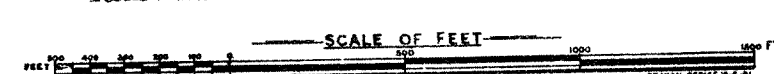


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

C. Dowling
29.8.91

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED JETTY ON THE TUROSS LAKE, AT TURLINJAH.

(REPORT BY S. ALEXANDER, EXAMINER OF PUBLIC WORKS PROPOSALS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 January, 1892.

The Examiner of Public Works Proposals to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney, 12 November, 1891.
THE instructions given to me to report on the proposal to construct a jetty at Turlinjah, on the Tuross Lake, were in consequence of a telegram from Mr. T. Grierson, manager, Bodalla Company (Limited), in which appears the following words:—"Have arranged with steamer call weekly." The information I have obtained on the subject is incorporated with the evidence on the inquiry into the trade and resources of the Moruya District with reference to harbour accommodation generally.

2. On summarising this I find that, though it has not been anybody's business to keep a record of the state of the entrance to the Tuross, the facts ascertainable concerning it being in several instances contradictory as to dates, an opinion as to the extent to which the river and lake can be made use of can very well be formed. The decision as to expenditure being justifiable in connection with it must depend on whether vessels can use this as a port, and whether they can find loading in it.

3. The following extracts from the evidence show some of the contradictions referred to:—Messrs. Halligan and Moriarty report that no vessels have used the Tuross in the four years, from 1881 to 1885, whereas Mr. R. Anderson says that the "Moses Fletcher" traded there regularly prior to 1883 or 1884. Mr. E. Hawdon says that between 1850 and 1860 the entrance was practicable as a ford, but Mr. Smith says that in 1856 he took the "Mary Jane" into the river and was shut in there for seven weeks, but found 10 feet of water in the entrance as soon as it was reopened. Captain Canty, of the s.s. "Trident," stated that, before the floods in June last, the entrance had been closed for seven or eight years, but had been open for twenty years previously; but it appears that the "Emma Pyers," a sailing vessel, had very lately been taken in, but had been shut in for some weeks; and Mr. E. Hawdon says that during his experience he has known the entrance to have been fordable hundreds of times, and absolutely closed with sand three times. Mr. Barton states that across this entrance a route for all kinds of vehicles was in use before the Tuross bridge on the main road was built, and that vessels have used the river, but he has known one to have been shut in for three months.

4. When the Nerrigundah gold-field was in operation in 1860-61 a succession of floods and continued rains kept the entrance open for a length of time, and the river was then regularly in use by sailing vessels for supplies to these parts; and further, it appears that a steamer, the "Union," of about 70 or 80 tons register, made two or more entries with material for Bodalla. A saw-mill also was for some time in operation on the lake, and its outturn was taken away by sailing vessels, but this has long since been closed.

5. The uncertain condition of the entrance is further shown by a project having been at one time under discussion in the district for opening a new channel by cutting through the southern headland, on the assumption that an entrance in this position would remain permanently open.

6. In its present condition the entrance carries a good depth of water in a narrow channel which is maintained by the full state of the Tuross River. This now affords ample scouring power to the ebb tides. The shallows are outside on the bar, which is continually shifting, and on the inner crossing, over which the water is spread to a great width. On this latter place probably 7 feet of water is the maximum that is ever found at the highest tides.

7. The Tuross takes its rise in the main coast ranges at a great distance from its outlet into the sea. Having a course of many miles and draining precipitous country that rises to an elevation of probably 4,000 feet above the sea, the quantity of water carried by its channel during rain must therefore be very considerable. The entrance to the lake at its mouth also admits a very considerable quantity of water by the flood tides. These scouring agencies might be made use of to maintain a channel but for the width of the entrance between the headlands which would necessitate works of great magnitude. There can be no prospect of any such being undertaken, or of success attending any less extensive in character. The conditions must be accepted as they stand.

8. Those conditions undoubtedly preclude the institution of any regular communication. The state of the entrance is entirely dependent upon the amount of water brought down by the river, and the margin of safety is so small that after a continuance of dry weather easterly winds may change the depth in a few hours and shut in any craft that may be in the lake. The traffic can be intermittent only and quite unreliable.

9. As to the amount of traffic that might be carried from the Tuross, experience would seem to show, here as elsewhere, that the lack of a wharf or jetty operates to but a small extent in limiting trade, provided that the waterway for vessels is in existence, admitting them from the sea, and that loading can be provided. It may be taken as certain that so long as steamer carriage can be obtained from Moruya the dairy produce will be carted there in preference to adoption of the uncertain and possibly disastrous route by sailing vessel from the Tuross, and further, that the district from which goods could be brought to Turlinjah do not produce tonnage enough to keep a steamer in work.

10. I estimate that, excepting timber, the produce of the district that could possibly be shipped at Turlinjah would not amount to more than 10 or 12 tons per week, whereas any steamer would require at least 50 tons. (The "Trident" carries 104 tons.)

11. The steamer "Trident" of 72 tons register, was taken into the Tuross, on October 3rd last, *light*. Her draught *loaded* is 7 feet. She is owned by Mr. George Fishburn, who has also lately purchased a scow for use in these inland waters on this coast. The draught of this is considerably less than 7 feet. The steamer traffic now being worked by Mr. Fishburn is in the interests of his contracts for railway sleepers, without which there would be no sufficient inducement to work into the Tuross, and which cannot be expected to supply a permanent source of freight, and there is now no sawmill in the neighbourhood.

12. I conclude, therefore, that the conditions under which traffic can be worked from the Tuross do not justify expenditure of any such sum as has been estimated as the probable cost of providing jetty and store accommodation, but that on the other hand, there being considerable interests on the lake and river to be served by facilities for loading punts, provision of simple and inexpensive loading arrangements should be provided.

13. There are many miles of river and of foreshores of the lake which would be placed in connection with the main road by a jetty at Turlinjah. Though oyster cultivation has been in a depressed condition for some time there was a time when the whole extent of lake foreshore was under lease.

14. As seen in the survey for the site at Turlinjah the bed of the lake is very flat and does not admit of punts being loaded from the dry land. Provision was made in the estimate for a depth of 6 feet of water at the head of the jetty at low-water. If this be reduced to 3 feet, and the jetty be constructed of material from the necessary excavation for a road approach to a width sufficient to allow passage for a trolley, the timber work being restricted to the loading stage only, and the storeshed being omitted altogether, the result would, I am sure, not only meet all the requirements of the case but would satisfy all reasonable people in the district.

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
M. Inst. C.E.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF FLOOD EMBANKMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE TOWN OF WEST MAITLAND, PARISH OF MAITLAND, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
(L.S.) } GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
JERSEY, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief
Governor. } of the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the Minister for Public Works of the said Colony is desirous of acquiring the land described in the Schedule at the foot hereof, for the purpose of a certain Public Work, that is to say, the construction of flood embankments for the protection of the town of West Maitland, in the said Colony: And whereas it is estimated that the cost of completing such work will not exceed the sum of twenty thousand pounds: And whereas the land described in the said Schedule is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the said work shall be carried out under the "Public Works Act of 1888," by the Minister for Public Works aforesaid, who, in respect of the said work, shall be deemed to be the Constructing Authority: And in further pursuance of the said Act, I do hereby direct that the land described in the Schedule hereto shall be acquired and taken for the purpose aforesaid, under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," and I do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein is situated the said land, that the said land described in the said Schedule has been resumed for the public purpose hereinbefore expressed, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of flood embankments for the protection of the town of West Maitland, in the said Colony, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land

described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Public Works Act of 1888, for an estate 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 that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by that Act, shall be vested in such Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. B. Wilkinson's grant of 1,000 acres: Commencing at a point bearing north 31 degrees 21 minutes east, distant 8,664 feet from the south-west corner of said grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 1 degree 40 minutes east 1,031½ feet; thence by a line bearing south 68 degrees 21 minutes east 516 feet; thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 29 minutes east 985½ feet; thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 34 minutes west 69½ feet; thence by a line bearing north 46 degrees 23 minutes west 834½ feet; thence by a line bearing north 83 degrees 20 minutes west 493½ feet; thence by a line bearing south 1 degree 40 minutes west 680 feet; thence by a line bearing north 88 degrees 20 minutes west 33 feet, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 5 acres 1 rood and 5·5 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Charles Cummins.

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-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF FLOOD EMBANKMENTS, FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE TOWN OF WEST MAITLAND, PARISH OF MAITLAND, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
(L.S.) } GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, 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.

WHEREAS the Minister for Public Works of the said Colony is desirous of acquiring the land described in the Schedule at the foot hereof for the purpose of a certain Public Work, that is to say, the construction of flood embankments for the protection of the town of West Maitland, in the said Colony: And whereas it is estimated that the cost of completing such work will not exceed the sum of twenty thousand pounds: And whereas the land described in the said Schedule is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the said work shall be carried out under the "Public Works Act of 1888," by the Minister for Public Works aforesaid, who, in respect of the said work, shall be deemed to be the Constructing Authority: And in further pursuance of the said Act, I do hereby direct that the land described in the Schedule hereto shall be acquired and taken for the purpose aforesaid, under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," and I do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein is situated the said land, that the said land described in the said Schedule has been resumed for the public purpose hereinbefore expressed, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of flood embankments for the protection of the town of West Maitland, in the said Colony, to the intent that upon the

publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Public Works Act of 1888, for an estate 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 that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by that Act, shall be vested in such Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

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, forming part of a grant of 40 acres to Thomas Boardman: Commencing on the south side of Wallis Creek, at the north-west corner of the grant; and bounded thence by part of the western boundary of that grant bearing south 1 chain 3 links; thence by a line bearing south 45 degrees 49 minutes east 10 chains 16½ links; thence by a line bearing south 35 degrees 48 minutes west 79½ links to the northern side of High-street; thence by that street bearing south 54 degrees 12 minutes east 3 chains 99½ links; thence again by High-street bearing north 81 degrees 11 minutes east 50 links to the south side of Wallis Creek; thence by said creek, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 1 acre 2 roods and 33 perches, and said to be in the possession of G. Parnell and occupation of John Hickling.

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-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

[(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECLAMATION WORKS AT NEUTRAL BAY AND CAREENING COVE, PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA
No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
JERSEY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
Governor. of the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the lands described in the Schedule at the foot hereof are in my opinion required for the purpose of a certain authorised Public Work, that is to say, the Reclaiming certain low-lying mud flats in the vicinity of Neutral Harbour and Careening Cove, in the said Colony, the estimated cost of which work will not exceed the sum of twenty thousand pounds: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the said work shall be carried out under the "Public Works Act of 1888," by the Minister for Public Works aforesaid, who, in respect of the said work, shall be deemed to be the Constructing Authority: And in further pursuance of the said Act, I do hereby direct that the lands described in the Schedule hereto shall be acquired and taken for the purpose aforesaid, under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," and I do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, that the Crown Lands comprised within the descriptions and boundaries hereinafter in the said Schedule set forth have been appropriated, and the private properties within such boundaries and comprised in such descriptions have been resumed, for the public purpose hereinbefore expressed, that is to say, for and in connection with the reclaiming certain low-lying mud flats in the vicinity of Neutral Harbour and Careening Cove, in the said Colony, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said lands described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Public Works Act of 1888, for an estate 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 that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by that Act, shall be vested in such Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

1. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing at high-water mark, on the northern side of Neutral Harbour, at a point bearing south 2 degrees 32 minutes east $23\frac{5}{8}$ links from the bend in the south-west boundary fence of Mrs. Margaret Thomson's 2 roods, leased from Sir Daniel Cooper,—said point bears north 2 degrees 32 minutes west 17 links from a bend in the building line, as now determined, of Thrupp's Point Road; and bounded thence on part of the east by a line bearing north 2 degrees 32 minutes west $23\frac{5}{8}$ links to the said bend in the said south-west boundary fence of the said 2 roods; thence on part of the north-east by the aforesaid south-west boundary fence bearing north 39 degrees 26 minutes west $147\frac{1}{2}$ links to the north-westerly corner of the 2 roods aforesaid; thence on the remainder of the north-east and the north by lines dividing this 1 rood $6\frac{2}{5}$ perches from the remainder of the said Alfred Thrupp's (now Sir Daniel Cooper's) said 700 acres grant, being lines bearing north 61 degrees 12 minutes west 146 links, north 6 minutes west $207\frac{1}{2}$ links, and south 89 degrees 54 minutes west 58 links to the eastern side of the creek falling into Neutral Harbour; and thence on the south-west by the said eastern side of the said creek and the said high-water mark of Neutral Harbour south-easterly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood $6\frac{2}{5}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sir Daniel Cooper.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing at high-water mark on the northern side of Neutral Harbour, at the most westerly point of its intersection with the southern building line of Thrupp's Point Road; and bounded thence on the north-east by the said building line of the said Thrupp's Point Road, being lines bearing north 87 degrees 28 minutes east $81\frac{1}{2}$ links and south 55 degrees 5 minutes east 14 links to the said high-water mark; and thence by the aforesaid high-water mark south-westerly, westerly, and north-westerly to the point of

commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $3\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sir Daniel Cooper.

3. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing at high-water mark on the northern side of Neutral Harbour, at a point on the southern building line of Thrupp's Point Road, distant $130\frac{1}{10}$ links, measured along the said building line from the most westerly intersection of the said high-water mark with the aforesaid building line, and which point bears south 55 degrees 5 minutes east 49 links from a bend in the aforesaid building line; and bounded thence on the north-east by the aforesaid building line bearing south 55 degrees 5 minutes east 98 links to the aforesaid high-water mark; and thence on the south and south-west by the aforesaid high-water mark bearing westerly and north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $1\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sir Daniel Cooper.

4. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing at high-water mark on the northern side of Neutral Harbour, at a point on the southern building line of Thrupp's Point Road, distant $252\frac{7}{10}$ links, measured along the said building line, from the most westerly intersection of the said high-water mark with the aforesaid building line, and which point bears south 55 degrees 5 minutes east 171 links from a bend in the aforesaid building line; and bounded thence on the north-east by the aforesaid building line bearing south 55 degrees 5 minutes east 125 links to the aforesaid high-water mark; and thence on the south-west by the aforesaid high-water mark bearing north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $1\frac{7}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sir Daniel Cooper.

5. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing at high-water mark on the northern side of Neutral Harbour, at a point on the southern building line of Thrupp's Point Road, distant 442 links, measured along the said building line, from the most westerly intersection of the said high-water mark with the aforesaid building line, and which point bears south 55 degrees 5 minutes east $360\frac{9}{10}$ links from an angle in the aforesaid building line; and bounded thence on the north-east by the aforesaid building line, being lines bearing south 55 degrees 5 minutes east 64 links, south 32 degrees 39 minutes east $310\frac{9}{10}$ links, and south 76 degrees 6 minutes east 151 links to the aforesaid high-water mark; and thence on the south-west by the aforesaid high-water mark bearing north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $21\frac{8}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sir Daniel Cooper.

6. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing at high-water mark on the northern side of Neutral Harbour, at a point on the southern building line of Thrupp's Point Road, distant $1,028\frac{7}{10}$ links, measured along the said building line, from the most westerly intersection of the said high-water mark with the aforesaid building line, and which point bears south 76 degrees 6 minutes east 212 links from an angle in the aforesaid building line; and bounded thence on the north-east by the aforesaid building line bearing south 76 degrees 6 minutes east 49 links to the aforesaid high-water mark; and thence on the south-west by the aforesaid high-water mark bearing north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $\frac{7}{10}$ of a perch or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sir Daniel Cooper.

7. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing at high-water mark on the northern side of Neutral Harbour, at a point on the southern building line of Thrupp's Point Road, distant $1,243\frac{1}{10}$ links, measured along the said building line, from the most westerly intersection of the said high-water mark with the aforesaid building line, and which point bears south 76 degrees 6 minutes east $426\frac{1}{2}$ links from an angle in the aforesaid building line; and bounded thence on the north-east by the aforesaid building line, being lines bearing south 76 degrees 6 minutes east 29 links, south 31 degrees 54 minutes east $36\frac{7}{10}$ links to the most northerly corner of J. J. Spruson's 5 perches, leased from Sir Daniel Cooper; thence on the south-east by the north-western boundary of that lease bearing south 31 degrees west 16 links to the aforesaid high-water mark; and thence on the south-west by that high-water mark bearing

north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $1\frac{7}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sir Daniel Cooper.

8. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp: Commencing on the southern boundary of Thrupp's Point Road, at a point distant westerly 556.4 links, measured along the said southern boundary of the said Thrupp's Point Road, from its intersection with the western boundary of Ben Boyd Road; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-western boundary of R. G. Ennerver's lease of 20 perches bearing south 31 degrees west 50 links to high-water mark; thence on the west by high-water mark bearing northerly to the northern boundary of J. Spruson's lease of 5 perches; thence on the north-west by that boundary bearing north 31 degrees east 16 links to the southern boundary of the aforesaid Thrupp's Point Road; and thence on the north-east by that boundary bearing south 31 degrees 54 minutes east 100 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 5 perches, or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of Sir Daniel Cooper and occupation of Joseph John Spruson.

9. All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of lot 12, section 15, of a subdivision of a grant of 20 acres to John Crane Parker: Commencing on the northern boundary of William-street at its intersection with the south-western boundary of the 100 feet reservation from high-water mark in the said grant; and bounded thence on the south by part of the northern boundary of the said William-street bearing westerly 11 links; thence on the south-west by other part of the said lot 12 by a line bearing north-westerly 38 links to the aforesaid reservation line; and thence on the north-east by that reservation line bearing south-easterly 45 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $\frac{7}{10}$ of a perch or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Montague Younger.

10. All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of lot 13 of section 14 of a subdivision of a grant of 20 acres to John C. Parker: Commencing on the southern boundary of William-street, at its intersection with the western boundary of a lane; and bounded thence on the east by part of the western boundary of the said lane, separating the said lot 13 from lots 14, 15, and 16, bearing southerly $16\frac{8}{10}$ links; thence on the south-west by other part of the said lot 13 bearing north-westerly 23 links; thence on the west by other part of lot 13 aforesaid by a line bearing northerly 2 links to the southern boundary of the said William-street; and thence on the north by that boundary bearing easterly 20 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ perch or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Thomas Kavanagh.

11. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of lot 14 of section 14 of a subdivision of a grant of 20 acres to John Crane Parker: Commencing on the eastern boundary of a lane separating lots 14, 15, and 16 of section 14 from lot 13 of section 14 of the aforesaid subdivision, at its intersection with the south-western boundary of the 100 feet reservation from high-water mark in the said grant; and bounded thence on the north-east by the said reservation line bearing south-easterly to the northern boundary of lot 15 of the said section 14; thence on the south by that boundary bearing westerly 22 links; thence on the south-west by other part of the said lot 14 by a line bearing north westerly 37 links to the eastern boundary of the aforesaid lane; and thence on the west by part of the eastern boundary of the lane aforesaid bearing northerly 25 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ perch or thereabouts, owner unknown.

12. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of lot 15 of section 14 of a subdivision of a grant of 20 acres to John Crane Parker: Commencing on the south-western boundary of the 100 feet reservation from high-water mark in the said grant, at its intersection with the southern boundary of lot 14 section 14 of the aforesaid subdivision; and bounded thence on the north-east by the said reservation line bearing south-easterly to its intersection with the northern boundary of lot 16 section 14; thence on the south by part of that boundary bearing westerly 16 links; thence on the south-west by other part of the said lot 15 by a line bearing north-westerly 83 links to the southern boundary of lot 14 aforesaid; and thence on the north by part of that boundary bearing easterly 22 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions, a little more or less, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ perch or thereabouts, owner unknown.

13. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of lot 16 of section 14 of a subdivision of a grant of 20 acres to John Crane Parker: Commencing on the south-western boundary of the 100 feet reservation from high-water mark in the said grant, at its intersection with the southern boundary of lot 15 section 14 of the said subdivision; and bounded thence on the north-east by the said reservation line bearing south-easterly to its intersection with the northern boundary of section 13; thence on the south by part of that boundary bearing westerly 13 links; thence on the south-west by other part of the said lot 16 by a line bearing north-westerly 75 links to the southern boundary of the said lot 15; and thence on the north by part of that boundary bearing easterly 16 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ perch or thereabout, owner unknown

14. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of section 13 of a subdivision of a grant of 20 acres to John Crane Parker: Commencing on the south-western boundary of the 100 feet reservation from high-water mark in the said grant, at its intersection with the southern boundary of lot 16, section 14, of the aforesaid subdivision; and bounded thence on the north-east by the said reservation line bearing south-easterly to its intersection with the northern boundary of section 12 of the aforesaid subdivision; thence on the south by part of that boundary bearing westerly 85 links; thence on the west and south-west by other part of the said section 13 by lines bearing northerly 42·8 links and north-westerly 143·1 links respectively to the southern boundary of lot 16 aforesaid; and thence on the north by part of that boundary bearing easterly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions, a little more or less, containing 9 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Lewin Wiles.

15. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of sections 11 and 12 of a subdivision of a grant of 20 acres to John Crane Parker: Commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of section 13 of the aforesaid subdivision with the south-western boundary of the 100 feet reservation from high-water mark in the aforesaid grant; and bounded thence on the north by the aforesaid southern boundary of section 13 bearing south 88 degrees 42 minutes west 85 links; on the south-west by other part of the aforesaid grant by a line bearing south 19 degrees 58 minutes east 2 chains 23 links to the southern boundary of the aforesaid grant; on the south by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 54 minutes east 6 links to the aforesaid reservation of 100 feet from high-water mark; and on the east by that reservation bearing northerly and north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 18 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of John F. Loxton.

16. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of section 11 of a subdivision at Neutral Harbour: Commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of a grant of 20 acres to John Crane Parker with the high-water mark on the western side of Neutral Harbour; and bounded thence towards the east by that high-water mark, bearing southerly to the boundary line dividing the aforesaid section 11 from section 10 belonging to B. C. Rodd; thence on the south by that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 25 minutes west 83 links; on the south-west by other part of section 11 aforesaid by a line bearing north 19 degrees 58 minutes west $67\frac{1}{10}$ links; and on the north by the southern boundary of the aforesaid grant bearing north 89 degrees 54 minutes east 99 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $9\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of John F. Loxton.

17. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of section 10 of a subdivision at Neutral Harbour: Commencing at the intersection of the high-water mark on the western side of Neutral Harbour with the boundary line dividing section 10 aforesaid from section 11 belonging to John F. Loxton; and bounded thence on the east by the aforesaid high-water mark bearing southerly to the southern boundary of section No. 10 aforesaid; on the south by that boundary bearing north 88 degrees 35 minutes west 70 links; on the south-west by other part of section 10 aforesaid by a line bearing north 19 degrees 58 minutes west 1 chain $43\frac{7}{10}$ links to the aforesaid boundary line dividing sections 10 and 11; thence on the north by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 25 minutes east 83 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $15\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Brent Clement Rodd.

18. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of 3 acres 1 rood and $29\frac{3}{4}$ perches, comprised within a grant of 4 acres to Edward Weller: Commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the aforesaid grant with the mean high-water mark on the southern side of Neutral Harbour; and bounded thence on the east by that mean high-water mark bearing generally southerly; on the south-west by other part of the aforesaid grant by lines bearing north 51 degrees 9 minutes west 1 chain 3 links, and north 19 degrees 58 minutes west $11\frac{9}{10}$ links to the northern boundary of the aforesaid grant; on the north by that boundary bearing south 88 degrees 35 minutes east 57 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 4 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sydney Burdekin.

19. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of 3 acres 1 rood and $29\frac{3}{4}$ perches, comprised within a grant of 4 acres to Edward Weller: Commencing at the intersection of the mean high water-mark, on the southern side of Neutral Harbour with the boundary line dividing the aforesaid 3 acres 1 rood and $29\frac{3}{4}$ perches from Henry Deane's 1 acre 3 roods, part of the aforesaid grant; and bounded thence on the south by that boundary line bearing south 69 degrees 51 minutes west 60 links; on the west and south-west by lines bearing north 15 degrees 46 minutes west $74\frac{9}{10}$ links, and north 51 degrees 9 minutes west 62 links to the aforesaid mean high water-mark, and towards the north-east by that boundary bearing generally south-easterly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $8\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sydney Burdekin.

20. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of 1 acre and 3 roods, comprised within a grant of 4 acres to Edward Weller: Commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the said 1 acre and 3 roods with the mean high water-mark of the southern side of Neutral Harbour; and bounded thence towards the east by that mean high water-mark bearing generally south-easterly to the boundary line dividing the said 1 acre and 3 roods from 1 acre 1 rood and 23 perches owned by Lucinda Jane Loxton, comprised within the said grant; on the south by that boundary bearing south 68 degrees 29 minutes west 1 chain 29 links; on the west by other part of the said 1 acre 3 roods by a line bearing north 15 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain $86\frac{2}{10}$ links to the aforesaid northern boundary of the 1 acre 3 roods; and on the north by that boundary bearing north 69 degrees 51 minutes east 60 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $31\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Henry Deane.

21. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Neutral Harbour, North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Lucinda Jane Loxton's 1 acre 1 rood and 23 perches, comprised within a grant of 4 acres to Edward Weller: Commencing at the intersection of the boundary line dividing the aforesaid 1 acre 1 rood and 23 perches from Henry Deane's 1 acre 3 roods with the mean high water-mark of the southern side of Neutral Harbour; and bounded thence towards the east by that mean high water-mark bearing southerly to the north-western boundary of a grant of 3 acres 3 roods and 30 perches to How & Mitchell; on the south-east by that boundary bearing south 57 degrees 33 minutes west 1 chain 39 links, towards the west by lines bearing northerly $37\frac{1}{10}$ links, and north 15 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain $28\frac{7}{10}$ links to the aforesaid boundary line dividing the 1 acre 1 rood and 23 perches from the 1 acre 3 roods, and towards the north-west by that boundary bearing north 68 degrees 29 minutes east 1 chain 29 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $32\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Lucinda Jane Loxton.

22. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Careening Cove, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 17 of a subdivision of Henry Donnison's grant of 8 acres 2 roods and 5 perches, portion 3: Commencing on the south-western boundary of High-street, at the north-eastern corner of the said allotment; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-western boundary of allotment 18 passing partly along part of the north-western side of a stone wall bearing south 19 degrees 41 minutes west 90 links to the north-eastern boundary of the reservation of 100 feet from high-water mark in the aforesaid grant; on the south-west by that boundary bearing north-westerly to a point thereon distant rectangulary $30\frac{2}{10}$ links from the aforesaid north-western side of the stone wall; on the north-west by other part of allotment 17 aforesaid by a line bearing north 19 degrees 41 minutes east 91 links to the aforesaid building line of High-street; and on the north-east by that line bearing south 69 degrees 54 minutes east $80\frac{2}{10}$

links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Sydney Burdekin.

23. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Careening Cove, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 2 roods 12 perches to Edward Lord, registered in the Land Titles Office, Sydney, volume 61 folio 63: Commencing at the south-western corner of that grant; and bounded thence on the north-west by its north-western boundary bearing north-easterly 70 links to the original high-water mark of the northern side of Careening Cove; on the north by that original high-water mark bearing easterly 63 links; on the north-east by a line bearing south-easterly 90 links to the southern boundary of the aforesaid grant; and on the south by that boundary bearing westerly 1 chain 26 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $10\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the executors of the late Edward Lord.

24. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Careening Cove, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 2 roods 19 perches to William Williams, registered in the Land Titles Office, Sydney, volume 38 folio 138: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of that grant; and bounded thence on the south-east by part of its south-eastern boundary bearing north-easterly 18 links; on the north-east by other part of the said grant by a line bearing north 77 degrees 45 minutes west 3 chains $96\frac{2}{3}$ links to the north-western boundary of the said grant; on the north-west by part of that boundary bearing south-westerly 61 links to the original high-water mark of the northern side of Careening Cove; and on the south by that original high-water mark bearing generally easterly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing $15\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Frederick H. Underwood.

25. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Careening Cove, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being the whole of the land comprised in a grant from the Crown of $14\frac{1}{2}$ perches, registered in the Land Titles Office, Sydney, volume 38, folio 137, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Fred. H. Underwood.

26. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 2 acres and 1 rood, and of a grant of 1 acre and 38 perches to James Milson, registered in the Land Titles Office, Sydney, volume 38, folio 178, and volume 28, folio 70, respectively: Commencing at the southernmost corner of allotment 14 of section 7 of Milson's Estate belonging to Denis Fether; and bounded thence on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary of that land bearing north 28 degrees 57 minutes east $94\frac{2}{3}$ links; on the south-west by the north-eastern boundary of the said allotment bearing north-westerly 66 links to the south-eastern boundary of Water-street; again on the north-west by that boundary bearing north-easterly 12 links; on the north-east by part of the north-eastern boundary of the 1 acre and 38 perches aforesaid, being lines bearing south 39 degrees 41 minutes east 3 chains 40 links and south 59 degrees 11 minutes east 6 chains 40 links; on the south-east by other part of the said 1 acre and 38 perches by a line bearing south-westerly 90 links; again on the north-east by other parts of the said two grants by a line bearing south 30 degrees 10 minutes east 2 chains 60 links to the northern boundary of Willoughby-street; on the south by that boundary bearing north 88 degrees 32 minutes west $88\frac{2}{3}$ links; again on the south-west by other part of the 2 acres 1 rood aforesaid by a line bearing north 30 degrees 10 minutes west 2 chains; on the remainder of the south-west by the production south-easterly of the south-western side of M'Dougall-street being a line bearing north 54 degrees 31 minutes west 8

chains 67 links; and on the remainder of the north-west by the south-eastern termination of M'Dougall-street aforesaid, being a line bearing north 28 degrees 57 minutes east $76\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 1 rood and $29\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of John Milson.

27. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Careening Cove, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment 14 of section 7 on a plan deposited in the Land Titles Office, Sydney, numbered 1,923 comprised in certificate of title registered in the Land Titles Office, Sydney, volume 846, folio 217, containing 11 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in possession and occupation of Denis Fether.

28. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 3 acres 3 roods and 30 perches to How & Mitchell: Commencing on the south-western boundary of that grant, at the north-western corner of allotment 14 of a subdivision of a grant of 3 acres and 10 perches to Thomas Barker; and bounded thence towards the east by 6 chains 76 links of a concave curve of 8 chains 25 links radius, whose chord bears north-easterly 6 chains 55 links to a point on the north-western boundary of the aforesaid grant of 3 acres 3 roods and 30 perches (which point bears south 57 degrees 33 minutes west and is distant $33\frac{6}{10}$ links from the intersection of that boundary with the mean high water-mark on the southern side of Neutral Harbour); on the north-west by the said north-western boundary of grant bearing south 57 degrees 33 minutes west 1 chain $5\frac{4}{10}$ links to its intersection with a convex curve of 7 chains 25 links radius parallel to and distant 1 chain from the first-mentioned curve, towards the west by 5 chains 63 links of the said convex curve, whose chord bears south-westerly 5 chains 45 links to the aforesaid south-western boundary of How & Mitchell's grant of 3 acres 3 roods and 30 perches; thence by that boundary bearing south 56 degrees 19 minutes east 1 chain, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 2 roods and 19 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Lucinda Jane Loxton.

29. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment 13 and part of allotment 12 of a subdivision of a grant of 3 acres and 10 perches to Thomas Barker: Commencing on the north-eastern boundary of High-street, at a point bearing north-westerly and distant 2 chains $27\frac{2}{3}$ links from its junction with the north-western boundary of Water-street the said point being the southernmost corner of allotment 13 aforesaid; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-western boundary of allotment 14 of the aforesaid subdivision bearing north 32 degrees 51 minutes east 3 chains $3\frac{2}{3}$ links to the north-eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant; on the north-east by that boundary bearing north 56 degrees 19 minutes west 1 chain; on the north-west by the remainder of allotment 12 aforesaid by a line bearing south 32 degrees 51 minutes west 3 chains $5\frac{2}{3}$ links to the aforesaid north-eastern boundary of High-street; and on the south-west by that boundary bearing south 58 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood and $11\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of John F. Loxton.

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 thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN WORKS OF HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING SHIPPING FACILITIES AT NEWCASTLE, PARISH OF NEWCASTLE, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
(L.S.) } Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of the said Colony 52 Victoria No. 19, intitled the "Newcastle Harbour Improvement Act of 1889," it is enacted that the Public Work more particularly described in the Schedule thereto should be carried out by the Secretary for Public Works or the Member of the Executive Council for the time being charged with the duties of the said Minister, and such Minister or Member should, for the purposes of that Act and the "Public Works Act of 1888," be deemed and taken to be the Constructing Authority authorised to enter into contracts and to exercise all powers, do all acts and things, and be responsible in respect of all obligations and liabilities which could be done or incurred by a Constructing Authority under or pursuant to that Act or the said Public Works Act, so far as might be necessary for the carrying out of the work thereby sanctioned: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the purpose of carrying out and constructing the Public Work authorised to be carried out under the said Act 52 Victoria No. 19, that is to say, "Certain Works of Harbour Improvements including Shipping Facilities at Newcastle": Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the lands described in the Schedule hereto, which, in my opinion are required for the said authorised work, shall be acquired and taken under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," and I do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, that the lands described in the Schedule hereto have, so far as the same are Crown Lands, been appropriated, and so far as the same are private property, been resumed, for the public purpose hereinbefore expressed, that is to say "Certain Works of Harbour Improvements including Shipping Facilities at Newcastle," to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the lands described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Minister as the Constructing Authority, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, con-

tracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto so conferred by that Act, shall be vested in such Authority as a trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, Colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 1 of section 17 of the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing at the eastern corner of the section; and bounded thence on the north-east by Gipps-street bearing north 27 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 1.1 link; on the north-west by the south-western boundary of allotment No. 2 bearing south 62 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 50½ links; on the south-west by a lane bearing south 27 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 1.1 link to Smart-street; thence on the south-east by that street bearing north 62 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 50½ links, to point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 roods 0.6 perch, and said to be in the possession and occupation of James and Alexander Brown.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 2 of section 17 of the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing on the south-western side of Gipps-street at the northern corner of allotment No. 1; and bounded thence on the north-east by that street north 27 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 1.1 link; on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary line of allotment No. 3 south 62 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 50½ links to a lane; on the south-west by that lane south 27 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 1.1 link to the western corner of allotment No. 1; on the south-east by the north-western boundary line of allotment No. 1 north 62 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 50½ links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 roods 0.6 perch, and said to be in the possession and occupation of James and Alexander Brown.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, Colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 3 of section 17 of the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing on the south-western side of Gipps-street at the northern corner of allotment 2; and bounded thence on the north-east by that street bearing north 27 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 1.1 link; on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary of allotment No. 4 bearing south 62 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 50½ links to a lane; thence on the south-west by that lane bearing south 27 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 1.1 link; thence by the north-western boundary line of allotment No. 2 bearing north 62 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 50½ links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 roods 0.6 perch, and said to be in the possession and occupation of James Russell.

4.h. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 5 of section 17 in the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing at the northern corner of the section; and bounded thence by Darvall-street bearing south 62 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 50½ links to a lane; thence by that lane bearing south 27 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 1·1 link; thence by the north-western boundary of allotment No. 4 bearing north 62 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 50½ links to Gipps-street; thence by Gipps-street bearing north 27 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 1·1 link, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 roods 0·6 perch, and said to be in the possession of John W. Hay and occupation of J. W. Scott.

5th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment No. 1 of section 24 in the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing at the eastern corner of the section; and bounded thence by Gipps-street bearing north 27 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains to the eastern corner of allotment No. 2; thence by a line bearing south 7 degrees 2 minutes east 2 chains 13½ links to Darvall-street; thence by that street bearing north 62 degrees 0 minutes east 74 $\frac{9}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 12 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Brown.

6th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment No. 8 of section 17 in the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing at the eastern corner of allotment 7, on the western side of a lane parallel with Young-street; and bounded thence by the south-eastern boundary of allotment 7 bearing south 62 degrees 30 minutes west $\frac{9}{10}$ of a link; thence by a line bearing south 7 degrees 2 minutes east 2 chains 14 $\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence by the north-western boundary of allotment No. 9 bearing north 62 degrees 30 minutes east 76 links; thence by said lane bearing north 27 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 1·1 link, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 12·32 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Henry Fieldhouse.

7th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment No. 9 of section 17 of the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing at the northern corner of allotment No. 10; and bounded by a lane parallel to Gipps-street bearing north 27 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 1·1 link; thence by part of the south-eastern boundary line of allotment No. 8 bearing south 62 degrees 30 minutes west 76 links; thence by a line bearing south 7 degrees 2 minutes east 2 chains 14 $\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence by part of the north-western boundary line of allotment No. 10 bearing north 62 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 51·4 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 36·58 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. Murdock.

8th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 10 of section 17 in the Government township of Onebygamba: Commencing at the southern corner of the section; and bounded on the south-east by Smart-street bearing north 62 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 52·4 links to a lane; thence on the north-east by that lane bearing north 27 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 1·1 link; thence on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary line of allotment No. 9 bearing south 62 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 52·4 links to Young-street; thence by that street bearing south 27 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 1·1 link, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 roods 1·21 perch, and said to be in the possession and occupation of George M. Naughton.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD. SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH RECLAMATION WORKS, AT LONG COVE, PARISH OF PETERSHAM, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA
No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
(L.S.) } Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the lands described in the Schedule at the foot hereof are in my opinion required for the purpose of a certain authorised Public Work, that is to say, the reclaiming certain low-lying mud flats in the vicinity of Long Cove, in the said Colony, the estimated cost of which work will not exceed the sum of twenty thousand pounds: Now therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the said work shall be carried out under the "Public Works Act of 1888," by the Minister for Public Works aforesaid, who, in respect of the said work, shall be deemed to be the Constructing Authority: And in further pursuance of the said Act, I do hereby direct that the lands described in the Schedule hereto shall be acquired and taken for the purpose aforesaid, under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," and I do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, that the Crown Lands comprised within the descriptions and boundaries hereinafter in the said Schedule set forth have been appropriated, and the private properties within such boundaries and comprised in such descriptions have been resumed, for the public purpose hereinbefore expressed, that is to say, for and in connection with the reclaiming certain low-lying mud flats in the vicinity of Long Cove, in the said Colony, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said lands described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate 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 that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident

thereto or conferred by that Act, shall be vested in such Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Petersham, county Cumberland, at Long Cove, being part of lot 20¹ of a subdivision (known as the Dobroyd Estate) of a grant of 430 acres to Nicholas Bayley: Commencing on the northern boundary of Marion-street at a point distant easterly 7 chains 99½ links from its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of Ramsay-street, being the south-eastern corner of lot 17, section D, of a subdivision of the said lot 20¹; and bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of lot 17, section D aforesaid, bearing north 14 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 83½ links to its intersection with the southern boundary of Edward P. Ramsay's lot 19; thence on the north by part of the said southern boundary of the said Edward P. Ramsay's lot 19 bearing easterly 2 chains 90 links to high-water mark; thence on the east by high-water mark bearing southerly to its intersection with the northern boundary of the said Marion-street; and thence on the south by part of the northern boundary of Marion-street aforesaid bearing westerly 3 chains 60 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, and containing 1 rood 9 perches or thereabouts, exclusive of the 100 feet reservation above high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Louisa Ramsay.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Petersham, county Cumberland, at Long Cove, being part of lots 18 and 19 of a subdivision (known as the Dobroyd Estate) of a grant of 430 acres to Nicholas Bayley: Commencing on the northern boundary of Louisa Ramsay's lot 20¹ of the said estate, at a point distant easterly 8 chains 9½ links from its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of Ramsay-street, being the north-eastern corner of lot 17, section D, of a subdivision of the said lot 20¹; and bounded thence on the west by other part of lot 19 aforesaid bearing north 14 degrees 40 minutes west 6 chains 2½ links to the southern boundary of the said lot 18; thence on the north-west by other part of lot 18 aforesaid bearing north 6 degrees 53 minutes east 10 chains 42½ links to the southern boundary of lot 17 of the said estate at a point distant easterly 4 chains 27 links from the easternmost corner of lot 20 of the said estate; thence on the north-east by other part of lot 17 aforesaid bearing south-easterly 2 chains 80 links to high-water mark; thence on the east by high-water mark bearing southerly to its intersection with the northern boundary of Louisa Ramsay's lot 20¹ aforesaid; and thence on the south by part of the said northern boundary bearing westerly 2 chains 90 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, and containing 1 acre and 27 perches or thereabouts, exclusive of the 100 feet reservation above high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Edward P. Ramsay.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Petersham, county Cumberland, at Long Cove, being part of lot 17 of a subdivision (known as the Dobroyd Estate) of a grant of 480 acres to Nicholas Bayley: Commencing on the southern boundary of Waratah-street at a point distant easterly 17 chains from its intersection with the eastern boundary of Dalhousie-street; and bounded thence on the west by other part of the said lot 17 bearing south 2 degrees 11 minutes east 8 chains 45 links, and south 15 degrees 15 minutes west 12 chains 74 links, to the southern boundary of lot 17 aforesaid, at a point distant easterly 4 chains 27 links from the eastern-most corner of lot 20 of the said subdivision; thence on the south-west by part of the north-eastern boundary of lot 18 bearing south-easterly 2 chains 80 links to high-water mark; thence on the east by high-water mark bearing northerly to its intersection with the southern boundary of the said Waratah-street; and thence on the north by part of the southern boundary of Waratah-street aforesaid bearing north-westerly 3 chains 30 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, and containing 1 acre 3 roods 34 perches or thereabouts, exclusive of the 100 feet reservation above high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of John S. Ramsay.

4th. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Petersham, county Cumberland, at Long Cove, being part of lots 16¹ and 16 of a subdivision (known as the Dobroyd Estate) of a grant of 480 acres to Nicholas Bayley: Commencing on the northern boundary of Waratah-street at a point distant south-easterly 16 chains 89 links from its inter-

section with the production northerly of the eastern boundary of Dalhousie-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by other parts of the said lots 16¹ and 16 bearing respectively north 16 degrees 34 minutes east 7 chains 20 links, north 32 degrees east 4 chains 60 links, north 15 degrees 58 minutes east 4 chains 50 links, north 10 degrees 30 minutes east 10 chains 75 links to a point bearing north 75 degrees 56 minutes west and distant 2 chains 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ links from Trig. Station No. 584; thence north 4 degrees 25 minutes west 5 chains 20 links, and north 59 degrees 45 minutes east 1 chain 50 links, to high-water mark; thence on the north-east and east by high-water mark bearing southerly to its intersection with the northern boundary of the said Waratah-street; and thence on the south by part of the northern boundary of Waratah street aforesaid bearing westerly 2 chains 80 links to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, and containing 1 acre 2 roods 11 perches or thereabouts, exclusive of the 100 feet reservation above high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of David Ramsay.

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 fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE RICHMOND RIVER, PARISH OF BALLINA, COUNTY OF ROUS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
(L.S.) } of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of [the said Colony 54 Victoria No. 9, intituled the "Entrance to Richmond River Improvements Act of 1890," it is enacted that the Public Work more particularly described in the Schedule thereto should be carried out by the Secretary for Public Works or the Member of the Executive Council for the time being charged with the duties of the said Minister, and such Minister or Member should for the purposes of that Act and the "Public Works Act of 1888," be deemed and taken to be the Constructing Authority, authorised to enter into contracts, and to exercise all powers, do all acts and things, and be responsible in respect of all obligations and liabilities which could be done or incurred by a Constructing Authority under or pursuant to that Act or the said Public Works Act so far as might be necessary for the carrying out of the work thereby sanctioned: And whereas the lands described in the Schedule hereto are required for the purpose of carrying out and constructing the Public Work authorised to be carried out under the said Act 54 Victoria No. 9, that is to say, Certain Improvements to the Entrance of the Richmond River as per plans of Sir John Coode: Now therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the lands described in the Schedule hereto which are in my opinion required for the said authorised work shall be acquired by taking the same under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": And I do declare by this notification to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated and the private property within such descriptions has been resumed for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said lands described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate 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 further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the town and parish of Ballina, county of Rous, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotments 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 12, comprised in Crown grants, registered volume 394, folios 11, 115, 116, and 117: Commencing at the junction of the south boundary of Port-street with the west boundary of Hamilton-street, being the north-east corner of allotment 5 aforesaid; and bounded thence on the north by the aforesaid south boundary of Port-street bearing west 4 chains to the east boundary of allotment 1 of section 12 aforesaid; on the west by that boundary bearing south 4 chains 25 links to high-water mark on the left bank of the Richmond River; on the south-east by that high-water mark bearing generally north-easterly to the aforesaid western boundary of Hamilton-street; and on the east by that boundary bearing north 2 chains 90 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 1 rood 14 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Thomas Hyndes Green and Thomas Fenwick.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the town of West Ballina, parish of Ballina, county of Rous, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment 1, section 1, comprised in certificate of title, registered volume 374, folio 112: Commencing at the junction of the north-western boundary of Norton-street with the south-western boundary of River-street; and bounded thence on the north-east by River-street bearing north-westerly 4 chains to a reserve for wharf; on the north-west by that reserve bearing south-westerly 4 chains 10 links to the high-water mark of the Richmond River; on the south-west by that high-water mark downwards to Norton-street aforesaid; and on the south-east by that street bearing north-easterly 3 chains 60 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 2 roods 10 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Joseph Bede Kelly.

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 twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR WHARF SITES AT MORTON'S CREEK, HASTINGS RIVER, PARISH OF REDBANK, COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that certain Public Work, that is to say, a Wharf at Morton's Creek, Hastings River, in the said Colony, for which public funds are lawfully available, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister for Public Works as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested

in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate 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 further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Redbank, county of Macquarie, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of T. C. P. Morton's 1 267½ acres: Commencing at the intersection of the eastern side of a road leading from Beechwood to Ennis with the northern side of Morton's Creek; and bounded thence on the north-west by that road bearing north 43 degrees 30 minutes east 193 links, north 1 degree 30 minutes east 717 links, to a peg bearing south 45 degrees 4 minutes west and distant 103 links from a bloodwood tree marked broad-arrow over B; thence on the north by a line bearing east about 650 links to the left bank of the Hastings River; and thence on the south-east and south by that bank and Morton's Creek, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 4 acres more or less, and said to be in the possession and occupation of M. Kyle.

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-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH A WAY OF ACCESS TO THE LAND RECLAIMED AT SHEA'S CREEK AND COOK'S RIVER, PARISHES OF PETERSHAM, BOTANY, AND ST. GEORGE, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)]

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT

(L.S.)

JERSEY,

Governor.

GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, 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.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a Way of Access to the land reclaimed at Shea's Creek and Cook's River, in the said Colony, for which public funds are lawfully available, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister for Public Works as Constructing Authority, and that the lands described in the Schedule hereto, which are in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District, wherein the said lands are situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the descriptions set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such descriptions has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said lands described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate 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 further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such

Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of the lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

1. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of section 11 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the south-eastern boundary of the Cook's River Road, at a point distant south-westerly 13 feet 6 inches from its junction with the southern boundary of Bay-street; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 26 minutes east 264 feet 5 inches to the north-western boundary of allotment 9 of section 11 aforesaid; thence by part of that boundary bearing south-westerly 68 feet 9 inches to the high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid south-eastern boundary of the Cook's River Road; thence by that boundary bearing north 19 degrees 6 minutes east 74 feet 1½ inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood 24 perches or thereabouts, owner and occupier unknown.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotments 9 and 10 of section 11 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of allotment 9 aforesaid, at a point distant 194 feet 5½ inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 36 minutes east 64 feet 1½ inches to the south-eastern boundary of allotment 10 aforesaid; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 69 feet 2½ inches to the high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 9; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 68 feet 9 inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 15½ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. W. Flood.

3. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 11 of section 11 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of that allotment, at a point distant 174 feet 7¼ inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 36 minutes east 32 feet and ¾ of an inch to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 69 feet 5 inches to high-water mark on the left

bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 11; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 69 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Trustees of the estate of the late Henry Osborne.

4. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 12 of section 11 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of that allotment, at a point distant 194 feet 8 inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 35 minutes east 32 feet and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 69 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 12; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 69 feet 5 inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. W. Flood.

5. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 13, section 11 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of that allotment, at a point distant 194 feet 9 inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 36 minutes east 32 feet and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment being the north-western boundary of Old-street; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 61 feet 11 inches to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 13; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 69 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Trustees of the estate of the late Henry Osborne.

6. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 1 of section 10 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the south-eastern boundary of Old-street, at the westernmost corner of that allotment; and bounded thence by Old-street bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 53 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 38 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 106 feet 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 9 $\frac{1}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Trustees of the estate of the late Henry Osborne.

7. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 2, section 10 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of the said allotment, at a point distant 191 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 38 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 147 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 2; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 106 feet 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 14 $\frac{4}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. W. Flood.

8. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 3, section 10, of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of the said allotment, at a point distant 193 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 38 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 165 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 3; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 147 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 18 $\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of F. J. Dawson.

9. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 4, section 10 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of that allotment, at a point distant 196 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 38 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 174 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 4; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 165 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less containing 18 $\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the trustees of the estate of the late Henry Osborne.

10. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 5, section 10 of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of that allotment, at a point distant 196 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 38 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the south-eastern boundary of the said allotment; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 179 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to high-water mark, on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 5; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 174 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 20 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. W. Flood.

11. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotments 6 and 7, section 10 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of allotment 6, at a point distant 193 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 77 feet 1 inch to the south-eastern boundary of the aforesaid allotment 7; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 177 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of allotment 6; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 179 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood and 1 perch or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the trustees of the late Henry Osborne.

12. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotments 8 and 9, section 10 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the north-western boundary of South-street, at the southernmost corner of allotment 9 aforesaid; and bounded thence by high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River upwards to the north-western boundary of allotment 8 aforesaid; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 177 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 77 feet 8 inches to the aforesaid north-western boundary of South-street; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 110 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 33 $\frac{1}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. W. Flood.

13. All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 16 of a subdivision of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the south-eastern boundary of South-street, at a point bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west and distant 208 feet 6 inches from its junction with the south-western boundary of Bay-street; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute east 82 feet and 1 inch to the south-eastern boundary of allotment 16 aforesaid; thence by that boundary bearing south 30 degrees 31 minutes west 86 feet 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches to high-water mark, on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid south-eastern boundary of South-street; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 102 feet 6 inches to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 22 $\frac{1}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. W. Flood.

14. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 470 acres to Thomas Smyth: Commencing on the south-eastern boundary of allotment 16, at a point distant 3 chains 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ links from its easternmost corner; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 23 degrees 1 minute

east 2 chains 81 links, and south 74 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 7 links to the south-eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 38 degrees 18 minutes west 1 chain 18 links to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid south-eastern boundary of allotment 16; thence by that boundary bearing north 30 degrees 31 minutes east 1 chain 30 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Collins.

15. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 39 acres and 23 perches to Patrick and Thomas Maguire: Commencing on the north-western boundary of that grant, at a point distant 16 chains 95 links from its northernmost corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 70 degrees 16 minutes west 14 chains 85 links; thence by a concave curve of 25 chains 27 links radius the chord of which bears south 52 degrees 47 minutes west 15 chains 19 links; thence by a line tangent to the said curve bearing south 35 degrees 18 minutes west 6 chains 4 links; thence by a line bearing north 74 degrees 35 minutes west 5 chains 86 links to the north-western boundary of the aforesaid grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 38 degrees 18 minutes west 1 chain 18 links to high-water mark on the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary downwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of grant; thence by that boundary bearing north 60 degrees 23 minutes west 27 links to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 12 acres 1 rood 7 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Collins and another.

16. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 8 acres 3 roods and 31 perches to Francis Mitchell: Commencing on high water-mark on the right bank of Shea's Creek, at the south-westernmost corner of a recreation reserve of 10 acres; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 11 degrees 23 minutes west 6 chains 96 links and south 29 degrees 25 minutes east 8 chains 64 links to the south-western boundary of the aforesaid grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 60 degrees 28 minutes east 2 chains 80 links to the aforesaid high-water mark; thence by that boundary upwards to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 1 rood 12 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Arthur John Vause.

17. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 4 acres 1 rood and 5 perches to George Talbot: Commencing at the southernmost corner of that grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 64 degrees 19 minutes east 9 chains 56 links to the north-eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 49 degrees 38 minutes east 60 links to the high-water mark on the right bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary downwards, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 3 roods or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of George Talbot.

18. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of two grants to Thomas Holt of 8 acres and 15 perches, and 10 acres 3 roods and 7 perches respectively: Commencing at the southernmost corner of the aforesaid grant of 8 acres and 15 perches; and bounded thence by its south-western boundary bearing north 49 degrees 23 minutes west 60 links; thence by a line bearing north 52 degrees 27 minutes east 19 chains 95 links to the eastern corner of the aforesaid grant of 10 acres 3 roods and 7 perches at high-water mark of the right bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary downwards to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 2 rood 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Holt-Sutherland Estate Company.

19. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of three grants to Thomas Holt of 18 acres and 8 perches, 14 acres and 29 perches, and 4 acres and 1 rood respectively: Commencing at the eastern corner of a grant of 10 acres 3 roods 7 perches to Thomas Holt; and bounded thence by the prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of that grant bearing south 49 degrees 28 minutes east 3 chains 72 links; thence by a convex curve of 29 chains 55 links radius the chord of which bears north 32 degrees 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes east 10 chains 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence by a tangent to the said curve bearing north 22 degrees 27 minutes east 6 chains 23 links to the south-western boundary of Ricketty-street; thence by that boundary bearing south 46 degrees 58 minutes east 5 chains 40 links and south 69 degrees 43 minutes east 1 chain 10 links to the high-water mark on the right bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary downwards to the point of commencement,—be

the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 13 acres 1 rood 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Holt-Sutherland Estate Company.

20. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 12 acres to Thomas Walker: Commencing on the southern boundary of that grant, at a point distant 19 chains 69 links from its south-eastern corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 26 degrees 21 minutes east 2 chains 51 links to the southern boundary of Ricketty-street; thence by that boundary bearing north 74 degrees 1 minute west 80 links, and north 69 degrees 43 minutes west to the high-water mark on the left bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary downwards to the aforesaid southern boundary of grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 54 minutes east to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 3 roods and 8 perches or thereabouts exclusive of a reserve of 100 feet from high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of D. Chappelow.

21. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 13 acres to Edward Flood: Commencing on the southern boundary of that grant, at a point distant 22 chains 32 links from its south-eastern corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 26 degrees 21 minutes east 5 chains 96 links to the northern boundary of the said grant; thence by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 54 minutes west to the high-water mark on the left bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary downward to the aforesaid southern boundary of grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 54 minutes east to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 3 roods and 22 perches or thereabouts exclusive of a reserve of 100 feet from high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the executors of the estate of the late Edward Flood.

22. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 13 acres to Thomas Walker: Commencing on the northern boundary of that grant, at a point distant 22 chains 32 links from its north-eastern corner; and bounded thence by a curve of 40 chains 65 links radius, the chord of which bears south 28 degrees 16 minutes west 2 chains 70 links to the southern boundary of land said to be in the possession of Robert Middlemass; thence by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 54 minutes west to the high-water mark on the left bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid northern boundary of grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 54 minutes east to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 2 roods 35 perches or thereabouts exclusive of a reserve of 100 feet from high water-mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Robert Middlemass.

23. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 11 acres and 3 roods to Thomas Harpur: Commencing on the northern boundary of that grant, at a point distant 26 chains 22 links from its north-eastern corner; and bounded thence by a curve of 40 chains 65 links radius, the chord of which bears south 40 degrees 17 minutes west 4 chains 78 links to the southern boundary of the aforesaid grant; thence by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 54 minutes west to the high-water mark on the left bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid northern boundary of grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 54 minutes east to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, exclusive of a reserve of 100 feet from high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Thomas Tasker.

24. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 100 acres to Thomas Stubbs: Commencing on the northern boundary of that grant, at a point distant 29 chains 30 links westerly from the south-eastern corner of a grant of 11 acres and 3 roods to Thomas Harpur; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 3 degrees 44 minutes west 18 chains 48 links to the southern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 100 acres, being the northern boundary of rood 1 chain wide; thence by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 21 minutes west to the high-water mark on the left bank of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary upwards to the aforesaid northern boundary of the grant of 100 acres; thence by that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 54 minutes east to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less containing 4 acres 1 rood 24 perches or thereabouts, exclusive of a reserve of 100 feet from high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Collins and another.

25. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 46 acres to Thomas Torkington: Commencing on the southern boundary of that grant at the north-western corner of allotment 66 of a subdivision of a grant of 160 acres to Isaac Woodall and Robert Rutledge; and bounded thence by lines bearing north 41 degrees 6 minutes east 9 chains 2 links, north 61 degrees 26 minutes east 5 chains 73 links, and north 33 degrees 52 minutes east 10 chains 28 links to the northern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 46 acres, being the southern boundary of a road 1 chain wide; thence by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 21 minutes west to the high-water mark of the left bank of the estuary of Shea's Creek; thence by that boundary downwards to the southern boundary of the grant of 46 acres aforesaid; thence by that boundary bearing north 87 degrees 39 minutes east, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 5 acres 2 roods and 5 perches or thereabouts exclusive of a reserve of 100 feet from high-water mark, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Horace Broadbent and Thomas Saywell.

26. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 160 acres to Isaac Woodall and Robert Rutledge; Commencing at the north-western corner of allotment 66 of a subdivision of that grant; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 20 degrees 56 minutes east 8 chains 94 links south 2 degrees 21 minutes east 13 chains, south 27 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chain 47 links, south 6 degrees 9 minutes west 1 chain 1 link, south 31 degrees 39 minutes west 11 chains 70 links, south 57 degrees 57 minutes east 4 chains 92 links, south 83 degrees 50 minutes east 5 chains 30 links, south 82 degrees 36 minutes east 4 chains 25 links, north 83 degrees 10 minutes east 13 chains 98 links, and south 89 degrees 24 minutes east 13 chains 38 links to an eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant; thence by that boundary bearing south 1 degree 29 minutes west 1 chain to high-water mark of the left bank of Cook's River; thence by that high-water mark being lines bearing respectively north 89 degrees 24 minutes west 13 chains 30 links, south 83 degrees 10 minutes west 14 chains 4 links, north 82 degrees 36 minutes west 4 chains 36 links, north 83 degrees 50 minutes west 5 chains 52 links, north 57 degrees 57 minutes west 5 chains 14 links, north 53 degrees 52 minutes west 3 chains 53 links, north 44 degrees 56 minutes west 5 chains 1 link, north 42 degrees 20 minutes east 4 chains 47 links, north 76 degrees 49 minutes east 5 chains 45 links, north 46 degrees east 5 chains 77 links, north 3 degrees 35 minutes east 11 chains 36 links, and north 32 degrees west 11 chains 93 links to the northern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 160 acres; thence by that boundary bearing north 87 degrees 39 minutes east 4 chains 40 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 18 acres 2 roods 20 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in possession and occupation of the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Lord.

27. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 35 acres 8 roods and 20 perches to Thomas Walker, and of a grant of 30 acres to Andrew Byrne: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of allotment 89 of a subdivision of a grant of 160 acres to Isaac Woodall and Robert Rutledge; and bounded thence by the high-water mark of the left bank of Cook's River, being lines bearing north 73 degrees 33 minutes east 6 chains 17 links, south 85 degrees 34 minutes east 6 chains 75 links, and westerly 10 chains 60 links to the eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 30 acres; thence by that boundary bearing north 1 minute west 80 links; thence by lines bearing north 71 degrees 19 minutes west 10 chains 60 links, north 85 degrees 34 minutes west 6 chains 87 links, and south 73 degrees 33 minutes west 6 chains 3 links to the eastern boundary of allotment 89 aforesaid; thence by that boundary bearing south 1 degree 29 minutes west 1 chain 5 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 2 acres and 6 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the trustees of the estate of the late Lee Lord.

28. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 30 acres to Mary Lewin: Commencing at the junction of the western boundary of that grant with the high-water mark of the left bank of Cook's River; and bounded thence by the said boundary of grant bearing north 1 minute west 80 links; thence by a line bearing south 67 degrees 41 minutes east 5 chains 6 links to the western boundary of land resumed for sewer; thence by that boundary bearing south 18 degrees 20 minutes west 70 links to the aforesaid high-water mark; thence by that boundary upwards to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Robert Lord.

29. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 45 acres to Alexander Brodie Spark, and of a grant of 45 acres to John Terry Hughes, and John Hosking: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of land resumed for sewage farm extension by notification in the Government Gazette of July 29th, 1890, the said corner being the intersection of the southern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 45 acres to A. B. Sparke with the high-water mark of the left bank of Muddy Creek; and bounded thence by lines bearing respectively north 35 degrees 39 minutes east 15 chains 9 links, north 20 degrees 30 minutes east 9 chains 38 links, north 11 degrees 48 minutes west 15 chains 15 links, north 81 degree 58 minutes west 6 chains 97 links, and south 14 degrees 7 minutes west 11 chains 45 links; thence by a curve of 10 chains 68 links radius, the chord of which bears south 59 degrees 20 minutes west 15 chains 16 links; thence by a tangent to that curve bearing north 75 degrees 26 minutes west 4 chains 53 links to the south-eastern boundary of Marsh-street; thence by that boundary bearing north 43 degrees 28 minutes east 1 chain 52 links to the high-water mark on the right bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary and the aforesaid high-water mark of the left bank of Muddy Creek bearing easterly, north-easterly, again easterly, southerly, and south-westerly to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 6 acres 3 roods 23 perches and one half of a perch exclusive of a reserve of 100 feet from high-water and said to be in the possession and occupation of Myles M'Rea.

30. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 100 acres to William Packer: Commencing on the north-western boundary of Marsh-street, at a point bearing north-easterly and distant 41 chains 25 links from its junction with the eastern boundary of West Botany-street; and bounded thence by lines bearing north 75 degrees 26 minutes west 11 chains 10 links, south 46 degrees 48 minutes west 5 chains 67 links, and north 66 degrees 30 minutes west 10 chains 43 links to the south-eastern side of the Rocky Point Road; thence by that boundary bearing north-easterly to high-water mark on the right bank of Cook's River; thence by that boundary downwards to the aforesaid north-western boundary of Marsh-street; thence by that boundary bearing south 43 degrees 28 minutes west 1 chain 57 links, to the point of commencement, be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 4 acres and 35 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the representatives of the late John M'Innes.

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 January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF FLOOD EMBANKMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF THE TOWN OF EAST MAITLAND, PARISH OF MAITLAND, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
JERSEY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, the construction of Flood Embankments for the protection of the town of East Maitland, in the said Colony, for which public funds are lawfully available, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister for Public Works as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate 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 further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of J. Smith's original purchase of 140 acres: Commencing at a point on the right bank of Wallis Creek, where the water of the creek intersects the northern side of the Great Northern Road; and bounded thence by the northern side of said road bearing north 79 degrees 4 minutes east 97½ links; thence by lines bearing respectively north 38 degrees 51 minutes west 2 chains 85½ links, north 47 degrees 19 minutes west 2 chains 28½ links, north 45 degrees 32 minutes west 3 chains 67½ links, north 42 degrees 51 minutes west 2 chains 29½ links, north 50 degrees 34 minutes west 2 chains 27½ links, north 49 degrees 57 minutes west 3 chains 3½ links, north 46 degrees 40 minutes west 2 chains 69½ links, north 65 degrees 54 minutes west 4 chains 95½ links to the south-eastern boundary of the Railway Commissioners' land; thence by said boundary bearing south 57 degrees west 2 chains 14½ links to the right bank of Wallis Creek; thence by the waters of the said creek south-easterly to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 acres 1 rood 6¾ perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Trustees of the estate of the late J. Smith, and the West Maitland Municipal Council.

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 February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ALBURY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ENABLING
BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6 *August*, 1891.

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 8. THURSDAY, 30 JULY, 1891.

2. ALBURY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. John Wilkinson moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Albury Mechanics' Institute Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Collins, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Lee, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Gough, Mr. Carruthers, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 11. THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1891.

11. ALBURY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ENABLING BILL:—*Mr. Gormly*, for Mr. John Wilkinson, 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 Bill was referred on 30th July, 1891; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

ALBURY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 30th July, 1891, the "*Albury Mechanics' Institute Enabling Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and schedules of the Bill in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

J. WILKINSON,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 6 August, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Gormly,	|	Mr. Gough,
Mr. John Wilkinson.		

Mr. Wilkinson called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

The Chairman having left the Chair,

Mr. Gormly took the Chair *pro tem*.

John Wilkinson, Esq., M.L.A. (*a Member of the Committee*), sworn and examined in his place.

The Chairman resumed the Chair.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clause 1 read, amended, and agreed to.

Clause 2 read and agreed to.

Clause 3 read and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2, clause 1, line 38. *Omit* “four” *insert* “three.”

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ALBURY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ENABLING BILL.

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR.
MR. EWING.MR. GORMLY.
MR. GOUGH.

MR. J. WILKINSON IN THE CHAIR.

J. Wilkinson, Esq., sworn and examined, said:—

I am at the present time President of the Albury Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts, and I produce a minute-book showing that at the annual meeting of subscribers, held on 22nd January, 1891, the committee were instructed to take steps to introduce a Bill into Parliament to enable them to borrow money to add to the buildings connected with the institute; and subsequent to that a committee meeting was held on 5th February, 1891, at which the following motion was put and carried:—

That this committee request the trustees to get an Act passed through the Legislature authorising their raising from time to time the sum of £3,000, for building and other purposes, with power to mortgage, such sum to be raised either in one sum, or as it may be wanted, and the committee will pay the necessary funds.

That motion was carried unanimously. Acting upon that motion I have introduced a bill, and a petition has been signed by every one of the trustees, showing that the bill has been introduced at the express desire of the subscribers of the institute, and with the sanction of the committee and the trustees. One matter I would like to mention is that the draft bill gives the sum to be borrowed as £4,000—"with power to borrow £4,000."

1. *Mr. Ewing.*] Not to exceed £4,000? Not to exceed £4,000. The resolution states £3,000. If the committee think necessary they can recommend an amendment.
2. *Mr. Gormly.*] The resolution says £3,000? Yes, and it is a question for the committee whether they will recommend that alteration. I was under the impression that £4,000 was the sum mentioned, and it was only when I got the minute-book that I noticed it was £3,000.
3. Will the committee be justified in going outside the resolution? I think so, for this reason, that the institute committee are not bound to borrow £4,000, but any part of it.
4. *Mr. Gough.*] Would £3,000 be enough? Perhaps it had better be altered to £3,000.
5. I think, for safety sake, I would stick to the £3,000? Very well.
6. *Mr. Barbour.*] Have you proved the preamble of the bill, because that is what you have to do? Yes, I think I have.
7. Your object is to enlarge the buildings, and you desire to pay for their enlargement, and you wish for power to borrow money on mortgage? Yes.
8. To pay the cost of the enlargement? Yes.
9. *Mr. Gough.*] Is the land upon which the building stands a grant from the Crown? Yes; there are two grants referred to in the bill. There is a certificate of title. Part of the land was afterwards resumed by the Government, and we hold a balance certificate, and the balance is practically covered by the building. There is scarcely any yard.
- 10.

- J. Wilkinson,
Esq.
6 Aug., 1891.
10. I suppose the building has, to some extent, been subsidised by the Crown? Yes. I may state that there is a large hall, and a mechanics' institute, and a public theatre, and the committee have already spent nearly £4,000. The object of borrowing this further sum is to pull down the front buildings which were erected over thirty years ago, and which are simply uninhabitable. We want to pull them right down and build a street frontage, enlarging the theatre and the accommodation all round.
11. *Mr. Gormly.*] The position is a very central one? Yes; it is in the main block, between the telegraph office and the post-office.
12. And the buildings proposed to be erected would be productive? Undoubtedly.
13. They would be likely to pay interest and a portion of the principal on the portion of the money raised? Yes, beyond all question. It was remarked by one gentleman at the annual meeting that the returns of the letting of the hall would be equivalent to 10 per cent. on the money spent in erecting. Of course we do not expect to borrow £3,000, but about £2,500.
14. Are you of opinion that a sinking fund could be formed from the rents of buildings which would be likely to pay off this mortgage at some future time? I have no doubt of it whatever. We have already got a sinking fund. We have saved £500 in the last four years, and it is lying in the Bank as the nucleus of this building fund.
15. And the land would be likely to pass out of your hands through this mortgage? I do not see how that could possibly happen, because the mortgage never will at any time represent as much as half the value of the property—that is without the land value. The additions and alterations would represent about one-half the money spent in buildings only.
16. Could you give the Committee some idea as to what the annual income would be likely to be from the rents of the buildings which are now erected and which would be erected? From the present building, which is really the public hall, alone we get about £3 a week. We get £50 for its use during the show week in September, and the average is about £150 per annum.
17. Is it intended that any offices shall be erected in the front? I do not know. There is a provision that plans of buildings have to be submitted to the subscribers for their approval. It may be that, in the plan, provision may be made for shops, but at the present time I do not think there is any intention of doing it.
18. But at the present time there is from the buildings more income received than is likely to be required to pay the interest on the money raised? Yes.
19. *Mr. Gough.*] As your Committee is now placed it is not competent for them to raise a loan? No.
20. I understand that the land was first a grant from the Crown? It is practically a Crown grant now.
21. In the event of your obtaining power to mortgage, and if anything happens, the mortgagees could secure the whole ground? Undoubtedly, if the mortgage is not paid.
22. This is a public grant and the public safety is removed when the mortgage is obtained, and it becomes the same as it would be if it were the private property of trustees? It is hardly that because the trustees are bound by their trust. The terms upon which they hold the land is described. The effect of a mortgage would be that if it were not paid the mortgagee could sell.
23. He could sell the fee-simple? Yes.
24. *Mr. Ewing.*] What is the value of the property you are going to mortgage? The building now standing on the property is worth £3,000.
25. How much is the land worth? About £5,000—it is the pick of the town.
26. So that you would have about £10,000 worth of property, and permission to borrow £3,000? Yes. This bill is really almost a transcript of the Tumut School of Arts Enabling Bill and the Grafton School of Arts Enabling Bill.
27. *Mr. Gormly.*] Another site was procured in Tumut before the Bill was passed? But in the Grafton School of Arts Enabling Bill there is power to mortgage the new site.
28. *Mr. Gough.*] The Young School of Arts passed away from the public with only a debt of £3,500 on a property honestly worth £7,000. The outside subscribers for ever lost their rights? A subscriber to this institute only has rights whilst he remains a subscriber. The main revenue from the hall is derived from professional entertainments. It is situated between Melbourne and Sydney, and hardly a show passes without exhibiting so that there is a certain revenue. It would have been of advantage to the Committee if they had had a statement showing the revenue for two or three years back. I looked at the evidence given in connection with the Grafton School of Arts Enabling Bill, and no evidence of that kind was tendered.
29. *Mr. Ewing.*] As Albury is a growing place I suppose the property in the future will be greater than it is at present? Yes.
30. *Mr. Gormly.*] What is the frontage? It has a frontage to Dean-street, of 1 chain to a reserve, and upon the reserve markets are to be built.
31. What is the frontage worth? From £50 to £100 a foot. Business sites on the other sides have been sold for £50 a foot to my knowledge.
32. *Mr. Gough.*] Is there any debt on the property? Not a penny and there is £500 in the bank.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY
OF SYDNEY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
18 *August*, 1891.

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 11. THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1891.

4. AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Dowel moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Australian Banking Company of Sydney Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Gould, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Lee, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Davis, and the Mover.
 - (3.) That the Minutes of the Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee on the Australian Banking Company of Sydney Bill of Session 1890 be referred to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 15. TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1891.

9. AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY BILL :—Mr. Dowel, 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 Bill was referred on 6th August, 1891, together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee. Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 6th August, 1891, the "*Australian Banking Company of Sydney Bill*,"—and to whom was referred on the same date "*the Report from and Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of Session 1890, on the same subject*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and considered the Report and Evidence referred to them; and the preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

W. S. DOWEL,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 18 August, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel, | Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Dowel called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee and referring the Report from the Select Committee of Session 1890 read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original petition to introduce same, as well as copies of the Report from the Select Committee of Session 1890, before the Committee.Present—S. J. Bull, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Sydney John Bull sworn and examined.

Witness *handed in* the Ninth Report of the Australian Banking Company of Sydney. [*See Appendix A.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Lee, | Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Stevenson.

Present—S. J. Bull, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 read and *agreed to*.Clause 5, read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clause 6 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clauses 7 and 8 read and *agreed to*.Clause 9 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clause 10 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clauses 11 to 29 inclusive read and *agreed to*.Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

*See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 2, clause 5, line 58. *Omit* “Actually”
 „ 2, „ 5, „ 58. *Insert* “on the whole of the said two hundred and fifty thousand
 “pounds being subscribed for, and one hundred and fifty thousand
 “pounds paid up”
 „ 3, „ 6, lines 54 and 55. *Omit* “The sum of one hundred thousand pounds of the
 “nominal capital having been subscribed for and” *insert* “on the
 “sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds having been
 “subscribed for, and one hundred and fifty thousand pounds
 “thereof”
 „ 4, „ 9, line 33. *After* “Company” *insert* “as hereinafter provided”
 „ 4, „ 10, „ 4). *Omit* “one million” *insert* “five hundred thousand”

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY BILL.

THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. STEVENSON, | MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. DOWEL.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Sydney John Bull called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are solicitor to the Australian Banking Company of Sydney? Yes.
2. You hand in the ninth report of the company, with a list of shareholders up to date? I do. [*Vide* Appendix A.]
3. Were you present when the report was adopted by the shareholders? Yes.
4. Was it adopted unanimously? It was.

Mr. S. J. Bull.
13 Aug., 1891.

AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY BILL.

APPENDIX.

[To the evidence of C. Bull, Esq.]

A.

The ninth report of the Australian Banking Company of Sydney.

(To be presented to the Shareholders at the half-yearly General Meeting, to be held on Monday, 20 July, 1891.)

The Directors have pleasure in reporting another good half-year's business, as will be seen by a perusal of the attached balance-sheet.

The net profit, after deducting expenses of management, stationery, rents, interest due to depositors, rebate on bills current, &c., as per profit and loss account, is £12,802 4s. 7d., which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum...	4,808	19	0
To written off formation expenses at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum as allowed by clause 80 of the Joint Stock Companies Act...	245	2	0
To Reserve Fund (making it now £6,500) ...	2,000	0	0
To Contingency Account ...	3,000	0	0
To Balance carried forward ...	2,748	3	7

The Board, while thanking the shareholders and its many constituents for their past support, trust that no efforts will be spared to advance the progress of the Institution.

It is a matter for regret the late Parliament was closed upon the day our Bill was to have been brought before the House for second reading. Steps will, however, be taken to reintroduce it as soon as possible after Parliament meets.

Branches have been opened at Brisbane and Grafton during the half-year, which give every promise of being successful.

In conclusion, the Directors heartily congratulate all concerned upon the prospects of the Bank.

F. ABIGAIL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

BALANCE SHEET to 30th June, 1891. CR.

Liabilities.				Assets.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To nominal capital ...	250,000	0	0	By overdrafts and advances on cash credit account, &c. ...	203,680	16	10
„ Capital subscribed ...	152,920	0	0	„ Bills discounted ...	8,956	12	9
„ Deduct uncalled capital ...	50,182	1	0		212,637	9	7
„ Current account credit balances ..			102,737 19 0	„ Accrued interest on fixed deposits ...	2,173	19	5
„ Fixed deposits ...			9,837 14 3				210,463 10
„ Australian Joint Stock Bank ...			88,040 4 4	„ Formation expenses—As per 31st December, 1890 ...	2,723	15	6
„ Sundry creditors (dividend suspense account)			5,773 7 5	„ Formation expenses—less written off last half-year...	272	8	0
„ „ (balance dividend account)			427 15 10				2,451 7 6
„ Profit and loss account ...			19 2 3	„ Bank premises and furniture	2,106	7	0
„ Reserve fund ...			4,500 0 0	„ Less written off ...	105	6	6
							2,001 0 6
				„ Printing and stationery ...	399	1	0
				„ Less written off ..	200	0	0
							199 1 0
				„ Duty stamp account ...			28 7 6
				„ Cash on hand ...			8,995 1 0
							£224,138 7 8
			£224,138 7 8				

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To interest paid and accrued ...			3,156 13 11	By balance brought forward from last half-year ...			2,078 3 8
„ Printing and Stationery ...	200	0	0	„ Gross profits for half-year ...			16,515 11 5
„ Charges ...	282	4	0				
„ Law expenses ...	25	0	0				
„ Rent, rates, and insurance	499	13	11				
„ Salaries and guarantee premiums ...	1,062	8	6				
„ Advertising ...	166	13	8				
„ Directors' Fees ...	276	0	0				
„ Brokerage ...	17	10	0				
„ Written off bank premises and furniture ...	105	6	6				
			2,634 16 7				
„ balance ...			12,802 4 7				
			£18,593 15 1				£18,593 15 1

We have examined the above Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th of June, 1891, and report that we find the balances in the general ledger to conform to such Balance Sheet. We have duly counted the cash and examined the bills on hand and other securities held by the Bank at the head office, on the 30th June, 1891, and certify same to be correct. We further certify that the Balance Sheet is a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs, and that the branch returns as certified by the managers and accountants are correct.

6th July, 1891.

WM. TWIST,
HORACE SALMON, C.A., } Auditors.
DR.

APPENDIX.

CR.

DR.

Your Directors recommend that the balance to credit of Profit and Loss Account (£12,802 4s. 7d.) should be appropriated as follows :—	£	s.	d.	By balance brought forward...	£	s.	d.
To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	[4,808	19	0		12,802	4	7
„ Written off formation expenses at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, as allowed by clause 80 of the Joint Stock Companies Act... ..	[245	2	0				
„ Reserve fund	2,000	0	0				
„ Contingency account	3,000	0	0				
„ Balance carried forward... ..	2,748	3	7				
	£12,802	4	7		£12,802	4	7

RESERVE FUND.

By balance	£	s.	d.	By balance	£	s.	d.
	6,500	0	0	„ Appropriated presen half-year	4,500	0	0
	£6,500	0	0		2,000	0	0
					£6,500	0	0

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Allen C., New South Wales	Cole F. R., New South Wales	Elworthy A., New South Wales
Arnold J. M. „	Clark S. J. S. „	Elworthy H. & E. „
Ackermann J. „	Close J. W. „	Elworthy W. J. „
Adams S., England	Cunningham R. „	Elworthy E. H. „
Arkininstall T., New South Wales	Colley J. (executors of), N. S. Wales	Elworthy E. G. „
Armstrong J. „	Cook S. V., Victoria	
Ackermann M. „	Clapperton F. W., Queensland	Fernley D. „
Ackland T. „	Clancy F. J., New South Wales	Fernley J. „
Abigail F. „	Cable F. W. „	Fell M. „
Abigail J. „	Corning M. „	Ferguson J. A. „
Armstrong W. „	Cambourn J. „	Fitzpatrick D. J., Queensland
Aspinall J. J. „	Creagh W. „	Finney R., New South Wales
Allen Joseph „	Chapple C. „	Fisher J., Victoria
Asher J. H. „	Cottingham J. H. „	Foyster T. H., New South Wales
Anderson J. „	Carleton W. „	Fraser W. „
Airey G. J. „	Collins A. M. „	Fisher J. „
Alderdice A., Victoria	Cullen M. „	Francis A. E. „
Allison W. M. „	Crouch R. A., Victoria	Francis A. (executors of), N. S. Wales
Angwin Rev. T. „	Cumming W. „	Findlay R., Victoria
Abigail M. A., New South Wales	Crouch G. A. „	Fyfe A. H. „
Abigail C. J. „	Crouch Mrs. S. D., Victoria	Firth T. R., New South Wales
Abigail E. „	Combs W. A., New South Wales	Fruide H. „
Abigail M. „	Cooper J. „	Freshney E., Queensland
	Creer J. „	Fisher K., New South Wales
		Ferguson Mrs. A. E., New South Wales
Bobardt J. „	Davey F. „	Fuller Mrs. J. „
Brandon R. J. „	Donohoe Mrs. E. M., New South Wales	Fuller C. E. S. „
Brown J. „	Douglas A. „	
Brown W. „	Douglas G. „	Graham J., Victoria
Bird William, South Africa	Dodd J. „	Griffin G. H., New South Wales
Burke P., New South Wales	Dunn P. A. „	Gunning G. A. „
Barrington A. „	Davison E. „	Grice W. „
Bartlett G. P. „	Davison E. J. „	Garner E. „
Baget T. „	Davison S. G. „	Groves S. „
Barnett Mrs. A. „	Dark E. „	Giddy H. T. „
Bramley H., Victoria	Darch R. „	Glyde H. A. „
Brown J. E., New South Wales	Davis C. „	Gifford Lucy „
Beer D. L. „	Daunt E. R. „	Galloway F., Queensland
Bain Rev. W. „	Derrick Elizabeth „	Gammon G., Victoria
Bryant G. H. „	Doneghue Mrs. A. A. E. „	Gash J. T., New South Wales
Boyd T. „	Davison & Johnson „	Green Mrs. C. L. „
Booty E. W. „	Denton A., Victoria	Gibson W. D. „
Bartlett C. „	Dixon C., New South Wales	Gibson Thos. „
Bartlett Mrs. R. „	Davis L., England	Gunn Miss Lizzie „
Byrnes F. J. „	Dawbarn M., New South Wales	Gordon W. P., Queensland
Byrne F. „	Dixon A. „	
Brett M. A. „	Day W. H. „	Hetherington R. R. „
Blair R. „	Daplyn A. J. „	Hayes A. P. „
Braugham J. W. „	Dooner H., England	Hinsch J. C. W. „
Bolter U. T. „		Hillson E. „
Bird W., England	Ewing J. P., New South Wales	Hochhut P. „
Bingham J. T., Tasmania	Ellicott R. „	Haynes M. A. „
Bushby T., Brisbane	Elder W. J. „	Hansen J. „
Brandon H., England	Eades G., New Zealand	Hill H. W. „
Brown A. H. L., Victoria	Eitapence M., New South Wales	Huggart W. J. „
Barrett H., New South Wales	Edwards M. „	Heanchain W. „
Berry M. „	Edmonds W. „	Hellyar H. J. „
Batty S. „	Ellicott Mrs. R. „	Hurley John „
Beezely P. F. „	Edwards J. „	Harding H. „
Brown R. „	Elliott E. R., Victoria	Hoey J. (and wife) „
Bull W. „	Egan R. J. & Marten, E. D., England	Hancock T. „
Bech A. „	Edwards M., T. D. P., and J. M., New South Wales	Holston M. T. „
Bishop D. „		Hearne S. J. „
Baxter J. W. „		Hendy W. O., New Zealand
Brooks J. W. „		
	Elworthy H., New South Wales	

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS—*continued.*

Hammett P. E., New South Wales	Matthews J., New South Wales	Redmond M., New South Wales
Herbert W. P., Queensland	Matthews Hy. "	Robertson A. C. "
Holden M., Victoria	Mellin L. T., for Mellin, Dora, New South Wales	Riley W. R. "
Harkin M. "	McLeod H. C., New South Wales	Strong H. W. "
Hogg J., New South Wales	McLeod Ida J. "	Simpson J. F. "
Hill Rev. W. "	McLeod D. K. "	Stace R. A. "
Hall A. E. A. "	McShane C. "	Stimson W. "
Hilly Miss F. M. "	McClinchie Rev. A. "	Skelton F. "
Hawke Mrs. S. "	McNab L. K., Victoria	Sbaram E. "
Hill W. H. "	McGillivray C., New South Wales	Steel R., Victoria
Hassall T. H. (M.L.A.), N. S. Wales	McKinnon A. "	Smith T., New South Wales
Huggart Miss C. A. "	McNeil S. "	Scott Jno. "
Hawkins B. "	McDonald A. "	Sweetman A. M. "
Heaver John "	McIlwraith J. "	Sharp F. T. "
Honour Robt. "	McDougall S., Queensland	Smith E. "
Johnston J. "	McPherson Mrs. J., Victoria	Seymour L. "
Johnston Mrs. S. J. "	McArthur P., New South Wales	Squires J. H. "
Jenkins E. "	McInnes H. "	Stephenson Jas. "
Jenkins M. "	MacDonald R. "	Scott Robt. "
Jenkins J. "	McKeown M. "	Sparks Mrs. J. "
Jenkins E. "	Marshall R. "	Simpson G. A. "
Jenkins M. "	McClatchie A. H. "	Stacy W. W. "
Kook H. "	Moores H. "	Shapland J. "
Kinder G. "	McClinchie Miss M., Ireland	Staff E., England
Kiley P. "	MacDonald J., New South Wales	Schroeder F. A., Victoria
Kidd J. (M.L.A.) "	Newland W. O. "	Stevenson Jno., New South Wales
King G. J. "	Noble W. "	Stevenson L. F. "
Kinchela P. "	Naylor F. "	Stone Miss A., Victoria
Kinsley H. H. "	Newman F. W. "	Sutherland Mrs. C., New South Wales
Kerr A. A. "	Norrie Geo. "	Strong J. "
Lloyd D. L. "	Neville R. "	Steel R., junr., Victoria
Lawrence J. "	Nobbs J. (M.L.A.) "	Smith F. J., New South Wales
Lane Mrs. M. "	Oates T. "	Strong Mary
Lines J. "	Olson J. P. "	Sparling Rev. W. "
Lee Mrs. M. "	Oddy J. "	Turner A. "
Layman A. W. "	O'Flaherty J. "	Tolley W., Victoria
Lambert J. "	Osborne W. J. "	Tilson J. W., New South Wales
Lewis A., Victoria	Oliver R. H. "	Taylor L. G. "
Lloyd A. M., New South Wales	Pointing A. "	Taylor F. "
Leaney M. "	Parkes J. "	Trasey A. D. "
Lehmann A. G., Victoria	Polson C. H. "	Thomas D. "
Lyons Mrs. M. A., New South Wales	Perram H. C. "	Thomas F. G., Victoria
Lestie M., Victoria	Paterson G. "	Terrell W. G. "
Linard H. "	Paterson A. "	Tuthill F. H. "
Larsen G., New South Wales	Pike J. H. "	Tighe A. J. R., New South Wales
Lamb J. S., Victoria	Plunkett T. "	Thompson S. S., Victoria
Lynch J., Queensland	Pugh W. H., Queensland	Thompson J. C., New South Wales
Lock F., New South Wales	Palsler H. P., New South Wales	Taylor C. "
Lambert George "	Porter J. F. "	Taylor Mrs. F. "
Lawrence W. "	Pooley Mrs. C. E. H. D. P. H., New South Wales	Veness C. H. "
Lintott W. H. "	Pickford T. J., New South Wales	Vann J. "
Lovett Jno. (executors of), N. S. Wales	Purser J. "	Vincent T. A. T. "
Lewis Mrs. A., Victoria	Prescott H. S. "	Vallender J. "
Lehane J., New South Wales	Purves J. W. "	Whitelaw P. "
Maddison G. "	Purves J. G. "	Wiseman R. A. "
Moffitt W. C. "	Quinn J. "	Walker G. B. "
Moseley Mrs. R. E., Victoria	Roper J. "	Weeden W. F. "
Morris H., New South Wales	Rae W. "	Wilcox H. "
Martin J. F. "	Robinson T. "	Williams Rev. C. E., N. S. Wales
Mathey A. "	Roberts G. S. "	Walker A., New South Wales
Moore T. "	Russell A. "	Willoughby Jas., England
Mullally T. J., Queensland	Ranken D. S. "	Wilson H., New South Wales
May Otho, New South Wales	Ranken A. "	Walker W. "
Morris Miss L., Queensland	Reilly J. J. "	Webster W. "
Martel C., New South Wales	Rees A. T. "	Wilson William, Victoria
Mahoney W. "	Rigby F. "	Williams C. H., Tasmania
Millie Mrs. M., Victoria	Ross Don., Victoria	Winter W. "
Maber D. J., New South Wales	Roberts H. C., New South Wales	Worsley F. P., Victoria
Murphy Lieut.-Col. M., N. S. Wales	Richards C. W. "	Waddell Jno. "
May A. C., Victoria	Radford J. M. "	West J. E., New South Wales
Mahoney Jno., New South Wales	Rheuben Mrs. P. M. "	Warner J. "
Marsden C. G. N. "	Ravallian M. "	Weaver R. "
Monteith G. H. "		Wilson D. "
Martin C. W. "		
Munro J. "		

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE
OF SYDNEY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

23 *February*, 1892.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

1891-2.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 85. MONDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1892.

2. AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE OF SYDNEY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Carruthers moved, pursuant to Notice:—
- (1.) That the Australasian Mining Exchange of Sydney Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Fegan, Mr. Eve, Mr. Edden, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Traill, Mr. Rose, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 90. TUESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1892.

15. AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE OF SYDNEY BILL:—Mr. Carruthers, 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 Bill was referred on 15th February, 1892; together with Appendices and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *

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1891-2.

AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE OF SYDNEY BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 15th February, 1892, the "*Australasian Mining Exchange of Sydney Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose *See list, page 4 evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and the Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 23rd February, 1892.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers,	|	Mr. Edden,
	|	Mr. Fegan.

Mr. Carruthers called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Edden,	|	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Eve,	|	Mr. Rose,
Mr. Fegan,	|	Mr. Tonkin.

Present:—E. P. Simpson, Esq., of the firm of Johnston, Minter, Simpson, & Co. (*Solicitors for the Bill*).

William Joyce Hobbs called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Alfred John Bullock called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Simpson.

(Limited). [*Appendix A.*]

Witness withdrew.

John Davey Whitham called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Simpson.

Witness withdrew.

Eustace Edmund Fosbery called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Simpson.

Company of Sydney (Limited). [*Appendix B.*]

Walter George Parish called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Birch called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Gunning called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Eustace Edmund Fosbery recalled and further examined.

Witness produced scrip of transfer from Mr. Samuel Samper to Mr. Armstrong, of two thousand fully paid-up shares.

Sydney (Limited). [*Appendix C.*]William Sydney Christie, *Acting Clerk* of Select Committees, sworn and examined.& Co., intimating that Mr. Sloane would be unable to attend the meeting of the Committee, but that Mr. Gair would gladly attend if invited to do so. [*Appendix D.*]

William Gair called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question:—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill.

Put and passed.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4, read and *agreed to*.First Schedule read and *agreed to*.Second Schedule read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 4, Second Schedule, line 42. *Omit* "Birch Thomas, Enmore, near Sydney, 566."

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Birch, T.	10
Gunning, A.	10
Christie, W. S.	12
Gair, W.	12

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE OF SYDNEY BILL.

TUESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1892.

Present:—

MR. CARRUTHERS,
MR. EVE,
MR. ROSE,

MR. EDDEN,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. TONKIN,

MR. FEGAN.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Percy Simpson, Esq., of Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Co., appeared as solicitor for the Bill.

William Joyce Hobbs called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? In Goulburn.
2. Have you read the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
3. Were you ever a shareholder in the Australasian Mining Exchange Company? Yes.
4. How long since? From the commencement. I was one of its founders.
5. How many shares did you hold? I held 10,000 at first, and sold them out.
6. Do you hold any shares now? No.
7. Have you any interest in the Bill before the Committee? Not any, except that I should like to see it passed.
8. Are you acquainted with the operations of the company from its inception? Yes, I was a director for some time.
9. Up to what time are you acquainted with the operations of the company? Up to the time it stopped work.
10. When did you part with the last of your shares? About fourteen months ago.
11. Are you acquainted with the terms on which the business was purchased from Mr. Samuel Samper? I cannot recollect how many shares he got, but I know that he got a number.
12. For how long were you a director of the company? About twelve months.
13. What was its capital? £100,000 in 100,000 pound shares.
14. Were you a contributing or a paid-up shareholder? Both. I was always buying and selling shares.
15. How much was called up on the contributing shares? 2s. per share I believe.
16. During the period you were a director and shareholder did the company carry on business? Yes, in George-street.
17. What sort of business? Selling shares. There was a "call" every day.
18. How did it make its profits? By commission on sales.
19. Have you any idea whether the company ever did any profitable business? It did when the boom was on—it declared one or two dividends then.

Mr.
W. J. Hobbs.
23 Feb., 1892.

- Mr. W. J. Hobbs.
23 Feb., 1892.
20. And after the mining excitement died out? It did not make much.
21. Were you able to declare a dividend? No; not in my time.
22. Did the company continue to carry on a profitable business? We were losing money for some time when I was on the Board.
23. How long since is it that the business ceased to be profitable? I have been away for twelve months I know that it was losing for a good while before I went. I knew that it would never do anything else I always felt that it would not.
24. Were you a director when the company determined to cease operations? No.
25. Were you a shareholder then? No.
26. Have you had much experience in the share-market? I have; I have been ruined by it.
27. From your experience do you believe that the company could continue to carry on a profitable business? No.
28. You are satisfied that it could not? Yes; we tried hard, we reduced the expenses to their lowest.
29. Do you consider that it would be better in the interest of all concerned to cease operations? Yes. We ought to have done it before we did. It was Mr. Samper, a most energetic man, who inspired us to go on.
30. How much is unpaid on the contributing shares? 18s. per share.
31. Has the company any assets in cash? I think it has about £3,000.
32. Has it any liabilities? There were no liabilities when I left the company beyond a small amount for office rent.
33. Do you consider that if the company were to carry on operations these assets would be fritted away? They would soon go.
34. Do you consider that the assets would be eaten up in expense, or do you think that there would be a sufficient profit to increase the assets? I am sure the assets could not be increased. There is no business doing now. Long before I left the Exchange we saw that prospect ahead. It got a bad name to a certain extent through people buying and selling and then not completing the contracts. This state of things caused the Stock Exchange of New South Wales to be started, and it took away a good many of our members.
35. Are you aware of the scheme of distribution which has been made out by the shareholders? Yes.
36. What is it? It is to divide the assets in the proportion of two-thirds amongst the paid-up shareholders, and the balance of one-third amongst the contributing shareholders. That plan was proposed at one or two meetings when I was on the Board, but we could never come to a decision.
37. Is it a fair scheme, do you think? I think so. I was ready to agree to anything when I was on the Board.
38. If no scheme is agreed upon, are you aware what will take place if the company is liquidated? I do not know exactly.
39. Do you know what shareholders, if any, are standing out against the proposal of the directors? I do not know. I have not had any conversation with them for some time, I have been away.
40. Speaking from the knowledge which you gained as a director, have any of the paid-up shareholders any claim to ask that the contributing shareholders shall pay up the balance of 18s. per share, and that that balance shall be divided between the paid-up shareholders and contributing shareholders? Not that I am aware of. I do not see what claim they can have. I think that two dividends—one of 6d. and another of 4d. per share—were declared during the operations of the company. I recollect Mr. Samper saying that the shareholders had not much to complain about, as they had received back 10d. of the 2s. which they contributed on their shares, and that they had had a lot of business done in the Exchange by which they had either made or lost money. I recollect a very warm debate on this subject, and Mr. Samper who really did all the work for us used that argument, in which I think there was a great deal.
41. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Who originated the idea of the Exchange? Mr. Samper found the brains.
42. What did he get for his brains? I forget whether he received 30,000 or 20,000 shares.
43. Did he get any cash as well as paid-up shares? I do not think so.
44. How much did you give for your paid-up shares? I found a sum of money to start the Exchange.
45. Your shares were bonus shares? Yes.
46. How many paid-up shares did you have? Ten thousand.
47. What money did you find? We found money to fit up the Exchange in George-street.
48. How much did it amount to? One thousand or twelve hundred pounds.
49. Did you find all that money yourself? No; Mr. David Christie and myself went guarantees to the bank for the money.
50. How many shares did Mr. Christie have? I think he had the same number as I had. I think Messrs. M'Dermott and Loughnan got the same number.
51. Were they instrumental in finding the money? They were to have been, but they did not do it; still they got the shares.
52. So that actually 30,000 paid-up shares were given for fitting up the building. Do you know how many shares Mr. Samper received for what he did? I fancy he got 20,000 shares.
53. How many contributing shareholders were there in the company? Fifty thousand.
54. Did they all pay up 2s. a share? Yes.
55. What became of that money? The sum of £3,000 which is left as an asset is a portion of their subscriptions.
56. What became of the rest of the money? Twelve hundred pounds went to the bank to pay off the expense of fitting up the Exchange. At first it was in the hands of Mr. Samper, Mr. Christie, Mr. Loughnan, and myself, and then it was proposed to form a company. There was some talk of a rival company being started, and they got very frightened one day and turned it into a public company.
57. In addition to the calls on the contributing shares were not some tickets issued to gentlemen as members of the Stock Exchange? We all had to pay the annual subscription to entitle us to operate in the Exchange.
58. What did it amount to—will the books of the company show the amount? I think so.
59. To what do you attribute the falling off principally? To the falling off of the mining business, and the operations of the other Exchange.
60. Not to bad management in connection with the transfers and so on? No; that was done very well.

61. Was there not any trouble with persons buying shares and not getting them, and with persons selling shares when they had none to sell? That took place.
62. Do you think that that had a good deal to do with the closing of the Exchange? Something.
63. Do you not know that a large number of persons could not get the shares which they had bought there after paying their deposits? That was one of the great bones of contention. Mr. Samper who was a very easy going man knew every mining man in the Colony. There used to be great disputes as to whether Mr. Brown or Mr. Smith should be permitted to become a member of the Exchange. We generally gave way to Mr. Samper, but at last we adopted the plan of getting a reference from a man's banker, and sometimes the bank declined to give a reference. We were purifying the Exchange when it was too late.
64. You know that a great many members sold shares that they did not have? Yes.
65. It was their membership which gave purchasers a sort of guarantee—they would get their scrip? Yes.
66. *Mr. Rose.*] I understood you to say that you got a certain number of shares for guaranteeing £1,200 to a bank? Yes.
67. And that afterwards the company paid all the money back to the bank? Yes.
68. So that virtually you got your shares for nothing? Yes; but I took the risk. This Exchange was talked about for a month before it was formed. Mr. Samper could get no one to come in and find the money, and then Mr. M'Dermott, Mr. Loughnan, Mr. Christie, and myself took up the thing.
69. Did you lose anything? No; I never lost a penny, except in the Exchange.
70. Did the money subscribed by the contributing shareholders help you to pay off the overdraft of the bank? That went towards it no doubt.

Mr.
W. J. Hobbs.
23 Feb., 1892.

Alfred John Bullock called in, sworn, and examined:—

71. *Mr. Simpson.*] You are the present manager of the Australasian Mining Exchange Company? I am.
72. How many shares are there in the company? 100,000.
73. How many contributing shares? 50,000 paid up to 2s.
74. Have you seen the original prospectus of the company? I have it in my hand.
75. Do you put in a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* containing the prospectus of the company? I do. [*Vide Appendix A.*]
76. Under that prospectus do the shareholders get any advantage over the contributing shareholders in the shape of dividend? There is nothing to that effect in the prospectus.
77. Therefore, all dividends would be paid alike? Yes. Three dividends have been paid already.
78. Although the shares of Mr. Samper were paid up to £1 each, you would get exactly the same dividend as a man whose shares were paid up to 2s. each? Undoubtedly.
79. How much did the subscription of 2s. a share yield? £5,000.
80. How much of that sum went for commission? £850, I think, and £147 for legal expenses.
81. Was any other expenditure incurred in connection with the fittings? From £1,000 to £1,200 was spent in altering the premises.
82. What other expenses were defrayed out of that sum? The rent was £72 a week, and there were very heavy salaries to pay. In fact, the whole of the money has gone in salaries and rent.
83. What is the amount in hand now? We have a fixed deposit with the Colonial Finance Company of £1,650, payable in May, but against that amount there is an overdraft of about £200 at the Union Bank. The Union Bank holds the Colonial Finance Company's deposit as security against the overdraft.
84. *Mr. Tonkin.*] You say that the rent was £72 a week;—was there not a great deal of it sublet? There was very little sublet.
85. How much was received from that source? I made a mistake in saying that the rent was £72 a week—it was £22 a week. A sum of £1,129 was received for subletting altogether.
86. How long a period does it cover? About three years.
87. Are you a shareholder in the company? No.
88. How long have you had the position of manager? One month. I superseded Mr. Jones, who is waiting outside to give evidence.

Mr.
A. J. Bullock.
23 Feb., 1892.

John Davey Whitham called in, sworn, and examined:—

89. *Mr. Simpson.*] You are a director of the Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney? Yes.
90. From the inception of the company? No; from about six weeks after it began its operations.
91. You know the history of the Exchange during the last few years? Yes.
92. You know the objects of this Bill? Certainly.
93. An agreement was prepared, under instructions from the company, with the view of bringing about a compromise;—have you seen the agreement before? Yes.
94. Is it not an agreement under which two-thirds of the surplus assets are to go to the paid-up shareholders and a third to the contributing shareholders? Yes.
95. *Chairman.*] What shares on this list does Mr. Hobbs' name represent? Thousands of share have never been transferred. Mr. Samper had 50,000 shares originally. He distributed his shares in different ways to different people, consequently there is no means of knowing who holds his shares.
96. They are part and parcel of the shares mentioned in the schedule? Some of them no doubt are. Mr. Hobbs' shares stand in the name of Thomas Birch in the first schedule to the Bill.
97. *Mr. Simpson.*] Do you recognise these documents as the memorandum and articles of association of the company? Yes.
98. *Mr. Eve.*] What is the expense of the company? The only expense at the present time is the secretary's salary of £1 a week.
99. What salaries were paid when you took office? About eight men were employed in those days, and the salaries ranged from £3 10s. down to 30s. a week.
100. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Has a single contributing shareholder signed this agreement? All the contributing shareholders are thoroughly agreeable to that proposal. I do not know one contributing shareholder who is not.
101. Have all the shareholders whose names are published in the second schedule to the Bill seen this agreement? I believe so.

Mr. J. D.
Whitham.
23 Feb., 1892.

Eustace Edmund Fosbery called in, sworn and examined,—

- Mr. E. E. Fosbery.
23 Feb., 1892.
102. *Mr. Simpson.*] Have you seen the agreement which has been put in? Yes.
103. Have all the fully paid-up shareholders signed the agreement? No.
104. What fully paid-up shareholders have not signed? The men whose names are mentioned in Schedule 2, with the exception of Thomas Birch.
105. *Mr. Edden.*] Has he signed the agreement? He signed the agreement this morning.
106. *Mr. Simpson.*] So that the whole of the fully paid-up shareholders who will be affected by the Bill have signed the agreement, with the exception of those you have just mentioned in the schedule? Yes.
107. *Mr. Edden.*] How many shares stand in Mr. Samper's name? 27,767 shares stand in his name, and of this number 24,554 have been signed for.
108. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Did Mr. Samper transfer his shares before he died? No; 27,767 shares still stand in his name.
109. Who is empowered to sign if they are in his name in the books? The persons who hold his shares with open transfers endorsed.
110. Are they transferred through the books? No.
111. They are not holders of the shares? No.
112. You cannot acknowledge the transfers at all? No; and that is one of the objects in asking for the Bill.
113. *Mr. Simpson.*] How many fully paid-up shares were there? 50,000 originally.
114. How many shares are held by the persons who have not signed this agreement? 7,013 shares have not been signed for.
115. In reality only 7,000 shares out of the 50,000 shares have not fallen in with the agreement? Yes; and some of those would come in. Mr. J. K. Cleeve, for instance, has signified his assent, but has not signed the agreement, because I cannot find him in Sydney. He says he has been to see me at my office several times, but that I was not in. He is the holder of 200 shares.
116. I assume that there is no occasion for contributing shareholders to sign the agreement, as it is practically for their benefit? Yes; at all the large meetings of the company there has never been a dissentient voice raised even amongst the contributing shareholders against the scheme, which in point of fact emanates from that body.
117. What would be the effect of the company going into liquidation without legislation being passed to bring about this compromise? The reason why I would never support any resolution to wind up the company without a compromise was that I knew that under English decisions I should be called upon to pay 18s. on each share, which would go into the pockets of the first robbers—the fully paid-up shareholders.
118. The 18s. a share would be paid into a common fund, and then be distributed amongst all the shareholders alike? Yes; that is the law.
119. The fully paid up shareholders would be making a profit out of the contributing shareholders? They would be fattening upon them.
120. The object of the Bill is to get over the difficulty of the holders of 7,000 shares standing out? Yes.
121. Can the compromise be effected without getting the consent of every shareholder? It cannot.
122. If one stands out it cannot be done? No.
123. *Chairman.*] Have you any good reason for saying that persons who have purchased from Mr. Samper have seen this agreement? I have very good reasons. This morning I examined Mr. T. H. Martin's scrip. I counted 9,000 scrip in his safe with Mr. Samper's endorsement on them.
124. You saw in Mr. Martin's possession scrip for 9,000 shares in Mr. Samper's name, and with the transfer endorsed by Mr. Samper?—
125. Did you see the same with regard to Mr. J. B. Christian's shares? I have not seen his scrip, but I have his direct word that they are endorsed by Mr. Samper.
126. He is a man of good standing in the community? Of particularly good standing.
127. He has signed for 11,554 shares? Yes.
128. Who is Mr. W. H. Armstrong? He is a partner in the firm of Andrew Rowan and Co.
129. Does he hold scrip from Mr. Samper? Two thousand shares.
130. And Mr. Hobbs? His shares go to Birch, and were signed for this morning.
131. Did Mr. Samper leave a will? No; he died intestate, and his widow is his administratrix.
132. Where does she live? Near Sydney, in one of the suburbs.
133. Has any attempt been made to get her to sign this document? She has been asked, through her solicitor, to sign, and she has replied that she could not sign, because, in the first place, this estate of Mr. Samper was insolvent, and secondly, because he had in reality parted with all his shares in his lifetime.
134. Have you a witness to corroborate that testimony? Yes; Mr. Parish, his son-in-law, who is also the family solicitor.
135. You are well acquainted with the law regarding companies? Yes.
136. Has it been decided in the English Courts that the course which is set out in the preamble of this Bill must be followed if the company goes into liquidation? Yes, undoubtedly.
137. Is there any legislation in the Colony which prevents that from being done in certain cases? Yes, the Act known as 40 Victoria No. 3.
138. What is the effect of that Act? The effect is that in the case of a mining company—this is not exactly a mining company—going into liquidation the net assets are divided *pro rata* amongst all the shareholders, paid up and contributing, without making any further calls. The third section of the Act reads, "In the adjustment of such rights the holders of partly paid-up shares shall be deemed contributories only in respect of calls made on their shares beyond the amount agreed to be considered paid-up, and shall to that extent, but not further, be entitled to share in any surplus derived from calls as aforesaid."
139. Under the third section of the Act, if it were applicable to this company, the paid-up shareholders would not be entitled to share in the paying of calls which were made on contributories? Not calls to be made. It would be exactly the same as the Bill provides, only the paid-up shareholders would not be in such a good position.
140. They would not be entitled under this Act to make a call of 18s. on each contributing share and then divide it? No.
141. You are clear on that point? Certainly.

142. The effect of this legislation passed in 1876, in the case of an ordinary mining company, would be to stop this call of 18s. a share, and the distribution of the money amongst the paid shareholders? Without any doubt whatever.

Mr. E. E.
Fosbery.

23 Feb., 1892.

143. This company is not a mining company? It just borders on mining company. It was dependent on mining for its existence, but it is not a mining company.

144. What you claim is a benefit similar to the benefit which is conferred by this Act? An analogous benefit.

145. You are asking that what is the law in regard to one set of companies shall be made the law in regard to other companies? Yes.

146. You are willing to give the paid-up shareholders more than they would get under this Act, that is, a two-thirds of the net assets as against one-half.

147. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Are you a shareholder? I hold paid-up and contributing shares.

148. How did you become possessed of your paid-up shares? I bought them in the open market.

149. What lots did you buy, when did you first buy, and from whom? I bought the first lot soon after the company was started. As an ordinary speculator I bought 1,000 shares at 4d. each.

150. What was the lowest price you paid for your shares? I bought as low as 3d. a share. I became paid-up shareholder, not to fatten on unfortunate contributing shareholders, but to save myself.

151. In anticipation of the company going into liquidation? Yes.

152. You thought that you would be called on as a contributing shareholder to pay 18s. on each contributing share, but that by buying a large number of paid-up shares you would get some portion of that money back again? Exactly.

153. Do you think it is a fair demand to ask the contributing shareholders to pay 18s. on each share? No.

154. How would it affect those who have not paid-up shares? It would go very hard with them.

155. What money has been subscribed up to the present to establish this company and to meet its liabilities? Two shillings a share on 50,000 shares.

156. Do you not think it would be a very great injustice to demand 18s. on each contributing share? A gross injustice.

157. Is not the purpose of the Bill to make that demand? No; it is to stop that demand from being made.

158. Do you, as a shareholder, think that the paid-up shareholders have a right to expect anything from the assets of the company? I think it would be very wrong indeed, but the law is that it can be done.

159. As a shareholder you do not think it is a fair thing? I do not want to see the shareholders called upon to pay 18s. a share.

160. Have not a majority of the paid-up shares been bonus shares? They were all bonus shares.

161. The fact is that none of the paid-up shares have paid anything? Not a penny piece.

162. What was the bonus given for? The goodwill of the business.

163. I suppose there is no possibility of the company going on and paying its way? I am perfectly certain that it could never possibly pay again except during a fictitious and inflated condition of the mining market. When the market was at fever heat it would pay well. Then it would go down for ten years, and we should never see a 6d. out of it.

164. How do you account for it? It is the extraordinary excitement which sometimes occurs.

165. Not through any mismanagement of the company? No.

166. Not through any trickery on the part of the attendants at the sale? No. I attribute the misfortunes of the company very largely to the starting of an opposition Exchange. It took away our members.

167. Was it not doing quite a different business from your Exchange? No; very much the same.

168. *Chairman.*] I suppose the tricks of buyers and sellers may have affected your business? Undoubtedly it did. They got it into very bad odour.

169. That does not account for a total cessation of business? No. The bursting of the mining boom accounts for that.

170. Are you or any of the parties asking for relief responsible for the mismanagement or trickery? No; I was never on the directorate.

171. *Mr. Simpson.*] Did Mr. Samper give anything except the goodwill for his 50,000 paid-up shares? An interest in the subscriptions which had been collected from a few brokers.

172. A mere bagatelle? Yes.

173. *Mr. Eve.*] He gave his brains? He lent them.

174. *Mr. Tonkin.*] In addition to the subscriptions from the contributing shareholders, was not a large amount received from other subscribers? From the brokers who paid the subscriptions.

William George Parish called in, sworn, and examined:—

175. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? At Glebe Point.

176. *Mr. Simpson.*] Did you know Mr. Samper? Yes. He was my father-in-law, and a client of mine.

Mr.
W. G. Parish.

177. *Chairman.*] Is Mr. Samper your father-in-law, the Mr. Samper who is referred to in the Bill as being the holder of a large number of shares in the Australasian Mining Exchange Company? Yes.

23 Feb., 1892.

178. Is he alive or dead? He is dead.

179. Are you well acquainted with his business? Yes.

180. Have you any authority to manage his affairs? Complete authority.

181. Do Mr. Samper's representatives hold any shares in the company at the present time? They do hold some shares, but they are mortgaged. The mortgagees have come in and sold, so that practically they hold none.

182. Is Mr. Samper's estate under administration? It has been administered, but only for the express purpose of obtaining the insurance money for his widow.

183. Has the administratrix been asked to sign an agreement in regard to the distribution of the company's assets? The administratrix was asked to sign some agreement. The estate is insolvent, and as the claims of the creditors had to be considered, I advised her that she could not sign a document of this kind.

184. I suppose you also advised on account of the fact of the mortgagees having the shares? Yes.

- Mr. W. G. Parish.
23 Feb., 1892.
185. She had no legal power to deal with the shares? No.
186. Are you acquainted with the proposals of the company in regard to the distribution of the assets? I know something about the Bill. I understand the proposal is that the paid-up shareholders shall take two-thirds, and the contributing shareholders, one-third of the assets of the company.
187. Is that a fair arrangement for paid-up and contributing shareholders alike? I know that the view of Mr. Samper, was that it was a very fair arrangement. The day before his death he told me the best thing I could do was to get the agreement for him to sign.
188. Do you think it was the best thing? Most certainly. I am a contributing shareholder.
189. You know the alternative course if the Bill does not pass, and the agreement is not signed by all parties? I suppose the alternative course is that the contributing shareholders will have to pay up 18s. a share.
190. Will that be a fair thing? It is a great concession on the part of the paid-up shareholders.
191. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Why do you think the paid-up shareholders should receive more than the contributing shareholders? For this reason, that when the company was floated Mr. Samper was making a profit of £400 a week. It was suggested that he should float the business into a limited company. The suggestion was carried out, and the price paid for the purchase of the good will was £50,000 which was paid in paid-up shares. A proposal was made to Mr. Samper at that time, that he should sell his shares at 10s. a share. Offers were made up to 15s. a share, but he said that he had just floated a company on the market, and he would not sell until success was assured. He really gave value for his shares. There was an asset at any rate capable of valuation. It was not the same as a mine where you see a few specimens knocked about. He had proved what he could do. Ultimately a number of shares were sold at prices ranging from 3s. downwards. It seems to me that it is only fair in view of their legal position that they ought to get something.
192. Did Mr. Samper hold the whole of his paid-up shares at one time in the company? At the time a number of shares were given away under contracts made by him with people for assistance. At the time the company was floated, he was so completely worried that he was incapable of carrying on the business, people took it off his shoulders, and the consideration was so many shares.

Thomas Birch called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. T. Birch.
23 Feb., 1892.
193. *Chairman.*] You are a shareholder in the Australasian Mining Exchange Company? Yes. I hold 575 shares.
194. Are you aware that a proposal has been made for distributing the surplus assets? Yes.
195. It is stated in the Bill that you are against that proposal? Yes.
196. Are you in favour of or against it? Against.
197. Have you not signed an agreement in favour of it? I think not.
198. Is not the signature to this agreement yours? Undoubtedly it is.
199. Do you know that the agreement which you have signed is in favour of distributing the surplus assets on this basis—two-thirds to go to the paid-up shareholders and one-third to the contributing shareholders? Yes; I understood that, and may have signed it.
200. Are you still in favour of that arrangement? Yes.
201. When you stated just now that you were not in favour of it you spoke under a misapprehension? I did not understand your question fully.
202. Now that you understand my question fully you are in favour of the proposed arrangement? Yes.
203. Do you know any shareholders who are really against the agreement? No; I am almost a stranger amongst them.

Alexander Gunning called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. A. Gunning.
23 Feb., 1892.
204. *Chairman.*] Are you a shareholder in the Australasian Mining Exchange Company? I hold 200 shares.
205. Has an agreement been put before you in respect of the distribution of the surplus assets? I was asked to sign an agreement.
206. Is this agreement marked B the agreement which was submitted to you to sign? It was about the distribution of the assets.
207. Having read that agreement, are you in favour of it or not? Not altogether.
208. What objections have you to offer? I want the money to be divided *pro rata*.
209. Are you a paid-up shareholder? Yes.
210. Do you not see that this agreement, which provides that instead of the money being divided *pro rata*, the paid-up shareholders shall get two-thirds, is better than your idea? No; I do not think so.
211. Will you explain what your objection is to this agreement? At the meeting I thought that I was being forced into signing an agreement. I felt that some pressure was being brought to bear in the matter. I did not like the way in which it was put before the meeting.
212. We want to know whether, in your opinion, the agreement is fair or unfair—whether it is one which you will accept or refuse, and if you decline, for what reason? I think that nine-tenths of the money ought to go to the paid-up shareholders, and one-tenth to the contributing shareholders. I was told that many contributing shareholders got their shares for a few pence, and that they have received dividends which almost, if not quite, paid for the shares.
213. Have any dividends been paid? Yes.
214. Have not the paid-up shareholders got their dividends? I received a dividend of 4d.
215. How long have you held your paid-up shares? For a little over three years, I think.
216. *Mr. Fegan.*] How much did you give for your shares? Three shillings.
217. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that if this agreement is not carried out, or if some agreement is not made and carried out, the company may be forced into liquidation? Yes.
218. Do you know that if it goes into liquidation, the contributing shareholders will have to pay 18s. per share, which will be divided equally between the paid-up and the contributing shareholders? I understood that the business would be carried on, and that the contributing shareholders would be liable to the amount of 18s. per share.
219. Are you aware that if the company goes into liquidation, these calls may be, and probably must be made under the law? I have heard so.

220. Is it your object, as a paid-up shareholder, to cause 18s. per share to be paid up by the contributing shareholders, so that the paid-up shareholders may get half of the amount? No.
221. You do not believe in that being done? I do not think it would be altogether fair. I should not go to that extreme.
222. Your simple contention is that instead of getting two-thirds of the assets, the paid-up shareholders should get nine-tenths?—
223. And you base that contention on the fact that some of the contributing shareholders have bought in at a very low price? Yes.
224. Have none of them bought at very high prices? I do not know. I was told that one gentleman paid 4s. for his shares?
225. Do you think it would be fair to those who have paid 4s. for their shares? I do not think it would, but they agreed when they took shares in the company to become liable for that amount on each share.
226. What did you give for your shares? Three shillings.
227. But they agree to become liable for a balance of 18s. when they bought? So I am told.
228. Do you not know that under the articles of association they agreed to become liable to the amount of 18s. a share for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company? Yes.
229. Do you think it is advisable to proceed with the business of the company? I did think so. I do not know whether it would pay now. I am not sufficiently well informed of the state of the company's business. It was started again lately, but I have not been furnished with any particulars.
230. Has any dividend been paid during the last year? Not to my knowledge.
231. During the last two years? I think so.
232. How long is it since the last dividend was paid? During the last two years.
233. Are you aware whether the company has made any profit during the last twelve months? I think the profits have been more than swallowed up by the expenses.
234. Have you any reason to believe that that state of affairs will not continue if they start business again? I do not know.
235. Do you think the prospects of the company have improved? I do not.
236. Or that the business has improved? I do not think so.
237. Do you think it would be wise to cease operations and wind up? I think it would.
238. Better than to continue the company? Yes.
239. Do you think there is any legitimate reason for calling up 18s. on each contributing share? I do not think it is advisable to call up unnecessarily.
240. Have you advanced the best reasons you can in favour of your main contention that the paid-up shareholders should receive nine-tenths instead of two-thirds of the assets? I think so. I may state that when I bought my shares I was told that I was getting shares paid up to £1 each, and that I should get very good interest for my money.
241. Who told you that? Mr. George Henry Smithers.
242. Were you told this by the contributing shareholders? He was a shareholder, but whether he was a contributing shareholder or not I do not know. He held some paid-up shares.
243. Was this put forward officially or authoritatively? I know that I asked Mr. MacDermott, a contributing and paid-up shareholder, and Mr. Speers, and they both told me that it was a very good and safe investment, and the best thing going.
244. *Mr. Edden.*] On your shares, for which you paid 3s., you have received a dividend of 4d., and the contributing shareholders have also paid 2s. for their shares? Not all of them.
245. Because you paid 3s. for your shares and they paid 2s. for their shares, would it be fair to give nine-tenths of the assets to the paid-up shareholders, as against one-tenth to the contributing? The shares which I bought represent £1, and their shares represent 2s.
246. *Chairman.*] Did the 3s. per share, which you paid for your shares, go into the assets of the company or into the pockets of the vendor? Into the pockets of the vendor, I suppose.
247. And did not the 2s. per share, which the contributing shareholders paid as calls, go into the assets of the company? I suppose it did.
248. Have you paid anything at all into the assets of the company? No, because I have not held the shares very long. I was not amongst the original shareholders.
249. *Mr. Tonkin.*] You think that the paid-up shareholders should get nine-tenths of the assets, because you estimate the value of the contributing shares at 2s., and the value of the paid-up shares at £1? Yes.
250. When you purchased your shares as fully paid-up to 3s., did it not strike you that a share on which a man had paid 2s. was worth more than a tenth of what you paid? No.
251. The paid-up shares for which you gave 3s. could not have been worth £1 at the time? No; I was told that some of the contributing shareholders did not pay more than 8d. a share.
252. Do you not know that many of the paid-up shareholders paid nothing? I suppose they got their shares for promoting the company or something of that sort.
253. After fully understanding the agreement and thinking over the matter, do you think that the paid-up shareholders should receive nine-tenths of the assets and the contributing shareholders only one-tenth? I think that a compromise might be effected. I think that the paid-up shareholders are entitled to a little more than the others.
254. How much money is in the hands of the company? About £1,700.
255. Where did it come from? From the profits of the company, I suppose.
256. Would you be surprised to hear that it came from the subscriptions of the contributing shareholders? Then what has become of the profits?
257. Do you not know that two dividends—one of 6d. and the other of 4d. have been paid? I received a dividend of 4d.
258. Do you not know that there has been no profit but an actual loss during the last two or three years? Since Mr. Samper's death I believe there has been.
259. We are told in evidence that the £1,700 which form the assets of the company was derived from the calls on the contributing shares. Are you still of opinion that the paid-up shareholders should receive nine-tenths of the assets and that those who really contributed the assets should get only one-tenth of their money back again? I shall not hold out over that.
260. Do you not think that it would be unfair to those men? I think it would.

Mr.
A. Gunning.
23 Feb., 1892.

- Mr. A. Gunning. 261. *Mr. Fegan.*] It would be useless to carry on the business? I do not know from any practical experience.
- 23 Feb., 1892. 262. Do you not think it is a liberal offer on the part of the contributing shareholders? I think they ought to be content to take a quarter of the assets.
263. At the same time you would not be the only one who would be a bar against coming to an agreement? I should not be the only one.
264. *Mr. Edden.*] You cannot see your way clear to sign the agreement? If all the others sign the agreement I shall sign.

Eustace Edmund Fosbery recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. E. E. Fosbery. 265. *Chairman.*] Have you endeavoured to find W. M. Moore, whose address is given in the schedule as Pitt-street, Sydney? I have; I cannot trace him at all.
- 23 Feb., 1892. 266. And Max Rindskopf and Henry Rindskopf? Max Rindskopf is in an importer's office in Brisbane and Henry Rindskopf has left the country and gone to Austria.
267. And Frank Scarr? He has parted with his shares which are held by somebody who cannot be traced.
268. T. G. Sloane is represented by Gair, Sloane, & Co.? Yes.
269. And J. K. Cleeve? He is bound to sign, because he holds contributing shares.
270. Do you produce the transfer of 2,000 shares from Samuel Samper to Mr. Armstrong? I do.
271. You have seen the transfer of Mr. Martin's shares to Mr. Samper? Yes.

William Sydney Christie sworn and examined:—

- Mr. W. S. Christie. 272. *Chairman.*] You are the Clerk of Select Committees of the Legislative Assembly? I am at present acting as such.
- 23 Feb., 1892. 273. You caused a summons to be sent to Mr. Sloane? Yes.
274. And in reply did you receive this letter? Yes.
275. When you got that letter stating that he was absent from Sydney, and asking you to ask Mr. Gair;—did you summon Mr. Gair? Yes. I gave the summons to the boy who brought the letter to take back to Mr. Gair.
276. And Mr. Gair is not here to-day? He is now entering the room.

William Gair sworn and examined:—

- Mr. W. Gair. 277. *Chairman.*] Do you represent Gair, Sloane, & Co.? I do.
- 23 Feb., 1892. 278. And Mr. T. G. Sloane? I do.
279. Are you holders of shares in the Australasian Mining Exchange Company? We are. We hold conjointly 1,100 paid-up shares, and Mr. Sloane holds 500 contributing shares separately from me altogether.
280. Has an agreement been put before you as a compromise to wind up the company and distribute the assets? Yes. I think the agreement before the Committee is the one which I saw in Mr. Johnson's office.
281. It provides for the payment of two-thirds of the assets to the paid-up shareholders, and the balance to the contributing shareholders—do you refuse to sign the agreement? I do.
282. On what grounds? Because I think that the assets should be divided according to the value of the scrip—that is, that the fully paid-up shareholders should be paid on 20s., and the contributing shareholders on 2s. a share.
283. What did you pay for your shares? One shilling and two-pence.
284. Yet you want to take the value of them as 20s.? They were represented to me as being worth 20s. At the time I bought my shares the articles of association were handed to me, showing that 18s. was due by the contributing shareholders, that it was a sound investment, and that when mining brightened up the shares would brighten up. I did not want the shares. I took the shares because Mr. MacDermott, who is now dead, asked me to take them. He came into the office with them.
285. Were you ever offered a higher price than what you paid for your shares? I never tried to sell them.
286. What are they worth in the market to-day? I do not know.
287. Have you read the articles and memorandum of association? I have.
288. Are you aware that the contributing shareholders are liable to be called on for 18s. per share, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company? I believe they are.
289. Is it possible to carry on the business of the company? I am guided by the bulk of the shareholders. I am agreeable to wind up the company.
290. You carry on business in Sydney? Yes.
291. You have had a good commercial experience? Yes.
292. Do you dabble in mining? No.
293. Is it booming? No.
294. Is there much sale of scrip? I know very little about it; I have given it best.
295. Do you think it would pay you or anybody else who had a big mining connection to take an office in George-street and pay a large rent? I am a stock and station agent. I have given up mining. I know nothing about it.
296. Candidly, do you think it would be a paying thing to continue this business? No.
297. Do you think it would be honest to ask the shareholders to pay calls to carry on the business? No. I am against asking them to pay a shilling.
298. You do not think it is fair to ask them to pay calls to carry on a business which would be unprofitable? No. I expressed my willingness to wind up long ago and to forego the liability of the 18s. per share.
299. What is the amount of assets to be distributed? About £1,800.
300. The evidence before us is to the effect that, after paying off £200 worth of liabilities, there will be a surplus of £1,400. Are you aware how the money which is now lying to the credit of the company was raised? By the contributing shareholders in the first instance.

301. You say that you paid 1s. 2d. for your shares. Did any of that money go into the assets of the company? I do not know what became of it. Mr. W. Gair.
23 Feb., 1892.
302. Nothing you have paid has gone to the credit of the Company? I was not an original shareholder. I purchased in the market under the articles of association, believing that I was buying shares worth 20s., but which, owing to the depression of the market, I was able to buy at 1s. 2d.
303. You are of opinion that the paid-up shareholders should get nine-tenths of the assets and the contributing shareholders one-tenth, because the latter have only paid one-tenth of their liability, and you hold shares which represent £1? They were sold to me as fully paid up.
304. That is the contention you stand by, good or bad? Yes.
305. On the other hand, if no agreement is arrived at, are you aware that the alternative would be that the contributing shareholders may have to pay up 18s. per share, and that the proceeds of the call will be divided equally between the paid-up and the contributing shares? I do not want the contributing shareholders to pay up 18s. per share. I do not want £45,000 to be raised from the contributing shareholders.
306. You do not go so far as to say that that course ought to be taken? No. My contention is that there is a dividend, and that it should be divided according to the value of the scrip.
307. You do not want to force the shareholders to pay up any more in calls? No.
308. *Mr. Edden.*] Have you received any dividend? A dividend of 4d., I think.
309. That would leave the value of your shares at 10d.; do you not think it is rather hard that you should take nine-tenths of the assets as against one-tenth by those who have paid 2s. per share and are liable to pay 18s. more? £4,200 has been paid in dividends, so that they have received £2,100 in dividends. If you calculate the amount at which their shares now stand you will find that my shares have cost me more than theirs.
310. How long have you held your shares? Over two years.
311. *Mr. Tonkin.*] You say your shares were represented to you as being worth 20s.? They were not, but they were represented as being worth 20s. some day. The solidity of the company was represented by the fact that 18s. was liable to be called on each contributing share. I should not have bought the shares had it not been for that liability of 18s.
312. Do you think no contributing share were represented to be worth a great deal more than 2s.? They may have been sold at that price, but still there was always a liability of 18s. on each share, whereas on the fully paid-up shares there was no liability.
313. Do you know that the surplus is really the residue of what the contributing shareholders paid? The residue of the dividends which have been made by the company. £4,200 was paid in dividends.
314. Did not the paid-up shareholders receive £2,100 out of that sum? That was before I joined the company.
315. But the paid-up shareholders received half of that sum? Yes.
316. Do you think it would not be a fair thing to divide the assets in the proportion of two-thirds to the paid-up shareholders and one third to the contributing, as it is really their own money? I do not see that. It may be fair enough with those who bought in the first instance. A great many of the original promoters received their shares for nothing.
317. Do you know that not a shilling was paid for any of the paid-up shares? I knew nothing at all about the company until Mr. M'Dermott came into my office. On his word I took the shares, and asked no questions.
318. Do you not know that all the paid-up shares were bonus shares? Perhaps that is the reason why they are so liberal in saying that they will accept two-thirds of the assets. If they had bought their shares they might not be quite so liberal.
319. Do you not think it would be a liberal thing for a man who has paid 1s. 2d. for his shares to allow a man who has paid 2s. for his shares to have one-third of the assets? I think that if the contributing shareholders are let off the liability of 18s. they should be very glad. So far as the value of the scrip is concerned, I made a proposal at one meeting to hand it over to the widow of Mr. Samper. It is the principle of the thing to which I look. I think it is dangerous that a company should be allowed to suddenly wind up and say to the shareholders, "You must accept so-and-so." It would prevent persons from going into anything or the sort in future.
320. *Mr. Fegan.*] I suppose, as a shrewd business man, you are aware that the balance of 18s. can only be called upon the condition that the operations of the company are to continue? I quite understand that. When the proposal was made at the first meeting I did not oppose it. Everyone was in favour of the proposal, or else I should have moved an amendment against the contributing shareholders receiving anything. It was decided that they should stand on the same ground as ourselves, and receive *pro rata* according to the value of their scrip.
321. *Mr. Eve.*] You are not in favour of the business going on? No. In the case of the Lewis Ponds Company, Melbourne, a decision was given that the contributing shareholders should pay up, and that the whole should be divided.
322. *Mr. Edden.*] You have no contributing shares? No. Mr. Sloane has 500 contributing shares, and it was he who moved the resolution.
323. If you held 1,000 contributing shares you would look at the thing through very different glasses? I should be very glad to get out of my liability.

AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE OF SYDNEY BILL.

APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of Mr. John Bullock, 23rd February, 1892].

A.

PROSPECTUS of the Australasian Mining Exchange of Sydney (Limited). Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each of which shares 50,000 to be fully paid up and retained by the present proprietor, and the 50,000 contributing shares are offered to the public on the following terms, viz. :—1s. on application, 1s. on allotment, and the balance in calls not to exceed 1s. per share per month; and all shares are sold subject to the articles of association to be hereafter made and agreed to. All the capital subscribed will go to the credit of the company, with the exception of that required for the payment of furniture and fittings now the property of the present proprietor (which is to be taken over at cost price), legal expenses, and those incurred in floating the company.

Provisional Directors :

J. B. Christian, Esq.
M. C. Cowlshaw, Esq. (Messrs. Cowlshaw Bros.)
W. H. Armstrong, Esq. (Messrs. A. Rowan & Co.)
J. W. Cliff, Esq. (late of Messrs. Gardiner & Co.)
G. C. Loughnan, Esq. (Messrs. MacDermott, Loughnan, and Scarr)
S. Samper, Esq. (Australasian Mining Exchange).

Solicitors :

Messrs. Want, Johnson, & Co.

Bankers :

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

Brokers :

Messrs. MacDermott, Loughnan, and Scarr.

The company is being formed for the purpose of purchasing all the right, title, and interest to the business and lease of the present Australasian Mining Exchange, George-street, Sydney, which has lately been established with such extraordinary success, which is apparent to the large numbers of investors and speculators who are doing business through the Exchange. From the opening day the Exchange has been daily crowded with capitalists, whose transactions have been very large and numerous, so much so as to make the profits of the business far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor, and it has been declared by the general public to supply a want long felt in Sydney. The progress of the business since the opening day has been very rapid, and needs no comment in the prospectus, further than to say that during the first week £25,000 passed through the exchange, the second week £71,339 7s. 11d., and the present week bids fair to surpass the previous weeks.

It is proposed to sell by auction and private contract bank and insurance companies shares, and all other kinds of stock. The following business will also be within the objects of the company :—Reporting upon mines, forming syndicates, floating companies, procuring mining managers and practical miners, effecting assays, obtaining trial crushings, investigating mining titles, purchasing or selling mining machinery, supplying information about mines in general, furnishing information as to the most suitable plant, and the cost of same, for either gold, tin, silver, copper, &c.; purchasing all kinds of ores, and making advances on shipment; treating with prospectors having mining properties, but unable to develop same; undertaking legal management of companies; supplying full particulars as to best mode of procedure for selling properties in England.

Agents in the principal cities of Europe and America will be appointed.

All the profits made up to the time of taking over the business will be retained by the present proprietor; but all moneys received for membership will be handed over to the company.

The shares will be allotted according to priority of application.

The present manager, Mr. Samper, has agreed to undertake the management of the Exchange for six calendar months.

The company was floated within three hours, and the shares over-applied for, and this prospectus is only issued for the information of the public.

Dividends to be declared alike on contributing and paid-up shares.

B.

[To Evidence of Mr. E. E. Fosbery, 23rd February, 1892.]

THE AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE COMPANY OF SYDNEY (LIMITED).

Agreement as to terms of winding up.

WE, the undersigned, being the holders of all the fully paid-up shares in The Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited), do hereby respectively agree that in the event of the winding up of the said company, we will accept a distribution of the net assets of the said company after payment thereof of all the debts of the said company and the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in such winding up on the following basis, namely :—That two-thirds of the said net assets be divided among the holders of fully paid-up shares in the said company *pro rata* according to the number of shares held by each of such shareholders respectively, and that one-third of the said net assets be divided among the holders of contributing shares not fully paid up *pro rata*, according to the number of shares held by each contributing shareholder respectively. And we further agree that on the distribution of the said net assets in such way the said contributing shareholders shall be absolutely absolved and relieved from any liability to contribute any portion of the amount remaining unpaid on their respective shares in the said company, and from the payment of any further calls or sums of money in respect of all shares held by them in the said company. And we do hereby respectively agree to the above terms of the winding up of the company notwithstanding that in the event of the said company being wound up under the Companies Act instead of in terms of the above compromise, the amount remaining unpaid on the contributing shares in the company would have to be paid up in full, and the moneys so produced, together with the other assets of the company, divided *pro rata* equally among all the shareholders in the company. And we do hereby respectively admit and declare that this memorandum is signed by us respectively with the object of inducing the contributing shareholders in the company to support the resolution for the company being wound up.

Dated this day of , one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Witness.	Name of shareholder.	Number of paid-up shares.	Signature.
C. E. Johnson	William Joyce Hobbs	500	W. J. Hobbs.
C. E. Johnson	Eustace Edmund Fosbery	1,000	Eustace E. Fosbery.
C. E. Johnson	Geo. C. Loughnan	2,400	Geo. C. Loughnan.
C. E. Johnson	Demos Kollias	200	D. Kollias.
C. E. Johnson	Murray A. Campbell	1,000	Murray A. Campbell.
J. Spears	Matthew E. Fennessy	1,100	Matthew E. Fennessy.
J. Spears	Augustus Neich	200	Augustus Neich.
J. Spears	Gabriel Montgomery	500	Gabriel Montgomery.
J. Spears	H. L. Nathan	500	H. L. Nathan.
J. Spears	R. P. Davys	1,250	R. P. Davys.
C. E. Johnson	R. Dannaher	50	R. Dannaher.
C. E. Johnson	Albert N. Jonsen	1,000	Albert N. Jonsen.
Albert Sims	Delia Ruth MacDermott	6,367	D. R. MacDermott.
J. Spears	David Barnett	200	D. Barnett.
J. Spears	W. C. Crump	500	W. C. Crump.
J. Spears	John C. Morgan	100	P.p., W. E. Morgan (attorney for J. C. Morgan).
C. E. Johnson	Earle E. Bennett	100	Earle E. Bennett.
C. E. Johnson	E. P. Foster	200	Edwd. P. Foster.
J. Spears	Amos Downes Shepard	500	A. D. Shepard.
J. Henry Wilks	Jane Elizabeth Burnside	100	J. E. Burnside.
Thos. H. McIntosh	Sydney W. Webb	300	Sydney W. Webb.
C. E. Johnson	T. H. Martyn	9,000	T. H. Martyn.
C. E. Johnson	J. B. Christian	11,554	J. B. Christian.
Chas. D. S. Remock	William Harvey Armstrong	2,000	W. Harvey Armstrong.
C. E. Johnson	Thomas Fox	200	Thomas Fox.
E. Moore	John Normoyle	100	John Normoyle.
C. E. Johnson	Thomas Birch	566	Thomas Birch.

C.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE COMPANY OF SYDNEY (LIMITED).

1. The name of the company is "The Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited)."
2. The registered office of the company will be situate in Sydney.
3. The objects for which the company is established are :—
 - (a) To purchase for cash or shares in the company, or partly by one mode and partly by the other, or otherwise acquire from Samuel Samper or other the owner or owners thereof the trade business and goodwill of the "Australasian Mining Exchange" (lately carried on by the said Samuel Samper, at No. 335, George-street, in the city of Sydney), together with the benefit of the present lease-book and other debts, subscriptions paid or payable for membership, contracts, furniture, fixtures, and effects of and belonging to the said trade and business or used in or about the same.
 - (b) To carry on the trade or business of a mining exchange in Sydney and elsewhere in the Colony of New South Wales either in continuation of that carried on by the said Samuel Samper or otherwise.
 - (c) To acquire or establish and carry on any other trade or business which the company may consider desirable to be carried on in connection with such last-mentioned business, though of a different nature to that hitherto carried on by the said Samuel Samper.
 - (d) To act as auctioneers or brokers in effecting sales by public auction or private contract of stocks shares and funds of any nature or kind soever and also of any mines, mining properties, or mineral lands, or of any share or interest therein.
 - (e) To act as agents, brokers, or otherwise, in all or any of the following matters :—
 - (1.) In reporting or obtaining reports upon mines, mining properties, or mineral lands in any part of the world.
 - (2.) In forming syndicates for the purpose of purchasing or working, or otherwise dealing with, any mines, mining properties, or mineral lands in any part of the world, or for any other purpose whatsoever.
 - (3.) In forming and floating companies for any purpose or purposes whatsoever.
 - (4.) In transporting or arranging for the transportation to any market or place in Australia or elsewhere for sale of any ores, metals, minerals, or other similar products or substances.
 - (5.) In procuring mine managers, practical miners, mining labourers, and all other employees for or in connection with mines, or mining operations of any kind, in any part of the world.
 - (6.) In obtaining assays of bulk or sample ores or mineral products or substances.
 - (7.) In obtaining or making trial crushings of ores or mineral products or substances.
 - (8.) In investigating or procuring the investigation of mining titles and advising with regard thereto.
 - (9.) In arranging for and effecting purchases or sales of new or second-hand mining machinery or plant of any kind.
 - (10.) In furnishing information with regard to mines, mining properties, and mining or other investments.
 - (11.) In the legal management and supervision of mining and other companies and syndicates.
 - (f) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, or otherwise acquire and deal with any real or personal property of any nature or kind, which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, and in particular and without prejudice to the foregoing generality to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, or otherwise acquire lands (whether mineral or otherwise) of any tenure, mines, ores, metals, minerals, grants, and other mining rights and privileges in the Colony of New South Wales, or elsewhere, and either to hold or resell the same. To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, or otherwise acquire personal assets, machinery, plant, goods, chattels, merchandise and effects (either in the Colony of New South Wales or elsewhere), and to hold or resell the same. To erect exchanges offices or other buildings for the objects and purposes of the company. To buy, sell, and deal in mining plant and machinery of any nature or kind, whether new or second-hand or otherwise. To acquire, hold, and exercise any patent or other right or privilege, and generally to sell, lease (whether in connection with the general purposes of the company or independently), exchange, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise deal with all or any of the real or personal property of the company in such manner as may from time to time be deemed expedient, and also (if deemed expedient) to mortgage the uncalled capital of the company.
 - (g) To subscribe for purchase, or otherwise accept and take shares, stock, or debentures, or other securities of any other company, or any society or undertaking whatsoever, and to accept shares, stock, debentures, or other securities of any other company, or any society, or undertaking whatsoever, in payment or part payment of any work performed by the company, or any sale made to any such company, society, or undertaking as aforesaid, and either to hold or to sell such shares, stock, debentures, or other securities with or without any guarantee by the company.
 - (h) To give guarantees by the company in relation to mortgages, loans, investments, and securities, and generally to become guarantee or surety for the performance of any contract, obligation, or agreement.
 - (i) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits or reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person or persons, partnership, or company, or companies carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorised to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company.
 - (j) To amalgamate with, or promote, or establish any other company or companies for all or any one or more of the objects of the company, and to guarantee the payment of any debentures or securities issued by any such company or companies.

(k)

- (k) To make and carry into effect any arrangement or arrangements for acquiring by purchase or otherwise the goodwill of, or any interest in any business of any kind authorised by this memorandum of association.
- (l) To sell, dispose of, or transfer the business, property, and undertaking of the company, or any branch or part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company, or for cash, or partly in each or any of such modes of payment.
- (m) From time to time to make the shares of capital of the company originally increased or reduced, or any part thereof, ordinary, or preferred, or guaranteed, or deferred shares, and to convert the same into shares of different nominal amount, and in any case, either of one class, and with like privileges, or of several classes, and with different privileges, and of the same or different amounts, and respectively with any fixed fluctuating contingent preferential, perpetual, terminable, deferred, or other dividend or interest, and subject to the payment of calls of such amounts, and at such times as the company may from time to time think fit, and with such rights in the distribution of the assets of the company, and with a special, or without any right of voting, and subject to such other conditions and restrictions as may by the company in general meeting be from time to time determined. And to issue all, or any of such shares, at par, or at a discount, or at a premium, or as paid up, or partly paid up.
- (n) To make, draw, accept, endorse, or negotiate any promissory notes or bills of exchange, drafts, or other negotiable instruments.
- (o) To make advances on the security of property, real and personal, of all descriptions, including shipments of ores, metals and minerals, or upon personal security, or upon open account, or in account current, or otherwise.
- (p) To receive money on deposit at interest.
- (q) To improve, manage, develop, lease, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the company.
- (r) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to all or any of the above objects.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each, of which 50,000 shares are to be issued as fully paid-up shares, and the remaining 50,000 shares are contributing shares.
- We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses, and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
E. P. Simpson, Sydney, solicitor	4,000
J. Spears, 317, George-street, Sydney, clerk	100
George S. Bosanquet, Waverley, Sydney Defence Force	500
C. Fetherstonhaugh, Mundooran, grazier	1,000
Jno. Jackson, Newcastle, mining agent	500
R. Evans, Manly, mining agent	100
R. P. Davys, 317, George-street, Sydney, station manager	500

Dated at Sydney, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1888.

Signed in my presence by the above-named Edward Percy Simpson, Joseph Thomas Spears, George Stanley Bosanquet, Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, John Jackson, Robert Evans, and Richard Patrick Davys,—

EUSTACE E. FOSBERY,
Solicitor, Sydney.

The Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the above company will be held in the Mercantile Mutual Buildings, 118, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Friday, the 13th day of February, instant, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary general meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.—“That the articles of association of the company be altered by the excision and cancellation of article 109 of the articles of association of the company.”

Sydney, 5th February, 1891.

By order of the Board,

DAVID JONES,
Secretary.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN MINING EXCHANGE COMPANY OF SYDNEY (LIMITED).

It is agreed as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. The provisions of table “A” in the first schedule to “The Companies Act” shall not apply to this company except so far as they are repeated, or contained in these presents.

Interpretation.

2. In these presents the following terms shall have the meanings next hereinafter respectively assigned to them if not inconsistent with the subject or context.

“The Company” means “The Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited).”

“The Statute” means “The Companies Act,” and every other Act from time to time in force in New South Wales, concerning joint stock companies and affecting the company.

“These Presents” means and includes the articles of association and regulations of the company from time to time in force.

“Special Resolution” means a special resolution of the company passed in accordance with the statute.

“Capital” means the capital from time to time of the company.

“Shares” means the shares into which the capital is from time to time divided.

“Dividend” means any sum arising from the division of the profits of the company.

“Shareholders” and “Members” respectively mean and include the holder from time to time of the shares inscribed in the shareholders’ register.

“Attorney” means and includes any person duly appointed by power of attorney, and any duly appointed substitute of any such attorney.

“Directors” means the directors of the company, assembled at, and constituting a board unless the context means obviously the directors in their individual capacity.

“Directors,” “Auditor,” “Secretary,” shall mean those respective officers from time to time of the company, and the word “Secretary” shall also mean and include the “Acting Secretary,” unless such meaning would be inconsistent with the context.

“Meeting” means a meeting of the members duly called and constituted in accordance with these presents, and any adjourned holding thereof.

“Board” means a meeting of the directors duly called and constituted, or as the case may be the directors assembled on a Board, or the majority according to votes so assembled.

“Office” means the registered office for the time being of the company.

The

- “The Shareholders’ Register” or “The Share Register” means the register of members to be kept pursuant to “The Companies Act.”
- “Seal” means the common seal of the company.
- “Month” means calendar month.
- “Business” means the business which the company shall or may from time to time or at any time carry on.
- Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number.
- Words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number.
- Words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender.
- Words importing persons shall include corporations and companies *mutatis mutandis*.
- The word “writing” shall include printing except as to signature.

Capital and shares.

3. The capital of the company shall be one hundred thousand pounds divided into one hundred thousand shares of one pound each, which shall be paid as and when the same shall be called up by the Directors in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Subject to any directions that may be given by special resolution under the powers in these presents contained relating to the issue of new shares any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital and shall be subject to the provisions with reference to the payment of calls and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls or otherwise hereinbefore contained.

5. With regard to such new shares, they may be issued by the Directors as and when and subject to such terms and premiums as they may determine, provided however that any such shares shall be first offered to the then shareholders in numbers proportionate to their respective holdings and thereafter as the Directors may decide in the interest of the company.

Registration of shares.

6. A proper register of shares with the names and addresses of all shareholders shall be kept by the secretary of the company and the person whose name for the time being shall appear on the Shareholders’ Register as the holder of any share shall for the purposes of these presents be considered as the absolute and beneficial owner thereof and the company or its officers shall not in any case be bound to notice or be affected by or with notice express or otherwise of any trust, charge, or lien imposed upon any share or of any equitable contingent future partial or other interest therein whatsoever other than that of the person or persons in whose name the same shall stand registered.

7. Every person who shall have accepted any share in the company and whose name shall be entered upon the shareholder’s register, and no other person shall be deemed to be a member of the company.

8. The shareholders’ register shall be open for the inspection of members at the office of the company every lawful day between the hours of ten and twelve o’clock except for fourteen days preceding ordinary general meetings of the company, such fourteen days to be inclusive of the day of the ordinary general meeting.

9. If several persons are registered as holders jointly or in common or otherwise of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

10. Every member shall be entitled to a certificate in the form set out in schedule No. 1 to these Articles, or in such form as the Board may prescribe under the common seal of the company, and signed by the secretary or acting secretary and two directors specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid thereon, and if such certificate be worn or be proved to the satisfaction of the Board to have been lost it may be renewed on payment of two shillings, and any two or more joint owners of a share shall, for the purpose of this clause, be treated as a single member, and the certificate for any share or shares which may be the subject of joint ownership, shall be delivered to the person first named in the register and such delivery shall be a sufficient delivery thereof. Provided that the directors may if they think fit refuse to renew such lost certificate save upon such indemnity being given to them as they may deem satisfactory.

11. On every transfer of any share or shares the certificate of such share or shares in the possession of the transferrer shall be returned to the company for registration in manner hereinafter provided.

12. A corporation or female may hold shares.

13. The company shall have a first and paramount lien and charge on all the shares of which any person is the holder or one of several joint holders for all moneys due to the company from him either alone or jointly with any other person, whether a shareholder or not, and where a share is held by more persons than one, the company shall have such lien thereon in respect of all moneys so due to the company from all or any of the holders thereof, and the company may, on non-payment of the amount due for twenty-eight days after the demand thereof, absolutely sell and dispose of any shares, the holders or any of the holders whereof shall be indebted to the company as aforesaid, and apply the proceeds, so far as the same will extend, in satisfaction of the amount due to the company and of all expenses incurred by the company in respect thereof, and upon such sale the company may transfer the shares so sold to the purchaser and substitute such purchaser as member of the company in place of the member whose shares shall have been sold, and issue new certificates representing such shares, and such purchaser shall not be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings with respect to such sale and transfer respectively, nor be bound to inquire into the propriety of such sale or the regularity thereof.

14. No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or to vote until he shall have given to the company particulars of his name and address for the purpose of registration, and no member who shall change his name or place of abode, or who (being a female) shall marry, and no husband of such last-mentioned member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or vote until notice of change of name or abode or of marriage shall have been given to the company for the purpose of registration and reasonable evidence thereof given to the directors, if so required by them.

15. No member shall be entitled to exercise any rights or privileges as a member until he shall have been registered in the shareholders’ register and shall have paid all calls, interest, expenses, and other moneys for the time being due on every share of which he is the holder or one of the joint holders.

Calls on shares.

16. The board may from time to time, by notice in writing, make such calls upon the members in respect of all moneys unpaid on their shares, as the Board shall think fit, and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons, and at the times and places appointed in and by such notice. Unless the company in general meeting shall otherwise determine, no call in respect of the shares in the original capital shall exceed one shilling per share, or be made payable within one calendar month after the last preceding call was payable. A call shall be made when the resolution authorising it shall have been passed by the Board: Provided that no call shall be payable until twenty-one days after the giving of the notice of such call. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly as well as severally liable for the payment of all calls in respect thereof.

17. If a shareholder fails to pay any call before or on the day appointed for payment he shall be liable to pay interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per month from the day appointed for the payment thereof until actual payment.

18. If any member shall fail to pay any call due on the day appointed for payment the board may at any time thereafter, so long as the call remains unpaid, require him, by notice in writing, to pay such call, together with any interest accrued thereon under the last preceding clause, within one month from the date of such notice, and if the said call, together with the interest thereon, be unpaid within the time limited by such notice, all shares in respect of which such notice shall have been given may, without further notice, be forfeited by a resolution of the board to that effect, and a certificate in writing under the hands of two directors, and countersigned by the secretary, that default in payment of any call in respect of any share or shares was made for the period required by these presents shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated against all persons claiming to be entitled to shares and of the right of the company to dispose of the same.

19. For the purposes of the provisions of these presents relating to forfeiture of shares the sum payable upon allotment in respect of any share shall be deemed to be a call payable upon such share on the day of allotment.

20. A member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the company all calls made and not paid on such shares at the time of forfeiture and interest thereon to the date of payment in the same manner in all respects as if the shares had not been forfeited, and to satisfy all (if any) the claims and demands which the company might have enforced in respect of the shares at the time of forfeiture without any deduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture.

21. The forfeiture of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture of all interests in and all claims and demands against the company in respect of the share and all other rights and liabilities incidental to a share, as between the member whose share is forfeited and the company, except only such of those rights and liabilities as are by these presents expressly saved, or as are by the statute given and imposed in the case of past members.

22. All shares forfeited shall be deemed the property of the company and shall be disposed of in such manner as the board may think fit.

23. The board shall, at any time within six months after forfeiture, if the share or shares forfeited shall not then have been disposed of, have the power to remit, at the discretion of the Board, the forfeiture of any share or shares upon the payment of all calls in arrears in respect of such share or shares, together with all interest at the rate aforesaid and expenses due in respect thereof and all legal expenses incurred by the company in consequence of the non-payment of such calls.

24. The board shall have power to receive in advance from any member all or any part of the moneys due upon his shares beyond the amount of calls actually made, and interest at such rate as the board shall determine shall be allowed on the whole of such advance until the making of the next call and thenceforward upon so much thereof as from time to time shall be in excess of the amount of the calls made after the date of such advance at such rate as the Board shall from time to time fix.

Transfer of shares.

25. Registered shares shall be transferable, subject to the provisions herein contained.

26. The board shall have power to refuse to register any proposed transfer of shares without assigning any reason. But in case of refusal the board shall, within seven days after such refusal, post notice thereof to the member desiring to transfer, otherwise they shall be bound to allow the transfer. All transfers shall be in the form No. 2 in the schedule to these articles, or as near thereto as possible, and shall be by way of endorsement on the share certificate, and shall be signed by both the transferrer and transferee in the presence of one witness at the least. A person shall not be registered as the transferee of a share until he has left the instrument of transfer of such share executed in accordance with these presents at the office, to be kept with the records of the company and to be produced on every reasonable request and at the expense (if any) of the transferrer, or transferee, or their respective representatives, but in any case in which, in the judgment of the board, the article ought not to be insisted on, they may dispense with it.

27. Upon the registration of the transfer of a share, and not before, the transferrer shall cease to be a member of the company. Every transferee shall, upon registration, be bound by these presents as fully as the original owner of the share transferred, and be liable to all calls or payments then due or thereafter to become due in respect of such share.

28. A fee of one shilling besides stamp duty may be charged for the registration of each transfer of shares.

29. The transfer books shall be closed during fourteen days immediately preceding ordinary general meetings of the company, such period of fourteen days to be inclusive of the day of meeting.

Transmission of shares.

30. The executors or administrators of a deceased member (not being one of several joint holders) shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his shares; and if any such executors or administrators shall elect as hereinafter mentioned to be registered as shareholders in the company, their names shall be registered in the order in which they occur in the probate of the will or letters of administration under which they derive their interest.

31. Any parent or guardian of an infant member, or any committee of a lunatic member, or any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, insolvency, or assignment for benefit of creditors of the estate of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, or in any other way than by ordinary transfer may be registered as a shareholder upon giving four days' notice in writing in that behalf to the board, and furnishing such evidence as may be from time to time required by the board, or may, instead of being himself registered, elect to have some person, subject to the approval of the board, to be named by him, registered as the transferee of such share. The person becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such shares, which shall be presented to the secretary, accompanied by such evidence as the board may require to prove the title of the transferrer, and thereupon the secretary shall register the transferee as a shareholder.

32. Where any person entitled to claim a share under any transmission of interest, and not having entitled himself according to these presents to be registered as the holder thereof, fails for six calendar months after being thereunto required by notice from the board so to entitle himself, the board at any time after the expiration of that period may declare such share and all sums paid thereon forfeited for the benefit of the company.

General meetings.

33. There shall be two general meetings of the shareholders held in each year.

34. All general meetings of the company shall be held in Sydney. The first general meeting of the company shall be held within four months of the registration of the memorandum of association.

35. Subsequent general meetings shall be held in the months of January and July in each year, at such place and on such day, and at such hour as may be determined by the board. The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary general meetings. All other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

36. The business of every ordinary general meeting shall be to consider the report of the board of directors to be then made, and to consult and decide on such other matters and things as shall then be brought forward by the board relating to the affairs of the company, and as may be brought forward by any member who shall have given to the board seven days' previous notice in the manner provided by article 40.

37. The board may, whenever they think fit, and shall upon receiving a requisition in writing signed by not less than ten shareholders, representing in the aggregate not less than one tenth of the shares for the time being in the company, convene an extraordinary general meeting at such time and place as they shall think fit. Every requisition so made by the members shall distinctly express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the office of the company. If such requisition shall not be complied with within seven days after the same shall have been left at the registered office of the company, it shall be lawful for the requisitionists or any other members holding the required number of shares, of their authority to call an extraordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the company, or some other convenient place in Sydney, but no business other than that mentioned in the requisition shall be entertained at such meeting,

Proceedings at general meetings.

38. Seven days' notice at least and not more than fourteen days' notice, specifying the place, day, and hour of meeting, and the purpose for which the meeting is to be held, shall be given of all meetings of the company either by not less than two advertisements in one or more of the newspapers in separate issues thereof, or by notice addressed to the several members as hereinafter provided. And the business of such meeting shall be to consider and dispose of all such matters and things relating to the business of the company as may then be brought forward, in accordance with the notice given as aforesaid, and no other, and at every ordinary general meeting of the company or at any adjournment thereof, the accounts and auditor's reports of the business property and effects of the company shall be produced, and a statement of the affairs of the company, and of the assets, debts, investments, liabilities, and credits thereof, shall be laid before the shareholders, and all such other matters and business in any way relating to the company or its affairs shall be transacted as may be necessary, or as occasion shall require. Provided the non-receipt of such notice as above mentioned by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of any meeting.

39. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting except the choice, when necessary, of a chairman, the declaration of a dividend, or adjournment, unless at the commencement of the business there shall be personally present at least seven members, nor unless the members present represent personally or by proxy not less than one-twentieth of the shares for the time being of the company.

40. No shareholder shall, as regards any special business be at liberty to move, at any general meeting, any resolution not previously approved of by the board unless he has given not less than seven days' previous notice of his intention to move such resolution at such meeting by leaving a copy of the resolution at the registered office of the company.

41. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to such day, hour, and place as the Chairman shall appoint. Such adjourned meeting shall have power to proceed only with all the business which

which might but for want of a quorum have been transacted at the original meeting, and no such adjourned meeting shall proceed to any other business than fixing the time for a further adjournment unless the required number of members to form a quorum shall be present at the same.

42. At every general meeting the chairman of the board shall preside as chairman. If he shall be absent the members present shall, before proceeding to business, choose some one of their number to preside as chairman, such chairman to be chosen by the majority in number of the members then personally present and qualified to vote. The chairman who may preside at such meeting shall regulate the proceedings thereat, and may, if he think fit, take part in the discussion of the meeting.

43. The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time, and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

44. If any general meeting, except a meeting adjourned for want of a quorum, shall be adjourned for more than fourteen days, notice of such adjournment shall be given by being advertised at least twice in one of the Sydney daily newspapers, in separate issues thereof.

45. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least two members, holding in the aggregate not less than one thousand shares, or unless a specified proportion of the votes of the members be required by the Companies Act or by the regulations of the company for the determination of any question the same shall be decided by a majority of the members present on a show of hands, each member being considered for that purpose to have one vote, and a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or lost and an entry to that effect in the minute-book of the company shall be sufficient evidence of the fact.

46. If a poll be demanded by two or more members holding in the aggregate not less than one thousand shares, or if a specified portion of the votes of the members be required by the Companies Act, or by the regulations of the company for the determination of any question a poll shall be taken at such time and in such manner as the chairman shall direct, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the company in general meeting. In case a poll be not taken on the day on which it is demanded, notice shall be given by advertisement of the time and place of taking such poll.

47. In case of an equality of votes at any general meeting, or upon the result of any poll, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

48. At all meetings of the company when a poll is demanded, or where a specified proportion of the votes of such members is required by the Companies Act, or by these presents, it shall be taken by ballot, and any member qualified shall be entitled to vote as follows:—

Every holder of twenty-five shares and up to fifty shares shall have one vote.

Every holder of over fifty shares and up to seventy-five shares shall have two votes.

Every holder of over seventy-five shares, and up to one hundred shares, shall have three votes.

For every additional one hundred shares over the first one hundred shares, and up to one thousand shares, every shareholder shall have one additional vote.

For every additional two hundred and fifty shares over the first one thousand shares, every shareholder shall have one additional vote.

Provided that no shareholder holding less than twenty-five shares shall be entitled to vote at all, and no shareholder shall have more than fifty votes.

49. If two or more members are jointly entitled to a share, or shares, the member whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such share, or shares, and no other shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

50. If any shareholder is a lunatic or idiot he may vote by his committee, and if any member is an infant he may vote by his guardian, and a corporation shall vote by its manager, or by any other officer deputed for that purpose by instrument under its common seal.

51. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless he shall have been registered in the shareholders register, and unless all calls, interest, and expenses whatsoever due from him to the company in respect of every share of which he is the holder, or one of the joint holders, shall have been paid before the advertised time of the meeting.

52. Votes may be given by proxy, such proxy to be appointed in the form given in Schedule 3 to these presents, but no person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a registered member of the company, and entitled to vote in respect of the shares held by him, and the secretary of the company shall not be entitled to vote as proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be left at the office of the company at least twenty-four hours before the time for holding the meeting. Any instrument appointing a proxy given by a member may be revoked by any such member by his transmitting a notice in writing to that effect to the registered office of the company, or by his attending personally in time to vote at such meeting, but until such instrument be revoked it shall be valid.

53. The attorney of any member absent from the Colony of New South Wales holding a general power under seal to attend meetings of companies or a special power to attend meetings of the company may, whether a member or not, attend and take part in the proceedings thereat, and vote or appoint a proxy to vote for such member at such meetings. Provided that the attorney shall first have complied with the provisions of Article 99 of these presents.

54. No proxy shall be available for any meeting other than that for which it is expressly given or any adjournment thereof.

Directors.

55. The number of directors shall be six, including the managing director, until the shareholders shall otherwise determine. Three directors, of whom the managing director may be one, shall form a quorum, or board of directors, and be competent to perform all the acts which the whole could do or perform.

56. The first directors of the company shall be John Bassett Christian, Mahlon Clarke Cowlshaw, William Halbey Armstrong, John William Cliff, George Cumberlege Loughnan, and Samuel Samper, who shall appoint a secretary, and who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up, forming, and registering the company, and exercise all such powers as are herein conferred upon the directors of the company or the board, and who shall continue in office until the first ordinary general meeting of the company. The first managing director of the company shall be Samuel Samper, and the duties of the managing director for the time being shall be prescribed by the board.

57. At the ordinary general meeting of the company, to be held in the month of July, 1888, all the directors shall retire, but shall be all eligible for re-election, and at the ordinary general meeting of the company, to be held in the month of January, 1889, one third of the directors, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one third shall retire, and at every subsequent ordinary general meeting one third or other number nearest to but not exceeding one third of the directors elected at the first ordinary general meeting shall retire until all the directors elected at the first ordinary general meeting shall have retired. The one third or other nearest number to so retire shall, unless the directors agree among themselves, be determinable by ballot. At every subsequent ordinary general meeting the one third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire. Any director who shall be at any time re-elected shall be deemed to have been in office only from the time of such re-election. All vacancies in the board shall be refilled by ballot at next ordinary general meeting. All retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election, but no member shall be eligible for election or re-election at any general meeting as director unless he shall have left notice in writing at the registered office of the company at least fourteen days before such meeting of his intention to be a candidate for the office of director. And the board shall cause notice to be given to the members by advertisement not less than once in two separate issues of two of the Sydney daily newspapers of the names of all candidates for the office of director as soon as practicable after, but not before, the expiration of the time within which a member is bound under these presents to give notice of his intention to be a candidate, but no election of any director shall be invalidated by the fact that any shareholder has not received notice of such candidature.

58. If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place, the places of the vacating director or directors, or any of them, shall not be filled up, the vacating director or directors, or such of them as shall not have had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the next general meeting for election of directors and so on from time to time until the places are filled up.

59. The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body. Provided always that in case the directors shall at any time be reduced in number to less than three it shall be lawful for them to act as directors for the purpose of filling up vacancies in their body in manner hereinafter provided, but for no other purpose.

60. The first directors shall continue in office until disqualified, or until they retire as prescribed by these presents.

61. The shareholders in general meeting may from time to time increase or reduce the number of directors, and may determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office, and otherwise amend these presents to accord with the altered constitution of the board.

62. No member shall be qualified to act as director unless he shall have held at least 500 shares in the company in his own right for three calendar months prior to his election, and unless all calls, interest, and expenses due thereon shall have been paid, and the office of director shall be vacated :

If he ceases to hold in his own right at least 500 shares.

If he fails to pay any call within the time limited for payment thereof.

If he holds any office or place of profit under the company except that of managing director.

If he refuses to act in his office as director.

If without previous leave from the board, or such reason as the board shall deem sufficient, he absents himself from the meetings of the board for three successive months.

If he becomes insolvent, or compound with, or executes any assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

If he becomes insane, or is convicted of felony, or misdemeanour.

If without the knowledge and sanction of the board he contracts with the company, or is individually concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the company, or in the profits of any work done for the company, or if he is directly or indirectly interested in any loan or proposed loan from the company, or in any property given or proposed to be given to the company as security for any loan, or in any property contracted to be sold by or to the company. Provided that no director shall vacate office by reason of his being a member or shareholder of any incorporated company contracting with, or doing work for, or borrowing from, or buying from, or selling to the company, or participating in the profits of any contract with the company, provided he does not vote in respect of such contract, work, loan, purchase, or sale, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

63. The remuneration of the directors for their services until the first ordinary general meeting of the company in the month of July, 1888, shall be at the rate of £100 per annum to each director except the managing director, and the remuneration of the managing director shall be at the rate of £12 per week until the first day of September, 1888. The remuneration of the directors after the first ordinary general meeting of the company, and the remuneration of the managing director after the first day of September, 1888, shall be fixed by the company in general meeting.

64. In the event of any unforeseen vacancy occurring, the board may fill up such vacancy from among the members of the company, and such member so appointed shall for all the purposes mentioned in these presents be deemed to stand in the place of the director causing such vacancy.

65. The members at an extraordinary general meeting called for the purpose may, by a resolution passed by two-thirds at least of the members present personally, or by proxy representing at least two-thirds of the capital of the company, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may, by any ordinary resolution, appoint any other person in his stead, but the person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

66. Any director may at any time retire from office on giving written notice to the board.

67. The board shall have the following powers and authorities (that is to say) :—

- (a) To appoint from amongst their number a managing director upon such terms as the board may deem expedient, save as provided by these presents.
- (b) To conduct and manage generally the business and carry out the several objects of the company, and to exercise all the powers, authorities, and discretions of the company subject to the control of the company in general meeting, but no resolution of the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been otherwise valid.
- (c) To appoint all the officers, agents, clerks, and servants of the company, and at any time to remove or suspend such officers, agents, clerks, and servants, and to fix the rate of their remuneration, and to prescribe their duties.
- (d) To purchase and take in exchange, or on lease, or otherwise acquire, and for any estate or interest therein, any real or personal estate of whatsoever nature which the company is authorised to acquire, and which they may think it requisite or expedient to acquire, and may at their discretion again sell, let, or dispose of any property so to be acquired either for cash or credit, and subject to such terms and conditions in all respects as the board shall think fit.
- (e) To commence, establish, institute, prosecute, and carry on any new business or businesses authorised by the memorandum of association of the company, and to regulate the manner of conducting and managing the same.
- (f) To raise or borrow from time to time, in the name and on behalf of the company, by mortgage, with or without power of sale of any part or parts of the real or personal property of the company, including future calls on shares by way of mortgage, or by terminable debentures, or bond bills or notes of the company, or otherwise such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary, and in the case of debentures to confer upon the holders thereof such rights and remedies or securities thereunder upon or against the property of the company as the board may think expedient, and in connection therewith to make such arrangements as may be deemed expedient for vesting any profits of the company in trustees, or otherwise, for the benefit and security of the holders of such debentures, and to accept the surrender of any shares upon such terms as the board may think expedient.
- (g) To enact rules, regulations, and by-laws for the conduct of the business of the company as a mining exchange, and generally to enact rules, regulations, and by-laws for the regulation of the business of the company, provided the same are consistent with the Companies Act and with these presents.
- (h) To declare dividends, or interim dividends, whenever, in the opinion of the board, the financial position of the company will justify such a course.
- (i) To execute generally all such powers of the company as are not by the Companies Act or by these presents declared to be exercisable only by the company in general meeting.
- (j) To draw, make, accept, endorse, on behalf of the company, any cheques, promissory notes or bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments.

68. All acts done at any meeting of the board, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it shall afterwards be discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any director or person acting as aforesaid, or that they, or any of them, were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Secretary.

69. The secretary shall keep the books of the company, in which he shall enter the particulars of all shares and all transfers of shares, the calls paid or due on shares, and a note of such shares as may be forfeited, and such other particulars relative to the accounts of the company as the board may from time to time require. The secretary shall also keep a book or books, in which he shall enter the minutes of proceedings at all meetings of the company and of the board, and all such books shall be kept at the registered office of the company. He shall make out at least twice in every year, and prior to the holding of each of the ordinary general meetings hereinbefore mentioned a fair balance-sheet of the accounts of the company, and also a report of the position of the company, which balance-sheet and report shall be submitted to the ordinary general meeting, which shall be held next to the making out thereof, and shall give forward and publish all necessary notices in reference to meetings, calls, or any business of the company. Shall convene the meetings of the company and of the board. Shall collect and pay the accounts of the company. Shall see that the orders and directions of the meetings of the company and board are properly carried out, and shall make, file, and deposit all accounts and statements, and give all notices, and do all further acts which shall be necessary and ought to be done by a secretary in accordance with the Companies Act, and every amendment thereof, and the articles and regulations for the time being of the company. Provided always that in the management as aforesaid he shall be subject to the direction and control of the board.

70. The directors shall have power from time to time, at their pleasure, to suspend or remove the secretary and appoint a new secretary in his place, and may during the suspension, or temporary absence, or illness of the secretary appoint some person to perform the duties of secretary, who may do all such acts as could be lawfully done by the secretary of the company. Provided always that should the secretary be desirous of resigning his appointment, he shall give fourteen days' notice in writing to the board of his intended resignation. The board shall have full power and discretion to enter into any arrangement or arrangements with the secretary or his substitute as to remuneration for his services.

Common seal.

71. The common seal of the company shall be in the joint custody of the secretary and chairman, or acting secretary and chairman, and shall not (except in the case of share certificates) be affixed to any document, except by order of the board of directors. And to every deed or document to which the said seal shall be so affixed two of the directors, as well as the secretary or acting secretary, shall add their signatures.

Receipts.

72. The secretary, or acting secretary, or any other person authorised by the directors, may give receipts for any money payable to the company, and such receipt shall be sufficient discharge for the same. Subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf from time to time by the board.

Proceedings of directors.

73. The directors shall elect a chairman from their number, and shall determine the period for which he shall hold office. In the absence of the chairman, the directors may elect one of their number to preside at such meeting.

74. The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they may think fit, and may make such regulations for their guidance as they may think desirable. Provided they are not inconsistent with the Companies Act or with these presents. Provided that they shall meet at least once in each calendar month. All acts done and resolutions passed at any such meeting shall be considered as the acts and resolutions of the board. Questions arising at any meetings of the board shall be decided by a majority of votes, the chairman or other person presiding having in case of equality of votes a casting as well as a deliberative vote.

75. A director may at any time summon a meeting of the board by giving three clear days' notice thereof, but no resolution passed at a meeting so summoned shall be valid unless confirmed at the next regular meeting of the board except it be on some matter of urgency which requires to be done before such regular meeting is held.

76. The board shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose :—

Of all appointments of officers made by the board.

Of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the board.

Of all orders made by the board.

Of all resolutions and proceedings at meetings of the company and of the board.

Of all moneys ordered by the board to be paid

The said minutes shall be signed by the chairman, and any such minutes, if signed by the person purporting to be the chairman of any meeting of the company or of the board, shall be receivable in evidence without any further proof.

77. The board may appoint and remove the bankers and solicitors of the company.

78. All cheques and orders for payment, or for the delivery of property upon the bankers of the company, promissory notes, and bills of exchange, shall be signed by two of the directors and countersigned by the secretary or acting secretary for the time being, or shall be signed by such person or persons and in such manner as the board may from time to time prescribe

79. All moneys from time to time received by the board or any officer of the company shall be forthwith paid to the bankers of the company who shall have the custody thereof, and also of such other property of the company as shall from time to time be entrusted to them.

Investment of capital.

80. The capital and other money of the company shall be employed as follows :—

In carrying out the objects referred to in the memorandum of association.

In returning any portion of the capital of the company to the shareholders in proportion to their respective shares if and when the affairs of the company shall warrant the board in so doing.

81. The directors shall settle the form of documents to be used in the business of the company.

82. All dividends on shares shall be payable on all shares alike, both contributing and fully paid shares, and all dividends shall be payable out of profits only, and no dividend shall exceed the sum recommended to the meeting by the board. The board may, before recommending a dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company such sum as they may think proper towards the payment of preliminary expenses or as a reserve fund to meet contingencies or for equalising dividends.

83. The reserve fund shall be carried to a separate account in the books of the company to provide against any contingent demands upon the company and its investment shall be at the absolute discretion of the board, but a full statement relating to the investment of the same shall be laid before the members at every ordinary general meeting. In the event of a dissolution of the company, the fund shall form part of the capital.

84. No dividends or bonuses shall be paid to any member until all claims of the company on account of calls, interest, or otherwise against such member shall have been satisfied in respect of every share of which he is the holder or one of the joint holders.

85. Due notice of any dividend or bonus shall be given to each member, and all dividends and bonuses unclaimed for the period of two years after declaration may be forfeited by the board for the benefit of the company.

86. No dividend or interest shall bear interest as against the company.

Accounts and balance-sheet.

87. The following accounts shall be kept at the office of the company :—

Of the paid-up capital of the company.

Of all moneys received and expended.

Of the assets and liabilities.

Of all mortgages, deposits, debentures, bonds, and other obligations given by or to the company.

88. A balance-sheet, duly audited, which shall contain a true statement of the assets and liabilities of the company arranged under suitable heads, shall be laid before the members at each ordinary general meeting.

89. A printed copy of the balance-sheet shall be posted at Sydney to each member at least three days prior to each ordinary general meeting, but the non-receipt by any member of such balance-sheet shall not invalidate such meeting or the proceedings thereat.

Auditor.

90. There shall be two auditors of the company, one of whom shall be a professional accountant, but neither of whom need be and both of whom may be members of the company, and the accounts of the company shall be audited and verified by the auditors at least once in every calendar month, and oftener if the board shall think fit.

91. The auditors shall be appointed by the members at the ordinary general meetings, to be held in the months of January and July in each year, and shall hold office until the next following ordinary general meeting, when they shall both retire. Provided that every retiring auditor shall be eligible for re-election. Any auditor may at any time retire from office on giving written notice to the board.

92. The first auditors of the company shall be appointed by the board, and shall hold office until the first ordinary general meeting, to be held in the month of July, 1888.

93. No person shall be eligible for the office of auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the company, and no director or officer of the company shall be eligible during his continuance in office.

94. The remuneration of the auditors shall be in the discretion of the board.

95. If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of auditor the board shall, as soon as conveniently may be, call an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of supplying the same. Provided that any auditor elected at such extraordinary general meeting shall only continue in office until the next ordinary general meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election thereat.

96. Every auditor shall be supplied with a list of all books kept by the company, and he shall, at all reasonable times, have access to such books and the accounts of the company. As soon as the balance-sheet has been prepared for each ordinary general meeting a copy shall be furnished to the auditors.

97. The auditors shall examine the books, vouchers, deeds, and all securities of the company, and shall compare the same with the balance-sheet and statement prepared for their inspection, and shall certify as to the correctness of the same by appending their signatures.

98. A written report shall be made to the members by the auditors, in which they shall declare that they have made a faithful and true investigation of all items contained in the balance-sheet, that they have examined all mortgage deeds and every other deed of security held by the company, and whether in their opinion the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these presents, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the company's affairs. Such report shall be signed by the auditors, and shall be read, together with the report of the Board, at each ordinary general meeting.

Attorney of member.

99. Any member being absent or about to absent himself from the Colony of New South Wales may appoint an attorney who need not be a member to act on his behalf at all meetings of the company held during his absence, but any such appointment shall be made by power of attorney duly executed and attested by at least one witness, and shall, at least forty-eight hours before the attorney shall be entitled to act thereunder, be deposited with the secretary of the company at the registered office, accompanied by such evidence of the due execution thereof, as the Board may require.

Trusts not recognised.

100. In no case shall the company be bound by or affected with notice express, implied, constructive, or otherwise, of any trust, charge, lien, or encumbrance affecting any share or other property.

Notices.

101. Any notice or other document necessary to be served by the company upon any member may be served either personally or by leaving it for or sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to the member at his registered place of abode or business. And every notice or document sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which in the usual course of post it or the letter containing it ought to have been delivered at the place to which it was addressed, and in proving such service by post, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice or document, or the letter containing it, was properly addressed and put into the post office, and the postage thereon paid.

102. When two or more persons are jointly entitled to a share, any notice given as aforesaid to the person named first in the register of members shall be sufficient notice to all persons entitled to such share.

103. All members resident or going to reside out of the Colony of New South Wales shall name a place in the Colony at which the notices of the company shall be served, and in default of such place being named, a notice addressed to such member at the General Post Office, Sydney, shall be deemed sufficient notice.

104. Notices may be signed by the secretary or by any director or officer of the company by the direction of the board, and need not be under the common seal of the company.

Arbitration.

105. Whenever any difference arises between the company on the one hand, and any of the members, their executors, administrators, and assigns, on the other hand, touching the true intent or construction, or the incidents or consequences of these presents, or touching anything then or thereafter done, executed, or omitted, or suffered in pursuance of these presents or of the Companies Act, or touching any breach or alleged breach of these presents, or any claim on account of such breach or alleged breach, or otherwise relating to the premises, or to these presents, or to the Companies Act, or to any of the affairs of the company. Every such difference shall be referred to the decision of an arbitrator, to be appointed by the parties in difference, or if they cannot agree upon a single arbitrator, to the decision of two arbitrators, of whom one shall be appointed by each of the parties in difference, who, before they enter upon their duties of arbitration, shall appoint a third arbitrator, and the decision of any two of such or three arbitrators shall be binding and conclusive.

106. The costs of and incident to any such reference and award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator or arbitrators, respectively, who may determine the amount thereof, or direct the same to be taxed as between solicitor and client, or otherwise, and may award by whom and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be borne and paid.

107. The submission to arbitration shall be subject to the Act 31 Vic. No. 15, intituled, "An Act to make arbitration more effectual," or to any then subsisting statutory modification thereof, and shall be made a rule or order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, upon the application of either party, and such party may instruct counsel to consent thereto for the other parties.

Power to alter clauses.

108. A general meeting shall from time to time have full power, by special resolution, to alter or repeal all or any of the clauses of these presents, and the laws, regulations, and resolutions which shall from time to time be made in pursuance of any power therein contained, or in force for that purpose, affecting the capital, profits, business or concerns of the company, and may from time to time pass any resolution or resolutions for the better management of the company, and the capital, profits, business, or concerns thereof, and the same shall be as binding and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were inserted and contained in the original articles of association.

Dissolution.

109. The dissolution of the company may be determined on by the company for any purpose whatever, and whether the object be the absolute and final extinguishment of the company, or the reconstitution or modification of the company, or the amalgamation of the company with any other company, or any other object, such dissolution shall only take place if a resolution in favour of dissolution shall be carried by three-fourths of the votes at an extraordinary general meeting convened with notice of the object, at which members representing at least three-fourths of the capital of the company shall be present in person or by proxy, and confirmed by a similar majority at a second extraordinary general meeting, at which members representing the same proportion of capital are present, convened in like manner, and held not less than one month nor more than three months after such first meeting. At such second meeting the company shall, by ordinary majority, prescribe the time at which the dissolution shall take place, and the manner of such dissolution.

110. Any member, whether a director or not, and whether alone or jointly with any other member or director, and any person not a member, may become the purchaser of the property of the company or any part thereof, in the event of a winding-up or a dissolution, or at any other time when a sale of the company's property or effects or any part thereof shall be made by the board, under the powers hereby or under the Companies Act conferred upon them.

Indemnity.

111. The directors, auditors, secretary, and other officers for the time being of the company acting in relation to any of the affairs of the company, and every of them, and every of their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the funds and profits of the company, from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages, and expenses which they, or any of them, their, or any of their heirs, executors, or administrators shall or may incur, or sustain by, or by reason of any act done, concurred in, or omitted in, or about the execution of their duty, or supposed duty, in their respective offices or trust, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain by or through their own wilful neglect or default respectively, and none of them shall be answerable for the acts or defaults of the other or others of them, or for joining in the receipts for the sake of conformity, or for any bankers or other persons with whom any money or effects belonging to the company shall or may be lodged or deposited for safe custody, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of or belonging to the company shall be placed out or invested, or for any other loss, misfortune, or damage which may happen in the execution of their respective offices or trust, or in relation thereto, except the same shall happen by or through their own wilful default respectively.

Preliminary Expenses.

112. All reasonable preliminary expenses incurred on behalf of the company by the provisional committee are hereby confirmed and adopted by the company.

APPENDIX.

23

SCHEDULE No. 1.

No. of Issue. Progressive Nos.
 The Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited). Registered under the Companies Act of 1874.
 Capital: £100,000 in 100,000 shares of £1.
 Certificate for _____ shares.

THIS is to certify that _____ is a member of the above-named company, and a proprietor of _____ shares, numbered _____, therein, upon which the sum of _____ per share has been paid up, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
 Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 _____

A. B., } Directors.
 C. D., }
 E. F., Secretary.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

I, _____, in consideration of the sum of _____, paid to me by _____, do hereby transfer to the said _____ shares numbered _____ to _____ standing in my name in the Share Register of the Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited), to hold unto the said _____, his executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the several conditions under which I hold the same at the time of the execution hereof.

And I, the said _____, do hereby agree to take the said shares subject to the said conditions.
 As witness our hands the _____ day _____, 18 _____.

Signed by the transferrer in the presence of,—

Signed by the transferee in the presence of,—

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Proxy.

I, _____, a shareholder of the Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited) appoint _____ of _____ or failing him _____ of _____ both being shareholders of the said company to vote as my proxy at the meeting of the said company to be held at _____ the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, or at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

Names, addresses, and description of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
E. P. Simpson, Sydney, solicitor	4,000
J. Spears, 317, George-street, Sydney, clerk	100
George S. Bosanquet, Waverley, Sydney Defence Force	500
C. Fetherstonhaugh, Mundooran, grazier	1,000
Jnc. Jackson, Newcastle, mining agent	500
R. Evans, Manly, mining agent	100
R. P. Davys, 317, George-street, Sydney, Station Manager	500

Signed in my presence by the above-named Edward Percy Simpson, Joseph Thomas Spears, George Stanley Bosanquet, Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, John Jackson, Robert Evans, and Richard Patrick Davys.

EUSTACE E. FOSBERY,
Solicitor, Sydney.

Dated at Sydney, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1888.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

In the matter of the Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited), and in the matter of the Companies Act.

I CERTIFY that the Company styled the Australasian Mining Exchange Company of Sydney (Limited) is incorporated, and that the said Company is a limited company.

Dated at Sydney, this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

E. G. WARD,
Registrar-General,
Acting as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

[To the evidence of Mr. W. S. Christie, 23 February, 1892.]

D.

Dear Sir,
 Re Australasian Mining Exchange of Sydney Bill, your notice addressed to our Mr. Sloane reached us this morning. We regret to say that Mr. Sloane is absent from Sydney (and he has taken no active management in the business for some considerable time), and it will therefore be impossible for him to attend your meeting to-morrow, 23rd instant. The shares held by us are a joint transaction, and belong to the business. Mr. Gair will gladly attend the meeting if invited to do so.
 Yours faithfully,
 GAIR, SLOANE, & CO.

F. W. Webb, Esq., Clerk of Legislative Assembly, Legislative Assembly Offices.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC
LIGHTING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
3 *September*, 1891.

SYDNEY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 17. THURSDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1891.

4. BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Scott moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. Joseph Abbott, Mr. Melville, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Fegan, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Wright, Mr. Langwell, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 16. WEDNESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1891.

16. BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL:—Mr. Cullen presented a Petition from C. F. Stokes, Joseph Wood, W. K. Lockhead, Robert B. Wallace, and H. B. Cotton, Directors of the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company (Limited), in opposition to so much of the Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill as would authorise the Council to supply Electric Light for private purposes or to outside Municipalities, or to sell or lease fittings; and praying that leave may be granted them to be heard by counsel or attorney before any Select Committee having the Bill under its consideration.
- Petition received.
- Mr. Cullen (*by consent*) moved, That the prayer of the Petitioners be granted.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 18. TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1891.

7. BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL:—Mr. Scott (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Reports from, Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committees on the "Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill," and the "Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill (No. 2)," respectively, of Session 1890, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the "Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill."
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 23. THURSDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

12. BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL:—Mr. Scott, 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 Bill was referred on 20th August, 1891; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and report was referred, on 20th August, 1891, the "*Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill*," and to whom was referred, on 25th August, 1891, "*the Reports from, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committees on the 'Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill,' and the 'Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill (No. 2)' respectively, of Session 1890*"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See list, p. 5. evidence will be found appended hereto), and considered the Reports and Evidence referred to them; and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 2nd September, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Langwell,	|	Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott called to the Chair.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, and granting leave to the Directors of the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company (Limited) to be heard by Counsel or Attorney before the Committee,—*read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee; also the Petition from the Directors of the Newcastle Gas and Coke Company (Limited).

Present:—George Wallace, Esq., for W. H. Baker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the Chairman move in the House, That the Reports from, Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committees on the “Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill” and the “Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill (No. 2)” respectively, of Session 1890, be referred to the Committee.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at 10 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Scott in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Langwell.	|	

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Reports from, Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committees on the “Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill” and the “Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Bill (No. 2)” respectively, of Session 1890,—*read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Reports *referred* before the Committee.

Present:—George Wallace, Esq., for W. H. Baker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*), W. P. Plunkett, Esq., for H. J. Brown, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Directors of the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company (Limited) Petitioners against the Bill*).

Edward Scott Holland (*Newcastle Council Clerk*) called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Wallace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Plunkett.

Witness withdrew.

John Rollo Rogers (*Alderman of the City of Newcastle*) called in, sworn, and examined by Mr Wallace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Plunkett.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till 2 o'clock this day.]

The Committee re-assembled at the hour named,—

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Scott in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Fegan,
Mr. Grahame,	|	Mr. Langwell.

Present:—George Wallace, Esq., for W. H. Baker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*), W. P. Plunkett Esq., for H. J. Brown, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company (Limited) Petitioners against the Bill*).

William Thomas Gibb (*Mayor of Newcastle*) called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Wallace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Plunkett.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Scott in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Fegan,	|	Mr. Langwell.

Present:—George Wallace, Esq., for W. H. Baker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*), H. J. Brown, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Newcastle Gas and Coke Company, Limited) Petitioners against the Bill*.

Henry Buchanan (*Alderman, of the City of Newcastle*), called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Wallace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown.

Witness withdrew.

Archibald Langwell, Esq. (*Secretary to the Newcastle Gas and Coke Company, Limited*), called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Brown. Cross-

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallace.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—That this Preamble, stand part of the Bill,—put and passed.

Parties called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 7 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 8 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 9 to 13 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 14 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 15 to 23 read and *agreed to*.

Clauses 24 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 25 to 40 read and *agreed to*.

Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

See Schedule of
Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 3, clause 8, line 52. *Omit* "general municipal fund" *insert* "electric light account."
 " 5, " 14, line 15. *After* "above" *insert* "or below"
 " 6, " 24, line 29. *Omit* "five" *insert* "three"
 " 6, " 24, line 31. *Omit* "two years" *insert* "one year."

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1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC
LIGHTING BILL.

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,
MR. GRAHAME,

MR. SCOTT.

MR. FEGAN,
MR. LANGWELL,

D. SCOTT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Wallace, appeared for Mr. W. H. Baker, of Newcastle, the Solicitor for the promoters of the Bill.

Mr. Plunkett, appeared for Mr. Brown, of Newcastle, the Solicitor for the Newcastle Gas and Coke Company.

Mr. Edward Scott Holland called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am the town clerk of Newcastle.
2. You have given evidence on previous Bills of this character? I have.
3. *Mr. Wallace.*] How long have you been town clerk? Between fifteen and sixteen years.
4. How long is it since the question of introducing the electric light into the city was first brought before the borough council? In May, 1889.
5. In what form was it submitted? It was submitted in the following resolution on the 20th May, 1889:—"That, in view of the early termination of the agreement with the Newcastle Gas Company with the council for the supply of gaslight in streets, it is desirable that some other mode of lighting be considered; and with this object in view, a committee of the whole council be called at an early date for the purpose of inquiring into the best way of lighting with electricity, and that such committee be empowered to obtain all reliable information as to the cost of proper plant, and the benefits derivable therefrom, and the success or otherwise in other places where the light has been tried; and further, that two aldermen be appointed to visit an inland town where its use has been practically illustrated, and report to the committee; and that such committee report the result of its observations to the council at its earliest convenience."
6. Was any report made by the committee on that matter? The committee did not go to any inland town. The council dealt with the question by a substantial motion in April, 1890.
7. Did the council finally deal with the question? They called for tenders, and a tender was accepted at that time.
8. Whose tender was it? That of Messrs. Kirkland & Co.'s (now Wescott, Marshall, and Adams), for £8,529 12s.

Mr.
E. S. Holland,
27 Aug., 1891.

- Mr. E. S. Holland. 9. What was the nature of the agreement with Kirkland & Co.? They were to run the plant for five years, or for any period, for the sum of £1,150 per annum.
- 27 Aug., 1891. 10. Did the council at that time purchase a site for the works? Yes.
11. Within the municipality? Yes.
12. In pursuance of that contract, have electric lighting works been erected? Yes.
13. When was the contract finished? About Christmas last.
14. Has the city been lighted with electricity since that time? It has.
15. That is, only the public lighting of the city? Yes; in addition to that, we have established arc lights in certain streets at an extra cost of £550.
16. Additional to the contract? Yes.
17. How many electric lamps have you for street purposes? 360 at present, that is, outside the arc lights.
18. How many arc lamps? Twenty-two. Orders have been given for forty more street lamps.
19. 400 street lamps were contracted for by Kirkland & Co.? Yes; and they are now erecting the extra forty lamps, in order to complete the contract number.
20. What is the candle power of these lights? Twenty-five-candle power.
21. What will the lighting power of the city represent when the additional forty street lamps are erected? About 10,000 lights, apart from the arc lamps, which are 2,000-candle power each.
22. The arc lamps represent 44,000 lights? Yes.
23. What is the difference between the lighting of the city now, and the lighting of the city under the contract with the Gas Company? The Gas Company supplies only 5,152 candle power nominally for 313 lamps.
24. What do you calculate the candle power of your electric lights to be? About 54,000.
25. Has the lighting, as carried out under this contract, been satisfactory? It has.
26. In your opinion, has the electric light been a success? It has, undoubtedly.
27. And an advantage to the inhabitants of the city? Yes the people think so.
28. You have had opportunities of gauging public opinion on the question? Yes, many.
29. From the knowledge which you have so gained, can you state that it has been a positive advantage to the inhabitants of the borough? Yes; they are very anxious to have the electric light introduced into their premises as quickly as possible.
30. The main objects of this Bill are to enable the borough council to supply private consumers with the electric light? Quite so.
31. Have you had an opportunity of judging of the proportionate cost between the electric lighting and the gas lighting of the city? Yes. The electric light costs £1,944 per annum at the present time.
32. Does that include all the contingent expenses? Yes. When the forty other additional lamps are erected, as they will be within a month, the cost will be the same.
33. The sum of £1,944 will cover the cost of 400 street lamps? Yes.
34. Have you included the cost of the arc lamps in that sum? Yes.
35. From the knowledge you have gained of the operation of the electric light in the city, do you think that if the council obtained the power to supply electricity privately, it could supply private consumers at a less cost than the Gas Company can supply gas? I think it would be about the same to private consumers.
36. If the borough council get the power to supply private consumers, will it increase the cost to the borough council? No; it would still cost £1,944 per annum.
37. The plant which runs the city lighting would also run the private lighting? Yes.
38. Has the establishment of electric lighting for public purposes been a saving to the ratepayers? The lighting rate is the same at present.
39. But you get considerably more light for the same cost? Yes; as soon as we can supply private persons with the electric light, it will reduce that cost very considerably. We expect to get the street lighting done for about 1½d. in the £.
40. In order to obtain the same amount of light for the city from the Gas Company, you would have to pay considerably more than you are now paying for the electric plant? Yes; we had 313 gas-lamps, at £5 10s. per annum, and nine other lamps at £7 15s. per annum. The cost of the lamps was about £1,990. The constant removals and repairs brought the amount up to about £1,900. We had 322 gas-lamps with fifteen-candle power nominally. Now we shall have 400 street lamps of twenty-five-candle power, and twenty-two arc lamps of 2,000-candle power.
41. You get more than double the light at the same cost? Yes.
42. With the reduced rate you expect to get by supplying private consumers, what will be the saving to the ratepayers per annum? £1,020.
43. That saving would still be extended in time to come? It would enable us to reduce the lighting rate to the public generally to about 1½d. in the £. When the council take over the plant altogether from the contractors, we shall be able to save what is now being paid to the contractors. We calculate that we shall be able to run the plant for about £950 per annum.
44. The contractors, under their contract are running the electric works? Yes.
45. Is it proposed by the council to take over the works, under the power given to them in the contract? As soon as it is reported as a going concern—that is when private lighting is supplied, and the extra lamps are erected.
46. You consider that when the plant is taken over from the contractors, there will be a still further saving? Yes, a saving of £1,000 per annum. It will cost us £950 to work the plant ourselves. We are paying £1,944 to the contractors now.
47. Mr. Plunkett.] What is the cost of the electric light as against the cost of gas? I can only speak so far as we have paid for public lighting. I cannot speak of private consumption.
48. What have you paid? For public lighting we have paid the Gas Company £1,769 6s. 3d. per annum.
49. Will the cost of the electric light be less than that? As soon as we are able to supply the electric light privately, it will be one-half £950 per annum.
50. Will the proposed charge be sufficient to pay the council, seeing that it is less than the charge in England? I do not know that it is less than the charge in England.
51. Do you know anything of the charge in England? I have seen papers as to private lighting in England and America.

52. Can you give us any idea of what you have seen? The English rate is from a farthing to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per light per hour, on a basis of 1,000 hours. Mr.
E. S. Holland.
53. What will be the cost of the extra plant you will require? No extra plant will be required. It is all lying there waiting to be used for the number of lights which we contracted with the contractors. 27 Aug., 1891.
The part required for private lighting is not touched at present.
54. How many extra lights will this plant supply? It will supply forty extra street lights, and 750 private lights; that is what the contract is for.
55. Have the theatre people agreed to take the electric light? They did agree, but the contractors' price for internal fittings was beyond what the directors thought they could pay.
56. How many lights did the theatre want to take? 400.
57. There will be only 300 lights left for private consumers? It comes down to a very small thing if the theatre takes 400 lights.
58. I suppose you have seen the electric light very frequently in Newcastle? Yes.
59. How many times has it been out lately? I have never seen it out.
60. Do you live in Newcastle itself? No; at Waratah.
61. How far away is Waratah? Four miles.
62. Do you frequently come into town at night? My business takes me into town a good deal at night.
63. How many times a week? About twice. I have seen one arc lamp out, but I have never seen the electric light as a whole out.
64. *Mr. Grahame.*] You never saw a city better lighted in your life? I never did, and I have travelled nearly all over the world.
65. *Mr. Plunkett.*] How many private people have agreed to take the electric light? A number of people are sending in letters every day. Some letters go to the council and some go direct to the contractors, but we have more applications now for electric light than we can supply. The "Great Northern Hotel" wants 150 lights, the "Centennial Hotel" wants 100 lights, "Buchanan's Hotel" wants fifty lights, and so on.
66. Have you taken any professional advice in regard to this light? Yes.
67. Whose advice? We had Mr. Erskine as a consulting engineer; he is an electrician.
68. Have you had any independent advice apart from his? His advice was independent—he is an expert.
69. *Mr. Grahame.*] You engaged him specially to report on the electric lighting of the city? Yes.
70. *Mr. Plunkett.*] Do you know anything about electric lighting in other places, in Tamworth, Young, or Lambton? I know Lambton very well, I am frequently there.
71. Has it been a success there? It is a fine light.
72. Has it been a success financially? I do not know about that. It was a very big undertaking for a very small borough to attempt.
73. Do you not know as a matter of fact, that they have lost considerably at Tamworth? I do not know Tamworth at all.
74. Do you know whether they have lost at Young? No.
75. Or at Lambton? I only know that they have gone in for a large expenditure, and had to borrow money. Mr. Dent is firmly convinced of the benefits derived from electric lighting. He told me he thought the electric light was as good in Lambton as in Newcastle.
76. It might be as good, but does it pay up there? I do not know.
77. *Mr. Grahame.*] You are satisfied that your estimate for Newcastle is correct? Yes; it has been proved after six months trial.
78. *Mr. Plunkett.*] Is it not a fact that in Newcastle the electric lights go out constantly? I have never heard of it. One or two did at the start, owing to the circuit not being quite complete. In some cases they have to put four lights on to one post, because the orders have not been given to distribute them. Twenty lights compose a circuit, and if they are not equally distributed, it affects the light sometimes.
79. *Mr. Grahame.*] As town clerk, you have never had any complaints of the city being in darkness? Never.
80. *Mr. Plunkett.*] Are the mayor and aldermen satisfied with the electric lighting of the city? Yes. When the question first arose the voting was not quite even, but now there is a unanimous feeling in favour of the electric light.
81. Do you not know as a matter of fact that the mayor has stated that he has been informed by a competent person that the prices were ridiculously low, and that in the city of London the companies who supplied the light very cheaply were bankrupt? I believe the competent person was the secretary to the Gas Company.
82. You stated that you knew something about the price in England as compared with the price in Australia? We sent for printed documents in connection with electric lighting in England and America. We obtained information from various towns in America, and these printed documents were before the council when they were considering the question of private lighting.
83. Are the prices you intend to charge the same as, or less than the prices in England? They are sufficiently high to pay us a very good interest upon our outlay.
84. *Mr. Langwell.*] How many private lights do you estimate will be required for Newcastle? Newcastle is a very large place. We should have to duplicate the plant to supply Newcastle in accordance with the demand for the light. We have only 750 lights to spare at the present time, and we have applications for the whole of these lights.
85. Is your present plant capable of supplying the whole of Newcastle? No. We should have to get extra plant.
86. What would be the cost of supplying the whole of Newcastle? It would only be the cost of another dynamo. I suppose an expenditure of £350 would give 700 additional lights. We have the engine-power and the boiler-power at the present time.
87. It would cost the company £175 to light the theatre or a building of equal size with 400 lights; a dynamo would not cost £350 to supply 700 lights? The engine-power is there at the present time. All that we would have to purchase would be an additional dynamo which would run into £350 or £400.
88. How many lights would it supply? We should get 700 more lights at the same price as these lights cost.

- Mr. E. S. Holland.
27 Aug., 1891.
89. *Mr. Grahame.*] I suppose the borough council intend to supply the whole of the city if they get this Bill? Yes, as the people request it. We should not force the light upon the people—they would simply write in and ask to be supplied with it.
90. *Mr. Barbour.*] You are lighting the streets with electricity under an Act which you got a little while ago? No, under the Municipalities Act.
91. Has it been satisfactory to the public so far? Quite.
92. Has it also been satisfactory to the borough council? Yes.
93. You want now to supply private lighting as well as public lighting? Quite so.
94. Do you believe from your past experience that you can do that satisfactorily to the public? Yes.
95. And at a price not higher than the cost of gas? Not higher. And it will have the effect of reducing the lighting rate about one half.
96. Your plant is not sufficient to light the whole of Newcastle. Do you wish to make a further trial, and if it is satisfactory to extend your operations in proportion to the applications you receive for the light? Yes.
97. Have you heard of any substantial objections to the electric lighting? Not from private individuals.
98. On the whole it is very satisfactory? It is indeed.
99. *Chairman.*] What is the present lighting rate? 3d. in the £. As soon as everything is in working order—when we have the running of the plant in our hands and pay the working expenses, namely £950—we calculate that with the £1,000 derived from private consumers, we shall be able in a short time to take off the lighting rate altogether.
100. *Mr. Grahame.*] You would only require an extra dynamo to supply the borough? Yes.
101. *Mr. Wallace.*] The motive-power is all there? The motive-power is very high.
102. *Mr. Plunkett.*] Have you not to alter the lines or wires in crossing the streets? There are five places in Newcastle where the wires intersect the telegraph wires rather closely. We should have to alter those wires.
103. What will the cost be? £250 is the Government estimate.
104. *Chairman.*] It is quite probable that it may be less? Probably it will be £200.
105. *Mr. Barbour.*] Will you require to put up any additional wires? Not for public lighting.
106. For private lighting? As long as the matter is in the hands of the contractor he makes his own arrangements with parties.
107. If you get this Bill will you have to extend your wires? No.
108. Has any question arisen between the borough council and the Government as to the points where the wires are to be placed? They have pointed out specifically where the alterations are to be made.
109. Is the council willing to make the alteration? Yes.
110. *Mr. Wallace.*] I understand that some legal proceedings have been taken by the Government which will probably be settled in an amicable manner by the council obviating the difficulties which are represented to exist? It will be settled this week.

Mr. John Rollo Rogers called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J R. Rogers
27 Aug., 1891.
111. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a builder and contractor.
112. You are also a ratepayer in the city of Newcastle? I am a ratepayer, and also an alderman.
113. *Mr. Wallace.*] How long have you been an alderman? For the last five years.
114. How long have you resided in Newcastle? Twenty-eight years.
115. Were you a resident of Newcastle prior to the introduction of gasworks? Long prior to that time.
116. Have you seen the Bill introduced on behalf of the borough council to light the city with electricity? Yes.
117. As a matter of fact the city is now lighted with electricity? Publicly.
118. How long has it been so lighted? Since the beginning of the year.
119. Are you residing in the city itself? In the city proper.
120. You have had nightly opportunities, then, of seeing the operation of these lights? Yes.
121. From your knowledge of the lighting of the city with gas, do you think that the lighting of the city with electricity has been an advantage to the city? Personally, I have no doubt whatever about it. From my position as an alderman, coming in contact with the ratepayers, I know that it has given perfect satisfaction.
122. You have heard no expressions of opinion from the ratepayers in the direction of reverting to the use of gas? Quite the contrary. Some of those persons who were in doubt, and blamed the aldermen for experimenting with the ratepayers' money, are now satisfied that the council acted correctly.
123. Under this Bill the council propose to supply private lighting? Yes.
124. Do you think that that would be beneficial to the ratepayers? I do, on the ground that it is a step in the direction of co-operation. Any money which may be made by supplying private lighting will go to reduce the rate for public lighting, and consequently it will be a benefit to the whole of the people.
125. From your experience of the ratepayers, are you prepared to say whether public opinion generally is in favour of the council being empowered to supply private lighting? There seems to be no dissenting voice to the proposal outside those interested in the Gas Company.
126. Those having a pecuniary interest in the Gas Company? Yes; otherwise I do not know a single individual who objects to the Bill.
127. Have you ever known the electric lights in the city to be out? I think on one occasion, within a few months of the electric light being started, something went wrong through the slipping of a belt, and the lights were out for a couple of hours.
128. Do you mean the whole of the lights? Yes, I have a faint recollection of the whole of the lights being out for some two or three hours through the slipping of a belt.
129. Not from any defect in the machinery? No. In fact, during the phenomenally stormy weather lately, there have been very few cases where the electric lamps have been out—one or two solitary instances, I think.
130. That was attributable to the stormy character of the weather? It was most exceptional stormy weather.

131. Do you consider that with electricity a more satisfactory light is given through out the city? A much more satisfactory light. We have 3,000 more candle power than we had previously with gas.
132. That would be without the arc lights? That is with the arc lights. We have twenty-two arc lights of 2,000-candle power and 400 incandescent lights of twenty-five-candle power. I am given to understand that we had 51,520-candle power under the Gas Company. We have 54,000-candle power with the electric light.
133. Have you not ten times the candle power with the electric light than you had with the gas? You are right. I misread the figures. We had only 5,152-candle power with the Gas Company.
134. Are you aware if any petitions have been received by the borough council in favour of the Bill? I have a faint recollection that we did.
135. You do not know the particulars of the petitions? No.
136. *Mr. Plunkett.*] It has been stated that the city has ten times more light with the electric lamps than it had with the gas-lamps; in your opinion is that so? I do not know. I did not think there was ten times the amount of light. But if any previous witness has worked out the figures and said there is, I should not like to say that it is not the case.
137. *Mr. Grahame.*] There is a wonderful improvement in the lighting of the city? There can be no question about that.
138. *Mr. Plunkett.*] Can you tell me anything about the cost of electric light as compared with gas? As the year has not expired yet, we have had no official returns; but I am given to understand that there will be a slight increase of cost as far as the electric light is concerned, but not in comparison with the excess supply of light we get. We hope to remedy that by the amount we derive from private lighting.
139. Do you know if the council has taken any professional advice on the cost of this experiment? We took all the professional advice necessary prior to starting the experiment. But we hold that it is an experiment no longer.
140. Have you taken any trouble to test the statements of experts as to the cost of electric lamps? I have taken no trouble for the simple reason that we have paid officers whose duty it is to perform that work. I am relying upon their statements.
141. Do you know anything about the cost of electric light in England? No; that is not troubling me.
142. Have you seen any figures or statements in regard to the cost in England? No; because I have practical evidence in the statement of our paid officers closer home. I do not want to go to England. Circumstance may be altogether different there.
143. Have these officers ever brought under your notice the cost of the electric light in England? No.
144. As a matter of fact, you do not know whether the cost of the light would be greater in Australia than in England? As a matter of fact I am given to understand by our town clerk, who is our official authority in matters of this kind, that it is going to cost us about £200 more than the Gas Company's account comes to. I know perfectly well that we get a better return for our money in the larger amount of light we get. That perfectly satisfies me without going to England for the comparative costs of the light.
145. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that the electric lights have been constantly out in the City of Newcastle? I know that it is not the case.
146. *Mr. Grahame.*] You have not heard any complaints from the ratepayers? Certainly not, I would if it were the case.
147. Do you live in the city? Within the bounds of the city, and my business takes me into town every night.
148. You have never heard any complaints about the lights being constantly out? No. I know of my own knowledge that it is not so.
149. Do you know how many private people have agreed to use the electric light? I could not tell the number exactly. I know that the applications are far in excess of the surplus light we have. Our only trouble at present is to know how to divide the light amongst the applicants so as to keep them all satisfied. The only way of solving the difficulty will be to increase our plant.
150. *Mr. Wallace.*] Do you know that the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company are the real opponents of this Bill? I believe they are. They are the only persons interested in opposing it that I know of.
151. As matter of fact was not a Bill introduced into the last Parliament by the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company for the purpose of obtaining powers to erect a plant to supply the Borough of Newcastle with the electric light? That is a fact and we successfully opposed the Bill.

Mr.
J. R. Rogers.
27 Aug., 1891.

Mr. William Thomas Gibb called in, sworn, and examined:—

152. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a furniture warehouseman.
153. You are the Mayor of Newcastle? Yes.
154. *Mr. Wallace.*] How long have you been Mayor? Since February last.
155. How long have you been an alderman? I am in my sixth year.
156. How long have you resided in Newcastle? About twenty years.
157. You have seen this Bill empowering the borough council to light the city with electricity? Yes.
158. How long is it since the question of electrically lighting the city was first introduced into the council? Eighteen or twenty months.
159. Were you an alderman at that time? Yes.
160. Were you then in favour of the proposal? No, I was a very strong opponent of it.
161. On what grounds did you base your opposition? As we had gasworks in the city, and as I looked upon electricity as being in its infancy, I thought it was rather rash for a city to rush into an experiment and that it would be better to allow other municipalities to experiment as they liked.
162. You did not approve of the council making an experiment with the electric light? Not then.
163. The borough council resolved to establish a plant for the electric lighting of the city? The council called for tenders for the lighting of the city with electricity.
164. How long has the city been lighted with electricity? Since January last.
165. As Mayor, knowing something about its expense, you have had opportunities of seeing the work of the electric light in the city? Yes.
166. From your observations, have you found any reason to change your views? I believe the electric light is the better light.

Mr.
W. T. Gibb.
27 Aug., 1891.

- Mr. W. T. Gibb.
27 Aug., 1891.
167. From your experience you are in favour of the further extension asked for in this Bill? Yes.
168. You think it will benefit the ratepayers to have the electric light supplied to private dwellings? Yes, it must materially reduce the price of the street lighting.
169. You are fully of the opinion that the introduction of the electric light into private establishments will considerably reduce the cost of lighting the streets to the ratepayers eventually? There is no doubt about it.
170. The electric light plant is now run by the contractors? Yes.
171. The borough council pay an annual sum to the contractors? We pay an annual sum for the running of the plant, and also for the interest on the amount of capital invested.
172. It is proposed in the Bill to take over the plant? We have not yet decided that question.
173. Under your contract you have the power of getting the company to run it for one or five years? Yes.
174. *Mr. Plunkett.*] I suppose you have taken the opinion of experts on the cost of the electric light? Yes.
175. Have you taken any steps yourself to test the accuracy of their statements? No.
176. How many private people have agreed to take the electric light from you? I cannot say. We have been informed by the Electric Light Company that a certain number of persons have applied for the electric light—I think about ten or twelve persons.
177. Will the new theatre company take the light from you? Their name is on the list of applicants.
178. Have they not, as a matter of fact, refused to take the electric light, and decided to take gas because it is cheaper? Not that I know of. If I may be allowed to speak from hearsay, I should certainly say they had not.
179. You have not heard that they have decided to take gas in preference to electricity? The architect for the Victoria Theatre told me only a week ago that they had decided to use the electric light.
180. Can you state the difference between the cost of electricity and the cost of gas at per lamp? The electric light is cheaper.
181. Will it not be necessary to strike a special rate for this electric light? No, nothing more than we had to strike to pay for the gas.
182. It would not be any higher than the present lighting rate? Not at the present price we are paying for it.
183. Have you any knowledge of the charge for the electric light in England? No, except from what has been told to me.
184. From your inquiries, have you not found out that the price you propose to charge is less than what is charged in England? I have been told so.
185. In the face of that, do you mean to say that it will pay you? Of course I am not an expert. I would take the opinion of an expert before my own opinion. I am not an electrician.
186. Surely you can answer the question from what you have heard? From what I have heard I should certainly say no; but the only authority I have for the statement is the secretary to the Gas Company.
187. *Mr. Grahame.*] Do you believe electricity would be better than gas? Yes.
188. *Mr. Plunkett.*] What would be the cost of the plant to supply the electric light to private persons? There will be no additional cost to supply 400 lights.
189. How many more lights do you propose to give? We have the power under our contract to have 400 additional lights.
190. How many more lights will the theatre company take? I cannot say.
191. Are you in favour of the electric light? I am in favour of the electric light being extended for the benefit of the ratepayers.
192. Do you, as Mayor, think it is advantageous to take the electric light over? I think it will be a big benefit to us to get the powers extended to us.
193. Is the electric light installed at Tamworth? I believe it is.
194. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether it pays there? I do not.
195. Do you know anything about the electric light at Young? I have heard of it being installed there.
196. Does it pay there? I have heard that it is not paying.
197. Have you heard that it has paid at Lambton? I believe it has not. I have not seen the balance-sheets, and I speak only from hearsay.
198. Have you heard whether it pays at Penrith? No, it was only installed there recently.
199. *Mr. Grahame.*] Do you believe, from the demands which have been made for the electric light, that it will pay you well in Newcastle? Yes. There is no comparison between Newcastle and the places which have been named. Newcastle is a thickly populated city, whereas Lambton is only a little bit of a mining township and of course, the miners could not be expected to introduce the electric light into their homes.
200. *Mr. Plunkett.*] Have you heard that in Richmond, Melbourne, they have had to do away with the electric light, owing to its being a failure? No.
201. *Mr. Grahame.*] You are satisfied that it has been a success in Newcastle? So far it has been a success, I think. The ratepayers are well satisfied with it.
202. *Mr. Plunkett.*] Have you had any complaints from the ratepayers that electricity is more expensive than gas? From a few, but they are principally shareholders in the Gas Company.
203. From no other persons? From a few ratepayers, but nine-tenths of them are shareholders in the Gas Company.
204. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that Roberts' Hotel, in Sydney, has done away with the electric light on account of its cost? I have never been in Roberts' Hotel. I have heard that they have done away with electric light in the hotel, but for what reason I do not know. I know that Mr. Hagon the tailor, in King-street, has no desire to do away with the electric light.
205. Does Mr. Hagon run the electric light himself, or does he get the light from the Telegraph Department? I think he runs it himself.
206. You said it would be cheaper for private people to have the electric light than gas? I have not said that.
207. I ask you if it would be? I cannot answer the question.
208. Do you live in the town, or out of the town? Since March last I have lived out of the town.

209. Can you tell me the number of times upon which the whole of the lights have been out? With the exception of the nights when we have given permission to shut off, I am not aware of any.
210. Can you state the number of times individual lights have gone out? One light may go out occasionally here or there.
211. You have never known an occasion when it has been out constantly? I do not remember more than three or four lights being out at one time.
212. As a matter of fact, have not various complaints been made about individual lights going out constantly? There have.
213. Were they written complaints to the council? We have had a few written complaints. I am certain that three-fourths of the complaints, written or verbal, have been from shareholders in the Gas Company.
214. *Mr. Wallace.*] Are you aware that the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company, had a Bill introduced into the last Parliament, asking for the very powers for which your council are now asking, namely, to supply private residences with electricity? Of course I am.
215. You have been asked about electric light companies at home. Most of them would be dividend-paying companies, I presume? I do not know much about electric lighting companies at home.
216. *Mr. Barbour.*] As Mayor, I suppose you think it would be a step in the right direction for the municipality to have greater facilities for lighting the city than at present? Yes.
217. You are satisfied that if the Bill is passed, and you are able to supply to the extent of your present power, it will be a great saving to the public generally; and that if you extend your operations, the reduction in the lighting rate will increase in the same proportion? Yes.
218. You are not aware of any substantial opposition by the Newcastle people to this proposal? No; nine-tenths of the ratepayers are in favour of these powers being given to the council.
219. *Mr. Grahame.*] Do you believe that you will have such a demand for the electric light that you will have to increase your dynamos? I am sure we shall, It will be impossible to supply the present applications without increasing the plant.
220. *Mr. Barbour.*] There has been some little friction between the council and the Government electric department? Yes. At the present time the Government are applying for an injunction.
221. Are the council prepared to make the alterations which the Government want? The council are prepared, I believe, to get the contractors to make the alterations and to charge the difference that is required to the cost of the plant for which we are prepared to pay $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This matter has not been definitely settled by the council, but that is the feeling of the majority of the council.
222. *Mr. Grahame.*] The council intend to satisfy the wishes of the Government? We do. We purpose to meet Mr. Cracknell next week, with a view of trying to settle the matter without going to court at all.
223. *Mr. Barbour.*] Has the intention of the council to supply private lighting been communicated to the Government? It has been communicated to the head of the department by asking for an interview, or the purpose of trying to settle the matter.
224. *Mr. Fegan.*] Have you received any applications from private persons for the electric light? About ten or twelve applications have been made to the Electric Light Company.
225. Are the applications made by business people or private residents? By business people, such as the Victoria Theatre Company, Mr. Walter Sydney, Mr. James Dalby, and others.
226. *Mr. Plunkett.*] What professional advice have you taken as to the success of the electric light financially? Nothing more than the advice of Mr. Erskine, the electric engineer in the first instance.
227. Have you taken the opinion of any other gentleman? No.
228. You have simply relied upon what he told you? Yes. Of course the council will take other opinions before it takes the plant over.
229. As a matter of fact, will you not have to largely increase the rates next year in order to pay for this present lighting? No.
230. It would not be any more than the present lighting rate? No. We have now from eighty to one hundred more lights than we had when we used the gas, but the present rate will pay for it all.
231. Have there not been various reports circulated about the present plant being defective—not strong enough for the present lights? No complaints have been made to me in an official manner.
232. Have you heard any complaints privately? I have not.
233. I suppose you go round among the townspeople during the day and discuss the municipal and other matters with them. Has no one told you or suggested that the plant is defective? No. We have certain persons who will express opinions on matters of which they have no knowledge.
234. *Mr. Fegan.*] There are fewer complaints now than there were when the light was first installed? Just so. In fact, we have less complaints about the electric lights going out than we had about the gas lights going out.

WEDNESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,
MR. FEGAN,

MR. SCOTT.

MR. GRAHAME,
MR. LANGWELL,

D. SCOTT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. G. Wace, for Mr. Baker, of Newcastle, appeared as the solicitor for the promoters of the Bill.
Mr. Bro, of Newcastle, appeared as the solicitor for the Newcastle Gas and Coke Company.

Mr. Henry Buchanan called in, sworn, and examined:—

235. *Chairman.*] You reside at Newcastle, and are an alderman of the borough? Yes.
236. You have been Mayor of Newcastle? Yes; for the year 1888–9, and the year 1889–90.
237. You have carefully read the provisions of the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
238. You understand the provisions? Yes.
239. Has the lighting of the borough with electricity been before the council for any lengthened period? A little over two years.

Mr. H.
Buchanan.
2 Sept., 1891.

240.

Mr. H.
Buchanan.
2 Sept., 1891.

240. It has been fully discussed by the council during that period? Yes.
241. Were a number of committee meetings held to consider the question? Yes; a large number.
242. As the outcome of those meetings was a resolution passed by the council affirming the desirability of lighting the city with electricity? Yes.
243. And works have been established for that purpose under contract with Messrs. Kirkland and Co.? Yes.
244. And the city is now lighted with electricity? The public streets, and a few private places besides.
245. While the question was being discussed in the council, did you have ample opportunities of gauging public opinion as to the desirability of the council entering into the business? Yes. It was discussed in the public press as well.
246. Was it received favourably by the borough? Yes; by a large majority of the people.
247. You went into the question pretty thoroughly yourself while it was under discussion in the council? Yes.
248. You visited Melbourne and other places where the electric light is in operation? Yes.
249. Did your visits confirm you in your belief that it would be a beneficial thing for the city of Newcastle? Yes.
250. How long has the electric light been in operation in your city? Nine months.
251. Has it been satisfactory? Of course in the establishment of all these works there are little discrepancies, but, as a general rule, it has given satisfaction.
252. An occasional hitch has occurred, but generally it has given satisfaction? Yes.
253. From your experience of its practical operation, are you still of opinion that it is a beneficial thing for the city? Yes; both as regards light and finance.
254. You are aware that under this Bill the borough seek powers to supply the electric light to private persons? Yes.
255. Do you believe that that would be a benefit to the inhabitants? I do.
256. Would it decrease the cost of lighting the borough? Yes; by 50 per cent.
257. What is the present lighting rate? Threepence in the £. It required that amount to pay for lighting the city with gas.
258. Your opinion is that the cost of lighting the city, if these powers be granted, will be reduced to 1½d. in the £? Yes.
259. Can you give us any idea of the lighting power and its cost, under your contract with the Gas Company, and the lighting power with electricity and its cost? I made out a short statement this morning which I will read to the Committee. When the borough was lighted with gas we had 320 lamps of 5,120-candle power, distributed throughout our streets; since we established the electric light we have 400 incandescent lamps of 10,000-candle power, and twenty-two arc lamps of 44,000-candle power. The cost of the gas was nearly £2,000; the cost of the electric light will be £2,200, including 8 per cent. of the outlay. We have 1,100 lights which we can dispose of at 2s. 6d. per light per month. That makes a total of £1,644. To deduct from this amount 50 per cent. for extra work, and allowances to people taking a large supply would leave about £1,100, which would enable the council to reduce our present lighting rate to 1½d. in the £, or one half our present rate.
260. *Mr. Grahame.*] Without increasing the present machinery? Yes.
261. *Mr. Wallace.*] Are you aware of any complaints having been made to the council of lights going out? Some complaints have been made about odd lights being out, but that occurred when gas was used.
262. As regards the electric light there have been complaints about electric lamps going out, but there have also been complaints about gas-lamps going out? Yes.
263. Are the complaints as to quality, power, or what? Both as to quality and power.
264. And also as to the lights going out? Yes.
265. *Mr. Fegan.*] The complaints are not more numerous now than they were when gas was used? Not so much.
266. Are you aware that the city was ever in darkness since the electric light was established? No; not in total darkness, but certain sections have been in temporary darkness. One section was out on stormy night through the connecting wire of that section getting cut by the chafing of the wind.
267. You have large properties in Newcastle, both freehold and leasehold? Yes.
268. If these powers be given to the council, would you introduce the electric light into your own properties? Yes. One of my leasehold properties has twenty lights in now. I have eight lights in my own place.
269. *Mr. Grahame.*] You prefer electricity to gas? Yes.
270. *Mr. Fegan.*] How many applications have you received for the light from private individuals? From a large number.
271. *Mr. Wallace.*] From more persons than you can supply with your present plant? Yes.
272. *Mr. Brown.*] You say that 400 electric lights have 10,000-candle power;—how much candle power has each light? Twenty-five.
273. Are you sure? That is the information which is supplied to us.
274. Have you been to Wickham and compared the electric lights there with the gas-lights on the opposite side of the street? Yes; but there is an explanation attached to that. They put the system there without having converters. They took it direct from the cable, but they are putting on the converters this week. There are only four lights, I think.
275. Do you know how many times the lights on the Terrace have been out? I could not say exactly.
276. Too numerous to mention? Two complaints have come in from different ratepayers to my knowledge.
277. I can fix seven dates besides others which I did not note? I am not aware of the lights being out.
278. Are you not aware that one lamp was out on the 10th July last? I do not know, but that might happen any night. The life of an incandescent lamp is only 1,000 hours. It may run 1,000 hours before it breaks. The engineer cannot possibly know of a break for an hour or two.
279. *Mr. Grahame.*] You are asking for the same permission which the Gas Company asked for? Yes.
280. They asked for power to do what you are asking for power to do? Yes.
281. *Mr. Brown.*] You say that one of your leasehold houses has a number of electric lights? Yes.

282. Are you not aware that unfavourable comparisons have been made between that place and the place adjoining, which is lighted with gas? I have not heard of any.
283. You built a large hotel in Bolton-street;—have you laid on the electric light there? No.
284. Gas? I have laid on the gas pipes, because the plant we have could not supply the electric light. Only one cable has been laid down yet for private lighting, viz., along the main street. The main street would require more lights than the present plant could supply. It would be an indefinite period before I could adopt the electric light in my place.
285. Where does the deficiency in the means of supply arise? From want of power and machinery.
286. I thought you said the machinery you have would be ample to supply all these lights? Not for the whole city. It would take over 100,000 lights to light the whole of the city.
287. You would have to get a great deal more machinery? Yes, if the demand is greater than we are able to supply.
288. In Hunter-street, the main street, you have your electric light poles on one side? Yes.
289. The Government would not allow them to be placed on the other side? They did not object to the poles being on the other side of the street.
290. I thought some legal proceedings were taken against you? Yes, but only in respect of the crossings where something like 2,000 volt wires cross. It is not the low current wires they are fighting against. Only five crossings have been reported against. They want us to go underground at the crossings.
291. In order to supply both sides of the street, it will be necessary to put up a fresh set of poles and fresh wires? Not necessarily.
292. Why? We can take the supply across from the other side.
293. Underground? With the lower current.
294. What is the amount of your contract with Kirkland and Company? I think it is £8,500.
295. You have agreed to pay them a great deal more for the arc lights? Yes, £500; but it gives us 44,000 more candle power.
296. Is not a great deal of that candle power extinguished by the globe around the lamp? I am not aware. It is a subdued light; when the globe is off there is a glare.
297. How much a night does it cost for putting new carbon into these lights? It costs 11s. 6d. per pair.
298. The whole contract with these people is £9,000? Yes.
299. At least, those are all the bills they have sent in yet? That is all we agreed to pay.
300. You have to pay them 8½ per cent. on that? Yes.
301. What interest do you pay on the land you got? The usual bank interest. I think it is 6 per cent. on £1,000.
302. What do you pay these people for managing the work? I think it is about £1,150.
303. Do you know what the cost of renewals will be? Which renewals?
304. Wires to renew, and lamps to renew? They keep it in order for that amount.
305. For that year? For five years.
306. Are you sure? Yes, they keep all the machinery in good order for one or five years.
307. And supply you with lamps and all? Yes. The only extra contract is for the carbons.
308. *Chairman.*] The council can take the work over from the contractor at any time? Yes, on any day.
309. *Mr. Fegan.*] If a large number of applications were made it would pay you to get larger machinery to supply those lights? Yes.
310. *Mr. Grahame.*] You would require to get extra dynamos only? The same amount of labour would work double the machinery.
311. You have quite sufficient power to supply double the lights that you now supply? Quite sufficient boiler and engine-power, we should require to get some dynamos.
312. *Mr. Brown.*] Are you aware that the electric light has proved a failure in Young? No.
313. They have had to stop lighting the streets there in the middle of the night? They may have.
314. *Mr. Grahame.*] The consumption I presume is not sufficient there? I have not had any experience with other installations, except at Lambton.
315. *Mr. Fegan.*] Is it not a fact that your electric lamps are lighted longer than were the gas-lamps? Yes.
316. Is it not also a fact that very often we have the electric light when it is moonlight—when we did not have gas-light? Yes. It is lit every night with the exception of one or two nights at full moon, and then the company has to obtain the permission of the council before it can turn the lights out, and that is only done for the purpose of overhauling the machinery.
317. *Mr. Wallace.*] It has been run every full moon excepting last month? I think we have given permission three times to the company to shut down.
318. Under your contract with the Gas Company there were certain nights prior to full moon and certain nights after full moon on which the company supplied no light at all? Five nights in the month.
319. If on those nights it was cloudy or stormy, the city would be in darkness? Yes. The company offered to light the lamps if we would pay them £5 10s. a night, and give them due notice to do it.
320. That is, above their contract? Yes.
321. *Mr. Barbour.*] Did you include that extra amount in your estimate? Yes.
322. The electric light does not cost you anything extra? No.
323. On the whole, are you satisfied that electricity gives a better light than gas does for the people? Yes. I have had it for nearly six months in my own house and I feel the difference.
324. Are you satisfied with your own experience? Yes.
325. Would you return to gas if you had a choice to-morrow? No. There is no heat from the electric light, especially in the summer time it would be a blessing to the people.
326. Has the council received any general complaints with regard to the electric lights, or has there been just an occasional complaint here or there? Just an occasional complaint—no general complaint is made.
327. Do you think more complaints have been made by the public in regard to the deficient supply of the electric light than were made under the gas system? Not a half.
328. On the whole, you prefer electric lighting to gas lighting? Yes.
329. *Mr. Fegan.*] Did not letters appear in the press condemning gas lighting prior to electric lighting being introduced? Yes.
330. *Mr. Grahame.*] Is it not a fact that we continually received complaints as to the bad quality of the gas supplied by the Gas Company? Yes, that is my experience as an alderman.

Mr.
H. Buchanan.
2 Sept., 1891.

- Mr. H. Buchanan.
2 Sept., 1891.
- 331-2. *Mr. Brown.*] Do you know how far that is owing to defective piping—you know you see gas burning brilliantly in one place, and burning badly in another place? I do not think that applies, for when the light was good on the hill, it was bad in the low parts of the city, showing that the pressure was not sufficient. If it was good it would give a good light in the city as well as on the hill. It is well known that gas ascends to the highest point.
333. *Mr. Fegan.*] Near some of your freehold properties, they are building a court-house and other public buildings? Yes.
334. I suppose they expect the electric light to be used there? I do not know. Unless the council get these powers, they would not go in for the extra expenditure required to light the whole city.
335. *Mr. Wallace.*] Do you know of any concerted opposition of the people themselves to this Bill? No.
336. The only opposition to the Bill is raised—by whom? By the Newcastle Gas Company.
337. *Mr. Barbour.*] Is there any individual opposition? I have heard of none.
338. Has the difference with regard to the crossing of the wires, been arranged with the Government? At its last meeting the council resolved to meet the Government officer and Crown Solicitor, to arrange the difficulty. The Government made certain demands, and the council feel that it would be better to comply with those demands than go to law, as it would cost more to go to law than to make the alterations, whether we win or lose.
339. The council are disposed to meet the wishes of the Government? Yes.
340. *Chairman.*] There is every prospect of a satisfactory settlement being arrived at between the council and the Government? Yes.
341. *Mr. Fegan.*] Do you know who is responsible for calling the public meeting in the School of Arts, to consider the question of electric light? I could not say—no name was attached to the advertisement.
342. *Mr. Barbour.*] Was the public meeting adverse or favourable? It was adverse. The aldermen got a good deal of abuse from the people who attended this meeting. A good many of these persons were interested in the Gas Company.
343. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the names of some of the speakers on that occasion? I remember two names in particular—Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stokes.
344. Are they interested in the Gas Company? I would not swear. It is reported that they are.
345. *Mr. Barbour.*] Has any substantial objection arisen out of that meeting? No; the only objections have come from the Gas Company.
346. *Mr. Fegan.*] You could not ascertain the name of the convener of the meeting? No.
347. *Mr. Barbour.*] Are the Government satisfied with the arrangement which the council has made? As far as I know, and, judging by the report of the Government officer, which has been sent to us, the Government will be satisfied if we comply with their demands.
348. You are not aware of any objections which the Government have to the new Bill? I am not aware of any.
349. *Mr. Brown.*] Has any notice been given to the officers in charge of the water-works? Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Archibald Langwell called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. A. Langwell.
2 Sept., 1891.
350. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am the Secretary to the Newcastle Gas Company.
351. Have you given evidence as to previous Bills of this character? I think not, as regards the last Bill of the council. I think the Chairman gave the evidence then on behalf of the company.
352. *Mr. Brown.*] The Newcastle Gas Company has expended a large sum in erecting works, and distributing gas throughout the Borough of Newcastle and surrounding suburbs? It has.
353. Does it supply gas to private individuals as well as for lighting streets outside the borough? Yes.
354. And within the borough does it supply gas to private individuals? Yes.
355. And for any public purpose? It supplies the railways.
356. Do not the railway people make their own gas? Yes, for lighting the cars, but they come to the company for gas to light the stations and signals.
357. Are you aware of the charges that the council proposes to make for supplying the electric light? Yes, the council has drawn out a sheet of the proposed charge for the electric light.
358. It has been published in the local newspapers? Yes.
359. Have you seen in English newspapers the charges made in England for similar work? I have.
360. How do the English charges compare with the proposed charges of the council? The proposed charges of the council are considerably less than the electric light can be supplied for at home.
361. Have you noticed in the reports how electric companies at home are progressing? I see that none of them are paying a reasonable return upon their outlay.
362. Can you say whether the expenditure in generating and distributing light in Newcastle will be less or more than it is in England? It ought to be considerably more on account of the higher wages, and the greater outlay on plant and machinery.
363. Have you had any opportunity of comparing the electric lighting of the streets of Newcastle with the gas lighting of the streets? Yes. It varies of course, sometimes these incandescent lamps are pretty good, but at other times they are not to be compared with gas-lamps in my opinion. I have heard the same opinion expressed by independent people.
364. In some cases you admit the incandescent lamp gives a superior light to the gas-lamp? Sometimes.
365. They are supposed to be considerably more candle power than the gas-lamps? They are supposed to be.
366. Have you had any opportunity of knowing how they keep alight? I know there is hardly a night but some of them are out.
367. Have you gone into the matter so as to be able to express an opinion as to whether the council could work the electric light profitably to the citizens? Well, comparing it with the English prices, I do not think it could be worked profitably. It cannot be done anywhere else that I am aware of in the Colonies and in other places at home. Barnett, for instance, near London, is the only place at home where the council has given the electric light a fair trial. They had it going for three years, and they were so dissatisfied with it that they have reverted to gas.
368. Were the council supplying the light themselves or getting it from a company? They were supplying it themselves. It is the only council at home which has given it a thorough test.

ON THE BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

369. *Mr. Wallace.*] Do you mean that the council erected works, or that it took the light from a private company? From its own works.

370. *Mr. Brown.*] Do you know anything about the electric light at Young? I noticed in a newspaper a short time ago that they had to reduce the number of lamps, and also that, owing to the expense, they had to stop the supply after 12 o'clock at night.

371. *Mr. Barbour.*] Do you know anything of your own knowledge with regard to Young? The newspaper is the only thing I go by. This information was published in a newspaper which is in favour of the electric light.

372. *Mr. Fegan.*] Do you know the population of Young? I do not. But there are plenty other instances of its failure. It is a failure in Richmond, Victoria. At Lambton, last half-year, it cost £374 more than it returned.

373. *Mr. Brown.*] That is from their financial statement? Yes.

374. The Newcastle Gas Company are ratepayers? Large ratepayers.

375. And in the event of this scheme proving unprofitable to the council their rates will be increased as well as their profits diminished by the opposition? Yes.

376. *Mr. Wallace.*] So far as you know, has there been any body appointed to oppose this Bill before this Committee outside the Gas Company? Not that I know of.

377. During last Parliament a Bill was introduced on behalf of the Newcastle Gas and Coke Company? Yes.

378. It authorised the Newcastle Gas Company to light private residences with electricity? It did not authorise them—it asked for power to do so.

379. The company asked for power to supply the electric light, or any other light—any other illuminant, such as kerosene, for instance? Yes; anything.

380. May I ask what was the object for the company in asking for power to supply other light besides gas? The company considered that their natural business is lighting. If any other light came into vogue—and we cannot tell what a week may bring forth—of course the whole of their plant would be useless. Under these circumstances they thought they might ask for power to supply the electric or any other light.

381. Had that Bill passed, and the directors of the company thought that public opinion in Newcastle was in favour of that light, I presume they would have adopted that light? If they could have got a fair return for the money they would have.

Mr.
A. Langwell.
2 Sept., 1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

(PETITION FROM C. F. STOKES, JOSEPH WOOD, W. K. LOCKHEAD, ROBERT B. WALLACE, AND H. B. COTTON, DIRECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE GAS AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN OPPOSITION TO.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 August, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Directors of the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company, Limited,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company, Limited, was established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and has ever since been carrying on business and supplying gas for lighting the streets of the Municipality of Newcastle and some of the adjoining Municipalities, and also for lighting public and private buildings therein, and for heating and other purposes.

2. That the said Company has expended large sums in erecting the necessary plant, and in laying down several miles of piping, and in doing other work to enable them to supply their customers with gas.

3. That the said Company annually pays a large amount of rates in respect of its works to the Municipality of Newcastle.

4. That the Borough Council of Newcastle have caused to be introduced into your Honorable House a Bill to authorise them not only to light the streets of their own Borough with electric light, but also to supply electricity within or without the limits of the said Borough, and to borrow money, enter into contracts, sell or lease fittings, and do other matters incidental to such lighting and supplying; and also to amend the Municipalities Act and the law generally in other respects.

5. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that it is not desirable that a Borough Council should be authorised to expend Municipal funds in business speculations, and in competing with the private enterprises of ratepayers, not only within, but also outside the boundaries of their own Municipality.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject so much of the said Bill as would authorise the said Council to supply electric light for private purposes, or to outside Municipalities, or to sell or lease fittings.

Your Petitioners further pray that leave may be granted to them to be heard by counsel or attorney before any Select Committee of your Honorable House having the said Bill under its consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 5 signatures.]

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CASINO SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

17 September, 1891.

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 5 AUGUST, 1891.

9. CASINO SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Ewing moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Casino School of Arts Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Torpy, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Collins, Mr. Carruthers, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 30. THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

4. CASINO SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Ewing, 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 Bill was referred on 5th August, 1891; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

CASINO SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 5th August 1891,—“*The Casino School of Arts Enabling Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

* See list,
page 4.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 16 September, 1891.*

THOS. EWING,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing, | Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Ewing called to the Chair.
Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.
Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

George Kilminster (*Clerk, Public Instruction Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick George Crouch called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Page called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Parties called in and informed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 3 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clause 4 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 5 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clause 6 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clause 7 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 8 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clause 9 read, amended*, and *agreed to*.

Clause 10 read and *agreed to*.

Schedule read and *agreed to*.

Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

* See Schedule
of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 3, line 43.	<i>After</i> “money” <i>insert</i> “not exceeding four thousand pounds”
„ 3, „ 5,	<i>Add</i> to end of clause, “and provided also that prior to any proposed mortgage “being completed, the consent of the Minister of Public Instruction for “the time being shall be obtained in writing after full statement to him “of the facts relating to such proposed mortgage.”
„ 3, „ 6,	<i>Add</i> to end of clause, “and provided that the consent of the Minister of “Public Instruction shall be obtained, as provided in the last preceding “section.”
„ 3, „ 8,	<i>Add</i> to end of clause, “and as the Minister of Public Instruction shall “approve.”
„ 3, „ 9, „ 47.	<i>Omit</i> “elect” <i>insert</i> “nominate” •
„ 3, „ 9, „ 48.	<i>Omit</i> “notice of such election” <i>insert</i> “and if the Governor and Executive “Council approve of the person or persons so nominated to be trustee “or trustees as aforesaid, a notification to that effect”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CASINO SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. EWING, MR. STEVENSON,
MR. FRANK FARNELL.

T. T. EWING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Kilminster sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You come here as a representative of the Department of Public Instruction, with reference to a Bill in connection with the Casino School of Arts? Yes.
2. That Bill has been submitted to your Department? Yes.
3. For the protection of public rights you require some alterations made in the Bill? Yes; at the instance of the Minister.
4. Have you the proposed alterations with you? I have. What I have is a rough copy of what I have already communicated to you.
5. An amendment, submitted by your Department to me, is that at the end of clause 5 there should be inserted the following words: "and provided also that prior to any proposed mortgage being completed the consent of the Minister of Public Instruction for the time being shall be obtained in writing, after full statement to him, of the facts relating to such proposed mortgage;"—is that an addition that you want made? Yes.
6. In clause 6 I find that they require this addendum, "and provided that the consent of the Minister of Public Instruction shall be obtained as provided in the last preceding section?" Yes.
7. In clause 8 this addendum is required, "and as the Minister of Public Instruction shall approve?" Yes.
8. In line 47, clause 9, omit the word "elect," and insert the word "nominate?" Yes.
9. In line 48, clause 9, after the word "caused" insert "and if the Governor and Executive Council approve of the person or persons so nominated to be trustee or trustees as aforesaid, a notification to that effect?" Yes.
10. In line 48, clause 10, omit the words, "notice of such election?" Yes.
11. Those are all the alterations which the Department requires? Yes. There was another provision suggested by the Attorney-General, but I find that it is already in the Bill, in clause 7. The Attorney-General advised that for the protection of the purchasers under the Act provision should be made to discharge them from all the former trusts. I find that that is provided for in the clause in these words, "and no person who shall advance money upon the security of any mortgage purporting to be made under the power hereby given shall be bound to inquire as to the advisability or propriety of the raising of such money."
12. With those alterations you consider that the Bill will be all that is necessary for the protection of the public in this matter? Yes.

Mr. G.
Kilminster
16 Sept., 1891.

Mr.

Mr. Frederick George Crouch sworn and examined :—

- Mr. F. G. Crouch,
16 Sept., 1891.
13. *Chairman.*] You have come here with regard to the Bill to “declare the trusts of the site of the Casino School of Arts,” &c. ? I have.
14. What is your position ? I am president of the institution.
15. You have a good knowledge of all the affairs connected with it ? Yes ; I have been connected with it ever since its inception.
16. We should be very glad if you would make a short statement ? The committee of the Casino School of Arts are anxious to add to the present buildings in order to afford greater facilities for the purposes of the institution—to increase its usefulness in many ways, by the erection of class-rooms and other additional rooms which at the present time are very much needed. A portion of the old building is in such a dilapidated state that it must be taken down, otherwise it will very shortly fall down. Utilising the frontage to the main street, we wish to put up an imposing building which will not only afford the facilities that the committee require, but which will also add very much to the revenue of the institution generally. In speaking of the institution itself I may say that there are at the present time 136 members on the roll. We have in the library some 1,700 volumes, and to show the rate of progress of the institution I may mention that in 1881 we had only sixty members on the roll and 600 books in the library. We have erected a new building on the land at a cost of £2,021, and furnishing about £200 extra, on which we have a liability at the present time of about £1,100. By the erection of a new building such as the committee propose, we may add the additional rooms that are now urgently required for the purposes of the institution, and by letting the ground floor for shops or offices we shall have an assured revenue that will considerably more than pay the interest on the entire debt, and enable the committee to pay off the whole capital value not only of the buildings at present erected but also of the additional ones proposed to be erected. The present committee, myself and others, are now personally liable for the debt upon the institution, and have been so from the first. But when I mention that the original debt was some £2,250, and that it has been reduced to something under £1,100 in the course of six years, this Select Committee must see at once that we have not only paid our way but have so reduced the liability of the guarantors that in a very few years the entire debt will be wiped out. There is actually no risk at all. In fact the manager of the bank assured me that he had no better-managed account in his ledger, as it were, than the present School of Arts account. At a committee meeting at which I was present the committee, after going carefully into the particulars of the matter, unanimously decided upon taking steps to get a Bill passed by Parliament for the purposes stated in the preamble of this Bill, and subsequently the members of the institution were called together, at which meeting I was also present, and they were unanimously in accord with the desire of the committee to take the step contemplated. I have here our last balance sheet, if the members of this Select Committee would like to see the figures, to show that my statements are in accord with facts. In reference to the appointment of trustees we ask for power to elect trustees on its becoming necessary to do so, either because of the death or resignation of some of the present trustees, or because of their removal from the district, and because of their becoming incapacitated. At the present time one of the trustees who is very old is unable to leave his home in the outskirts of the district, and is practically of no use at all to the committee. The other two trustees, Mr. Grime and Mr. Barling, have removed from the district some years. The original deed of trust, of course, gives the power of appointing trustees, but only in case of death or resignation. These gentlemen have removed from the district and do not really want to be superseded, or do not want to have their names cancelled and others appointed. I think the Minister objected to the provision in the Bill on the score that the original deed of trust gives power for the appointment of fresh trustees, but that is only in case of death or resignation. We want the power in case the trustees remove from the district or become incapable from any cause. The committee should have the power to nominate, subject to the approval of the Minister.
17. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Is the site central ? It is a very central one ; I know of none better.
18. Are you aware of any objection on the part of any of the members ? No ; on the contrary they are entirely in accord with the action of the committee in this matter.
19. *Chairman.*] This is the only way which you see of utilising your property ? Yes ; it is the only way we have, because there is a part of the present site that is entirely unutilised in any way.
20. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Do you propose to erect a large hall in connection with the institution ? No ; we think our present hall will be sufficient, but we want class-rooms.
21. You have a hall at the present time ? Yes.
22. What rent do you derive from the hall ? About £80 a year.
23. Is the site an elevated one ? Yes ; it is the highest in the town, and free from all floods. It has never been known to have a flood over it.
24. What is the area of the land ? Half an acre, with about 2 chains frontage to the main street, and the land, placing a very low estimate on it, according to the present times—of course there has not been a boom lately—would be cheap at £20 a foot.
25. What frontage is there ? We have about 132 feet frontage, I think, to the main street.
26. *Chairman.*] What limit do you think your mortgage should have ? About £3,000—not certainly to exceed £4,000.
27. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What sum are the committee desirous of borrowing ? About £3,000. That is the sum that it was thought would be sufficient, but in order to keep pace with the progress of the place I think it might be necessary to spend a little more, and I shall like the amount authorised to be a sum not to exceed £4,000.

Mr. Robert Page sworn and examined :—

- Mr. R. Page,
16 Sept., 1891.
28. *Chairman.*] You are one of the vice-presidents of the institution ? Yes.
29. Have you a good knowledge of Casino ? Yes ; a very fair knowledge.
30. And a full knowledge of the working of the institution ? Yes.
31. You believe this Bill is absolutely essential in the public interest ? Yes ; to make the institution more useful to the public.
32. *Mr. Farnell.*] Have you heard anyone make any objection to the Bill ? Nobody at all, so far as either the members or the committee are concerned.

33. You think it will assist materially to make the institution a success if you get the powers asked for under the Bill? I am quite sure it will. Mr. R. Page.
34. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Were you present at the meeting of the committee when it was decided to ask for these powers? Yes; both at the meeting of the members and of the committee. The proposition was adopted by the members unanimously, and by the committee afterwards. 16 Sept., 1891.
35. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you think it is desirable for this Select Committee to provide a limit in the Bill as to the amount which the committee of the School of Arts may borrow? I do not think so. I think that will be governed to a large extent by the parties who lend the money. I hardly think a limit would be necessary, for the property has a certain marketable value, and I presume we could not go beyond that at any time; but I think that there is no objection on the part either of the committee or of the members to a limit being fixed.
36. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What amount did the committee propose to borrow; was any amount suggested? They do not propose to borrow anything at the present time. The real object of the Bill is to enable them to utilise vacant land. At the present time we have no right to lease the land. We can make no use of it. We can only have, as it were, weekly tenants as regards the rooms let in the institution; that is a couple of shops on the lower storey. We can give no decided tenancy; only one from week to week, and we could get better terms if we could give a lease for one, two, or three years.
37. *Chairman.*] Mr. Crouch has said that the institution is a flourishing concern; you agree with him in that? Yes. In about two years they have cleared off about £900 of the debt.
38. *Mr. Stevenson.*] I suppose the hall is frequently let? Yes; pretty often.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 March, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners notice by advertisement in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* that application is intended to be made by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited) for a Bill to authorise the said Company to close a roadway terminating at and by the lands of the said Company, and forming part of Chowne-street, Ultimo, in the City of Sydney, and of vesting the land now forming the said roadway in the said Company for an estate in fee-simple in possession, and for other purposes in the said Bill mentioned.

2. That the said roadway is a public way in the City of Sydney aforesaid, and that all public ways in the said City are vested in your Petitioners who are charged with the care, construction, and management thereof.

3. That the said roadway has been vested in your Petitioners for many years past as a public way, and that your Petitioners have expended from time to time large sums of money in forming, ballasting, metalling, kerbing, and guttering, and drainage of the said roadway.

4. That your Petitioners have laid down drainage works under the said roadway, and have connected the same with other drainage works upon private land adjoining thereto, your Petitioners having to pay for the right to place drainage works on such private land.

5. That in the event of the said roadway being closed and vested in the said Company, your Petitioners will have very great difficulty in draining the locality adjacent, and then only by carrying the same through private lands, for which your Petitioners will have to pay large sums of money.

6. That it is in contemplation by your Petitioners to continue the said roadway to Harris-street, which when completed will be a great convenience to the public.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray for the foregoing and other reasons that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

W. P. MANNING,
Mayor.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MAITLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED

14 *October*, 1891.

SYDNEY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 5 AUGUST, 1891.

8. MAITLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Dawson moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Maitland Electric Light Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Lees, Mr. Miller, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kelly, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 44. WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1891.

8. MAITLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL:—Mr. Dawson, 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 Bill was referred on 5th August, 1891; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

MAITLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 5th August, 1891, the "*Maitland Electric Light Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See list, p. 6 evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

HENRY DAWSON,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 8th October, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dawson,	|	Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Kelly,	|	Mr. Miller,
	Mr. Williams.	

Mr. Dawson called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—Ernest Broad, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Edward Peter Capper (*Chairman of the Maitland Gas-light Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Edward Crutch (*Secretary, Maitland Gas-light Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Hughes (*West Maitland Council Clerk*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Webster called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Peter Capper recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Richard Alexander Young (*Mayor of West Maitland*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

[Adjourned till Thursday, 10 September, at Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dawson in the Chair.

Mr. Gillies,	|	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Lees,	|	Mr. Miller.

Present:—Ernest Broad, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Clause 1 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 2 read and omitted.

Clause 3 read and agreed to.

Clause 4, 5 read and agreed to.

Clause 5, 6, read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 6, 7, read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, read and agreed to.

Clause 10, 11, read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 11, 12, 12, 13, read and agreed to.

Clause 13, 14, read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 14, 15, 15, 16, read and agreed to.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, 22 September, at Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dawson,		Mr. Miller.
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[In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dawson,		Mr. Lees.
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[In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

THURSDAY,

*See Schedule of Amendments.

THURSDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT—

Mr. Dawson in the Chair.
Mr. Kelly, | Mr. Gillies,
|
| Mr. Miller.

Present:—Ernest Broad, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

The Chairman read a letter which had been addressed to E. P. Capper, Esq., Chairman of Maitland Gaslight Company, by James S. Fitzmaurice, stating that in his opinion the maximum price to be charged for electric light should be one shilling per Board of Trade unit (1,000 volt amperes).

Bill further considered.

Clauses 16 17, 17 18, 18 19, 19 20, 20 21, 21 22, read and *agreed to*.

Clause 22 23 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 23 24, 24, 25, 25 26, 26 27, 27 28, 28 29, 29, 30, 30 34, read and *agreed to*.

New clause to stand clause 2, read, amended, and *agreed to*.

New clause to stand clause 4, read and *agreed to*.

New clause to stand clause 31, read and *agreed to*.

New clause to stand clause 32, read.

Mr. Gillies moved the omission in line 2 of the words "three years," with a view to the insertion of the words "two years."

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause,—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Dawson,	Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Kelly.	Mr. Miller.

And the numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the ayes, and declared the question to have passed in the affirmative.

Clause *agreed to*.

New clause to stand clause 33, read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

*See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 1, clause 1, line 44. *After* "apparatus," *insert* "Before the said Company proceed to open or break up any street, they shall give to the Council, or to their clerk, surveyor, or other officer notice in writing of their intention to open or break up the same, not less than seven clear days before beginning such work, except in cases of emergency arising from defects in any of the electric lines or other works, and then so soon as may be possible after the beginning of the work or the necessity for the same shall have arisen. No such street shall, except in case of emergency, be opened or broken up, except under the superintendence of the Council or of their officer, and according to such plan as shall be approved of by such authority or their officer: Provided always that if the Council or their officer fail to attend at the time fixed for the opening or breaking up of any such street, after having such notice of the Company's intention as aforesaid, or shall not propose any plan for breaking up or opening the same, or shall refuse or neglect to superintend the operation, the Company may perform the work specified in such notice without the superintendence of such Council or its officer."

Notice to be served on the Council before breaking up the streets.

Streets not to be broken up except under the superintendence of the Council unless in case of emergency or of their failing to attend.

Page 2, clause 2, *omit* clause.

Page 2. *Insert* new clause, to stand 2:—

2. When the Company opens or breaks up the road or pavement of any street, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work for which the same shall be broken up, and fill in the ground, and reinstate and make good the road, pavement, bridge, sewer, drain, or tunnel so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall at all times, whilst any such road, pavement, bridge, sewer, drain, or tunnel shall be so opened or broken up, cause the same to be properly guarded, and cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such road, pavement, bridge, sewer, drain, or tunnel where the same shall be open or broken up every night during which the same shall be continued open or broken up, and shall keep the road, pavement, bridge, sewer, drain, or tunnel which has been so broken up in good repair for three months after replacing and making good the same, and for such further time (if any), not being more than twelve months in the whole, as the soil so broken up shall continue to subside.

Streets broken up to be reinstated without delay.

Page 2. *Insert* new clause, to follow clause 3:—

4. If the said Company open or break up any street without giving notice as aforesaid, or in manner different from that which shall have been approved of or determined as aforesaid, except in the cases in which the said Company are hereby authorized to perform such works without any superintendence or notice, or if the said Company make any undue delay in completing such work, or in filling in the ground or reinstating or making good the road or pavement so opened or broken up, or in carrying away the rubbish occasioned thereby, or if they neglect to cause the place where such road or pavement has been broken up to be properly guarded and lighted, or neglect to keep the road or pavement in repair for the space of three months next after the same is made good, or such further time as aforesaid, they shall forfeit to the Council a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, and they shall forfeit an additional sum of five pounds for each day during which any such delay as aforesaid shall continue and after they shall have received notice thereof. If any such delay or omission as aforesaid take place the Council may cause the work so delayed or omitted to be executed, and the expense of executing the same shall be repaid to such Council by the Company.

Penalty for delay in reinstating streets.

In case of delay Council may reinstate and recover the expense.

- Page 2, clause 56, lines 55 to 57. *Omit* "and to let any such apparatus for hire for such sums as may be agreed upon which sum may be recovered in like manner as any rent or remuneration for the supply of electricity"
- " 3 " 56, line 46. *Omit* "ten" *insert* "five"
- " 4 " 67, " 3. *After* "giving" *insert* "seven days previous"
- " 4 " 67, " 9. *Omit* "eight" *insert* "nine"
- " 4 " 67, " 9. *Omit* "six" *insert* "five"
- " 4 " 67, At end of clause *add* "Provided that the said Company shall make good any damage occasioned by the removal of the said electric main, pipes, burners, fittings, wires, lamps, globes, meters, or other apparatus"
- " 4 " 10 11, line 47. *Omit* "five years" *insert* "one year"
- " 4 " 10 11, " 48. *Omit* "two years" *insert* "one year"
- " 5 " 13 14, " 48. *Omit* "ten" *insert* "thirty"
- " 5 " 13 14, " 52. *Omit* "that sum" *insert* "ten pounds"
- " 7 " 22 23, " 17. *After* "paid" *insert* "by the said Company"
- " 7 " 22 23, lines 18 to 20. *Omit* "at the rate of two guineas for every day on which he is so engaged one moiety to be paid by the said Council, and the other moiety by the said Company"

Page 8, *insert* new clause to stand clause 31:—

Charge for Electricity.

The said Company shall not in making any agreements for a supply of electricity show any undue preference to any person but save as aforesaid they may make such charges for the supply of electricity either by a time meter which simply registers the number of hours during which electricity is consumed. or at so much per lamp per annum, or may make special contracts for the supply of electricity to the said Borough Council, or for motive power as for industrial purposes as may be agreed upon between the said Company and the consumer, but if no agreement is made as to the supply of electricity then the charge for the same shall not exceed one shilling per unit of one thousand volt amperes.

Page 8, *insert* new clause, to stand clause 32:—

Powers of Company to cease in the event of their not completing works within three years.

The said Company shall and are hereby required to bona fide complete their works within "three years" from the passing of this Act, and in the event of their failing to do so and of such failure being certified under the common seal of the Borough Council and published in the *Government Gazette* and a newspaper published in West Maitland, all the powers and authorities conferred by this Act shall thereupon *ipso facto* cease and determine to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Page 8, *insert* new clause to stand clause 33:—

Power of the Borough Council of West Maitland to purchase at prescribed periods.

The Borough Council of West Maitland may, after the expiration of five years from the date of the passing of this Act, or at any time thereafter by giving six months notice in writing, require the said Company to sell, and thereupon the said Company shall sell, to the said Borough Council the electric lighting apparatus and electric lighting business of the said Company upon the terms of paying to the said Company the then value thereof, such value in case of difference to be determined by three arbitrators, or any two of them, one of whom shall be appointed by the said Borough Council so purchasing, another by the said Company, and the third by such other two arbitrators before they proceed in the arbitration. If either the said Borough Council so purchasing or the said Company shall neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator pursuant to the above provision for two calendar months after the other of them shall have appointed an arbitrator and given notice thereof to the other of them, then the arbitrator already appointed shall appoint a second arbitrator, and such two arbitrators shall jointly appoint the third arbitrator. When any such sale has been made all the rights, powers, and authorities of the said Company in respect to the electric lighting apparatus and electric lighting business shall be transferred to, vested in, and may be exercised by the said Borough Council.

As to appointment of arbitrators.

When sale made, rights, &c., of Company to vest in, and may be exercised by Borough Council.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MAITLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL.

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. MILLER,		MR. KELLY,
MR. WILLIAMS,	|	MR. GILLIES,
	MR. DAWSON.	

HENRY DAWSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. E. Broad, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

Edward Peter Capper called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Mr. Broad.*] You are Chairman of the Maitland Gaslight Co. (Limited), the promoters of this Bill? I am.
2. Were you chairman at the time the company was incorporated? No.
3. The company was incorporated, I believe, by an Act of 37 Victoria? Yes.
4. For the supply of gas for lighting purposes for the borough of Maitland? Yes.
5. Do the company now propose that they shall have power to use the electric light in conjunction with or separately from gas? In conjunction with gas.
6. Has there been any public demand leading to the promotion of this Bill? There has.
7. By the shareholders of the company, or by the public at large? By both.
8. Has there been any meeting of the shareholders of the company at which the question has been discussed? There has.
9. And their opinion is in favour of proceeding with the Bill? It is.
10. Has there been any objection raised to the Bill on the part of the Borough Council? No.
11. The Bill has been before the public for some considerable time by means of advertisements? Yes.
12. And you have not heard of any serious objection on the part of any body of persons to the company having the powers asked for in this Bill? No.
13. From your knowledge of electric light and of gas, are you of opinion that it would be to the advantage of your borough that the company should have power to supply the electric light? Yes. I am greatly in favour of the electric light myself.
14. And you believe that it would be for the benefit of the shareholders of the company that they should have this power? Yes.
15. I see it is proposed by the Bill that you should complete your works within two years from the passing of the Act;—is not that rather a short time? Yes. We should like a little longer.
16. Would it not be better, in your opinion, if the Bill provided that you should commence your works within two years? I think the company would like that better. They have a good deal of work on hand at the present time.

Mr.
E. P. Capper.
27 Aug., 1891.

- Mr. E. P. Capper. 17. It might be inadvisable for you to attempt to complete the works within the short period named? Yes. We have a contract now with the Borough Council for the supply of gas.
- 27 Aug., 1891. 18. You have recently entered into a contract for the supply of gas to the borough for a period of three years? Yes; the contract has been accepted for three years.
19. There might be some difficulty, having regard to that contract, if you were compelled to complete your electric-lighting works in three years? There might be.
20. *Chairman.*] You state that it is the wish of the Municipal Council and of the shareholders of the company that this Bill should be proceeded with. Do you know whether there has been any express wish by the people outside of the shareholders that the borough should be lit by the electric light? There has.
21. *Mr. Kelly.*] Would the installation of the electric light tend to dispense with any of the labour at present employed by the gas company? Not in the slightest degree.
22. Would it involve any addition to the labour employed? Well, we could not dispense with any of the labour we have now.
23. *Mr. Williams.*] You stated that there had been no serious objection to the Bill;—has there been any objection at all so far as you know? There has not been any objection to it at all that I know of.
24. *Chairman.*] Have there been any letters in the Press objecting to it, or have there been any meetings against it? There may have been letters in the newspapers, but there have been no meetings that I know of.
25. You have not heard of any objection? No.

Charles Edward Crutch called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. C. E. Crutch. 26. *Mr. Broad.*] You are the secretary of the company promoting this Bill? I am.
- 27 Aug., 1891. 27. How long have you been secretary? Nearly ten years.
28. Have you any personal knowledge of electric lighting? No.
29. You have seen it, of course? Yes.
30. Have you heard any opinion expressed in Maitland in regard to this Bill? I have heard the opinion expressed in Maitland that it would be desirable to have the electric light.
31. For the purpose of lighting the streets? Yes.
32. Maitland is a very extensive town? Yes.
33. Do you know from your own personal observation whether the electric light shines further than gas? I could not give you an opinion upon that point.
34. Have any of the shareholders of your company, to your knowledge, made any objection to this application to Parliament? No, none at all.
35. And there has been no objection by any of the townspeople? No.
36. *Chairman.*] Are the townspeople generally in favour of the Bill? They are in favour of the electric light.
37. *Mr. Kelly.*] Are you sure the Borough Council have opposed the Bill in no way? They have agreed to it.
38. You have consulted them? They have been consulted.
39. By communication? Yes.
40. And they have expressed an opinion favourable to it? Yes.
41. *Mr. Broad.*] Do you know whether the Bill already submitted to Parliament has been revised in consequence of the wishes of the Council in certain respects? Yes.
42. To meet the wishes of the Borough Council? Yes.

Thomas Hughes called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. T. Hughes. 43. *Mr. Broad.*] You are Town Clerk of the borough of West Maitland? Yes.
- 27 Aug., 1891. 44. How long have you been Town Clerk? I think about sixteen years.
45. Are you aware that your Council have been communicated with as to this application to Parliament by the Maitland Gaslight Company? I am.
46. Have the Council expressed any formal opinion in the matter;—have they made any minute? The opinion has been expressed in the Council that the electric light would be superior to gas, and surprise has been expressed that it has not been introduced before.
47. But has there been any formal communication by the Council to the promoters of the Bill to the effect that they approve of it? Yes.
48. Did the Council suggest certain amendments they thought desirable? They did.
49. Has the Bill been before the Council in its amended form? Yes.
50. And are the Council satisfied with it? Quite so.
51. Are you aware of any objection being raised by any of the townspeople to the Bill? I am not aware of any.
52. What is the general feeling of the people of Maitland in regard to the electric light? They are strongly in favour of it.
53. *Chairman.*] How is it that the Council themselves did not take up this electric lighting? It might be, perhaps, that the state of their finances had something to do with it.
54. *Mr. Kelly.*] Would it not be more profitable to the ratepayers for the Council to take the matter into their own hands? I could not say that. I have no idea of the cost of working the lighting.
55. Do you not think it would be better for the Council to take over the works for the benefit of the ratepayers—would it not lessen the rates to a certain extent? I could not say that.
56. Could they not have introduced this Bill had they felt disposed, just as well as the gas company? If they had felt disposed.
57. What is their object in not doing it? I could not say. I have no idea what the cost would be.
58. Have the Council ever estimated the cost of it? Not that I know of.
59. The Council left it to the company to estimate the cost, and coincided with their decision. Is that the way in which the thing has been done? I know aldermen have expressed the opinion that the Council was not in a position to start the work and to carry it on.
60. *Mr. Miller.*] Could they not have floated a loan, as other Councils have done? They might have done that, perhaps.
61. *Mr. Kelly.*] Are any members of the Council shareholders in the Company? I am not aware.

ON THE MAITLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL.

62. *Mr. Williams.*] Is it generally known in Maitland that this Committee is sitting to-day? I really do not know.

63. You do not know whether the residents of Maitland have known during the last week or two or whether they know at the present time that this inquiry would be held to-day? No.

*Mr.
T. Hughes.*
27 Aug., 1891.

Charles Webster called in, sworn, and examined:—

64. *Mr. Broad.*] What is your position? I am managing clerk to Mr. Thompson, solicitor of Maitland.

65. How long have you resided there? Fourteen years.

66. During all that time the town has been lighted by gas? It has. I think it was lit with gas the first week I went there.

*Mr.
C. Webster.*
27 Aug., 1891.

67. Has there been any expression of opinion to the effect that the electric light would be preferable to gas? I have always heard people saying so, and judging from the reports of the proceedings of the Council, the Council also are in favour of it.

68. You have no personal knowledge of the difference in expense between the gas and the electric light—you have not considered the subject? No.

69. What is the present lighting rate in Maitland? Fourpence.

70. Is that a high or a low rate? I think it is the lowest in any country town in the Colony.

71. As far as you are able to judge, you do not think that the introduction of the electric light would make the lighting rate higher? Well, it is higher where the electric light is used by the Council merely for the purpose of lighting the streets.

72. That is the case where the municipalities have the work in hand themselves? Yes. The rate is 6d. at Lambton, and it is 6d. at Young.

73. Have you seen the light at Lambton? I have seen it in Newcastle, and in the distance at Lambton.

73½. *Chairman.*] You are a shareholder in the company? Yes. My wife is largely interested in it.

74. *Mr. Kelly.*] Do you know whether the company have made provision in the event of the electric-light machinery breaking down for the supply of light to the borough? The company have not yet completed the expenditure of about £10,000 upon additional work in connection with their gas plant. The new gasometer has just been completed.

75. What I want to know is this: You will run the electric light with perhaps two or three machines, and in the event of that machinery breaking down, would the borough be in darkness—have you made any provision for a contingency of that kind? There would be the gas, I presume. No preparation has yet been made for lighting with electricity.

76. But the difficulty I name would be provided for? I do not know about that. I should imagine that the lamps would be left in the outlying districts.

77. Would not the lamps be left in case of an accident occurring to the machinery? I should think so. I should think the electric light could be used in connection with the gas-lamps.

78. The lamps would not be taken away? No. I see in some places in Sydney the electric light is attached to the gas-lamps.

79. *Mr. Miller.*] In the event of this Bill passing, would it be optional with the ratepayers to use either gas or electricity? I should imagine the gas supply would not be altered, so far as the householders are concerned, unless they desired it.

80. Do you know what is the estimated cost of the work? I believe it was estimated at one time that it would come to between £5,000 and £6,000. There was a report upon the matter by a gentleman who was sent up from the Telegraph Department in Sydney.

81. I suppose you could not foreshadow the profits likely to be derived from it annually? I have not the slightest idea.

82. Surely the company are not going into this matter blindfold—have they made no estimate as to the cost and the result of the experiment? I do not know what the profits would be. I know that a gentleman was sent up from the Telegraph Department in Sydney at the request of the directors. He sent in a report stating what the cost of the work would be. I believe it was about £6,000. The directors may have gone into an estimate of the profits, but I do not know anything about that. If the company can supply the light as cheaply as the Council, I think that, as a matter of justice, they should be allowed to do so. The company are really the townspeople, and they lit the town with gas when it was wanted.

83. *Mr. Gillies.*] As a matter of fact, you know that the gas company have reduced their charge for gas-lamps during the last few months? Since the new gasometer has been completed, and the company have had more storage power, they have reduced the price considerably.

Edward Peter Capper recalled and further examined:—

84. *Chairman.*] You are a shareholder in the company? I am.

85. Have the company estimated the profits that would accrue? We have.

86. Suppose this Bill is passed, and you have all the rights you ask for, will you be able to supply lighting to the general public cheaper than at the rate at which it is supplied at the present time? We got all the particulars and prices, and went into the matter in the first instance. The matter was stopped for a time; but from what we have heard we can supply the electric light more cheaply than we can supply gas. We hope that in another twelve months' time we shall be so able to manipulate the supply that it will be very much cheaper. We know what the cost at Tamworth has been.

87. *Mr. Gillies.*] And you know that the objections that have been raised by the Borough Council have been overcome? Yes.

88. *Mr. Miller.*] Are you a member of the Council? I have not the honor.

89. *Mr. Kelly.*] There appears to be a kind of amalgamation between the Borough Council and the gas company? Not in the least.

90. Are a majority of the Borough Council shareholders in the company? Only two members of the Council, I think, are shareholders.

91. Is there any advantage to be gained by the Borough Council from the gas company having these powers? I think the advantages would be very great—they would get a much finer light in every way.

92. Do the Council get any pecuniary benefit from the gas company having these powers? No; that has never been mentioned.

93. The arrangement is made to make taxation lighter? That is what we are trying to do.

*Mr.
E. P. Capper.*
27 Aug., 1891.

Richard Alexander Young called in, sworn, and examined :—

- Mr. R. A. Young. 94. *Chairman.*] You are Mayor of West Maitland? Yes.
 27 Aug., 1891. 95. *Mr. Broad.*] I believe that the Bill as originally introduced provided that the company's works should be completed within two years from the date of the passing of the Bill? Yes; that was in the original draft.
 96. Are you aware whether it was struck out by the Council in revising the Bill? It appears to have been done.
 97. Was it done by the instructions of the Council? No.
 98. Then it was probably from inadvertence? Yes.
 99. I understand that the promoters have given a pledge to the Borough Council that the work shall be completed within a fixed period? Yes.
 100. In the first instance, when the Bill was before the Council, it unanimously resolved that the work should be done within three years, and that intimation was made to the gas company.
 101. But having regard to the existing contract with the gas company for the supply of gas, do you think three years will be a reasonable time to give to the company for the completion of the works? Yes; as far as I can give an opinion, I am sure of this—that the Council will see that the gas company does its duty.
 102. You, as a member of the Council, might say whether you think that three years would be a reasonable time to give the promoters? The Council decided that three years should be the time.
 103. *Mr. Kelly.*] Are you a shareholder in the company? I am.
 104. *Mr. Gillies.*] Did not the Council decide that the work should be carried out in two years? No—in three years. You are right to a certain extent. When the Council decided upon giving the gas company three years the gas company had a meeting at which it was thought that the company would be able to do the work in two years; but on being further advised, they thought it best that they should be given three years in which to complete the works.
 105. *Mr. Kelly.*] Suppose the gas company are not able to complete the contract within the time allotted by the Bill, is it the intention of the Council to take any action? It is impossible for me to say what they will do in the future.
 106. But it will be a matter for you to determine? Yes; we are only in office for three years.
 107. What was the object of changing the period from two to three years? When the Bill was first submitted to the Borough Council the question of the time within which the works should be completed was under consideration, and the Council, in its wisdom, decided that the period should be three years. That decision was communicated to the gas company; the company held a meeting, and being very anxious to do the work, decided that it could be done in two years. They have since been advised that it would be better to take the extended time the Council were willing to give.
 108. And suppose they cannot carry the works out in that time? Then I take it that the Bill will lapse. I may say that the matter was thoroughly sifted by the Council.
 109. *Mr. Miller.*] Has the Council no intention of purchasing the gas company's right at Maitland? Not that I know of. If the Council had been in a position to purchase the gas company's works at the time they were for sale, it might have been attended with satisfactory results to the public. The gas company may rest assured that the Borough Council will not pay too much for the supply of the light.
 110. Would not it be better, in the interests of the ratepayers, for the Council to have these works in their own hands? The Council have so many things of magnitude to do at the present time that I do not think it would be expedient for them to involve themselves in any further expenditure.
 111. But in the interests of the ratepayers, would it not be better for the Council to take over the works of the company than allow them to remain in the hands of a syndicate? That would depend on the cost to the Council. Possibly the Council would not be able to supply the light at as cheap a rate as that at which it could be supplied by the company.
 112. For what reason would they be unable to supply it as cheaply as a private company? That I do not know. But we consider West Maitland an important town. We saw other towns being lit with the electric light, and we did not see why we should not have it also.
 113. *Mr. Williams.*] Has the company ever made an offer to the Council to sell out? Not that I know of.
 114. The Council never expressed a wish to purchase? Not since I have been an alderman.
 115. *Chairman.*] Would there be any objection to the insertion in the Bill of a clause providing that the Council may purchase at any time, on a valuation? I could not, as mayor of the town, venture to legislate for the gas company.
 116. *Mr. Kelly.*] If the gas company find that the works do not pay they may shift them on to the Council? I should take good care, if I were in the Council at the time, that they did not do that.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MORT'S DOCK & ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED) ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

25 *August*, 1891.

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 12. TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST, 1891.

3. MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED) ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Johnston moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That Mort's Dock and Engineering Company (Limited) Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. G. D. Clark, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Darnley, Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Fegan, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 18. TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1891.

6. MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED) ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Johnston, 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 Bill was referred on 11th August, 1891; together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED) ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and report was referred on 11th August, 1891, the "*Mort's Dock and Engineering Company (Limited) Enabling Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See list, p.4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble, as amended, having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and Schedules of the Bill in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them, with an amended preamble and an amended title.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 25th August, 1891.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. Cullen,	|	Mr. Darnley,
	Mr. Johnston.	

Mr. Johnston called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.Present:—Frederic Curtiss, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*), P. J. Healey, Esq. (*Counsel for the Promoters*).

Frederic Curtiss, sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* certificate of registration of the Company, and a conveyance from William Eyles and others of land to Mort's Dock and Engineering Company (Limited), of which the land described in Schedule A forms a portion.James McDonald (*Surveyor*) called in, sworn, and examined.Witness *handed in* plan showing proposed alteration of north-east end of College-street, Balmain. [See Appendix A.]James Alexander Brodie (*Mayor of Balmain*) called in, sworn, and examined.John Broomfield (*Director of Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.James Peter Franki (*Manager for Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered and amended.*

Question,—That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,—put and passed.

Solicitor and Counsel called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed to*.Clause 2 read and *agreed to*.Clause 3 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clause 4 read and *agreed to*.New clause, to stand clause 5, read and *agreed to*.Title read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill as amended to the House, with an amended Preamble, and an amended Title.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 1, Title. *Omit* “(now called New John-street)”
- „ 1, Preamble, lines 9 and 10. *Omit* “(now called New John-street)”
- „ 3, clause 3, lines 1 and 2. *Omit* “within six months from the passing of this Act and”
- „ 3, „ 3, line 5. *After* “gutters” *insert* “to the satisfaction of the Borough Council of Balmain”
- „ 3, „ 3, line 7. *After* “aforesaid” *omit* to end of clause.
- „ 3. *After* clause 4 *insert* new clause to stand as clause 5:—
5. This Act may be cited as the “Mort's Dock and Engineering Company (Limited) Enabling Act, 1891.”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY'S
(LIMITED) ENABLING BILL.

TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. JOHNSTONE,		MR. CULLEN,
MR. DARNLEY,	|	MR. BARBOUR,
	MR. G. D. CLARK.	

J. JOHNSTONE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Healey, instructed by Mr. Curtiss, Solicitor for the Bill, appeared on behalf of the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company.

F. Curtiss, Esq., sworn and examined:—

1. *Mr. Healey.*] You are solicitor for the Bill? Yes.
2. Do you produce the certificate of incorporation of the Mort's Dock Company? I do.
3. Do you produce the conveyance of the piece of land mentioned in Schedule A to the Mort's Dock Company? I do. It is a conveyance from W. Eyles and others, to the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company (Limited).

F. Curtiss,
Esq.

25 Aug., 1891.

James M'Donald called in, sworn, and examined:—

4. *Mr. Healey.*] You are a surveyor? Yes.
5. Are you surveyor to the Council? No, but I was formerly.
6. Have you got a map of the proposed alteration in the streets? Yes.
7. Does that show correctly the proposed alterations? It does.
8. Where is the Dock Company's land? The land to the north and to the south of the proposed road is the Dock Company's land. It is the land marked pink on the plan which I put in. [*See Appendix A.*]
9. *Mr. Barbour.*] The plan which you hand in as an exhibit is a correct plan? Yes.
10. Have you surveyed the land according to the description given in Schedule A? Yes.
11. You have seen that Bill before? Yes.
12. And you have examined the description given? Yes. It is a copy of the description which I made.
13. *Mr. Healey.*] Does the description in Schedule A represent the proposed new road? Yes.
14. *Mr. Barbour.*] It describes the proposed new road? Yes.
15. *Mr. Healey.*] Does the description in Schedule B describe the old road as it was forming an angle with the other street? Yes.
16. What streets are they? College-street and Trouton-street.
17. Schedule B represents the portion of College-street forming an angle with Trouton-street on the north-east corner? Yes.
18. *Mr. Barbour.*] Are those two roads now in use? Yes.
19. Leading to public wharfs and the shores of the bay? Yes.
20. Do those portions of those roads meet at right angles? The old road met the other at right angles, but the new one does not.

Mr. J.
M'Donald.

25 Aug., 1891.

Mr. J.
M'Donald,
25 Aug., 1891.

21. And did that interfere to some extent with the free and proper use and enjoyment of the Dock Company's land? The old road interfered considerably with it, but the new road will not.
22. *Mr. Healey.*] Would the new road at all interfere with the convenience of the public? No. The public are very much pleased with the alteration, and consider that it will be a great improvement, the new road being more convenient.
23. It will be a more direct road? Yes; they have been using this road for some time. It is better for the Council, on account of the facilities that it will afford for the drainage.
24. *Mr. Clark.*] There have been no complaints on the part of the public as to the proposed alteration? None whatever.
25. *Mr. Barbour.*] You think that the substitution of the new road for the old one would be a public advantage? It would be.
26. And, as far as you know, the public are of the same opinion? Yes.
27. Are the borough council in favour of this alteration? They are.
28. Have the public had any opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it? Yes.
29. And have the public always been favourable? Yes.
30. *Mr. Healey.*] Was the plan submitted to the borough council? Yes.
31. Has it received the approval of the men? Yes. The signature of the then mayor, Mr. Clubb, is on the plan.
32. *Mr. Cullen.*] Was the approval of the plan by the borough council expressed by a formal resolution? Yes. The council went and had a look at the place.
33. *Mr. Barbour.*] Was there any specific motion expressing approval of it? There was.
34. And it was carried? Yes, unanimously.

James Alexander Brodie called in, sworn, and examined :—

Mr.
J. A. Brodie,
25 Aug., 1891.

35. *Mr. Barbour.*] You are the present mayor of Balmain? Yes.
36. *Mr. Healey.*] You know this proposed road? Yes.
37. How would it be as regards the public advantage or otherwise? It would be to the advantage of the public.
38. Would it be to the advantage of the Council, in connection with the drainage? Yes.
39. In what way? It would shorten the drain to a considerable extent, by rendering it unnecessary to go round the corner.
40. And it would give a better fall, would it not? I understand so, but the difference would be very slight.
41. Would it make a shorter road for the traffic? There is very little traffic there; but for such traffic as there is the new road would undoubtedly shorten the distance to the ferry.
42. Were you present when this matter was submitted to the council and approved? I was.
43. *Mr. Barbour.*] You were an alderman at the time? I was.
44. What was the conclusion arrived at by the council? Ultimately it was unanimously resolved that the request of the Mort's Dock Company should be granted. At first there were objections, myself being one of the objectors, because an attempt was being made to hurry the matter through, without some of the aldermen having sufficient knowledge of the proposed alterations. I, for one, objected then, because I had not sufficient knowledge of what I was asked to vote for. But having viewed the place we were unanimously of opinion that the request of the company should be granted.
45. That it was in the interests of the general public? Yes.
46. Have you heard of any opposition to it by anybody? One man opposed it at first, but seeing that it would be to his own benefit, I believe he withdrew his objection. We advertised for objections, and one gentleman did put in an objection, but afterwards withdrew it.
47. And expressed himself satisfied? Yes.
48. *Mr. Healey.*] That was the only objection raised? That was the only objection that I heard of.

John Broomfield, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined :—

J. Broomfield,
Esq.,
25 Aug., 1891.

49. *Mr. Healey.*] Are you a director of the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company? Yes.
50. You are acquainted with these proposed alterations? Yes.
51. It is proposed to make a road through the land of the company instead of going round by that angle? Yes.
52. There is a great deal of public business transacted at the dock in connection with shipping? Yes.
53. Would it afford the company greater facilities, and enable them to provide better dock accommodation, and so forth, if the proposed new road were made? Yes, undoubtedly.
54. In what respect? We have not sufficient room to carry on our works. We should have more room if the proposed alteration of the road were made. Ships are getting larger, and we have to provide more accommodation. At the present time we are widening the dock up at the point.
55. If you had this land would it enable you to widen the dock still more, or to extend it? It would enable us to do a lot. We could make another dock if we pleased.
56. If you had this corner you could extend the dock further? We could extend the dock if we wished, or we could make a new one. Ships are getting much larger, and it is almost impossible for us to accommodate them.
57. Have you been contemplating alterations of that kind? Yes.
58. The making of a new dock? Yes.
59. I need hardly say that the greater the dock accommodation the better it would be for the public? Yes. We have to make larger accommodation for the ships.
60. *Mr. Barbour.*] I suppose that the company have satisfied the mayor and the town council about it? Yes.
61. You have entered into a mutual arrangement? I am only speaking from hearsay, but I am given to understand that the corporation consider that it will be an improvement. It will give a greater fall to the drainage, and necessitate less work in making the drain.
62. *Mr. Healey.*] And you find it necessary to come to the Legislature to enable you to close up that street? Yes, we could not do it without.

63. *Mr. Clark.*] How long is it since this contemplated work was first proposed? When the ships began to grow bigger we found that we could not accommodate them. J. Broomfield, Esq.
 64. *Mr. Barbour.*] About when? Two or three years ago. 25 Aug., 1891.
 65. *Chairman.*] I have been given to understand that you had to send a ship to Cockatoo dock because your dock could not take it in;—is that true? Yes. There is no doubt that the ships are getting much larger, and the present dock will be of no use by-and-by.

James Peter Franki, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

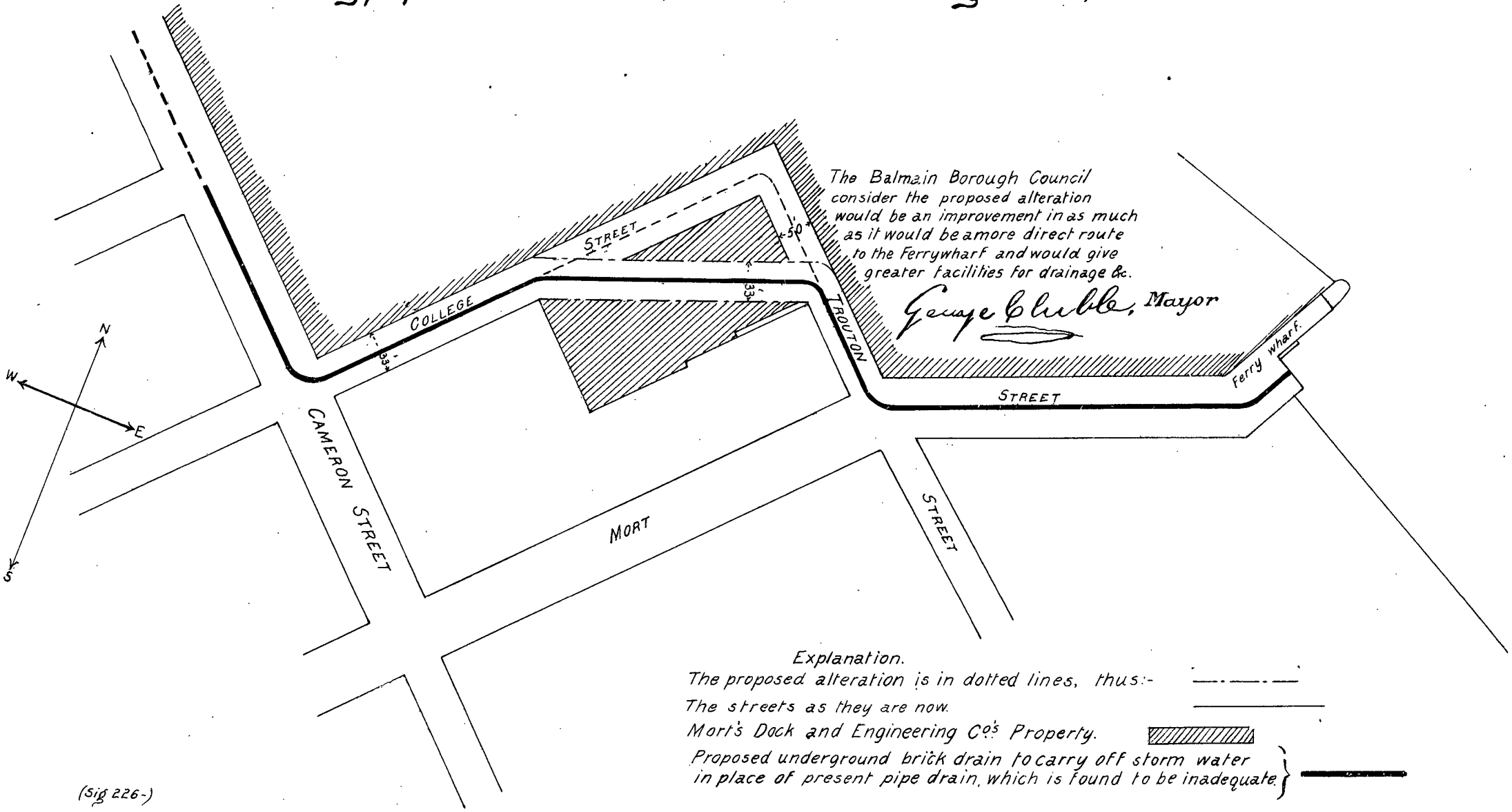
66. *Mr. Healey.*] You are manager for the Mort's Dock Company? Yes. J. P. Franki, Esq.
 67. Do you know the proposed new road? Yes. 25 Aug., 1891.
 68. The company have land on each side of it? Yes.
 69. Will it be better for the company to have the new road with their land on each side of it in substitution for the old one? Yes.
 70. Would it benefit the dock very much? Yes.
 71. Explain how that would be? It would benefit us in the way in which Captain Broomfield has explained. It would enable us either to widen the dock or to make a new dock.
 72. You could not do it without that piece—the angle? We had to purchase more land for that.
 73. I suppose with the increase of business you are rather straitened? Our accommodation is too limited.
 74. And this will give you more scope? Yes.
 75. As a matter of fact it has been in contemplation for some time to make a new dock? Yes, we have been inclined to purchase that land for four years.
 76. You had to come to the Legislature? Yes, to enable us to close the old road. We first made application to the Council, pointing out the advantage the proposed alteration would be to them and the public. It will certainly lessen the lineal feet of sewerage that will have to be put down, and will save the council at least £300 or £400. It will also give a better fall to the sewage by shortening the length of the sewer. The public have used that track with our permission for the last six or seven years. The company gave permission six or seven years ago to the council to make a sewer through their land, after which we bought this piece to make the proposed alterations. The whole council have viewed the site and are unanimously in favour of it.
 77. You have heard of only one objection, and that has been withdrawn? That has been withdrawn. Both the company and the council have letters in their possession to that effect.
 78. *Mr. Barbour.*] The company and the council are mutually agreed to this alteration? Thoroughly.
 79. Are you aware of your own knowledge that there is any objection to this deviation? I am aware of none whatever.
 80. There is a general feeling that it will be an advantage not only to the company but also to the public? Yes, as far as I know. It will give the public a more direct road.
 81. *Mr. Darnley.*] The proposed alteration if carried out will enable you to construct a much larger dock than you have at present? Yes, one nearly double the size.

[One plan.]

Handed in before Select
Committee on Mort's Dock
& Engineering Company,
(Limited) Enabling Bill.

W.E.M.
25/8/91.

Plan showing proposed alteration of north-east end of College-street, Balmain.



Explanation.
 The proposed alteration is in dotted lines, thus: -
 The streets as they are now. - - - - -
 Mort's Dock and Engineering Co's Property. [Hatched Box]
 Proposed underground brick drain to carry off storm water
 in place of present pipe drain, which is found to be inadequate. } [Thick Solid Line]
 Present pipe drain. - - - - -

(Sig 226-)

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SEGENHOE ESTATE IRRIGATION BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

1 December, 1891.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 24. TUESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

4. SEGENHOE ESTATE IRRIGATION BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Neild moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Segenhoe Estate Irrigation Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Newman, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Perry, Mr. Alfred Allen, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rose, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Scobie, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 31. MONDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

7. SEGENHOE ESTATE IRRIGATION BILL:—Mr. Neild (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on the "Segenhoe Estate Irrigation Bill" be authorised to make a visit of inspection to, and hold inquiries in the locality of, the proposed irrigation works, and that the Committee have power to sit during any adjournment of this House, to enable them to make the said visit of inspection.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 40. WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1891.

16. SEGENHOE ESTATE IRRIGATION BILL:—Mr. Neild (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on the "Segenhoe Estate Irrigation Bill" be authorised to make a visit of inspection to, and hold inquiries in the locality of, the proposed irrigation works, and that the Committee have power to sit during any adjournment of this House to enable them to make the said visit of inspection.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 57. TUESDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1891.

8. SEGENHOE ESTATE IRRIGATION BILL:—Mr. Neild, 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 Bill was referred on 8th September, 1891, together with Appendices and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SEGENHOE ESTATE IRRIGATION BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 8th September, 1891, the "*Segenhoe Estate Irrigation Bill*,"—and to whom was granted on 21st September, 1891, and 7th October, 1891, respectively, *leave to make a visit of inspection to, and hold inquiries in the locality of the proposed irrigation works, and power to sit during any adjournment, for the purpose of making the said visits of inspection*,—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments. *See List, p. 6.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

JNO. C. NEILD,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 30th November, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Morgan,	|	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. Scobie.

Mr. Neild called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.Present:—Ernest Broad, Esquire (*Solicitor for the Bill*).William Harris (*Managing Director of the Land Company of Australasia, Limited*), called in, sworn, and examined.Witness *handed in* sketch plan of proposed irrigation scheme, Segenhoe Estate, Aberdeen. [*Appendix A.*]Frederick Bowdler Gipps (*Civil Engineer*) called in, sworn, and examined.Witness *handed in* report on an irrigation project for the Segenhoe Estate [*Appendix B*], and *produced* plan of dam over Rouchel Brook for storage reservoir, Segenhoe Estate Scheme.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the Chairman obtain leave of the House for the Committee to make a visit of inspection to, and to hold inquiries in, the locality of the proposed irrigation works.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Morgan,	|	Mr. Perry,
Mr. Rose,	|	Mr. Scobie.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave of the House for the Committee to make a visit of inspection to, and hold inquiries in the locality of the proposed irrigation works, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved:—That the Committee at its next meeting proceed to Scone.

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Morgan,	|	Mr. Scobie.
-------------	--	-------------

The Committee proceeded by train to Scone.

FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

The Committee having arrived at Scone, met in a room at the "Golden Fleece Hotel."

John James Dodd (*Mayor of Scone*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Joseph David Stafford called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Nathaniel Frederick Asser called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Committee then proceeded to inspect the Segenhoe Estate.

And having returned,—

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Morgan,	|	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. Rose,
	|	Mr. Scobie.

Present:—Ernest Broad, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).William Harris, Esq. (*one of the Promoters*.)

Thomas Henry Williams, Esq., M.L.A., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick

Frederick Bowdler Gipps called in and further examined.

William Harris called in and further examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the Chairman obtain leave of the House for the Committee to make a visit of inspection to and hold inquiries in the locality of the proposed irrigation works.

(Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.)

FRIDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Morgan, | Mr. Nobbs,
 |
 | Mr. Scobie.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave of the House for the Committee to make a visit of inspection to and hold inquiries in the locality of the proposed irrigation works read by the Clerk.

The Committee proceeded by train to Muswellbrook,

SATURDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1891.

And the Committee, having arrived at Muswellbrook, met at the Court-house.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Morgan, | Mr. Nobbs,
 |
 | Mr. Scobie.

Robert Edward Grigson, M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Cobb White called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Clendenning (*Mayor of Muswellbrook*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Barnes called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Cyrus Edmund Doyle called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Joseph Minch called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick Bowdler Gipps (*Civil Engineer*) called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.A., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

AT ABERDEEN.

Murdo Cameron Mackenzie called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Cameron called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick Bowdler Gipps (*Civil Engineer*) recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Cameron recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Walter Woodrow Homes called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Duncan Kennedy called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Irwin Gardner called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Committee then proceeded to inspect the Segenhoe Estate.

And having returned to Sydney,—

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

MONDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Perry, | Mr. Rose,
 |
 | Mr. Scobie.

Present :—Ernest Broad, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Frederick Bowdler Gipps, C.E., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ernest Broad sworn and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question :—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,” put and passed.

Clauses

*See Schedule of
Amendments.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 4 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 5 to 72 read and *agreed to*.
 Schedule 1 read and *omitted*.*
 Schedules 2 and 3 read and *agreed to*.
 Title read and *agreed to*.
 Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 4, lines 12 and 13. *Omit* "lands and hereditaments described in the First Schedule to this Act" *insert* "Segenhoe Estate of about twenty-five thousand acres in the parishes of Russell, Rouchel, and Macqueen, counties of Brisbane and Durham, and the lands to be acquired by virtue of this Act."
 ,, 16, Schedule I. *Omit* "Schedule I."

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1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SEGENHOE ESTATE IRRIGATION BILL.

MONDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. MORGAN, | MR. PERRY,
| MR. SCOBIE.
J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. E. Broad, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

Mr. William Harris called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are one of the managing directors of the Land Company of Australasia (Limited)? I am.
2. You have read the preamble to this Bill? Yes.
3. Are you in a position to inform the Committee that your company have acquired a large area of land known as the Segenhoe Estate? They are the owners of the Segenhoe Estate, now comprising over 25,000 acres.
4. How long have they been the owners? A little more than three years.
5. Is the situation of the Estate accurately described in the preamble as between the parishes of Macqueen, Russel, and Rouchel in the counties of Durham and Brisbane? It is.
6. The River Page and the Rouchel Brook intersect the estate? The estate is intersected by three streams, the Hunter, the Page, and the Rouchel Brook.
7. The preamble states that your company is about to acquire other large areas of land;—is that so? Yes, if we obtain the necessary power from Parliament.
8. *Mr. Perry.*] Is the land under offer to the company? Well, there is other land which might be necessary for a large scheme if we could secure the requisite power from Parliament.
9. *Mr. Morgan.*] This land might be secured against the wish of the people? It would be a small portion principally for the storage of water on the higher land.
10. That would require a separate Bill, would it not? No; I think this Bill provides for the acquisition of land.
11. *Chairman.*] Are you in a position to inform the Committee whether the estate is suitable for agricultural or horticultural purposes if provided with a supply of water? It is undoubtedly suitable for those purposes. I regard it as some of the richest volcanic land in the Colony.
12. Have you any grounds for believing that it would be to the advantage of the surrounding district and the country generally to establish a scheme whereby water might be conserved? Well, the productive power of the soils there is very great indeed. We find that during the dry seasons, the soil being of a very porous nature and wonderfully rich, it burns up the crops. Nothing is really required but water. There is a large area of very rich river flats that will employ a large number of people, and which I am sure would give marvellous crops if a sufficiency of water were supplied.
13. You are referring to the company's property? To the estate.

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14. But in what way would this scheme benefit the inhabitants of the surrounding district; would a supply be made available for other estates; would you be able to distribute water to other properties? The company would supply water to any persons in the neighbourhood. We should conserve a large body of water during the wet season—that is to say, water which assists to flood the low-lying land, would be conserved in wet seasons, and when it was distributed over the land in dry seasons the filtration would be so great that a considerable portion of the water would go through right into the main river, the Hunter. The effect would be that in the dry seasons the volume of that river would be increased in consequence of our storage in the high country in the wet seasons. While, on the one hand, we do not interfere with the regular stream of the Hunter, when water is plentiful, we increase the volume of the stream during a dry season. Under the flats, upon which the water would be distributed, there is a great formation of bluestone boulders, and the water would filter through this much more easily than it would filter through many soils.

15. You think the water would make its way through these boulder-beds to the river? Yes; less the quantity consumed in producing crops and by evaporation.

16. Then the Committee are distinctly to understand that the proposed conservation of water could be utilised by the owners of the adjacent properties? Undoubtedly.

17. On suitable terms, of course? Yes.

18. You have spoken of the company's estate of 25,000 acres;—for what area outside the limits of your own estate could the water you state be made available;—have you any idea? It could be conveyed to a large extent down the river on the fall of the country. At the present time there are large flats just below the Segenhoe Estate, and the company propose to put themselves in a position to supply water to any of these should it be wished.

19. Would the area of land owned by persons other than the company that could be supplied from your proposed works be equal to the area of the Segenhoe Estate? It would be greater.

20. Then, putting it briefly, while the proposed works would directly serve to irrigate 25,000 acres of your own land, they could also be made available for the irrigation of a larger area of land owned by other persons? Yes. The 25,000 acres would not all be available for irrigation, because a portion of the estate is mountainous; the height is too great. I think we might say that 12,000 acres of the Segenhoe Estate would be suitable for irrigation, perhaps; not more.

21. But a larger area outside of the estate could be irrigated by the same scheme? Just so.

22. Have you had any communication with neighbouring owners as to whether they approve or disapprove of, or support or oppose this scheme? Those who are adjacent to the estate seem very pleased with the undertaking. I had heard that there would be some opposition at Muswellbrook; but I saw the Mayor, and explained the scheme, and having heard my explanation he told me that he was perfectly satisfied, and would withdraw opposition. He had understood that it was our intention to restrict the flow of the main river, the Hunter, but when I explained our plans he immediately withdrew his opposition. I made the same explanation to several of the Mayor's friends, who also had the same idea that he had had in reference to our intentions, and finally they said they would be very pleased indeed to see the enterprise undertaken by the company.

23. Have you any map or plan of the proposed scheme? Yes.

24. I see in the Bill you speak of conserving "waters and of the said river and brook which now run to waste?" Yes.

25. Do you propose to store waters other than those that now run to waste? No; I think not.

26. Then it would be only in flood-time that you would impound the water? Yes; the flow is very great then. The water would be impounded only during excessive rains. I suppose one heavy thunder-storm would really fill the large reservoir we should have. The water rushes down very rapidly, sometimes to a depth of 14 or 15 feet, to the Hunter River. The flow in the Rouchel Brook is of course not so great.

27. But you do not propose to take water from the Hunter? No; I am merely endeavouring to show you the body of water which comes down the Hunter, the Page, and the Rouchel Brook. They all run in flood after twenty-four hours' rain.

28. You mentioned Muswellbrook;—is this estate in the vicinity of Muswellbrook? Muswellbrook is about 8 miles on this side of the Segenhoe Estate.

29. *Mr. Morgan.*] Does the estate touch Scone? No; it touches the Aberdeen railway station about 4 miles from Scone railway station. It runs from Aberdeen north-east.

30. Does it adjoin a municipality? No. I think Muswellbrook would be the nearest municipality.

31. Has the Municipal Council there objected to the scheme in any way, apart from the objection of the Mayor? In no way that I have heard of. I went up and had a chat with the Mayor, and he seemed very pleased indeed when he found that it was not intended to interfere with the flow in the main river.

32. You have heard of no objection on the part of the adjoining owners? No.

33. No petition has been presented to the House against the Bill? Not that I am aware of.

34. The proposal to apply for the Bill was of course advertised in the local papers? Yes.

35. *Mr. Scobie.*] As I understand the matter you propose to supply the owners below with water without resuming their land? Yes.

36. How far is the irrigation area from the railway? The land just touches the railway station at Aberdeen. The line takes a few acres off the corner of the estate close to the Aberdeen railway station.

37. What crops would be likely to be grown upon the land? I think they would be principally potatoes, maize, tobacco, pumpkins, and straw crop.

38. *Chairman.*] And lucerne I suppose? Yes; especially lucerne.

39. *Mr. Perry.*] In a dry season, how would this scheme interfere with the water rights of the owners of land below your estate? I contend that it would increase their supply, because the water that we should conserve in the high country would in no way affect the flow of the Hunter River. In proof of that I may mention that the Rouchel Brook ceases to flow during a dry season. We store up the bulk of our water in a higher portion above the Rouchel Brook, and the few farms between the point where the reservoir would be and the Segenhoe Estate will have the advantage of our water supply. The company have no wish to resume at the present time only so far as the storage of water in the higher country is concerned. We want to secure the gravitation—that is all we want the power for. We could supply water to other estates. We have no intention of resuming apart from the purpose I have named. The main flats are below, not above, the Segenhoe Estate.

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40. *Mr. Scobie.*] What is the height of the flats above the river? They would average about 20 feet. I suppose the average would be from 10 to 22 feet.
41. What is the distance from the site of the reservoir to the Hunter? I have not the exact measurement, but it would be from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles probably.
42. *Mr. Morgan.*] You say in the Bill that you are about to acquire other large areas of land;—would that be for actual irrigation purposes or merely for the carrying out of your scheme? For the carrying out of our scheme upwards. We propose to supply the lower portion of the lands with water under a mutual arrangement.
43. Instead of acquiring the land? Yes.
44. *Chairman.*] It is not contemplated to give the company power to resume land for any purpose other than the supply of water? No.
45. *Mr. Scobie.*] You say that the Rouchel Brook runs dry in summer time;—is that the case with the Page also? It runs very nearly dry, but not quite. I have heard that it has been dry, but I think that that is very seldom the case.
46. The plan you produce is the plan of the estate with the proposed works? Yes. [*Vide Appendix A.*]
47. *Mr. Broad.*] That has been prepared by Mr. Gipps, C.E., I believe? Yes.
48. *Chairman.*] The portion coloured pink is the Segenhoe Estate? No; I think that is described as agricultural land.
49. The Page joins the Hunter on the estate? Yes.
50. *Mr. Broad.*] Are the shareholders of your company aware of this application to Parliament? Yes.
51. What is their opinion? They passed a resolution authorising the application to Parliament for this Bill.
52. There were no dissentients? None whatever; the resolution was carried unanimously.
53. *Mr. Scobie.*] But is there no possible objection from the inhabitants of the district? I suppose the Page supplies the Hunter, and to some extent the people of Muswellbrook below, with water. Is there not a possible objection on their part on account of the water being withdrawn from the river which would otherwise come down to them. Suppose there were a long-continued drought, you might exhaust the water in the dam above. That would intercept the stream afterwards, because your dam would have to be filled up by any supply which was coming down? Even in very dry seasons I do not think the river has been thoroughly dry, although the stream has been very small indeed. There would be, perhaps, just the slightest flow among the boulders. At many points it apparently ceases to flow, but the water passes through under the boulders and comes up in little ponds further down, showing that there is a flow underneath the surface. But as against that, it must be borne in mind that the driest times would be the periods when we should have to put the largest quantities of water upon the soil, and a large portion of it would certainly filter through into the river. It would follow, therefore, that from our use of the water in a dry season, persons lower down the stream would actually be getting a better supply than they would get under present conditions.
54. *Mr. Perry.*] It is simply the waste water that you store? Yes.
55. *Mr. Scobie.*] I noticed an orchard irrigated from the Lachlan last year; it was only a small place, but a good deal of water was put on to it, the soil being of a very porous nature. The owner told me that in a dry season a year or two before, he had had to cut trenches along the bed of the river to a depth of 4 feet each way, in order to bring sufficient water to pump for even that small area. We propose in our reservoir to retain at least 800,000,000 gallons. That is an enormous body of water, and would serve to irrigate an immense area. The larger the area we irrigated the greater would be the supply lower down from filtration.
56. *Mr. Morgan.*] As a matter of fact, if you did not conserve the water you propose to conserve, the greater portion of it would run to waste under any circumstances? Yes; nearly the whole of it.
57. *Chairman.*] You speak of the water in the Page River being very low in dry weather; but further back in your evidence you said that twenty-four hours' rain created a flood? Yes.
58. How are these reservoirs to be filled—by pumping or from the flow of the river? From the natural flow of the river.
59. Would the water run into the reservoirs when the stream was at summer level, or under what circumstances would they be brought into use? I should explain that the river has a very great fall, and after a storm the water rushes down very rapidly; in fact it is impossible to cross the river when the water is up to the middle of a horse—it would sweep you away. The water rushes down to the lower Hunter in a very rapid manner, and passes to waste. I feel perfectly satisfied that one thunderstorm would be sufficient to completely fill the reservoir. The water comes down the hills with such force that a very little of it sinks into the soil.
60. If you impounded the volume of water you speak of, would it not in your opinion seriously affect the supply of the water channels themselves? In no way to my mind.
61. You would be simply catching the surplus of flood-water without affecting the ordinary useful supply? Yes; I feel sure that if twenty similar schemes were constructed upon different portions of the Hunter they would have the effect of materially lessening the damage from flood in the Maitland district.
62. Without curtailing the useful supply in the river itself? Yes; That is if they were carried out as our company propose to carry out theirs. I think it would also modify the climate and give greater moisture and hence a better rainfall.
63. *Mr. Scobie.*] You think that by storing a large body of water upon the high land, and by distributing it lower down on each side in a dry season the effect would be to give the residents in reality a more constant supply than they would otherwise have? Yes. And it must be borne in mind that the water which they would have in dry seasons would be water which would otherwise have passed away to waste in time of storm.
64. *Mr. Perry.*] And of course when your reservoirs are once full it would make no difference to the supply of water in the river? No, and as I have pointed out in time of storm the quantity of water coming down is quite surprising.

Mr.

Mr. Frederick Bowdler Gipps called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.
F. B. Gipps.
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65. *Chairman.*] You are a civil engineer? Yes.
66. Have you had experience in the matter of water conservation and irrigation? That is my specialty.
67. You have had experience, I believe, in America? I have had experience of all kinds—irrigation and hydraulic.
68. And you have also been connected with similar works in India? I have not been connected with them, but I have studied them. I was at the Ganges Canal at the head works, and at different other large irrigation schemes both in Bengal and Madras. I have studied them on the spot, although I have not had actual experience in connection with them.
69. You have had some experience of irrigation in Australia? I have.
70. The proposed scheme for irrigating the Segenhoe Estate, or a portion of it, has been prepared by you? It has.
71. Was this plan, marked A, which has been put in by the previous witness, prepared by you? Yes.
72. And you now put in your report upon the proposed scheme? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B.*]
73. In your opinion would the proposed scheme be available for any large area of land other than that belonging to the estate? No; it would command only the estate.
74. It would command no other land you say? The plans have been made for the distinct purpose for commanding only the Segenhoe Estate.
75. But I suppose the scheme could be extended to other land? Yes; but not without increasing the water supply and storage.
76. *Mr. Morgan.*] The contemplated storage accommodation would not supply land outside the Segenhoe Estate? The present contemplated storage is only for the supply of the estate. But of course with additional expenditure, flood-waters or waters that would not require to be stored for the special benefit of the estate, could be made available for the whole of the Hunter Valley below.
77. It is not intended by this Bill to deal with land outside the estate—the Bill is simply for the estate itself? Yes; so far as I understand it.
78. Though the scheme might be utilised afterwards to supply people outside? Yes.
79. Does the Bill not provide not only for domestic, but for irrigation purposes outside the estate itself? I am not aware of that. Of course you could increase the capacity of the dams, but under present circumstances they are designed simply for the Segenhoe Estate.
80. *Mr. Scobie.*] The reservoirs are made large enough only for that purpose? Yes.
81. But you think they could be enlarged? Yes; and I think that one effect would be to materially modify the floods in the Hunter River.
82. *Chairman.*] There are provisions in the Bill for entering upon Crown lands for certain purposes;—do the works contemplate any material interference with Crown lands? Not with Crown lands, I think, to any extent. The Page River scheme crosses a portion of a reserve. That is the only interference that I know of. The road up the Page River would have to be diverted.
83. *Mr. Broad.*] What is your estimate of the cost of irrigating the Segenhoe Estate? It is divided into two parts—one for the Page River, and one for Rouchel Creek. In connection with the Page River, my estimated cost of the dam is £13,620. The total cost of the Page works would be £26,000, and of the Rouchel Brook scheme £21,800, or a grand total of £47,800.
84. *Chairman.*] I presume the cost would be increased if the proclamation issued under the seventy-second clause, enlarging the irrigation area, took effect? Not necessarily. It would simply imply that the channel might be made further down the River Hunter to supply a portion of the water not required by the company to other estates. The channel is of sufficient capacity to allow of half as much again of the area provided for being supplied. The storage is distinctly confined to the Segenhoe Estate—that is, apart from the distribution of the water.
85. *Mr. Scobie.*] Is the fall from the reservoir to the Hunter very great? The fall in the river itself is from 10 to 11 feet a mile.
86. *Mr. Broad.*] Have you estimated how many gallons you would require for the irrigation works? I propose a storage of 804,000,000 gallons on the Page River, and 742,000,000 on the Rouchel Brook reservoir, to supply the scheme at all times and seasons with 10,000,000 gallons a day.
87. *Chairman.*] Take the Page River, does your scheme propose to impound water in flood-time only, or when the river is at its ordinary level? Just at its ordinary level.
88. When will the water supply your reservoir, at time of flood, or at all times? At all times. The dams are overshot, so that when we do not require further water it would simply flow over the top of the dam.
89. Going back into the river channel? Yes.
90. So that, when your reservoirs are full, you can take no more from the river channel? Whatever is in the river will run over the weir into the river channel again.
91. Making no further draught upon the river? No.
92. *Mr. Scobie.*] If the ordinary streams will fill the dams, they will be of no help in preventing floods lower down? Not under the proposed conditions, but I think the dams might be so constructed as to materially modify the floods lower down.
93. The dams Mr. Gordon proposed were to hold the water back for a time only? I think Mr. Gordon is correct. I could give sites on the Upper Hunter that would completely modify the floods there.
94. *Mr. Morgan.*] If a system of irrigation were carried out? Yes. We have two different rain systems there, one falling on what we call the coast ranges, and the other upon the main range. You have two different floods, and you can treat them under two different systems of reservoirs.
95. You are sure that this system of yours will not interfere with the supply of water to people lower down the river? Under no circumstances. Take the driest season, when there would be no water running down the stream, even then this scheme would assist rather than prohibit the supply of water. It was proved in the case of the Ganges canal at Hurdwa, near Roarkee. When the water was first let off there were protests against such a large draught from the river. It was said that it would interfere with its normal flow; but instead of that being the case, it was found that the normal flow lower down was higher than it was under ordinary conditions, because the whole of the country irrigated between the canal and the river gave back the soakage water. This water being filtered through the soil kept up a really better flow in the river. So in this instance—the drainage would be far more constant, and therefore, in my opinion, you would see no dry channel at all.

96. *Chairman.*] Underlying the soil of the estate there is a natural drainage strata? Yes; it has been made by the river itself.
97. It is a sort of old river bed? Yes.
98. Through which the water used for irrigation would percolate with fair rapidity back to the river? Yes; as a drainage system it would hardly be equalled, because the drainage takes place in two directions, both north and south and east and west. North and south you have the main drainage of the river itself, and east and west the drainage from the tributaries. They both have such a steep underlie of rocks that the system of drainage is perfected.
99. Would this scheme be available for domestic purposes to any considerable number of people now? I do not know that it would. The people of Muswellbrook have the Hunter River immediately below them, but of course they could be served with water if they required it.
100. This is not in any shape or form a pumping scheme? No; it is distinctly a gravitation scheme.
101. Your engineering leanings are towards gravitation as against pumping? Except where I can get water power to pump with.

Mr.
F. B. Gipps.
21 Sept., 1891.

FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

[At Scone.]

Present:—

MR. MORGAN, | MR. SCOBIE.
J. C. NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John James Dodd called in, sworn, and examined:—

102. *Chairman.*] You are Mayor of Scone? I am.
103. Have you been resident here for many years? All my life pretty well—forty-six years.
104. You are well acquainted with the district? Yes.
105. And with the flow of the local water-courses? Yes.
106. Are you acquainted with the Segenhoe Estate? Well.
107. Do you know the nature of the works which it is proposed to carry out? I have no knowledge of them except from what I have seen in print. I know nothing whatever of irrigation. I have had no experience at all in that direction.
108. You are not in a position to form an opinion as to whether the conserving of water in reservoirs on the Rouchel Brook and the Page River would have any material effect upon the flow of water in the Hunter? Having had no experience in these matters I do not consider myself qualified to answer that description of question. So far as my own opinion goes, however, I should say it would not have any effect.
109. Has the scheme been discussed among the people hereabouts? Fairly so.
110. Do you think that the carrying out of the proposed works would be for the benefit of the district or the reverse? As I have said, I do not feel qualified to answer that sort of question, but I certainly think that if the scheme did us no good it could certainly do us no harm. I think it would be almost certain to do good in some way or other.
111. By promoting local production, I suppose? Yes.
112. Are you acquainted with public feeling in the matter? I think so.
113. Is that feeling adverse to or favourable to the scheme, or is it neutral? I have not heard any one express a hostile opinion in regard to the irrigation scheme. I am aware, however, that such an opinion was expressed lower down at Muswellbrook.
114. *Mr. Scobie.*] Have you known any occasions when there has been a scarcity of water in the Hunter for cattle and other purposes? Yes, I have; and that applies particularly to the Page.
115. The Page, I understand, supplies the Hunter? It is a tributary of the Hunter. For the first 3 miles of the Page—and it applies to that portion of the Page within the Segenhoe boundary—the water is not held well—it sinks and goes down into the bed. Below that the stream is pretty good.
116. *Chairman.*] Do you know the site of the proposed reservoir on the Page? I have not the slightest idea where it is.
117. Then we have the fact that the Page River, while acting as a feeder to the Hunter, does not act as a continuous feeder? I think it does at the junction. I believe it very rarely stops running there. If the stream goes away at the top you have not to go down far to reach the water. Of course in bad times—that is, in times of drought—the Page and Hunter would both stop running; but the Page would stop first.
118. The supply in the Page is less permanent than that in the Hunter? Yes; it is a much smaller stream, of course.
119. *Mr. Morgan.*] Are you, as mayor, in a position to say that no action has been taken by the council to protest against the scheme? No, none whatever. I think the council would be inclined to support it.
120. I suppose some adverse action would be taken by the council if the scheme were thought objectionable or opposed to the interests of the people? Yes, I have formed my opinion from the fact that at the time some noise was made about the matter at Muswellbrook, no objection was raised here.
121. Has there been any expression of opinion about the scheme here? Oh yes, frequently. I have heard a number of persons express their opinion.
122. Have you heard any expression of opinion in the council? No, none in the council, but outside. The council have taken no action whatever.
123. You think they would have taken some action had the people of the district been opposed to the scheme? Yes, I do.
124. *Mr. Scobie.*] Do you know the Rouchel Brook? Yes.
125. How is it for permanency? The lower portion within Segenhoe is pretty good. Further up it does not stand at all well; but there is plenty of water in all these streams beneath the surface, although they apparently give out.
126. *Chairman.*] You referred to the opposition at Muswellbrook—was that to the present scheme or to the original scheme? That was to the original scheme which included the Hunter. I was present at the meeting held there to protest against it.
127. You do not know of any opposition at Muswellbrook to the present scheme? There is none whatever that I am aware of; in fact, I understand the feeling towards it is quite the reverse.

Mr.
J. J. Dodd.
25 Sept., 1891.

Mr.

Mr. Joseph David Stafford called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. D. Stafford.
25 Sept., 1891
128. *Chairman.*] You are manager for Messrs. Campbell & Co., storekeepers? Yes.
 129. Have you been resident here long? Seven years.
 130. Are you acquainted with the Segenhoe Estate? I have been over a part of it a good many times.
 131. Do you know the site of the proposed irrigation works? I cannot say that I do.
 132. Do you know the sites of the proposed reservoirs? I do not.
 133. You know, I suppose, the people who live in the vicinity of the Segenhoe Estate? Yes.
 134. That is to say, the people on the banks of the Page River, and the banks of the Rouchel Brook? Yes.
 135. Have you heard any expression of opinion from these people with reference to the proposed irrigation works? Yes; I have heard favourable expressions from the people north of Muswellbrook.
 136. Then I suppose the people actually in the vicinity of the scheme are not adverse to it? Not that I am aware of. All who have spoken to me have spoken favourably of it.
 137. You are aware that it is not proposed to take any water from the Hunter? I understand that.
 138. The first scheme, by which it was proposed to take water from the Hunter, was objected to by the people of Muswellbrook? Yes.
 139. Are those who were opposed to that scheme opposed to the present scheme? I cannot say of my own knowledge.
 140. Your business is the chief business here? Yes.
 141. And you would be in as good a position as anyone to know the general view taken of the question? I should be in as good a position as any, no doubt. I have taken the trouble to sound a good many people upon the question, in order to obtain their opinions with reference to the proposal, but I have not heard anyone express himself against it.
 142. The increase of production upon the estate would be of benefit to the district I should imagine? Of very great benefit, I should think.
 143. And putting the matter to you as a business man, it would be an advantage to business people in the town, while it would, at the same time, enhance the railway receipts? Yes; I should think it would enhance the railway receipts very much.
 144. Any increase of produce, resulting from the proposed irrigation scheme, would necessarily have to be conveyed upon the railway? Yes.
 145. It could not be consumed here? No.
 146. Then, in whatever direction the produce might go, it would be to the advantage of the Railway Department? Yes.
 147. *Mr. Morgan.*] You say you have not heard a decided opinion either way outside? Oh, yes. Any opinion I have heard here has been in favour of the scheme. I have heard a decided opinion expressed in favour of it. At the time when it was proposed to take water from the Hunter some objection was raised at Muswellbrook, but even then I could not see where the objection came in, provided they were secured against a dearth of water. The people in this district have invariably been in favour of the scheme.
 148. *Chairman.*] Does it frequently happen that the Hunter runs dry at Muswellbrook? Years ago I saw the Hunter stop running. I am a native of Muswellbrook. I have seen the Hunter so dry in the town that there have been only two waterholes, and no running water at all. That is twenty-five years ago. There has never been anything approaching it since. I suppose the ringbarking that has taken place above here has caused more water to run.
 149. I suppose, being a native of Muswellbrook, you have lived in this district all your life? Yes; I know the whole of the district between Muswellbrook, Aberdeen, and Scone.

Mr. Nathaniel Frederick Asser called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. N. F. Asser.
25 Sept., 1891.
150. *Chairman.*] You have been a resident here for many years? I have been here since 1845—forty-six years.
 151. Have you been in business here? I have.
 152. You are well acquainted with the district and its people? Yes.
 153. Do you know the Segenhoe Estate? I have been over it frequently.
 154. Are you acquainted with the proposed irrigation works? I have not gone into the matter at all. I have not seen the plans, but I have heard that irrigation works are proposed.
 155. You do not know the position of the proposed dams on the Page River and the Rouchel Brook? No.
 156. You know the settlers on the two streams? Most of them.
 157. I suppose you have business transactions with many of them? Yes.
 158. You have had opportunities to gain a knowledge of the views they hold in reference to the proposed irrigation works? I do not think the matter has been mentioned by many of them.
 159. Have you heard the matter discussed among the people of the district? Yes.
 160. You know that there was a former scheme which proposed to take water from the Hunter, but that the present scheme does not propose to touch the Hunter? I am told so.
 161. Have you heard of any opposition to the present scheme? I have not.
 162. Have you heard anything in favour of it? Only what has occurred between ourselves in the neighbourhood—that is to say, the people think it would be a very fine thing, not only for Scone, but for Muswellbrook, and the country round here generally.
 163. If these works were carried out? Yes.
 164. The idea, I suppose, is that the increase of production would bring increase of population and increase of trade? Quite so.
 165. If there were an increase of production, would that increase be consumed in the district, or would it be sent away? It would most likely have to go away.
 166. By railway? Yes.
 167. And to that extent there would be an addition to the railway revenue? Yes.
 168. Whether it went north or south? Of course.
 169. *Mr. Morgan.*] You think that if there had been any objection to the scheme on the part of the people here some agitation would have been raised against it? I never heard the slightest idea of any objection

objection. All that has been said has been rather favourable to the scheme. I think it is very desirable that such a scheme should be brought about, and that it would do a great deal of good if the water were backed up in many places; in fact, I do not think it would do any harm to the people down below if the water in all these creeks were backed up and kept for the purpose of summer use. I think it would do a great deal of good to the whole district.

170. *Mr. Scobie.*] During dry seasons you find a dearth of food for cattle, and if irrigation were successful it would help you to tide over those times? I think so. The results which have been obtained by the Chinamen from irrigation have shown me and many others very plainly that if water were generally conserved for the purposes of irrigation not only the farmers, but the residents throughout the entire district would be a good deal better off. I do not think the scheme, from what I can hear of it, could do any harm to the people of Muswellbrook, because they would get a more even flow. An immense quantity of water which now goes to waste would be detained in the reservoirs.

171. *Chairman.*] You think the reservoirs would equalise the flow in the Hunter? Yes; I think so. A certain quantity of the water used for irrigation would percolate and would gradually get into the river again.

172. *Mr. Scobie.*] What do you think the effect the distribution of a quantity of water upon the flats up here would have upon the river-bed below? I do not think the supply in the river below would be very materially affected, seeing that the water that would be stopped by the reservoirs now goes to waste. I think the supply in the stream would be rather improved down below, because a quantity of the water used for irrigation in dry seasons would percolate through the ground, and come out lower down.

173. You think, then, that the effect would be to make the supply in the stream lower down more regular and permanent in dry times? Yes; I think so. I have seen the Page for miles without a drop of water in it in summer time, and the Hunter, too, from below Aberdeen.

174. *Chairman.*] Do you think, if a large number of these dams were constructed in different positions higher up the river that the water there conserved and used for irrigation purposes would increase the flow in a very dry time? I rather think it would.

175. And the water used to fill the reservoirs would otherwise go to waste? We have had as much water this winter as would fill all the dams that could be made from the top of the Hunter to Muswellbrook without any of it being missed.

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. MORGAN,		• MR. PERRY,
MR. MOLESWORTH,		MR. ROSE,
	MR. SCOBIE.	

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. E. Broad, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

Thomas Henry Williams, Esq, M.L.A., called in, sworn, and examined:—

176. *Chairman.*] You are the senior member for the district of the Upper Hunter? Yes.

177. Are you acquainted with the Segenhoe Estate? Yes.

178. You have, I think, some knowledge of the irrigation works it is proposed to carry out? I have.

179. Is it your opinion that the carrying out of these works would tend to increase the productiveness of the estate in question? Most undoubtedly.

180. And the increased production would also tend to an increased railway traffic? There is no doubt about that, I think.

181. Do you think the carrying out of these works would tend to benefit the locality? I do not think there can be two opinions on that point.

182. Do you think the carrying out of the proposed works would inflict any public injury? My present opinion is that it would not. Of course, when I see the way in which the Bill is drawn up I shall be better able to form an opinion.

183. Would the carrying out of these works inflict any private injury? I do not think so.

184. Are you aware that the Bill under consideration provides for the proposed irrigation works being under the authority and provisions of any general irrigation measure which may be passed by Parliament? I was not aware of that.

185. If the Bill does contain such a provision, I suppose you would consider it in the public interest? I think so, most certainly.

186. I suppose you are aware that provision is made for the taking over of the irrigation works by the public? Yes.

187. And that, of course, would conserve the public interest? I think so.

188. From your knowledge of the district and locality, you are aware that a very large volume of water runs to waste? Yes; for about nine months of the year.

189. And the conserving of a portion of that water and its gradual flow over the lands of the estate might have a beneficial effect in this way—that a portion of the water used for irrigation would eventually find its way back to the river channel? That is a point upon which I am not clear.

190. But it would probably be the case? Yes.

191. It is reasonable to suppose that it would be the case? I think so, considering the nature of the ground.

192. And the fact that water always finds its lowest level? Yes. I know there is a limestone bottom under a good deal of the land, and water, of course, would filter through that.

193. Have you, in your public or private capacity, any knowledge of opposition to the Bill. The Committee are most anxious that all interests should be considered, and that all objections should be provided for? As a matter of fact, I am not aware at present of any opposition to the Bill. I was myself opposed to the scheme in the first instance, because I understood that it was intended to interfere with the Hunter River, but, having seen the site of one of the proposed dams, I am not at all opposed to the scheme; on the contrary, I feel inclined to give it my support. There is one thing, however, I would like to point out to the Committee. The Bill is "to authorise the sale and supply of water for irrigation and

Mr.
N. F. Asser.
25 Sept., 1891.

T. H.
Williams,
Esq., M.L.A.
30 Sept., 1891.

T. H.
Williams,
Esq., M.L.A.
30 Sept., 1891.

and domestic use, and to make, construct, and lay dams, weirs, or flood-gates upon and across the River Page and Rouchel Brook." I have heard one or two residents on Rouchel Brook say that if the dam on that brook were at a certain point—I really do not know what the point is—it would interfere with the supply lower down for four or five months of the year.

194. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You are well acquainted with the locality? I am well acquainted with the district. I know the whole of the land, and I am also acquainted with nearly the whole of the residents, but I do not know their situation relatively to this or that point.

195. But you know the rivers and creeks very well? Yes.

196. Do you think the operation of the Bill would interfere at any period of the year with the rights of persons lower down the stream to the use of the water? Speaking of the proposed weir or dam across the Page, I do not think it would interfere with any one lower down.

197. But you cannot give me the same reply with regard to the Rouchel Brook? No; because I do not know where it is proposed to erect the weir. From what I can learn of the proposed works on the Rouchel Brook they would not interfere with any except three or four persons between the site of the proposed weir and the Segenhoe Estate. Those would be the only persons who could reasonably object, because, after the river goes through their land, it takes a course right through the Segenhoe Estate until it enters the Hunter River. I am told by the engineer, Mr. Gipps, that these persons have no objection, and I do not see that any one else on the Rouchel Brook could reasonably urge any.

198. There is a possibility of the three or four persons to whom you refer raising an objection? It is possible; of course, I cannot say.

199. But you think they might be able to offer reasonable objections? That I do not know.

Mr. Frederick Bowdler Gipps, C.E., recalled and further examined:—

Mr.
F. B. Gipps,
C.E.
30 Sept., 1891.

200. *Chairman.*] You are the engineer of the proposed scheme of irrigation? I am.

201. You have heard the evidence just given by the hon. member for the Upper Hunter? Yes.

202. You have heard what he said with reference to the settlers on the Rouchel Brook between the site of the proposed dam and the Segenhoe Estate? Yes.

203. There are three or four of them? Yes.

204. Are you personally acquainted with them? Not with the whole of them. I saw two of them. I saw Mr. McDonald, the person whose land we shall principally cover with the storage reservoir, and also Mr. Cameron, the man whose land we first come upon. They made no objection whatever to the proposed works.

205. Would the proposed works divert the waters of the Rouchel Brook to the injury of the settlers, or do you think the conveyance of the water in irrigation channels would rather have a beneficial effect? I think it would certainly enhance the value of their properties. The scheme would enable the settlers below to get their water by gravitation from the canal if they desired, and so to irrigate their own land.

206. As a matter of fact your irrigation scheme would substitute an artificial water supply at a high level for the existing intermittent stream at a low level? Yes.

207. Assuming, of course, the worse—that the Rouchel Brook should run dry? Yes.

208. If the Rouchel Brook ran dry in time of drought the settlers would be absolutely better off than they are at the present time? Undoubtedly.

209. They would have an artificial and permanent supply in place of a very risky supply? Exactly.

210. And under any circumstances you would be taking the water through their land at a useful level? Undoubtedly.

211. How many settlers are there concerned? Four, I believe. I have seen two. There are some settlers above the dam whom I also saw, and they appeared to have no objection to the scheme. I met a party of them one day, and, as far as I could understand what they said, none of them seemed to object.

212. I presume the Rouchel Brook is less permanent as a source of water supply than the Page River? I believe more so. I believe it is dependent more upon the coast rain. I think it heads in the coast range, and consequently gets a better rainfall than that received by the Page River. I believe it is a more permanent stream.

213. And if it gets the benefit of the coast rains I presume the dam would overflow more frequently than would the dam on the Page River? I think so. There is the area of the water-shed to be taken into consideration. It is very much larger in the case of the Page River, and that probably would about balance the two reservoirs.

214. *Mr. Morgan.*] I see you propose to give £5 an acre for land belonging to other persons which you propose to take? That was my estimate.

215. Do you consider it a fair estimate of the value of the land? Well, it is an estimate I made after an inquiry on the ground as to what persons would take.

216. *Chairman.*] I suppose it would be grazing ground? It would be grazing ground, with the exception of a portion at the head, near the reservoir. They seemed to think that £5 an acre would cover the cost of even the site of the reservoir on the Rouchel Brook.

217. Is it cropping ground? Yes; they grow splendid corn up there, I believe.

218. *Mr. Scobie.*] We saw the site of the proposed dam upon the Page; perhaps you can give us some information as to the nature of the site of the dam on the Rouchel Brook? It is very similar to the site of the dam on the Page River. There is a bar of rock, which completely crosses the river, and goes up on the two banks. In the case of the Rouchel Brook the bar is of hard sandstone, and the dam could be constructed on its bank in the strongest position. The construction itself would be exactly similar to that on the Page River.

219. Supposing you succeed in thoroughly damming the water, and that the stream is conveyed in the proposed ditch lower down, would the persons lower down have to pay for the water they take out of the ditch in case the stream in the bed of the river ceased running? Under present intentions they would have to pay for the artificial supply.

220. Would there be any probability of leakage from the dam and a consequent flow in the bed of the river? There would be always a certain amount of leakage from the dam which might induce springs. There would be a certain amount of leakage into the main channel which would keep a certain flow in the bed itself. In any case I do not think the persons lower down could be put in a worse position than they are in now.

Mr.
F. B. Gipps;
C. E.
30 Sept., 1891.

221. We saw the site of the dam on the Page, and since then I have been somewhat exercised in my mind as to the power of a stone dam in resisting the great body of water that would flow over it. Supposing there were a rise of (say) 25 feet in the river, the dam would require to be constructed very strongly to stand a flow of water over the top, supposing it were 45 feet high? Yes; but the flood-water would be considerably reduced. The height of the flood would not be 18 feet as it flowed over the top of the dam. The sectional area would provide for a reduction to a 4 feet flow.
222. I noticed that no stones, little or big, had been left, pointing to the existence of a very strong current. The flow of the water and the fall would carry off very heavy material? Undoubtedly; but in a matter of this kind it is a question of weight against weight. If you get a heavy weight of rock against a weight of water pressing against it, you account for it, and the only power acting upon your construction is the momentum of the water against the top. It would only pass, as I have explained, to a depth of about 4 feet.
223. I can understand the pressure, but there is another agency which is more destructive—I mean the overflow? There is nothing in the overflow; that comes on to the apron of the dam. The water goes over with such immense velocity that it is carried clean away beyond the dam.
224. *Chairman.*] There is no chance of its undermining the dam? No chance whatever.
225. I suppose you could not put up the dam without the bed of rock there? Well, we could erect a dam, but it would have to be on a different pattern.
226. *Mr. Perry.*] You say there are several farms below each of the reservoir sites—I suppose they are grazing farms? Well, I suppose you might call them grazing farms. There are small cultivation patches.
227. At all events, on each of these farms there are a number of cattle and horses? Yes; there are a few acres under cultivation, but the settlers depend chiefly upon the cattle.
228. Would the works you propose to construct deprive them of the natural supply of water for their cattle? I do not see how they could do that.
229. I take it that when your reservoirs are full the surplus water will come down the natural channel? Yes.
230. Is there anything to prevent the cattle of these farmers from getting to that water? There is nothing to prevent them. We shall have to make bridges and provide for communication in every way.
231. There is a clause in the Bill with regard to defiling the water, and I want to see people protected against actions on account of their cattle getting into the water. They have a right to the natural flow of the river, and I am anxious to protect that right. I want to know if you have made provision for allowing a sufficient quantity of water to flow for the supply of the cattle. Your scheme, of course, would not take the whole of the water that now flows down? We should take the whole of the water at times when it does not run, but we should not take the whole of it when the river is running.
232. *Mr. Molesworth.*] In other words, when there is plenty of water in the river there will be enough for all, but when there is little you take the whole? Where the river runs dry now, of course, it would run dry then.
233. *Chairman.*] Would the cattle of these farmers be allowed to water on the banks of your water-channels? They would not be allowed to do that, but the farmers could invariably construct tanks, and in every instance they would have access to deep holes in the river channels which have never been known to be dry. I should say that if the company were bound to keep these holes filled that would provide for all emergencies.
234. *Mr. Morgan.*] Take a time of drought—where would the water be if your dam were not there? The whole stream would be dried up, of course.
235. So that even if your dam were not there there would be no more water available than there is at the present time? No.
236. *Mr. Perry.*] When once your dam is full the water would run down its natural course? Undoubtedly. I may mention that at Kiandra in damming the creek we found that several springs came out immediately below, increasing the supply in the stream.
237. *Mr. Scobie.*] In that case the absence of a supply was due to the absence of pressure above? Yes.
238. *Mr. Perry.*] You are of opinion that the people below the reservoir will have a better supply of water during dry weather than they have at present? Undoubtedly.
239. There will be no fear of their suffering from the want of water for their cattle? Not the slightest.
240. *Chairman.*] I understand that in time of drought, as matters now stand, while the water has been known to cease running, in the beds of the two rivers the holes have never been known to be dry, so that there would always be abundance of water for cattle? Yes.
241. *Mr. Scobie.*] Are you speaking of the Hunter and the Page? Well, I was referring particularly to the Rouchel Brook.
242. *Chairman.*] Does what you say apply to the Page? I believe so. I know there are holes in the Page.
243. *Mr. Molesworth.*] At what distance beyond the estate is the dam to be fixed? In direct line not more than a mile and a half from the estate, but by the river course it would be about 2 miles.
244. What provision is made for supplying persons between the dam and the boundary of the estate with necessary water? There are large water-holes in the Page River itself.
245. Will not the dam cause the holes to dry up more rapidly than they would otherwise do? I do not think that is likely, because there is an under-current in the river-bed.
246. Do you think there is the slightest prospect of any person being deprived of his rights to the natural water-course? Undoubtedly not.
247. Will the construction of these works deprive persons of the opportunity to water travelling stock? No.
248. In speaking about the Rouchel Brook, you said there were about four farmers who were likely to be affected by the erection of the dam—have you their opinion as to the desirableness or otherwise of constructing it? I have the opinion of only two of them.
249. What would be the effect of the dam upon their properties? I think it would be highly beneficial. The water would command a large quantity of small agricultural flats which could be irrigated.
250. But I was talking of the right of free access to the brook? They would always have that.
251. But would your dams in any way prevent the flow of water for the purpose for which it is now used? I think the effect of the works would be to increase the normal flow.
252. In your opinion there are no other holders whose rights would be liable to invasion or interference? None; especially if the suggestion that the company should be compelled to allow enough water to flow to keep the holes filled were carried out.

- Mr. F. B. Gipps, C.E.
30 Sept., 1891.
253. *Mr. Scobie.*] I see that you put the evaporation down at 3 inches a month? Yes, that is from the observations of the Government Meteorologist at Lake George.
254. It is possible that the evaporation may not be so heavy in the mountains in time of dry weather—I have noticed that large lagoons exposed to the sun have dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch a day by evaporation? That may be because when the water is less than 3 feet in depth the sun acts right through it.
255. *Chairman.*] The deeper the water in the reservoir the less the evaporation? Not only that, but there is the dew fall at night—that is to say, the water drawn up during the day is returned to a greater or less extent at night.

Mr. William Harris recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. W. Harris.
30 Sept., 1891.
256. *Chairman.*] You are one of the directors of the Land Company of Australasia? Yes.
257. You propose to expend about £50,000 upon these works? Yes.
258. You are not asking Parliament for this concession, in order that you may sell it, and possibly make money out of it, but you propose to expend the funds of your company upon these works; in other words, you desire to absolutely carry out these works as an investment on the part of your company, rather than to obtain a concession which you could sell in the public market? We have no intention of selling the water right, but we may possibly sell some of the farms.
259. What I mean is, that if this Bill passed, your company will be in a position to carry out its works with its own funds? Yes. We have already made a call on Sydney and London, which will be more than sufficient for the purpose. We shall of course apply the money to other purposes if we do not secure the rights for which we are asking in this Bill. If we secure the rights, we have the money ready called up to proceed with the works.
260. Then your proposal cannot be compared with applications that have been made to obtain concessions for the purpose of selling a monopoly hereafter? No; we have no intention of doing that.
261. You ask for this concession for the purpose of improving property you now own? Yes.
262. And you propose, when you are in a position to carry out the works, to do so with your own funds? Yes. We have an uncalled capital at the present time of £396,000, the larger portion of which is in England.
263. I believe your company is the largest land company transacting business in Australia? Yes.
264. The Segenhoe Estate is not your only country property? No.
265. These properties are held by you more for investment than for the purposes of speculation? Yes; it is principally English capital. I might mention with regard to the Chaffey Brothers that they have a scheme under which each farmer purchasing a farm takes a certain number of shares in the irrigation works. I believe the idea is that as soon as the whole of the land is disposed of the owners of the land will become the owners of the water scheme, and will control it. It is possible that such a scheme might be carried out in future to the advantage of the farmers who may take up our river flats and rich agricultural areas. If it could be carried out, I think it would be a perfect system, because the persons who would require the water would control its supply, and would derive any benefit which it might be possible to derive from the scheme. That is why we wish a clause inserted giving us the necessary power. Presuming that the whole of the flats are taken up by farmers, it might be possible for them under a system of co-operation to take over the water scheme, and control it for their own purposes.
266. *Mr. Broad.*] And if you were to sell the whole estate you would want the power to sell this scheme with it? Yes.
267. *Mr. Scobie.*] Do you propose to sell any of the property before any of the irrigation works are carried out? We have already sold several farms near Aberdeen. Two of the farms were sold before we applied for this right, and I think two have been sold since. I might state that two of the farmers found it so dry last summer that they threw their farms up. They said that they would have been perfectly satisfied to remain if we could guarantee that they would be supplied with water for irrigation purposes. In the summer season the soil is so porous and rich that you cannot grow anything without water, and it must be artificially supplied.
268. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Do you propose, under your Bill, to borrow any money for these purposes? No; I do not think that is included in the order of leave.
269. Is your company incorporated? Yes; under the Joint Stock Companies Act. The registration and head office are in Sydney.
270. Does your Bill contain any provisions whereby the irrigation scheme must be completed within a given time? I think it does, but I am not sure.
271. Is there any clause under which the Government can, at any time, come in and resume? I think the Bill provides that we are subject to the provisions of any general irrigation legislation, but that is all.
272. You do not understand by clause 3 that it is intended that the Government shall have power to come in and resume if they think fit? No. What I understand by it is that we are to be subject to the provisions of any general Irrigation Act that may be passed.
273. The Bill does not contain a special clause giving the Government the right to resume the works? No.

SATURDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1891.

[At Muswellbrook.]

Present:—

MR. MORGAN, | MR. NOBBS,
| MR. SCOBIE.
J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert Edward Grigson, M.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. R. E. Grigson, M.D.
10 Oct., 1891.
274. *Chairman.*] You are a medical man, and a resident of Muswellbrook? Yes; I have resided and practiced here for the last seventeen years.
275. Are you acquainted with the proposed scheme for the irrigation of the Segenhoe Estate? To a certain extent.
276. You are aware that the present proposal differs from that made previously for the irrigation of the estate? Yes.
- 277.

277. The first scheme proposed to take water from the Hunter River? Yes.
278. And you are aware that the present scheme proposes to avoid the Hunter water? Yes.
279. Taking water from the Page River and the Rouchel Brook? Yes.
280. In your opinion, would the conserving of water upon the Page River and the Rouchel Brook and its subsequent dispersion through the lower watersheds of those rivers upon the Segenhoe Estate have any effect of a prejudicial character upon the interests of the inhabitants of Muswellbrook? The only prejudicial effect we could recognise here would be an interference with our water supply. In every other respect, of course, the irrigation would be beneficial to us.
281. But you are not of opinion that the proposed scheme would interfere with your water supply? I do not think the modified scheme would do so. I may mention that I have seen the Page perfectly dry for a long time—that is to say, nothing but a chain of waterholes for about 2 miles from above the junction as far as I know it; the Hunter at the same time was running strong.
282. Then the Hunter is a much more permanent stream than the Page? Much more.
283. Consequently the Page River might run dry while the Hunter is still giving a full supply of water? Well, a reasonably full supply.
284. Sufficient for all requirements? The river was running very strong for such a season as that I refer to.
285. The supply from the Page River would necessarily terminate long before the supply from the Hunter would terminate? I think so. It is a common thing to see the Page trickling a little bit at places and in other places perfectly dry. The explanation is that the water is running underneath.
286. I suppose you are aware that the proposed scheme would bring the conserved waters of the Page and the Rouchel Brook actually in the direction of the river channel—that is to say, that the water having been used for the purpose of irrigation, would naturally, by gravitation, find its way back to the river channel in its lower parts? I could not speak as to that; I have never studied the subject very much.
287. *Mr. Morgan.*] I suppose there has been a good deal of talk about this matter here—I suppose there has been some expression of opinion with reference to the scheme? Oh, yes; the question has been debated here in a very lively manner.
288. Has there been any opposition? Judging from what I have heard I think that this modified scheme would meet with the approval of a majority of the inhabitants.
289. There has been no meeting in opposition to the scheme? Not in opposition to the second scheme, but there was vigorous opposition to the first scheme.
290. Have you heard from conversation of any opposition to the Bill? Not to the present scheme. Of course, I have only had very limited talk about it.
291. Knowing that there was some opposition to the first scheme, you would presume that if this scheme were prejudicial to the interests of Muswellbrook, opposition would be again offered? I think so. Public meetings were held here and very strong opinions were expressed with reference to the first scheme, but no meetings have been held with reference to this scheme.

Mr. R. E.
Grigson,
M.D.

10 Oct., 1891

Mr. James Cobb White called in, sworn, and examined:—

292. *Chairman.*] You are an old resident of the district? I have lived here all my life.
293. How are you engaged? In pastoral pursuits.
294. You are acquainted with the proposed irrigation scheme of the Segenhoe Estate? Yes; I think so.
295. You are also acquainted with the original proposition to take water from the Hunter? Yes.
296. You know that the present scheme does not propose to take water from the Hunter? Yes.
297. Were you favourable to the first scheme? Yes.
298. Then you have no objection to the second? None whatever.
299. In your opinion would the scheme we are now considering have any unfavourable influence so far as Muswellbrook is concerned? No; I do not think so.
300. It would not unduly interfere with the water supply in the Hunter? I do not think so.
301. You know the Segenhoe Estate? Yes; I was managing it for about ten years.
302. I believe the flats there consist of very good soil? Yes.
303. But in dry weather it is unproductive? Well, I think it is always productive to a certain extent.
304. But the productiveness of the estate will be greatly increased by irrigation? Yes.
305. And there would necessarily be a larger output of produce from the property? Yes.
306. Where would this increased produce go for a market;—would there be a local market, or would it have to be sent away by rail? There would be a local market for some of it, but some of it would have to go away by rail.
307. Then, to a considerable extent, the earnings of the railway would be increased? Yes.
308. I suppose the irrigation of the Segenhoe Estate would not only lead to a greater output of produce, but would also enable it to carry a larger population? Yes.
309. It could, in fact, be made available for a considerable number of settlers? Yes.
310. And that is scarcely the case as matters now stand? No.
311. *Mr. Scobie.*] Do you think the scheme would have a beneficial effect on the townships in the neighbourhood of the estate? I think it would benefit them considerably.
312. What is your experience with reference to dry seasons;—does the estate suffer each year, or only in some years? Only now and then. We have had a lot of dry seasons up to last year, but formerly we used to have good seasons there, and I dare say they will come again.
313. Do you think that the carrying out of this scheme might lead to a better supply of water lower down from soakage? Yes; I do. I think there will be a considerable increase in the supply lower down from soakage.
314. *Mr. Morgan.*] Do you know the site of the proposed dams? Only from what I have read in the newspapers. I know that one is to be near Gundy.
315. Is it likely to flood any of the houses in its immediate vicinity? No; there is no one there to flood. They are all up out of flood reach, I think. It might be necessary, perhaps, to have a bridge across the river where the road crosses it.

Mr.
J. C. White

10 Oct., 1891

- Mr. J.C. White.
10 Oct., 1891.
316. You are aware that there are several other large streams besides the Page and the Rouchel Brook supplying the Hunter? The Page and the Rouchel Brook are the only two about here. The Isis runs into the Page above where it is proposed to make the dam.
317. I mean between Muswellbrook and Aberdeen? Yes; there is Dart Brook.
318. Is that a large stream? It is about as big as the Rouchel Brook.
319. This scheme in no way diverts water from the Hunter? No; not directly.
320. How long have you known the Page and the Rouchel to be dry? I have known the Page to be dry for about six months at times.
321. Have you known the Hunter to be dry? No.
322. What is the lowest stream you have known upon the Hunter? About what you would get through a foot pipe—that is on Segenhoe.
323. *Chairman.*] I suppose the increased produce and population upon the Segenhoe Estate would mean an increase to the trade and business in the townships in its immediate vicinity? Yes; it must do so, I think.
324. And the increased settlement would be a considerable advantage from that point of view? Yes.

Mr. William Clendenning called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Clendenning.
10 Oct., 1891.
325. *Chairman.*] You are mayor of Muswellbrook? Yes.
326. You are an old resident here? I have been here nearly forty years.
327. You are well acquainted with the locality generally? I am.
328. You were, I think, opposed to the original irrigation scheme which proposed to take water from the Hunter? I was.
329. Are you opposed to the present scheme? Not at all.
330. You do not think the scheme we are now considering would be a disadvantage to the locality? I think it would have the opposite effect.
331. You think it would be an advantage? Yes. I think it would benefit Muswellbrook and Aberdeen and every other place about here.
332. Generally, you confirm the opinion which has been expressed by Dr. Grigson and Mr. White? Yes.
333. That there will be an increase of production and settlement, and, consequently, an increase of trade and railway traffic? Yes.
334. You do not think the interests of the inhabitants of Muswellbrook would be interfered with in the matter of water supply by the carrying out of the proposed works? I do not.
335. *Mr. Scobie.*] As mayor of the town, are you aware of any opposition to the present scheme? Not to the present scheme.
336. *Mr. Morgan.*] Has the matter been watched by the Council? We are watching it now both in and out of the Council. The townspeople take a great deal of interest in the matter.
337. And you think there is no opposition to the scheme by the citizens as a body? Not to this scheme.
338. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You do not anticipate any opposition to the scheme? No. I may mention that I have seen both the Page and the Rouchel dry, or pretty nearly dry, during my residence, still water could be found by sinking for it.
339. I suppose you have not seen the Hunter stop running? Yes, in 1854.
340. *Mr. Morgan.*] You know that it is proposed to erect dams across these creeks? Yes.
341. If the dams were not there where would the water come to? It would come into the Hunter, of course.
342. But it would not be retained in the district? No; it would, of course, flow away into the sea and go to waste:

Mr. Thomas Barnes called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. T. Barnes.
10 Oct., 1891.
343. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of the town of Gundy? I am.
344. You are engaged in business there? No, I followed pastoral pursuits in the district for many years, but I have now retired.
345. You are an old resident? I have been in the district fifty years.
346. You know the site of the proposed dam on the Page River? I do.
347. Would the conservation of water above the dam interfere with the interests of the people of Gundy? It would not interfere with the interests of the people of Gundy, provided the quantity of water thrown back did not stop the traffic, and a bridge across the river would be the only means, as far as I can see, of preventing that.
348. It would be absolutely necessary for the promoters of this scheme to provide either a bridge or some other means of transit? It would.
349. If a proper roadway or bridge, as the case might be, were provided, would the proposed dam, and the conservation of water above the town, do any injury to the people of Gundy? The conservation of water would not do any injury if the present traffic were not interfered with. We are on the main Queensland stock route, and as far as I can see it would be impossible to make any deviation that would not interfere with the commerce and business of Gundy, as well as with the stock route.
350. The stock route comes through the village of Gundy? Yes; and by the water side there is a stock reserve which would also be interfered with if there were a deviation. I do not see how you could make a suitable deviation, because you would have to head the water that would be thrown back by the dam, and in getting round it you would have to go through some rocky ranges. The crossing at the Page is the most suitable place for a bridge. I think one span would suffice. The northern bank is 28 feet 6 inches from the gravel to the top, with an angle of 45 degrees. The southern bank is about 40 feet. The approaches would be so short that the expense in that direction would be merely nominal.
351. What do you think would be the length of the span? I have not had an opportunity to measure exactly the breadth of the river, but I should say that a span of from 90 to 110 feet would throw the abutments on both sides clear of the water. They might trespass a little on the water on each side, but that would not matter. We measured the highest flood-level ever attained at that point, and we obtained the height of about 9 feet 6 inches.

Mr.
T. Barnes.
10 Oct., 1891.

352. *Mr. Nobbs.*] The main route is on the north-western side of the river, below Gundy? Yes.
353. And it crosses the river at two or three places, and comes back to the same side? Yes.
354. In flood time how do the cattle get across? They swim, or go round the bend.
355. They have to go round in flood time? They have to go round more to the west trespassing on private property.
356. What they do in flood time they would have to do if the water were conserved there? If there were a dam there driving the water back the cattle would have to go round at all times.
357. So that if the road were deviated to the point to which the cattle would go in flood time, there would be no necessity for a bridge? I do not think you could drive them round the place where the road would have to be deviated.
358. But supposing a deviation were possible? I do not think it is possible.
359. At all events, if it were possible, it would do away with the necessity for a bridge? No; because they must cross the Page before it reaches the Hunter either above or below the weir.
360. *Chairman.*] But it is necessary to cross the Page a great many times is it not? I think the river has to be crossed three or four times before you reach the Segenhoe Estate, and three times on the estate itself. You cross the Page only once between Gundy and the site of the proposed dam.
361. *Mr. Nobbs.*] How far would the water be thrown back by the dam on the east side? At one place I should say about a quarter of a mile.
362. Where do you think a bridge should be erected? At the present crossing.
363. Is that all Government land? Yes. No resumption will be required.
364. *Chairman.*] I suppose the construction of a bridge there would be of considerable benefit to Gundy, dam or no dam? It would benefit the general public, not only the people of Gundy.
365. It would enable the river to be crossed at all times, whereas at present it cannot be crossed in wet weather? You cannot cross it of course if it is flooded without swimming.
366. I suppose application has been made to the Government for a bridge there? Yes; by our late member. *Mr. W. E. Abbott.*
367. For the use of the public in flood time? Yes.
368. Does much stock travel upon this route? Yes.
369. I suppose when the river is up the stock cannot get across without great inconvenience? As a rule they would swim them, and afterwards by keeping on the western side they can manage to work downwards.
370. But in flood time I suppose the route is changed? Yes; but it is necessary to trespass on private property, and if the owners of the property object the stock must remain on the reserve until they can be got off.
371. Suppose you had a bridge which the cattle could cross they would not be able to cross lower down in time of flood? Not without swimming.
372. What reply was made to the application for a bridge? It was shelved for the time being. It was proposed to make a bridge and continue the road on the western side of the river, and to make a deviation from Gundy to Belltrees by way of Wet Creek; consequently two bridges would suffice from Scone to the Upper Hunter.
373. Is the current strong at the crossing you speak of? Not particularly—it is about one of the best crossings in the river.
374. If the water were dammed up at the site of the crossing it would do away with the current largely? Yes.
375. So that if the cattle could be swum now, they could be swum then? Most assuredly.
376. *Mr. Morgan.*] But with a dam they would always have to be swum? Yes.
377. What depth of water would there be there? I do not know.
378. *Chairman.*] What is the population of Gundy? I could not say exactly—it is not large. The population of the village, I presume, would not be more than fifty, perhaps there would be 100, but I do not know.
379. Your only objection to the scheme consists in the obstruction to the traffic? Yes.
380. *Mr. Morgan.*] And a bridge would do away with your objection? Yes, and it would at the same time give general satisfaction to the public.
381. Would not a deviation of the road suit? If a deviation were practicable, it would throw the village of Gundy quite in the rear. It would be very inconvenient to the residents in the neighbourhood, as well as to those using the stock route.
382. *Mr. Nobbs.*] But whether water is conserved at this point or not, a bridge would be absolutely necessary? Yes.
383. *Mr. Scobie.*] How far is Gundy above the site of the proposed dam? About 1 mile and a quarter—that is by the river course. It would not be so far in a direct line.
384. Without a bridge, would there be no practicable route for the stock above the influence of the proposed dam? No, not unless the road were taken through private property, and a considerable amount of compensation were paid. If a bridge were erected no resumptions would be required, and the present stock route would not be interfered with. Apart from the objection to the obstruction of traffic, the irrigation scheme is approved of.
385. *Chairman.*] It would be worth the while of the people of Gundy to approve of this irrigation scheme, if only for the purpose of getting a bridge? I do not know, but that it would. If the road were deviated it would throw the whole of the traffic in another direction, and every place of business would have to be shifted and rebuilt.
386. I suppose the scheme itself is popular enough in the district? Yes. Our only objection to it is that it would interfere with traffic if a bridge were not erected.
387. *Mr. Morgan.*] But there is an objection to the deviation of the road? A general objection.
388. *Mr. Scobie.*] I suppose the village of Gundy has grown up in connection with the stock route? Yes, and in connection with the gold-fields and the Upper Hunter.
389. From your knowledge of the country about Gundy, do you think the proposed retention of water there, would be an advantage to the district? I am not aware that it would be.
390. How is your water supply in dry seasons? We have had the river low, but I do not remember it dry. Lower down the Page the water goes through the gravel.
391. The bed is more rocky in the upper parts? Yes.

- Mr. T. Barnes.
10 Oct., 1891.
392. Is the bridge you suggest a bridge which the Government might be expected to erect for the convenience of the public? Ultimately they would have to erect it, on account of the population of the Upper Hunter and the Isis, quite independently of the stock route.
393. Are there any other places on this stock route where the stock would be prevented from travelling in wet weather or flood time? The stock route crosses at Cronie Pass, from western to eastern waters. It goes right down the River Isis to Gundy. The Isis runs into the Page about 3 miles above Gundy.
394. The rise of the highest flood at the place you speak of is 9 feet 6 inches? Yes.
395. *Mr. Morgan.*] Are we to understand that your evidence represents the wishes of the people of Gundy? Yes.
396. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Were you delegated by a public meeting to give this evidence? No. I was requested in a friendly way by some of the inhabitants to come here.

Mr. Cyrus Edmund Doyle called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. C. E. Doyle.
10 Oct., 1891.
397. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of the district? Yes. I live about 3 miles below Aberdeen.
398. You are engaged in pastoral pursuits? Yes.
399. I suppose you have lived here a long time? Not more than nine years.
400. Are you acquainted with the proposed irrigation scheme in connection with the Segenhoe Estate? Only from what I have read. I have not been over the country at all.
401. You are aware that it is not proposed to take any water from the Hunter River? Yes; I have heard that the scheme has been altered in that respect.
402. Under the scheme as first submitted, it was proposed to take water from the Hunter? Yes; I remember reading that.
403. Do you not know the Segenhoe Estate at all? I have been on parts of it.
404. From your knowledge of the matter, are you of opinion that the carrying out of the proposed scheme would be to the detriment of any person? I do not think so. I was in favour of the original scheme, as I thought it would tend to regulate the flow of water in the river. It comes down with a great rush when we have a thunderstorm.
405. You would support a scheme taking water from the Hunter River itself? Yes; I was in favour of that.
406. Then you have no objection to the present scheme? No. I should have preferred the original one.
407. As regulating to some extent the flow of water in the Hunter itself? Yes.
408. The produce of the estate, I suppose, if it were largely increased, would have to be conveyed by railway? Yes.
409. And there would be an increased population, I suppose, as well as increased production? I think there would be a largely increased population, as well as an increased carriage on the railway line.
410. Giving a larger revenue to the State railways? I think so. I think the scheme would be for the good of the district all round.
411. *Mr. Scobie.*] You said you were in favour of the previous scheme? Yes. I thought it would regulate the flow of water in the Hunter. I thought it would retain a lot of water that now rushes past and goes to waste.
412. You thought the scheme would be beneficial? Yes. If a large dam were erected and water were retained, I think there would eventually be more water in the bed in dry weather than you would have without the dams, because the water conserved would otherwise have gone to waste. The more water you conserve the better, both in dry and in wet seasons. I may say that I have never seen the river stop running at my place.
413. Has the land which it is proposed to irrigate suffered much in dry weather? Very much; so much that it has not been possible to grow anything in dry seasons. I have not gone in for farming, but I know that the farmers have not been successful in dry times.
414. I suppose you think that if a considerable quantity of land were irrigated it would have a beneficial effect in the saving of stock in dry seasons? Yes.
415. *Chairman.*] The probability is that there would be a food-supply for stock in an irrigated locality, and from that standpoint the irrigation would be valuable to the stock-owners for a considerable distance round? I should think so. It would make produce much more reasonable in time of drought.

Mr. John Joseph Minch called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. J. Minch.
10 Oct., 1891.
416. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Gundy? Yes; I keep an hotel there, combined with a butchering business, and a blacksmith's and farrier's business.
417. Is there any other hotel-keeper in the place? No.
418. Any other butcher? No.
419. You have the sole control of the three trades you have named? Yes.
420. What is the population of the village of Gundy? It is a very scattered population. There are a lot of inhabitants, but they are scattered. It is a farming population.
421. But in the village itself, and in the bend of the river? There are very few there.
422. Would there be 100? I suppose there would be from twenty to thirty.
423. Of all ages? Yes.
424. You know the sight of the proposed dam below the village of Gundy? Yes.
425. Do you think the throwing back of the water there would interfere with the road traffic to and from your town? Yes; I think it would stop all traffic.
426. Have you any knowledge of how deep the water would be at the crossing when thrown back? I could not tell.
427. You do not know whether the throwing back of the water would deepen the crossing very much? I have an idea that it would, and that the cattle would have to swim to cross it. It is scarcely a mile from the dam to the crossing.
428. What is the highest flood level at the crossing at Gundy? The highest water mark in eight years has been 9 feet 6 inches.
429. Has that height of water been long retained? No, it runs down. 430.

Mr.
J. J. Minch.
10 Oct., 1891.

430. But I suppose in wet weather the crossing is impassable for a length of time? Yes, for some length of time in wet weather.
431. For a week or two? For two or three days.
432. Does that frequently happen? In wet weather.
433. You have a good deal of wet weather, you are on the high land? Yes.
434. And the Page River has a fairly large watershed? Yes.
435. But the fall of the river being steep the water runs off rapidly? Yes, the current is very strong in wet seasons.
436. Do you know whether the proposed dam would throw the water back to a greater depth than 9 feet 6 inches at the proposed crossing? Oh yes, I think it would make it higher than that.
437. Would it be possible to deviate the road so as to give another outlet to the traffic? I know of no road that would be so suitable to the stock and the inhabitants of the district as the old one.
438. During your residence at Gundy has any application been made to the Government for a bridge at this crossing? Not in my time.
439. I suppose the people want one there? It would be very convenient for the public. In fact with a bridge there you could go into Scone at any time.
440. But there are other fords lower down;—how would you cross them? There are seven altogether.
441. But how would you cross them? Go round them.
442. But there is no road? Of course you could only go round on horseback—not with a vehicle.
443. Are you acquainted with the wishes and feelings of the people of Gundy with respect to this scheme? Judging from the information I have received, they all seem to be in favour of it.
444. You have no personal objection to it yourself? No; all I want is a bridge at the place, so that our business may not be taken away. Of course it is the traffic through the place which brings the business to us.
445. *Mr. Scobie.*] If the bridge were not there the inhabitants of Gundy would lose the trade of the parties who bring stock that way? Yes, and of the travelling public generally. If the water were thrown back and no bridge were built, it would not be possible to make another road to suit the business people.
446. The want of the bridge is the only objection you have to the proposal? Yes; that is the only objection I have heard of.
447. *Mr. Morgan.*] There is a suggested deviation of the road. At what distance would it be from the township? I do not know the proposed deviation.
448. Would it interfere with the business of the town? Yes; if the road went any other way.
449. *Chairman.*] You have examined the copy of the county map? Yes.
450. And you have had pointed out to you the proposed deviation? Yes.
451. Is that a deviation that would meet with your approval? No.
452. But would it not shorten the distance and reduce the number of fords? It would.
453. Would it not shorten the distance to the travelling public? I am afraid they would not all take that road.
454. If that deviation were made, a new stock-road would spring into existence, avoiding the town of Gundy and interfering with the present business arrangements? Yes.
455. But to you it would make a difference of several miles in the length of the journey? Yes.
456. Would not that be to the advantage of travelling stock? Yes; but the road would have to come on to private property.
457. What difference would the short cut make? A difference of about 3 miles.
458. Your chief objection to the proposal is that it would interfere with business? Of course, it would interfere with business.
459. It would leave you rather out in the cold? Of course it would.
460. But it would have been an advantage to the public if the road had been originally laid out the other way? That I could not say.

Mr. Frederick Bowdler Gipps, C.E., recalled, and further examined:—

461. *Chairman.*] You have heard the evidence of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Minch with regard to the interference with the roadway across the river at the town of Gundy? Yes.
462. You have heard these witnesses say that at flood time the water on the crossing is about 9 feet? Yes.
463. Would your proposed dam create as great a depth at that place as 9 feet? It would increase the depth to 32 feet.
464. Would there be a permanent depth of 32 feet? No; that would be the flood depth. The permanent depth would be 27 feet.
465. Making the ford absolutely impassable? Yes.
466. You have laid out a plan of road deviation there? Yes.
467. That would avoid the ford? Entirely, and one other ford also.
468. Would it lengthen or diminish the distance from Gundy to Scone? It would increase it by about 30 chains, but it would avoid two very steep hills, and two crossings.
469. But it would avoid the town of Gundy? No; it would not. It would meet the present cattle track in Gundy itself, right in front of the hotel.
470. Then, so far as Mr. Minch's business is concerned, your deviation would not affect him in the least? Not in the least, as far as I can see.
471. Are there any other businesses in the place that would be affected? Not that I know of.
472. Would it make a difference to any of the land-holders? Not that I know of. But I may add that this deviation was only proposed in the interests of the people of Gundy themselves. As far as the company are concerned, it would be far less trouble and far more economical to construct the bridge than to deviate the road. We deviated the road to avoid the crossing, and to suit the Gundy people.
473. It would be less expensive to the promoters to construct the bridge asked for? A wooden tresselled bridge—not a bridge with a span of 100 feet.
474. But a bridge that would be perfectly serviceable? Yes.
475. Would it be safe as regards the timber coming down? Yes.

Mr.
F. B. Gipps,
C.E.
10 Oct., 1891.

- Mr. F. B. Gipps, C.E.
10 Oct., 1891.
476. You have provided for this in your estimate of cost? Yes. I have provided for the proposed road deviation, and I say that it would be better to construct the bridge so far as the company are concerned.
477. What is the estimate of cost of the deviation? The cost of the deviation is £3,000. A wooden tressel bridge could be constructed for much less than that.
478. In proposing the road deviation, you proposed what you deemed would be better in the interests of the people of the district? Yes.
479. But not what would be better in the interests of the company? It would be to the benefit of the company, of course, to avoid opposition to the Bill.
480. Your total estimated expenditure in connection with the scheme is, in round figures, £50,000? Yes.
481. I suppose the expenditure of that sum would afford a large amount of work in the locality? Yes, very large.
482. I suppose the chief expenditure would be in labour, not in material? In labour. All the material would be got in the neighbourhood.
483. I suppose four-fifths of the expenditure would be for labour? Yes.
484. So that the scheme would afford employment to a large number of people? Yes; not only during the time of construction, but afterwards, for maintenance and the carrying on of the irrigation works.
485. *Mr. Scobie.*] I understand that Gundy is on the side of the river to which you would keep in avoiding the two crossings? Yes.
486. And that the road would be near it? Right through it.
487. *Chairman.*] Mr. Minch gave us to understand that the people would probably not take the deviation? I think the deviation would be generally taken. It starts almost from the site of the dam and goes across the Hunter River, and I do not see how it would alter present circumstances. The public can go by the road, which, I suppose, Mr. Minch thinks they would take at the present time if they chose.
488. *Mr. Morgan.*] The company are willing to pay either the cost of the deviation or the bridge? Yes, whichever is preferred. Of course, if the people like to have a bridge, one can be built, but it would not be an iron bridge with 100 feet span—it would be a wooden tressel bridge.
489. In reality then the company are willing to build whatever the people require? The company would build a bridge if, after seeing the deviation, a bridge were preferred. I cannot understand why anyone should prefer the bridge, because the deviation would avoid two difficult crossings which cannot be crossed at all in flood time.
490. You do not think that the throwing back of the water would flood the town of Gundy? I am not prepared to say that, because we have had such conflicting evidence as to the height of the flood. The evidence of Mr. Barnes is to the effect that the height is only 9 feet 6 inches. Mr Morgan showed me a flood-level near the crossing on the Page, and I took a section there and found the height 18·2 feet. There is such a large difference, that one or the other must be wrong.
491. Would the construction of this weir make the flood-waters higher? Undoubtedly.
492. *Mr. Scobie.*] The difference you talk of in the flood-levels might be accounted for by a difference in the fall of the river? There is a difference. The fall is certainly greater at Gundy than it is at the spot where I took the section.
493. Is there any stream of considerable size between the two places? Not that I know of.

Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.A., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- R. G. D. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.A.
10 Oct., 1891.
494. *Chairman.*] You are a solicitor and one of the members for this district in the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
495. You are a resident of Muswellbrook? Yes.
496. You practice there? Yes.
497. Are you acquainted with proposed irrigation scheme for the Segenhoe Estate? I am.
498. In your opinion, would the carrying out of the proposed works be detrimental to the interests of the people of Muswellbrook? I do not think so in any way.
499. Is there, to your knowledge, any opposition to the proposed scheme among the inhabitants? I have made it my duty to make inquiry among those persons who are largely interested in property in this district, and, so far from there being any opposition to the scheme, they all seem to desire that it should be carried out.
500. In the belief, no doubt, that it would tend to increase the production and population of the district? That it would benefit the district in every way in a commercial sense.

[At Aberdeen.]

Mr. Murdo Cameron Mackenzie called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. M. C. Mackenzie.
10 Oct., 1891.
501. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of the town of Aberdeen? I am.
502. I think you are engaged in business here? In a small way.
503. Have you been a resident here for any length of time? For a quarter of a century.
504. You are acquainted with the proposed irrigation works in connection with the Segenhoe Estate? Yes, I have read of the proposed works.
505. Have you visited the sites of the proposed reservoirs? Not lately, but I know the localities.
506. You know that it is proposed to dam up the water on the Page River and the Rouchel Brook, but not to interfere with the Hunter? Exactly.
507. Have you personally any objection, or do you know of any objection on the part of persons in or about the town of Aberdeen, to the proposed scheme? No; there is not one I know of who objects to it.
508. Notwithstanding your long knowledge of the district, you have no personal objection? No.
509. You do not consider that the scheme would be to the detriment of the people of the district? No, quite the reverse, I think.
510. Do I understand that in your view the proposed scheme would lead to an increase of production and population? That is my belief.
511. And a consequent increase of trade? Undoubtedly.
512. And I suppose also an increase of traffic on the railway? Undoubtedly.
513. So that whatever advantage the proprietors of the estate might derive, the public would also gain a corresponding advantage? Yes; and I should like the Committee to understand that I am speaking my own opinion on the matter, quite apart from my own business as a storekeeper.

Mr.

Mr. Alexander Cameron sworn, called in, and examined:—

Mr.
A. Cameron.
10 Oct., 1891.

514. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of this district? I reside on the Rouchel Brook.
515. Have you been living there long? Over thirty years.
516. Are you engaged in farming pursuits? I am grazing on a small scale.
517. Are you acquainted with the site of the proposed dam on the brook? I do not quite know where it is proposed to erect the dam, but I know the whole length of the Rouchel Brook.
518. You have before you a Government plan of the parish of St. Aubins, and you see marked upon the plan the proposed position of the dam on the brook? Yes.
519. Is your property above or below the dam? Below it.
520. Have you any objection to offer to the construction of the dam? The only objection we have is that it might make us short of water in a dry time.
521. You think it might reduce the supply of water? Yes. The Rouchel is not always running, and if it were dammed above it might make us short of water.
522. Does the brook ever run dry? It runs dry for over a mile in some places.
523. Have you considered whether the the damming of a large body of water above your property would or would not cause a more steady supply to your property than now exists? I could not say. I have had no experience in the matter.
524. It is in evidence that the water-channels of the proposed scheme are merely to be water-channels cut through the country. They are not to be lined or made water-tight in any way, and knowing that, do you think that there would or would not be a considerable soakage from these channels that would fully compensate you for any alteration in the river-bed itself? I could not say.
525. It is our duty to obtain information from all persons who are likely to be affected by the proposed scheme. We have no desire to cause a one-sided view of the matter to be taken by Parliament. Are we to understand that you desire to offer objections to the proposed scheme? I have not studied the question, but I think it would make us very short of water in a dry season. I do not think, having regard to where it is proposed to put the dam, that such soakage would come through, and I think we should run very short. There are men here to-day who have had more experience than I have had in the same locality.
526. You keep stock? Yes, cattle.
527. What you fear is that the construction of the dam would lead to your cattle going short of water? Yes.
528. Are you aware whether the proposed water-channels pass through your property? I do not know.
529. What is the area of your property? Three hundred and sixty acres.
530. About how many head of cattle have you? I run about 100.
531. Does the failure of your water supply ever affect the number of your stock;—have you had any losses? Not through want of water.
532. Suppose—and understand I am asking this question in any shape or way dealing with the village itself—suppose the company entered into an agreement to supply you with water from their water-channels at a reasonable figure when you require it for your cattle, you making no payment at any other time, would that be a proposal that you would be induced to view favourably? I think it would be only fair if the water were supplied to us without any charge.
533. Not for the purposes of irrigation, but simply for the watering of stock? Quite so. All that we want is that plenty of water shall be kept in the brook. We have always had plenty of water; but we might run short if the dam were made, although when the brook stops running there are of course holes.
534. It sometimes stops running now then? Yes, in dry seasons.
535. For how long? I could not say.
536. For a month? Perhaps for six months.
537. You have known it to cease running for six months? Yes.
538. But during that period there has been more or less supply in the holes of the river-bed? Yes, at my place; but other places have run shorter.
539. I suppose your view is that the construction of a dam would interfere at times with the flow of the stream? Yes.
540. But would that interfere with the water in the holes? I think that if a considerable quantity of water were held back it would make the holes less. There is at the present time soakage underneath, but there would be no soakage from the proposed dam.
541. *Mr. Scobie.*] How far is your land situated below the proposed dam? I think about 3 miles.
542. How long would the brook continue to run after such rain as we have had at this time of year? I could not say.
543. The water passes away at once after heavy rains? Yes, it runs down very fast.
544. Would you think it reasonable to suppose that if a dam 35 feet high were erected there would not be a leakage from the great pressure of water above on to the lower land, and that there would be no soakage from the channels conveying the water for irrigation? I suppose there might be some amount of soakage from the channels; but I do not know about the dam.
545. But do you not think it would be unreasonable to suppose that there would be no soakage? I suppose there would be a certain quantity.
546. Possibly then the soakage might lead to a better supply of water in the bed of the river in dry weather than you would have if there were no dam? It is just possible that there might be.
547. The fear that you might be without water is the only objection that you have to urge against the scheme? Yes, unless there were any danger of the dam breaking away, because we are on very low-lying ground.
548. *Mr. Morgan.*] What do you do for water when the river is dry? There is always plenty of water in the holes.
549. If the dams were not there, what would become of the water? It would flow away.
550. The water in the dams would not be on your land or anywhere near it? Quite so, it would simply flow down to its outlet.

Mr.

Mr. Frederick Bowdler Gipps, C.E., recalled and further examined:—

Mr. 551. *Chairman.*] The Committee would like to know whether the water-channels of the Rouchel dam
F. B. Gipps, pass through Mr. Cameron's property? Yes, they go right through his property.
C.E.

10 Oct., 1891.

Mr. Walter Woodrow Holmes called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. 552. *Chairman.*] You are a resident on the Rouchel Brook? Yes.
W. W. 553. Have you lived there long? Three years.
Holmes. 554. Are you acquainted with the site of the proposed dam there in connection with the Segenhoe
Irrigation scheme? I have heard persons speaking of it, but I do not know exactly the site of the dam.
10 Oct., 1891. 555. Could you recognise it if it were pointed out on the map? I think so.
556. You have before you a map of the parish of St. Aubins, and you see upon it the site of the proposed
dam;—is your property above or below it? The dam is on my property.
557. Would the effect of the dam be to cover much of your property with water? I have not any idea
as to what point the water would go to.
558. What is the area of your property? 1,750 acres.
559. You occupy it as a grazier? Partly for grazing and partly for farming.
560. What farming do you carry on? All sorts—wheat, barley, and corn.
561. Your property comprises some river flats? Yes.
562. What number of cattle do you keep? I keep about 1,400 sheep and 150 head of cattle.
563. Have you any objection to offer to the establishment of the proposed irrigation works? I know so
little about the matter, and what its effects will be that I am almost in the dark about it.
564. Have you seen the Bill before Parliament for the construction of these works? I saw an account
of it; but I thought at that time that the dam would be on Segenhoe, and I took no interest in the
matter; I did not think it would affect other properties; I remember the day the engineer passed my
place; but I did not know that he was on the look-out for a site for a dam; my house is just alongside
the dam; there is a cottage and a house quite near it; my brother is living in the cottage.
565. Then you are scarcely in a position to say whether you approve or disapprove of the scheme? No.
566. You are, of course, aware that the proposed dam is an over-shot dam? Yes; but I thought that
the house and cottage being so close to the dam, the water might carry a lot of soil away, and injure
them; then, again, I do not know where the drains that will carry the water will be. If the drains are
between the road and the brook, they will do me a good deal of damage.
567. You are aware that the Bill provides for an ample measure of compensation for any damage done to
property? I suppose it does; it would be pretty rough on us if it did not.
568. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Provided you were fairly compensated, you see no reason why the scheme should not be
carried out? No; I do not, provided I get fair compensation; I spent all I had on my place; it makes
a good living for me; and if I were to lose a lot of it I should require good compensation; the loss of a
lot of it would mean that I should not have so much to make a living upon.
569. But if you received compensation, you know of no reason why the scheme should not be carried
out? No; of course I should expect compensation. I do not know whether the drains would cut me
off from the road or not.
570. The question of access to your property, and the question of damage in every way is a matter for
compensation. If you were compensated for damage in all these respects you would have no objection to
the scheme? No.
571. *Mr. Scobie.*] What is the height of your property above the summer level? It is right on the bank
of the creek. That is my orchard.
572. What height is it? I suppose about 12 or 15 feet. The river has a high bank.
573. Would your orchard be above or below the dam? It would be below. There is one other thing I
might mention. My property runs $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile on both sides of the creek below the dam; and I
should like to know how I will be able to manage for water. During the time I have been on the
Rouchel it has stopped running for a great many months.
574. *Chairman.*] For how long at a time? For three or four months.
575. But there was water left in the water-holes? Yes, from soakage.
576. From the upper parts of the brook? Yes.
577. And would not that soakage be increased from the storage of a large volume of water? I doubt it,
because there is a bar of rock at the place where it is proposed to put the dam, and that would not let
much water through. So far as the dam, being an over-shot dam, is concerned, if the water is taken out
to supply the farms on Segenhoe, there will not be much water coming over.
578. *Mr. Morgan.*] How does the water soak through now if there are rocks? There is always a little
trickle over the rocks in the driest time. Then, perhaps, a few yards further down you would not see
any, because the water soaks underneath.
579. If there is a trickle the river is not dry? It is what we call dry. We know that the soakage is
going on underneath, because the holes do not get any less. If that soakage were stopped by the dam, I
should like to know how our holes would be situated. If I were sure of that part of the thing, it would
be right enough.
580. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You have noticed the brook dry many times? No; only once. I have only been there
three years.
581. During the time you have been there, have you not seen the rocks perfectly dry, without the trickle
you mention? I could not say. I could not be sure whether the rocks have been dry or not.
582. What is the value of your flat land? I do not know. I have some of it under wheat and barley at
the present time, and you can see it for yourselves. I think it is as good a flat as anyone could have. It
is all stumped and fenced, and represents a lot of money to me. I should have no objection to the scheme
if I were sure of there being water below, and if I got sufficient compensation.

Mr. Duncan Kennedy called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. 583. *Chairman.*] You are a resident on the Rouchel Brook? Yes, I have been there all my life.
D. Kennedy. 584. Are you engaged in farming pursuits? No, I am grazing.
585. What is the area of your land? Between 3,000 and 4,000 acres.
10 Oct., 1891. 586. You run a good number of cattle and sheep? Yes.

587.

587. Are you acquainted with the site of the proposed dam on the Rouchel Brook? Only from hearsay.
588. You have the parish map of St. Aubins before you? Yes.
589. Upon it you observe the site of the proposed dam? Yes.
590. Is that site above or below your property? It is above it. I have property above and below, but the bigger part is below.
591. Have you any objection to the construction of the proposed works? Well, they might reduce our water supply—that is the only thing. In dry seasons we are very short of water. I have been compelled to ask my neighbour, Mr. Gardner, to shift his fence to allow my sheep to get water in dry summers. The brook runs dry at times.
592. Does that happen frequently? In any dry summer it ceases running.
593. But you have water in the holes? Yes, there is water in the holes, but there may be, perhaps, half a mile or a mile between them—in some places more, and in others less.
594. Does the brook cease running for any length of time? That depends upon the weather.
595. What stoppage have you known? I have known it to cease running for two or three months.
596. On any occasion for a longer period? I cannot remember at this moment any period longer than three months. I believe at times I have seen it dryer for a longer period, but I could not fix the dates, it depends upon the weather.
597. It might have stopped running for as long as six months? I believe it has for five or six months.
598. It is in evidence that the dam is to be an overshot dam, and you know what that means: that water will flow over the top when the dam is full. I suppose you recognise the fact that water would be taken from the dam for irrigation purposes only in dry weather? Yes.
599. And when the dam is once full there would be no alteration in the flow of the brook? Yes, but suppose the dam were not full—at such a time it would stop all the water coming down, and if we had a spell of dry weather what should we do down below. I should like to know what we are to do while the dam is filling. There are water-holes, but they are not on everyone's property. Suppose I lost a lot of sheep and cattle through want of water, who is to be responsible for them.
600. *Mr. Morgan.*] What is the depth of the water-holes? I do not know the depth; it varies. There is a sandy bottom, and every flood in the creek alters them. If the brook stopped running, I am sure the supply would run away before the reservoir would fill up, and I do not see, under those circumstances, what we should do for water.
601. *Mr. Nobbs.*] If there are water-holes in front of your place you would be all right? I am not sure of that. I do not know how long the dam would be filling up.
602. *Mr. Morgan.*] Suppose that there were no rain for six months, and that there were no dam, would you be likely to have more water than if the dam were there? I could not say, because we have never had a dam there. I never knew the brook to be dammed.
603. *Mr. Scobie.*] I understand your chief fear to be that in dry weather when the water is being used, the dam will not overflow, and that your holes will therefore run short? Yes. I do not know what is to keep our holes going.
604. *Chairman.*] Your objection resolves itself into this: You are afraid of suffering injury while the dam undergoes the process of filling in dry weather? Yes.
605. *Mr. Morgan.*] What number of stock do you water? I water about 1,200 sheep, and the greater number of my cattle.
606. How much water would it take to water them each day? It depends upon the season. I have no idea. If they have back water they would not require to come to the brook. I cannot tell you how much water they would consume.
607. *Chairman.*] In dry weather would the sheep require to water every day? Oh, yes, in dry weather.
608. *Mr. Morgan.*] If the company undertook to supply water for your stock, would you have any objection to the scheme? Well, then, I should like to know who is to be responsible if the reservoir breaks away and washes away our fences and other property.
609. I presume the company intend to put up a dam to be a fixture. If they put up a shoddy structure they will lose the money they have put into it? Many a man builds a house which falls.
610. *Chairman.*] You have no guarantee against damage from floods? No; of course not.
611. If the dam broke away it would be in the nature of a flood? But the damage would be much greater than it is in the case of an ordinary flood.
612. I suppose you know that the proposed Bill provides compensation for all land taken and damage done? I was not aware of that.
613. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You have not read the Bill? No.
614. You do not know of any clauses in it that are objectionable? No. I only go by what I have read in the newspapers, and so forth.

Mr. William Irwin Gardner called in, sworn, and examined:—

615. *Chairman.*] You are a resident on the Rouchel Brook? Yes.
616. Are you engaged in farming or pastoral pursuits? In both.
617. What is the area of your property? At the place where I live, at the site of the proposed dam, I have only 400 or 500 acres, but I suppose I have about 8,000 or 9,000 acres above the dam.
618. You know the site of the proposed dam? I am informed that it is at Mr. Holmes'.
619. You have a map of the parish of St. Aubins before you? Yes.
620. And you recognise upon it the site of the proposed dam? Yes.
621. The land you have mentioned as being below the site of the dam, is below, and the portion above is above? Yes.
622. Are you acquainted with the nature of the dam proposed to be constructed? I am not.
623. It is in evidence before the Committee that it is proposed to construct it of rock, with a wooden face, and that it is to be an overshot dam, that is a dam the water flowing over the top when it is full? Yes.
624. Have you known the Rouchel Brook to run dry? I have seen it stop running, but there has always been enough water in the holes to water stock.
625. But they are some distance apart? Perhaps there would be $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile between some of them.

Mr. W. I.
Gardner.
10 Oct., 1891.

- Mr. W. I. Gardner. 626. Have you any objection to offer to the construction of the proposed irrigation works?—Not the slightest. I do not see how they could injure any person, and I think they would do a great deal of good.
- 10 Oct., 1891. 627. You think that they would increase the production and population? Yes, that is my idea.
628. Do you think the conservation of water would have a generally useful effect upon the locality? Yes, I think it is the description of work the Colony requires.

MONDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

Mr. PERRY,

Mr. SCOBIE,

Mr. ROSE.

MR. NEILD IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Frederick Bowdler Gipps recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. F. B. Gipps. 629. *Chairman.*] You heard the evidence given by the proprietors of certain property in the township of Gundy, in which they expressed a preference for a bridge at the present crossing on the Page River, rather than a deviation of the road as proposed in your survey plans? Yes.
- 30 Nov., 1891. 630. Which would be the most expensive—the bridge or the deviation? The deviation, undoubtedly.
631. Could you give the Committee an estimate of the relative probable cost? I placed £2,000 on the estimates for the deviation of the road and the purchase of the land. I do not think the bridge would cost much more than half that amount. We thought we were best consulting the interests of the local people.
632. Are you authorised on behalf of the promoters of the scheme to assent to the proposed alterations? I do not know that I am authorised, but I should think the company would consent, on the ground that it would be more economical. We thought that we should, by our plan, avoid two crossings. Instead of that, if we put up a bridge, the local people would still have one of the worst crossings facing them. In either case the local people would be put in a better position than they are at present, because it would provide crossings in flood times.
633. Within the area of the proposed works, is there a single made road? The road through Gundy is supposed to be a fourth-class road.
634. Below the dam on the Page River, are there any made roads within the area of the proposed works? There are no made roads anywhere, but these are fourth-class roads—that is, that they are reserved as roads.
635. Are there any formed roads within the area of the proposed works? I do not know of one.
636. *Mr. Scobie.*] Do the Government contribute any moneys for those roads? Yes, but they are not metalled.
637. *Mr. Rose.*] Are they in use as roads? Yes.
638. Are they partly formed, but not metalled? They are subsidised by the Government.
639. *Chairman.*] Do they simply fill up holes? Yes, and chop a tree down here and there.
640. Some witnesses in Aberdeen took exception to the course of the irrigation canal from the dam at Rouchell Creek being under the impression that it went through their orchards and so on? Yes.
641. Did you afterwards make a visit with the members of the Committee to Rouchell Creek and meet the witnesses? Yes.
642. Did you point out the actual course of the canal? Yes.
643. Was the canal in the place in which they believed it would be? No; they found that they were mistaken. The course of the canal went below the orchard, and did not affect it in any way.
644. Did the witnesses express themselves as being satisfied? Quite satisfied.
645. Is it proposed to enclose the course of the canal on the two or three properties through which it will pass? I should think that would depend as to whether the owners force the company to resume the land and pay a high price for it, or whether they allow the company to take the canal through without forcing them to resume. If they force them to resume at a high price the company will have no alternative but to fence the land to show that it is theirs.
646. Is it otherwise contemplated to fence the canal? No.
647. So that the proprietors of the land through which the canal will pass would be enabled to water their stock? Undoubtedly. We would make special watering and crossing places for them by paving the paths or tracks which they used.
648. So that if water were diverted from the river channels the water would still be available for stock purposes within the canals? Yes; provided they do not force the company to buy the land at an exorbitant price.
649. *Mr. Rose.*] Would not canals have a tendency in flood time to inundate the surrounding lands? No; the floods could not possibly be increased thereby. The canals would help to keep the floods off.
650. *Mr. Perry.*] Could you regulate the flow of water in the canals? Yes.
651. *Mr. Scobie.*] Have you an arrangement at the mouth of the canal at the dam whereby you can shut off the water so that in case of a flood you could regulate the flow of water down the channel? Yes, that is what I mean by saying that the canals would increase the means of preventing floods on the local lands.
652. Was there only one man who made any objection to a canal going down with reference to his orchard? Yes. Another settler objected to cutting his stock off from the water; but I think the objections of both parties were met satisfactorily.
653. *Mr. Perry.*] Is the maximum price which you propose to charge for the water less than what is charged in Sydney? Yes. I am very much astonished to see the price which is fixed in the Bill—that is, one shilling.

Mr.

Mr. Ernest Broad called in, sworn, and examined:—

654. *Chairman.*] Are you solicitor for this Bill? Yes.
655. Was the Bill drawn in your office? Yes; and settled by counsel.
656. Does it follow the lines of any existing legislation in this Colony? Yes; the Mulgoa Irrigation Act which was very exhaustively amended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. This Bill embodies all the amendments which the Council thought fit to put in that Bill.
657. Have you made full provision in this Bill for compliance with that statute? Yes.
658. Are the company promoting this Bill in a position to proceed with the proposed works, upon obtaining Legislative sanction? Yes.
659. The object therefore of applying to Parliament for this sanction is for purposes of actual improvements, rather than for a mere speculation? Yes; there is no element of speculation in it. The company propose to retain the rights in their own hands, and not to sell them.
660. Then the Bill does not come under the heading of what are frequently known as syndicate speculations? No; it does not contain the power for the company to assign its Parliamentary rights to another Company; but that is only in the event of selling the estate as a whole, so that they might be able to pass these rights with the estate.
661. Then the passing of this Bill would be followed by the construction of the works, and not by any effort to float the concession in the market? Yes. Since Mr. Harris gave his evidence before the Committee the English shareholders have met and approved of a special call being made for this purpose.
662. You do not anticipate any delay in carrying out these works? No; I understand the company are prepared to proceed immediately they obtain Parliamentary sanction.

Mr. E. Broad.
30 Nov., 1891.

APPENDIX.

A.

[Map.]

B.

[*Handed in before the Select Committee on "Segenhoe Estate Irrigation Bill," by F. B. Gipps, C.E.*]

REPORT on an Irrigation Project for the Segenhoe Estate, Upper Hunter River, New South Wales.

THE Segenhoe Estate is situated at Aberdeen, in the Upper Hunter Valley, 185 miles on the Great Northern Railway from Newcastle, and at an elevation of 610 feet above sea-level. The Hunter River bounds it on the west for about a mile, when with a sharp curve it changes its course from north to east and traverses the property for about 2½ miles in that direction; then again bending round to the north, it flows on, almost parallel to the Page River, to the boundary of the estate. The Page River, a large tributary of the Upper Hunter River, enters it about 2½ miles north-east of Aberdeen Station, having first traversed the whole of the estate from its northern boundary line, including by far the largest portion of river alluvial flats and agricultural slopes. Thus it will be observed that this estate is singularly well situated with regard to water supply in having two rivers traversing it from north to south and from east to west. Unfortunately neither of these rivers have permanent streams; consequently, in order to ensure irrigation when most required in seasons of long drought, it is absolutely necessary to resort to storage reservoirs.

Undoubtedly the isolated peaks of porphyritic trachyte which meet the eye in every direction from the homestead and which seem at a distance to meet in long sloping spurs, form the most prominent physical features of the estate. These peaks are chiefly noticeable at the junction of the Page with the Hunter River, and give one the impression that at one time they may have formed a barrier to the flow of the Page River and may have enclosed an enormous lake for miles up the valley. Behind these peaks may be seen the more regular ranges of the lower coal-measures. These measures include chiefly thick belts of conglomerate and limestone, the latter of a brownish-grey colour and largely hydraulic, according to some mortar tested by me which I was informed was made from it. Most of the hills and ranges are rocky and precipitous near their summits, especially with an eastern aspect, but their steep spurs gradually give way to rolling country, which, in its turn, slopes gently down to the river flats. Thus the conditions are all favourable to a rich, strong, agricultural soil, independent of the flood detritus which has assisted so largely in forming the extensive river flats. According to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Pike's computation and map, there are 4,945 acres of river flats, and 7,308 acres of rich agricultural soil on the slopes of the rolling country in the estate, leaving 11,272 acres of good grazing country. It was my aim to project an irrigation scheme which would supply as large an area as possible of the 12,253 acres of the flat and rolling country.

Guided by Mr. Yorke, your local manager, who was at all times assiduous in rendering me every assistance in his power, and whom I have to thank largely for the success of my mission, I inspected the banks and channels of the Hunter, Page, and Isis Rivers and of Rouchel Brook for many miles up. This examination enabled me to determine with confidence on two sites for storage reservoirs, one on the Page River, the other on Rouchel Brook, which together will impound sufficient water to ensure a generous irrigation of crops over 10,000 acres in the most severe droughts.

The Hunter River, as above stated, traverses most of the southern portion of the estate. Its source is in the Main Divide, 42 miles in a northerly direction from Aberdeen. Its drainage area above that town is about 1,300 square miles. Three miles south of Aberdeen it is joined by a large stream called Dart Brook, whilst about 22 miles further, in a southerly direction, its principal tributary, the Goulburn River, flows into it. The Goulburn branch drains approximately 2,890 square miles, whilst the Hunter River proper, just above, has only a drainage area of about 1,580 square miles, or little more than half that of its tributary. The Hunter River, as it flows through the Segenhoe Estate, has a channel varying from 180 to 300 feet wide, with steep alluvial banks on either side varying from 12 to 25 feet deep. Its bed is chiefly composed of coarse gravel and boulders. The stream varies considerably in width and depth, at times running swiftly over one of the numerous low falls in a narrow channel, at times spreading out to a broad sheet of water. At a crossing place, about 2 miles from Aberdeen, it was 70 feet wide, and with an average depth of 1·2 feet, and velocity of 2 feet per second. I estimated its discharge at 90,714,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. As I was informed that this was its normal condition during most winter seasons my figures may give some impression of the enormous quantity of water running to waste which might be largely conserved for irrigation. At different points steep rocky spurs abut on the river on one side or the other, and the erosion of the stream has formed small

small deep basins just below their declivitous face, but in no instance could I discover any indication of a bar of rocks crossing to the opposite bank. Being unable to discover any suitable position for a weir or dam to form a storage basin in the Hunter River I turned my attention to two of its smaller tributaries, the Page River and Rouchel Brook.

Page River.

The Page River rises in the Liverpool Ranges in the vicinity of Murrurundi. It flows south-easterly for about 26 miles to the junction of the Isis River, when it swerves round and flows nearly due south to its junction with the Hunter River. Its catchment area above the dam site measures approximately 400 square miles, and altogether to the Hunter River junction to about 430 square miles. The mean annual rainfall at Murrurundi, in the upper portion of its basin, is 29.95 inches for eleven years, and at Scone, in the lower portion of its basin, 21.57 inches for ten years. The lowest rainfall hitherto recorded at Scone, was in 1888, when it only measured 10.09 inches. In such a year irrigation would be required on the Segenhoe Estate for fully nine months. The rainfall up to the end of May this year has measured 8.3 inches, and yet there was little appearance of a spring in the grass or vegetation, the ground, for the most part, looking brown and parched at the time of my visit. Such experience of only 10 inches for a whole year shows the absolute necessity therefore of storing fully nine months' supply for ensuring irrigation in all seasons of drought. Allowing for four waterings of 3 inches deep each, the 10,000 acres covered by the distributing channels would require a supply of 2,723,000,000 gallons. This quantity could very easily be supplied without any storage if the stream kept up its normal winter discharge throughout the year, but it contracts considerably in summer, and has even been known to cease running for nearly four months in very dry years. Its stream, when measured by me at the proposed dam site, was 21 feet wide; 1.6 feet average depth; velocity, 3.3 feet per second; its discharge is estimated by me at 110 cubic feet per second, or 59,600,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. Such a discharge would be far more than sufficient for constant and full irrigation, but, as above noted, it dwindles down to a trickle for about four months. Consequently it follows that a storage basin is required which will give a constant supply for irrigation for four months without any assistance from the stream. This quantity may be estimated at 907,000,000 gallons, being just one-third of 2,723,000,000 gallons required for the supply of nine months of drought. One inch of effective rainfall over an area of 400 square miles, similar to the Upper Hunter or Page River basin would far more than fill any such storage basin, and as on examination of the official records I can find no single year with four consecutive months in which such effective rainfall would not have occurred, I think it may be confidently assumed that such a provision for storage would be amply sufficient. The average fall of the river, from the dam site to its junction with the Hunter River is about 10 feet per mile. The highest flood-mark shown me by Mr. Moran, a settler of over twenty-five years standing, is 18.2 feet above river-bed; its flood discharge for such depth is estimated by me at 53,456 cubic feet per second.

Description and capacity of storage reservoir.

My examination of the river channel brought me, by Mr. Moran's direction, to a point in the river admirably suited for constructing a dam to impound a large supply of water. This point is only about 1½ miles in a direct north-easterly line from the north boundary fence of the Segenhoe Estate. Here two rocky spurs converge towards one another, approaching within a few hundred feet at a considerable height. A wide rocky bar of reddish porphyry crossing the river and obtruding on either bank offers one of the best of materials for the foundation of a dam. An overshot dam, 45 feet high, 180 feet long at bottom, and 590 feet long at top, will back the river for over 4 miles, and will cover besides about 100 acres of flats with water. Its estimated storage capacity is 804,000,000 gallons. Its foundation would be in crib work for the first 5 feet at various levels according to the rough rugged character of the river channel. The superstructure will be built on the crib work and will consist of right-angled trusses 4 feet apart, and sheeted on the face with 2½-inch planking. The whole structure will be weighted with rock filling. The total cost of the dam, including sluices and outlet works is estimated at £13,620. There is abundance of rock and ironbark timber in the immediate neighbourhood. The whole superficial area of the reservoir is estimated at 197 acres, or 8,580,000 square feet. Supposing the loss by evaporation to equal 3 inches per month, which, in consideration of its sheltered position is not likely to be exceeded, then the total loss from that source for nine months would be 54,000,000 gallons, leaving still an available storage of 750,000,000 gallons. Thus it appears that this storage reservoir in itself will almost suffice for irrigating the whole estate in season of drought. Its position commands all the river flats and most of the rich agricultural slopes of the estate, consequently it may be assumed that for many years, until the whole available area is subdivided into small farms, this storage reservoir will satisfy all requirements.

Rouchel Brook scheme.

Rouchel Brook is one of the largest tributaries of the Hunter River, above the junction of the Page River. Its source is in the Coast Range, whence it flows over 20 miles in a direct westerly line to the Hunter River. For the first 5 miles, from its junction with the Hunter, it has a fall of about 10 feet to the mile which increases in the next 5 miles to 12 and 14 feet per mile. It drains an area of about 180 square miles chiefly hilly or mountainous country. In most years it has a constant stream, but in seasons of extreme drought it has been known to cease running for three or four months. Even then abundance of good drinking water could be obtained, both for stock and household purposes, by sinking shallow wells in its shingly bed. There was a fine stream running over the rocky bar, at the proposed dam site, during my visit, which measured 50 feet across. With a velocity of 1.5 feet per second and an average depth of 70 feet, it gave a discharge of 52.5 feet per second or 28,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. I have previously shown that the Page River reservoir may be depended on for an available storage of 750,000,000 gallons, leaving 157,000,000 gallons to be provided for elsewhere, in order to ensure a thorough system of irrigation in extreme droughts. As I could not discover any available position for the required storage basin either in the Page or its tributary, the Isis River, within reasonable distance I directed my attention to the Rouchel Brook, where I was informed a bar of rocks crossed the stream about 5 miles above its junction with the Hunter. An examination of this site gave me a most favourable impression of its advantages for the purpose required. As in the case of the Page River dam site, two rocky spurs converge and approach one another within 500 feet at a height of 40 feet from the bed of the channel, whilst a wide belt of hard indurated blue sandstone forms a bar across the river, and shows itself on either bank. This sandstone has a north easterly strike, and underlies 30 degrees east. The foundation of the dam would thus be secured to the country rock in the very position resting on its back.

Capacity of reservoir.

The maximum height of the dam is measured at 35 feet; its width at top, 445 feet; its bottom width between steep banks, 215 feet. Besides throwing the stream back fully 3 miles, it would impound 200 acres of flats. Its storage capacity is estimated at 742,000,000 gallons, or after deducting 74,000,000 gallons for four months evaporation, its available storage would be 668,000,000 gallons. Thus by the adoption of both schemes provision would be made for the most extraordinary droughts, of which at present we have no reliable record. This reservoir would be specially serviceable for irrigating all the flats, and a large proportion of the slopes on the left bank of the Hunter right to Aberdeen, the height of its base being 70 feet above the railway station. The construction of the dam would be similar to that on the Page River. Its cost is estimated at £10,600. Ironbark timber and abundance of loose rock for filling crib work are available in the neighbourhood.

Distribution works.

The necessary works for distributing the stored water consist of main off-take channels and main distributing channels. The approximate area commanded by the distributing channels is etched red on the accompanying sketch plan. I propose that the main off-take channel from both reservoirs should have an effective capacity for the discharge of 40 cubic feet per second, or 21,600,000 gallons in 24 hours, so that the whole area commanded by them may be thoroughly saturated during the normal flow of the streams. Thus, a smaller supply would suffice for irrigation in drought. The dimensions of these channels for such duty will be as follows; top width, 6 feet; bottom width, 3 feet; depth, 3 feet; fall, 1 foot per 1,000 feet; velocity, 3.873 feet per second; area, 13.5 square feet, and hydraulic radius, 1.526 feet. The estimated cost of 3 miles of such channel from the dam site in the Page River to the boundary of the Segenhoe Estate is £1,800, including head-works. At this point it is proposed to distribute the supply in two main channels, one on the right bank of the Page River, and the other on the left bank. The total length of these distributing channels is estimated at 20 miles, and their cost at £6,000. The plough could be used in forming these channels for almost their whole length. With an area of 8 square feet, and a velocity of 2.24 feet per second, they would be capable of discharging 10,000,000 gallons each in twenty-four hours. The main off-take channel from the Rouchel Brook reservoir to the boundary of the estate will be about 5 miles long. Its cost is estimated at £3,000, including head-works. The main distributing channels up and down the estate on the left bank of the Hunter will measure about 9 miles long, and will cost about £2,700.

Financial aspect.

The prolific fertility of the soil on the area commanded by the above proposed works needs no comment from me, having been already vouched for by different writers of scientific repute—in fact, it is at once self-evident to any ordinary visitor—but there is also no doubt that this fertility is only capable of fitful advantage to humanity under present conditions. Only by a regular and judicious system of irrigation can the great dormant fertility of this country be justly realised—only by such means can regular cropping be ensured. Assuming that the works proposed by me were carried out,

APPENDIX.

out, the following comparative estimates of revenue and charges shows that the financial success of the scheme is ensured, irrespective of the great profit and advantage which must accrue to the whole estate by irrigating 10,000 acres. The fact that the more water that is used so the cheaper will be the charge on its supply is especially deserving of notice.—

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES.

<i>Page River Scheme.</i>		Financial position of complete scheme.
Clearing site of reservoir, 200 acres	£600	
Purchase of land, 200 acres, at £5 per acre	1,000	
Road deviation for 2 miles and land compensation	3,000	
Estimated cost of dam	13,600	
Estimated cost of 3 miles main off-take channel	1,800	
Estimated cost of distribution channels	6,000	
Total cost	£26,000	
<i>Rouchel Brook Scheme.</i>		
Clearing site of reservoir, 300 acres	£900	
Purchase of 300 acres, at £5 per acre	1,500	
Road deviation for about 2 miles and land compensation	3,000	
Estimated cost of dam	10,600	
Estimated cost of 5 miles of main off-take channel	3,000	
Estimated cost of 9 miles of main distribution channel	2,800	
Total cost of Rouchel Brook scheme	£21,800	
Total cost of Page River scheme	26,000	
Grand total estimated cost of whole scheme	£47,800	
Capital required for complete scheme	£50,000	
Capital required for Page River scheme	30,000	
Total area of land irrigable, 10,000 acres—four waterings per annum (each watering equal to 3 inches covering on 10,000 acres), at 12s. per acre	6,000	
Maintenance and repair, at 2 per cent. on cost of works	1,000	
Interest on £50,000, at 5 per cent	2,500	
Sinking fund, at 1½ per cent.	750	
Surplus balance	£4,250	
	1,750	
	£6,000	

In the first place, it appears that for every £1,000 expended on works an annual revenue of £85 will be required to pay interest, maintenance, and working expenses, as follows—

5 per cent. on £1,000	£50
1½ per cent. sinking fund	15
Maintenance and working expenses, at 2 per cent.	20
	£85
170 acres, irrigated 12 inches deep, at 1s. per acre per inch	£85

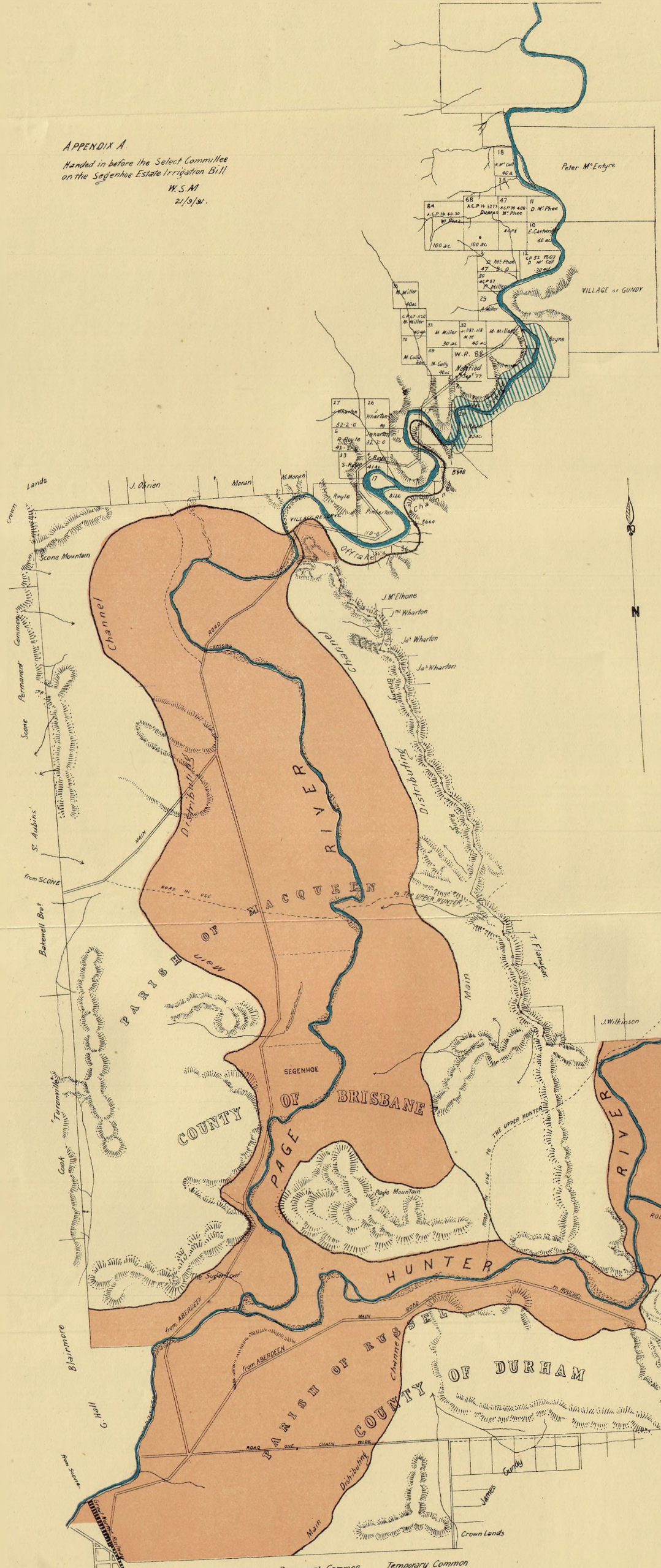
Thus, if the complete scheme is constructed, 8,500 acres will require to be irrigated at 12s. per acre, in order to cover charges; whilst, if the Page River scheme alone is constructed, only 5,100 acres would require to be irrigated to cover such charges. In comparing this charge of 12s. per acre per annum for irrigation with charges in France, Italy, Spain, or America, it appears very reasonable. In France the cost per acre varies from 25s. to 30s.; in Italy, from 31s. 6d. to £4 per acre; in Spain the Iberian Irrigation Company charge 30s. per acre per annum, whilst in California it is rarely below £1 per acre. But even this charge might be reduced if more water was used and a larger acreage covered, especially if only one scheme was at first constructed. The Page River scheme commands the most attention, because it would store the most water, and it would command by far the largest area of the estate. Its excess of cost in comparison with the Rouchel Brook scheme is hardly worth consideration, on account of its superior advantages.

The unusual facilities for the irrigation of the estate offered by the three large and almost permanent streams flowing through it, and the great advantages offered for the construction of works which will ensure irrigation to by far the largest area of its agricultural and bottom lands by gravitation, render an irrigation project, such as proposed, an enterprise of almost assured profit. Further, these facilities allow of a thorough application of irrigation without any resort to the main stream of the Hunter River, so that no justifiable objection can be offered to it. In the case of either proposed scheme there are only four or five settlers between the site of dam and the boundary of the estate, and they would certainly be more benefited than otherwise by the large storage of water for domestic and stock purposes in the reservoirs.

FREDK. B. GIPPS, C.E.

[Map]

APPENDIX A.
 Handed in before the Select Committee
 on the Segenhoe Estate Irrigation Bill
 M.S.M.
 21/3/81.

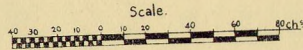


SKETCH PLAN
 of proposed
IRRIGATION SCHEME
SEGENHOE ESTATE

ABERDEEN

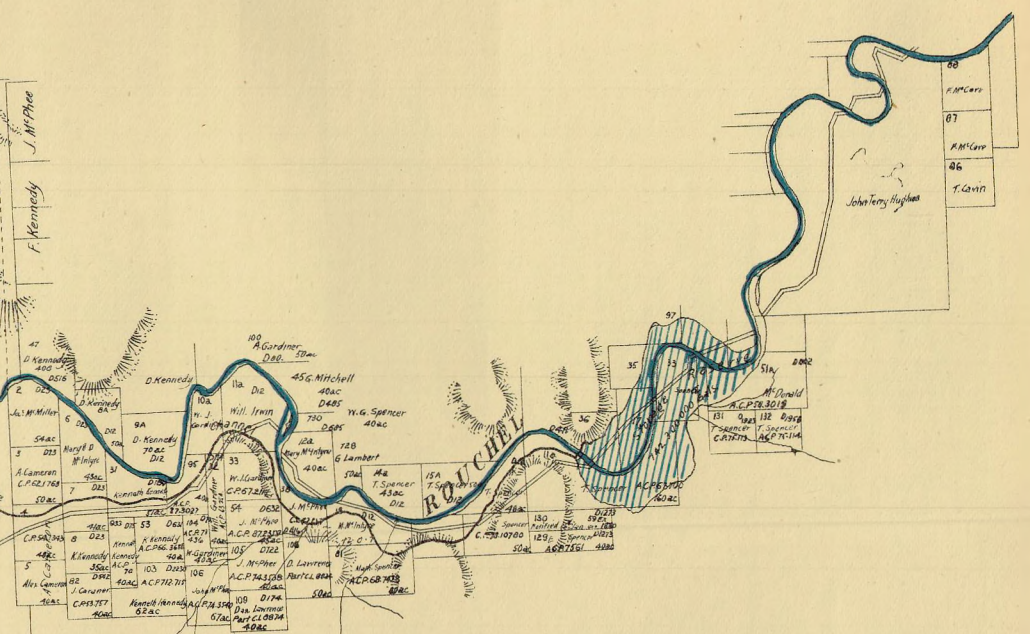
N.S.W.

Fredk. B. Gipps. C.E.



Approximate area of estate commanded by Irrigation Scheme colored Red.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIGHTING OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY BY ELECTRICITY.

(PETITION FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY AGAINST THE PASSING OF ANY BILLS FOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 August, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Municipal Council of Sydney,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have learnt that certain Bills have been introduced before your Honorable House, having for their object the Lighting of the City of Sydney by Electricity, and that one of such Bills has been duly referred to a Select Committee of your Honorable House for the purpose of being reported upon.

2. That it will be necessary, in order to carry into effect the purposes of such Bills, to break up the streets of the City of Sydney, which are vested in your Petitioners, and of which they are the guardians.

3. That the breaking up of the said streets would be a serious inconvenience, and would offer great hindrance to the public and the traffic of the said city, which could only be minimised by such work being carried out under the supervision of your Petitioners.

4. That your Petitioners have for some time past been taking evidence before them in order to enable them to devise the best means of using electric lighting power in the said city.

5. That your Petitioners are about to introduce before your Honorable House a Bill providing for the good government of the said city, in which is included power for your Petitioners to use such electric lighting power.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray for the foregoing and other reasons that your Honorable House will not pass any such Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
26 August, 1891.

SYDNEY : GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 9. TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1891.

5. SYDNEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Dibbs moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That the Sydney Electric Lighting Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Collins, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Gough, Mr. Lee, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. York, Mr. Henry Clarke, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 19. WEDNESDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1891.

12. SYDNEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL:—Mr. Dibbs, 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 Bill was referred on 4th August, 1891; together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 SYDNEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 4th August, 1891, the "*Sydney Electric Lighting Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and the preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments. See list*
page 5.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

GEORGE R. DIBBS,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 26 August, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Gough,		Mr. Lee,
	Mr. York.	

Mr. Dibbs called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

Present :—W. H. Moseley, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

William Henry Moseley sworn and examined.

Thomas Frederick Thompson (*a Director of City of Sydney Electric Light and Power Company*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Pope called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alfred Herbert Whiffin (*Electrical Engineer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That the evidence be printed and distributed to Members of the Committee before next meeting.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Dibbs in the Chair.		
Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Lee.

Present :—W. H. Moseley, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).Colonel Edward Charles Cracknell (*Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs*) called in, sworn, and examined.Witness handed in extracts from an Address delivered by Mr. W. H. Preace, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., before the London meeting of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers. [*See Appendix A.*]

Witness withdrew.

The Hon. Alban Joseph Riley, M.L.C. (*Alderman of the City of Sydney*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Sands called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Watkin Wynne called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That the evidence be printed and circulated to members of the Committee before next meeting.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Dibbs in the Chair.		
Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Lee,
	Mr. York.	

Present :—W. H. Moseley, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Alfred Herbert Whiffin called in and further examined.

Alderman William Patrick Manning (*Mayor of Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and agreed to.

Clause 2 read and postponed.

Clauses 3 and 4 read and agreed to.

Clause 5 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 6 to 17 read and agreed to.

Clause 18 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 19 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 20 read and agreed to.

Clause 21 read and negatived.

Clauses

* See Schedule of Amendments

Clauses ~~22~~ 21, to ~~28~~ 27 read and *agreed* to.
 Clause ~~29~~ 28, read, amended,* and *agreed* to.
 Clauses ~~30~~ 29, to ~~34~~ 33 read and *agreed* to.
 Clause ~~35~~ 34, read, amended,* and *agreed* to.
 Clause ~~36~~ 35, read and *agreed* to.
 Clause ~~37~~ 36, read, amended,* and *agreed* to.
 Clause ~~38~~ 37, 40 to 39, read and *agreed* to.
 First Schedule read and *agreed* to.
 Second Schedule read and *agreed* to.
 Clause 2 further considered and *agreed* to.
 Title read and *agreed* to.
 Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

* See Schedule
of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 4, clause 5, line 13. *Omit "three" insert "five"*
 „ 7, „ 18, line 1. *After "shall" insert "provide"*
 „ 7, „ 18, line 2. *Omit "be provided with"*
 „ 7, „ 18, line 4. *Omit "equal to" insert "not more than"*
 „ 7, „ 19, line 9. *After "Council" insert "subject to the provisions of any Act
 " hereinafter to be passed for the regulation and inspection of
 " electricity generally"*
 „ 7, „ 21. *Omit clause.*
 „ 8, „ ~~29~~ 28, line 30. *After "line" insert "and the current and potential to be carried."*
 „ 9, „ ~~35~~ 34, line 22. *Omit "Company" insert "assigns"*
 „ 9, „ ~~37~~ 36, line 38. *Omit "three" insert "four"*
 „ 9, „ ~~37~~ 36, line 42. *Omit "for" insert "that"*

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. DIBBS.	|	MR. YORK.
MR. LEE.	|	MR. CLARK.
MR. GOUGH.		

G. R. DIBBS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Henry Moseley appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

William Henry Moseley sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you solicitor for this Bill? Yes; my firm are solicitors for the Bill. The firm is Billyard, Andrews, and Moseley. Mr. W. H. Moseley.
2. Will you state what is the object of the Bill? It is to facilitate and to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes for the City of Sydney. 13 Aug., 1891.
3. What are the other purposes? Providing power for machinery, for manufacturing purposes, for lifts, and for domestic purposes.
4. Is this project to be worked in connection with the Australian Gaslight Company? It has no connection whatever with the Gas Company; it is an independent company.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Thompson sworn and examined:—

5. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a merchant in Sydney.
6. Are you Chairman of the company which is putting this Bill before the House? Yes. Mr. T. F. Thompson.
7. Has the company any connection whatever with the Australian Gaslight Company? Not in any way. 13 Aug., 1891.
8. If this Bill be passed, and the light be established, will it be in rivalry with the other company? I look upon it as such.
9. What is to be the capital of the company? Between £200,000 and £300,000. It will start with less, but to complete the works it will take up to £300,000.
10. Who are the other Directors or gentlemen associated with you? Mr. Pope, of Farmer & Company; Mr. Trotter; Mr. Wynne, Manager of the Daily Telegraph Company; Mr. John Woods, of Manly Beach; Mr. J. R. Carey, Mr. Whiffen, Mr. Allbright. Mr. Whiffen is the Managing Director of Crompton & Co, who are, I presume, the leading electricians in England. They have supplied several towns in London which are equally as large as Sydney. They have a very large interest in this company.
11. *Mr. York.*] Have Crompton & Co. any rights in this city? No; they need not have the rights we are now asking for to supply electricity to houses, but we may require rights to be conferred on us by the Legislature. 12.

- Mr. T. F. Thompson.
13 Aug., 1891.
12. *Mr. Moseley.*] Have you been settled for a great number of years in Sydney? Yes.
 13. Have you been presiding officer at elections? Yes; returning officer for East Sydney.
 14. Are you acquainted with the provisions of this Bill? Yes.
 15. Are you also acquainted with the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Trade in England? Yes.
 16. Are you aware that this Bill has been largely drawn from the provisions of those Regulations? Yes; we were very careful to have that done.
 17. With regard to safeguards to prevent you from acquiring an absolute monopoly, are you aware that this Bill was drawn in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Trade? Yes.
 18. Are there sufficient safeguards in this Bill to prevent you from holding a monopoly as against the Municipal Council? Yes; we would not expect that our request would be acceded to unless our demands were fair.
 19. Has this Bill ever been submitted to the Municipal Council of Sydney? Yes; as a matter of courtesy they have had all information, and we also asked them if they could suggest anything which we could embody in the Bill. In the Bill we have given them every power to supervise.
 20. In point of fact, your Bill contains all the provisions that were suggested by the Council for their own protection? Yes; they did not offer any suggestions other than those which were submitted to them, so we concluded that they considered that our request was a fair one.
 21. *Chairman.*] They have expressed neither approval nor disapproval? Not formally.
 22. *Mr. York.*] They are not likely to take any responsibility? No; but there is the difficulty of interfering with electric wires and other things, and we asked them if they could suggest anything to be embodied in the Bill which would be more satisfactory to them than what we had submitted, but we never received any formal answer.
 23. *Chairman.*] Have the Council had full notice of your intention to apply for this Bill? Yes; we have supplied them with all information.
 24. *Mr. Gough.*] Do you think the Municipal Council would be likely to offer any objection to the progress of the Bill? I do not think so; as far as I am aware, there is no objection at all.
 25. *Mr. Moseley.*] Do you particularly give power to the Council to appoint their own inspector of meters, so as to protect the public? Yes, in every possible way.
 26. Have you fixed a maximum charge for the supply of electricity at the end of clause 20? Yes.
 27. Have you had some communication with the Superintendent of Telegraphs with reference to the powers to be embodied in the Bill for protecting the telegraph lines? We had no formal communication.
 28. Are the provisions which are in the Bill for the protection of existing lines of telegraph and telephone wires drawn from the English Acts? Yes; and, so far as I can gather, they meet with the entire approval of the authorities here.
 29. Do you also take powers in the Bill for the Municipal Council to appoint a person to examine the strength of your currents for the purpose of seeing that they do not exceed the regulation strength? Yes.
 30. Is it also provided in the Bill that the work of the company shall be completed within a certain period of time? Yes.
 31. From your own business knowledge, do you think it is time now that electric lighting should supersede gas? I do, and think my opinion is shared by the public, otherwise I should not attempt to put money into this concern.
 32. *Mr. York.*] Have you seen the electric lighting operations in any large cities? No.
 33. *Mr. Gough.*] Has the lighting of towns in New South Wales by electricity been a success? I believe that some have been a success and others have not. The want of success can be better explained by Mr. Whiffen, who is a professional man. I more particularly represent business people, who, I am satisfied, will at once adopt the light in the city. My reason for saying that is, that if the business houses adopt it in Sydney, and if they have any surplus energy, there are any number of shopkeepers adjoining the establishments who will clamour for the light. They now pay three times more for the light than the price which we have fixed as a maximum, which proves to me that there is a great demand for the light. For illuminating purposes, I know that electric light would be very much better than gas, and will be very much cheaper for large lights.

Mr. John Pope sworn and examined:—

- Mr. J. Pope.
13 Aug., 1891.
34. *Chairman.*] Are you a member of the firm of Farmer & Co., merchants, of Sydney? Yes.
 35. Are you interested in the company which is promoting this Bill? Yes.
 36. Is the capital available for the purpose if it is wanted? Yes.
 37. Are the objects of the company to provide electric lighting and power? Yes.
 38. From your experience as a commercial man in Sydney, do you think that the light, as compared with gas, will find favour, and be generally used? Yes, and think it would be an advantage to the public. It is manifestly a better light, and from all the inquiries I have made, and from my experience in travelling, I believe that the electric light is less expensive than gas. It is also more effectual and less dangerous with respect to accidents or fire.
 39. Have you seen the electric light used elsewhere? Yes, over nearly all the world—Paris, New York, London, and all the principal cities of America.
 40. *Mr. Moseley.*] Have you ever heard, or are you aware, that gas has a deteriorating effect on the colours of fabrics, on brass fittings, and so on? Yes; it has a deteriorating effect on goods in my business.
 41. Are you a very large consumer of gas at present? Yes; I have to pay £1,200 a year for it.
 42. *Chairman.*] Do you use gas as a motive-power? Only for one engine. We use it principally for lighting.
 43. *Mr. Moseley.*] Would you be disposed to use electricity as a motive-power if it could be supplied as cheaply as gas? I would use it for lighting certainly, but if I made a change for motive-power I would adopt hydraulic power.
 44. Are you acquainted with the use of electricity as a motive-power? No.
 45. Has the company which is promoting this Bill any connection with any other company to supply gas? Not that I am aware of.
 46. Has it any connection with the Australian Gas-light Company? Not the slightest.
 47. Are you aware that this Bill has been submitted to the Municipal Council? Yes.
 48. Have they taken any objection to any of the safeguards provided in the Bill? I have not heard of any.

49. Would you have heard of them if there were any? Yes.
50. *Chairman.*] Did you give them an opportunity of making objections? I think so. I have not interested myself very largely with the details. I am a shareholder in the company, but I am not connected with the active working of it.
51. *Mr. York.*] Have you ever seen the electric light at work in New York? Yes.
52. Have you ever heard of any accidents occurring there? I never heard of one. I have seen the lights go off in Paris and New York and Chicago, but no accidents occurred. An inexperienced hand could apparently put them right again.
53. Are you aware whether the electric light works well in this Colony? Yes; for instance, at Penrith.
54. Is it not working very badly there? It lights the town very well. As far as I can understand, where the electric light is in use in any town or city in this country it is acceptable to the people, and there are fewer accidents with electric light than with gas. Explosions are not possible with the electric light as they are with gas. As to the effect of working with the electric light for six or ten consecutive hours, it is a pleasure, whereas with gas it is almost a danger. Eyesight is more injured by gas than by electric light.
55. *Mr. Lee.*] Are you a director in this proposed company? No; only a shareholder.
56. You are not practically acquainted with the scientific details of the Bill? No.
57. Are you prepared to tell the Committee whether they are right or wrong? No.
58. Is your attitude simply that of a speculator in what you believe to be a good concern? I look upon myself as able to say, from my experience during the last ten years of the electric light, that it is very far in advance of anything else, especially of gas, and I would, therefore, use it myself if available for any of my business concerns.
59. Outside of that, do you look upon it from a speculative point of view? Not particularly; I am not a very great speculator.
60. Then, do you look at it from an investing point of view? I entered into it really as much for the public good as for individual good.
61. Do you put your money into it, assuming that it will be a paying concern? Yes.
62. If you thought it would not be a paying concern, would you put your money into it? No.
63. Then, it is a fair inference that you think the public will largely adopt it? Yes.
64. Has your company had any opposition from any of the business people within the area proposed to be lighted? Not that I am aware of.
65. From your experience, would you be perfectly satisfied to adopt the light for your own premises? Yes; and I have been told by several others that they would avail themselves of the light.
66. Do you believe it would effect a great saving? Yes.
67. Would the insurances be affected? I do not think so.
- 67½. Will the electric light affect the insurances at all throughout the city? No; it would certainly not increase the cost of insurance.

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Mr. Alfred Herbert Whiffen sworn and examined:—

68. *Chairman.*] What are you? An electrical engineer.
69. Are you connected with Crompton & Co.? Yes; I am the direct representative in the Colonies of Crompton & Co., and I am Managing Director of the Crompton Australian Company. We represent for this Bill the engineers for the work.
70. Are they financially connected with it as shareholders? Yes.
71. Will you describe, as briefly as possible, and in language easily comprehensible to the ordinary mind, the nature of the light proposed to be applied here? The system we propose is what is usually known as the low tension system. There are at the present time two systems in vogue, the high tension and the low tension, of which we take the latter. We do so for many reasons, the chief of which is the fact of its being perfectly safe. With the high tension system there are certain dangers to human life. That will be understood readily when I state that the high tension system is at real work from 1,000 to 2,000 volts, a volt representing the same thing in electricity as 1 lb. does in the steam boiler; that is the pressure.
72. When you speak of 1,000 volts it is the same as saying 1,000 lb. pressure in steam? Yes. Then the high tension system is worked, not with a continuous current, but with an alternating current, which has the same effect as we have all felt when we have used medical coils, when we get a very severe shock. That is largely brought about not only by the high tension of the current, but also by the fact that it changes its direction some thousands of times in a second. That is very much more dangerous to human life. Than the continuous current, which is otherwise known as the low tension, which we propose to use. We may say that 800 volts is considered a dangerous pressure for human life, and that really comes under the high tension pressure. We propose in this Bill to run it in some of our mains perhaps at 300 volts, but in entering houses the pressure will be 100 with a continuous current and not an alternating current.
73. Will that give an effective light? It makes no difference in the light; but if you take the alternating—that is, the high tension system—before they can use it in rooms they have to reduce the pressure to 100 volts.
74. What about using it as a motive power? That is one other reason for adopting the continuous current. At the present time there is no success in using the alternating current for motive power. With the continuous current there is great success, and it is very largely used in very many towns in England, Europe, and America.
75. Do you know many towns where the same system is in vogue as you propose to adopt here? Yes; our company has put down a great many in London under exactly the same system as we propose to establish here—that is, the low pressure system. It has been put down by our company in Kersington, Notting Hill, and Westminster, representing in all, for machinery and appliances, a supply of about 300,000 lights.
76. *Mr. York.*] Are these distributing lights? Yes. We are at present just completing a work in Birmingham under the same system. It is being done for another company, but our company is doing the work on this principle. In Spain, there are three towns lighted by the same system. Copenhagen is also being lighted by us under exactly the same lines. Then, in America, although our own company have not

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not actually done the work there, as of course there are a number of good electrical firms in America, at the same time the low tension system is the one which Edison himself adopts and uses. It is very largely used in Boston and New York. In other cities in America, in the scattered districts—in the up country towns as we would call them here—the alternating or high tension system is very considerably used. Then again, in introducing the low tension system here, we say that in a city like Sydney, with a mass of telephone and telegraph wires, it is unreasonable to think for a moment that electric wires, carrying sufficient current for lighting and motive purposes, could be run overhead. We think that should be entirely swept away before anything can be done.

77. *Chairman.*] What is it that you say should be swept away? The idea of running the wires overhead. In New York at the present time there are a great many wires carrying currents overhead, but they have been condemned by the corporation, and they are steadily being removed, and it will not be long before all wires will be carried underground in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other large cities.

78. Is it proposed by your company to carry all the wires underground? Yes. Of course here in this Bill we have a clause saying that if we light a park it will not necessitate our running underground if that meets the view of the Municipal Council; but in the streets we propose to run entirely underground in a similar way to what we are doing in England and elsewhere.

79. What do you mean by lighting a park? Take Hyde Park for instance. It would not be necessary to run our wires underground from one lamp to another—the same would apply to Moore Park. We leave that entirely in the hands of the Municipal Council to demand which they please.

80. Have you had a voice in the preparation of this Bill? Yes; Mr. Allbright and myself have.

81. Has this Bill been drawn up on the lines of similar concessions granted anywhere else where your company have erected works? Yes; in framing this Bill in the first instance, we took a specimen of an English provisional order—they are all practically alike—and we drew up the main lines of this measure exactly in accordance with that. We are asking nothing in this Bill beyond what is granted under the English Act, and under the provisional orders which are constantly being given for the different towns and districts. We were most careful in that particular.

82. As an electrical engineer, can you give the Committee any idea as to the possible danger from fire owing to the use of electricity? In other countries where it is largely used, it is universally found that insurance premiums are somewhat lessened. The danger from fire under this system which we propose is reduced to a complete minimum. There is danger neither from fire nor accident.

83. Is there danger to human life? No; we provide also under this system—and we think this is a very great feature—for reducing a break-down to an impossibility. We do not entirely depend on running machinery. We have a certain amount of storage, just as gas is stored in gasometers. That would carry us over any little mishap in the engine-house.

84. *Mr. Moseley.*] Do you propose to charge for electricity by meter? Yes.

85. You would be able to show exactly how much is used by each person? Yes; some people prefer to have it supplied in that way.

86. How do you regulate those meters to show that they register correctly? We give the Municipal Council the right to appoint an inspector to see that the meters are working correctly.

87. What other powers have the inspector? That he shall from time to time be appointed by the Municipal Council as inspector, and shall be authorised, at the expense of any one, to test the meters in exactly the same way as we at present request the Gas Company to test a meter.

88. What would be the strength of the current as issuing from the dynamo? At the dynamo terminals it would not exceed 300 volts.

89. Is that a current that would not be dangerous to human life? Yes.

90. Could a man touch the wire with perfect impunity? Yes; he might receive a shock, but without any danger whatever.

91. Do you make any provision to protect persons from sustaining a shock from the wires conveying the electricity? We propose to carry our conductors which carry the electricity underground in a concrete conduit, in accordance with the photographs which I produce. We put the wires in a concrete tube.

92. You have explained to the Committee the difference between high and low tension;—which is the most economical system to work? The low tension system is the most economical in concentrated areas. In up-country towns, where the population is very much scattered, and where you have to carry the current for many miles to supply a few consumers, it is certainly an advantage to use the high tension system; the cost is much less and you lose a little less. But in large towns—and of course Sydney may be taken to be such—it has been thoroughly proved that the low tension system is far less expensive in cost and up-keep. In the high tension system, there is a very large loss in reducing from 2,000 volts to the pressure which is used in houses—that is, 100 volts.

93. Do you consider that the proposed area of your operations would be a decidedly concentrated area? Yes; we calculate that in that area at least 100,000 lights would be required very quickly.

94. In point of fact, your system will be the most economical to apply? Yes, we thoroughly believe that. That is the reason why we have worked out this system.

95. Have you also made provision in the Bill to allow the Municipal Council to employ an electrical examiner? We give the Council the right to employ an inspector or examiner, and we also give the Superintendent of Telegraphs the right to employ a superintendent and inspector. The Council can protect the public and see that what we are giving them is right, and that the mains are only carrying what the Bill sets forth. The Superintendent of Telegraphs can see that his Department is thoroughly protected from any possibility of connection with the telegraph and telephone wires.

96. Then, it will be impossible for you to supply a current which will be dangerous to human life? Yes.

97. You would not be inclined to do it; but, if you were, the electrical examiner would be able to step in? Yes; we set down our pressure in the Bill, and the municipal authorities have the right to enforce that.

98. Were all the provisions which are embodied in the Bill submitted to the Municipal Council in order that they might make suggestions? Yes; the Bill was submitted, and myself and Mr. Allbright were examined before the Municipal Council. We have since asked them again to give us any ideas which they might have, so that we might carry them out. We have simply received a formal notice of receipt and nothing else, and we imagined, therefore, that there is nothing in the Bill to which they object.

99. Were you examined *viva voce* by the Municipal Council? Yes; and I have with me a report of the proceedings.

100. Did they ask you certain questions as to the powers you proposed to take? Yes; we were thoroughly examined in every way, and questioned with regard to technicalities, scientific as well as commercial. Mr. Cracknell was present at the Council meetings, and he afterwards expressed himself that we had wiped away the chief objections which he could have raised to a Bill on other lines.

101. Do you propose to supply private houses as well as to light public streets? Certainly. We are prepared to light public streets, as requested, but we want to offer to everyone an opportunity of obtaining electricity for light or power from a general productive source.

102. Are you compelled, under a clause of this Act, to supply electricity to private persons, so that you cannot show any favour? Yes; we must supply electricity to anyone who demands it within our area.

103. What is to be the charge for electricity for private persons? We have set down a maximum charge of 1s. per unit, a unit being 1,000 volts ampère. A unit represents sixteen 16-candle power lamps for one hour. We have set down the unit at 1s. as a maximum. It does not at all follow that we shall have to charge that price.

104. What would 1,000 volts represent? 1,000 volts ampère is a unit. There is a clerical error in the Bill, in clause 20, where there is a blank between the word volts and the word "ampère." There should be no blank.

105. Can you give us any idea as to how that compares with the cost of gas? Gas at 6s. 6d. would represent 8d. per unit. That of course will make it appear as if electricity were considerably dearer; but I may say that in practical use it is not found to be so. When electricity is shut off there is no leakage, which is not always the case with a gas-meter, and although in England the price is set down at 8d. which represents gas at 6s. 6d., where in London, gas at the present time is charged for only at the rate of 3s. and 3s. 6d., still it is found, generally, that the use of electricity for light is cheaper than gas.

106. Are you aware that electricity is a purer and better light than gas for judging colours? Yes; that is one great point where it is found to be beneficial. It is not only more healthy than gas, but practically, it is the closest approach to daylight that we have reached at present. It has also no destructive powers on decorations, on materials, or on any class of goods. With gas, we not only have got smokiness, but there is also such a large consumption of the atmosphere, that it absorbs not only what is requisite for ourselves, but what is requisite for colours and other things. Last year when I was at home, I visited a lady's house in London to decide on fittings, and she told me that the destruction by gas of pictures and furniture amounted to several hundred pounds per annum.

107. With regard to health, are you aware that statistics on the subject have been published in England? I believe that Mr. Preece, of the post office, has published some figures relative to the difference which is made owing to the absence of employees from ill health. I take the facts from what I have read—I am not personally conversant with them.

108. Still you can give to the Committee the written opinions of a man of such great eminence? In the post office, I understand he says that it makes a difference of ten to fifteen extra clerks if gas is used instead of electric light.

109. Is that in consequence of so many going off duty when gas is used? Yes; they are off duty owing to sickness.

110. Does that represent a difference of £600 or £700 a year in the post office expenditure? Yes. I know that in banks in England where artificial light has to be largely used, they could scarcely do with gas now after once having electric light. The offices, and so on, have been constructed in such a way that gas would not be suitable on account of the vitiation of the atmosphere, the clerks being so close under the light.

111. Have any statistics been published by medical men with regard to the effect of the light on eyesight? No; but from my own experience, I can certainly say that there are no deleterious effects whatever from the use of the electric light.

112. Would you sooner read by electric light than by gas? Yes. I think that one very strong point is that in newspaper offices throughout the whole world, the compositors who have to do such very close work with the light, and such very fine work, are in favour of the electric light as against gas.

113. Do you provide for any reserve power in case of a break down? Yes; we have storage for something like 50 per cent. for the work we are doing at any time. That reduces the possibility of a break-down to nothing. If our engines break down we can carry on for twelve hours with no machinery what-ever running.

114. So that there will be no danger of a place being left in total sudden darkness? Yes; the system we propose obviates such a possibility. That is not the case under a high tension system, which must be worked by running machinery.

115. Have you taken precautions against the possibility of contact with telegraph and telephone wires? Yes.

116. Have you had an interview with the Superintendent of Telegraphs? Yes; we have spoken to him unofficially. All that I can say that Mr. Cracknell said officially was, that, after being present when we gave evidence before the City Council, he said our Bill and our ideas were so framed as to do away with any objections which he might have as Superintendent of Telegraphs.

117. What system of lighting do you propose to adopt for street lamps? We should adopt both arc and incandescent. In two or three main streets of the city arc lights would be desirable. In George and Pitt Streets a great deal of light is wanted, and there we should use powerful arc lamps. In the outside and narrow streets incandescent lights of 32-candle power would be sufficient.

118. If need be, will you be prepared to extend this system beyond the present area which the Bill proposes to embrace? Yes. Our Bill asks for powers covering the city of Sydney as incorporated by the Act. What we ask for covers a compulsory area within a given time. I have a plan here showing that area.

119. *Chairman.*] Are you only applying in this Bill for powers affecting the city of Sydney? Yes.

120. Does it not include any of the suburbs? No, it only refers to the city of Sydney as described in the Corporation Act. We are asking for the whole of it. The compulsory portion is only a certain area.

121. *Mr. Moseley.*] The expression "compulsory area" has been used;—what does that mean? That is the area described in the Second Schedule, in which we are compelled by the Act to lay our wires and to supply light to anyone who desires to consume it within the term mentioned, which is three years.

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122. *Mr. Gough.*] If you do not comply with that condition, will your concession lapse? Yes.
123. *Mr. Moseley*] If you look at the preamble of the Bill, you will see that the expression "compulsory area" is defined—is that correct? Yes.
124. Have you had some experience of the electric light in other parts of the world? Yes. In actual work, my experience has been in England and Europe; but I have had opportunities in travelling of seeing and investigating electric lighting in America and other parts of the world.
125. Can you specify any city in which you have noticed it particularly? That would be difficult to answer, as there are so many places. When I was in England last year, I found that electric lighting had advanced in London very greatly as compared with what it was four years before. There were eight companies at work in the city of London supplying electricity, and representing a capital of something like £4,000,000. Birmingham, Liverpool, and most of the other towns of England, had the electric light in use more or less. New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, used the electric light very largely. It is used in conjunction with gas. Gas, of course, was established before, and both are in use. But electricity is coming into vogue more and more every day, the same as in England. In the smaller cities of the United States and England, they use electricity not only for domestic work, but for corporation lighting.
126. Have you had an opportunity of observing the electric light as used in this country? Yes. We ourselves fitted up the borough of Tamworth with the electric light for borough lighting, and, in addition, I have myself seen all the electric installations of other towns in New South Wales and Victoria. With regard to Tamworth, I can speak thoroughly and truthfully. When we took up the lighting of Tamworth, there were fifty-two gas-lamps in the town, and we put up eighty-four 32-candle power lamps and four arc lamps of 2,000-candle power, and the whole of that extra light, which is equal to about 50 per cent. more than was given by gas-light, cost about £10 per annum less than the borough had been paying to the gas company. They get 60 per cent. more light for a little less money than they paid previously. The way that has worked out is practically this: They impose a lighting rate of about £522 a year, and they have extended their light until they spend roughly that amount.
127. *Chairman.*] Is the electric light largely used in private houses in Tamworth? No; the gas company is there.
128. Is it an overhead or underground system in Tamworth? It is overhead.
129. Is that low tension? Yes; the gas company is there, and, at present, the corporation have not power to supply the light to private persons. They would require to get some form of parliamentary concessions to enable them to do so.
130. *Mr. Moseley.*] They did not take power under their Act to supply private lights? No.
131. *Mr. Gough.*] What do they charge for gas there? At present it is reduced to 8s. 6d.
132. What is the electric light rate now? Five-pence; that is nearly 50 per cent.
133. The original rate would have been struck at one shilling, and the present rate is five-twelfths? They have never altered the lighting rate, but they spend the money on more light.
134. *Mr. Moseley.*] How do you propose to provide against any interference with telegraph wires? In carrying our wires underground, we think we will do away with any possibility of coming into contact.
135. Supposing you were to come into contact with the telegraph wires, would there be any actual danger? No; with the pressure that we propose to use, there would be no danger whatever.
136. Would there be any danger of fire? No.
137. Suppose you came into contact with telephone wires in offices, would there be any danger of fire or any danger to human life? No.
138. You are aware that accidents have sometimes happened in that way? Yes; I knew of one large fire in the neighbourhood of Boston, but that occurred where they were using the high tension system.
139. On the low tension system, is there any danger? There is not with proper precaution.
140. *Mr. Gough.*] You said that sixteen lamps of sixteen-candle power burning one hour would cost one shilling according to the maximum rate, is that less than the cost of gas as charged by the Gas Company of Sydney? No; it is a shade higher.
141. Would you not consider that is an extremely high rate, seeing that if you take sixteen of those lights burning for twelve hours per day, it would amount to 84s. per week? Of course we have only set down the maximum price.
142. Does it not seem very high? I will tell you practically what it would cost. Roughly speaking, it would cost a consumer about 9d. per lamp per week.
143. But that is not in accord with your other statement? If you take twelve hours per night it would be very long running.
144. I know what the charges are by other companies, and I know that it is considerably less than the price you mention? If you take Sydney, the companies which supply consumers charge 1s. per lamp per week.
145. Would that be for 16-candle lamps or 25-candle lamps? Sixteen-candle lamps.
146. Would not that be considerably less? It would come to about the same thing—you would have to take an average of the hours.
147. In winter would the lamps not have to run for twelve hours? On that point I can give you figures which I actually know. In our works at Kensington we have about 120,000 lamps. At 8d. per light we find that the average earnings per lamp was a little under 10s. per annum.
148. Do you know the electric plant erected at Young? Yes.
149. Has that been a success? In a general way you may take it as a success. There have been points about it not entirely successful, but I think they are matters of detail and not of principle.
150. Do you know what system is adopted in New York—is it high or low tension? Both. The Edison Company are running the low tension system to a very large extent, but several other companies are running the high tension system.
151. You have stated that with a low tension system there is no danger to life; are you aware of any accidents having happened in New York to human life by wires falling, and has that been by the high or low tension system? That is with the high tension system essentially. I have heard of accidents happening, but I look upon that as really being in consequence of the fact that hitherto, in the American cities, the authorities have not been careful about taking precautions.
152. Would it be necessary, in the erection of this plant of yours, to duplicate it to provide for extra power?

power? It would practically be triplicate. The motive power would be more than duplicate, and the storage system would really triplicate our power.

153. So that in the event of a break-down in one part of the plant you could shut it off and still run the light? Yes, under the scheme proposed for Sydney. Two of our generating stations might be burnt out—that is, they might be entirely destroyed—and yet we could still carry on the light.

154. That is on account of the storage? Yes. In England, especially in London, we are under very heavy penalties, and the current must never be off, so that we are pretty well used to working up to such conditions.

155. Are you aware of the charges made in any other place besides Tamworth per lamp or per 1000 volts? In Melbourne the price charged by the companies running there is one half-penny per lamp per hour, which comes to an average of something like 48s. to 50s. per lamp per year—that is for house lighting.

156. How many candle power is each lamp? Sixteen-candle power.

157. *Chairman.*] Is each of the little lamps which we have in the Assembly of 16-candle power? Those in the lobby are of 16-candle power.

158. What are they charging at Young? At the present time I do not know what they charge. I know they have increased their prices lately. I believe their original prices were something like 25s. to 27s. a year.

Mr. A. H. Whiffen.

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WEDNESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. DIBBS.

MR. BARBOUR.

MR. LEE.

G. R. DIBBS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Moseley appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Colonel Edward Charles Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, called in, sworn, and examined:—

159. *Chairman.*] Are you Superintendent of the Telegraph Department in New South Wales? Yes.

160. *Mr. Moseley.*] Have you seen this proposed Bill? Yes.

161. Do you consider that it provides sufficient safeguards to protect the public from any danger to life or limb? Yes.

162. Are you aware that clause 15 provides that the company are not to supply a force of greater power than 400 volts with a continuous current, and only half that force with an alternating current? Yes.

163. Is such a current totally unattended with danger? It is quite safe.

164. Do you think it is desirable that the wires should be underground? Decidedly. I think that all lines for electric lighting should be underground, if possible.

165. Is provision made for that in the Bill? Yes.

166. Should there be some provision that the company should not exceed the power of 400 volts? I think it is very necessary in consequence of possible interference with telephone and telegraph lines. If the current is very much stronger than that there is induction, which would materially interfere with the working of the telephones.

167. Would it therefore be desirable that there should be some person to test the normal strength of the current supplied? Yes.

168. Should that person be under the control and direction of the Superintendent of Telegraphs? Yes; or an officer appointed by him.

169. With that safeguard do you think the company would be prevented at any time from exceeding the prescribed amount of force without your discovering it? Yes; and it might be necessary to see that the company worked up to that current so that they should not give the public less than they bargained for.

170. So that the appointment of an examiner would not only protect the Government Telegraph Department but also the public? Yes; that is the intention.

171. In the 29th section are powers conferred upon the Superintendent of Telegraphs to see that the company shall not commence any work within a dangerous distance of telegraph or telephone lines without giving seven days' notice? Yes.

172. Will that be sufficient? Yes, ample.

173. Do you think that it is necessary to make any addition to clause 29? I think that the test should be also made of the strength of the current to see that it does not go below the voltage for the protection of the consumers.

174. Do you suggest that the electrical examiner should have power to do more—that he should perform such other tests as may be required? Yes, so as to give the fullest power possible, so that the public may get what they pay for.

175. We know that with regard to meters in connection with gas there is a great deal of dissatisfaction;—are the provisions in the Bill sufficient to ensure that the meters will always be correct? I should think that the inspector of meters should be the person who is authorised to test, so that he should be responsible for the meters working properly. That is not a matter which should be cast upon the Municipal Council.

176. Do you think that he should be the same person as the examiner appointed by the Telegraph Department? Yes.

177. Will the clause give the officer sufficient power to protect the public? Yes, but the clause will require to be altered, because it now provides for the Council dealing with the matter.

178. *Chairman.*] Can you go a step in advance and satisfy us that electricity can be meted out and recorded? Yes.

179. Can that be done as reliably as with an ordinary gas-meter? A great deal more so.

180. *Mr. Moseley.*] Is there no leakage inside the meter under an electrical system? I cannot say that. There might be.

181. *Chairman.*] Can the supply be meted out and recorded honestly? Yes; and recorded automatically.

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182. *Mr. Moseley.*] Can it be done with perfect accuracy? I am not prepared to say that; that would be fixing me to an absolute fact, which perhaps no one could control.
183. *Chairman.*] Is not the supply usually at per light and not at per 1,000 feet consumed? Sometimes it is by quantity consumed; in other cases it is at so much per lamp of a certain measure.
184. For all practical purposes would it not be taken by the public at per light? Under the Board of Trade at home—and we shall have to adopt something of the same kind here—there is a unit of measurement for which they allow the companies to charge so much—that is 8d. If such a rule were adopted here it would secure uniformity and meters would not be required except for the satisfaction of consumers, and possibly for the examiner mentioned in the Bill to enable him to judge whether the proper quantity was being meted out to the public. It is not absolutely necessary to have a meter for each house.
185. *Mr. Moseley.*] At the end of clause 20 the company has fixed its price at per unit which is the same as the Board of Trade unit? Yes.
186. Is the price fixed in the Bill a reasonable price? The charge is 1s., which I think is quite reasonable. In London they charge 8d. per unit, and of course it would be more expensive here.
187. *Chairman.*] That is the maximum price? Yes.
188. *Mr. Moseley.*] What would be a fair price to pay for one of those 16-candle power lamps per year, such as they use in the Assembly? I think about £3 15s.
189. *Chairman.*] Would that be if it were burnt every day in the year? Yes. It will cost the corporation for each light about £3 15s.
190. *Mr. Moseley.*] What would be the cost of 16-candle power gas burning every day throughout the year at Sydney price? That has been worked out very satisfactorily by Mr. Preece of the English Post Office. I shall forward an extract from his paper on the subject. [*See Appendix.*] He shows that electricity is dearer to a trifling extent than gas when an incandescent light is used while for arc lamps it is considerably cheaper than ordinary gas. But even taking electricity at the same price as gas I think there is a great advantage on the side of electricity because it is so much easier to operate; it is cleaner; it is not destructive to wall papers and books; and altogether you get a light more under control.
191. *Chairman.*] And with all that, is there a certain amount of protection against fire by electricity? Yes, there is no doubt about that. With proper care there is no danger from fire as compared with gas, and there is not the slightest danger of explosion.
192. Is there any possible danger of accidents to human beings? If you work it at very high voltages there would be danger.
193. Would there be danger in ordinary work in a domestic establishment? If you work according to this Bill there would be no danger, but with high tension and alternating currents there is an element of danger.
194. Would there be power sufficient under this Bill in the event of Parliament deciding to change the mode of execution to kill a man? No.
195. *Mr. Barbour.*] Is there a clause in the Bill which provides for the appointment of an electrical manager? Yes, clause 30 deals with the matter. I do not think that the City Council should be referred to in the clause.
196. Clause 18 refers to a similar matter. Do I understand you to say that the two offices referred to should be combined and should be filled by the same person? Yes.
197. Do you suggest that he should be appointed by the Government and not by the City Council? Yes, I do not think the City Council should appoint such an officer.
198. Why should the Government be saddled with any expense for this officer? For the protection of Government property, the telegraph lines and telephones, we must protect ourselves.
199. I am speaking of the cost; who should pay the expenses? The Government will have to do that; there is a Bill already drafted ready for Parliament which provides for that.
200. *Chairman.*] Is that a general electric lighting Bill? It is more of a protective Bill than anything else? It will not interfere with the companies; it is for the general protection of the public and of our own property.
201. Would you appoint the examiner as well? This examiner would be the very officer provided for by the Government Bill.
202. *Mr. Barbour.*] Will not clauses 18 and 30 have to be revised and amended so as to place the power of appointment in the hands of the Government? Yes.
203. *Mr. Lee.*] Has there been some difference between the Government and the Newcastle Electric Lighting Co.? Yes.
204. Would this proposed company be on all-fours with that company? The difficulty arose in this way: The Newcastle Company thought proper to put up certain wires, in some cases parallel with our wires, although I arranged with the late Mayor of Newcastle to give them one side of the street, and I had all our wires taken down and put up on the other side so as to give them a fair way. Instead of that they crossed our wires in all directions, until it was necessary to take some legal action in the matter. They promised that alterations should be made, and action was stayed for a time, but I find that those alterations were not carried out as proposed, and legal proceedings are now being taken against them.
205. *Chairman.*] In this case by putting the wires underground is not such a difficulty obviated? Yes, this Bill provides for everything which we wanted the Newcastle Company to do.
206. *Mr. Lee.*] If the wires of the Newcastle Company had been placed underground would such a difficulty have arisen? No.
207. Do you think that clause 29 is sufficiently stringent to protect your department? I think that clause will cover us. It gives us power to inspect works, and to effect such alterations as may be necessary. Have you anything to suggest to the Committee by way of an additional clause for the further protection of the department or the public? No; the only thing I wish to point out is that the company under this Bill should not be allowed to claim a monopoly of the entire lighting of the city.
209. *Chairman.*] Do you see any clause in the Bill which gives a monopoly? No, but I think there should be something added to say that there should not be a monopoly.
210. The Gas Company of Sydney are getting a Bill through the Upper House similar to this; does not that get rid of the question of monopoly? I think there should be a clause stating that there should not be a monopoly. I should like to see something more definite in the Bill, because it is possible that the City Corporation might take it into their heads to light the city themselves.

211. *Mr. Barbour.*] Have you any doubt in your own mind that there is anything in the Bill that will lead anybody to infer that a monopoly is granted? I think that if the Bill is passed without such a clause as I have referred to, the company would say we have the only power to light the City of Sydney.

Colonel E. C.
Cracknell.

19 Aug., 1891.

212. *Mr. Lee.*] Within the area named in the Bill? Yes.

213. Do you think that would give the company a monopoly within the area? I think so, but I am not a lawyer.

214. If such is the case, are you of opinion they should not have a monopoly? Yes, if you take the second schedule the streets that are to be dealt with are defined.

215. You think that if the Bill gives a monopoly it should be amended? That is a matter for the Committee; I am simply pointing out that I do not think there should be a monopoly.

216. *Mr. Barbour.*] Can you point out any part of the Bill which would make it reasonable to infer that such a monopoly would be granted? The Government are lighting portions of the city already with electricity, and if this company gets the privilege of lighting, they will say to the Government directly, you have no right to erect lights. I think it is a dangerous power to give to one company.

217. *Chairman.*] These people ask for power to open the streets and put down their plant. Are they asking for any power beyond that? I do not know. That is for the Committee to say. I do not know that there is a clause in the Bill which would give the company a monopoly. The question is whether the bill would not give them a monopoly.

218. *Mr. Lee.*] Have you any doubt as to the safety of the light in public or private dwellings? It is perfectly safe.

219. Has it been represented to you since this Bill has been brought forward, or at any time previously by the agents of the various insurance companies, that it would be likely to affect the insurances in the city? Not recently. At one time the agents submitted a number of clauses for my opinion, and it has since been decided by the insurance companies to adopt the Phoenix Insurance Companies clauses.

220. Do those clauses admit of the use of electricity? Yes, under certain conditions, without increasing the rates of insurance.

221. *Chairman.*] But making no reduction? No.

The Hon. Alban Joseph Riley, M.L.C., sworn and examined:—

222. *Chairman.*] Are you one of the aldermen of the city of Sydney? Yes.

223. *Mr. Moseley.*] Were you a member of the City Council when Mr. Whiffen and Mr. Allbright appeared before that body when this Bill was first propounded? Yes.

Hon. A. J.
Riley, M.L.C.

19 Aug., 1891.

224. Did you go through the Bill with them? I cannot recollect whether or not this was the Bill. I think we were invited to hear a gentleman's opinion upon electric lighting, but I do not think a Bill was submitted.

225. *Chairman.*] Were you a member of a committee of the Council that considered a proposal to light the city by electricity? Yes; but I have no recollection of being summoned on the committee to consider any private Bill. My recollection is that Mr. Allbright, at the request of the Mayor, attended as an expert to give us some information. We did not decide upon adopting any system; the matter is now under consideration by a committee of the Council, of which I am not a member.

226. *Mr. Moseley.*] Have you seen the Bill to which I now call your attention? I have seen it this morning.

227. Do you consider that the clauses in the Bill to protect the Corporation of Sydney and the consumers are adequate? I have just glanced over the Bill, and I could not give an opinion upon it off hand. My experience of these Bills is that they do not adequately protect the citizens or the Council.

228. *Mr. Lee.*] Are you prepared to give any opinion as representing the City Council? No; I can only give my individual opinion, I could not commit the Council.

229. *Mr. Moseley.*] As a private citizen, I ask you, do you think that the citizens' rights are sufficiently protected? I have only just seen the Bill, but I am quite prepared to give my opinion on general grounds as a citizen as to whether or not the electric light would be an advantage to the city.

230. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that it would be of advantage to the city to have it lighted by electricity or jointly with electricity and gas? I think it would be decidedly a very great advantage.

231. Do you think that a healthy rivalry between gas and electric companies would be for the advantage and economy of the public? Yes.

232. Do you think that, so long as the rights of the citizens of Sydney to the streets are fairly protected, there would be any objection to a company obtaining powers from Parliament to open up the streets for the purpose of carrying out electrical works? That opens up the whole question.

233. It would be for the Council afterwards to say whether or not they would adopt electric light, but so long as the rights of the citizens, with regard to the streets, were protected, will there be any objection to a company of this sort opening up the street? As a citizen, and irrespective of being an alderman or anything else, I am totally opposed to private interests conducting matters of this kind at all. My experience of companies having the power to interfere with our streets is that it is prejudicial in every respect, whether it applies to tramways, electric light, hydraulic power, or anything of that kind.

234. Are you not a little before or a little after your time, seeing that all these things are now being done in the city? My experience has led me to the conclusion that I have expressed. There may be half a dozen electric companies in rivalry, and I speak as a citizen having large interests and as one having suffered only recently by the cutting up of our streets, first by the Gas Company, then by the Water and Sewerage Board, and next by the Hydraulic Company. As a citizen I am totally opposed to that.

235. *Mr. Lee.*] Do you hold that such a power should be retained in the hands of the City Council? Decidedly.

236. *Chairman.*] Do you not think it has now gone a little too far to adopt a mongrel system of having this work done partly by the Council and partly by private citizens? It has gone too far, but I do not see why there should not be a remedy. There may be rival hydraulic companies and electric companies as well as rival tramway systems, and the end will be that the citizens will lose entire control over their own streets, which they have to pay for.

237. Are not the citizens able to look after themselves and protest against any injustice? I have not the slightest doubt that they will, and they can.

238. *Mr. Moseley.*] Are the city councillors prepared with any scheme for lighting the city? They are considering a scheme now.

239.

- Hon. A. J. Riley, M.L.C.
19 Aug., 1891.
239. Is there any reasonable probability of that scheme being carried out in the near future? I think so.
240. Are you aware that this Bill makes provision for the corporation taking over the works from the company? Yes; that is the usual clause in such Bills.
241. So that the company would have to undergo all the risk, and the Council may or may not take it over as a going-concern hereafter? Yes.
242. If it is a good thing the Council can take it over, but if it is not they need not do so? Yes; but they are in precisely the same position with regard to any other electric lighting company. We might have half a dozen to take over in a few years.
243. But is there any compulsion to take over any of them;—might not the corporation take over the best and leave the worst? Yes. I am not hostile to this Bill more than to any other Bill; but ever since I have had a voice in municipal affairs I have consistently opposed the granting of such powers as these to private companies.
244. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that private citizens are better able to manage works of this kind than either the Government or corporate bodies? I think the latter are quite as well able to manage such works as are the former if you give a monopoly.
245. Can you give any reasonable argument why the Municipal Council should have a monopoly of lighting the city? They own the streets, and the ratepayers pay for their maintenance.
246. Do you think that such works would be carried out better by the Municipal Council if they could secure a monopoly which they do not possess at present? I think it is unfortunate that the Council have not such a monopoly, many things have been taken from the City Council which I think they ought to have.
247. *Mr. Moseley.*] Do you not think that competition would be a good thing for the citizens at large? Not in a case of this kind.
248. *Chairman.*] Not where it breaks up the streets? I am not in favour of anything that would lead to more interference than there is at present with our narrow streets and their congested traffic.
249. *Mr. Moseley.*] Then the probability is that the City Council would hesitate to break up the streets for electric lighting? They would then get rid of the trouble with the Gas Company in breaking up the streets.
250. The streets would have to be broken up in any case? Yes.
251. Then, what is the objection to this company breaking up the streets when they are under heavy penalties? It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the difference between the Corporation having a monopoly, which would probably be readily granted to them as compared with granting it to any private company, and four or five rival electric companies breaking up the streets. Suppose one electric company said we will light the "Australia Hotel" for three years at a certain price, and at the end of the term another company offered to do it for less. That second company might then proceed to lay down their mains in the streets. The same thing might happen with regard to every large building. The consequence would be that we should be in a continual state of turmoil.
252. *Chairman.*] At the present time is not the lighting of Sydney practically in the hands of a monopoly? Yes.
253. And the Corporation, in fact, cannot take that right from the monopolists? Yes; that is unfortunately the case.
254. As the lighting of Sydney is in the hands of a monopoly at the present time, would not this proposed Electric Lighting Bill be a relief to the citizens by bringing in fair competition in the supply of light? Undoubtedly the electric light would be a great improvement on gas.
255. Would it not give the citizens of Sydney an undoubted privilege by establishing a fair competition with the existing monopoly, and would not the rivalry be an advantage to the citizens? Undoubtedly.
256. But as a citizen you object to the further breaking up of the streets, because other rival institutions might claim the same rights? That is it.
257. *Mr. Moseley.*] But under this Bill no company can break up the streets without the consent of the Council, and is it not quite possible for the Council to step in and say "We have had enough of it"? We have had Bills of this character in connection with other matters, and this clause is word for word the same as the clauses in the other Bills. As far as that is concerned, this clause is just as fair as any other which I have seen. I do not think, however, that three days' notice is sufficient. I know in one case that a notice was given to me that could not be attended to for four days.
258. *Mr. Lee.*] What notice do you think should be given? It would require some consideration. What might do for some purposes would not do for electric lighting. I think five days' notice would be quite sufficient.
259. *Chairman.*] In your travels throughout the world have you seen cities lighted by electricity? When I was travelling, electricity was only in its infancy.
260. Have you had any personal experience of its use? Not beyond what I have seen in Sydney.
261. *Mr. Barbour.*] Do you think as an Alderman, that the Council would like to have an opportunity of giving any evidence on this Bill before the Committee report progress? I do not think so. There has been one rule adopted with all Bills of this kind, that when the committee reported on the Bill to Parliament if the Council think their interference is necessary they petition that the Bill be not passed.

Mr. Robert Sands sworn and examined:—

- Mr. R. Sands.
19 Aug., 1891.
262. *Mr. Moseley.*] Are you a large employer in the city of Sydney? Yes.
263. Does your business involve a great deal of night work? Yes.
264. Are you satisfied with the superiority of electric lighting over gas lighting for your business purposes? So much so, that I intend to adopt it in my new building.
265. Which system do you propose to adopt? The same system which is in use in the *Daily Telegraph* office at the present time.
266. Is that the Crompton system? Messrs. Harrison and Whiffen are the representatives of the company.
267. Have you seen this Bill? Yes.
268. Do you consider that the provisions of the Bill are sufficient to protect life from danger? I do not know anything at all about that.
- 269.

269. Do you know if the provisions of the Bill are sufficient to protect the general public in the matter of meters? No; I did not know there was such a thing as a meter.
270. Does not clause 19 do that? I have read it, and it appears to me to be very fair. If a man makes a complaint, and deposits a certain amount, the company find out whether his complaint is fair, and if they find that it is fair they return him his money. Mr.
R. Sands.
19 Aug., 1891.
271. Do you think that the general provisions of the Bill are fair and reasonable? Yes; as far as I can understand them.
272. *Chairman.*] As a citizen and a large consumer, do you intend to adopt the electric light when you can obtain it? Yes.
273. Is that the general view taken by the citizens of Sydney? I should think that would be the opinion of those who have seen cities lighted with the electric light.
274. Do you think it is a great advantage? Yes.
275. Do you think that the general opinion of the citizens of Sydney is in favour of an improved system of lighting? I should imagine that the common sense of the community would accept electric lighting in preference to gas, if they once saw that the electric light is almost as cheap and infinitely better.
276. *Mr. Moseley.*] Have you any connection whatever with this company? Not the slightest.
277. Do you speak merely as a private citizen? Yes.

Mr. Watkin Wynne sworn and examined:—

278. *Chairman.*] Are you the manager of the *Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Company? Yes.
279. *Mr. Moseley.*] Have you had considerable experience in the use of the electric light? We have had an installation in the *Daily Telegraph* office for a little more than two years. It was erected by the Crompton Company, of whom Messrs. Harrison and Whiffen are the local representatives. We have no gas in the building at all; we depend entirely upon the electric light; and if that went out we should be in darkness. We have never had a hitch during the whole of the two years. We burn the light from early in the afternoon until the next morning. No defects have developed themselves. There has been no injury to the sight of the compositors or of the writers. There have been no complaints except that when the light was first started some imagined that there would be a possible injury to their eyes in consequence of the extra brightness of the light. Experience has shown that there has been no injury, and the light has been a great convenience. The heat from which we suffered from the gas in the old building has almost entirely disappeared. The electric light is very cool, pleasant, and bright; and certainly, as far as I am concerned, if I were associated with any large building I should make provision for electric lighting. I should consider it a very material convenience. It is very handy and safe. Mr.
W. Wynne.
19 Aug., 1891.
280. *Mr. Lee.*] Is it quite controllable? It is under perfect control.
281. Is it quite as controllable as gas? It is more so. We had more difficulties with regard to gas than we have had with electricity. Occasionally you get water in the gas-pipes and the gas-light jumps. Then paper used to get blown into the gas, and the building had an escape from burning. No such difficulty has occurred with the electric light, nor do I see how such a difficulty could occur in accordance with the rules of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.
282. Has the use of the electric light increased the cost of insurance on your building? No.
283. Has it decreased the cost? The cost of insurance has been decreased since we have been in the office, but that has not been in consequence of the electric light. I think it has been the result of competition between the various companies.
284. *Mr. Moseley.*] Do you think that when the electric light is more generally used, the insurance companies will reduce their rates? I think they ought to do so; but I think they are governed in fixing their rates by other considerations. When they make heavy losses they have to make good those losses. I may mention that, besides using the electric light ourselves, we are supplying half-a-dozen other consumers with the light. We have a surplus power, and in order to economise the use of the light for ourselves, we supply other people with it.
285. *Chairman.*] And do you do that without a Bill or authority? Yes; we supply buildings immediately surrounding us. We have had applications from people on the other side of the street, asking us if we could give them the light, for which they are perfectly willing to pay; but we have no power to cross the streets, and we could not oblige them. In fact all our surplus power is now in use, but the citizens all around are anxious to have the light.
286. The cry is, let there be light? Precisely so.
287. *Mr. Moseley.*] Do they readily pay any extra charge? Yes; it costs little more than gas. We charge 48s. per lamp per year, and they can burn it all night if they like. Each lamp is sixteen candle power. It costs about the same as gas.
288. *Mr. Barbour.*] What is your own opinion as to the relative cost of gas and electricity? It depends upon the conditions under which the light is produced. With a small installation like ours it costs as much as gas, but with a larger installation it would be cheaper, and that would be a profit to the company. I am sure it does not cost us more than gas; but we sell at 48s. per lamp, and that reduces the cost.
289. *Mr. Moseley.*] Have you seen the light in operation in Melbourne lately? I have seen it in use in the streets of Melbourne, and in the *Age* office the Crompton system is in successful operation.
290. *Mr. Lee.*] Are you quite satisfied with it as a light? Yes, perfectly.
291. If it was a choice between electric light and gas, would you revert to gas? No.
292. Do you think the light is incomparably superior to gas, and would you retain it at a higher cost? It is superior in every respect, and we would be inclined to pay more money in order to secure the convenience of the electric lighting.

WEDNESDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1891.

Present:—

MR. DIBBS.
MR. BARBOUR.MR. LEE.
MR. YORK.

G. R. DIBBS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Alfred Herbert Whiffen recalled and further examined:—

Mr. A. H.
Whiffen.
26 Aug., 1891.

293. *Mr. Moseley.*] Having heard the Clerk read the paper by Mr. Preece, of London, which appears as an appendix to the evidence given by the Superintendent of Telegraphs before this Committee, do you agree with the statements therein contained? Yes; I think that many of the points contained in my evidence before the Committee agree with the statements in that paper. I have drawn up a few figures showing the comparative prices of gas and electricity. I find that a 10-candle power electric lamp at 1s. per unit, which is the maximum price in our Bill, would cost £3 6s. 6d., burning six hours per day for 365 days.
294. *Chairman.*] Would each light cost £3 6s. 6d. per annum? Yes; burning every day. A 10-candle power incandescent lamp, burning for 365 days in the year for six hours per day, would cost £3 6s. 6d. for each light.
295. *Mr. Lee.*] What is a light? One lamp such as is used in the Assembly chamber. Such a lamp, I reckon, gives about the same light as a 5-foot gas-burner, and that I find agrees with what Mr. Preece states. A 5-foot gas-burner, burning for the same number of hours with gas at 5s. 3d., would cost £3 17s. 5d. per annum.
296. *Mr. York.*] What candle power would that gas-burner represent? It has a nominal 20-candle power.
297. *Chairman.*] And it is stated that that nominal 20-candle power is really only 10-candle power? Yes.
298. That is, as an actual fact, the gas is only 10-candle power? Yes.
299. Then you state that an electric light, and what they call 20-candle nominal gas-light, but which is practically only 10-candle, are about equivalent? Yes; in the actual light given, and the gas would cost a few shillings more.
300. *Mr. Moseley.*] As a matter of fact do you not know that gas in this country is only supposed to be of 13-candle power? Yes; and of course gas varies a great deal. In the city it is much better than it is in some parts of the suburbs. Gas is one of the easiest things to adulterate that you can have.
301. *Mr. Lee.*] Can you not adulterate electricity? No.
302. *Mr. Barbour.*] Speaking in an ordinary way, the result of the comparison of the two lights is that electric light of the same power would be cheaper than gas-light? Yes, a little cheaper.
303. *Mr. York.*] Could not the company supply the electricity of less power than they are supposed supply it? We could supply electricity at less pressure, but the same thing applies to gas.
304. *Mr. Moseley.*] Do you remember a letter being written to the City Council on the 28th January of the present year by your company proposing a deputation? Yes.
305. Again, on the 2nd February, was a letter written respecting an interview with the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Burdekin, and forwarding copies of the Bill to the City Council? Yes. We have also the Town Clerk's acknowledgment of having received those letters.
306. Again, on the 3rd April of the present year, was a letter written to the City Council asking if they had any objection to the Bill? Yes; the letter asked them to state any objection or alterations that they might wish, and that we would give them due consideration. We have the Town Clerk's acknowledgment of that letter, but no other message.
307. *Chairman.*] Did you receive any objections? No; and as it is so long ago we naturally concluded that there were no objections.
308. *Mr. Moseley.*] Are you aware that Mr. Allbright, as representing your company, appeared before the City Council on the 11th February of the present year? Yes; I was present with him at a special meeting of the Council.
309. Was he specially examined on the subject? Yes.
310. Were you examined also? To some small extent. I really went with Mr. Allbright, to assist in any way I could.
311. Is your company willing to assist the City Council in any way they might reasonably require? We will be quite willing to consider and act upon any reasonable suggestions.

Alderman William Patrick Manning, Mayor of Sydney, called in, sworn, and examined:—

Alderman
W. P.
Manning.
26 Aug., 1891.

312. *Mr. Moseley.*] Are you Mayor of the city of Sydney? Yes.
313. Are you aware that at a meeting of your City Council, in February last, Mr. Allbright, who represents the Crompton Company, was called as a witness? Yes.
314. Was he examined by the Mayor? Yes; I think he was examined generally by the members of the committee.
315. Was he questioned primarily by the Mayor? Yes; Mr. Burdekin was then Mayor.
316. Did he appear to give evidence upon a Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in the city of Sydney? Yes.
317. Is that the Bill which was afterwards submitted to the Council? It was sent to the Council.
318. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that in February certain copies were sent to the Council? Yes.
319. And also that in February a letter was written to the Council, asking if there were any objections to the Bill? I do not know anything about that.
320. Have you looked at the Bill at all? No.
321. Then you are not aware of the particular clauses and provisions of the Bill for the protection of the Council? No.
322. Do you think that if three days' clear notice is provided for in clauses 5 and 6 to be served upon the council before the streets are broken up, it is sufficient? I do not think that is a matter of much importance.

323. Is it provided in clause 6 that the streets are not to be broken up except under the superintendence of the council? That is the usual provision which is made.

324. Do you think that that provision is sufficient? Yes, so far as it goes.

325. There are various other clauses in the Bill which I believe are the usual clauses that companies take before they break up the streets, and which in practice have proved sufficient for the protection of the roadway? Yes; with, perhaps, some little amendment.

326. Are you aware that the company proposes to place their wires underground, and do you think that that is preferable to having them above ground? Yes; but I think that that clause only refers to a certain part of the city. It would be preferable to have the wires underground.

327. Would that obviate many of the objections to the electric light system with regard to the danger to individuals? Yes; besides, the Government require that to be done now.

328. If it can be shown that there is no danger to life from the strength of the current which is proposed, would that also do away with one of the principal objections to the use of the electric light? Yes.

329. Assuming that any company gets a concession to light the city by electricity, is there any objection, so far as you know, to what is now being asked by the present company? I may say that this Bill and two or three other Bills have been referred to a sub-committee of the City Council, which is now engaged in considering all the various Bills, and the committee is also considering the question of the advisability of introducing electric light into Sydney.

330. *Chairman.*] Of introducing it by themselves? Perhaps by themselves; but they have not decided that it shall not be entrusted to private enterprise. They have devoted themselves up to the present time wholly to the consideration of the advisability of introducing the system. They have not decided the question whether it should be by private enterprise or whether the council should take it up. The committee have not considered one of those Bills yet. If the council decides that private enterprise should carry out the work, they will proceed to consider which Bill is the best. I do not know which Bill is the best. The sub-committee has been working for six months getting a mass of evidence together, and it is just about to bring up its report. When it does so it will leave to the council the question of determining whether this work should be carried out by private enterprise or by the municipality.

331. In the event of the City Council deciding to start an electric system of their own would they require a Bill? Yes.

332. At the present moment is not the lighting of the city of Sydney practically in the hands of one company? Yes.

333. Would it be to the advantage of the citizens if there was a rival lighting system? Most assuredly it would.

334. *Mr. Lee.*] Have the council, directly or indirectly, intimated their intention to oppose the Bill which we are now considering? They will oppose every Bill. They will oppose any concession being granted to any company unless they really grant it themselves. I can see that they are prepared to contend that this is a matter for municipal control.

335. Will they oppose any Bill until such time as they have decided what course they shall pursue? Yes. The whole key of the question is whether or not private enterprise should be entrusted with the work.

336. Until that question is determined by the council, you are not in a position to give any direct opinion on the matter? Yes.

337. *Chairman.*] As an alderman, and not as Mayor, and therefore not binding the council, do you not think the time for securing the control of lighting has passed out of the hands of the municipality by reason of the fact that one company has the sole right to the streets at the present moment? The Gas Company has not the sole right to the streets. As far as electric lighting is concerned, we could introduce the system.

338. Would it not be an awkward thing for the council to carry on a rival system of lighting against a private company? No; because the superior light will prevail.

339. I mean so far as the electric lighting proposed to be used by the council for lighting this city only is concerned, and without dealing with the supply of light to private houses? The council I think would have no hesitation in taking up the work of lighting the city with all its risks. I may say that it would be impossible for the council to take up the question of lighting the streets only. If they go in for the work they must dove-tail it with private lighting, otherwise it will not pay.

340. As an alderman, and not as Mayor, do you not think that that would be a little beyond the aldermanic functions? I have not studied that question yet; I shall study it on the committee; I have no opinion on the question just now. The whole question is whether private enterprise rather than municipalities should be allowed to do this work.

341. Would not the council be going beyond the object of municipal government in retailing light to private individuals? In my opinion they would not.

342. *Mr. Lee.*] As a matter of fact is it not done in many municipalities at present? Yes; and it is done very badly by some of them. They have been rushing at the question.

343. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that electricity is a little beyond the municipal mind? I think the aldermanic mind is quite equal to the Parliamentary mind. There is no doubt this is a big question. I cannot say what the report of the committee of the Council will be, but we have taken a great deal of valuable professional evidence.

344. *Mr. York.*] Having simply glanced through this Bill, have you any objection to it as Mayor of the city of Sydney? There is nothing about it that strikes me as particularly objectionable. I regard the Bill as very satisfactory, inasmuch as it provides for all the business parts of the city being supplied by means of an underground conduit. I think this is the first Bill submitted to us which makes such provision.

345. As a private citizen, and not as Mayor, do you think that the lighting of the city by electricity would be a matter of public convenience and safety as compared with lighting by gas? Yes.

346. The question being left to consumers themselves to decide? Yes.

347. *Mr. Moseley.*] In the event of any Bill whatever being submitted to Parliament, do you think it would be complete without some provision allowing the Council at any time to take over the works at a certain price? That would, of course, be a very good provision in the interests of the Council and the citizens.

Alderman
W. P.
Manning.

26 Aug., 1891.

Alderman
W. P.
Manning.
26 Aug., 1891.

343. *Mr. York.*] Have you read clause 29, which makes that provision? That is a clause which requires careful consideration, and I would not like to say that I approve of every word of it. The clause may be so worded that the company could get a great deal more money than they embarked in the enterprise at the commencement on account of the increase in the value of land at the time that they sell. The principle of the clause is a good one.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

EXTRACTS from an address delivered by Mr. W. H. Preace, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., &c., before the London meeting of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers.

ONE ton of coal produces 9,611 cubic feet of nominal 20 candle-power gas in Manchester, or 1 lb. produces 4·29 cubic feet or 17·2 candle-power.

Seven pounds of coal burnt in a steam boiler will produce 1·3 electrical horse-power or 1,000 walt; or one kilowalt hour and 1 lb. of coal burnt per hour will produce 48 candle-power through the medium of an incandescent lamp or 288 candle-power through the medium of an arc lamp.

The cost per 1,000 feet of gas to the Corporation of Manchester is 2s. ; 1,000 cubic feet of gas is equivalent to 4,000 candle-power hours.

A kilowalt hour (or Board of Trade unit) can be produced for 4d., which means that we can produce 4,000 candle-power hours by * arc lamps for 8d., and 4,000 candles by glow lamps for 4s., or twice the theoretical price of gas. As an actual fact gas gives practically only 10 candles per 5 cubic feet, according to measurements made by Mr. Preace and Mr. Vernon Harcourt; consequently 30 per cent. at least must be added to the cost of gas for this.

In addition to this an allowance must be made for waste. The average numbers of hours per annum per house in England is 600 for gas and only 460 for electric light. This is probably due to the ease with which the electric lamps can be turned off and on.

The result of this comes to the fact that the practical figures of comparison between gas and electricity is 3s. 8d. against 4s., not 2s. against 4s.

We can prove this. The average amount, taking the returns from the chief nine towns of this country (England), paid per gas-burner per annum, is 9s., the average price of gas being 3s. 1,000 cubic feet.

The average price of the 200,000 electric lamps burning in London is 10s. Following is a list of revenues derived per lamp wired by the various London companies:—Metropolitan, 12s. ; Chelsea, 8s. 6d. ; Kensington and Knightsbridge, 8s. 6d. ; House-to-House, 11s. 6d. ; St. James and Pall Mall, 9s. 6d. ; and the Brighton Company, 8s. 6d. ; the mean for the 200,000 lamps being 10s.

* An arc lamp of 2,000 candle power takes a current of 10 amperes at 50 volts pressure, or 500 walt and burning for one hour uses half a kilowalt hour or half a Board of Trade unit. An incandescent lamp of 10 candle-power takes on an average 30 walt, so 400 ten candle-power lamps giving an aggregate light of 4,000 candles burning for one hour will use twelve kilowalt hours, or twelve Board of Trade units. A Board of Trade unit can be produced in London for 4d.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 September, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That whereas the Bill of the City of Sydney Electric Light and Power Supply Company, now
before your Honorable House, provides:—

1. For the distribution and supply of electricity for lighting and power throughout the City of Sydney as incorporated under Act 1879, 43 Vic. No. 3:
2. For the supervision by the Sydney Council of all such works so far as regards the streets and thoroughfares:
3. For the supervision by the Superintendent of Telegraphs of all such works as far as regards the protection of the Telegraph and Telephone Lines, and safety of the general public:
4. For the right of purchase of the works by the Council at the expiration of twenty years after the passing of this Act, or every succeeding term of ten years:
5. Whereas the City Council have resolved to petition your Honorable House to set aside this Bill:

Now therefore your Petitioners being deeply interested in the commercial progress of the City of Sydney, and desirous of securing such benefits as electricity for light and power affords, your Petitioners humbly pray that you will be pleased to give Legislative sanction to the Bill now before your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 218 signatures.]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WAGGA WAGGA SCHOOL OF ARTS
ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
10 *December*, 1891.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 55. THURSDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1891.

3. WAGGA WAGGA SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Gormly moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Wagga Wagga School of Arts Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Suttor, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. John Wilkinson, Mr. Perry, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES NO 62. THURSDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1891.

2. WAGGA WAGGA SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Gormly, 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 Bill was referred on 26th November, 1891; together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WAGGA WAGGA SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 26th November, 1891, the "*Wagga Wagga School of Arts Enabling Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedules of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment. See list, page 4

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as agreed to by them.

*No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 9 December, 1891.*

JAMES GORMLY,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hutchinson,	|	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Morgan,	|	Mr. Sheldon,
	|	Mr. John Wilkinson.

Mr. Gormly called to the chair.
 Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.
 Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.
 Charles Hardy called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 [Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.]

WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

	|	Mr. Gormly in the Chair.
Mr. Barnes,	|	Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. John Wilkinson.

John Robert Garland called in, sworn, and examined.
 Room cleared.
 Preamble considered.
 Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.
 Clauses 1 to 6 read and *agreed to*.
 Schedules read and *agreed to*.
 Title read and *agreed to*.
 Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WAGGA WAGGA SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. GORMLY,	MR. SHELDON,
MR. MORGAN,	MR. HUTCHINSON,
MR. JOHN WILKINSON.	

J. GORMLY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles Hardy called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Do you reside at Wagga Wagga? I do.
2. You are one of the trustees of the Wagga Wagga School of Arts? Yes.
3. You have been on the committee of the School of Arts for a number of years? Yes, about twenty years.
4. You know the School of Arts site at Wagga Wagga? Yes.
5. And you are acquainted with the buildings on the land? Yes.
6. Are you of opinion that it is desirable that money should be provided to improve the land? Undoubtedly; that is what the committee have been wanting to do for a length of time. They desire to make improvements in the present building; it is far behind the times.
7. And you believe that if money could be procured, the land could be so improved that it would be more useful to the residents of the town and district for the purposes for which it was granted? Undoubtedly; it would enhance its value in every respect.
8. The Bill that has been referred to this Committee provides that £4,000 may be raised on mortgage;—do you think it is necessary to raise that amount, or do you think that a smaller sum would suffice? I think that is a very fair sum. The matter has been duly considered by the committee, and they are of opinion that that is the lowest amount which should be asked for for the improvements which are actually necessary.
9. I suppose you are very well acquainted, from your long residence in Wagga Wagga, with the value of the land? Yes.
10. And you are acquainted with the situation of the site of the Wagga Wagga School of Arts? Yes.
11. Could you give the Committee any information as to the probable value of the site from its central situation? It has a frontage of 66 feet to Fitzmaurice-street. There are two frontages to it.
12. Was part of that land sold at £75 a foot? The value of the site would be about £70 a foot. It is deeper than the opposite side that was sold. The depth is about 220 feet, and the frontages are to Johnston-street and Fitzmaurice-street.

Mr. C. Hardy.

2 Dec., 1891.

- Mr. C. Hardy. 13. And you believe that it will be beneficial to enable the trustees to raise money to improve the buildings? Yes.
- 2 Dec., 1891. 14. And it would enable the land to be used more beneficially to the residents? Yes, for the object in view. The difficulty now is that the institution has not sufficient accommodation to enable the residents to obtain all the advantages that should be derived from a School of Arts.
15. Mr. Sheldon.] The Bill speaks about the repair and alteration of buildings. What buildings are they. Are they buildings which are used for the School of Arts at present? Yes, entirely. They have been used for a School of Arts for the last twenty-five years.
16. The Bill only has reference to School of Arts buildings and nothing else? Only to School of Arts buildings.
17. Chairman.] Do you think if the Bill were passed, and the trustees raised a mortgage on the land, and if the Bill gave them a power to lease the building if erected, a portion of it might be rented beneficially, and the rents derived from it would be the means of improving the institution? Yes; I undoubtedly believe that. That is really what is necessary—to have additions made to the building for that purpose.
18. Is there a vacant portion of land equal to nearly half the frontage to the main street that is not utilised? Yes, about 30 feet frontage to the main street. The building stands on a corner.
19. Is it the wish of a number of subscribers to the institution that a larger hall should be erected on the land? Yes. The inhabitants have desired to erect a hall there for a long time, but for want of an opportunity for borrowing nothing could be done. We could not borrow anything on the land.
20. Was it the wish of the members of the institution that the hall should be erected for the purpose of having lectures delivered on technical subjects in connection with the Department of Public Instruction? At present we have no lecture hall, so that if we had an opportunity of getting lectures delivered in connection with the Technical College, we could not take advantage of it.
21. Has an offer been made by the Department of Public Instruction to have lectures delivered if a hall were provided? There have been frequent applications from persons desirous of lecturing there, but we have not a hall; we have only the main reading-room and the library.
22. Mr. Sheldon.] Of course there are public halls in Wagga Wagga? Yes, there is the Oddfellows Hall.
23. Chairman.] Has the Department of Public Instruction offered to send people to lecture on technical subjects if a room were provided for that purpose? Yes; on several occasions we have had to refuse the lectures through not having a hall in which they could be delivered.

WEDNESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. BARNES,
MR. MORGAN,

MR. PERRY,
MR. WILKINSON.

J. GORMLY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Robert Garland called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. R. Garland. 24. Chairman.] You are one of the trustees of the Wagga Wagga School of Arts? I am one of the trustees and grantees.
- 9 Dec., 1891. 25. Have you seen a copy of the Wagga Wagga School of Arts Bill? I have.
26. You know that the Crown grants in regard to the lands occupied by the School of Arts exist? Yes.
27. Are you of opinion that circumstances may render it necessary that some part of that land should be leased for promoting the object for which the School of Arts has been established? Yes, I am, and have been for many years.
28. You have been intimately connected with the management of that institution? Yes, I was President for a great many years, and I have been for the last twenty years either President or a Committee man.
29. Have you any knowledge of an overdraft of about £250 that has been obtained at the Joint Stock Bank for the institution? Yes; it was to carry out repairs and improvements.
30. It is proposed by this Bill to give power to mortgage the land so as to raise money to erect buildings? Yes.
31. Do you think that will be a desirable course to adopt? That is the only means of putting a suitable building upon the grounds.
32. Do you think it desirable that a hall should be erected for the purpose of having lectures delivered in connection with the Public Instruction Department on technical subjects? I think it is desirable that a building should be erected suitable for the purposes for which Schools of Arts are instituted. There should be a lecture hall, a library, reading-rooms, and chess-rooms.
33. I believe the institution has 66 feet frontage to Fitzmaurice-street? Yes.
34. Is that the main street of the town? Yes.
35. And if suitable buildings were erected on that land, might a portion of it be profitably let for shops and offices, so as to pay the interest on the money borrowed? I think so. I think that the frontage to Fitzmaurice-street might be well utilised in that way. The land has two frontages—one to Fitzmaurice-street and the other to Johnstone-street.
36. Is there a space of ground on the frontage to Fitzmaurice-street not utilised? Yes.
37. And if buildings were erected on that portion might they be let to pay the interest on the borrowed money? Yes, I think so.
38. Most of the business of the town is confined to Fitzmaurice-street? Yes.
39. It is a long street running from the bridge to the railway station? Yes. Baylis-street is a continuation of it.
40. They are the streets in which there is the greatest traffic? Yes.
41. The principal business sites are in Fitzmaurice-street? Yes.
42. Which makes that frontage particularly valuable? Yes.
43. Are the buildings in Fitzmaurice-street let at fairly high rents? Yes; it is a very desirable situation.

Mr.
J. R. Garland.
9 Dec., 1891.

44. From your knowledge of the institution, are you of opinion that the objects for which the land has been granted cannot be properly carried out unless the committee get the command of funds in some such way as is proposed in the Bill? No doubt it is necessary for the committee to obtain funds to utilise the land properly, either by a special grant or by raising money upon the property.
45. The Committee would like to be satisfied that there would be some return on the money expended, and that the mortgagees would not have to foreclose;—could you give any information on that subject? I think that the rents of the offices would pay the interest on the money that might be borrowed to erect the proposed buildings, and that there would be a great increase in the number of subscribers if the buildings were made more suitable. At present the buildings are unsightly and not by any means attractive, either externally or internally. The committee have always had very great trouble in trying to suit the convenience of the subscribers and to induce other persons to become members.
46. Is not Wagga Wagga a large centre of population? Yes; and it is increasing very much every day.
47. Would you be able to give the Committee any information as to the value of the site of the School of Arts;—I would ask if you have any knowledge of what land close to it has been sold for, for instance the site on which the Union Bank stands? I do not remember exactly, but I know that the value of property in that neighbourhood is high. I know that the Union Bank sold some of their property to the Bank of Australasia, but that land was in a better position.
48. Was it a corner lot? No.
49. It had a small frontage I believe? It had not very much.
50. What was it sold for per foot? I could not say exactly, over £65.
51. Do you know that the opposite corner was sold for £75 per foot? No, I did not know that.
52. The frontage to Johnstone-street, which is 300 ft., would be of great value for building purposes? It would, but if you were building on that there would be only 1 chain depth.
53. Could not the corner be built on and let? Yes, but it would not do to go too far or it would entrench upon the whole.
54. Does this site form one corner? Yes.
55. The Bank of New South Wales is one of the opposite corners? Yes.
56. And the Union Bank is on another corner? Yes.
57. Then the site is really in the centre of the business part of the town? Yes. It is within 100 yards of the Court House, the Post-office, the Telegraph Office and the crown of the sand hill, which is really the most valuable site in Wagga Wagga, being completely beyond the flood-mark.
58. Is this School of Arts out of the flood-mark? There never yet has been a flood that reached it.
59. *Mr. Wilkinson.*] Is it intended to pull down the present buildings? I think it may be necessary. I do not think suitable buildings could be erected so as to utilise the present structure. It may be that an architect could design a building so as to utilise the present one, but I very much doubt it, because it is an unsuitable building, which has been in existence for many years.
60. *Chairman.*] Still there is considerable accommodation in it? Yes; there are a library, reading-room, chess-room, and committee-rooms, besides the librarians' private rooms, and two offices fronting Fitzmaurice-street.
61. *Mr. Perry.*] Have you any doubt as to whether the rent you expect will cover the interest on the money borrowed, without any increase in the number of subscribers? I think that without any increase in the number of subscribers the rent will be sufficient to pay the interest. I feel certain that if the frontage were judiciously utilised the rent would pay all the interest on the amounts borrowed.
62. *Mr. Morgan.*] What do you intend to build—offices? That is a matter that has not been actually decided upon by the committee.
63. *Mr. Perry.*] Will that be referred to the committee before anything is done? Yes.
64. *Mr. Morgan.*] I suppose you would erect buildings most suitable for letting? Yes; my idea is that some plan should be carried out which could be added to hereafter. A design should be prepared that could be built in portions, not to have a complete building erected which would afterwards be rendered unsightly by additions being made as they were required.
65. It would be to the interest of the committee to erect buildings suitable for letting purposes? Yes, no doubt.
66. *Chairman.*] The ground-floor of the frontage might be let for offices? Yes.
67. And the second floor might be used for the objects of the institution? Yes, I think it is a good thing to have the hall in connection with an institution of that kind on the ground-floor, not up stairs.
68. Do you know what rents are got for buildings in Fitzmaurice-street, for instance the rent of Lorimer's store? I do not.
69. Do you know the rent of Mr. Davidson's office? No; I cannot say for certain, but I know that rents are very high in that neighbourhood.
70. Do you know Mr. Davidson's office? I do.
71. What frontage has it? I think barely 18 ft.
72. Do you know that he is paying £200 a year for it? I am not aware.
73. *Mr. Morgan.*] You are sure that the present accommodation is unsuited to the requirements of the institution? I am quite sure of that; it is a difficulty which the committee have had to contend with for many years. They have had meeting after meeting to devise some means of getting a more suitable building. They have patched it several times, and added to it, but it has always been unsatisfactory; they have not had the means to erect suitable buildings.
74. You think that the way proposed in this Bill is the best way to raise funds for the purpose? Yes. Although I am a trustee I am no longer a member of the committee, except *ex-officio*, as I have left Wagga Wagga. I quite approve of the objects of the Bill.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WATKINS-WALLIS TRUST ESTATE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
22 *December*, 1891.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 64. TUESDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1891.

3. WATKINS-WALLIS TRUST ESTATE BILL (*Formal Motion*):—*Mr. Rose*, for *Mr. Barbour*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Watkins-Wallis Trust Estate Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Barton*, *Mr. Barnes*, *Mr. Bowes*, *Mr. McCourt*, *Mr. Gormly*, *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald*, *Mr. Morgan*, *Mr. Parkes*, *Mr. Frank Farnell*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 68. TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1891.

6. WATKINS-WALLIS TRUST ESTATE BILL:—*Mr. Barbour*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of the Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 15th December, 1891; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WATKINS-WALLIS TRUST ESTATE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 15th December, 1891, the "*Watkins-Wallis Trust Estate Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose *See list, page 4 evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them.

ROBT. BARBOUR,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 22 December, 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Barnes,
Mr. Morgan,	|	Mr. McCourt.

Mr. Barbour called to the chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

Present:—H. De Y. Scroggie, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Herbert De Yongh Scroggie sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* conveyance in trust, dated 22nd June, 1875, made between Hannah Eliza Wallis, Joseph Wallis, Stephen John Pearson, and John Douse Langley, and deed of declaration of new trusts, 17th May, 1878, Watkins and others to Pearson and Langley.

Joseph Wallis called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Rev. John Douse Langley (*one of the Trustees*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Stephen John Pearson (*one of the Trustees*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mary Jane Wallis called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Clara Wallis called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Emily Mary Wallis called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1891.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.		
Mr. Barnes,	|	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Morgan.		

Present:—H. De Y. Scroggie, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Francis Joseph Wallis called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Stephen Wallis called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Herbert De Yongh Scroggie further examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clause 2 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clauses 3 and 4 read and *agreed to*.Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 3, clause 1, line 41. *After* "constructing" *insert* "at a cost not exceeding one thousand pounds".
 " 3, " 2, " 48. *After* "moneys" *insert* "not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred pounds."

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WATKINS-WALLIS ESTATE BILL.

THURSDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. BARNES,	|	MR. McCOURT,
MR. MORGAN,	|	MR. BARBOUR.
R. BARBOUR, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.		

Mr. H. De Y. Scroggie appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. Herbert De Yongh Scroggie called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Will you kindly give us a short history of this Bill? I produce a certified copy by the Registrar-General of a conveyance of trust, dated June 22nd, 1875, made between Hannah Eliza Watkins of the first part, Joseph Wallis of the second part, Hannah Eliza Watkins and Robert Lethbridge King of the third part, and Messrs. Stephen John Pearson and the Rev. John Douse Langley of the fourth part. The original deed has been mislaid. The trusts with regard to this deed are as follows:—The sum of £1,500 was paid to the trustees to invest upon certain trusts in the deed mentioned; also two parcels of land containing 400 acres and 75 acres 1 rood 32 perches, situated at Mittagong, were conveyed to the trustees upon trusts in the deed mentioned. Under this deed the trustees have full power to sell any of the lands with the consent of Joseph Wallis during his life, and after his death they can use their own discretion. Power is also given to them to exchange therein comprised and other lands. They have also the power to invest the £1,500 already mentioned, and any other moneys which may come to their hands in the purchase or exchange of lands. As a matter of law lands include houses. Mr. Joseph Wallis is entitled to reside, use, or occupy the whole or any part of the lands comprised in that conveyance or any other lands acquired by the trustees. He is also entitled to receive an income arising from the investment of the £1,500 and any income arising from the lands comprised in that deed. After Mr. Wallis's death, his first wife, Mary Eliza Wallis, is entitled to reside on, use, or occupy the land; and that an income arising from any part of the trust property should be paid to Mrs. Wallis, that is Mary Eliza Wallis, and applied by her in the maintenance of herself and such of her children as should be under the age of 21 years. After the death of both Mr. and Mrs. Wallis the trustees are to apply the income of all the trust property in the maintenance of such children as should be under the age of 21, and upon the youngest child attaining 21 the trustees are to divide the whole of the property amongst the children then living. I may point out that accordingly the rights of the children of Mr. Wallis are only contingent on their being alive upon the youngest child attaining the age of 21. Mary Eliza Wallis, already referred to, being Mr. Wallis' first wife, died on the 18th January, 1876. On December 9th, 1876, Mr. Wallis married his present wife, Mary Jane Wallis. On May 17th, 1878,

Mr. H. De Y.
Scroggie.
17 Dec., 1891.

- Mr. H. De Y. Scroggie.
17 Dec., 1891.
- 1878, there were living five children of the first marriage, and one child of the second marriage. This first deed gave Mrs. Wallis, who was really the settler of the property, power to add new trusts. By virtue of that power she executed a deed of declaration of new trusts, dated May 17th, 1878, made between Hannah Eliza Watkins of the first part, Joseph Wallis of the second part, Mary Jane Wallis of the third part, and Messrs. Pearson and Langley, trustees, of the fourth part. I produce the deed. The effect of that deed is to substitute Mary Jane Wallis, Mr. Wallis' present wife, for Mary Eliza Wallis, his first wife deceased, and to place the children of the present marriage on the same footing as the children of the first marriage with regard to participating in the trust estate. Under that deed the trustees are authorised to lend Mr. Wallis £500. Mrs. Watkins died on January 17th, 1881. Under these indentures of June 22nd, 1875, and May 17th, 1878, there is no power given to the trustees to expend any moneys coming to their hands in repairing buildings already erected, or to be hereafter erected, upon the lands comprised in indenture of June 22nd, 1875, or in erecting houses. As a matter of professional knowledge I state that in deeds of this kind a clause giving trustees power to expend moneys in repairing buildings upon the property should be inserted, and it is usual for such power to be inserted. That I think proves the preamble of the Bill, and now, if convenient, I will prove the reasons why the trustees have applied to Parliament for the Bill. The proper persons to speak in regard to that matter will be Mr. Wallis and the trustees.
2. *Mr. McCourt.*] The property cannot be divided until after the decease of the present Mrs. Wallis? No.
3. And all her children participate? Yes, provided they be alive when the youngest child reaches 21.
4. *Chairman.*] It will be for the benefit of the trust that the power to repair and erect buildings should be given? Most decidedly.

Mr. Joseph Wallis sworn and examined:—

- Mr. J. Wallis.
17 Dec., 1891.
5. *Chairman.*] What are you? A farmer and butcher at Mittagong.
6. *Mr. Scroggie.*] You are the Mr. Wallis mentioned in indenture of June 22, 1875, and May 17, 1878, now before the Committee? Yes.
7. You are the tenant for life under the trusts therein contained? Yes.
8. You and your family are living on the property in the house known as Southwood? Yes.
9. Mrs. Watkins gave this property to you and your family? Yes.
10. At the time she executed the first deed you were living in Southwood House? Yes.
11. Mrs. Watkins was your aunt? Yes.
12. What is the present state of repair of Southwood House? It is almost tumbling down; it is being eaten away by white ants, and the sleepers have sunk.
13. Is it in such a condition that there is personal risk to yourself and family in living in it? There is. I hear it crack sometimes at night, and I wish I was out of it.
14. It is in a very dilapidated condition? Yes.
15. You have been obliged to make some improvements in it? Yes; I had to take all the ceiling down. I was afraid we would be killed in our beds.
16. The only satisfactory thing to be done would be to pull it down and build a new one? Yes.
17. It would be of no use patching it up? No; I had an architect to look at it, and he said it would be throwing money away to do anything to it.
18. When Mrs. Watkins gave this property to you and your family she intended that you should live on it? Yes.
19. In addition to any money you have expended in making improvements to Southwood House, you have also expended certain money in building two other houses and in making improvements on the property comprised in the indenture of June 22, 1875? Yes.
20. How much have you expended on the new house? From £800 to £900.
21. How much have you expended on the old house which you are now living in? About £100.
22. What is the return from these two houses which you have built? I am getting £40 a year for one, and I should be getting £40 a year for the other, only the occupier is a bricklayer who makes bricks for me. He has a large family, and I let him have the house at 7s. 6d. a week.
23. As a matter of convenience to yourself you prefer to let him have the house at a small rent? Yes.
24. But it would bring in the same rental as the other, viz., £40? Yes.
25. You have sold some portions of the land? Yes.
26. What is the total amount of the purchase money up to the present time? £550 or thereabouts.
27. You intend to subdivide a large quantity of the remaining land and sell it? I have had about 120 acres subdivided.
28. Can you give any idea of what you expect to realise from that sale? No; because I sold some at £27 10s. an acre and some at £20 an acre.
29. *Chairman.*] We want to know about how much? I suppose from £25 to £30 an acre.
30. *Mr. Morgan.*] Where is this land situated? A little over a mile from the Mittagong Railway Station.
31. *Mr. Scroggie.*] Do you think the expenditure you have made on the property is a good investment? Yes.
32. You have also expended moneys in obtaining a Torrens title to portions of the land? Yes.
33. You have spent £59 5s. in getting that title? Yes.
34. How many children have you? Six living—three girls and three boys.
35. How many of these are 21 years of age? Two girls and one boy; and Willie will be of age in May next.
36. The two girls are here to-day to consent? Yes.
37. Are you in a position to consent on behalf of the other two to the Bill? Yes.
38. Your son William is unable to be here to-day? Yes; the notice was too short; he was away from home.
39. There was not even time to get a statutory declaration from him of his willingness? No; he was away at Menangle.
40. Is this his signature. This is the notice of the Bill inserted in the papers, and he has signified his consent to the Bill being passed. The other two signatures attached to it are those of the Misses Wallis, who are present in person? Yes.
41. There is no doubt that the buildings put up on the property improve it considerably? Yes.
42. As a beneficiary under these deeds are you willing that the trustees should have the powers proposed to be given to them by the Bill? Yes.

43. Do you think it right and proper, in the interests of the trust estate, that they should have these powers? Yes. Mr. J. Wallis.
44. I suppose that what you have done for the estate has been with the consent of the trustees? I think so. 17 Dec., 1891.
45. And for the benefit of the estate? Yes.
46. *Mr. McCourt.*] But was it with the consent of the trustees? I can hardly tell you now. I don't remember. Mr. Pearson, one of the trustees, said he wished me to build a new house when the first land was sold.
47. *Chairman.*] What has been done has been with their consent? Yes; I know they are quite satisfied.
48. *Mr. McCourt.*] If the Bill is passed, how much will be paid to you on account of improvements and other matters? From £900 to £1,000.
49. *Mr. Scroggie.*] You are not including £57 for survey? No.
50. *Mr. McCourt.*] Would it be best for those who are to receive the property to have the money kept in the bank, or to have the improvements carried out? I think it will be best to have the improvements carried out.
51. Why? Because they will bring in money. If the land is not improved it will bring in nothing.
52. *Chairman.*] Does the expenditure of the money increase the value of the trust by the amount of the expenditure? Yes.
53. *Mr. Barnes.*] Do you think the estate will be improved to such an extent by this expenditure that it will be a great deal more valuable than it is at present? Yes.
54. Do you think it will increase in value more than £1,000? Yes, double that amount.
55. *Mr. McCourt.*] Did those who have signed this document know and thoroughly understand the nature of the Bill? They thoroughly understand it. Mr. Langley explained it to them.
56. *Mr. Morgan.*] You sold some of the land? Yes.
57. With the consent of the trustees? Yes.
58. What did you get for it? £500.
59. What was the money utilised for? I have not got it yet.
60. *Chairman.*] It was sold on term payments? Yes; it goes to the trustees.
61. It does not go to your own private use? No.
62. *Mr. Scroggie.*] How much did you expend on the house, the rental of which is £40? About £350 or £400.
63. *Chairman.*] It is paying about 10 per cent. interest on the money expended? Yes.
64. *Mr. Scroggie.*] Your son, William Wallis, is not present? No.
65. You produce his consent to the advertising of the Bill in the newspapers? Yes.
66. And you know he has given his full consent to the obtaining of the Bill from Parliament? Yes.

Rev. John Douse Langley sworn and examined:—

67. *Chairman.*] You are one of the trustees in the Wallis Estate? Yes.
68. *Mr. Scroggie.*] I understand that Mr. Wallis and his family are now living at Southwood House on this estate? Yes. Rev.
J. D. Langley.
69. Do you know the present condition of the house? It is in a deplorable state. 17 Dec., 1891.
70. Is it in danger of falling down? I consider it is not safe to live in it.
71. Is it desirable in the interests of all concerned that the house should be pulled down and a new one erected? It is.
72. You are aware that Mr. Wallis, out of his own moneys, has erected two houses and effected other improvements on the land? Yes.
73. Do you think this expenditure is a good investment? Yes. My reason for thinking so is that it is returning him very high interest for the money expended.
74. In fact if these houses had not been erected by him the land would have been lying idle and producing no income? It would have been comparatively useless.
75. The trustees are of opinion that the erection of these houses is advantageous to the estate? Yes.
76. Are the trustees willing to repay Mr. Wallis what he has expended in buildings and improvements on the land if power be given them so to do? Yes.
77. Mr. Wallis, I understand, brought certain portions of the land under Torrens title. Was that title a complicated one? Yes.
78. And was it desirable that it should be brought under the provisions of the Real Property Act? I should say it was almost essential in order to secure any selling of any portions of the property. The expense of an inquiry into the title on the part of the purchaser would have been of such a character as to seriously militate against the sale, and would have interfered considerably with the price obtained for the land.
79. In fact the Torrens title offers inducements to purchasers? Yes.
80. I believe it is the intention of the trustees eventually to sell the property? Yes, if a good price can be obtained for it. We are of opinion it would be to the interests of the estate to sell, and eventually the whole of the property must be sold according to the trust when the family are all of age, and when Mr. Wallis and his wife have died.
81. Do you think it right, in the interests of the trust estate, that the trustees should have the powers proposed by the Bill? Yes.
82. I understand that all the beneficiaries who are of age consent to this Bill with the exception of one son, Frank Wallis? Yes. I understand from himself that he is not in favor of it.
83. There is no opposition or objection by anyone else? I know of none. All the other members of the family are here as witnesses, with the exception of Willie Wallis, who has signified through his father his consent. I had a conference with the family some short time ago, and placed the matter before them. It was as a result of that conference that Willie Wallis signified his consent, and I believe he would have been here if his father could have communicated with him.
84. *Chairman.*] Is that his signature to the document? Yes.
85. This is the document advertising the application for the Bill? Yes.
86. *Mr. Morgan.*] What age is Frank Wallis? I think he is over 25 years of age.
87. He is one of the objectors? He is the only objector.
88. Does he give any reason why he objects? No; he has not given me any. In the first place he said
he

- Rev. J. D. Langley. 17 Dec., 1891. he was quite willing to consent to the portion of the Bill which allowed a house to be erected, but subsequently he withdrew his consent. I may say that he and his father are not on very good terms, and I think it is from a want of good feeling between the two that he has not consented.
89. *Chairman.*] As one of the trustees, are you aware of any substantial objection? I am aware of no objection which I could regard as substantial.
90. Has Frank Wallis made any substantial objection? No. He has simply stated his intention to oppose the Bill. He has given no reason to me.
91. *Mr. Morgan.*] You yourself think it would be the best, in the interests of all concerned? As far as the building of the house is concerned I have no doubt whatever about it, and I think it is only fair to Mr. Wallis, as he has erected the buildings on the place, that he should be allowed the money he has expended.
92. *Mr. McCourt.*] Did he ask your consent before erecting the buildings? I was aware the buildings were being erected, but I do not know that he formally asked my consent.
93. No plans were submitted to you? No; but I was aware of what was being done, and I quite approve of it, and if I had had the power under the Act to have allowed him the money for the buildings I should have done so, as they were so greatly to the advantage of the estate.
94. This Bill will give the trustees unlimited power of expenditure, will it not? I would not like to say what the scope of the Bill is.
95. It gives you unlimited power to expend money. Do you not think it would be advisable to place a limit to the expenditure? I should have no objection.
96. What do you think the limit should be? I should say about £500 for any money which has been expended, and about £1,000 for the houses.
97. Then you think a limit of £1,500 ought to be placed on the expenditure? I am quite willing to assent to that.
98. *Chairman.*] Have the affairs of this trust been conducted satisfactorily to the trustees? Certainly, as far as Mr. Wallis is concerned. We have very little power under the Act. Mr. Wallis draws all the income, and, with the exception of the money we have in hand, we have what may be regarded as a dry trust.
99. And it is to the best interests of the trust that these steps are now being taken? We regard it to be so.
100. *Mr. Scroggie.*] Do you include in the limit of £1,500 the money Mr. Wallis has spent in the Torrens title? No; that would make it about £50 or £60 more. The Bill provides that in addition to the money which has to be expended the trustees shall be authorised to pay money which has been already expended. That would not touch the question of extended powers under the Act, because we cannot apply for another Torrens title.

Mr. Stephen John Pearson sworn and examined:—

- Mr. S. J. Pearson. 17 Dec., 1891. 101. *Chairman.*] You are one of the trustees in this estate? Yes.
102. *Mr. Scroggie.*] Do you think it desirable that the trustees should have power to pull down Southwood House and to erect a new one? Yes.
103. Are you in favour of Mr. Wallis being repaid the money he has expended in buildings or in improving the estate? Yes.
104. Do you think that what he has done has been to the advantage of the estate? Decidedly.
105. Do you think it right and proper that the trustees should have the powers proposed by the Bill with regard to power to build, repair, and so on? Decidedly.
106. Do you think any limit should be fixed with regard to what has to be repaid to Mr. Wallis, and with regard to the amount which should be spent in building a new house? I think some amount should be mentioned.
107. *Chairman.*] As a trustee, you would not object to the amount being limited? Certainly not.
108. Your co-trustee has suggested about £1,500? That would meet my views.
109. *Mr. Barnes.*] Do you think the money expended in buildings would be better than banking the money? Decidedly.
110. *Mr. Morgan.*] Generally speaking, the passing of the Bill would be an advantage to all concerned? Decidedly. I have read the Bill, and I think it would be an advantage to the whole of the family.
111. Do you know if the family generally are favourable? I have heard that the eldest son is not favourable to it; in fact I think it was from a letter addressed to Mr. Langley and myself that I saw he was going to oppose the Bill. He was going to oppose what there was no necessity to oppose—our power of selling, to which we have a right. Therefore his opposition amounted to nothing, so far as I could see.
112. Did he state his reasons for opposing the Bill? I do not know that he did.
113. So far as you are aware, the other members of the family are agreeable, and no influence has been brought to bear upon them? I believe they are agreeable, although at one time they were not. I do not know of any influence having been brought to bear upon them. The objection which was made was made by the whole of the family, but it was withdrawn except in regard to the eldest son.
114. *Chairman.*] Has any substantial objection by the eldest son come to your knowledge? Not the slightest; in fact he is objecting to that which no one has any power to upset, because the trust deed gives us the power to sell, and that is all he objects to.
115. You are under the impression that his objection is not substantial in itself? Yes.

Mrs Mary Jane Wallis sworn and examined:—

- Mrs. M. J. Wallis. 17 Dec., 1891. 116. *Chairman.*] You are the wife of John Joseph Wallis? Yes.
117. *Mr. Scroggie.*] You are a beneficiary under the deeds relating to this trust estate? Yes.
118. After Mr. Wallis' interest ceases you are the tenant for life? Yes.
119. Do you fully understand the nature of this Bill? Yes.
120. Do you consent to its being passed? Yes.
121. *Chairman.*] You think it will be for the interest of the estate that it should be passed? Yes.
122. You know of no good reason why it should not be passed? No.

123. It would be for the benefit of the estate if you had a new house put upon it? Yes.
 124. *Mr. Barnes.*] Do you think an expenditure of money would improve the estate? I do.
 125. And it will be a benefit to the family hereafter? Yes. In the present state of the place we could not let or sell it to any advantage. The house is not fit for any one to live in.
 126. *Chairman.*] And the application to Parliament for the Bill is made with your entire concurrence? Yes.

Mrs.
M. J. Wallis
17 Dec., 1891.

Clara Wallis sworn and examined:—

127. *Chairman.*] You are interested in the benefits arising from the estate? Yes.
 128. *Mr. Scroggie.*] Do you understand the nature of the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
 129. Do you consent to the powers thereby proposed being given to the trustees? Yes.
 130. *Chairman.*] Do you think the expenditure upon a new house is justified and that it would be to the interest of the trust? Yes.
 131. Have you any objection to the money already expended in benefiting the trust in the shape of buildings being repaid to your father, Mr. Wallis? No.
 132. *Mr. McCourt.*] Have you read the Bill? Mr. Langley read it to me.
 133. Do you know if the Bill becomes law that the trustees will have unlimited power to spend what they like on the property? Yes.
 134. And you are agreeable to that? Yes.
 135. *Chairman.*] Would you have any objection to the amount being limited to £1,500 or £1,600? No.

Clara Wallis.
17 Dec., 1891.

Emily Mary Wallis sworn and examined:—

136. *Mr. Scroggie.*] You are interested in this estate? Yes.
 137. You are aware of the contents of the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
 138. It has been explained to you? Yes, by Mr. Langley.
 139. Are you willing that the trustees should have the powers which the Bill proposes to give them? Yes.
 140. *Mr. McCourt.*] One of your brothers objects to the passing of the Bill? My eldest brother.
 141. Do you know why he objects? No.
 142. Did you and he ever talk the matter over? At first we did.
 143. Did he not give any reasons? No particular reasons.
 144. Did you agree with his objections then? At first he thought the trustees had no power to sell.
 145. Do you know that under the Bill unlimited power is given to the trustees to spend as much money as they like? Yes.
 146. Do you think that is right in your interests. Do you not think it would be better to limit the amount to about £1,500? Yes, I think there ought to be a limit.
 147. *Chairman.*] You approve of a limit of £1,500 or £1,600? Yes.
 148. That would be £500 for the money already put out, £100 for expenses, and £1,000 for the new house? Yes.
 149. *Mr. Morgan.*] You approve of the Bill which has been read to you by Mr. Langley? Yes.
 150. No influence has been used to cause you to approve of it? No.
 151. You approve of it of your own free will? Yes.
 152. *Mr. Barnes.*] Do you think the expenditure of this money will be a benefit to you hereafter? Yes; it will make the property more valuable.

Emily Mary
Wallis.
17 Dec., 1891.

TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

MR. BARNES, | MR. GORMLY,
MR. MORGAN.

R. BARBOUR, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Herbert De Yongh Scroggie appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. Francis Joseph Wallis sworn and examined:—

153. *Chairman.*] You reside at Mittagong, and you are a butcher? Yes.
 154. *Mr. Scroggie.*] You are aware of the contents of the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
 155. You thoroughly understand the nature and effect of the Bill? Yes.
 156. You are interested in the estate? Yes.
 157. Are you willing that the trustees should have power to pull down the old Southwood House, and to build a new one in its place? Yes.
 158. But you would limit the expenditure to a certain amount? Yes.
 159. What amount would that be? £800.
 160. Would you also be agreeable to the trustees having power to repay Mr. Wallis what he has expended in improvements connected with the old Southwood House? Yes, on condition that it does not exceed £300.
 161. You object to the trustees paying Mr. Wallis any moneys he has expended in putting up the two other houses on the land? Yes.
 162. You are agreeable to the trustees having power to repay Mr. Wallis what he has expended in obtaining a Torrens title to part of the land? Yes.
 163. *Chairman.*] If the trustees are desirous of spending a larger sum than you have mentioned—if, for instance, they desire to spend £500 instead of £300, and £1,000 instead of £800, would you be agreeable? No; I think the amount I have mentioned is sufficient.
 164. Are you aware that your brothers and sisters who are interested in the estate with you are willing that the trustees should pay up to £1,500 or £1,600? Yes.

Mr. F. J.
Wallis.
22 Dec., 1891.

- Mr. F. J. Wallis. 165. Is it your impression that that is too large an amount? I think the amount I have mentioned is sufficient.
- 22 Dec., 1891. 166. And that the work ought to be done for that amount? Yes.
167. Would you say it would be better not to do the work at all than to pay the extra amount? Well, I think the amount I have mentioned is sufficient.
168. I suppose if it came to a little more you would not seriously object? Yes. I think the sum I have mentioned is sufficient, on condition that the property is not sold.
169. What property do you refer to. Do you refer to Southwood House? To any of the estate.
170. You object to any of the estate being sold? Yes.
171. Are you not aware that it has been subdivided with a view to selling? Yes; I am aware of that.
172. And if it were sold to advantage, would not the money in the hands of the trustees be as good for you and others as the land lying idle? I do not think so at the present time. I think it will fetch more in a few years' time.
173. But you are aware that you would be losing the interest on what money you would get in the meantime. If it were sold now the money paid for would be lent out at interest. If it is not sold there will be no interest coming in. Would not the interest and the benefits arising from the money be equal to any prospective increase in value? Yes; but we do not receive that interest.
174. But it goes to swell the amount which will have to be divided when the legatees are no more. The interest the trustees receive would be added to the principal. They would have to account for the interest as well as for the principal when the balance comes to be divided amongst the children? I was not aware of that. I thought we had nothing at all to do with the interest.
175. The interest is part of the estate as well as the principal? I understood that my father had the interest himself.
- Mr. Scroggie:* The father is entitled to the interest on the capital for his life, but the trustees would be called upon to explain what they have done with it. Any money which is not paid to the father or Mrs. Wallis, the second tenant for life, will, of course, be added to the capital.
176. *Mr. Barnes.*] You say you would be agreeable to spend the £800 provided they do not sell any of the estate? Yes.
177. How are they to raise that money? Well, there is £1,500 in the estate.
178. That is lying at interest? Yes.
179. You would allow them to spend £300 of that money? Yes.
180. Do you not think the building of the two cottages improved the estate? Yes.
181. Why not allow him for the building of the cottages if they improved the estate? Well, he has had them rented. I know that one of them has already paid for itself; it has been rented to the State Children's Relief Department for six years.
182. *Mr. Gormly.*] Will the cottages depreciate in value in a number of years? I think so; they are weatherboard cottages.
183. *Mr. Scroggie.*] "Southwood" is weatherboard, and has it not been standing for some sixty years? Yes; but it is worth very little now.
184. *Chairman.*] There is no doubt the trustees will have to account for the amount they receive as interest, as well as the amount they receive as principal, and I do not think they would be likely to pay your father money unless he actually wanted it; and if he wanted it I suppose you would have no objection to his having it? Yes, I have. I think the sum I have mentioned is quite sufficient.
185. *Mr. Gormly.*] Is the estate a productive one;—does it return an income to your father? Yes. I think he realises something like £700 or £800 a year. I do not think if it were not for the estate he could make as much as he does.
186. *Mr. Scroggie.*] That is indirectly through the estate? Yes.
187. *Chairman.*] You must consider this: that the property did not belong to you. It is not you who is giving it to your father; it is rather the other way—that your father inherited the property, and the balance which he does not require is to go to you, so that under the circumstances you should be more liberal. If it had been your own property, and you had left the property, then you might have curtailed him? But he is to receive all interest in the estate, and not the capital at all.
188. *Mr. Gormly.*] He has got a life interest in the estate? Yes. He has not any interest in the capital.
189. *Mr. Morgan.*] The money which is required is for the improvement of the estate? Yes.
190. And to reimburse your father for expenses incurred in the erection of some buildings? Yes. I am willing that they should have this money on condition that it does not exceed the sum I have stated—£1,150, and £58 for the Torrens title.

Willie Stephen Wallis called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. S. Wallis. 191. *Chairman.*] You are one of the sons of Mr. Wallis, who has an interest in this estate? Yes.
- 22 Dec., 1891. 192. *Mr. Scroggie.*] You know the contents of the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
193. And you understand thoroughly what the Bill is all about? Yes.
194. You are willing that the trustees should have power to pull down old Southwood House and to erect a new house? Yes.
195. But as a condition you limit the expenditure to a certain amount? Yes.
196. What would that amount be? I think about £800, besides the other improvements made in connection with Southwood House.
197. You would be willing that the trustees should repay Mr. Wallis that amount, which is about £350? Yes.
198. Are you also willing that the expenditure by the trustees in obtaining a Torrens' title should be authorised in the money repaid to Mr. Wallis? Yes.
199. Otherwise than with those limits you have no objection to the Bill? No.
200. *Mr. Morgan.*] What age are you? I was 20 on the 4th May last.
201. *Chairman.*] Tell us why you fix the amount so rigidly;—would it not be advisable that the trustees should have a little margin for extra improvements which might be suggested? I do not altogether object to a small amount, but I do not wish it to go on, nor that they keep on selling one part of the property to improve another part.

202. Do you think then that £1,300 would be sufficient for the necessary improvements and to pay for W. S. Wallis. any liabilities incurred? Yes.
203. And you have no great objection to the amount being fixed at £1,300? No. 22 Dec., 1891.
204. Do you think that that will be sufficient for all purposes? Yes.

Herbert De Yongh Scroggie recalled and further examined:—

205. *Chairman.*] What is the amount the trustees wish for power to expend? £1,500. That is £1,000 for the new house, £500 for the improvement already made by Mr. Wallis, and £58 for the Torrens title. Mr. H. De Y. Scroggie.
206. Do you know that there are plenty of funds to pay it? There is £1,000 invested, and there will be the purchase money coming in from the land already sold, and which the trustees intend to sell. It has all already been subdivided, and plans have been prepared. 22 Dec., 1891.
207. And that will make up the amount required? Possibly more.
208. *Mr. Gormly.*] Have the trustees power to sell? Yes.
209. *Mr. Morgan.*] There is power to sell apart from the Bill altogether? Yes.

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New South Wales.

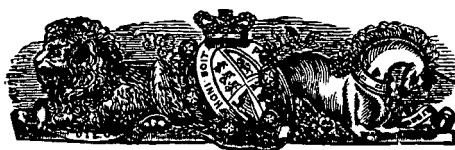
BLUE BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1890,

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

Presented to Parliament by Command.



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1891.

[5s.]

BLUE BOOK.

1890.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

BLUE BOOK,
1890.

PART I.

Governors, Parliaments, &c.

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GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

Names	From	To
Captain A. Phillip, R.N.	26 January, 1788 .	10 December, 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor)	11 December, 1792 .	12 December, 1794.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor)	13 December, 1794	1 September, 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N.	7 September, 1795	27 September, 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N.	28 September, 1800	12 August, 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N.	13 August, 1806 .	26 January, 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by—		
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone	} All of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards } 102nd Regiment	26 January, 1808 .
Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux		
Colonel William Paterson		
Major-General L. Macquarie	1 January, 1810	1 December, 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.	1 December, 1821 .	1 December, 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor)	6 December, 1825	18 December, 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling	19 December, 1825	21 October, 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor)	22 October, 1831	2 December, 1831.
Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.	3 December, 1831 .	5 December, 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Acting Governor)	6 December, 1837 .	23 February, 1838.
Sir George Gipps	24 February, 1838	11 July, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell (Acting Governor)	12 July, 1846	2 August, 1846.
Sir Charles A. Fitzroy	3 August, 1846	17 January, 1855.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	20 January, 1855	22 January, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator)	23 January, 1861	21 March, 1861.
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. {	Administrator	22 March, 1861
	Governor-in-Chief .. .	16 May, 1861
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator) .. .	25 December, 1867	7 January, 1868.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, P.C.	8 January, 1868	22 February, 1872.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt, C.B. (Administrator)	23 February, 1872	2 June, 1872.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief	3 June, 1872	19 March, 1879.
Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .. .	20 March, 1879	3 August, 1879.
The Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B. (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus) .. .	4 August, 1879	9 November, 1885.
Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .. .	10 November, 1885	11 December 1885.
The Right Honorable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.	12 December, 1885	2 November, 1890.
Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant Governor)	3 November, 1890 ...	(Still in office.)

PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTS since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, with dates of opening and dissolution ; also, the NUMBER OF SESSIONS in each Parliament.

FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 22nd May, 1856Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.
 SESSION 1.—(1856-7.)
 22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.
 SESSION 2.—(1857.)
 11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.

SECOND PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 23rd March, 1858.Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.
 SESSION 1.—(1858.)
 23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.
 SESSION 2.—(1858-9.)
 8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.

THIRD PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 30th August, 1859Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.
 SESSION 1.—(1859-60.)
 30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.
 SESSION 2.—(1860.)
 25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 10th January, 1861... Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.
 SESSION 1.—(1861.)
 10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.
 SESSION 2.—(1861-2.)
 3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.
 SESSION 3.—(1862.)
 27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.
 SESSION 4.—(1863-4.)
 23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.
 SESSION 5.—(1864.)
 18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 24th January, 1865Dissolved, 15th November, 1869.
 SESSION 1.—(1865.)
 24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.
 SESSION 2.—(1865-6.)
 24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.
 SESSION 3.—(1866.)
 24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.
 SESSION 4.—(1867-8.)
 2nd July, 1867, to 27th April, 1868.
 SESSION 5.—(1868-9.)
 13th October, 1868, to 1st April, 1869.
 SESSION 6.—(1869.)
 28th September, 1869, to 13th November, 1869.

SIXTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th January, 1870.....Dissolved, 3rd February, 1872.
 SESSION 1.—(1870.)
 27th January, 1870, to 7th May, 1870.
 SESSION 2.—(1870-1.)
 11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, 1871.
 SESSION 3.—(1871-2.)
 14th November, 1871, to 1st February, 1872.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 30th April, 1872.....Dissolved, 28th November, 1874.
 SESSION 1.—(1872.)
 30th April, 1872, to 13th August, 1872.
 SESSION 2.—(1872-3.)
 5th November, 1872, to 25th April, 1873.
 SESSION 3.—(1873-4.)
 9th September, 1873, to 25th June, 1874.
 SESSION 4.—(1874.)
 3rd November, 1874, to 26th November, 1874.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th January, 1875.....Dissolved, 12th October, 1877.
 SESSION 1.—(1875)
 27th January, 1875, to 11th August, 1875.
 SESSION 2.—(1875-6.)
 16th November, 1875, to 22nd August, 1876.
 SESSION 3.—(1876-7.)
 12th December, 1876, to 11th October, 1877.

NINTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th November, 1877Dissolved, 9th November, 1880.
 SESSION 1.—(1877-8.)
 27th November, 1877, to 21st May, 1878.
 SESSION 2.—(1878-9.)
 10th September, 1878, to 24th July, 1879.
 SESSION 3.—(1879-80.)
 28th October, 1879, to 13th July, 1880.

TENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 15th December, 1880Dissolved, 23rd November, 1882.
 SESSION 1.—(1880-81.)
 15th December, 1880, to 6th April, 1881.
 SESSION 2.—(1881.)
 5th July, 1881, to 20th December, 1881.
 SESSION 3.—(1882.)
 22nd August, 1882, to 21st November, 1882.

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 3rd January, 1883Dissolved, 7th October, 1885.
 SESSION 1.—(1883.)
 3rd January, 1883, to 2nd May, 1883.
 SESSION 2.—(1883.)
 29th May, 1883, to 1st June, 1883.
 SESSION 3.—(1883-4)
 9th October, 1883, to 1st November, 1884.
 SESSION 4.—(1884)
 19th November, 1884, to 27th November, 1884.
 SESSION 5.—(1885.)
 17th March, 1885, to 26th March, 1885.
 SESSION 6.—(1885.)
 8th September, 1885, to 1st October, 1885.

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 17th November, 1885Dissolved, 26th January, 1887.
 SESSION 1.—(1885-6)
 17th November, 1885, to 25th October, 1886.
 SESSION 2.—(1887.)
 18th to 25th January, 1887.

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 8th March, 1887Dissolved, 17th January, 1889.
 SESSION 1.—(1887.)
 8th March, 1887, to 13th July, 1887.
 SESSION 2.—(1887-8.)
 20th September, 1887, to 24th July, 1888.
 SESSION 3.—(1888-9.)
 23rd October, 1888, to 16th January, 1889.

FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th February, 1889
 SESSION 1.—(1889.)
 27th February to 10th October, 1889.
 SESSION 2.—(1889.)
 26th November to 21st December, 1889.
 SESSION 3.—(1890)
 29th April to 20th December, 1890.

MINISTRIES.

RETURN showing the different MINISTRIES since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
DONALDSON MINISTRY—No. 1.				
Stuart A. Donaldson ¹	Colonial Secretary	} 6 June, 1856 ...	} 25 Aug., 1856.	Premier.
Thomas Holt	Colonial Treasurer			
William M. Manning ¹	Attorney-General			
John Bayley Darvall ¹	Solicitor-General			
George R. Nichols	Auditor-General			
William C. Mayne .....	.....	.....	.....	Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 2.				
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary	} 26 Aug., 1856...	} 2 Oct., 1856. ...	Premier.
Robert Campbell	Colonial Treasurer			
Terence A. Murray	Secretary for Lands and Works			
James Martin	Attorney-General			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche	Solicitor-General			
.....	.....	12 Sept., 1856 ..	Ditto	Also Auditor-General, from 26 August to 17 September. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
PARKER MINISTRY—No. 3.				
Henry W. Parker	Colonial Secretary	} 3 Oct., 1856 ...	} 7 Sept., 1857.	Premier.
Stuart A. Donaldson	Colonial Treasurer			
John Hay	Secretary for Lands and Works			
William M. Manning	Attorney-General			
John Bayley Darvall	Solicitor-General			
Edward Wise	Attorney-General			
Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B. ²	Solicitor-General			
.....	.....	Ditto	25 May, 1857.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary.
.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto	
.....	.....	26 May, 1857...	7 Sept., 1857.	
.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto	
.....	
.....	
.....	
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 4.				
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary	7 Sept., 1857...	26 Oct., 1859.	Premier.
Richard Jones .....	.....	Ditto	3 Jan., 1858.	
.....	} Colonial Treasurer	} 4 Jan., 1858	} 30 Mar., 1859.	.....
Robert Campbell				
.....	} Secretary for Lands and Public Works	} 18 April, 1859 .	} 26 Oct., 1859.	.....
Elias C Weekes				
Terence A. Murray .....	.....	7 Sept., 1857	12 Jan., 1858.	.....
.....			
John Robertson .....	.....	13 Jan., 1858	30 Sept., 1859.	.....
John Robertson .....	.....		
Edward Flood .....	.....	1 Oct., 1859	26 Oct., 1859.	.....
.....			
James Martin .....	.....	Ditto	Ditto .....	.....
.....			
.....	} Attorney-General	} 7 Sept., 1857	} 8 Nov., 1858.	.....
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche				
.....	} 15 Nov., 1858 ..	} 28 Feb., 1859.	} .....	.....
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche				
.....	} 1 Mar., 1859	} 26 Oct., 1859.	}	Appointed Attorney-General.
Lyttleton H Bayley				
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....	.....	7 Sept., 1857	.....	.....
.....			
William Bede Dalley	} Solicitor-General	} 15 Nov., 1858	} 11 Feb., 1859.	.....
.....				
.....	}	} 15 Nov., 1858	} 11 Feb., 1859.	.....
John F Hargrave				
.....	.....	21 Feb., 1859	26 Oct., 1859...	Reappointed 3 November, 1859.
John Dickson .....	.....	.....	.....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

¹ Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856; but they did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office. ² Vice President of the Executive Council.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
MINISTRIES—continued.				
FORSTER MINISTRY—No. 5.				
William Forster	Colonial Secretary	} 27 Oct., 1859...	} 8 Mar., 1860.	Premier.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer			
John Black	Secretary for Lands			
Geoffrey Eagar	Secretary for Public Works			
Edward Wise	} Attorney-General	} Ditto	} 13 Feb., 1860....	Appointed Puisne Judge.
succeeded by Sir W. M. Manning, Knt. }				
John F. Hargrave				Solicitor-General .....	21 Feb., 1860... 3 Nov., 1859...	8 Mar., 1860. 8 Mar., 1860....	Appointed Attorney-General, 2 April, 1860. (Robertson Ministry.)
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 6. (To 9 January, 1861.)				
John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	} 9 Mar., 1860....	} Merged into Cowper Ministry.	Premier to 9 January, 1861. .
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary			
Elias C. Weekes	Colonial Treasurer			
William M. Arnold	Secretary for Public Works			
John F. Hargrave	Attorney-General	2 April, 1860....		Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 7. (From 10 January, 1861.¹)				
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	Premier from 10 January, 1861.
Elias Carpenter Weekes succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Colonial Treasurer	9 Mar., 1860...	20 Mar., 1863.	
John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	21 Mar., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863.	Appointed Solicitor-General.
William M. Arnold	Secretary for Public Works	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863.	
John F. Hargrave	} Attorney-General	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863.	
succeeded by John Bayley Darvall ... }				
John F. Hargrave	Solicitor-General	2 April, 1860...	31 July, 1863 ...	
John F. Hargrave	} Solicitor-General	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
succeeded by John F. Hargrave				
Charles Cowper, junr.....	Clerk of the Executive Council.			A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 8.				
James Martin	Attorney-General	} 16 Oct., 1863...	} 2 Feb., 1865.	Premier.
William Forster	Colonial Secretary			
Geoffrey Eagar	Colonial Treasurer			
Peter Faucett	Solicitor-General			
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands			
Arthur T. Holroyd	Secretary for Public Works			
John Hubert Plunkett ²
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.				
Charles Cowper ²	Colonial Secretary	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
Thomas Ware Smart ... succeeded by Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...	
succeeded by Marshall Burdekin	} Attorney-General	20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866 ...	Resigned.
John Bayley Darvall ... succeeded by John Hubert Plunkett... }				
John Fletcher Hargrave...	} Solicitor-General	4 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.	Formerly Attorney-General, for which he received a Pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension was in abeyance during occupancy of this office.
John Robertson				
succeeded by William M. Arnold	} Secretary for Lands	3 Feb., 1865...	20 June, 1865.	Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
succeeded by John Robertson				
William M. Arnold	} Secretary for Public Works	1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart ... }				
James A. Cunneen	Postmaster-General	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...	A Member of the Government without a Seat in the Cabinet.
		20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	
		1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ...	

¹ From which date Mr. Cowper took his Seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier. ² Vice-President of the Executive Council.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks
MINISTRIES—continued.				
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.				
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. ¹	Attorney-General	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.	
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	22 Jan., 1866...	17 Sept., 1868 ...	Resigned.
Joseph Docker				
Geoffrey Eagar	Colonial Treasurer	28 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868 ...	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.	
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works			
Robert Macintosh Isaacs...	Solicitor-General	22 Jan., 1866...	27 Sept., 1868 ...	Appointed Colonial Secretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
Joseph Docker	Postmaster-General.....			
Atkinson Alfd. Pk. Tighe }			29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11.				
John Robertson	Colonial Secretary	27 Oct., 1868 ...	12 Jan., 1870 ...	Resigned.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868 ...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	
William Forster	Secretary for Lands	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General.....	31 Oct., 1868 ...		
Joshua Frey Josephson }	Solicitor-General	27 Oct., 1868 ...	9 Sept., 1869 ...	Appointed District Court Judge.
Julian Emanuel Salomons }				
Daniel Egan	Postmaster-General.....	18 Dec., 1869 ...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet.
Robert Owen.....				
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 12.				
² Charles Cowper.....	Colonial Secretary	13 Jan., 1870 ...	15 Dec., 1870 ...	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony 6 December, 1870, but held office as Colonial Secretary till 15 December, 1870.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	Resigned.
William Forster				
John Sutherland	Secretary for Lands.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	14 April, 1870 ...	
John Sutherland				
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Secretary for Public Works	13 Aug., 1870 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during tenure of office.
	Attorney-General.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	
Julian Emanuel Salomons..	Solicitor-General	31 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870 ...	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council with a seat in the Cabinet from 11 August, 1870, to 15 December, 1870.
Daniel Egan	Postmaster-General.....	18 Dec., 1869 ...	15 Dec., 1870 ...	Deceased.
Robert Owen				
		27 Oct., 1868 ...	16 Oct., 1870 ...	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices, 1 August, 1870.
		27 Oct., 1868 ...	1 Aug., 1870 ...	
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 13.				
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General	} 16 Dec., 1870 ...	13 May, 1872.	Premier.
John Robertson	Colonial Secretary			
George William Lord	Colonial Treasurer			
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson.	Secretary for Lands.....			
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works			
William Charles Windeyer	Solicitor-General			
The Honorable Joseph Docker.	Postmaster-General.....			Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.

¹ Vice-President of the Executive Council.² Vice-President of the Executive Council from 11 January, 1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
MINISTRIES—continued.				
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 14.				
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	14 May, 1872 ...	8 Feb., 1875.	Premier.
William Richman Piddington	Colonial Treasurer	14 May, 1872 ...	.....	Resigned.
succeeded by George Alfred Lloyd ...		5 Dec., 1872 ...	8 Feb., 1875.	Also Secretary for Mines, from 9 May to 26 July, without salary.
James Squire Farnell	Secretary for Lands.....	14 May, 1872 ...		
Robert Palmer Abbott.....	Secretary for Mines	27 July, 1874 ...		
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works	15 May, 1872 ...	10 Nov., 1873 ...	Resigned.
Edward Butler	Attorney-General.....	15 May, 1872 ...		
succeeded by Joseph George Long Innes.....		20 Nov., 1873 ...	8 Feb., 1875.	Without a Seat in the Cabinet. From 9 December, 1873.
George Wigram Allen.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	9 Dec., 1873 ...		
Joseph George Long Innes	Solicitor-General	14 May, 1872 ...	19 Nov., 1873 ...	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Attorney- General.
George Alfred Lloyd ...	Postmaster-General	14 May, 1872 ...	4 Dec., 1872 ...	Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
succeeded by Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ...		5 Dec., 1872 ...	8 Feb., 1875	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legis- lative Council.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ....	.....	14 May, 1872 ...		
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 15.				
John Robertson	Colonial Secretary	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.	Premier.
William Forster	Colonial Treasurer	9 Feb., 1875...	7 Feb., 1876...	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony, resident in England.
succeeded by Alexander Stuart.....		8 Feb., 1876...	21 Mar., 1877.	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Resigned.
Joseph Docker.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....	9 Feb., 1875...	.....
Thomas Garrett	Secretary for Lands.....	6 Feb., 1877...	21 Mar., 1877.	A Member of the Legislative Council; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
succeeded by Ezekiel Alexander Baker		6 Feb., 1877...	21 Mar., 1877.	
John Lackey.....	Secretary for Public Works	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.	A Member of the Legislative Council; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
William Bede Dalley	Attorney-General			
John Lucas	Secretary for Mines.....	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.	A Member of the Legislative Council; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
John Fitzgerald Burns ...	Postmaster-General.....			
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 16.				
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	22 Mar., 1877...	16 Aug., 1877.	Premier.
William Richman Piddington.	Colonial Treasurer			
Francis Bathurst Suttor ...	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....	22 Mar., 1877...	16 Aug., 1877.	Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Richard Driver.....	Secretary for Lands.....			
James Hoskins.....	Secretary for Public Works	22 Mar., 1877...	16 Aug., 1877.	Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
William Charles Windeyer	Attorney-General.....			
George Alfred Lloyd	Secretary for Mines.....	22 Mar., 1877...	16 Aug., 1877.	Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G.	Postmaster-General.....			
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 17.				
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.	Premier.
William Alexander Long ..	Colonial Treasurer			
Joseph Docker.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.	Vice-President of the Executive Council; Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Resigned.
Thomas Garrett	Secretary for Lands.....			
succeeded by Ezekiel Alexander Baker	20 Nov., 1877.	17 Dec., 1877.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.	
Edward Combes	Secretary for Public Works			
William Bede Dalley	Attorney-General.....	17 Aug., 1877.	17 Dec., 1877.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker	17 Aug., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877...		
succeeded by Archibald Hamilton	Secretary for Mines.....	20 Nov., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
Jacob.	17 Aug., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877...		
John Davies.....	Postmaster-General.....	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.	

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.	
MINISTRIES—continued.					
FARNELL MINISTRY—No. 18.					
James Squire Farnell	Secretary for Lands.....	18 Dec., 1877..	20 Dec., 1878.	Premier.	
Michael Fitzpatrick	Colonial Secretary			In receipt of a pension of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, but not drawn during tenure of office.	
Henry Emanuel Cohen	Colonial Treasurer				
Joseph Leary	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....				
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works				
William John Foster	Attorney-General				A Member of the Legislative Council; appointed a Member of the Executive Council, 1 April, 1878.
William Henry Suttor ..	Secretary for Mines				
John Fitzgerald Burns ..	Postmaster-General				
NOTE—John Marks, M L C, was appointed on the 14th January, 1878, Vice President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.					
PARKES MINISTRY—No 19.					
Sir Henry Parkes, K C M G	Colonial Secretary . .	21 Dec., 1878	4 Jan., 1883	Absent from the Colony on account of ill-health Also Secretary for Lands.	
Sir John Robertson, K C M G (Acting). James Watson ..		29 Dec., 1881	19 Aug., 1882		
Francis Bathurst Suttor	Colonial Treasurer .	21 Dec., 1878	4 Jan., 1883.	In consequence of the passing of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," the functions of this office were divided by the appointment of two Ministers.	
	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	21 Dec., 1878	30 April, 1880		
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Vice-President of the Executive Council Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council Minister of Public Instruction	21 Dec., 1878 ..	10 Nov., 1881.		
	Minister of Public Instruction.	1 May, 1880			
Francis Bathurst Suttor .	Minister of Public Instruction.	14 Nov., 1881..	4 Jan., 1883	Appointed Postmaster-General.	
Francis Bathurst Suttor succeeded by Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knt. succeeded by William John Foster	Minister of Justice	1 May, 1880	10 Aug., 1880		
		11 Aug., 1880	13 Oct., 1881	Appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.	
		14 Oct., 1881	4 Jan., 1883		
William Charles Windeyer succeeded by Robert Wisdom .	Attorney-General ...	21 Dec., 1878	10 Aug., 1879 ..	Appointed a Temporary Judge of the Supreme Court.	
		13 Aug., 1879	4 Jan., 1883		
James Hoskins succeeded by Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Secretary for Lands	21 Dec., 1878	28 Dec., 1881	Resigned.	
		29 Dec., 1881	4 Jan., 1883	Acting Colonial Secretary, from 29th December, 1881.	
John Lackey .	Secretary for Public Works	21 Dec., 1878 .			
Saul Samuel, C M G. . . succeeded by Francis Bathurst Suttor succeeded by Stephen Campbell Brown succeeded by Alexander Campbell ..	Postmaster-General	21 Dec., 1878	10 Aug., 1880 .	Appointed Agent General for the Colony.	
			11 Aug., 1880	13 Nov., 1881 .	Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.
			14 Nov., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	A Member of the Legislative Council.
			30 Aug., 1882	4 Jan., 1883	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker Francis Bathurst Suttor (Acting) Arthur Renwick, M.D. ..	Secretary for Mines ..	21 Dec., 1878	13 Aug., 1881..	Resigned. Also Postmaster-General.	
		30 Aug., 1881	11 Oct., 1881 .		
Frederick Matthew Darley, Q C.	Vice-President of the Executive Council Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council ..	12 Oct., 1881 ..	4 Jan., 1883.		
		14 Nov., 1881 .			

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
MINISTRIES— <i>continued.</i>				
STUART MINISTRY—No. 20.				
Alexander Stuart	Colonial Secretary	5 Jan., 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885	Absent from the Colony on account of ill-health.
George Richard Dibbs ...	Colonial Treasurer	5 Jan., 1883	6 Oct., 1885 ..	Charged with the duties of Secretary for Public Works during the illness of Mr. Wright, from 10 June, 1884.
George Houston Reid.....	} Minister of Public In- struction	{ 5 Jan., 1883...	6 Mar., 1884 .	Resigned.
William Joseph Trickett .				
Henry Emanuel Cohen ..	Minister of Justice	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885.	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Charged also with the duties of Colonial Secretary during the illness of Mr. Stuart, from 7 October, 1884, to 11 May, 1885.
William Bede Dalley, Q.C.	Attorney-General	5 Jan., 1883	6 Oct., 1885..	
James Squire Farnell	Secretary for Lands	5 Jan., 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885.	
Henry Copeland	} Secretary for Public Works	{ 5 Jan., 1883	28 Mar., 1883...	Resigned.
Alexander Stuart.....				
(Acting.)		29 Mar., 1883...	27 May, 1883	Colonial Secretary.
Francis Augustus Wright..	} Secretary for Public Works	{ 28 May, 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885.	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
Francis Augustus Wright..				
succeeded by		5 Jan., 1883...	27 May, 1883 ..	
William Joseph Trickett .	Postmaster-General	28 May, 1883 ..	1 May, 1884 ..	Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.
succeeded by				
James Norton ..	} Secretary for Mines	{ 2 May, 1884 .	6 Oct., 1885	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Joseph Palmer Abbott ..				
Sir Patrick Alfred	Vice-President of the	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885.	Resigned.
Jennings, K.C.M.G.	Executive Council.	5 Jan., 1883 ..	31 July, 1883 ..	
DIBBS MINISTRY—No. 21.				
George Richard Dibbs ...	} Colonial Secretary	{ 7 Oct., 1885 .	9 Oct., 1885	Premier. Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
succeeded by				
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings,		10 Oct., 1885 ..	} 21 Dec., 1885.	Premier.
K.C.M.G.				
George Richard Dibbs ...	Colonial Treasurer ..	10 Oct., 1885 ..		
William Joseph Trickett...	Minister of Public Instruc- tion.	7 Oct., 1885 ...		
James Squire Farnell	} Minister of Justice ...	{ 7 Oct., 1885 ...	9 Oct., 1885 ...	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Resigned.
succeeded by				
Thomas Michael Slattery	Attorney-General	2 Nov., 1885 ..	} 21 Dec., 1885.	Resigned.
John Henry Want	Secretary for Lands	7 Oct., 1885 ..		
Joseph Palmer Abbott ...	} Secretary for Public Works.	{ 7 Oct., 1885	31 Oct., 1885	Resigned.
Henry Septimus Badgery				
succeeded by				
William John Lyne.....	Postmaster-General	2 Nov., 1885 ..	21 Dec., 1885.	Resigned.
John See ..		7 Oct., 1885 ...	21 Dec., 1885.	
Francis Augustus Wright	} Secretary for Mines	{ 7 Oct., 1885 .	17 Oct., 1885 ..	
succeeded by				
George Thornton.....		13 Nov., 1885	21 Dec., 1885	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 22.				
Sir John Robertson,	Colonial Secretary	} 22 Dec., 1885 ..	25 Feb., 1886.	Premier.
K.C.M.G.				
John Fitzgerald Burns ...	Colonial Treasurer ...			
James Henry Young ...	Minister of Public Instruc- tion ..			
Louis Francis Heydon ...	Minister of Justice ...	22 Dec., 1885 ..	4 Feb., 1886	Resigned.
George Bowen Simpson .	Attorney-General	} 22 Dec., 1885 ..	25 Feb., 1886.	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Gerald Spring ..	Secretary for Lands			
Jacob Garrard	Secretary for Public Works			
Daniel O'Connor	Postmaster-General ..			
Robert Matteson Vaughn	Secretary for Mines			

Office	Name	From	To	Remarks.
MINISTRIES— <i>continued.</i>				
JENNINGS MINISTRY—No. 23.				
George Richard Dibbs	Colonial Secretary	} 26 Feb., 1886	} 19 Jan., 1887.	Premier.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Treasurer			
Arthur Renwick, M.D.	Minister of Public Instruction			
James Patrick Garvan	Minister of Justice			
John Henry Want	Attorney-General.....			
Henry Copeland	Secretary for Lands			
William John Lyne ..	Secretary for Public Works	} 26 Feb., 1886	} 23 Dec., 1886 ...	Resigned.
Francis Bathurst Suttor	Postmaster-General ..			
James Fletcher	} Secretary for Mines			
succeeded by Charles Kinnaird Mac- kellar, M.B., C.M. ...		} 24 Dec., 1886... 19 Jan., 1887 .	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.	
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 24.				
Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary ..	25 Jan., 1887	16 Jan., 1889 ...	Premier Vice-President of the Executive Council, from 20 January, 1887, to 6 March, 1887.
John Fitzgerald Burns ..	Colonial Treasurer	} 20 Jan., 1887 ..	} 16 Jan., 1889.	
James Inglis	Minister of Public Instruc- tion			
William Clarke	Minister of Justice	} 20 Jan., 1887 ..	} 18 May, 1887	Resigned.
William John Foster ..				
succeeded by Bernhard Ringrose Wise, B.A.	} Attorney-General	} 27 May, 1887 ...	} 7 Feb., 1888 ...	Resigned.
succeeded by George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.				
Thomas Garrett	} Secretary for Lands	} 26 July, 1888	} 28 Aug., 1888	Colonial Secretary.
Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. (Acting).				
James Nixon Brunker				
John Sutherland ..	Secretary for Public Works	} 29 Aug., 1888	} 16 Jan., 1889.	
Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.	Postmaster-General .			
Francis Abigail	Secretary for Mines	} 20 Jan., 1887 ..	} 16 Jan., 1889	
Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.	Vice-President of the Executive Council Government in the Legislative Council.			
DIBBS MINISTRY—No. 25.				
George Richard Dibbs	Colonial Secretary	} 17 Jan., 1889	} 7 Mar., 1889 ..	Premier.
James Patrick Garvan	Colonial Treasurer			A Member of the Legislative Council.
Francis Bathurst Suttor..	Minister of Public Instruc- tion			
Thomas Michael Slattery.	Minister of Justice ..			
Edmund Barton	Attorney-General			
William John Lyne ..	Secretary for Lands.....			
James Fletcher	Secretary for Public Works			
Henry Clarke	Postmaster-General .			
John Moore Chanter ..	Secretary for Mines...			
John Lackey	Vice-President of the Executive Council				A Member of the Legislative Council.
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 26.				
Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	} 8 Mar., 1889	} Still in office	Premier.
William McMillan	Colonial Treasurer ...			
Joseph Hector Carruthers	Minister of Public Instruc- tion			
Albert John Gould ..	Minister of Justice			
George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.	Attorney-General			
James Nixon Brunker	Secretary for Lands... .			
Bruce Smith	Secretary for Public Works			
Daniel O'Connor . . .	Postmaster General			
Sydney Smith	Secretary for Mines .			
William Henry Suttor ..	Vice-President of the Executive Council .			} 30 April, 1889 .	} Still in office ....	A Member of the Legislative Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL from 8 March, 1889.

Name.	From	To	Whether holding any and what other Civil or Military Office.
The Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor.	12 Dec., 1885	2 Nov., 1890	Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
succeeded by The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).	3 Nov., 1890	Still in office	Lieutenant-Governor.
The Honorable W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.	30 April, 1889	"	Vice-President and Representative of Government in Upper House.
The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G....	8 Mar., 1889	"	Premier, Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable William McMillan	8 " "	"	Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable George B. Simpson, Q.C., M.L.C.	8 " "	"	Attorney-General.
The Honorable James N. Brunker	8 " "	"	Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable Bruce Smith	8 " "	"	Secretary for Public Works.
The Honorable Albert John Gould	8 " "	"	Minister of Justice.
The Honorable Joseph H. Carruthers	8 " "	"	Minister of Public Instruction.
The Honorable Sydney Smith	8 " "	"	Secretary for Mines.
The Honorable Daniel O'Connor	8 " "	"	Postmaster-General.

PRESIDENTS—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SUCCESSION of PRESIDENTS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, showing the dates on which they were appointed and ceased to hold office.

Name.	From	To
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt. afterwards The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) } The Honorable John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C.	20 May, 1856	28 January, 1857.
The Honorable Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knt.	29 January, 1857	6 February, 1858.
The Honorable William Charles Wentworth	9 February, 1858	10 May, 1861.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray	24 June, 1861	9 October, 1862.
afterwards The Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt. } The Honorable John Hay	14 October, 1862	22 June, 1873.
afterwards The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G. } The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	8 July, 1873	Still holds office.

MEMBERS—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Year 1890.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
The Honorable Edmund Barton	2 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Richard Ryther Steer Bowker, M.D., F.R.C.S.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable David Buchanan	22 February, 1889.....	Deceased, 4 April, 1890.
The Honorable William Byrnes.....	24 June, 1861.	
The Honorable Alexander Campbell	3 June, 1864.....	Resigned, 30 June, 1890.
The Honorable George Campbell	30 December, 1887 ...	Deceased.
The Honorable William Robert Campbell	15 April, 1890.	
The Honorable Samuel Charles	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable George Henry Cox	17 June, 1863.	
The Honorable John Mildred Creed, M.R.C.S.	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Henry Carey Dangar	18 September, 1883.	
The Honorable John Davies, C.M.G.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable George Day	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Leopold Fane De Salis	14 July, 1874.	
The Honorable Alexander Dodds	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable John Eales	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Peter Faucett	10 April, 1888.	
The Honorable Andrew Garran, LL.D.	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Halliday	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	26 June, 1867	President.
The Honorable Louis Francis Heydon	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Richard Hill	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable James Hoskins	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Frederick Thomas Humphery	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Archibald Hamilton Jacob	18 September, 1883 ...	Chairman of Committees.
The Honorable Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	15 April, 1890.	
The Honorable Samuel Aaron Joseph	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Henry Edward Ka'er	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Andrew Taylor Kerr	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Philip Gidley King	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Edward Knox	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable John Lackey	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable William Laidley	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Walter Lamb	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable George Lee	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable George Alfred Lloyd	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Alexander Long	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Francis Lord	17 October, 1864.	
The Honorable John Lucas	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable John Macintosh	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, M.B., C.M.	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.D.	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Sir William Macleay, Kt.	29 October, 1877.	
The Honorable Sir William Montagu Manning, Kt., Q.C.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Charles Moore	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Henry Mort	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Henry Moses	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable James Henry Neale	18 September, 1883 ...	Deceased.
The Honorable James Norton	7 October, 1879.	
The Honorable Richard Edward O'Connor	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable William Hilson Pigott	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.D., F.R.C.S.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Richard Hutchmson Roberts	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.	15 April, 1890.	
The Honorable Jeremiah Brice Rundle	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.	7 March, 1887.	
The Honorable Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.	22 December, 1885	{ Attorney-General and Representative of the Government from 3 April, 1889.
The Honorable John Smith	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Robert Burdett Smith, C.M.G.	17 October, 1889.	
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B.	8 Mar., 1875, 8 Aug., 1879, and 16 Dec., 1885.	
The Honorable Septimus Alfred Stephen	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable John Stewart	7 October, 1879.	
The Honorable Francis Bathurst Sutor	21 February, 1889.	
The Honorable William Henry Suttor	10 December, 1880	{ Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government, from 30 April, 1889.
The Honorable Harman John Tarrant, F.R.C.S.	15 April, 1890.	
The Honorable George Thornton	29 October, 1877.	
The Honorable William Joseph Trickett	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Ebenezer Vickery	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Walker	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable James Watson	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable John Brown Watt	29 October, 1874	... Seat vacated by absence reported, 29 April, 1890.
The Honorable Edmund Webb	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable James White	14 July, 1874.....	Deceased.
The Honorable Robert Hoddle Driberg White	30 December, 1887.	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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SPEAKERS—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SUCCESSION of SPEAKERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and the dates on which they were elected, re-elected, and ceased to hold office.

Name.	Date when first elected	Dates when re-elected.	Date of expiration of office.
The Honorable Sir Daniel Cooper, Knt.	22 May, 1856	23 March, 1858; 31 August, 1859	31 January, 1860—Resigned.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray	31 January, 1860	10 January, 1861	14 October, 1862—Appointed President of the Legislative Council.
The Honorable John Hay	14 October, 1862	24 January, 1865	31 October, 1865—Resigned.
The Honorable William Munnings Arnold	1 November, 1865	27 January, 1870; 30 April, 1872, 27 January, 1875.	1 March, 1875—Deceased.
The Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen, Knt.	23 March, 1875	30 March, 1875; 27 November, 1877, 15 December, 1880.	23 November, 1882—Parliament dissolved.
The Honorable Edmund Barton	3 January, 1883 ..	17 November, 1885	26 January, 1887—Parliament dissolved.
The Honorable James Henry Young ..	8 March, 1887	27 February, 1889	21 October—Resigned.
The Honorable Joseph Palmer Abcctt	22 October, 1890	.....	Still in office.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Opened 27th February, 1889)

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, with date of election, &c.

Electoral District.	Name	Date when elected	Remarks.
Albury	John Wilkinson	General Election, February, 1889	Resigned 26th June, 1890, re-elected 10th July, 1890.
Argyle	William Hillier Holborow		
Balmain	Edward Joseph Ball		
	Jacob Garrard		
Bathurst	George Clubb		
	Frank James Smith		
Balranald	John Stuart Hawthorne		
	William Henry Paul		
The Bogan	Allen Lakeman		
	Robert Bliss Wilkinson		
Boorowa	George Edwin Cass		
	William Ahson		
Bourke	William Channing a'Beckett		
	Thomas Michael Slattery		
Braidwood	Thomas Waddell		
	William Nicholas Willis		
Camden	William Walter Davis		
	Alexander Ryrie		
Canterbury	William McCourt		
	Thomas Garrett		
Carcoar	John Kidd		
	The Hon. Joseph Hector Carruthers		
Central Cumberland	John Wheeler		
	James Thompson Wilshire		
The Clarence	Alexander Hutchison		
	Charles Launcelot Garland		
Durham	John Plumb		
	Frank Farnell		
Eden	John Nobbs		
	Robert Adam Ritchie		
Forbes	David Dale		
	John McFarlane		
The Glebe... ..	Herbert Harrington Brown		
	Henry Clarke		
Glen Innes	James Patrick Garvan		
	Henry Harry Cooke		
Gloucester	Alfred Stokes		
	The Hon. Bruce Smith		
Goulburn	Michael Chapman		
	Francis Augustus Wright		
Grafton... ..	Alexander Hutchison		
	Jonathan Charles Billing Pockorage		
Grenfell... ..	Seaver		
	William Teece, junior		
Gunnedah .....	..... succeeded by	
	Cecil Bedford Teece		
The Gwydir	John See		
	George Henry Greene		
Hartley	John Frederick Barnes		
	Edwin Woodward Turner		
The Hastings and Manning	Thomas Henry Hassall		
	John Hurley		
The Hawkesbury	The Hon. James Henry Young		
	Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.		
The Hume .....	..... succeeded by	
	Walter Hussey Vivian		
	Alexander Bowman		
	William John Lyne		
	James Hayes		

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	Remarks.		
The Hunter	Robert Scobie	General Election, February, 1889.	See "Executive Council."		
The Upper Hunter.	Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald...				
Illawarra	William Edward Abbott				
	Francis Woodward				
Inverell	Joseph Mitchell				
Kiama	George Alexander Cruickshank				
The Macleay ...	George Warburton Fuller				
East Macquarie ...	Patrick Hogan				
	Otho Orde Dangar				
West Macquarie ...	The Hon. Sydney Smith				
	James Ebenezer Tonkin				
East Maitland	William Patrick Crick	17th December, 1889.	Expelled 13th November, 1890; re-elected 6th December, 1890. See "Executive Council."		
	West Maitland			The Hon. James Nixon Brunker	
Molong	Richard Windeyer Thompson				
	Andrew Ross, M.D.				
Monaro	Henry Dawson				
Morpeth	Gustave Thomas Carlyle Miller				
	Myles M'Rae				
Mudgee	Reginald James Black			General Election, February, 1889.	Died, 4 July, 1890.
	William Chandos Wall				
The Murray ...	John Haynes				
	John Moore Chanter				
The Murrumbidgee	Robert Barbour				
	James Gormly				
The Namoi ...	George Richard Dibbs				
	David Copland				
The Nepean	Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar ..	31 July, 1890.	General Election, February, 1889.		
	succeeded by				
Newcastle	Charles Collins				
	Samuel Edward Lees				
New England ...	James Fletcher				
	Alexander Brown				
Newtown	James Curley				
	Henry Copeland				
Northumberland	James Inglis			General Election, February, 1889.	Chairman of Committees.
	Joseph Abbott				
Orange	Edmund William Molesworth				
	Nicholas Hawken				
Paddington	Joseph Creer				
	Ninian Melville				
Parramatta	Thomas Walker				
	Thomas Dalton				
Patrick's Plains ...	James Torpy				
	John Henry Want				
Queanbeyan	Alfred Allen				
	John Shepherd				
Reifern...	Robert John King	8 July, 1889.	See "Executive Council."		
	Hugh Taylor				
The Richmond...	The Hon. Albert John Gould				
	Edward William O'Sullivan				
Shoalhaven	William Francis Schey				
	James Peter Howe				
St. Leonards ...	William Stephen				
	Charles Augustus Goodchap				
Sturt	Thomas Thomson Ewing				
	Bruce Baird Nicoll				
East Sydney ...	John Perry				
	Philip Henry Morton				
South Sydney ...	The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	General Election, February, 1889.	See "Executive Council."		
	Joseph Francis Cullen				
Tenterfield	John Fitzgerald Burns				
	Wyman Brown				
Tumut	Sydney Burdekin				
	George Houstoun Reid				
Wellington	The Hon. William McMillan				
	John Rendell Street				
Wentworth	William Henry Traill				
	Walter Edmunds				
Wilcannia	James Matthew Toohy	25 October, 1890.	Elected Speaker, 22 October, 1890.		
	James Martin				
Wollombi	Thomas Playfair				
	The Hon. Daniel O'Connor				
Yass Plains	Francis Abigail				
	Alfred Lamb				
Young	succeeded by				
	Adolphus George Taylor				
Tamworth	Robert Henry Levien				
	William Springthorpe Dowel				
Tenterfield	Charles Alfred Lee				
	Travers Jones				
Tumut	David Alexander Ferguson				
	The Hon. Joseph Palmer Abbott ..				
Wellington	Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens ..				
	Richard Stevenson				
Wentworth	Thomas Colls				
	John George Gough				
Wilcannia	James Archibald Mackinnon				
	James Archibald Mackinnon				

PART II.

Executive and Legislative Establishments.

SUMMARY.

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EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.					
His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. ¹	20 Mar., 1885 Entered upon official duty, 12 Dec., 1885	Her Majesty, by Commission	7,000 0 0	20 Mar., 1885.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.	Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1890	Ditto	3,500 0 0	30 April, 1839.
Private Secretary	F. de C. Helbert Helbert ² succeeded by Major Arthur Carew-Hunt ³	1 July, 1888 3 Nov., 1890	Governor	400 0 0	1 July, 1888.
Aide-de-Camp	The Honorable Rupert Clement Carrington. ⁴ succeeded by Captain Henry Le Patourel. ⁵	1 Mar., 1888 3 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor	400 0 0	3 Nov., 1890.
			Governor	358 0 0	1 Mar., 1888.
			Lieutenant-Governor	358 0 0	9 April, 1875.
Clerk to Private Secretary..	William Byrnes	1 July, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Messenger (1) ⁶				170 0 0	
Mounted Orderlies:—					
Sergeant (1)				10/6 p diem.	
Orderlies (3)				{ 1 at 8/- 2 at 7/6	
<p>¹ Allowed a residence. Governor of Norfolk Island, without salary. ² To 3 November, 1890. Lieutenant, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. ³ Late of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment. ⁴ To 3 November, 1890. Allowed £145 per annum in lieu of forage and incidental expenses, and £175 per annum house allowance. ⁵ Late of New South Wales Artillery. ⁶ Allowed a house.</p>					
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.					
Clerk of the Executive Council.	Alexander Campbell Budge	16 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Clerk	Edward R. Deas-Thomson	9 July, 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	11 Feb., 1880.
Messenger (1)				160 0 0	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.					
President	Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	8 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	1,200 0 0	3 Oct., 1856.*
Chairman of Committees ...	Archibald Hamilton Jacob	1 Dec., 1887	Elected by Legislative Council (Sessionally).	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1852.*
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments.	John Jackson Calvert ...	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	800 0 0	1 Aug., 1853.
Clerk Assistant	Adolphus Philip Clapin ..	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Aug., 1850.
Usher of the Black Rod ...	Stewart Marjoribanks Mowle.	1 Aug., 1883	{ Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony	440 0 0	21 Aug., 1852.
1st Clerk	Leonard Smirnoff Cooper..	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council.	440 0 0	17 Dec., 1858.
2nd Clerk	William Leonard Edwards	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	400 0 0	21 June, 1864.
3rd Clerk	Edward Adam Garland ...	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0	14 Oct., 1868.
4th Clerk	Francis Laurence Clapin...	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Principal Messenger (1) ...		1 Feb., 1879	The President	200 0 0	
Doorkeeper (1)			Ditto	160 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (4) ...			Ditto	145 0 0	each.
* Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Clerk of the Council gives security to the amount of £300.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.					
Speaker	The Hon James Henry Young ¹ succeeded by The Hon Joseph Palmer Abbott	27 Feb., 1889	Elected by Legislative Assembly	1,500 0 0	8 Mar., 1887.
Chairman of Committees ...	Niman Melville ...	22 Oct., 1890	Ditto	1,500 0 0	6 Jan., 1883.
Clerk of Assembly	Frederick William Webb ² ..	27 Nov., 1889	Ditto	800 0 0	2 April, 1889.
Clerk Assistant	Richard Aldous Arnold	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
2nd Clerk Assistant	Richard Windeyer Robert- son.	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Laurence Joseph Harnett.	7 May, 1873	Ditto	625 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
Clerk of Records	†William Munnings Mon- tagu Arnold ³	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	490 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.*
Clerk of Select Committees.	succeeded by Charles Broughton Boydell ⁴	1 Nov., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
Clerk of Printing Branch .	Charles Broughton Boydell	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Clerk in Charge of Printed Papers.	succeeded by Arthur Charles Logan ..	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	440 0 0	1 Feb., 1873
Clerks	Arthur Charles Logan	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto	440 0 0	1 July., 1880.
Temporary Clerks	succeeded by William Stewart Mowle .	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Principal Messenger (1) ..	Wilham Stewart Mowle .	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1884
Principal Doorkeeper (1)	succeeded by Wilham Sydney Christie .	11 Nov., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Assistant Messengers (10)	Wilham Sydney Christie .	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	14 Oct., 1885.
Lavatory Attendant (1) ..	succeeded by Frank Beaumont Turner ..	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	14 Oct., 1885.
Steward and Housekeeper	Frank Beaumont Turner	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	25 Mar., 1886.
Assistant Housekeeper ¹	succeeded by George Wilham Barton	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	265 0 0	25 Mar., 1886
Watchman (1)	George Wilham Barton	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	265 0 0	22 Feb., 1888.
House Servant (1) ¹ ..	succeeded by George Henry Monahan	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	22 Feb., 1888
Stableman (1) ¹ ..	Cyril Charles Flannery	16 April, 1888	Speaker	200 0 0	17 Mar., 1890.
Assistant Stableman	succeeded by George Henry Monahan .	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	16 April, 1888
Outdoor Servant (1)	Sydney Grant Boydell .	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	17 Mar., 1890.
Cook (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	100 0 0	26 Jan., 1886 *
Refreshment-room Waiters (3)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	220 0 0	.. .. .
Female Servants (3) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	175 0 0	.. .. .
Scullery-maid (1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	165 0 0	.. .. .
				8 at 150 0 0	each.
				1 at 120 0 0	
				52 0 0	

¹ Retired 21 October, 1890 ² Gives security for £400 ³ Gives security for £200. ⁴ Gives security for £200 * Services not continuous † Retired 31 October, 1890

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

Steward and Housekeeper	William George Cassidy ¹ .	23 Oct., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	23 Oct., 1875.
Assistant Housekeeper ¹	.. .. .	.. .. .	President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	90 0 0	.. .. .
Watchman (1) ... .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	160 0 0	.. .. .
House Servant (1) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	145 0 0	.. .. .
Stableman (1) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	145 0 0	.. .. .
Assistant Stableman	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	145 0 0	.. .. .
Outdoor Servant (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	145 0 0	.. .. .
Cook (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	210 0 0	.. .. .
Refreshment-room Waiters (3)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	160 0 0	.. .. .
Female Servants (3) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	145 0 0	each.
Scullery-maid (1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	80 0 0	.. .. .
				80 0 0	.. .. .

¹ Allowed a house, fuel, and light

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

Librarian	Frank Walsh ¹	11 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	4 Aug., 1874.
First Assistant ...	John Riley	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	375 0 0	14 Sept., 1863.
Second do	Ernest Etienne Wahlberg	8 Sept., 1881	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1876.
Messenger (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	100 0 0	.. .. .

¹ Gives security to the amount of £200. ² From 1 August

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.							
Principal Shorthand Writer	Charles Robinson.....	20 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	860	0	0	7 July, 1874.
Second Shorthand Writer...	John B. Laing.....	1 April, 1886	Ditto	650	0	0	3 July, 1878.
Shorthand Writers	B. Harry Friend	1 June, 1884	Ditto	550	0	0	28 Oct., 1879.
	Angelo J. Smith	1 June, 1884	Ditto	550	0	0	1 Dec., 1879.
	William Drake.....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	550	0	0	1 Aug., 1884.
	S. K. Johnstone.....	1 April, 1886	President of Legislative Council and Speaker of Legislative Assembly.	470	0	0	1 April, 1886.
	Edward Downey	23 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	450	0	0	1 Mar., 1888.
	Arthur Blenkin	1 Oct., 1889	President of Legislative Council and Speaker of Legislative Assembly.	450	0	0	1 Oct., 1889.
	R. R. Carrington	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	450	0	0	1 Oct., 1889.
	Herbert Robinson	24 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350	0	0	24 Sept., 1888.
	David Ferguson ¹	24 Sept., 1888	Ditto	350	0	0	24 Sept., 1888.
	Frank Corlette.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto	350	0	0	1 July, 1890.
Type-writer	Joseph Tracey	23 Sept., 1889	Ditto	200	0	0	23 Sept., 1889.

¹ Resigned 12 June, 1890.

PART III.

Branch Royal Mint.

SUMMARY.

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BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment to the Mint.
				£ s. d.	
BRANCH ROYAL MINT.					
Deputy Master	Robert Hunt, C.M.G. ¹ ...	1 Jan., 1878	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	1,100 0 0	8 July, 1853.
Senior Clerk and Melter ...	Edward Offord Heywood ¹	1 Oct., 1870	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Warrant.	600 0 0	11 Jan., 1859.
Senior Assayer	Dr. Adolph Leibius, M.A.	18 Aug., 1870	Ditto ditto	700 0 0	31 Mar., 1859.
Assayer	John Warner M'Cutcheon	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto ditto	600 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.
Senior Clerks	Lyndon Bolton Carpenter	1 Jan., 1869	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	John Ford Adams	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Registrar and Accountant...	Archibald Gardner ³	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto, by Warrant	400 0 0	22 June, 1853.
	succeeded by E. H. S. von Arnheim.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	8 Jan., 1873.
Bullion Clerk.....	David John Kirkwood Colley.	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Assay Clerk and Assistant...	E. H. S. von Arnheim ⁴ ...	1 July, 1878	Ditto	300 0 0	8 Jan., 1873.
	succeeded by John H. Campbell	1 July, 1890	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Junior Clerks	John H. Campbell ⁴	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	165 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas E. Roseby, B.A....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	152 10 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	A. J. C. Christie	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Wcigher and Balance Mechanician.	Charles Bolton.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Engineer and Foreman of Coining Department.	William D. Newton.....	1 April, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	6 Feb., 1871.
Foreman of Melting Department.	Thomas Gilchrist.....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Nov., 1858.
Second Foreman of Melting Department.	William Bannerman	1 April, 1885	Ditto	225 0 0	11 Oct., 1854.
Messenger and Office-keeper (1) ²	.....	.....	Ditto	150 0 0	.....
Housekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	.....
Artificers, Workmen, and Boys (25).	.....	.....	Ditto	From 2/6 to 12s. per diem.	.....

¹ Allowed quarters. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ³ To 30 June; retired. ⁴ To 30 June; promoted.

NOTE.—The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

PENSIONS.

PAID under the Sydney Mint Act of 1865.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
Major-General Sir Edward W. Ward, R.E., K.C.M.G. ¹	£ s. d. 217 10 6	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	1 August, 1877	Late Deputy Master.
Charles Elouis.....	671 13 4	Ditto	1 Jan., 1878	Late Deputy Master.
Elliott Arthur Knipe.....	128 10 0	Ditto	1 March, 1863	Late Registrar and Accountant
Hugh Gilchrist	162 10 0	Ditto	1 April, 1872	Late Senior Clerk.
Archibald Gardner	140 0 0	Ditto	1 July, 1890	Late Registrar and Accountant.
Henry Bradstock	166 13 4	Ditto	1 April, 1889	Late Foreman.

¹ To 5 February; deceased.

PART IV.

Colonial Secretary,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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Lunacy—Official Board of Visitors to Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane	34	Botanic Gardens, &c.	50
Inspector-General of the Insane and Hospitals generally	34	Civil Service Board	50
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	37	Aborigines Protection Board	50
Master in Lunacy	37	City of Sydney Improvement Board	50
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COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
Colonial Secretary	Sir Henry Parkes, G. C. M. G.	25 Jan., 1887	Governor, by Commission	2,000 0 0	14 May, 1861.*
Principal Under Secretary..	Critchett Walker, J.P. ¹	7 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,100 0 0	28 Oct., 1856.*
Clerks—Chief	Edward Wise McKenny	20 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	7 Nov., 1862.
First	James John Taylor	14 Nov., 1887	Ditto	530 0 0	4 May, 1867.
Clerk-in-charge of Records	John George Cohen	14 Nov., 1887	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Accountant	James Edward Ormiston ² .	1 April, 1885	Ditto	450 0 0	8 Oct., 1873
Clerk-in-charge Miscellaneous Branch.	James Adam Brodie	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	380 0 0	12 April, 1875.
Clerk in-charge of Correspondence Branch.	Wyndham Harry Patterson	1 May, 1886	Ditto	325 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Clerks	Harry Addington Unwin	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	300 0 0	16 Mar., 1879.
	Charles Ignatius Callachor	1 May, 1886	Ditto	275 0 0	7 June, 1878.
	Frederick Wahab Stoddard	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	275 0 0	16 July, 1885
	James John Kelly	1 May, 1886	Ditto	260 0 0	15 Nov., 1879.
	Alfred Patrick Albert Delany	1 May, 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
	Sydney Fotheringham ³	1 July, 1886	Ditto	230 0 0	18 May, 1885.
	William Sydney Goldfinch	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	175 0 0	7 Sept., 1885.
	Tancred de Carteret Armstrong	12 Nov., 1885	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	165 0 0	19 Nov., 1884.
	William Abbott de Mouncey	1 Feb., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	165 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
	Charles Howard Helsham ⁴	1 Feb., 1888	Ditto	165 0 0	6 Dec., 1886.
	Harold Deering ⁴	18 Nov., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	16 July, 1888.
Probationer	Henry Sinclair Campbell Budge	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
Shorthand and Type-writer	William Lister Boyd	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	275 0 0	30 Aug., 1886.
Deed and Despatch Clerk	Thomas Henry Neely	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
				200 0 0	each.
				1 at 150 0 0	
				1 at 140 0 0	
Messengers (9)				1 at 120 0 0	
				1 at 125 0 0	
				1 at 78 0 0	
				2 at 52 0 0	each.
Officekeeper				1 at 70 0 0	
				1 at 120 0 0	
Cleaners of corridors (4)				1 at 115 0 0	
				2 at 105 0 0	each.
				2 at 60 0 0	
Office-cleaners (3)				1 at 55 0 0	"

¹ Gives security for £400. ² Gives security for £300 £40 allowed for special services ³ Gives security for £200. ⁴ Gives security for £100.
⁵ One allowed quarters, fuel, and light * Services not continuous

AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (RESIDENT IN LONDON).

Agent-General for the Colony (resident in London).	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K C. M. G., C. B.	12 Aug., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2,000 0 0	27 Oct., 1859*
Secretary	Samuel Yardley	1 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	900 0 0	1 April, 1879.
Accountant and Chief Clerk	John Alfred Wade	1 July, 1872	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Clerk-in-charge of Indents	Thomas Mason	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto	225 0 0	23 Oct., 1876.
Shorthand-writer and Clerk	Richard Thornton	9 Feb., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	9 Feb., 1885.
Clerks	Henry Gordon	11 May, 1882	Ditto	120 0 0	11 May, 1882.
	Thomas George White	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
Messengers	Thomas James Evans	21 April, 1883	Agent-General	78 0 0	21 April, 1883
	Albert Edmund Page	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto	54 12 0	20 Feb., 1885.
EMIGRATION BRANCH.					
Emigration Officer	Thomas Hughes Phillips	14 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	465 0 0	6 Mar., 1878.
Clerk	Edward Russell Wait	27 June, 1888	Agent-General	170 0 0	7 May, 1877.*

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Registrar-General and Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners	*Edward Grant Ward, J.P. ¹ succeeded by	15 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
	Charles Hart Townley Pinhey, J.P. ¹	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto	800 0 0	7 Jan., 1862.

BRANCH FOR REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Chief Clerk	William Lachlan Dawes ²	29 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	8 Sept., 1858.
Corresponding and Record Clerk	Frederick Charles William Elyard	25 Mar., 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Clerk in charge of Registration Room.	Edmund Conroy Hopkins ²	23 Aug., 1887	Ditto	225 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Clerks	Wm. W. Bucknell, jun	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	13 Mar., 1879.
				to 30 April, 225 0 0	
				from 1 May, 180 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	John Butler	1 June, 1886	Ditto	to 30 April, 210 0 0	
				from 1 May, 100 0 0	18 May, 1887
Messenger (1)	John Campbell Ormiston ³	23 Aug., 1887	Ditto	135 0 0	
Junior Messenger (1)			Registrar-General	52 0 0	
			Ditto		

¹ To 25 March, retired. ² Gives security to the amount of £700 ³ Gives security to the amount of £200. ⁴ 27 May; transferred to Military Pay Office.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.					
ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
Accountant	Henry John Noble ...	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	12 July, 1875.
Cashier	Edward Tasman Deane	1 May, 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	30 Aug, 1878.
Assistant Cashier	M. Cooper	1 May, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	29 Oct., 1878
Collecting Clerk (Deeds) ...	Arthur A. Hiddilston ...	1 May, 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan, 1884.
Clerk	Ernest S. Macdermott ...	10 Oct, 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	17 Feb., 1885.
DEEDS BRANCH.					
Deputy Registrar-General	W. A. Abbott ¹	7 Mar, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	16 Mar, 1859.
Chief Clerk and... } Deputy Registrar of Deeds } Cashier	H W Gillam ... { Thomas C Abbott ⁷ ... { Robert W. Codrington	1 Jan., 1882 17 June, 1882 12 July, 1889	Ditto Governor, under Act 20 Vic No 27. Ditto	375 0 0 290 0 0	6 May, 1867. 22 July, 1877.
Clerks	Robert W. Codrington	1 June, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	29 Sept., 1872.
				to 30 April, 280 0 0	
	M. Cooper ²	1 Sept, 1884	Ditto	from 1 May 220 0 0	29 Oct, 1878.
	Wm S. Hilliard	9 May, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	30 Mar, 1885.
				to 30 April, 160 0 0	
	Arthur A. Hiddilston ^{2 3}	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	from 1 May 100 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Alfred Jas. Napier ...	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 July, 1886.
				to 30 April, 135 0 0	
Book Porter .....	.....	.....	Registrar-General	130 0 0	
Junior Messenger ...	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	
LAND TITLES BRANCH.					
Land Titles Commissioners	Richard Jones	1 Jan, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	Each allowed £3 3s per sitting weekly.	7 Sept, 1857
	Edward Greville	10 Jan., 1884	Ditto		10 Jan, 1884.
Examiners of Titles	Edmund Burton	6 July, 1868	Ditto	860 0 0	— Mar, 1841.*
	Alfred Parry Long ..	23 July, 1886	Ditto	860 0 0	23 July, 1886.
	Harold Banks Smith	12 Nov, 1888	Ditto	860 0 0	12 Nov., 1888.
	Edwin Augustus Cleve Smith	14 Nov, 1888	Ditto	860 0 0	14 Nov., 1888.
Deputy Registrar-General	Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe.	14 April, 1882	Ditto	550 0 0	22 April, 1852.
Principal Draftsman	Robert Mead Pearson .	1 April, 1866	Ditto	650 0 0	1 Oct, 1855.
Draftsmen	Wilfred De Courey Lewis	1 July, 1874	Ditto	450 0 0	16 Mar., 1863
	James Lyon Spark	23 July, 1874	Ditto	350 0 0	3 June, 1863.
	William Frederick Kloster	30 May, 1878	Ditto	290 0 0	30 May, 1878.
	Albert Newcombe	13 Jan, 1869	Ditto	270 0 0	16 Oct., 1863.
	Joseph Nicholas Pyne	12 July, 1880	Ditto	270 0 0	12 July, 1880.
	Frederick George Melville	1 June, 1882	Ditto	230 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	Anthony Mark Solomon...	18 Nov, 1882	Ditto	230 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	Wilham Charles Barnston Parnell.	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan, 1883.
	Ernest Edward Stacey Layton.	16 Nov., 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	16 Nov., 1881.
	Stephen Anthony	4 Aug, 1883	Ditto	220 0 0	4 Aug, 1883.
	Edwin Arthur Pearson	13 Oct, 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	13 Oct, 1884
	Thomas Roscoe Parnell ...	14 Nov, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	14 Nov., 1884.
	Arthur Henry Drury	20 Nov, 1883	Ditto	140 0 0	16 Nov, 1886
	Edward Hansard Lack ⁴	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	14 Sept., 1883.*
	succeeded by Charles S Cowdery	28 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Nov., 1890.
Examiners' Clerk	William Shurley Muddle ⁵	25 Dec, 1870	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Jan, 1863.
	succeeded by Frank A. Rossiter . .	1 April, 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	1 July, 1881
Search Clerk	Christopher William Cam- pion Hatton	22 May, 1884	Ditto	420 0 0	22 May, 1884.
Clerks	Charles Hardwick Keele	1 Mar., 1873	Ditto	375 0 0	1 Mar., 1873
	Henry John Noble ⁶	1 Mar, 1884	Ditto	320 0 0	12 July, 1875
	succeeded by Thomas Crawford Abbott ⁷	1 May, 1890	Ditto	320 0 0	22 July, 1877.
	John Connery	19 Aug., 1875	Ditto	280 0 0	7 April, 1859 *
	Herbert Charles Shaw	13 Mar., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Mar., 1889.
	Edward Tasman Deane ⁸	30 Aug, 1878	Ditto	275 0 0	30 Aug, 1878.
	Charles Henry Mallon ...	1 Sept, 1879	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Sept, 1879.
				to 30 April, 220 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
	Thomas Joseph M'Donald	7 June, 1880	Ditto	210 0 0	7 June, 1880
				to 30 April, 220 0 0	
				from 1 May	
	Walter Fitzgerald	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	210 0 0	1 June, 1880

¹ Gives security to the amount of £300 ² To 1 May, appointed Assistant Cashier, transferred to Account Branch ³ Gives security to the amount of £200 ⁴ To 8 November, resigned ⁵ To 31 March, transferred to Government Asylums Office ⁶ To 30 April, appointed Accountant
⁷ To 30 April, transferred to Lands Titles Office, *see* Noble, *see* Account Branch, allowed six months sick leave on full pay from 20 April, retired 20 October
⁸ To 30 April, appointed Cashier, *see* Account Branch * Services not continuous

Office and District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR—GENERAL—continued.					
LAND TITLES BRANCH—continued.					
Clerks.....	Henry Stephen Harpur ...	1 Sept, 1883	Ditto ...	160 0 0 to 30 April, 210 0 0 from 1 May	10 May, 1882.
	William Henry Young ..	21 Mar, 1884	Governor and Executive Council.	160 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	20 Nov., 1882.
	John Walter Croker	21 May, 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	9 May, 1883
	Henry Nisbet Armstrong.	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	1 July, 1880*
	Samuel James Heuston ..	20 Nov, 1884	Ditto	135 0 0 to 30 April, 160 0 0 from 1 May	10 May, 1884.
	John Cornelius de Saumarez Mann.	27 Aug, 1884	Ditto	110 0 0 to 30 April, 140 0 0 from 1 May	27 Aug, 1884.
	Ernest Sinclair Macdermott ¹	17 Feb, 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	17 Feb, 1885
	Percy Herbert Coates . .	29 Aug, 1887	Ditto	75 0 0 to 30 April, 100 0 0 from 1 May, 110 0 0 from 1 Dec	29 Aug, 1887.
	Arthur Edward Reeve ...	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0 to 30 April, 100 0 0 from 1 May	1 Jan., 1889.
Messenger and printer ²	(1) .....	.....	Registrar-General	50 0 0	
Book Porter	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	140 0 0	
Housekeeper to the Department ³	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	
Junior Messenger	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	100 0 0	
				52 0 0	
		¹ To 10 October; transferred to Account Branch.	² Resides on the premises.	³ Resides on the premises, allowed fuel and light.	
			* Services not continuous		
VALUATORS UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT.					
Valuators	William Pritchard	9 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, under 26 Vic., sec. 21.	Nil.	9 Sept., 1880.
	John Oswald Gilchrist .	12 Aug, 1880	Ditto		12 Aug, 1880
	Edward Compton Batt ..	6 Jan., 1881	Ditto		6 Jan, 1881.
	Edward Wrench	26 Oct, 1886	Ditto		26 Oct, 1886
	John Henry Munro ...	17 Jan, 1881	Ditto		17 Jan, 1881
	John Taylor	15 April, 1887	Ditto		15 April, 1887
	John Francis King	22 April, 1887	Ditto		22 April, 1887.
	Edward Johnston Sievers	5 July, 1888	Ditto		5 July, 1888
	Savary Trebartha Rodd .	20 Aug, 1888	Ditto		20 Aug, 1888
	Hugh Duff	30 Nov., 1888	Ditto		30 Nov, 1888
DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES					
Registrar-General—	Edward Grant Ward, J.P.	1 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	All District Registrars are allowed 2s per entry; also all fees paid to them for searches, certified copies, and marriages, unless they occupy the position of C.P.S., when such fees revert to the Treasury, under the "Clerks of Petty Sessions Fees Act of 1887."	
East Sydney	succeeded by	1 April, 1881			
South Sydney	Charles Hart Townley	25 Mar., 1890			
West Sydney	Pinhey, J P.				
Albury (Albury)	Charles A Conley	1 Feb., 1882	Registrar-General		
	succeeded by				
	John E Frew	1 Mar, 1890	Ditto		
Argyle (Goulburn)	W. Carson, C.P.S	6 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (Taralga)	J. Whiting	4 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (Crookwell)	Percy Dewhurst	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto		
Balmain (Leichhardt) ..	William Parker	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
"	James S. Helher	1 July, 1882	Ditto		
Balranald (Hay)	William Chisholm, C.P.S.	5 Feb., 1885	Ditto		
"	Joseph E. Pearce, P.M.*	20 Nov, 1890	Ditto		
" (Mossgiel)	Robert G. Jamieson, C.P.S.	1 Oct, 1887	Ditto		
" (Balranald)	Norman Lockhart, C.P.S.	22 Feb, 1883	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	O. A. C. Boot, C.P.S.* ...	4 Aug, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Sidney W. Haynes, C.P.S	12 Oct, 1890	Ditto		
" (Hillston)	Duncan G. M'Dougall, C.P.S.	17 June, 1887	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	James R. R. Miles, C.P.S.*	2 Dec, 1889	Ditto		
" (Nymagee)	John A. R. Elmslie	26 Feb, 1886	Ditto		
" (Mount Hope)	Jasper Y. Tullia	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto		
Bathurst	Charles Grant	1 April, 1883	Ditto		
The Bogan (Dubbo)	William J. Martin, C.P.S.	1 July, 1888	Ditto		
"	James Watt, C.P.S.* ...	15 Sept., 1890	Ditto		
" (Nyngan)	William Ovenden	10 Aug, 1888	Ditto		
" (Coonamble)	Andrew T. Cochrane, C.P.S	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
" (Coonabarabran)	William T. Nicholson, C.P.S.*	25 July, 1890	Ditto		

* Acting.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

District	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.					
DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.					
The Bogan (Warren)	Charles H. Pigott, C.P.S.	1 April, 1890	Registrar-General		
Burrowa (Burrowa)	Wilham E. Wotton, C.P.S.	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto		
Bourke (Bourke)	R. M. Hughes	1 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (Barrington)	Matthew J. Poett, C.P.S.	10 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
" (Brewarrina)	C. J. Robins	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto		
" (Cobar)	Harcourt Holcombe, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto		
Braidwood	C. E. Oslear, C.P.S.	25 July, 1883	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
Camden (Camden)	John Kenny, C.P.S.	25 July, 1883	Ditto		
" (Campbelltown)	Max Zghnicki	12 Dec., 1887	Ditto		
" (Picton)	D. E. Troughton, C.P.S.	7 June, 1887	Ditto		
	W. R. Antill	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Charles F. Butler	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Sidney E. Beaver, C.P.S.*	3 April, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Joadja Creek)	George Bradbury, C.P.S.*	22 Sept., 1890	Ditto		
" (Berrima)	W. Cairns	2 Jan., 1888	Ditto		
" (Bowral)	F. R. Wilshire, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	John D. Sheriff	2 Aug., 1889	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Robertson)	John Sheedy*	2 Nov., 1890	Ditto		
Canterbury (Burwood)	Annie D. Moffitt	30 Sept., 1886	Ditto		
	M. B. Young	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Ashfield)	Mary Young	1 May, 1890	Ditto		
	George Watson	1 May, 1884	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Petersham)	Mary Watson*	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto		
" (St Peters)	F. A. Morgan	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
" (Marrickville)	V. Pampillonia	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
" (Kogarah)	John Cornish	2 July, 1888	Ditto		
" (Hurstville)	William J. A. Hill	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
" (Canterbury)	George Leeder	2 April, 1888	Ditto		
" (Rockdale)	J. Slocombe	4 Oct., 1888	Ditto		
" (Five Dock)	H. W. Hardwick	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto		
" (Drummoyne)	Michael J. Adams	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
	Percy J. H. Sewell	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
Carcoar (Carcoar)	Michael J. Adams*	29 Nov., 1890	Ditto		
" (Tuena)	John H. Louche, C.P.S.	13 Nov., 1889	Ditto		
	T. F. Bell	2 July, 1888	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Cowra)	William H. Madew	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto		
" (Blayney)	B. P. P. Kemp, C.P.S.	17 Sept., 1887	Ditto		
" (Mt Macdonald)	W. Roche, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto		
The Clarence (Maclean)	George A. Gunning	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
	Grantley A. Hyde, C.P.S.	27 Jan., 1888	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Ulmarra)	Henry A. Ledger, C.P.S.*	20 Dec., 1890	Ditto		
Central Cumberland (Parramatta)	A. J. Flanders	1 April, 1885	Ditto		
" (Ryde)	George Wickham, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Liverpool)	G. M. Pope, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Granville)	William Long	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Hurstville)	John Rayner	8 Nov., 1886	Ditto		
Durham (Clarence Town)	George Leeder	1 May, 1889	Ditto		
" (Dungog)	James Lyall	1 June, 1881	Ditto		
	C. G. Smith, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Paterson)	Charles Robertson, C.P.S.*	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
Eden (Bega)	W. L. Brown, C.P.S.	1885	Ditto		
	R. Frappell, C.P.S.	16 July, 1887	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Eden)	John Edwards, C.P.S.*	6 Nov., 1890	Ditto		
	F. F. Potts, C.P.S.	30 Sept., 1887	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Geo. W. H. Davies, C.P.S.*	10 Mar., 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	J. R. R. Miles, C.P.S.*	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Lyttleton)	F. J. Keon, C.P.S.*	2 Dec., 1890	Ditto		
" (Moruya)	J. J. Murphy	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
	John Kenny, C.P.S.	2 June, 1887	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	T. T. Gannon, C.P.S.*	28 April, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Candelo)	Edwd. A. Grainger, C.P.S.	30 June, 1890	Ditto		
Forbes (Forbes)	Charles H. Brooks	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
	Edmond A. T. Pery, C.P.S.	13 Dec., 1884	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
" (Parkes)	James Watt, C.P.S.*	17 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
	James Millar	30 May, 1889	Ditto		

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* Actir g.

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.					
DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.					
Forbes (Condobolin) ..	Edwd. A. Grainger, C.P.S. succeeded by James Watt, C.P.S.*	10 July, 1885 31 Mar., 1890	Registrar-General		
	succeeded by R T. Macnevin, C.P.S.	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto		
Glebe (Glebe) ..	Frederick W. Artlett	8 May, 1884	Ditto		
" (Leichhardt) ..	James S. Hellier	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
Glen Innes ..	George Stevenson, C.P.S. succeeded by George A. Stevenson*	28 Sept., 1889 3 Mar., 1890	Ditto		
" (Emmaville) ..	E. W. Robinson, C.P.S. succeeded by James S. Page	10 Jan., 1888 18 April, 1890	Ditto		
Gloucester (Stroud) ..	James Miller, C.P.S. succeeded by E. W. Fegan, C.P.S.*	17 Jan., 1888 1 May, 1890	Ditto		
" (Copeland)	George M. Marsh, C.P.S.*	16 June, 1890	Ditto		
" (Raymond Terrace)	Alfred Stone, C.P.S.	30 Sept., 1889	Ditto		
Goulburn	C. R. Middleton, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto		
Grafton	W. Carson, C.P.S.	6 June, 1887	Ditto		
Grenfell	W. Clarke, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Temora) ..	W. H. Hazelton	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto		
" (Barnedman) ..	Jas. Davoren, C.P.S.	1 July, 1886	Ditto		
" (Marsden) ..	Thomas Love	9 June, 1887	Ditto		
Gundagai ..	Henry A. Weatherall	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
" (Cootamundra)...	Osman A. Edwards, C.P.S. succeeded by C. H. B. Primrose, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	Thomas Parker, C.P.S.*	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by Charles John Lloyd, C.P.S.	5 Dec., 1890	Ditto		
Gunnedah ..	John J. Kingsmill, C.P.S.	4 Sept., 1888	Ditto		
" (Quirindi) ..	R. H. V. Allnutt, C.P.S. succeeded by Albert E. Lonsdale, C.P.S.*	6 Nov., 1884 22 May, 1890	Ditto		
" (Boggabri) ..	George Humphries	1 June, 1889	Ditto		
The Gwydir (Warialda).....	James C. Thornton, C.P.S. succeeded by W. B. Geddes, C.P.S.*	31 Dec., 1889 10 Dec., 1890	Ditto		
" (Moree)	Joseph S. Maitland, C.P.S. succeeded by Charles E. Oslear, P.M.	30 June, 1889 31 Mar., 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by A. R. Perry, C.P.S.*	23 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
" (Bingara)	W. C. Lawson, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
Hartley (Lithgow).....	H. P. Macdermott	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Oberon) ..	J. Metcalf	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto		
" (Katoomba) ..	George T. Palmer	2 Sept., 1889	Ditto		
Hartings and Manning (Taree)	J. A. Creagh, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Port Macquarie)	F. B. Hales, C.P.S. succeeded by Charles Robertson, C.P.S.	22 Jan., 1888 29 Aug., 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by John T. Hobbs, C.P.S.	28 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
Hawkesbury (Windsor) ..	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick, C.P.S. succeeded by G. M. Marsh, C.P.S.	6 Aug., 1889 12 May, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by Arthur Gates, C.P.S.	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto		
" (Richmond) ..	H. S. Beveridge, C.P.S. succeeded by C. E. A. Macnevin, C.P.S.*	29 July, 1889 1 May, 1890	Ditto		
" (Riverstone)...	F. Wheeler	2 April, 1888	Ditto		
" (Wiseman's Ferry)	J. T. Marx	23 May, 1885	Ditto		
Hume (Albury)	C. A. Conley	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
" (Corowa) ..	S. J. Chenhall	14 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
" (Tumbarumba) ..	William D. Bailey	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
	Thomas Jones	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
The Hunter (Greta)	Montgomery J. Sheppard	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
" (East Maitland)	F. S. Isaacs, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
The Upper Hunter (Scone)	H. J. Leary, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto		
" (Mus'lbroom)	James V. Foley, C.P.S.	24 June, 1889	Ditto		
" (Cassilis) ..	Henry J. Hawkins, C.P.S. succeeded by J. Edwards, C.P.S.*	1 April, 1886 21 April, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by Robert Hughes, C.P.S.*	1 July, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by D. C. S. Bruce, C.P.S.	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
" (Murrurundi)	G. R. Evans, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Merriwa) ..	W. A. Read	26 May, 1887	Ditto		
Illawarra (Wollongong)	David R. Jameson, C.P.S.	2 Jan., 1888	Ditto		
" (Woonoona) ..	Edward Ramsay	1 April, 1881	Ditto		

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* Acting

District and Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.					
DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued					
Illawarra (Helensburgh)	G T Hawkins	1 Dec, 1890	Registrar General		
Inverell (Inverell)	C. J. Lloyd, C P S ...	31 Oct, 1889	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	R. Hughes, C P S *	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	George S Ridley, C P S *	29 July, 1890	Ditto		
Kiama (Kiama)	W B Connell, C.P.S	23 Aug, 1888	Ditto		
The Macleay (Kempsey)	James W Wilson	20 Jan, 1886	Ditto		
" (Boat Harbour)	Frank B Treatt, C.P.S *	17 June, 1889	Ditto		
" (Nambucca)	Edwin Eskine May	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
East Macquarie (Bathurst)	C Grant	1 April, 1883	Ditto		
" (Sunny Corner)	L A Tomkinson . . .	1 July, 1887	Ditto		
" (Sofala)	J C Hayes	19 June, 1881	Ditto		
" (Wattle Flat)	William Walters	1 July, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Thomas N Woolard ...	12 Aug, 1890	Ditto		
West Macquarie (Bathurst)	C Grant	1 April, 1883	Ditto		
East Matland (East Matland)	F. S Isaacs, C P S ..	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Cecil C Vindin, C P S *	16 April, 1890	Ditto		
" (Minmi)	Thomas Wells	17 Feb, 1886	Ditto		
West Matland (West Matland)	Thomas Hughes	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto		
Molong (Molong)	H H S Chippendall, C P S	15 Sept, 1888	Ditto		
" (Cargo)	Nicholas B May ...	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
" (Canowindra)	Arthur H. Costin . .	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto		
Monaro (Cooma) ...	Alfred Salway	29 Sept, 1882	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Edward T. F Gomm	4 May, 1890	Ditto		
" (Bombala)	W A Dovers	31 Aug, 1886	Ditto		
" (Nimitybelle)	Henry James Lea	2 Aug, 1889	Ditto		
" (Adaminaby)	J. M'Manus	2 Jan, 1888	Ditto		
" (Kiandra) ...	Hugh Fraser	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	James M. Scott	22 Dec., 1890	Ditto		
Morpeth (Morpeth)	Charles F. Wakeley	29 Mar, 1889	Ditto		
Mudgee (Mudgee)	Charles J Horsley, C P S	28 Dec, 1889	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	O A. Willans, C P S.	16 Dec, 1890	Ditto		
" (Gulgong)	W L Brown, C P S	23 May, 1884	Ditto		
" (Tambaroora)	J S Willard ...	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Hill End) .. .	Alfred Le Mesurier, C P S	30 Mar, 1889	Ditto		
" (Rylstone)	W W Armstrong, C P S	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
The Murray (Moulamein)	Richard Hindson	1 Mar, 1889	Ditto		
" (Moama)	H Evans, C.P.S	12 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
" (Jenildene) ...	A D Fowler	1 Dec, 1882	Ditto		
The Murray (Deniliquin)	W H Hooper	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Tocumwal)	Peter A Dunne	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
The Murrumbidgee (Wagga Wagga)	Jim M'Kensey, C P S.	1 Dec, 1887	Ditto		
" (Narrandera).	L. S. Donaldson, C P S	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto		
" (Urania)	Percy R Brett	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
" (Hillston)	D G McDougall, C.P.S	17 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (Junee) ...	Alfred Elhott, C P S	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto		
The Namoi (Coonabarabran)	Andrew T Cochrane, C P S	14 May, 1889	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	William T Nicholson, C P S *	25 July, 1890	Ditto		
" (Coonamble)	George Whitfield, C P S	30 Mar, 1889	Ditto		
" (Narrabri)	J. F Kenyon, C P S.	30 Jan, 1887	Ditto		
" (Walgett)	W. B. Brown, C P S. .	29 Sept., 1887	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	G A. Hyde, C P S ...	31 Dec, 1890	Ditto		
The Nepean (Penrith)	J. K. Cleeve, C P S	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Percy B Smithers, C P S.	27 Mar, 1890	Ditto		
" (Springwood).	J D. Ewens	11 July, 1887	Ditto		
" (St Mary's)	Edward J Robbins.....	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
Newcastle	F. W. Lockhead	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Nelson B. Creer	1 Mar, 1890	Ditto		
" (Hamilton) .	James Ray	1 Feb, 1886	Ditto		
" (Stockton) . .	Charles Bruce	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
New England (Armidale).	Lambert S Gordon .	1 Oct, 1882	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	M R. Longfield*	25 Nov, 1890	Ditto		
" (Walcha)	Edward Marnott, C P S	10 April, 1883	Ditto		
" (Uralla) ...	Kennedy T Garland, C P S	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
" (Bundarra) . .	J Reynolds	1 Feb, 1883	Ditto		
" (Hillgrove) .	Samuel Matthews ...	1 Oct, 1888	Ditto		
Newtown	Alfred Newman	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
Northumberland (Lambton)	W F Dent	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (West Wallsend)	John Hunter	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	James L. Gray	11 July, 1890	Ditto		
" (Minmi)	Thomas Wells	17 Feb, 1886	Ditto		
" (Adamstown)	Wilham Lee	1 April, 1887	Ditto		
" (Waratah)	Edward Hughes	18 Oct, 1887	Ditto		

All District Registrars are allowed 2s per entry, also all fees paid to them for searches, certified copies, and marriages, unless they occupy the position of C P S, when revert to the Treasury under the "Clerks of Petty Sessions Fees Act of 1887"

* Acting

District and Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued					
DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued					
Northumberland (Merewether)	R Simpson . . .	1 Aug, 1887	Registrar-General		
" (Wallsend)	Thomas Alnwick	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Orange	Stephen Murphy, C P S	16 Jan, 1887	Ditto		
Paddington	Henry Gale	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Randwick)	C W E Bedford	1 April, 1886	Ditto		
" (Waverley)	Robert Thomas Orr ...	1 Feb, 1882	Ditto		
" (Woollahra)	Charles A Vivian ...	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
Parramatta	Geo Wickham, C P S	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Patrick's Plains (Singleton)	F J Robinson ..	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Queanbeyan	Charles J B Helm, C P S	30 July, 1887	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	James Watt, C P S.* ..	8 May, 1890	Ditto		
" (Bungendore)	J J M Jannett	1 Oct, 1887	Ditto		
" (Captain's Flat)	Henry Foord	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
Redfern	John English ..	17 April, 1886	Ditto		
" (Waterloo)	James Skinner	12 Mar, 1884	Ditto		
The Richmond (Casino)	John F Hobbs, C P S	15 Aug, 1889	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Walterusle Brun Brown, C P S *	30 Oct, 1890	Ditto		
" (Lismore)	Cornelius Coghlan, C P S	17 April, 1884	Ditto		
" (Murwillumbah)	Joshua Bray, C P S	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Edward A Barrington C P S *	4 April, 1890	Ditto		
" (Ballina)	T W Cohen, C P S *	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
Shoalhaven—					
" (Nowra)	Frederick H Galbraith, C P S	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto		
" (Milton)	John Rainsford	30 Sept, 1889	Ditto		
" (Berry)	Henry Taylor ..	1 May, 1886	Ditto		
St Leonards	Dr R D Ward ..	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	James Edward Webber	15 Feb, 1890	Ditto		
" (Manly)	H T Robey	8 Feb, 1888	Ditto		
Sturt (Silverton)	John Saunders, C P S	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
" (Milparinka)	Charles De Boos, C P S	11 June, 1887	Ditto		
"	Thomas W Chambers	27 Jan, 1889	Ditto		
" (Broken Hill)	Richard M Gibson, C P S	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto		
" (Tibooburra)	John W Day, C P S	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
Tamworth	H A Ledger, C P S	11 Aug, 1888	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	L W Broughton, C P S	8 Dec, 1890	Ditto		
" (Barnaba)	Elijah Turner ..	4 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (Nundle)	Frederick A. Abrams	25 Nov, 1889	Ditto		
" (Manilla)	D E Veness	1 July, 1882	Ditto		
Tenterfield ..	Frederick Burne, C P S	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto		
" (Drake)	J P Curran	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto		
Tumut (Adelong)	John James	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Batlow)	R C Timmis ..	1 Oct, 1887	Ditto		
" (Tumut)	W H Hilton	13 Nov, 1884	Ditto		
Wellington	Fred Marsh, C.P.S.	1 June, 1887	Ditto		
Wentworth	W. C Rodgerson, C.P.S	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	Joseph S Mantland, C P S	29 Feb, 1890	Ditto		
" (Menindie)	J. Bear, C P S	27 April, 1888	Ditto		
Wilcanma	Arthur W R. Pratt, C.P.S	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
Wollombi (Milfield)...	E Hinchcliffe	1 July, 1883	Ditto		
" (Gosford)	W Hastings	9 Aug, 1887	Ditto		
" (Wollombi)	J C J Smith	2 May, 1885	Ditto		
" (St. Albans)	T J Thompson	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Wiseman's Ferry)	John T Maix	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
Yass Plains (Yass) ...	G Addison, C.P.S	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
" (Gunning)	S Pembroke, C P S	1 July, 1887	Ditto		
Young	Henry J Jeffreys, C P S	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	J McFarland, C P S *	24 Dec, 1890	Ditto		
" (Murrumburrah)	C Cutchiffe, C P S	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Lord Howe Island ..	W. E Langley	11 April, 1887	Ditto		
	* Acting				
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.					
Statistician	T A Coghlan	5 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	825 0 0	1 Oct, 1870 *
Chief Compiler	William Ridley	1 Nov, 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	26 Aug, 1872.
Chief Clerk	Greville Tregarthen	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto	425 0 0	1 May, 1886
Compilers	E. Marin La Meslée	16 Aug, 1886	Ditto	345 0 0	24 Nov, 1878
	Michael J. Fitzpatrick ..	19 Aug, 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan, 1877 *
	Harry S Bingle	1 Aug, 1888	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Aug, 1888
	George H Pitt	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	225 0 0	25 Mar, 1879 *
	Selby M Cook	16 Aug, 1886	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Sept, 1883
	Edward B Casey	16 Aug, 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	16 Aug, 1886
	George C. Goodman ..	18 Aug, 1888	Colonial Secretary	100 0 0	16 April, 1888
	Mathew J Gunning ..	20 Nov, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Nov, 1889
	William J Tarplee ...	1 Mar, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	21 Nov, 1889
Additional Clerks	J. A T Rochfort ...	4 Jan, 1889	Ditto	0 15 0	4 Jan, 1889
				per diem	
	William H P Cherry	1 Mar, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	— Sept, 1881.
Messenger	Albert E. Fielder...	9 Aug, 1886	Statistician	100 0 0	9 Aug, 1886.

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* Services not continuous

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.					
Auditor-General	Edward Alexander Rennie	16 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
Inspector of Accounts	David William Gregory	16 July, 1883	Ditto	700 0 0	21 Feb., 1862.
Senior Assistant Inspector, Railway Accounts	William Rooke Row ..	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	500 0 0	27 April, 1870.
Junior Assistant Inspector, Railway Accounts.	James M'Kern ..	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto ..	375 0 0	1 Aug., 1870.
Senior Examiners	Henry Eustace Notting .	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto ..	375 0 0	5 April, 1877.
	Charles Whittell	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
	Ambrose Freeman	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	1 June, 1866.
Junior Examiners ..	Alfred Farish Hindmarsh Stephen.	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	375 0 0	11 June, 1874.
	James Mitchell	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ..	375 0 0	14 Jan., 1870.
Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records.	Joseph Edward Scrutton	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ..	375 0 0	1 Nov., 1870
Clerks ..	George Gay Hole	1 Mar., 1875	Ditto ..	340 0 0	22 Oct., 1872.
	James Tracton Dennis	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto ..	315 0 0	1 June, 1870.
	William John Jordan .	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto ..	290 0 0	1 Dec., 1856.*
	James Coates	1 June, 1875	Ditto ..	290 0 0	1 July, 1873
	William Hunter Smith	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto ..	265 0 0	9 May, 1881 *
	Alexander Law ¹	1 June, 1877	Ditto ..	265 0 0	1 June, 1877.
	Andrew George M'Shane	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto ..	250 0 0	8 May, 1875
	John Robinson	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	250 0 0	14 May, 1879.
	Thomas Robert Burns Moppett	1 April, 1877	Ditto ..	225 0 0	1 April, 1877.
	Robert Hawkes Ellis	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	225 0 0	1 May, 1879
	Francis Thorley Bolton	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto ..	225 0 0	6 April, 1877.
	William Joseph Langley	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	225 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	John Thomas Eldridge	20 Jan., 1879	Ditto ..	200 0 0	20 Jan., 1879
	John Hiddilton	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1879
	James Byres Laing ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	190 0 0	15 April, 1882.
	Charles Wm Sherlock ²	14 Mar., 1884	Ditto ..	165 0 0	15 June, 1875 *
	Ernest Albert Ironside ..	1 Feb., 1881	Ditto ..	190 0 0	1 July, 1879.
	Henry Kidd Harpur	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	190 0 0	26 Sept., 1881.
	Henry Walter Campion	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	165 0 0	2 May, 1879.
	Charles Tucker Derwent Noiton	3 Dec., 1883	Ditto ..	165 0 0	3 Dec., 1883.
	Alexander Bissett Amess	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto ..	150 0 0 to 28 Feb 165 0 0 from 1 March	28 May, 1883
	John Andrew Davis ..	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto ..	150 0 0	17 July, 1883.
	Wm. Arthur M'Crea ...	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto ..	125 0 0 to 28 Feb 150 0 0 from 1 March.	14 Sept., 1883.
	Sydney W. Austin .	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto ..	125 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
	John T. Loftus ..	5 Feb., 1886	Ditto ..	125 0 0	5 Feb., 1886.
	Francis P. Hurley ...	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ..	100 0 0 to 28 Feb. 125 0 0 from 1 March	10 May, 1886.
Probationary Clerks ..	Alexander C. K Mackenzie	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ..	100 0 0	18 July, 1887.
	Robert E. Ranshaw	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto ..	100 0 0	17 Sept., 1887.
	Nicholas J Mackenzie	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ..	75 0 0	4 May, 1888
	Arthur Coates ...	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto ..	75 0 0	23 April, 1889.
	William Walker	23 Sept., 1890	Lieut-Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	23 Sept., 1889
Messenger (r) ..	.....	.....	.....	170 0 0	.....
Housekeeper (r)	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....
Boy Messenger ...	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....

¹ To 31 December, retired under provisions of Civil Service Act of 1834.² To 1 March, dismissed

* Services not continuous.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector-General of Police	Edmund Fosbery ¹	7 Oct., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Secretary	Thomas Henry Goff ² ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	650 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
First Clerk	David Robert M'Call	4 June, 1878	Ditto ..	300 0 0	7 Aug., 1876.
Clerks	Percy Sydney Oakes .	12 July, 1883	Ditto ..	285 0 0	19 May, 1879.
	William Henry Cooke...	12 July, 1883	Ditto ..	265 0 0	25 Aug., 1879.
	Adolphus Berckelman ³	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	190 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Albert Frank Stephens	3 Mar., 1884	Ditto ..	190 0 0	3 Mar., 1884
Officekeeper .....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....

¹ Allowed a house, also forage in kind for two horses. Gives security to the amount of £2,000. Receives £2 for every meeting he attends as Transit Commissioner, provided that only one meeting is held each week. Chairman of Aborigines Protectorate Board. Member of Health Board. Trustee of Savings' Bank. ² Gives security for £1,000. ³ Secretary to the Aborigines Protectorate Board, gives security for £200.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE—continued.					
Superintendents ¹	John W Orridge	1 Jan, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	6 Oct, 1862.
	George Read	1 Jan, 1875	Ditto	500 0 0	13 Jan, 1855
	Charles Sanderson	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	500 0 0	13 Jan, 1855
	Edward M Batty	15 Sept., 1880	Ditto	450 0 0	26 May, 1851.
	John Dowling Brown ²	1 Jan, 1877	Ditto	450 0 0	1 May, 1863.
	James Ryeland	1 Nov, 1883	Ditto	450 0 0	13 Jan, 1855
	John D. Meares	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1862
	Richard F Creaghe	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	5 Aug., 1862.
	Edward Grainger	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	6 Nov., 1857.
	Thomas Garvin ³	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	27 Aug., 1852.
Inspectors ¹	Patrick Brennan	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	325 0 0	— Sept, 1851.
	Charles E. Harrison	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	325 0 0	27 May, 1854
	George C. Carter	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	325 0 0	26 Aug, 1857
	Alexander Mackay	3 July, 1886	Ditto	325 0 0	6 April, 1858.
	John Donohoe ⁶	3 Sept, 1886	Ditto	325 0 0	1 Oct., 1859
	Nicholas Larkins	1 July, 1887	Ditto	325 0 0	16 Feb, 1863
	Martin Brennan	26 Aug, 1887	Ditto	325 0 0	8 Dec, 1859.
	Walter C. Casey	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto	325 0 0	1 April, 1860
	Walter E. Lenthall ⁴	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto	325 0 0	{ 1 June, 1853* 9 April, 1860
	Alexander B Walker	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	325 0 0	4 Mar, 1867.
	Mark E. D. Ford	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	325 0 0	18 Aug, 1862.
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class ¹	James Stephenson ²	1 Sept, 1863	Ditto	325 0 0	1 Jan, 1855.
	William T. Baker	1 May, 1882	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Mar, 1862.
	Francis Duffy	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	8 Nov, 1858.
	Alexander Atwill	1 July, 1887	Ditto	275 0 0	6 Oct, 1864.
	Philip Smith	26 Aug., 1887	Ditto	275 0 0	23 July, 1860.
	Thomas Thompson	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	275 0 0	3 June, 1856.
	William C. Lynch	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	4 Jan, 1860.
	James Bremner	1 Nov, 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	25 Mar, 1862.
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class ¹	Stephen Cotter	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	22 Feb, 1862.
	Nelson B. Hitch	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	1 June, 1860
	Edmund Lawless	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	14 June, 1866.
	George H. Hyem	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	27 May, 1868
	Alfred Potter	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Aug, 1873
	Damel Byrne	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	8 May, 1862.
	Roger Fenton	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	22 Oct., 1856.
	Robert Latimer	1 May, 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	11 April, 1861.
	Miles Burns	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Feb, 1863.
	Robert Barry	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	250 0 0	23 Aug, 1870
	William Long	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	250 0 0	2 Dec, 1858.
	John Bell	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	250 0 0	2 June, 1875.
	Thomas Cameron	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Sept, 1872.
	John Goff	26 Aug, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	31 Jan, 1867.
	James Cornett	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	15 Sept, 1861.
	William T. Langworthy	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Aug, 1863.
	Denis Carroll	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	2 Feb., 1864.
	William Scott	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Nov, 1875.
Police Storekeeper ⁵	John Saunders	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	26 Feb, 1879.
	John Sutherland	19 Feb., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	18 Mar, 1872.
<i>Mounted Police :—</i>					
Sergeants, 1st Class (24)	Average numbers {	.....	Inspector-General of Police,	0 10 6	} per diem, each.
Sergeants, 2nd Class (51)			under Police Regulation Act.	0 9 3	
Senior-Constables (121)			Ditto	0 8 0	
Constables, 1st Class (153)			Ditto	0 7 6	
Ordinary Constables (186)			Ditto	0 7 0	
Probationary Constables (47)			Ditto	0 6 0	
Trackers			Ditto	3s. and 4s	
<i>Foot Police :—</i>					
Sergeants, 1st Class (27)	Average numbers {	.....	Ditto	0 10 6	}
Sergeants, 2nd Class (45)			Ditto	0 9 3	
Senior Constables (123)			Ditto	0 8 0	
Constables, 1st Class (278)			Ditto	0 7 6	
Ordinary Constables (394)			Ditto	0 7 0	
Probationary Constables (141)			Ditto	0 6 0	
			Ditto	0 6 0	
<i>Detective Branch :—</i>					
Officer-in-charge	Inspector W. Camphin	18 Dec., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	13 May, 1858.
Sub-Inspector	Giles M'Dowell	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	11 May, 1868.
Detectives—1st Class (2)			Inspector-General of Police,	0 12 0	} per diem, each.
" (1)			under Police Regulation Act.	0 11 0	
2nd Class (6)			Ditto	0 10 0	
3rd Class (4)			Ditto	0 9 0	
			Ditto	0 9 0	
¹ Allowed quarters and light Inspector under the Licensing Act, Metropolitan District. ² Retired on Superannuation, 31 December ³ Receives £75 per annum as Officer in Charge of a District. ⁴ District ⁵ Receives allowance in lieu of rent, 2s per diem ⁶ Retired on Superannuation, 11 November. * Services not continuous.					
IMMIGRATION AGENT.					
Agent for Immigration Clerk	George Foster Wise	1 Nov, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	— Feb, 1851.*
	Francis Jacob Josephson	21 June, 1878	Ditto	250 0 0	21 June, 1878†
	* Services not continuous		† Services not continuous in the Immigration Department.		

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.						
MEDICAL BOARD.						
Members	Charles M'Kay, M D (President)	8 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 Dec., 1865.	
	Owen Spencer Evans, M.R.C.S.E.	18 Nov., 1872	Ditto		21 Mar., 1861	
	Robert Dalzell Ward, M.R.C.S.E.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto		27 Sept., 1853.	
	The Hon Arthur Renwick, M D	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto		20 Aug., 1873.	
	Frederick Milford, M D.	18 Oct., 1875	Ditto		18 Oct., 1875.	
	Cosby W. Morgan, M D	19 Mar., 1877	Ditto		19 Mar., 1877.	
	Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, M D, Professor	14 June, 1883	Ditto		14 June, 1883.	
	W. H. Goode, M D.	31 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....		.....
	H G A Wright, M R C S E	31 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....		.....
	P. Sydney Jones, M D, F R C S.E.	17 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....		.....
	Maurice John O'Connor, L R.C.S. Irel, L K. et Q C P. Irel.	17 Jan., 1890	Ditto		1 July, 1878.	
Secretary.....	Andrew Houson, M B., C M	2 Nov., 1877	Ditto		100 0 0	2 Nov., 1877.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Adviser to the Government.	F. Norton Manning, M.D.†	6 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
Secretary to the Medical Adviser to the Government	Edmund Sager ¹	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	205 0 0	18 Aug., 1879.
Deputy Medical Adviser to the Government.	John Ashburton Thompson, M D. ¹	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	23 July, 1884
Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney.	William Edmund Strong ²	19 Oct., 1886	Ditto	675 0 0	20 June, 1871.
Clerk	Clarence Simms .. .	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Government Medical Officer, Parramatta.	William Bradley Violette ³	1 June, 1887	Ditto	700 0 0	24 Feb., 1885.*
Dispensers—					
Sydney Gaol	Thomas Stapleton ⁴ .. .	1 Feb., 1880	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
Parramatta District .. .	George Cunynghame ⁵ .. .	1 July, 1886	Ditto	270 0 0	5 Feb., 1880.
Maitland Gaol	William Spink ⁶	1 April, 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Biloela Gaol	W. F. Leeder ⁷	1 July, 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	1 July, 1888.
Visiting Surgeons and Dispensers—					
Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, at Parramatta and Liverpool.	W. Odillo Maher, M D.....	20 Feb., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1886.
Surgeon, N S S. "Vernon." H.M. Gaol, Biloela .. .	} C U Carruthers (Acting)	.....	Ditto	{ 50 0 0 250 0 0 }	.....
Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Reception House for the Insane, also Shaftesbury Reformatory .. . . .						} Maurice J. O'Connor^{8} .	{ 1 July, 1878 1 Jan., 1883 }	Ditto .. . . .	{ 400 0 0 100 0 0 }	1 July, 1878.
Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol.	George Proud Lambert .	10 May, 1876	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867
Surgeons—					
Albury Gaol	Arthur Andrews	4 Feb., 1876	Ditto	40 0 0	4 Feb., 1876.*
Armudale Gaol	George Wigan	18 Dec., 1883	Ditto	40 0 0	18 Dec., 1883.
Bathurst Gaol	William F Bassett	10 Feb., 1870	Ditto	120 0 0	1851.*
Dubbo Gaol	H. M. Gay .. . . .	.....	Ditto	40 0 0	.....
Forbes Gaol	E P M'Donnell	7 Oct., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	26 Sept., 1884.
Goulburn Gaol	P. H. Gentle	1 Nov., 1875	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Grafton Gaol	J. Houson	1888	Ditto	40 0 0	11 Nov., 1887.
Deniliquin Gaol	A W. F. Noyes	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto	40 0 0	23 April, 1869.
Hay Gaol	J W Kennedy	24 April, 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	24 April, 1890.
Maitland Gaol	R G. Alcorn	1 April, 1884	Ditto	100 0 0	28 June, 1881.
Mudgee Gaol	H Nickoll	23 May, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	23 May, 1890.
Tamworth Gaol	P. H. White	1 July, 1881	Ditto	40 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Yass Gaol	A K Hoets	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1884
Young Gaol	John T. Heeley	13 June, 1878	Ditto	40 0 0	13 June, 1878.
Wagga Wagga Gaol	Erasmus Wren	1 Aug., 1875	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
Wollongong Gaol	James Thompson .. . . .	.....	Ditto	40 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.
Dispensers—					
Bathurst Gaol	H H Sutherland	28 Sept., 1883	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Sept., 1883.
Goulburn Gaol	Alfred Richardson	1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1890.
Surgeon, Trial Bay Prison .. .	Robert T. Paton ⁹	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1887.
	succeeded by				
	Geo H. Taylor ¹⁰	1 May, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Sept., 1889.

¹ Also Officer of the Board of Health ² House provided and office in the city Allowed 12 month's leave of absence, from the 1st May ³ Paid £52 per annum, forage allowance, and £100 per annum in lieu of quarters ⁴ Allowed £75 per annum in lieu of quarters and £25 per annum as Dispenser to the Reception House ⁵ Allowed £26 per annum for forage ⁶ Office abolished, 6 October, 1890 ⁷ Allowed quarters on the Gaol premises. ⁸ Allowed £100 per annum for forage ⁹ Appointed Acting Government Medical Officer, Sydney, from 1 May ¹⁰ Allowed quarters, rations, and light * Services not continuous † Dr Manning also holds office as Inspector General of the Insane, salary, £1,060 per annum

Office and District.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.					
ANALYTICAL BRANCH.					
Government Analyst	W. M. Hamlet, F.C.S.	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Assistant	William Doherty	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1887.
COAST HOSPITAL BRANCH.					
Medical Superintendent	William Peirce, M.D.	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1885.
Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser	R. U. Russell	12 Oct., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Oct., 1888.
	succeeded by				
	T. E. Franklin	13 Jan., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1890.
Assistant Superintendent and Storekeeper.	B. W. G. Heyelman	24 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	1 May, 1884.
Matron	Helen Mackay	19 Jan., 1888	Ditto	125 0 0	19 Jan., 1888.
Head Nurse	Jane M'Creedy	1 July, 1885	Medical Adviser	75 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Chief Wardsman and Clerk	Chas. G. Willman	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	4 Jan., 1886.
<p>¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light ² Receives £20 per annum in lieu of uniform ³ Allowed uniform quarters, rations, fuel and light</p> <p>⁴ Receives £45 per annum in lieu of quarters, rations, fuel, and light Note.—All the officials at the Coast Hospital, with the exception of the Assistant Superintendent and the Clerk, are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.</p>					
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS.					
Districts—					
Albury	Arthur Andrews	12 Jan., 1876	Governor and Executive Council		
	G. de V. Belson*	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto		
	Charles Rooke*	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto		
Armidale	George Wigan	18 Dec., 1883	Ditto		
	Alex. Barber*	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
	George A. Boodle*	4 Dec., 1889	Ditto		
Balranald	L. F. Praangst	23 Nov., 1890	Ditto		
Bathurst	William Frederick Bassett	4 Oct., 1870	Ditto		
	J. F. Grady*	29 Oct., 1886	Ditto		
Bega	Montague Frederick Evershed	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto		
	A. H. Meeke*	23 July, 1886	Ditto		
Berrima	G. P. Lambert	6 Feb., 1877	Ditto		
Bingera	W. G. Nagel	17 Sept., 1889	Ditto		
Burrowa	John Protheroe	14 May, 1886	Ditto		
Bourke	Richard Sides	30 Dec., 1890	Ditto		
	F. W. Kane*	20 May, 1890	Ditto		
Braidwood	Rees Llewellyn	2 Feb., 1875	Ditto		
Broulee	Edward Boot	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Camden	Robert E. Beattie	9 Mar., 1888	Ditto		
Campbelltown	James Diamond	8 June, 1888	Ditto		
Carcoar	A. W. Hawthorne	10 June, 1890	Ditto		
	E. E. Griffiths*	4 Mar., 1887	Ditto		
Cassilis	W. G. Armstrong	29 Mar., 1889	Ditto		
Cooma	John Clifford	20 May, 1879	Ditto		
Coonamble	W. C. Ashe	30 Aug., 1889	Ditto		
Cowra	E. R. Smith	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto		
Coonabarabran	F. G. Failes	4 April, 1888	Ditto		
Denhiquin	A. W. F. Noyes	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
	A. C. Robinson*	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto		
Dubbo	H. M. Gay	24 Sept., 1889	Ditto		
Dungong	A. W. M'Math	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto		
Emmaville	L. D. Parry	27 July, 1888	Ditto		
Forbes	E. P. M'Donnell	7 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
	J. J. G. Murray*	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
Glen Innes	F. H. Wrigley	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto		
Goulburn	P. H. Gentle	10 Nov., 1875	Ditto		
	A. E. Fitzpatrick*	19 Jan., 1886	Ditto		
Grafton	James Houston	11 Nov., 1887	Ditto		
	R. H. Todd*	30 Aug., 1889	Ditto		
Grenfell	R. E. Rygate	3 Oct., 1884	Ditto		
Gundagai	J. J. O'Dwyer	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto		
	J. F. Anderson*	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto		
Gunnedah	E. J. A. Haynes	10 June, 1887	Ditto		
Hartley	Morris Asher	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto		
Hay	J. W. Kennedy	22 April, 1890	Ditto		
Hillston	J. F. Souter	16 Sept., 1890	Ditto		
	J. C. L. Colpe*	5 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
Inverell	W. B. Knowles	27 May, 1885	Ditto		
Kiama	Caleb Terrey	29 Oct., 1886	Ditto		
Liverpool	J. A. Beattie	21 Jan., 1887	Ditto		
Macleay River	B. N. Casement	...	Ditto		
	Armitage Forbes	12 Jan., 1891	Ditto		
Manning River	H. M. Curtayne	11 June, 1886	Ditto		
	M. L. Cameron*	13 Aug., 1886	Ditto		
Maitland	R. F. Blackwell	27 Mar., 1887	Ditto		
	F. A. Bennett*	17 Aug., 1888	Ditto		
	W. H. Rogers*	8 Mar., 1889	Ditto		
Metropolitan	R. T. Paton (Acting)	1 May, 1890	Ditto		
	S. C. Watkins*	21 Jan., 1890	Ditto		
	C. D. Clark*	3 Jan., 1883	Ditto		
	George Read*	23 Mar., 1888	Ditto		

Paid by fees

* Government Medical Officers and Vaccinators for the township only in which they reside.

District.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.					
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS—continued					
<i>Districts—contd.</i>					
Mitchell	W M Semple	8 Nov, 1888	Governor and Executive Council		
	John Thompson*	11 July, 1884	Ditto		
	H J F Groves*	1 Nov, 1887	Ditto		
Moama	G R Eakins	27 May, 1887	Ditto		
Molong	Stanslaus Magune	15 Feb, 1884	Ditto		
Moree	Hennich Lalie	28 Aug, 1885	Ditto		
Mudgee	Harvey Nicholl	23 May, 1889	Ditto		
Murrurundi	H. R Bell	13 May, 1881	Ditto		
	Andrew Semple*	23 Mar, 1888	Ditto		
Musclebrook & Merton.	R. H Grigson	10 Nov, 1875	Ditto		
Narrabri	C M de Lepervanche	15 Dec, 1870	Ditto		
Newcastle	John Harris	1 Mar, 1888	Ditto		
	J. B. Nash*	24 Dec, 1885	Ditto		
	J. J. Stapleton*	26 Feb, 1886	Ditto		
Nyngan	W. A. Westrum	12 July, 1889	Ditto		
Orange	George Goode	1 Mar, 1888	Ditto		
Patrick's Plains	Richard Read	7 Sept, 1880	Ditto		
Penrith	O C. Brady	25 July, 1879	Ditto		
Parramatta	W. B. Violette	1 June, 1887	Ditto		
Pictou	J D Watt	4 May, 1888	Ditto		
Port Stephens	Sinclair Finlay	1 April, 1887	Ditto		
Queanbeyan	S L. Richardson	21 Mar, 1884	Ditto		
Raymond Terrace	J. B Meredith	3 May, 1889	Ditto		
Richmond River	L Bernstein	17 July, 1879	Ditto		
	W. H Tomlins*	13 April, 1889	Ditto		
	P J Kelly*	16 Sept, 1890	Ditto		
Ryde	H. S Lloyd	16 Dec, 1890	Ditto		
Scone	H J. H Scott	22 April, 1890	Ditto		
Shoalhaven	J P Brereton	4 May, 1877	Ditto		
	T R Lewers*	24 July, 1883	Ditto		
Tamworth	P H White	13 June, 1884	Ditto		
Tenterfield	T H. Tennant	10 Dec, 1889	Ditto		
Tumut	H W Mason	10 Oct, 1884	Ditto		
	W. M. Lyttleton*	4 May, 1883	Ditto		
Wagga Wagga	Eiasmus Wren	5 Dec, 1876	Ditto		
	Jas Mitchell*	6 Feb, 1885	Ditto		
	J. W. Martin*	5 Aug, 1890	Ditto		
	E. R Kavanagh*	13 July, 1888	Ditto		
Walgett	Jno Oliver ⁶	6 Jan, 1891	Ditto		
Warialda	J T Henry	23 May, 1889	Ditto		
Wellington	Robert Rygate	27 Oct, 1869	Ditto		
Wentworth	Henry Breton	22 Aug, 1879	Ditto		
Windsor	John Gibson	5 Mar, 1889	Ditto		
Wollongong	T W Lee	20 Jan, 1891	Ditto		
	Clifton Sturt*	14 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
Wairren	C D H. Rygate	5 Jan, 1890	Ditto		
Yass	A. K Hoets	16 Sept, 1884	Ditto		
Young	J. T Heeley	8 Feb, 1878	Ditto		
	V A J. Smith*	13 Jan, 1888	Ditto		

Paid by fees

* Government Medical Officers and Vaccinators for the township only in which they res.de

VACCINATORS ONLY

Albury	Wm C. Woods	26 Sept, 1884	Governor and Executive Council		
Armidale	William Murray	14 Aug, 1885	Ditto		
Goulburn	Robert M'Killop	15 Feb, 1884	Ditto		
Matland	R G. Alcorn	28 June, 1881	Ditto		
Metropolitan	G F Dansey	23 June, 1871	Ditto		
	W H. Goode	28 June, 1881	Ditto		
	W F Ewington	14 Sept, 1883	Ditto		
	W D. C Williams	26 Sept, 1884	Ditto		
	Alex Phillip	31 Mar, 1885	Ditto		
	Alex. MacCormick	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto		
	A W. Munro	12 July, 1889	Ditto		
	C. P. B Clubbe	5 Aug, 1890	Ditto		
	R T Jones	25 Aug, 1875	Ditto		
	C U Caruthers	28 June, 1881	Ditto		
	Joseph Parker	22 July, 1881	Ditto		
	George Miles	19 July, 1890	Ditto		
	R D Ward	27 Sept, 1853	Ditto		
Newcastle	J L Beeston	26 Sept, 1884	Ditto		
	V. E Ludlow	5 Mar, 1889	Ditto		
	R. H Treloar	26 Feb, 1886	Ditto		
Parramatta	Walter Brown	5 Nov, 1863	Ditto		
	Charles Johnston	25 July, 1879	Ditto		
	Isaac Waugh	28 June, 1881	Ditto		
	G H Phillips	26 Sept, 1884	Ditto		
Penrith	J. F Bond	30 May, 1876	Ditto		
Queanbeyan	T. J. M'Coy	18 Mar, 1890	Ditto		
Yass	P. T Thane	21 Nov, 1884	Ditto		

Paid by fees
2s 6d and
3s. 6d per
successful
case

District and Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
LUNACY.					
OFFICIAL VISITORS TO HOSPITALS AND LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE.					
Official Visitors, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville and Callan Park, and Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt. M.R.C.S E. (Chairman) ¹	7 June, 1867 30 Mar, 1876, as President	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	7 Mar., 1867.
	Charles James Manning (Barrister-at-law). succeeded by	18 July, 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	18 July, 1884.
	Frederick W. Gibson ... (Barrister-at-law).	23 Dec, 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Official Visitors, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.	James Charles Cox, M.D	16 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	16 Jan, 1883
	Walter Brown, M.D. (Chairman) ²	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Dec, 1860.
	Isaac Waugh, M B ...	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan, 1886.
	Frederick W. Gibson (Barrister-at-law). succeeded by	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	Nugent Robertson	26 Feb, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	26 Feb, 1890.
¹ Allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance. ² Allowed £10 per annum for clerical assistance.					
HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE GENERALLY.					
Inspector-General of the Insane.	Frederic Norton Manning, M.D. ¹	1 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	1,060 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
Clerk and Accountant ..	Ethelred Bennett	22 Dec, 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	24 April, 1874.
Messenger and Boatman (1)	.....	.....	Inspector-General of the Insane	118 0 0	.....
¹ Gives security for £300.					
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE					
Medical Superintendent	Eric Sinclair ¹	1 Sept, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	9 Jan, 1882.
Medical Officer	Chisholm Ross ²	2 Feb, 1884	Ditto	415 0 0	2 Feb, 1884.
Assistant Superintendent	Edward Marsden Betts ³	1 Dec., 1872	Ditto	410 0 0	23 May, 1859.*
Clerk	John Edington Moore ⁴	1 Sept, 1876	Colonial Secretary	225 0 0	27 May, 1872.
Assistant Clerk	Hugh R. B M'Gill ⁵	1 Feb, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 June, 1880.
Dispenser	William Peterson ⁶	22 Feb, 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	22 Feb, 1882.
Matron	Bessie Ann Simpson ⁷	17 June, 1881	Ditto	160 0 0	17 June, 1881.
Chief Attendant	Thomas Folkard ⁸	1 July, 1864	Medical Superintendent	160 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.
Attendants in-charge ⁹	(3) .....	.....	Ditto	108 0 0	each.
	(4) .....	.....	Ditto	102 0 0	"
Senior Attendants ⁹	(9) .....	.....	Ditto	90 0 0	"
	(4) .....	.....	Ditto	84 0 0	"
Junior Attendants ¹⁰	(3) .....	.....	Ditto	78 0 0	"
	(3) .....	.....	Ditto	72 0 0	"
	(6) .....	.....	Ditto	66 0 0	"
Nurses-in-charge ¹¹	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	64 0 0	"
	(5) .....	.....	Ditto	60 0 0	"
Senior Nurses ¹¹	(5) .....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	"
	(8) .....	.....	Ditto	48 0 0	"
	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	46 0 0	"
Junior Nurses ¹¹	(3) .....	.....	Ditto	44 0 0	"
	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	40 0 0	"
Needlewoman ¹¹	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	60 0 0	"
	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	0 8 0	per diem.
Artisan Attendants ¹¹	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	0 7 6	"
	(2) .....	.....	Ditto	0 7 0	" each.
Grounds Attendant ¹²	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	84 0 0	"
Store Attendant ⁹	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	108 0 0	"
Cooks	(1) ⁹ .....	.....	Ditto	102 0 0	"
	(1) ¹¹ .....	.....	Ditto	72 0 0	"
Out-door Attendants	(1) ⁹ .....	.....	Ditto	90 0 0	"
	(1) ⁹ .....	.....	Ditto	78 0 0	"
Gatekeepers	(1) ¹² .....	.....	Ditto	84 0 0	"
	(1) ¹¹ .....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	"
Gardener ¹²	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	90 0 0	"
	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	84 0 0	"
Carter ¹²	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	84 0 0	"
	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	each.
Laundresses ¹³	(2) .....	.....	Ditto	46 0 0	"
	(2) .....	.....	Ditto	46 0 0	"
Housemaid	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	40 0 0	"
	(1) ¹⁴ .....	.....	Ditto	0 9 0	per diem.
Engineers	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	3 3 0	per week.
	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	9 0 0	per month.
Assistant at Gas-works	(1) .....	.....	Ditto	9 0 0	per month.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev William Lumsdaine	16 Oct, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	
Roman Catholic	Rev. Zephram Muraire	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	
¹ Allowed quarters, also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. Gives security to the amount of £300 ² Allowed quarters, also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. Gives security to the amount of £200 ³ Allowed a house, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. Gives security to the amount of £200 ⁴ Allowed £30 per annum for house rent and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. ⁵ Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ⁶ Allowed a house, fuel and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions. ⁷ Allowed quarters, fuel and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions ⁸ Allowed quarters, fuel and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions ⁹ Allowed rations of provisions, fuel and light, and uniform clothing ¹⁰ Twelve allowed quarters, all allowed rations of provisions, fuel and light, and uniform clothing ¹¹ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, and uniform clothing ¹² Allowed a house, also a ration of provisions, fuel and light, and uniform clothing. ¹³ Allowed rations of provisions, fuel and light ¹⁴ Allowed a house.					
NOTE—Married Attendants allowed £12 each per annum towards house rent. * Services not continuous.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.					
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE—cont. inued.					
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.					
Attendant-in-charge	David Mcppom	25 April, 1881	Medical Superintendent	130 0 0	
Charge Attendants	(3) ¹		Ditto	108 0 0	each.
Senior Attendants	(2) ¹		Ditto	90 0 0	"
Junior Attendants	(1) ²		Ditto	84 0 0	"
	(2) ²		Ditto	72 0 0	"
	(4) ²		Ditto	66 0 0	"
	(1) ²		Ditto	102 0 0	"
Cook	(1) ³		Ditto	72 0 0	
Gatekeeper	(1) ³		Ditto	72 0 0	
Assistant Gatekeeper	(1) ²		Ditto	50 0 0	
¹ Allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. ² Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, and uniform clothing. ³ Allowed a house; also a ration of provisions, fuel and light, and uniform clothing. ⁴ Norf.—Married Attendants allowed £12 each per annum towards house-rent.					
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.					
Medical Superintendent	Edwin Godson ¹	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. John Done	6 June, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	
Roman Catholic	Rev. Thomas O'Reilly	6 June, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	
Senior Medical Officer	George Henry Taylor ¹	6 Sept., 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	6 Sept., 1889.
Junior Medical Officer	succeeded by ¹				
	Robert U. Russell ¹	6 May, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	13 Jan., 1890.
	Robert U. Russell	13 Jan., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Jan., 1890.
	succeeded by				
	John M. Scott ¹	3 June, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	3 June, 1890.
Assistant Superintendent	Henry Colley ¹	25 June, 1877	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
Clerk	Leslie Clement Rowling ²	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Assistant Clerk	Sidney Charles Mayo	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	165 0 0	20 April, 1884.
Matron	Jane Burn ³	1 June, 1865	Ditto	160 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Chief Attendant	James Wharf ³	20 Sept., 1877	Ditto	160 0 0	1 June, 1864.
Attendants in Charge (6) ³			Medical Superintendent	108 0 0	each.
Do (4) ⁵			Ditto	102 0 0	"
Senior Attendants (12) ⁵			Ditto	90 0 0	"
Junior Attendants (11) ⁵			Ditto	84 0 0	"
Do (8) ⁵			Ditto	78 0 0	"
Do (4) ⁵			Ditto	72 0 0	"
Do (3) ⁵			Ditto	66 0 0	"
Nurse-in-charge (1) ⁵			Ditto	72 0 0	"
Do (1) ⁵			Ditto	64 0 0	"
Nurses (6) ⁵			Ditto	60 0 0	each.
Senior Nurses (6) ⁵			Ditto	52 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (7) ⁵			Ditto	48 0 0	"
Do (4) ⁵			Ditto	44 0 0	"
Do (3) ⁵			Ditto	40 0 0	"
Cooks (3) ⁵			Medical Superintendent... { 2 at	102 0 0	
Store Attendants (2) ⁵			{ 1 at	78 0 0	
			{ 1 at	96 0 0	
			{ 1 at	78 0 0	
Gardener ⁶			Ditto	90 0 0	
			Ditto	84 0 0	
Carters (2) ⁵			Ditto	72 0 0	
			Ditto	84 0 0	
Gate-keepers (2) ⁵			Ditto	78 0 0	
			Ditto	84 0 0	
Out-door Attendants (2) ⁵			Ditto	78 0 0	
			Ditto	66 0 0	
Messengers (2) ⁵			Ditto	50 0 0	
			Ditto	50 0 0	each
Laundresses (4) ⁴			Ditto	46 0 0	"
Housemaid ⁵			Ditto	38 0 0	
Needlewoman ⁴			Ditto	60 0 0	
Grounds Attendant ⁶			Ditto	100 0 0	
Artisan Attendants (3) ⁷			Ditto	0 7 6	per diem.
Engine-drivers (2) ⁸			Ditto	0 7 0	" each.
			Ditto	0 10 0	per diem.
			Ditto	0 8 0	"
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.					
Attendants in Charge (1) ⁵			Medical Superintendent	102 0 0	
Senior Attendants (1) ⁵			Ditto	90 0 0	
Junior Attendants (1) ⁵			Ditto	78 0 0	
Do (2) ⁵			Ditto	72 0 0	
Do (2) ⁵			Ditto	66 0 0	each
Cook (1) ⁴			Ditto	50 0 0	
Laundress (1) ⁴			Ditto	50 0 0	
¹ Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. ² Allowed £45 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions. ⁴ Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, and light. ⁵ Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. ⁶ Allowed a cottage, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. ⁷ One allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, and light, and two allowed provisions only. ⁸ One allowed cottage, provisions, fuel, and light, and one allowed provisions only.					
The Medical Superintendent gives security to the amount of £500.			The Assistant Superintendent gives security to the amount of £200.		

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.					
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK					
Medical Superintendent ..	Herbert Blaxland ¹	9 Dec, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	5 June, 1879.
Assistant Medical Officer ...	George E. Miles ² ..	19 July, 1886	Ditto	415 0 0	19 July, 1886.
Junior Medical Officer ..	Arthur G. Henry ² ..	5 Dec, 1889	Ditto ..	300 0 0	5 Dec., 1889.
Assistant Superintendent...	Arthur Whiting ² ..	22 Dec, 1884	Ditto ..	340 0 0	24 April, 1869. ⁴
Clerk	Charles H. Richardson ³	22 Dec, 1884	Ditto ..	215 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Dispenser	John T. Floyd ⁴ ..	11 Aug, 1885	Ditto ..	170 0 0	11 Aug., 1885.
Matron	Marion A. Fairbairn ⁴ ..	12 Oct, 1885	Ditto ..	160 0 0	9 Dec, 1884.
Chief Attendant.....	Wm. Little ⁴ ..	13 Oct., 1877	Inspector-General of the Insane	160 0 0	6 May, 1863.
Attendants in Charge (8) ⁵ ..	.....	.....	Medical Superintendent ... { 5 at	108 0 0	each.
Senior Attendants (11) ⁵ ..	.....	.....	..... { 3 at	102 0 0	"
Junior Attendants (7) ⁵ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	90 0 0	"
Do (7) ⁵ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	84 0 0	"
Do (12) ⁵ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	78 0 0	"
Nurses in Charge (7) ⁶ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	72 0 0	"
Senior Nurse (1) ⁶ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	60 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (4) ⁶ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	52 0 0	"
Do (6) ⁶ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	48 0 0	"
Do (13) ⁶ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	44 0 0	"
Store Attendant (1) ⁷ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	40 0 0	"
Grounds do (1) ⁷ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	102 0 0	"
Gardener (1) ⁷ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	84 0 0	"
Farm Attendant (1) ⁸ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	90 0 0	"
Needlewoman (1) ⁶ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	84 0 0	"
Housemaid (1) ⁸ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	60 0 0	"
Cooks (5) ⁶ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	40 0 0	"
Carter (1) ⁸ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	72 0 0	"
Messenger (1) ⁹ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	60 0 0	"
Gatekeepers (2) ⁸ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	50 0 0	"
Laundresses (4) ⁹ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	46 0 0	"
Artisans (3) ¹⁰ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	56 0 0	each.
Engine-drivers (2) ¹¹ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	46 0 0	"
Chaplains—					
Church of England ...	Rev. John Dixon ..	1 Dec, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	0 7 6	per diem.
Roman Catholic	Rev. John P. Moynagh	1 June, 1889	Ditto ..	0 7 0	" each.
				0 10 0	per diem.
				0 8 0	"
¹ Allowed a house, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. ² Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ³ Allowed £35 per annum for house rent, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ⁴ Allowed quarters, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ⁵ Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing ⁶ Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and married attendants £12 per annum towards house rent ⁷ Allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing ⁸ Allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing ⁹ Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing ¹⁰ Carpenter allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light ¹¹ One engine driver allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and one allowed quarters and ration of provisions, fuel, and light ¹² Services not continuous Medical Superintendent gives security for £500, and Assistant Superintendent for £200.					
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE					
Medical Superintendent ¹ ..	William Cotter Williamson	1 Sept, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	335 0 0	18 Jan, 1882 *
Matron	Mary Agnes Watson ² ..	6 Dec, 1890	Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council.	75 0 0	6 Dec., 1890.
Chief Attendant and Storekeeper	Edwin Waller ² ..	11 Jan, 1874	Inspector General of the Insane	160 0 0	1 Jan, 1859.
Attendants-in-Charge (2) ³ ..	.....	.....	Medical Superintendent ... { 1 at	108 0 0	
Senior Attendants (3) ³ ..	.....	.....	..... { 1 at	102 0 0	each.
Junior Attendants (2) ³ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	90 0 0	"
Nurses-in-Charge (2) ³ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	84 0 0	"
Senior Nurse ³ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	78 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (5) ³ ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	64 0 0	"
Needlewoman .....	.....	.....	Ditto ..	60 0 0	"
Male Servants (4) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	52 0 0	"
Female Servants (3) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	50 0 0	"
Artisan Attendants (2) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	46 0 0	"
Chaplains—					
Church of England ..	Rev. Arthur E. Selwyn ..	1 Jan., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	55 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Roman Catholic ..	Rev. Peter Meagher ..	5 Nov., 1883	Ditto ..	84 0 0	5 Nov, 1883.
				78 0 0	"
				66 0 0	"
				50 0 0	"
				46 0 0	"
				0 7 6	per diem.
				0 7 0	"
¹ Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. ² Allowed quarters, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions ³ Allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. ⁴ Allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. Married attendants allowed £12 per annum towards house rent ⁵ Services not continuous. NOTE—The Medical Superintendent gives security to the amount of £250.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—*continued.*

RECEPTION HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DARLINGHURST.

Superintendent	Frederick Fowler ¹	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	8 Jan, 1862.
Matron	Eliza Ann Fowler ²	17 Mar, 1882	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	60 0 0	1 April, 1872.*
Attendants in Charge(2) ..	... ..	..... ..	Inspector-General of the Insane. { 1 at	108 0 0	
			{ 1 at	102 0 0	
Senior Attendant ..	... ..	..... ..	Ditto	90 0 0	
Junior Attendants(2)	.. .. .	..... ..	Ditto { 1 at	84 0 0	
			{ 1 at	78 0 0	
Nurses in Charge ... ..	... ..	..... ..	Ditto	64 0 0	each.
Junior Nurses(3) ... ..	... ..	..... ..	Ditto	50 0 0	
			{ 2 at	40 0 0	..

¹ Gives security for £200. Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of provisions ² Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of provisions * Services not continuous.
NOTE.—With the exception of the Medical Visitor all reside in the building, and the attendants and nurses are allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing, and in addition the married attendants receive £12 towards house rent

MASTER IN LUNACY.

Master in Lunacy	Henry Francis Barton ..	30 Jan, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	30 Jan, 1885.
Chief Clerk	Henry Edwards	1 Mar, 1885	Ditto	550 0 0	22 Oct, 1877.
Accountant	Arthur John Mason	4 Feb, 1887	Ditto	380 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
Second Clerk	Charles Henry Bennett	1 June, 1888	Ditto	275 0 0	5 Aug, 1879.
Third Clerk	Henry Dexter Cannan	1 July, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	220 0 0	13 April, 1871.
Record Clerk	Alfred Edwin Hellyer ..	1 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
Ledger-keeper	Edward Charles Frederick Rowling.	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	19 April, 1888.
Junior Clerk	William Joseph Skinner	8 Oct, 1889	Colonial Secretary	75 0 0	8 Oct., 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Director of Government Asylums for Infirm and Boarding-out Officer.	Sydney Maxted ¹	1 Aug, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Aug, 1878.
Secretary, Assistant Boarding-out Officer and Inspector.	Alfred W Green ² ...	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	21 Oct, 1872.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations, gives security for £500 ² Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of rations, gives security, £500.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.

President	The Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.D., M.L.C.	} 19 April, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Members of State Children's Relief Board.	Lady Allen				
	Mrs. Mary Ischam Gaman	} 20 Oct., 1882	Ditto	Nil.	
	Thomas Michael Slattery, M.P.				
	The Hon. William J. Trickett, M.L.C.	23 Oct., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	
	Lady Manning	4 Jan, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	
	Mrs. Goodlett	13 April, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	
	Mrs. Fanny Mary Austen.	6 Dec, 1889	Ditto	Nil.	
	Mrs. Mary E Windeyer ..	6 Dec, 1889	Ditto	Nil.	
Senior Inspector	William Eury	13 Oct, 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	22 Dec, 1882.
Inspector	Joseph Wing	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto	275 0 0	1 July, 1886.
Inquiry Officer ..	Samuel Edward Treseder	1 Aug, 1888	Ditto	275 0 0	17 Dec, 1881.
Clerk of Registers	Robert Goldrick	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto	225 0 0	11 Jan, 1882.
Accountant	John S. Creagh	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	28 July, 1885.
Junior Clerk	Alphonse Turner	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	17 April, 1886.
Matron	Sophia Amy Maxted ¹ ...	23 Aug, 1884	Ditto	110 0 0	23 Aug, 1884.
Sub-Matron	Mary Jowett ¹	23 Aug, 1884	Ditto	100 0 0	12 Oct., 1863.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS BRANCH.

Officer in Charge of Government Asylums Office.	Frederick Augustus Rossiter ¹ succeeded by William Shirley Muddle ²	1 Aug, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Accountant	Francis George Corcoran.	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	12 Oct, 1863.
Assistant Accountant	A. E. Brackenbury ..	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	9 July, 1883.
Clerk	James Forsythe Porter ..	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Admission Clerk ..	John Sutton Gilmore	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto	175 0 0	31 Aug., 1886.
Clerks	Harry Ormiston	27 Feb., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	Walter Alfred Newcombe	1 Aug, 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	26 Aug., 1887.
Office-cleaner .....	.....	.....	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Aug, 1888.
	.....	.....	.....	80 c c	.....

¹ Resigned

² Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS BRANCH—continued.					
NEWINGTON ASYLUM.					
Nurse-Superintendent	E. L. Murray ¹	1 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
Sub-Matron	Margaret Gorman ¹	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	85 0 0	1 Mar., 1886.
Cooks, Nurses, &c. ....	.....	.....	Director of Asylums	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.					
GEORGE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.					
Matron Superintendent ...	C. H. M. Dennis ¹	13 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Sub-Matron	E. R. L. Dennis ¹	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto	95 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Assistant Sub-Matron	K. Dennis ¹	1 Jan., 1886	Colonial Secretary	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	Director of Asylums	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon at Asylums at Parramatta and Liverpool	(See page 31.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.					
MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.					
Matron Superintendent ...	A. M. Brooke ¹	20 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	22 Nov., 1888.
Nurse .....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	Director of Asylums	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.					
LIVERPOOL ASYLUM.					
Surgeon Superintendent ...	Joseph A. Beattie, M.D. ¹	1 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
Dispenser	J. P. Lawlor	15 Oct., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Oct., 1886.
Superintendent	Mary Burnside ²	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Sub-Matron	Jane Burnside ²	1 Jan., 1881	Colonial Secretary	95 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Assistant Sub-Matron	Alice Burnside ²	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	Director of Asylums	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
¹ Allowed £100 house-rent, also fuel and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.					
MILITARY FORCES.					
STAFF					
Commanding Military Forces.	Major-General John Scame Richardson, C.B. ¹	15 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	1,095 0 0	17 Feb., 1865.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie. ²	29 Mar., 1885	Ditto	560 0 0	31 July, 1877.
Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General.	Lieut.-Colonel James Edward Doidge Taunton. ³	18 July, 1885	Ditto	474 0	31 July, 1877.
Instructor of Musketry.....	Captain William Andrew Cuthell. ⁴	1 May, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Captain (unattached)	Pelham Brooke Loftus	25 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	.....
Chief Paymaster	Claude Solomon	5 Mar., 1889	Ditto	500 0 0	11 May, 1886.
Military Instructor	Colonel Felician Rola de Wolski, R.E. ⁵	28 Feb., 1889	Ditto	700 0 0	28 Feb., 1889.
.....	Major Walter Stanbury Churchward, R.A. ⁶	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	15 Feb., 1889.
Superintending Engineer, Military Works.	Lieut.-Colonel Edmond Meyer Tudor Boddam.	4 Oct., 1889	Ditto	600 0 0	31 July, 1888.
Adjutant, Cavalry	Captain Malcolm McNeill, 4th Hussars. ⁴	28 June, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	28 June, 1889.
Adjutant, 1st Regt., N.S.W. Vol. Infantry.	Major Charles Falkner Bartlett. ⁷	22 Nov., 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	12 Mar., 1875.
Adjutant, N.S.W. Regiment Volunteer Artillery.	Captain Robert Allwood Nathan. ⁸	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto	275 0 0	2 Aug., 1871.
Adjutant, 3rd Regt., N.S.W. Vol. Infantry.	Captain James Hill ⁸	28 Oct., 1878	Ditto	275 0 0	8 June, 1865.
Adjutant, 4th Regt., N.S.W. Vol. Infantry.	Captain Morris Marian Boam. ⁸	29 Aug., 1884	Ditto	275 0 0	23 Jan., 1875.
Commanding Reserve Corps, Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Districts.	Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Millard Benton Eden. ⁹	21 May, 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	21 May, 1885.
Adjutant, 2nd Regiment ...	Captain Montagu William Bayly. ⁸	18 July, 1885	Ditto	275 0 0	13 May, 1885.
Adjutant, Reserve Corps, Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Districts.	Captain Charles William Pleydell Bourverie. ⁵	18 July, 1885	Ditto	275 0 0	18 Nov., 1878.
Commanding Reserve Corps, Northern District.	Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wilkinson. ¹⁰	14 Mar., 1884	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk	William Holmes, Lieutenant. ¹¹	8 Oct., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	18 Oct., 1860.
¹ Quarters, £152 for stabling and groom's allowance, with rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for two horses. ² Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, a year, and £50 for stabling, soldier servant, with rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ³ Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £102 stabling and £50 for stabling, soldier servant, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ⁴ Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £50 stabling, £52 servants' allowance, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ⁵ Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £50 stabling, £52 servants' allowance, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ⁶ Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £50 stabling, £52 servants' allowance, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ⁷ Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £50 stabling, £52 servants' allowance, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ⁸ Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £102 stabling and groom's allowance, and forage for a horse. ⁹ Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £102 a year stabling and groom's allowance, and forage for a horse. ¹⁰ Forage for a horse. ¹¹ Lodging allowance, £60 a year, £52 servants' allowance, rations of provisions, fuel and light.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
STAFF—continued.					
Quartermaster	James Little, Lieutenant ¹	8 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	238 0 0	10 Sept., 1860.
Superintending Clerk, A. A.-G.	William Smith ²	24 Feb., 1888	Commandant	9/- per diem	7 May, 1877.
1st Clerk, A. A.-G.	John Karanagi ³	7 Mar., 1885	Acting Commandant	8/- ,,	7 Mar., 1885.
2nd do do	Arthur Holmes ³	1 Mar., 1886	Major-General Commanding	7/6 ,,	1 Mar., 1886.
Accountant, Pay Office	Rowland E. Waddington ⁴ (Promoted)	13 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	2 Mar., 1882.
1st Clerk, do	Rowland E. Waddington ³	5 Jan., 1888	Major-General Commanding	9/6 per diem	2 Mar., 1882.
2nd do do	Gore Willock Loney ⁵	22 Sept., 1885	Ditto	9/- ,,	11 Aug., 1875.
3rd do do	Alexander James Brady ³ (Promoted)	1 July, 1888	Ditto	8/- ,,	9 July, 1875.
4th do do	Albert Gibson ⁵	19 July, 1888	Ditto	7/6 ,,	6 May, 1885.
PAY OFFICE.					
Superintending Clerk	Alexander James Brady ²	13 Mar., 1889	Major-General Commanding	174 0 0	9 July, 1874.
1st Assistant do	Gore Willock Loney ³	29 Dec., 1887	Ditto	165 0 0	11 Aug., 1875.
2nd do do	Albert Gibson ⁵	19 July, 1888	Ditto	146 0 0	6 May, 1885.
3rd do do	John Campbell Ormiston ⁶	20 May, 1890	Ditto	137 0 0	18 May, 1887.
Suptg. Clerk, D. A. Q. M. G.	William Granger ²	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	9/- per diem	6 July, 1887.
1st do do	Alexander M'Intyre ³	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto	8/- ,,	26 Aug., 1885.
2nd do do	Samuel Thos. Blakely ⁵	9 Feb., 1886	Ditto	7/6 ,,	9 Feb., 1886.
3rd do do	Lawrence Molloy ³	1 July, 1888	Ditto	7/- ,,	24 Dec., 1885.
Store do do	Joseph Murphy ³	15 April, 1885	Acting Commandant	7/6 ,,	15 April, 1885.
Engineer do	Charles Edwards Murray ²	29 Sept., 1885	Major-General Commanding	10/- ,,	29 Sept., 1885.
Garrison Sergeant-Major (1) ²	.....	.....	Commandant	10/6 ,,	.....
Armourer (1) ¹⁰ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	10/- ,,	.....
do (Assistant) (1) ⁸ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	7/- ,,	.....
Sergeant-Major-Instructor of Musketry (1) ² . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	9/6 ,,	.....
General Storeman ⁹ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	8/- ,,	.....
Messenger, Military Staff Office. ⁷ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	7/6 ,,	.....
Drill Instructors (66)	(9) ⁹ .. (10) ¹⁰ .. (23) ⁸ .. (12) ⁷ .. (2) ¹¹ .. (2) ¹⁶ .. (1) ¹⁷ .. (7) ¹⁸ ..	.....	Ditto	2 at 10/- ,, 1 at 9/- ,, 9 at 8/6 ,, 35 at 8/- ,, 5 at 7/6 ,, 14 at 7/- ,,	each.
Musketry-Clerk and Staff Bugle Major. ⁸ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	7/6 ,,	.....
Messengers, Regimental Offices (2). . . . .	.....	.....	Major-General Commanding { 1 at 1 at	8/- ,, 7/6 ,,	.....
Trumpet Major Cavalry ¹² . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	6/- ,,	.....
Caretaker, Torpedo Stores ¹³ . . . . .	.....	.....	Commandant	8/- ,,	.....
Markers, Rifle Range (2) ¹³ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	6/- ,,	.....
Caretaker of Rifle Range (1) ¹³ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	8/- ,,	.....
Artillery Storeman (1) ¹³ . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	6/- ,,	.....
Labourers, Victoria Bar- racks (4) (2). ¹⁴ . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	6/- ,,	.....
Putting together new B.-L guns (temporary). . . . .	.....	.....	.....	£ 5/10/- per week	.....
Surgeon-Major	George Frederick Dansey ¹⁵	17 July, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	21 May, 1867.
Surgeons	James M'Leod ¹⁵	21 May, 1885	Ditto	40 0 0	21 May, 1885.
.....	Frederick Wadham ¹⁵	21 May, 1885	Ditto	40 0 0	21 May, 1885.
.....	Resigned	19 Mar., 1890	.....	.....	.....
.....	Stanhope Hastings MacCulloch ¹⁵	3 June, 1885	Ditto	40 0 0	3 June, 1885.
.....	Edward Johnston Jen- kins. ¹⁵	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
.....	Robt. Vandeleur Kelly ¹⁵	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
.....	Charles Sawnstons ¹⁵	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
.....	Resigned	29 July, 1890	.....	.....	.....
.....	Alexander Jarvie Hood ¹⁵	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.
.....	Joseph Stapleton ¹⁵	10 Sept., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	10 Sept., 1890.
Acting Surgeon	Clifton Stuit ¹⁵	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	8 Nov., 1890.
HONORARY STAFF.					
Chaplains— Church of England.	Rev. George Fairfowl Macarthur.	8 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 June, 1868.
.....	Resigned	20 Feb. 1890	.....	.....	.....
Wesleyan	Rev. Samuel Wilkinson	2 Sept., 1884	Ditto	Nil.	2 Sept., 1884.
Church of England	Rev. Herbert John Rose	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	22 Oct., 1885.
Presbyterian	Rev. Alexander Osborne	20 April, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	20 April, 1887.

¹ Lodging allowance, £50 a year, £52 servants' allowance, rations of provisions, fuel and light. ² Allowed 18s. 8d. a week rent, provisions, fuel and light. ³ Allowed 17s. a week rent, rations, fuel and light. ⁴ Lodging allowance, £60 a year, rations, fuel and light. ⁵ Allowed 15s a week for rent; also a ration of provisions, fuel and light. ⁶ Lodging allowance, 1s. 6d. a week, rations, fuel and light. ⁷ Allowed 12s 6d. a week for rent. ⁸ Allowed 1s. a week for rent. ⁹ Allowed 1s. 8d. a week for rent. ¹⁰ Allowed 17s a week for rent. ¹¹ Allowed 18s. 8d. a week rent, £64 a year forage, and £50 for stabling. ¹² Allowed 12s a week rent, and £64 a year forage. ¹³ Allowed quarters. ¹⁴ Allowed 1rs a week rent. ¹⁵ Allowed £25 a year for hire of horse. ¹⁶ Allowed 17s. a week rent, and forage for a horse. ¹⁷ Allowed 15s. a week rent, and forage for a horse. ¹⁸ Allowed £25 a year for hire of horse, and forage for a horse.
N B—Each of the Non-Commissioned Officers employed as clerks, instructors, &c., is allowed £5 a year as compensation for clothing, and 6d. a day extra after ten years' service.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
PERMANENT, PARTIALLY PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.					
PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE—ARTILLERY.					
Commanding New South Wales Artillery.	Colonel Charles Fyssh Roberts, C.M.G. ¹	28 Aug., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	730 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Lieut.-Colonels, New South Wales Artillery.	Warner Wright Spalding C.M.G. (Lt.-Col.) ¹¹	27 Feb., 1885	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Majors	George John Airey ¹⁵	4 Sept., 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
	Michael Murphy (Lt.-Col.) ⁹ Retired	19 Sept., 1878 1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	383 0 0	28 Aug., 1876.
Captains, New South Wales Artillery.	George John Airey (Lt.-Col.) ² Promoted	20 Sept., 1878	Ditto	383 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
	Frederick Thomas Bendge Baynes. ³	27 Sept., 1890	Ditto	378 0 0	28 Aug., 1876.
	Pembroke Lathrop Murray ² Brevet-Major	28 Oct., 1878 17 July, 1888	Ditto	312 0 0	16 Jan., 1874.
	Frederick Thomas Bendge Baynes ⁴ Promoted Brevet-Major	25 June, 1884 4 July, 1889	Ditto	312 0 0	28 Aug., 1876.
Captain and Adjutant	Henry Park Airey, D.S.O. ² Brevet-Major	29 Mar., 1885 29 June, 1887	Ditto	312 0 0	31 July, 1877.
	Augustus Geo. Harrington Morris ⁶	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	275 0 0	29 Sept., 1883.
Lieutenants, New South Wales Artillery.	Arthur Henry Patrick Savage ⁵	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto	312 0 0	25 Nov., 1878.
	William Throsby Bridges ⁸ Retired	27 Sept., 1890 9 April, 1875 1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	19 May, 1885.
Acting Adjutant	Henry Le Patourel ⁸	9 April, 1875 1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	238 0 0	9 April, 1875.
	William Throsby Bridges ⁸ (Promoted)	19 May, 1885	Ditto	238 0 0	19 May, 1885.
	Leslie Herbert Kyngdon ⁸	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto	238 0 0	12 Nov., 1885.
	Haviland Le Mesurier ⁷	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto	238 0 0	12 Nov., 1885.
Brigade Surgeon	Augustus Henry Sandford ⁹	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	10 Sept., 1887.
	Alexander Popham Luscombe. ⁸	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Nov., 1889.
	Horace William Dangar ⁸	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Nov., 1889.
	Chas. Alex. Granville Close ⁸	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Nov., 1889.
	Richard Lewis Hay Blake Jenkins. ⁸	26 June, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	26 June, 1890.
	Cecil Walter Lamb ⁸	26 June, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	26 June, 1890.
Permanent Medical Staff Corps Surgeon.	William Daniel Campbell Williams. ⁹	18 July, 1885	Ditto	415 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Submarine Miners	Charles Swanston ¹⁰	21 July, 1890	Ditto	365 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
Commanding Mounted Infantry.	Captain John Henry Alexander Lee ¹¹	24 Sept., 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	27 Mar., 1884.
Adjutant Mounted Infantry	Major Harry Beauchamp Laesetter. ¹²	25 Nov., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	25 Nov., 1889.
Acting Chaplains— Daves' Point— Church of England	Captain Henry Glendower Bodychan Sparrow. ¹³	29 Aug., 1888	Ditto	275 0 0	27 Feb., 1885.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Robert Lethbridge King.	3 Mar., 1881	Ditto		3 Mar., 1881.
Victoria Barracks— Church of England	Rev. Pierre Piquet	12 July, 1881	Ditto		12 July, 1881.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Zachary Barry	11 Oct., 1876	Ditto	Each allowed 10s per annum for each officer and man of their respective persuasions in the localities they are posted to.	11 Oct., 1876.
Presbyterian	Rev. Thomas Stephen Leonard. (Died.)	13 Mar., 1878	Ditto		13 Mar., 1878.
South Head— Church of England ..	Rev. Archibald Gilechrist.	10 Dec., 1885	Ditto		10 Dec., 1885.
Batteries North side of Harbour— Church of England ...	Rev. Henry Wallace Mort	10 Sept., 1877	Ditto		10 Sept., 1877.
Ditto	Rev. Stephen Henry Childers Resigned	15 Feb., 1880 19 Mar., 1890	Ditto		15 Feb., 1880.
Ditto	Rev. Arthur Edward Selwyn.	23 Aug., 1888	Ditto		23 Aug., 1888.
Ditto	Rev. Ernest Claude Beck	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto		25 Mar., 1890.

¹ Quarters, with rations of provisions, fuel, and light, forage for two horses, and £10 for uniform. ² Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for one horse. Command pay, 1s. 6d. per diem, and £10 for uniform. ³ Allowed £120 a year for rent, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for a horse. Command pay, 1s. 6d. per day, and £10 for uniform. ⁴ £90 a year for rent, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for a horse, and £10 for uniform. ⁵ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, staff allowance, 3s. 6d. per day, and £10 for uniform. ⁶ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, £50 for stabling, command pay 1s. 6d. per diem, and £10 for uniform. ⁷ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, £10 for uniform, and £37 as Adjutant. ⁸ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for a horse, and £10 for uniform. ⁹ Allowed rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, £102 stabling and groom's allowance, £100 a year as Instructor to Medical Staff Corps, £150 a year lodging money, and £10 for uniform. ¹⁰ Lodging allowance £90 a year, £102 stabling and groom's allowance, rations, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ¹¹ Lodging allowance £90 a year, rations fuel and light. ¹² Allowed £120 a year for quarters, £102 stabling and groom's allowance, rations, fuel and light, and forage for a horse. ¹³ Lodging allowance £90 a year, forage for a horse, and £102 stabling and groom's allowance. ¹⁴ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, and £10 for uniform, and also forage for second horse, and an addition of £280 per annum during the absence of Colonel Roberts. ¹⁵ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, forage for one horse, £10 for uniform, as also temporary command pay at the rate of £50 per annum during the absence of Colonel Roberts.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
PARTIALLY PAID ARTILLERY.					
Commanding Artillery Forces.	Colonel Charles Fyssh Roberts, C.M.G.	28 Aug., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	(See p 40)	1 Jan., 1873.
Commanding N.S.W. Regt	Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Wells. ¹	19 Dec., 1881	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Mar., 1859.
Majors, N.S.W. Regiment	Brevet-Colonel John Cochrane Remington ¹	21 Dec., 1885	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Captains, N.S.W. Regiment	Percy Owen ¹	23 Feb., 1885	Ditto	50 0 0	15 June, 1871.
	Henry Chapman	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto	40 0 0	11 Aug., 1873.
1st Lieutenants, N.S.W. Regiment.	Brevet-Major James Sven Wigram	26 June, 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	31 Jan., 1876.
	James Kirkaldy	11 Mar., 1882	Ditto	40 0 0	30 Nov., 1872.
	Adam Mackinlay	29 July, 1882	Ditto	40 0 0	25 Nov., 1873.
	Henry Osborne MacCabe	29 July, 1882	Ditto	40 0 0	25 Jan., 1884.
	Walter Graham Robertson	25 Jan., 1884	Ditto	40 0 0	7 Feb., 1874.
	Charles Bourne Airey	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto	40 0 0	26 July, 1876.
	Thomas Steel Phillips.....	8 May, 1886	Ditto	40 0 0	10 Sept., 1885.
	Joseph Fearn Boyd.....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.
	John Ebenezer Aggar	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	13 April, 1874.
	Charles John Lester	29 July, 1882	Ditto	30 0 0	23 Nov., 1881.
	John Moore Smail	29 July, 1882	Ditto	30 0 0	18 April, 1882.
	Adam Thompson Pringle..	8 April, 1884	Ditto	30 0 0	22 Sept., 1882.
	James Davis Dunne	2 Sept., 1886	Ditto	30 0 0	10 Sept., 1885.
	Archibald Beatson	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	4 April, 1887.
	John Cook	25 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	25 Jan., 1889.
	Henry John Ash	25 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	4 April, 1887.
	Richard Macdonald Seymour Wells.	18 Nov., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.
	Richard Macdonald Seymour Wells. (Promoted)	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.
	Frederick Samuel Williams	14 Oct., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	20 Mar., 1886.
	George M'Rae	13 Dec., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	5 Feb., 1889.
Percy Thomas Owen	5 Feb., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	30 Mar., 1889.	
Leslie Augustus Burton Wade	30 Mar., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	30 Mar., 1889.	
Resigned	8 June, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	8 June, 1889.	
Charles Alfred Owen	10 May, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	27 Dec., 1889.	
Alfred Stanley Blake	27 Dec., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	22 Dec., 1885.	
Edward Albin Amphlett	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	16 Jan., 1890.	
William Neil Jordan Lyne	16 Jan., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.	
Herbert Clarke	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	9 June, 1890.	
Fred. William Dowland	9 June, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	29 Aug., 1890.	
Dansey	29 Aug., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	29 Aug., 1890.	
Quartermaster	Edwd. Thos. Davies (2nd Lieutenant).	24 Oct., 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	24 Oct., 1888.
¹ Allowed forage for a horse					
CAVALRY (PARTIALLY PAID)					
Lieut.-Col. Commanding ..	Malcolm Melville Macdonald ¹	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	5 Feb., 1885.
Adjutant	See page 40.				
Quarter-Master	John Mitchell Purves (Lt.)	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
SYDNEY TROOP.					
Captains	Alexander James Dodds ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant	Thomas Forster Knox ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.
	John Mitchell Purves ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	26 Mar., 1886.
2nd Lieutenant	Appointed Qr.-Mr. Walter Liberty Vernon ...	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
	William Scott ² ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	Nil.	4 Oct., 1887.
ILLAWARRA TROOP.					
Captain	Edward Henry Weston	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	27 Nov., 1885.
1st Lieutenant	Henry Arthur Pringle ..	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	19 June, 1890.
2nd Lieutenant	Henry Arthur Pringle ..	19 June, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	19 June, 1890.
2nd Lieutenant	(Promoted) Ahck Horsley Weston.....	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	27 Oct., 1890.
WEST CAMDEN TROOP.					
Captain	John James Walters ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	8 Dec., 1886.
1st Lieutenant	Richard McEvilly	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	22 Jan., 1889.
2nd Lieutenant	Robt. Mansfield Grahame	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	18 Mar., 1889.
HUNTER RIVER TROOP.					
Captain	Walter Cracknell	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	2 July, 1887.
1st Lieutenant	Michael Stub-Montragresti	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	6 May, 1889.
2nd Lieutenant	George Leonard Lee	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	4 Oct., 1889.
Honorary Surgeon	John Harris, M D	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	Nil.	17 Feb., 1888.
RICHMOND RIVER TROOP.					
Captain	William Joseph Fanning ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	8 Nov., 1887.
1st Lieutenant	Walter Hindmarsh ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	8 Nov., 1887.
Honorary Surgeon.....	Ludwick Bernstein ..	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto	Nil.	19 Sept., 1890.
¹ Allowed forage for a horse. ² Allowed £150 a year as Veterinary Surgeon to the Forces.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.							
CAVLARY (PARTIALLY-PAID)—continued.							
MURRUMBIDGEE TROOP.							
Captain	George Coleman	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	40	0	0	7 May, 1888.
	Resigned	20 Aug., 1890					
1st Lieutenant	John Egan	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	30	0	0	7 May, 1888.
2nd Lieutenant	Patrick William Lorimer..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	25	0	0	20 Nov., 1889.
LISMORE TROOP.							
Captain	James Beith M'Dougal ...	13 Sept., 1890	Ditto	40	0	0	13 Sept., 1890.
1st Lieutenant	Charles Edward Taylor ...	13 Sept., 1890	Ditto	30	0	0	13 Sept., 1890.
2nd Lieutenant	Edwd. M'Carthy Allman..	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto	25	0	0	8 Nov., 1890.
PARTIALLY PAID ENGINEERS.							
Commanding Engineer	Major Thomas Rowe ¹	1 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	50	0	0	28 Mar., 1872.
Corps.	Brevet Lieut.-Col.	6 April, 1886					
Captain	Thomas Samuel Parrott ...	8 April, 1884	Ditto	40	0	0	20 Aug., 1874.
	Brevet-Major	18 July, 1885					
Captain	Chas. Stuart Cansdell	8 Aug., 1890	Ditto	40	0	0	4 Nov., 1874
Lieutenants.....	Chas. Stuart Cansdell	23 May, 1875	Ditto	30	0	0	4 Nov., 1874.
	(Promoted.)						
1st Lieutenants	Henry Paul Ramsay Cope-	19 May, 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	19 May, 1885.
	land.						
2nd Lieutenants	Frederick Stanley Stokes	21 July, 1890	Ditto	30	0	0	21 July, 1890
	Alfred Spain	21 July, 1890	Ditto	25	0	0	21 July, 1890
	Arthur Herbert Sealy	21 July, 1890	Ditto	25	0	0	21 July, 1890
	Griffin						
¹ Allowed £20 Command Pay and forage for a horse.							
PARTIALLY PAID SUBMARINE MINERS.							
Major Commanding	Edward Charles Cracknell	8 Oct., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	1 Jan., 1858.
	(Brevet Lieut.-Col.)						
Captain	Philip Billingsley Walker.	6 Feb., 1878	Ditto	70	0	0	18 Feb., 1858.
	Brevet-Major	27 June, 1885					
Captain	Alfred Broughton	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto	70	0	0	10 Aug., 1880.
1st Lieutenants	Thomas Hammand.....	9 July, 1885	Ditto	50	0	0	20 Nov., 1882.
	John Yates Nelson	9 July, 1885	Ditto	50	0	0	9 July, 1885.
2nd Lieutenants.....	John Sinclair Alexander..	9 July, 1885	Ditto	50	0	0	9 July, 1885.
	Rupert Bedford	9 July, 1885	Ditto	35	0	0	9 July, 1885.
	Alfred Talbot	31 Jan., 1887	Ditto	35	0	0	31 Jan., 1887.
	Arthur Charles Logan ...	31 Jan., 1887	Ditto	35	0	0	31 Jan., 1887.
PARTIALLY PAID MOUNTED INFANTRY REGIMENT.							
TENTERFIELD CORPS.							
Captain	Charles Henry Edward	16 Mar., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	40	0	0	16 Mar., 1886.
	Chauvel.						
1st Lieutenant	Charles Arthur Cameron	17 May, 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	17 May, 1886.
	Chauvel.						
2nd Lieutenant	Thomas Readford	18 Mar., 1889	Ditto	25	0	0	18 Mar., 1889.
	Resigned	18 Aug., 1890					
Acting Surgeon	Thos. Hately Tennant ...	10 April, 1889	Ditto	Nil.			26 May, 1887.
INVERELL CORPS.							
Captain	Arthur Stuart Menzies ...	13 June, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	13 June, 1887.
1st Lieutenants	Louis Bergenger	7 June, 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	7 June, 1886.
	Resigned	5 June, 1890					
2nd Lieutenants.....	Norman Hugh Macdonald	8 July, 1890	Ditto	30	0	0	9 May, 1890.
	John Borthwick	14 Mar., 1888	Ditto	25	0	0	14 Mar., 1888.
	Resigned	22 April, 1890					
	Frithiof Valdemar Wikner	23 Mar., 1890	Ditto	25	0	0	23 Mar., 1890.
CAMPBELLTOWN CORPS.							
Captain	William Lyttle Moore ...	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto	40	0	0	2 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant	Alexander Campbell	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto	30	0	0	29 April, 1886.
	Resigned	5 Mar., 1890					
2nd Lieutenant	Gerald Bede Newman ...	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	30	0	0	6 Nov., 1888.
	Gerald Bede Newman.....	6 Nov., 1888	Ditto	25	0	0	6 Nov., 1888.
	(Promoted.)						
	Samuel George Fenton ...	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	25	0	0	19 Mar., 1890.
BEGA CORPS.							
Captain	Frederick Bland	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto	40	0	0	11 Dec., 1885.
1st Lieutenant	Albert William Row	3 June, 1889	Ditto	30	0	0	3 June, 1889.
2nd Lieutenant	Alfred Edmond Irvine	3 June, 1889	Ditto	25	0	0	3 June, 1889.
	Given.						
QUEANBEYAN CORPS.							
Captain	George Tomsitt	6 Nov., 1888	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Oct., 1886.
1st Lieutenant	Herbert Joseph Dixie	6 Nov., 1888	Ditto	30	0	0	25 Oct., 1886.
2nd Lieutenant	James Dunlop	27 May, 1890	Ditto	25	0	0	27 May, 1890.
PICTON CORPS.							
Captain	John Macquarie Antill ...	19 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	13 Feb., 1886.
1st Lieutenant	David Barclay Mellis Clark	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto	30	0	0	7 Mar., 1889.
2nd Lieutenant	Frederick Butler	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto	25	0	0	7 Mar., 1889.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.							
PARTIALLY PAID INFANTRY.							
Commanding 2nd Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel John Hay Goodlet. ¹ Brevet-Colonel 6 April, 1886.	16 Dec., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	70	0	0	4 Dec., 1860.
Commanding 3rd Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel William Hillier Holborow. ¹ Brevet-Colonel 24 June, 1890.	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto	70	0	0	12 Jan., 1870.
Commanding 4th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Charles Frederick Stokes. ¹	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto	70	0	0	18 Dec., 1873.
Commanding 1st Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel William Thomas Farrell. ¹	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto	70	0	0	23 April, 1861.
Majors—							
1st Regiment	Charles Abraham Wilson ²	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	50	0	0	23 April, 1861.
2nd "	Wm. Fredk. Longfield ² ..	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	50	0	0	17 Oct., 1868.
4th "	Charles Mark Ranclaud ² ..	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	50	0	0	3 Mar., 1882.
4th "	Albert John Gould ² ..	5 July, 1886	Ditto	50	0	0	9 May, 1873.
3rd "	George Walker Waddell ² ..	17 June, 1887	Ditto	50	0	0	8 Aug., 1883.
2nd "	William Burnet ² ..	14 May, 1888	Ditto	50	0	0	17 April, 1867.
1st "	John Humphrey Morris ²	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	50	0	0	14 Feb., 1871.
Brevet-Major, unattached...	Francis Augustus Wright	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.			20 Dec., 1873.
3rd Regiment	George Davidson.....	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto	50	0	0	31 July, 1874.
Captains—							
3rd Regiment	William Farmer Linsley... Brevet-Major 17 June, 1887.	3 June, 1876	Ditto	40	0	0	30 Jan., 1869.
2nd "	Henry Blackshaw	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto	40	0	0	12 Sept., 1874.
3rd "	George Davidson..... Promoted.	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto	40	0	0	31 July, 1874.
2nd "	William Millard	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto	40	0	0	11 July, 1869.
4th "	Richard Anderson Waddy	8 April, 1884	Ditto	40	0	0	8 April, 1884.
1st "	Harry Berkeley Fitzhardinge ..	31 Mar., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	31 Mar., 1885.
2nd "	Thomas Honey.....	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	6 April, 1872.
3rd "	Geo. Rutherford Siggins... Commission cancelled 15 Feb., 1890.	28 Mar., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	28 Mar., 1885.
4th "	Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald.	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	9 Mar., 1885.
4th "	John Brady Nash	19 May, 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	19 May, 1885.
1st "	John Warner M'Cutcheon	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	1 Oct., 1870.
1st "	James Cranna	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	5 Dec., 1871.
	Died 28 Dec., 1890.						
3rd "	Charles Henry Evans	7 Oct., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	7 Oct., 1885.
2nd "	Donald Fraser	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	4 Dec., 1873.
2nd "	Alexander Fraser.....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	4 Dec., 1873.
4th "	Granville John Burnage... 2 Nov., 1885	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Feb., 1883.
4th "	William John Sloan	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	17 May, 1869.
3rd "	James Cassidy	7 July, 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	29 April, 1874.
3rd "	William James Hill.....	21 Oct., 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	10 Aug., 1880.
4th "	Alistair Stuart Bowman ... Resigned 4 Feb., 1890.	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Mar., 1884.
1st "	Robert George	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	3 Oct., 1872.
2nd "	Wesley Powell Mulholland Retired 18 April, 1890.	4 April, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	7 May, 1874.
4th "	William Henry Moulton... 4 April, 1887	4 April, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.
2nd "	Fred. Hulleat Galbraith... 19 April, 1887	19 April, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	23 Oct., 1885.
1st "	William John Ferris	2 July, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	22 Feb., 1881.
3rd "	Chas. Septimus Guest..... 27 Oct., 1887	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	30 Oct., 1874.
2nd "	George Bagot Stack..... 14 May, 1888	14 May, 1888	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Jan., 1863.
1st "	Henry Charles Lennox Anderson 15 Nov., 1888	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	40	0	0	20 Nov., 1882.
3rd "	Chas. Hampdon Barton ... 15 Dec., 1888	15 Dec., 1888	Ditto	40	0	0	15 Dec., 1888.
4th "	Morton Hyde Fitzhardinge 7 Jan., 1889	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	7 Jan., 1885.
1st "	John Theophilus Heeley... Resigned 10 Sept., 1890.	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	29 Sept., 1885.
2nd "	Thos. Wren Faulkner..... 7 Jan., 1889	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	18 Jan., 1886.
4th "	John Moore	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	20 Jan., 1886.
3rd "	Walter Robt. Hamilton Pope .. 7 Jan., 1889	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	10 April, 1886.
2nd "	Stephen Mallarky	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	23 Oct., 1885.
1st "	James Henry Watson	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	24 Oct., 1885.
1st "	John Wilkinson	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	22 June, 1888.
4th "	James D'Arcy	13 April, 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	13 April, 1889.
3rd "	William Bendetto Bernasconi... 12 Oct., 1889	12 Oct., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	6 Jan., 1887.
1st "	Alton Kingsley Hoets	30 Nov., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	30 Nov., 1889.
4th "	Archibald Langwill..... 20 Feb., 1890	20 Feb., 1890	Ditto	40	0	0	10 Jan., 1885.
3rd "	Horace Edwd. Seymour Bracey 19 Mar., 1890	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	40	0	0	19 Mar., 1890.
2nd "	Henry Frederick Chilcott. Promoted.	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	40	0	0	10 April, 1876.
1st Lieutenants—							
3rd Regiment	James Anderson	14 Nov., 1883	Ditto	30	0	0	22 Feb., 1881.
3rd "	William Fred. Woods..... 27 Feb., 1884	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto	Nil.			31 July, 1874.
3rd "	James Cork	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto	Nil.			2 Feb., 1875.
1st "	George Shepherd..... 1 May, 1885	1 May, 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	1 May, 1885.
4th "	Wm. Francis Xavier Byrne 14 Aug., 1885	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.
2nd "	Henry Frederick Chilcott. Promoted.	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	10 April, 1876.
2nd "	Alexander Gilchrist..... 2 Nov., 1885	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	18 May, 1874.

¹ Allowed £30 command pay and forage for a horse.² Allowed forage for a horse.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
PARTIALLY PAID INFANTRY—continued.					
1st Lieutenants— <i>continued.</i>					
4th Regiment	Henry Warren Scobie.....	2 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	8 April, 1884.
4th "	Archibald Langwill	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30 0 0	10 Jan., 1885.
	Promoted.				
4th "	Stephen Pegum	30 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30 0 0	30 Nov., 1885.
2nd "	Henry Honey	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	30 0 0	21 May, 1885.
1st "	Victor Le Gay Brereton	30 Jan., 1886	Ditto	30 0 0	30 June, 1883.
1st "	David Miller	30 Jan., 1886	Ditto	30 0 0	21 May, 1885.
4th "	Edward Bowman	22 Feb., 1886	Ditto	30 0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
1st "	William Alfred Leggatt	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto	30 0 0	7 Dec., 1885.
3rd "	Richard Philip Martin	7 Mar., 1887	Ditto	30 0 0	7 Mar., 1887.
2nd "	Jno. Stuart Edwards Mason	4 April, 1887	Ditto	30 0 0	30 June, 1883.
1st "	Thomas John O'Reilly	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto	30 0 0	8 Nov., 1887.
3rd "	Richard Jeffrey Inch	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto	30 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
	Commission can'd, 25 Feb., 1890.				
2nd "	Clarence Harold Wilkinson	14 May, 1888	Ditto	30 0 0	22 Dec., 1884.
3rd "	William Henry Hudson	9 Aug., 1888	Ditto	30 0 0	21 Sept., 1886.
1st "	William James Norman Oldershaw	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	30 0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
3rd "	Frank Herbert Judges	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto	30 0 0	29 Nov., 1888.
4th "	Frederick Hamilton Wrigley	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.
	Resigned, 29 May, 1890.				
2nd "	Edwd. Thos. Farquhar Gomm	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	13 Feb., 1886.
4th "	Edward Dadd	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	17 May, 1886.
2nd "	George Frederick Liggins	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	24 Sept., 1886.
1st "	William Samuel Millard	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	18 Jan., 1886.
1st "	Alfred Weeks	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	7 Aug., 1885.
3rd "	Ernest Wm. Reading Soane	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	26 May, 1887.
3rd "	John Lamrock, jun	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	7 Mar., 1889.
3rd "	Charles Kennard	10 April, 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	10 April, 1889.
1st "	Walter Howard Russell	10 April, 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	10 April, 1889.
2nd "	John Napier	10 Sept., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	10 Sept., 1889.
2nd "	Charles West Alexander	10 Sept., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	10 Sept., 1889.
	Resigned, 25 January, 1890.				
4th "	John Paton	4 Oct., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	3 Dec., 1887.
3rd "	William Lamrock	12 Oct., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	8 Nov., 1887.
1st "	Glentworth Addison	30 Nov., 1889	Ditto	30 0 0	30 Nov., 1889.
2nd "	William Charles Shipway	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	31 Jan., 1886.
3rd "	Jasper Gaze Wiseman	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	23 Mar., 1890.
4th "	Cornelius William Donnelly	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	25 Mar., 1890.
4th "	Julius Ellis	14 June, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	21 Nov., 1887.
4th "	William Scott	19 June, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	19 June, 1890.
2nd "	Walter Baxter	13 Sept., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	22 Aug., 1888.
4th "	Coln James Ross	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	8 Nov., 1890.
2nd "	Timothy James Cremen (Quarter-master, 1st Lt)	27 Nov., 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	20 April, 1886.
2nd Lieutenants—					
4th Regiment	Samuel Williams	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto	25 0 0	7 Aug., 1885.
4th "	Alfred Beckett	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto	25 0 0	27 Nov., 1885.
2nd "	William Charles Shipway	31 Jan., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	31 Jan., 1886.
	Promoted.				
1st "	William Holmes	22 Feb., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
1st "	Alfred Joshua Bennett	10 April, 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	10 April, 1886.
	Resigned, 2 May, 1890.				
Quartermaster, 2nd Regt.	Timothy James Cremen (Lieutenant)	20 April, 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	20 April, 1886.
	Promoted.				
2nd Lieutenants—					
3rd Regiment	David Dick Pye	19 June, 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	19 June, 1886.
Quartermaster, 1st Regt. ...	William Foscett (2nd Lieutenant)	17 Aug., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	17 Aug., 1886.
2nd Lieutenants—					
2nd Regiment	Charles Moore Stevenson	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	25 Oct., 1886.
2nd "	Robert Murray M'Cheyne Anderson	13 Dec., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	13 Dec., 1886.
4th "	Hemy Thomas Maudly Williams	4 April, 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	4 April, 1887.
1st "	John Norbert Mason	20 April, 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	20 April, 1887.
2nd "	Samuel Robert Geddes	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	15 Aug., 1887.
1st "	James Gordon Legge	12 Oct., 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	12 Oct., 1887.
4th "	Julius Ellis	21 Nov., 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	21 Nov., 1887.
	Promoted.				
4th "	George John Rogerson	17 Feb., 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	17 Feb., 1888.
	Resigned, 18 Aug., 1890.				
2nd "	Arthur Bathurst Manning	12 June, 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	12 June, 1888.
	Resigned, 25 Jan., 1890.				
4th "	Walter Baxter	22 Aug., 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	22 Aug., 1888.
	Promoted.				
2nd "	William Edwd. Stanford	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	14 Sept., 1888.
3rd "	Dowell Philip O'Reilly	29 Sept., 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	29 Sept., 1888.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
PARTIALLY PAID INFANTRY—continued.					
2nd Lieutenants— 3rd Regiment	William Hutchinson Chas. Rankin. Resigned, 22 May, 1890.	13 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	25 0 0	13 Nov., 1888.
3rd "	John Mackay	18 Mar., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	18 Mar., 1889.
4th "	Robt. William Arnott.....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.
2nd "	Henry Thos. Larkins	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	2 Mar., 1886.
2nd "	John Walter Croker	10 April, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	10 April, 1889.
3rd "	Geo. David Ferguson	10 April, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	10 April, 1889.
1st "	Robt. James Hogg	10 April, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	10 April, 1889.
4th "	John Alex. Martin	16 April, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	16 April, 1889.
3rd "	Fred. Forsyth Cheffins	13 May, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	13 May, 1889.
Quarter-master, 3rd Regt...	Fred. Wm. Linsley	19 June, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	19 June, 1889.
2nd Lieutenants— 4th Regiment	Thomas Ellerton	19 June, 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	19 June, 1889.
2nd "	Charles Arthur Cork	6 Aug., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	6 Aug., 1889.
2nd "	William Jas. Galloway	13 Sept., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	13 Sept., 1889.
1st "	Laurens Frederick Matthews Armstrong.	13 Sept., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	13 Sept., 1889.
3rd "	Alwyn Julian Maude	12 Oct., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	16 Oct., 1889.
2nd "	Henry George Fraser	22 Oct., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	22 Oct., 1889.
3rd "	William Seymour Wells	22 Oct., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	19 July, 1889.
4th "	John Bede Byrne	14 Nov., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	14 Nov., 1889.
Quarter-master, 4th Regt...	Edward Byrne	18 Nov., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	18 Nov., 1889.
2nd Lieutenant, 1st Regt...	Francis Alfred Whitmore Thomas.	18 Nov., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	18 Nov., 1889.
2nd Lieutenant	James Campbell Thom	20 Feb., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	20 Feb., 1890.
"	John Macartney Rooke (Quarter-master.)	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.
"	Robert Andrew Crow	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	25 Mar., 1890.
"	Resigned, 22 June, 1890.				
"	Frithiof Valdemar Wikner	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	25 Mar., 1890.
"	Matthew Rogerson	19 May, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	19 May, 1890.
"	Charles Rattray Donaldson	19 June, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	19 June, 1890.
"	Edward Burns	27 June, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	27 June, 1890.
"	James Joseph Quirk	8 July, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	8 July, 1890.
"	Charles Edward Towl	11 Aug., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	11 Aug., 1890.
"	Jabez Brookes	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	8 Sept., 1890.
"	Herbert Henry Mawson	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	8 Sept., 1890.
"	Gustavo Ramaciotte	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	8 Sept., 1890.
"	Arthur Nichols Badcock	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	19 Sept., 1890.
"	Robert William Lenehan	20 Oct., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	19 Sept., 1890.
"	Frank de Meyrick	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	20 Oct., 1890.
"					8 Nov., 1890.
VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS.					
CAVALRY. Transferred to Partially-paid, 1 January, 1890.					
INFANTRY—METROPOLITAN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.					
SCOTTISH RIFLES.					
Captains	Gerald Ross Campbell	16 Mar., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
	Richard Bendge Baynes	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	22 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant	William Henry Pearce	2 July, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	2 July, 1887.
1st "	William Robertson	2 July, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	2 July, 1887.
1st "	Tom Burton Dibbs	4 July, 1889	Ditto	Nil.	14 May, 1888.
1st "	Richard Lewis Hay Blake Jenkins	19 Aug., 1889	Ditto	Nil.	19 Aug., 1889.
	Resigned, 17 July, 1890.				
2nd "	Annesley Webster Wedderburn	19 Aug., 1889	Ditto	Nil.	19 Aug., 1889.
	Resigned, 9 January, 1890.				
HON. CAPTAINS.					
Sydney Grammar School Cadet Corps.	Albert Bythesea Weigall	28 Nov., 1871	Ditto	Nil.	28 Nov., 1871.
Windsor Grammar School Cadet Corps.	Rev. Bernard Keenan	11 June, 1886	Ditto	Nil.	11 June, 1886.
King's School Cadet Corps	Rev. Charles St. John Gray	12 Aug., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	12 Aug., 1886.
	Resigned.				
St. Ignatius College Cadet Corps.	Rev. Thomas Gartlan	26 Aug., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	26 Aug., 1886.
Newington College Cadet Corps.	Robert Neil Smith	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto	Nil.	20 Aug., 1888.
King's School Cadet Corps	William Stewart Corr	28 May, 1889	Ditto	Nil.	28 May, 1889.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—continued.					
HONORARY CAPTAINS RIFLE COMPANIES.					
Bathurst	The Hon. Wilham Henry Suttor	22 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council		22 Nov., 1888.
Parramatta.....	Thomas James Barnett .	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Sydney	Fred Rudolf Barlee	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Picton	George Bradbury, J P.	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
St. Leonards	William Henry Howard	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Hill End	William Charles Bootle . Resigned	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888
Goulburn	Alfred Hugh Conroy . Resigned.	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Shellharbour	Henry Hicks, junior .	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Kangaroo Valley	Robert Richard Hetherington	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
West Maitland	Percy Clay	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Quirindi	Edward Grimes Underwood	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Dungog	Sydney Polden Day ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Tamworth	Gerard H. C. M'Douall	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Singleton.....	Albert Augustus Dangar .	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Newcastle.....	George Walter Mulvey ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto		29 Nov., 1888.
Orange	Charles Edward Finch . Resigned.	6 Dec., 1888	Ditto		6 Dec., 1888.
Adamamby	Alexander Anderson M'Keahne	6 Dec., 1888	Ditto		6 Dec., 1888.
Germanton	George Bruce	15 Dec., 1888	Ditto		15 Dec., 1888.
Molong	Robert Sydney Stokes ..	15 Dec., 1888	Ditto		15 Dec., 1888.
Balmoral	George Richard Eastway .	9 Jan., 1889	Ditto		9 Jan., 1889.
Bombala	William Armstrong Dovers	9 Jan., 1889	Ditto		9 Jan., 1889.
Mount Victoria	Charles Wilham Prott	9 Jan., 1889	Ditto		9 Jan., 1889.
Leichhardt	George Hildbrand Weller	9 Jan., 1889	Ditto		9 Jan., 1889.
Adelong	James Moon ..	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Gundagai	William Matchett .. Resigned.	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Camden	Richd. B. Warren ..	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Wentworth Falls	John C Smith	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Campbelltown	Alexander Munro ..	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Dubbo	John W Sillar	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Berry	Henry L Lovegrove ..	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Wagga	William Orr .. Resigned	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Moss Vale	Henry E Kater ..	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto		15 Feb., 1889.
Coolangatia	John Hay, J P.	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto		22 Feb., 1889.
Smithfield	Fras. Aikin Kenyon	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto		22 Feb., 1889.
Mulgoa	Hon Geo Henry Cox...	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto		22 Feb., 1889.
Lithgow	William Foxton Hayley	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto		22 Feb., 1889.
Narrandera	Chas Hardy Hunt	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto		22 Feb., 1889.
Armidale	Copley Horne ..	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto		4 Mar., 1889.
Murrumbidgee	John Wall Brodie	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto		4 Mar., 1889.
Lismore	Conly Dickey	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto		4 Mar., 1889.
Nullamanna	George Arthur	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto		4 Mar., 1889.
Walcha	Michael John Walsh ..	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto		4 Mar., 1889.
Narrabri	Chas. Alexr. Ross	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto		4 Mar., 1889.
Scone	William Bloomfield Pullin Resigned.	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto		4 Mar., 1889.
Croydon	Thomas M'Gregor ..	29 May, 1889	Ditto		29 May, 1889.
Jamberoo	Henry Frederick Noble	29 May, 1889	Ditto		29 May, 1889.
Grenfell	Albert Wood	29 May, 1889	Ditto		29 May, 1889.
Queanbeyan	James William Nugent	29 May, 1889	Ditto		29 May, 1889.
Fairfield	David Dale .. Resigned	29 May, 1889	Ditto		29 May, 1889.
Nowra	Edwin Seecombe ..	29 May, 1889	Ditto		29 May, 1889.
Forbes	Henry Hand .. Resigned	29 May, 1889	Ditto		29 May, 1889.
Taree	Edwd. Johnson Whitbread	1 July, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1889.
Little Plain	John Moore ..	1 July, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1889.
Glen Innes	Henry Barnes M'Kie ..	1 July, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1889.
Haydonton	Geo. Moorcroft Moxham..	1 July, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1889.
Ballina	Edgar Fitzjames Little	1 July, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1889.
Inverell	A Fred Vyner Caswell	1 July, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1889.
Merriwa	James Brindly Bettington Resigned	28 Aug., 1889	Ditto		28 Aug., 1889.
Gunnedah	Edward Jas. A. Haynes	28 Aug., 1889	Ditto		28 Aug., 1889.
Wardell	George Henderson, jun. .	6 Nov., 1889	Ditto		6 Nov., 1889.
Cootamundra	William Hall Matthews	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto		20 Nov., 1889.
Goulburn	William Montagu Hardy Quirk	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto		20 Nov., 1889.
Manly	George Badmington ..	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto		20 Nov., 1889.
Bull and Woonona	James Daniel Walker . Resigned	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto		20 Nov., 1889.
Oberon	Thomas James Moore .. Resigned	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto		20 Nov., 1889.
Bateman's Bay	George Thomas Guy ..	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto		20 Nov., 1889.
Burrawang	William Barrett .. Resigned	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto		20 Nov., 1889.
Grafton	William Clarke ..	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto		18 Dec., 1889.
Tingha	Kenneth Mitchell Resigned.	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto		18 Dec., 1889.
Tenterfield	John Coxall ..	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto		18 Dec., 1889.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—continued.					
HONORARY CAPTAINS RIFLE COMPANIES—continued.					
Stroud	Leslie Macquarie James Butler.	18 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	18 Dec., 1889.
Branxton	Eggart Holm	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto		5 Feb., 1890.
Uralla	Herbert Henry Small	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto		5 Feb., 1890.
Wagga Wagga	Henry Betteley Jefferson.	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Katoomba	John Walter Fletcher...	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Bulli and Woonona	Henry Thomas Hicks	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Blackheath	James Joseph Daley	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Little River	Phillip Phillips	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Railway No. 1	Samuel Moss Brown	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Jindabyne	Edmund Cuthbert Body	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Condobolin	John Bamford Harton	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Alexandria	James Peter Home	30 April, 1890	Ditto		30 April, 1890.
Wingham	James Thos Rogers	21 May, 1890	Ditto		21 May, 1890.
Scone	Thomas Cook	19 June, 1890	Ditto		19 June, 1890.
Narrabri	Clement Stanton	24 July, 1890	Ditto		24 July, 1890.
Cassilis	George Piper	23 July, 1890	Ditto		23 July, 1890.
Wellington...	Alexander Chrystal	23 July, 1890	Ditto		23 July, 1890.
Merriwa	William Geo. Armstrong	3 Sept., 1890	Ditto		3 Sept., 1890.
Bega	William Scott	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Fairfield	Jacob Albert Francis	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Hill End	Jacob Edward Gustafson.	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Gerrigong	James Sharpe	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Willoughby	William Thomas Muston.	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
June Junction, Railway No 2	Nicholas Bernard Conroy	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Burrawang	Issac Allen	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Broken Hill	Zab na Lane	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Oberon	Geo Alfred Batchelder	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto		3 Oct., 1890.
Tingha	John Sulling	19 Nov., 1890	Ditto		19 Nov., 1890.
Forbes	Dawson Reginald Weston.	27 Nov., 1890	Ditto		27 Nov., 1890.
Gundagai	Griffin Walter Tremenhure	27 Nov., 1890	Ditto		27 Nov., 1890.

ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

STAFF, ORDNANCE OFFICE.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance	Major Julien Thomas Blanchard. ¹	1 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	15 Dec., 1862.
Assistant Ordnance Store-keeper.	Vivian William Williams	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
Inspector of Magazines	Thomas Rodgers ²	1 Oct., 1876	Ditto	300 0 0	30 Sept., 1868.
1st Clerk	William James Brown	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	225 0 0	17 May, 1880.
2nd Clerk	Walter Chapman Paton	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	10 Sept., 1877.
3rd Clerk	William James Burns	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	165 0 0	1 July, 1881.
4th Clerk	Arthur Edward Clarke	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	12 Nov., 1884.
5th Clerk (temporary)	Samuel Baker	15 May, 1888	Ministerial	156 0 0	15 May, 1888.
6th Clerk ditto	Algernon Hy. Harper	19 June, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	19 June, 1890.
Messenger			Ditto	75 0 0	

ARTIFICERS AND LABOURERS, ORDNANCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY.

Armourer	Peter Burn	14 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	£185 per ann	14 June, 1879
Overseer	Daniel Reilly ³	1 May, 1880	Ditto	7s per diem	— July, 1868.
Labourers (8) ⁴			Ministerial	7s each.	

BARRACK BRANCH, VICTORIA BARRACKS.

Barrack Sergeant	William Gildea ⁵	5 Nov., 1889	Colonial Secretary	146 0 0	5 Nov., 1889.
Labourer ⁵			Colonial Treasurer	7s per diem	
Lamplighter			Ditto	1s. 6d. per diem.	

MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.

Foreman of Magazine ...	William Weldon ⁶	22 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	£240 per ann.	27 Jan., 1871.
Foreman of Government Military Stock (Explosive).	Robert Pearce Olpherts ⁶	27 Oct., 1882	Ditto	215 0 0	27 Oct., 1882.
Cooper	James Williams ⁶	11 Aug., 1876	Colonial Treasurer	8s. per diem	11 Aug., 1876
Magazine Warder	Joseph Hanson ⁶	5 Oct., 1876	Ditto	7s. "	5 Oct., 1876.
	John Timbrell ⁶	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto	7s. "	1 Nov., 1880.
	Henry Arnemann ⁶	8 May, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	8 May, 1883.
	Charles Bengston ⁶	2 June, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	2 June, 1883.
	James Curran ⁷	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto	7s. "	22 Aug., 1870.
	Stephen Fisher ⁷	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto	7s. "	22 Aug., 1870.
	Thomas Pierce ⁷	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto	7s. "	1 Jan., 1875.
	Henry Turner ⁷	28 Dec., 1871	Ditto	7s. "	28 Dec., 1871.
	Joseph Reynolds ⁷	4 Jan., 1884	Ditto	7s. "	— 1858.*
	J. Dunlea ⁷	18 April, 1887	Ditto	7s. "	6 April, 1886.
	J. M'Isaacs ⁷	1 Nov., 1889	Colonial Secretary	7s. "	1 Nov., 1889.
Night Watchman	Richard C. Tunnichiffe ⁸ ..	5 Mar., 1879	Colonial Treasurer	8s. "	1877.

¹ Allowed a house, fuel, and light, rations, servant, and 3s 6d. per day in lieu of forage. ² Allowed quarters ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and rations. ⁴ Allowed fuel and light ⁵ Allowed fuel, light, and quarters ⁶ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and 1s per day in lieu of rations; also medical attendance and medicines ⁷ Allowed fuel, light, 1s. per day for rations, medical attendance, and medicines ⁸ Allowed fuel and light, and medical attendance and medicines. * Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT—continued.

LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM TRANSPORT.

Master of Steam Vessel "Kate."	Henry Bellett ¹	8 Dec, 1884	Colonial Treasurer	£160 per ann	8 Dec, 1884.
Engineer, ditto	T. Crowley, sen ²	28 Sept, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	21 April, 1868.
Boatman and Deck-hand on "Kate."	T. Crowley, jun. ²	8 Aug, 1887	Colonial Treasurer	8s per diem	9 Feb, 1887.
Coxswain on Steam Launch "Pearl."	Peter Henderson ³	9 Nov, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	9 Nov, 1883.
Engineer, ditto	William Beger ³	7 Nov., 1883	Ditto	7s. "	7 Nov, 1883.
Boatmen, Goat Island	Philip Kelly ¹	28 Sept, 1876	Ditto	8s. "	28 Sept, 1876.
	Joseph Love ¹	28 Sept, 1876	Ditto	8s. "	28 Sept, 1876.

DEPOT MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.

Foreman of Magazines	Charles Mackinnon ⁴	23 Oct, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	£240 per ann	23 Oct, 1882.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Wm. Jno. Weldon ⁴	1 Aug, 1888	Ministerial	7s. 6d. per diem.	1 Aug., 1888.
	Peter Francis ⁴	3 Sept, 1884	Ditto	7s. "	3 Sept, 1884.
	Robert Magee ⁴	15 Aug, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	15 Aug, 1883.
	James Mitchell ⁴	13 Aug, 1885	Ditto	7s. "	13 Aug., 1885.
	R. Johnstone ⁴	1 Dec, 1885	Ditto	7s. "	1 Dec, 1885.
	Chas. Kirkpatrick ⁴	1 Feb, 1890	Ditto	7s. "	1 Feb, 1890.
Cook	J. W. Atkins ⁴	1 Nov, 1886	Ditto	7s. "	1 Nov, 1886.

DYNAMITE MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.

Overseer of Magazine	William Aitken ⁴	20 Oct, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	£160 per ann	10 Feb., 1879.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Henry Hooper ⁴	1 April, 1884	Ministerial	7s. per diem	— June, 1883.
	C S. M'Carthy	1 Dec, 1886	Ditto	each.	1 Dec., 1886.

MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.

Overseer and Clerk	Charles Dunn ⁵	1 Nov, 1872	Colonial Treasurer	£200 per ann.	1 Nov, 1872.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Thomas Parker ⁴	7 May, 1883	Ditto	7s. per diem	7 May, 1883.
	George M'Kean ⁴	16 July, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	16 July, 1883.
	T. Butler ¹	5 June, 1885	Ditto	7s. "	5 June, 1885.
	Thos. Georgesen ⁴	20 Oct, 1882	Ditto	7s. "	20 Oct, 1882.

VISITING SURGEON TO MAGAZINE.

Surgeon	Charles Ulick Carruthers, L.K. & Q C P, Irel, L.R C S., Irel.	25 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	£50 per ann.	25 July, 1890.
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¹ Allowed fuel and light, and medical attendance and medicines ² Allowed quarters, fuel, light, medical attendance, and medicines ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and rations. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and 1s per day for rations. ⁵ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £12 per annum as Forest Ranger

Note.—The Floating Magazine at Newcastle is placed under Captain Newton, who receives £50 per annum for supervision.

NAVAL DEFENCE FORCE.

Captain Commanding Naval Forces.	Francis Hixson, R.N. ¹	3 Oct, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	5/- per diem	1 Jan., 1863
Paymaster, Naval Forces	Ernest H. Llewelyn	3 Sept., 1889	Ditto	3/6 "	17 Oct., 1876.

¹ Allowed quarters and gas.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Senior Commander	Geo S. Lindeman, R.N.	8 Sept, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	} 4/6 ^p diem each.	} 26 April, 1872.
Commanders	H. R Cross	1 Feb, 1885	Ditto			13 Oct, 1863.
	A. J. Lewington	1 May, 1885	Ditto		9 June, 1865.
Lieutenants	F. J. Jackson	8 Sept, 1879	Ditto		11 Oct, 1869.
	F. Gardner	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto		1 Jan., 1872.
	V. Cohen	1 May, 1885	Ditto	} 4/6 ^p diem each.	1 July, 1867.
	A. G. Milson	1 May, 1885	Ditto		30 June, 1871.
	E. R. Connor, R.N.	1 May, 1885	Ditto		1 May, 1885
Sub-Lieutenants	H. Gilfillan	1 June, 1889	Ditto		5 April, 1871.
	W. Broomfield	1 Mar, 1884	Ditto		27 Aug, 1879.
	H. H. Cross	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto		2 June, 1882.
	J. F. Church	1 May, 1885	Ditto	} 2/6 ^p diem each.	15 April, 1873.
	F. W. Hixson	1 May, 1885	Ditto		20 June, 1877.
	H. O. N. Hixson	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto		24 Jan., 1881.
	H. L. Hixson	1 June, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1882.
Staff Surgeon	Samuel T. Knaggs, M.D.	1 May, 1889	Ditto		8 Feb, 1872.
Surgeon	T. M. Kendall	1 May, 1889	Ditto	} Nil.	30 May, 1885.
	G. W. Baker ¹	1 May, 1889	Ditto		30 May, 1885.
	A. MacCormick	1 July, 1889	Ditto		1 July, 1889.
	W. T. R. Nickson	30 Aug, 1890	Ditto		30 Aug., 1890.

¹ Resigned.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government		
				£ s. d.			
COLONIAL SECRETARY—NAVAL BRIGADE—continued.							
Midshipmen	S. W. Spain	17 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	} 1/4 p diem each.	20 May, 1880		
	H. Binnie	14 Mar., 1885	Ditto			2 April, 1884	
	F. J. L. Hitchens	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto			16 April, 1884	
	G. Banks	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto			16 April, 1885.	
	R. S. Lambton	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto			11 April, 1885.	
	W. L. Thompson	17 April, 1889	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces			17 April, 1889.	
Cadets	F. J. Milford	16 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council		} Nil.	16 May, 1885.	
	C. Jackson	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto				1 Jan., 1888
	L. H. Lewington	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto				1 Feb., 1886
	G. Y. Lindeman	1 July, 1888	Ditto				1 July, 1888
	J. S. Cape	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto			1 Dec., 1888	
	Glynn Macfarland	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto			1 Mar., 1889.	
	J. F. G. Stokes	8 Jan., 1890	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces			8 Jan., 1890.	
	H. F. Milford	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto			1 Oct., 1890.	
	G. H. Aney	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto			1 Nov., 1890.	
	J. H. Fowler ¹	28 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council			28 April, 1889.	
Gunnery Instructor, Sydney	W. G. Rickwood	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.		
Assistant Do.	W. Baxter	8 May, 1885	Ditto	25 0 0	8 May, 1885.		
Gunnery Instructor, Newcastle.	J. Dagwell	20 Oct., 1863	Ditto	52 0 0	20 Oct., 1863		
Warrant Officers (12) ...	.....	.....	Captain Commanding Naval Force-	18 0 0	each.	
Petty Officers (12).....	.....	.....	Ditto	15 0 0	"	
A.B.'s (276) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	12 0 0	"	

¹ To 18th March, resigned

H.M.C.S. "WOLVERENE."

PERMANENT STAFF.

Chief Engineer	John Walker	10 Sept., 1888	Colonial Secretary	300 0 0	10 Sept., 1888.
Boatswain (1).....	.....	.....	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces	182 10 0	
Stoker Mechanic (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	146 0 0	
Leading Stoker (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto	127 15 0	
Cook (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto	109 10 0	
Seamen (4).....	.....	.....	Ditto	£109 10s each.	

^{*} The "Wolverene" is manned by the Naval Brigade, under the command of the Senior Officer on Board, when training or for service.

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Commander	Geo. S. Bosanquet, R.N.	20 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	5 Mar., 1885.	
Secretary	Ebenezer J. Thomas	8 Dec., 1888	Ditto	} Nil.	16 Jan., 1882.	
Lieutenants 1st	M. J. Keating	29 Mar., 1884	Ditto			29 Mar., 1884.
Do 2nd	W. H. Bell	29 Mar., 1884	Ditto			29 Mar., 1884.
Do 3rd	A. W. Walsh	23 April, 1886	Ditto			23 April, 1886.
Do 4th	V. W. Williams	23 April, 1886	Ditto			23 April, 1886.
Paymaster	Fred. Cavill	15 Aug., 1885	Ditto			15 Aug., 1885.
Surgeon	Wm. J. Munro	1 May, 1889	Ditto			1 May, 1889.
Do	Wm. B. Violette	1 June, 1889	Ditto			1 June, 1889.
Do	Devereaux Gwynne Hughes	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto			1 Aug., 1889.
Assistant Paymaster	J. M. Curtis	6 Jan., 1887	Ditto			6 Jan., 1887.
Sub-Lieutenant	Allan H. Barlee	1 June, 1889	Ditto	} Nil.	1 Aug., 1888.	
Do Actang	F. H. Brownlow	1 June, 1889	Ditto			1 June, 1889.
Do	E. Falk	1 June, 1889	Ditto			1 June, 1889.
Do	M. A. Roberts	1 June, 1889	Ditto			1 June, 1889.
Do	F. J. Ives	1 June, 1889	Ditto			1 June, 1889.
Do	Roscow J. Tewkesbury	1 June, 1889	Ditto			1 June, 1889.
Instructor	John Rolfe ¹	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto		182 10 0	1 Nov., 1884.

¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters.

TORPEDO BOATS, "ACHERON," AND "AVERNUS."*

Officer-in-Charge	Commander G. S. Bosanquet, R.N. ¹	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council.	300 0 0	5 Mar., 1885.
Engineer for Torpedoes ..	Wm. Ames	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1888.
Artificer (1) .....	.....	.....	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces.	208 0 0	
Stokers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	132 0 0	

^{*} These boats are manned by the Naval Artillery Volunteers, the Senior Officer on board taking charge.

¹ Allowed £150 per annum in lieu of quarters, £18 5s. per annum in lieu of rations, and £24 12s 4d. per annum for fuel and light

BOARD TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS, OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS, &c.

Chairman	Robert Cooper Walker	25 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 April, 1855.
Members	John Rae, A.M.	25 July, 1890	Ditto	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
	Edmond Marin La Meslée	25 July, 1890	Ditto	60 0 0	24 Nov., 1878.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Registrar	Alexander Oliver, M.A.	20 Jan., 1874	Governor and Executive Council.	Fees. 90 4 0	1 Aug., 1865.
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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
TRADE UNIONS.					
Registrar	Alexander Oliver, M A ..	...	Appointed by Trades Union Act of 1881 45 Vic No 12.	Fees 50 0 0	1 Aug, 1865
BOTANIC GARDENS, ETC.					
Director	Charles Moore, F L S, &c ¹	7 May, 1847	Secretary of State	550 0 0	7 May, 1847.
Secretary and Accountant	John M'Lachlan ²	27 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	18 Mar, 1876.
Overseer ..	George Harwood ³	1 June, 1884	Ditto	225 0 0	1 Jan, 1883
Bailiff (1)			Director	120 0 0	
Botanical Collector (1)			Ditto ..	0 10 0	} per diem.
Carpenter (1)			Ditto ..	0 8 6	
Propagator (1)			Ditto ..	0 8 0	
Gardeners (19)			Ditto ..	0 7 0	
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS					
Overseer ..	James Jones ³	1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	1 June, 1884
Bailiff	Finlay M'Kay ³	1 Oct, 1875	Director	120 0 0	1 Oct, 1875
Workmen (12)			Ditto ..	0 7 0	per diem, each
NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN.					
Superintendent	John M'Ewen ³	1 June, 1884	Colonial Secretary	200 0 0	1 June, 1884.
¹ Allowed a house and fuel, also half forage for a horse, but never claimed to the amount of £250. Gives security to the amount of £400 ² Allowed a house Gives security					
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.					
Chairman	Thomas Littlejohn ¹	1 Jan, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Jan, 1886
Members ..	Critchett Walker, C M G ²	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto ..	100 0 0	28 Oct., 1856.
	Alexander Oliver, M A ³	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Aug, 1865.
	John Rae, M A, J P	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Jan, 1889
	Hon Geoffrey Fagar	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Secretary ..	Edward Gillett Worcester Palmer	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto ..	600 0 0	2 Mar, 1876
Accountant ..	Robert William Bachlor	15 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	450 0 0	1 June, 1877
Clerk ..	Robert Ashley Gillilan	1 Dec, 1886	Ditto ..	250 0 0	1 Aug, 1883.
Clerk ..	Henry Shiers Richardson	1 Oct, 1879	Colonial Secretary	100 0 0	8 Feb, 1889
Messenger ⁴ ..				130 0 0	
Office cleaner ⁴ ..				30 0 0	
¹ Retired, 31 December, 1890. succeeded by the Hon Geoffrey Fagar ² Principal Under Secretary ³ Parliamentary Draftsman ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel and light					
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.					
Chairman ..	Edmund Fosbery	5 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Board	The Honorable Richard Hill, M L C.	5 June, 1883			
	The Honorable Philip Gidley King, M L C	5 June, 1883			
	Sydney Brudekin, M L A	27 May, 1887			
	A M Hutchinson	26 Aug, 1887			
	G O'Malley Clarke, S M	24 April, 1889			
	The Honorable William Henry Suttor, M L C	25 July, 1890			
Secretary	Adolphus Berckelman ¹	30 April, 1888	Colonial Secretary	60 0 0	1 Aug, 1883.
¹ See also "Department of Inspector General of Police" Gives security for £200					
CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.					
Chairman of the Board	Benjamin Backhouse, Hon Associate R I B A	21 Aug, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	Paid by fees (derived from amounts received from persons appealing, and from owners whose buildings are referred to the Board), at the rate of £1 1s per member each meeting when present, if occupied more than one hour, then £2 2s each Per annum £380	21 Aug, 1879.
Members	Frank Senior, J P.	21 Aug, 1879	Ditto ..		21 Aug, 1879
	William Bailey, J P. .	24 Sept, 1879	Ditto ..		24 Sept, 1879
	Craig Dixon, M D, F R C S D	2 Sept, 1880	Ditto ..		2 Sept, 1880.
	George Evans	25 Jan, 1883	Ditto ..		25 Jan, 1883.
Registrar and Board Officer	Frederic Charles Rooke ..	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto ..		£380	1 Aug, 1870.
Clerk	John D Nelson ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto ..	200	16 April, 1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

President	James C. Cox, M.D. . . .	20 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	18 Oct., 1882.
Commission	S. H. Hyam	11 June, 1886	Ditto		11 June, 1886.
	Edward P. Ramsay, F.L.S.	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto		30 Oct., 1882.
	James R. Hill	5 May, 1890	Ditto		3 Jan., 1885.
	Hon. William Robert Campbell, M.L.C.	5 May, 1890	Ditto		5 May, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Secretary.	Lindsay G. Thompson.....	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
Clerks	Edward J. Ellis	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	5 June, 1879.
	John O'Grady	1 April, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1882
Inspectors of Fisheries	Thomas Temperley ¹	12 July, 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1865.
	George G. Benson ¹	19 Dec., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Dec., 1882.
Assistant Inspectors	Thos. Mulhall	18 Jan., 1881	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Jan., 1848.
	A. Gylor	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Hy. Curan	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Peter Smith	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Chas. Gordon	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
Travelling Inspector	F. W. Smithers	6 Dec., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
Assistant Inspectors	Wm. Boyd	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	10 May, 1882.
	J. D. Giant	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Dec., 1882.
	W. N. Can	12 July, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	— Dec., 1884.
	D. W. Benson	23 Feb., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	— Jan., 1882.
	O. Wilshire	20 Mar., 1883	Ditto	75 0 0	12 Oct., 1877.
	R. Seymour	14 Jan., 1882	Ditto	75 0 0	14 Jan., 1882.
	Bourne Russell	26 Feb., 1884	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	A. Sutherland	21 May, 1884	Ditto	20 0 0	28 Mar., 1884
	William M'Gregor	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto	20 0 0	17 June, 1870.
	J. A. Jameson	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto	20 0 0	1 May, 1879.
	A. H. Kendall	15 Nov., 1883	Ditto	20 0 0	6 June, 1883.
	Thos. Stewart	13 Aug., 1881	Ditto	20 0 0	24 July, 1868.
	W. J. Whites	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto	20 0 0	23 May, 1874.
	F. Nelson	— June, 1885	Ditto	20 0 0	— June, 1885.
	H. Laman ²	1 Nov., 1889	Colonial Secretary	50 0 0	1 July, 1888.
	John A. Manton ³	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
Engineer (1)	F. G. Young	— Sept., 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	— Oct., 1870.
Messenger (1)	W. Lannan	7 Jan., 1884	Ditto	120 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
Boatmen	Richard Hellings	19 June, 1882	Ditto	140 0 0	19 June, 1882.
	George Glading	28 Aug., 1882	Ditto	140 0 0	28 Aug., 1882.
	Frank Aldrich	17 Nov., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	7 Nov., 1884.
	John F. Hespe	3 May, 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	3 May, 1885.
	Jas. Massingham	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1886.

¹ Office abolished, 30 June, 1890. ² Preventive Officer, Port Stephens Salary, £.86. ³ Forest Ranger, Moama. Salary, £25, and £260 office rent.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

District Government Officer	George Lewis	1 July, 1887	Colonial Secretary	500 0 0	— Oct., 1862.
Draftsmen	Wm. M'Intyre	1 June, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	— Aug., 1875.
	Fredk. M'Roberts	1 June, 1887	Ditto	225 0 0	28 Oct., 1882.
	Walter D. Loveridge	1 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
	Jas. R. Shaw	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto	192 0 0	12 July, 1883.
	N. R. Gordon	1 May, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	4 Sept., 1886.
	D. F. Holmes	17 Jan., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Nov., 1881.
Probationer.....	E. Miller	19 July, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	19 July, 1887.
Temporary Clerk	Horace C. Halloran	16 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	7 July, 1890
Probationer	Alfred J. Buchanan	7 Jan., 1890	Dit'o	52 0 0	7 Jan., 1890.
Temporary Clerk	William E. Vincent	9 April, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	9 April, 1890.
	W. G. Dent	16 July, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	16 July, 1889.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

President	Thomas Rowe	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	
Vice-President	Benjamin Palmer	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto		
Members of Board	Robert R. P. Hickson	23 July, 1889	Ditto	} Paid by fees not to exceed £250 per annum.	
	Cecil W. Darley	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto		
	John D. Young	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto		
	George W. Lander	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto		
	Joseph Graham	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto		
Secretary	Reginald Bloxsome	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto	600 0 0	20 Mar., 1879*
Solicitor	Henry S. Williams	3 July, 1888	Board	350 0 0	3 July, 1888.
Chief Clerk and Paymaster	William Holmes	20 April, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	24 June, 1878
Examiner of Accounts	Thomas Kennedy	1 Aug., 1889	Board	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1889.
Clerk	William C. Seale	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	14 Sept., 1888.
Junior Clerk	Ernest Parker	6 Aug., 1890	Ditto	78 0 0	6 Aug., 1890.
Accountant	Melbourne Green	20 April, 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	20 April, 1888.

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE—continued.							
Sub-Accountant	John R Norris	12 June, 1888	Board	300	0	0	12 June, 1888.
Rate Ledger Keeper	Thomas H. Fraser	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto	200	0	0	14 Sept., 1888.
	Alexander Buckle	28 Jan., 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	28 Jan., 1890.
Receiving Clerk	Arthur P H Kippax	29 May, 1888	Ditto	225	0	0	29 May, 1888.
Assistant Rate Ledger Keeper	Thomas Armstrong	29 May, 1888	Ditto	150	0	0	29 May, 1888.
Clerk	George F. Window	3 Feb., 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	3 Feb., 1890.
	John Parker	15 May, 1888	Ditto	175	0	0	15 May, 1888.
Junior Clerk	Ferdinand J. Herry	17 Nov., 1888	Ditto	100	0	0	17 Nov., 1888.
Assessor	Herbert J. Beaumont	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto	300	0	0	14 Sept., 1888.
Assistant Assessor	Kelson Vaughan	21 May 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	21 May, 1890.
District Clerks	Reginald C Grain	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto	175	0	0	14 Sept., 1888.
	John de V. Tyndall	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto	175	0	0	14 Sept., 1888.
	Samuel Wildman	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	175	0	0	12 June, 1888.
	Robert H Harris	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	175	0	0	9 Oct., 1888.
	Fred Green	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	175	0	0	15 Oct., 1888.
	Henry C Langford	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto	175	0	0	6 Sept., 1888.
Register Clerk	Thomas Sinclair	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	6 Sept., 1888.
Counter Clerk	Thomas J. Roseby	14 Sept, 1888	Ditto	150	0	0	14 Sept., 1888.
Engineer for Water Supply	John Trevor Jones	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	800	0	0	26 Mar., 1888.
Assistant Engineer for Water Supply.	Joshua B. Henson	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto	400	0	0	26 Mar., 1888.
Assistant Clerk	George A Pasfield	18 May, 1888	Board	175	0	0	18 May, 1888.
Inspector of Pipe-laying	David C. Robertson ¹	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350	0	0	26 Mar., 1888.
Assistant Inspector of Pipe laying	Thomas A. Playfair	22 May, 1888	Board	250	0	0	22 May, 1888.
Inspector of Plumbing	James Wood	20 June, 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	22 May, 1889.
Chief Draftsman	Charles Shepherd	11 Mar., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	18 April, 1889.
Draftsmen	James L Saddington	4 May, 1888	Ditto	175	0	0	4 May, 1888.
	Edwin H. Wilkinson	4 May, 1888	Ditto	150	0	0	4 May, 1888.
Water Meter Clerk	Edward R. Absell	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	175	0	0	29 Aug, 1888.
Assistant Water Meter Clerk	William Hughes	3 April, 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	3 Dec., 1889.
Water Meter Tester	William J Adams	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	225	0	0	20 Aug, 1888.
Chief Engineer, Crown-st	John Fyfe ²	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350	0	0	26 Mar., 1888.
Comptroller of Stores	A. W. Ellice Flint	5 Mar., 1889	Board	300	0	0	5 Mar., 1889.
Book-keeper	Thomas Dale	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	175	0	0	18 Sept., 1888.
Storekeeper	Lancelot Iredale	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150	0	0	26 Oct., 1888.
Clerk	James Roberts	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150	0	0	12 Oct., 1888.
Junior Clerk	William J. Purcell	17 April, 1890	Ditto	75	0	0	17 April, 1890.
Engineer for Sewerage	John M. Smail	8 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	800	0	0	20 Aug., 1875.
Assistant Engineer for Sewerage	William D. Campbell	1 Nov., 1889	Board	400	0	0	30 Aug., 1889.
Superintendent of Contracts	John O Gibbes	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	300	0	0	19 Sept., 1889.
	Walter E. Cook	27 May, 1890	Ditto	275	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
Draftsmen	Thomas Griffiths	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Henry E. Riggs	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	275	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
Surveyors and Draftsmen	John Beveridge	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto	234	0	0	6 Feb., 1890.
	George A Harris	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto	234	0	0	6 Feb., 1890.
	George T. C. Adams	26 Aug., 1890	Ditto	234	0	0	26 Aug, 1890.
	C. Aug Starling	26 Aug, 1890	Ditto	234	0	0	26 Aug, 1890.
	James B. Wood	14 Oct., 1890	Ditto	234	0	0	14 Oct., 1890.
Draftsmen	Charles G. Ross	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	234	0	0	1 Nov., 1890.
	William H. Higgs	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	234	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Thomas M. Mailler	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
Assistant Draft-men	Walter Geckie	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	125	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Henry Husband	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	125	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Alexander A. Watson	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	110	0	0	1 Nov., 1889.
Clerk	John A Macdonald	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	150	0	0	17 Feb., 1873 *
Farm Manager	John N. Oxley	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	16 May, 1883.

¹ Allowed £52 per annum for forage.

² Allowed residence, fuel, and light

* Services not continuous.

PUBLIC SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

President	J. Garrard, M.P.	19 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	
Commissioners	T. A. Dibbs . . . . .	..	Ditto	3 3 0	each sitting.
	R. D. Fitzgerald . . . . .	..	Ditto	3 3 0	each sitting.
	B. R. Wise	17 Aug, 1888	Ditto	3 3 0	each sitting.
	W. Wilkins	19 July, 1890	Ditto	3 3 0	each sitting.
	E. W. Lamb	19 July, 1890	Ditto	3 3 0	each sitting.
Secretary	E. G. W. Palmer	9 Jan., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	2 Mar., 1876.
Shorthand-writer	E. Blackwall	— July, 1889	Ministerial	400 0 0	— July, 1889.

THE INSPECTOR OF KEROSENE.

Superintendent of Fire Brigades, Fire Station, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.	William Douglas Bear	3 Sept., 1885	Colonial Secretary	Nil	2 May, 1884.
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NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
VINE DISEASES BOARD.*					
Chairman	Chas. Moore (Director of Botanic Gardens).	15 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Acting Chairman	John Kidd, M.P.	7 Aug., 1888	Ditto	Nil.	
	Chas. McKay, M.D. ¹	15 Jan., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	
	F. Ferguson, J.P. ¹	15 Jan., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	
	J. A. Wilkinson ¹	7 Aug., 1888	Ditto	Nil.	
Secretary	G. J. Martin	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1871.
	¹ Receives £2 2s. as fee for each sitting of the Board.		An Inspector is employed at a salary of £300 and expenses, also an overseer, an assistant, a messenger, and a housekeeper.		
			* Transferred to Mines Department 25 July, 1890.		
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.					
Legislative Council— Chairman	Hon. John Lackey	13 June, 1888	Legislative Council.....	Chairman of Committee, 4 guineas for each sitting; each other Member, 3 guineas for each sitting; Members of Sectional Committees, engaged inspecting public works outside the County of Cumberland, 3 guineas per day as sitting fee, and 30s. per day travelling expenses.	
	Hon. George Campbell ..				
	Hon. William Henry Suttor.				
	Hon. James Watson				
	Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.				
Legislative Assembly— Vice-Chairman	Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq.	12 June, 1888	Legislative Assembly.....		
	*James Nixon Brunker, Esq.				
	Henry Copeland, Esq.....				
	Alexander Kethel, Esq. ...				
	John Rendell Street, Esq., Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq.				
	Jacob Garrard, Esq.	24 Oct., 1888	Legislative Council.....		
	Sydney Smith, Esq.....				
Legislative Council— Chairman	Hon. John Lackey				
	Hon. George Campbell ..				
	Hon. William Henry Suttor.				
	Hon. James Watson	25 Oct., 1888	Legislative Assembly		
	Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.				
Legislative Assembly— Vice-Chairman	Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq.				
	Henry Copeland, Esq.....				
	Jacob Garrard, Esq.				
	Alexander Kethel, Esq. ...	12 June, 1889	Legislative Council.....		
	Sydney Smith, Esq.....				
	Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq.				
	John Rendell Street, Esq., Daniel O'Connor, Esq. ...				
	Hon. John Lackey				
	Hon. Andrew Garran.....	7 June, 1889	Legislative Assembly		
	Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.				
	Hon. William Joseph Trickett.				
	†Hon. James Watson				
	†Hon. George Henry Cox....				
Legislative Assembly— Chairman	†Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq.	1 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	31 Oct., 1871.
Vice-Chairman.....	†Jacob Garrard, Esq.				
	†James Patrick Garvan.....				
	Henry Copeland, Esq.....				
	James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.				
	William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.				
	§John Sutherland, Esq. ...				
	Edwd. William O'Sullivan, Esq.				
	||John Hurley, Esq.				
	§Charles Alfred Lee, Esq....				
	||William McCourt, Esq....				
Secretary.....	Charles Lyne	7 Nov., 1889	Colonial Secretary	350 0 0	
Clerk and Examiner of Printed Matter.	William J. Tarplee				
	Walter D. White.....	10 Mar., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	
Temporary Clerk	Hedley V. O'Meagher.....	17 July, 1889	Ditto	£3 per week	
Messenger				52 0 0	
<p>* James Nixon Brunker, Esq., by reason of his accepting the office of Minister for Lands did not take his seat as a Member of the Committee. † Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq., who occupied the position of Chairman, resigned from the Committee on the 22 October, 1890, by reason of his being elected to the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. On 30 October, 1890, the Hon. John Lackey was appointed Chairman, and Jacob Garrard, Esq., Vice-Chairman; and on the 6 November, 1890, James Patrick Garvan, Esq., was appointed to fill Mr. Abbott's place on the Committee. ‡ The Honorable James Watson resigned his seat on the Committee on 24 July, 1889, and the Honorable George Henry Cox was appointed in his place on 27 September, 1889. § Shortly after the first meeting of the third Committee, John Sutherland, Esq., died, and his place was filled by the appointment of Charles Alfred Lee, Esq. || The seat of John Hurley, Esq., as a member of the Committee became vacant by reason of his resignation from the Legislative Assembly, and William McCourt, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy on 16 July, 1890.</p>					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
ROYAL COMMISSION ON STRIKES.					
President	The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., M.L.C.	25 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	.....	.....
Members	Lachlan Beaton, J.P.	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	2 2 0	.....
	John Bennett, J.P.	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	per sitting.	.....
	Frank Cotton	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	2 2 0	.....
	Thomas Martin Davis.....	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	per sitting.	.....
	Henry Edward Dickinson...	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	2 0 0	.....
	James Finch.....	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	per sitting.	.....
	Bernard Goode.....	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	2 2 0	.....
	Thomas John Houghton...	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	per sitting.	.....
	Henry Hudson, J.P.	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	2 2 0	.....
	Charles Frederick Stokes, J.P.	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	per sitting.	.....
	Joseph Henry Storey, J.P.	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	2 2 0	.....
	John Richard Talbot	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	per sitting.	.....
	Frederick Henry Trouton, J.P.	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	2 2 0	.....
	James Curley, M.P.....	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	per sitting.	.....
	James Fletcher, M.P.....	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	.....
	John See, M.P.....	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	.....
Secretary	Percy R. Meggy	1 Dec., 1890	Colonial Secretary	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.
Shorthand-writer	Clement Harwood	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	2 2 0	1 Dec., 1890.
				per sitting and 1s. per folio for evidence.	
Writer.....	F. Curnow.....	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.
CITY RAILWAY COMMISSION.					
President	Sydney Burdekin, M.P. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Members.....	The Hon. Samuel Aaron Joseph, M.L.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The Hon. John Macintosh, M.L.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The Hon. William Hilson Pigott, M.L.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Henry Crichard Fraser ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Hay Goodlett.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Hayes, M.P.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alexander Kethel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Martin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Geo. Munro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Macpherson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charles Frederick Stokes...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secretary.....	William Neilly.....	17 Mar., 1890	Ministerial	60 0 0	17 Mar., 1890.
Shorthand-writer	August Vialoux	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	5 0 0	17 Mar., 1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.					
(Transferred from Lands Department, 1 July, 1839.)					
Head Office—					
Director-General	John Ednie Brown	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Secretary	Philip J. Holdsworth	19 Aug., 1890	Ditto	600 0 0	12 May, 1868.
Chief Clerk	William Francis Piper	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	375 0 0	1 May, 1863.*
Clerks	John S. Cheesbrough	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	William C. Hinwood	1 April, 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Clerk of Records	George W. Whatmore	14 Nov., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	15 Jan., 1885.
Clerks	John Russell Bell	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	10 Mar., 1881.
	Thomas F. C. Binny	9 Aug., 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	9 Aug., 1883.
	James Augustine Quinlan	1 Jan., 1886	Secretary for Mines	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Probationers	Arnold Samuel Walker	14 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	14 Oct., 1889.
				to 13 April,	
				75 0 0	
				from 14 April.	
	John Dougall Smith	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	5 Feb., 1890.
				to 4 Aug.,	
				75 0 0	
				from 5 Aug.	
Inspector of Forests	John Duff ¹	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Chief Inspecting Rangers	P. F. Smyth	30 Sept., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	30 Sept., 1890.
	James M'Keown	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 June, 1878.
Forest Rangers—					
Armidale	R. L. Siddins	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Boat Harbour	Walter Mecham	1 July, 1883	Ditto	215 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Bowral	H. O. Rotton ⁵	1 July, 1882	Ditto	210 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Booral	Augustus Rudder	20 Aug., 1884	Ditto	205 0 0	20 Aug., 1884.
Casino	T. H. Green	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Condobolin	Thomas Kidston	1 July, 1883	Ditto	215 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Cowra	Robert Stevenson	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	215 0 0	14 Mar., 1877.
Deniliquin	Osborne Wilshire ²	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	210 0 0	12 Oct., 1877.
Gosford	John Martin	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Grafton	F. P. Huxham	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Gunnedah	H. W. Powell	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Glen Innes	E. J. Deverell	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Kempsey	William Macdonald	7 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	— Oct., 1876.*
Moama	Joseph Guilfoyle	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto	210 0 0	1 June, 1876.
Moama	John A. Manton ³	22 Sept., 1875	Ditto	205 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
Mudgee	P. Cullen	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	205 0 0	— July, 1878.*
Narrabri	T. H. B. M'Gee	1 July, 1884	Ditto	210 0 0	1 July, 1884.
Narrandera	James G. Condell	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	210 0 0	17 Oct., 1859.*
Port Macquarie	George R. Brown	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.*
Singleton	E. Cobercroft	1 July, 1883	Ditto	205 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Tocumwall	Samuel Payten	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	210 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
Penrith	Israel Noake	1 April, 1879	Ditto	210 0 0	11 Oct., 1875.
Ulladulla	John S. Allan	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto	215 0 0	20 Mar., 1879.
Wagga Wagga	John S. Taylor	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Assistant Forest Rangers—					
Coonamble	George King	16 Nov., 1883	Ditto	160 0 0	16 Nov., 1883.
Cooranbong	F. E. Brunker	1 July, 1883	Ditto	155 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Dubbo	W. Coulter	7 Aug., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	7 Aug., 1886.
Eden	T. Musgrave	1 July, 1883	Ditto	155 0 0	15 Oct., 1869.
Forbes	Robert J. Cork	1 July, 1883	Ditto	180 0 0	14 May, 1877.
Grenfell	J. G. Postlethwaite	1 July, 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	1 July, 1884.
Inverell	W. Byron	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	155 0 0	9 June, 1873.*
Koondrook	Walter Cousins ⁴	1 July, 1883	Ditto	160 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Acting Forest Rangers—					
Lord Howe Island	Campbell Stevens	1 April, 1882	Secretary for Mines	30 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	John Robbins	1 April, 1882	Ditto	30 0 0	1 April, 1882.

¹ Retired 31 August.² £75 per annum as Assistant Inspector of Fisheries of Customs.³ Allowed £20 for office rent.⁴ Allowed £50 per annum as Acting Officer Services not continuous.

PART V.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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COLONIAL TREASURER.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
TREASURY.					
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.	W. McMillan	8 Mar., 1889	Governor, by Commission	1,500 0 0	8 Mar., 1889.
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Hon Geoffrey Eagar	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	Francis Kirkpatrick ¹	1 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	10 Nov., 1858.
Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	Charles Hart Townley Pimby ²	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	700 0 0	7 Jan., 1862.
	James J. Hinchey	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	700 0 0	8 July, 1864.
	N. Lockver	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	650 0 0	16 April, 1868.
	P. E. Williams	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
	George E. Brodie	26 Mar., 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
	R. H. Reilly	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	2 Oct., 1877.
Accountant	James Pearson	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	700 0 0	4 Jan., 1859.
Sub-Accountant	James N. Oatley	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	500 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Principal Bookkeepers	Thomas P. Brennan	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	435 0 0	28 June, 1857.
	C. L. Boyce	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	435 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
Clerks	James W. Meikle	22 Oct., 1872	Ditto	350 0 0	— Dec., 1870.
	Edward Cleland	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
	Thomas Gamford	16 Dec., 1875	Ditto	325 0 0	16 Dec., 1875
	W. A. Lesley	13 Dec., 1877	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Dec., 1877.
	R. H. Reilly ³	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	270 0 0	2 Oct., 1877.
	William Paige	3 Oct., 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	3 Oct., 1877.
	H. N. Ellis	8 July, 1878	Ditto	280 0 0	8 July, 1878.
	A. Lynch	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	270 0 0	2 Jan., 1882.
	C. S. Trouton	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	F. Baylis	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1883.
	H. Macpherson	19 Jan., 1885	Ditto	180 0 0	19 Jan., 1885.
	G. A. Heath	25 Jan., 1886	Ditto	175 0 0	25 Jan., 1886.
	R. C. Hargrave	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
	C. B. Read	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	18 Jan., 1886.
Receiver	William Newcombe	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
Assistant Receiver	Philip J. Holdsworth ⁴	1 May, 1878	Ditto	500 0 0	12 May, 1868.
Registrar of Conditional Purchases.	W. H. Barraclough	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	500 0 0	3 Nov., 1873.
Registrar of Leases	E. Hanson	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	475 0 0	19 Aug., 1872.
Clerks	G. E. Brodie	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
	F. C. Levinge	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	375 0 0	1 July, 1864.
	A. S. Maddocks	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	22 June, 1878.
	Charles M'Kern	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	325 0 0	7 May, 1875.
	W. Husband	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	325 0 0	15 Oct., 1877.
	C. E. F. Robberds	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	325 0 0	24 Mar., 1879.
	James Robson	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	280 0 0	14 Jan., 1880.
	C. H. Carter	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	275 0 0	21 July, 1879.
	D. Smith	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Dec., 1883.*
	S. T. Cox	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	22 Dec., 1884.
	V. Horniman	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	23 Jan., 1882.
	L. P. Brennand	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	William Parr	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	25 Oct., 1880.
	W. A. Thomson	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Oct., 1884.
	F. Stoner	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	E. G. Hayes	1 June, 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	22 Sept., 1882.
Probationer	E. H. Palmer	21 April, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	21 April, 1890.
Paymaster	James Daniel Cronin	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	700 0 0	18 Feb., 1854.
Ditto (Assistant)	Thomas W. Nicholl	12 Oct., 1875	Ditto	425 0 0	16 July, 1866.
Chief Clerk	W. R. Pownall	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	9 Feb., 1874.
Clerks	H. B. Brewer	19 Aug., 1878	Ditto	315 0 0	19 Aug., 1878.
	H. M. Cozens	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto	290 0 0	15 Aug., 1879.
	Robert Cleland	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	9 April, 1883.
	E. J. Thomas	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Jan., 1882.*
	D. M'Kay	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	195 0 0	— Dec., 1875.
Examiner of Accounts	S. R. Corkhill	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	550 0 0	13 April, 1871.
Assistant Examiner	A. P. Pearson	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	340 0 0	2 Sept., 1878.
Clerk	J. Graham	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1883.
Probationer	J. M'Carthy	23 Sept., 1890	Colonial Treasurer	50 0 0	23 Sept., 1890
Clerk of Correspondence and Secretary to Tender Board	Robert Mander Ross	23 Sept., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 April, 1873.*
Clerk (Contracts)	G. A. Allerton	21 Jan., 1880	Ditto	300 0 0	21 Jan., 1880.
Clerk (Railway business)	F. H. Galloway	19 Mar., 1889	Ditto	225 0 0	18 April, 1883
Clerks	S. A. Gaussen	18 Aug., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	18 Aug., 1884.
	T. G. Jeffery	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1889.
Registrar	J. S. Walford	8 Nov., 1885	Ditto	450 0 0	26 Aug., 1867.
Clerks	Robert Rutherford	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	15 Feb., 1875.
	J. H. Robinson	8 Nov., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Jan., 1879.
	Percy Swire	25 Jan., 1886	Ditto	125 0 0	25 Jan., 1886
Probationer	R. J. Colvin	1 Dec., 1890	Colonial Treasurer	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.

¹ Allowed £50 per annum for special services ² Appointed Registrar General, 25 March, 1890. ³ Appointed Inspector of Public Revenues and Collector's Accounts, 1 September, 1890. ⁴ Appointed Secretary, Forests Department, 19 August, 1890. ⁵ Appointed Inspector of Public Revenues and Collector's Accounts, 1 April, 1890. * Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL TREASURER—TREASURY—continued.					
Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys.	W. F. Crimstone	12 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	320 0 0	12 Aug., 1878.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	Minister	1 at 200 0 0 1 at 125 0 0	
Housekeepers (2) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 95 0 0 1 at 95 0 0	

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and one allowed £25 per annum for additional work.

The following Officers give security :—

	Name	Amount of Security.		Name	Amount of Security.
Under Secretary ..	Hon Geoffrey Eagar	£2,000	Clerk (Revenue Branch).....	L. P. Brennand	100
Receiver	William Newcombe	2,000	Do do	William Parr	100
First Clerk (Revenue Branch)	P. J. Holdsworth	1,000	Do do	W. A. Thomson	100
Clerk do	W. H. Barraclough	750	Do do	F. Stoner	100
Do do	E. Hanson	500	Do do	E. G. Hayes	100
Do do	G. E. Brodie	250	Do do	E. H. Palmer	100
Do do	F. C. Levinge	250	Paymaster	J. D. Cronin	2,000
Do do	A. S. Maddocks	250	Assistant Paymaster	T. W. Nicholl	1,000
Do do	C. M'Kern	250	Clerk	Wm R. Pownall	1,000
Do do	W. Husband	250	Do	H. B. Brewer	250
Do do	C. E. F. Robberds	150	Do	H. M. Cozens	250
Do do	J. Robson	150	Do	Robert Cleland	250
Do do	G. H. Carter	150	Do	E. J. Thomas	100
Do do	D. Smith	150	Do	D. M'Kay	100
Do do	S. T. Cox	150	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys	W. F. Crimstone	1,500
Do do	V. Horniman	150			

IMPERIAL PENSION OFFICE.

Clerk-in-charge	(George Evans Labertouche) ¹	1 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
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¹ Gives security, £500.

GOLD RECEIVERS.

Receivers at Orange, Gundagai, Forbes, Tumut, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, Carcoar, Temora, Mount McDonald, Cootamundra, Copeland, Bathurst, and Tumberumba, at £10 each.

CUSTOMS.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.	James Powell	1 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Cashier	John Baxter	1 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	8 Feb., 1865.
1st Clerk	William Henry Burton	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	13 April, 1870.
2nd ditto	John Joseph Madden	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	440 0 0	22 Feb., 1864.
3rd ditto	James Edward Powell	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 April, 1882.
4th ditto	John Joseph Hill	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
5th ditto	John Joseph Coates	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	1 July, 1865.
6th ditto	Thomas Rhomer Miller	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	5 April, 1875.
7th ditto	John Lappin	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	2 Aug., 1877.
8th ditto	John Lister M'Lantock	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	13 Sept., 1879.
9th ditto	Allen Ford	4 Nov., 1889	Ditto	265 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
10th ditto	Hamilton Deere Ellington	4 Nov., 1889	Ditto	265 0 0	22 Oct., 1879.
11th ditto	Frederick Hugh Elliott	4 Nov., 1889	Ditto	265 0 0	2 Feb., 1876.
12th ditto	Bertram Harker	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	2 Jan., 1882.
13th ditto	Thomas Venn Smith	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Feb., 1884.
14th Clerk	Sidney Arnold Stanley	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1884.
15th ditto	Howard Stanley Morgan	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
16th ditto	Howard Stanley Morgan	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
17th ditto	George Guild Hill	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
18th ditto	John Musgrave	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
19th ditto	John Musgrave	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1884.
20th ditto	John Musgrave	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1884.
21st ditto	Arthur Redmond Barry	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
22nd ditto	Arthur Redmond Barry	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
23rd ditto	Eugene Sylvestre Thomas	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	23 Oct., 1885.
24th ditto	Eugene Sylvestre Thomas	1 July, 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	23 Oct., 1885.
25th ditto	Thomas Hedley Dearden	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	6 Nov., 1885.
Assistant Clerk	George Lockhart Anderson	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	1 June, 1887.
Ditto	Percy Conrad Mowle	1 Sep., 1890	Ditto	90 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Inspector	John O'Neill	16 Oct., 1890	Ditto	90 0 0	8 Aug., 1889.
Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers	John Watson Brown	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	20 Sept., 1886.
	Eugene Sylvestre Thomas	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	80 0 0	23 Oct., 1885.
	Francis Boyer Brown	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	7 May, 1884.
	William Howard Jones	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	6 July, 1885.
	Charles Edward Gordon	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	550 0 0	1 April, 1853.
	Charles Duberly ¹	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	405 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
	David Howell	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	390 0 0	16 July, 1869.
	Robert Christison	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	12 April, 1866.
	Richard Joseph Griffin	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	390 0 0	16 Mar., 1861.
	Harry Passmore	1 June, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.

¹ Died, 7 May.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.					
1st Landing waiter	Samuel Harper	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	405 0 0	14 Nov, 1862.*
2nd ditto	Robert Christison ¹	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	12 April, 1866
3rd ditto	John Borghurst Spencer	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	18 Dec, 1862.
4th ditto	William Robertson ²	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan, 1864
5th ditto	Thomas Carrick	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	4 Mar, 1865.
6th ditto	Robert John Curran	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	9 May, 1867
7th ditto	Albany Clement Doutry	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	29 Dec, 1870
8th ditto	Hamilton L Low	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	24 June, 1856*
9th ditto	John Francis M'Donall	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	5 Mar., 1863*
10th ditto	John Palmer Leeder ³	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Nov, 1879
11th ditto	Elyah Keating	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	17 Jan, 1868.
12th ditto	Lion Henry Walford ⁴	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	325 0 0	19 Aug, 1870.
	succeeded by				
	Archibald Woods	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	25 Oct, 1881.
13th ditto	Samuel Matthew Beard	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	315 0 0	26 Aug., 1868
14th ditto	John Kennedy	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Dec, 1870
15th ditto	Harry Passmore ¹	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	26 Nov, 1877.
	succeeded by				
	Jacob Cloudy	1 June, 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb, 1884.
16th Landing waiter	Jacob Cloudy	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	William Hamburger	1 June, 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	12 July, 1880.
17th ditto	William Hamburger	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	12 July, 1880.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Linder	1 June, 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	21 April, 1882
18th ditto	Edward Linder	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	21 April, 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Cornelius M'Auliffe	1 June, 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	16 Dec, 1876.
19th ditto	Cornelius M'Auliffe	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	270 0 0	16 Dec, 1876.
	succeeded by				
	David Pringle	1 June, 1890	Ditto	270 0 0	6 May, 1884
20th ditto	David Pringle	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	270 0 0	6 May, 1884
	succeeded by				
	Augustus H W deBerenger	1 June, 1890	Ditto	270 0 0	12 Dec, 1882
21st ditto	Augustus H W deBerenger	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	245 0 0	12 Dec, 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Henry Pearse	1 June, 1890	Ditto	245 0 0	27 June, 1882.
22nd ditto	Thomas Henry Pearse	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	245 0 0	27 June, 1882
	succeeded by				
	James Cecil Fussell	1 June, 1890	Ditto	245 0 0	25 Nov, 1876.
23rd ditto	James Cecil Fussell	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	245 0 0	25 Nov, 1876.
	succeeded by				
	Arthur Phillips	1 June, 1890	Ditto	245 0 0	20 Nov, 1884
24th ditto	Arthur Phillips	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	20 Nov, 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Edward James Flaherty	1 June, 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	10 July, 1875
Assistant Examining Officer	Edward James Flaherty	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	10 July, 1875
Tide Surveyor	William Smyth	25 Sept, 1876	Ditto	415 0 0	7 Feb, 1864.
Assistant Tide Surveyor	Archibald Woods ⁵	1 July, 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	25 Oct, 1881
	succeeded by				
2nd Tide Surveyor	Lion Henry Walford	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	19 Aug, 1870.
Inspector of Chinese	David M'Monnies ⁶	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	31 July, 1883.
Warehouse-keeper and Inspector of Warehouses	William Bethune	1 Feb, 1887	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Feb, 1871.
Inspecting Locker	James Henry Peake	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	24 Sept, 1879
1st Locker	John Bourne Crego	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	23 Oct, 1879
2nd ditto	James Shaughnessy	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	9 Dec, 1870.
3rd ditto	Charles Wesley Caldwell	1 June, 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	11 Feb., 1874
4th ditto	Charles Wesley Caldwell	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	11 Feb, 1874.
	succeeded by				
	John Charles Beer	1 June, 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	16 Mar, 1877
5th ditto	George Lynch Hill ⁷	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Aug, 1863
	succeeded by				
	Walter Hamilton Anson	1 June, 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	7 Mar, 1872
6th ditto	John Charles Beer	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Mar, 1877.
	succeeded by				
	Philip Brophy	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	17 June, 1867.
7th ditto	Walter Hamilton Anson	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	7 Mar, 1872
	succeeded by				
	John Cunningham	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Mar., 1868.*
8th ditto	Philip Brophy	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	17 June, 1867
	succeeded by				
	George Beauchamp St John	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	29 July, 1881.
9th ditto	John Cunningham	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Mar, 1868*
	succeeded by				
	Patrick Rooney	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Feb., 1876.
10th ditto	George Beauchamp St John	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	29 July, 1881.
	succeeded by				
	Pierce Nihill	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	11 July, 1861.
11th ditto	Patrick Rooney	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Feb, 1876
	succeeded by				
	John Bruton	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	18 Aug, 1864

¹ Appointed Examining Officer 12th Landing waiter.

² Died, 27 November

⁶ Appointed Sub collector, Silvertown

³ Retired on gratuity, 16 December

⁷ Dismissed, 13 May

⁴ Appointed 2nd Tide Surveyor

* Services not continuous.

⁵ Appointed

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.					
12th Locker	Pierce Nihill	1 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	11 July, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	James Bennett ..	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	23 Feb., 1883.
13th ditto	John Bruton	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas M. Fancourt	1 June, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
14th ditto	James Bennett ..	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	23 Feb., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Robert J. Somerville ..	1 June, 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
15th ditto	Robert J. Somerville	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
	succeeded by				
	Matthew E. Robson ..	1 June, 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	12 July, 1880.
16th ditto	Thomas M. Fancourt ..	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Robert James Wilson ..	1 June, 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	21 April, 1882.
Assistant Locker	Mathew E. Robson	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	12 July, 1880.
Ditto	Robert James Wilson ..	1 May, 1886	Ditto	185 0 0	21 April, 1882.
Ditto	Thomas O'Brien ..	1 May, 1886	Ditto	185 0 0	30 Dec., 1882.
				to 31 May	
				200 0 0	
				from 1 June.	
Ditto	William Cunningham ..	1 May, 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	10 April, 1884.
				to 31 May.	
				185 0 0	
				from 1 June.	
Ditto	William Edward Bladon..	1 May, 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	21 April, 1881
				to 31 May	
				185 0 0	
				from 1 June.	
Ditto	John Wallace Lovett ..	1 May, 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
				to 31 May.	
				170 0 0	
				from 1 June	
Ditto	John Tierney	1 May, 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
				to 31 May.	
				170 0 0	
				from 1 June.	
Ditto	Robert Gustavus Wallace	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	24 May, 1877.
Ditto	George Henry Hewitt Dixon	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	4 Mar., 1884.
Ditto	Stephen Dwyer ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	12 Mar., 1884.
Ditto	Thomas Bernard Walsh	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	29 May, 1884.
Ditto	Thomas Henry Norrie ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	30 Aug., 1884.
Ditto	James Frederick Mulholland	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	9 Sept., 1884.
Ditto	Peter Colliver ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	20 Mar., 1885.
Ditto	John White	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	180 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Ditto	Frederick William Spencer	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	180 0 0	1 July, 1886.
Ditto	Henry Frederick Parker..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	180 0 0	22 Sept., 1886.
Ditto	Frank Alexander Eagar ..	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	550 0 0	30 April, 1868.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries, & Tobacco Factories.					
Assistant Inspector ..	John Charles Robert Brown	1 April, 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	14 May, 1868.
Bookkeeper	James Jones	1 June, 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Aug., 1869.
1st Inspector of Distilleries	Dalway Ball	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	5 Mar., 1867.
2nd ditto	Ernest Gustavus L. Lumsdane	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	18 Dec., 1877.
3rd ditto	James Price	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
Inspector of Refineries ..	William Butler Simpson	1 July, 1886	Ditto	340 0 0	1 June, 1857.
Clerk and Acting Inspector of Distilleries & Refineries	Samuel Forster Williams	11 Dec., 1883	Ditto	300 0 0	14 May, 1883.
Locker at Tobacco Factory	Julius Besnard Evans....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
Ditto	William Benson	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Dec., 1862*
Ditto	George Findlay	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Sept., 1882.
Ditto	George Henry Downing	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	31 Oct., 1882.
Sub-Inspector of Breweries (country).	Henry Brookes.....	1 June, 1887	Ditto ..	250 0 0	31 Mar., 1886.
Ditto	Alfred Strangman Taylor.	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Oct., 1884.
Ditto	James D'Arcy	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	12 July, 1880.
Ditto (town)	John Fleeming	1 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	5 July, 1884.
Ditto	Alexander Ross	1 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	15 Feb., 1884.
Gatekeeper, Pyrmont Refinery (1).			Colonial Treasurer	120 0 0	
Watchman, ditto (1)			Ditto	108 0 0	
Collector's Messenger (1) ..			Collector of Customs	150 0 0	
Warrant Messenger (1) ..			Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	
Porter, Queen's Warehouse (1).			Collector of Customs	135 0 0	
Boy Messengers (11).....			Ditto	{ 5 at 50 0 0	each.
				{ 6 at 40 0 0	"
Engine-driver (1)			Colonial Treasurer	144 0 0	
Coxswains (2)			Ditto	125 0 0	"
Boatmen (6)			Ditto	113 0 0	"
Housekeeper (1)			Ditto	70 0 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	

* Services not continuous.

Office]	Name ¹	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.					
OUT PORT BRANCH.					
BROKEN BAY.					
Coast-waiter	Albert Thomas Black † ¹ ... succeeded by	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	2 April, 1867.
Acting Temporary Coast-waiter.	William Champion ¹	1 Sept., 1890	Colonial Treasurer ..	200 0 0	16 July, 1889.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	113 0 0	each.
NEWCASTLE.					
Sub-Collector	William Robert Logan .	1 April, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Feb., 1847.
Tide Surveyor	William Henry Whyte ..	1 April, 1882	Ditto	390 0 0	19 Jan., 1869.
Landing-waiter	Thomas Bartle	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	14 June, 1873.
Locker	John Halbert	9 July, 1874	Ditto	290 0 0	14 Oct., 1870.
Assistant Locker	Ephraim Alexander Collins	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	13 Mar., 1875.
Ditto	William James Cotter	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Clerk	William Clay Rush .	9 July, 1874	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Oct., 1871.
Ditto	Edwin Arthur Brunker ..	5 July, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Ditto	Sydney Reginald Dibbs ..	5 July, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	19 Sept., 1883.
Wharfinger (Stockton)	Louis T. Castle	21 Dec., 1885	Colonial Treasurer ...	200 0 0	— Jan., 1882.
Messenger and Office-keeper (1).	.....	.....	Ditto	108 0 0	
Enginedriver (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	144 0 0	
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	125 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	113 0 0	each.
MORPETH.					
Sub-Collector	Arthur Tidman Lloyd ² ..	1 Aug., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	9 Sept., 1872.*
GRAFTON.					
Sub-Collector	Frederick William Twine ¹	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	300 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
Acting Officer of Customs (Clarence Heads).	Henry M'Auley	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	52 0 0	28 Jan., 1883.
TWEED RIVER.					
Sub-Collector	Edward Osler	1 June, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	5 Feb., 1877.
Boatmen (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer	113 0 0	
ACTING OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.					
Kiama	William Fraser	15 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Shoalhaven	Thomas Bishop	21 May, 1887	Ditto ..	52 0 0	4 Feb., 1881.
Macleay River	John A Jamieson	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	52 0 0	1 May, 1879.
Batemans Bay	James M'Carthy	16 Feb., 1877	Ditto	52 0 0	16 Feb., 1877.
Tathra	John Van Hemert	27 Feb., 1880	Ditto	25 0 0	15 Oct., 1879.
Eden	Bourne Russell	1 June, 1889	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Richmond River	William Newton	1 May, 1887	Ditto	52 0 0	1 May, 1887.
	succeeded by				
Port Macquarie	Robert Adie Fraser .	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
Nambucca River	Edward St. A. Kingsford.	18 July, 1884	Ditto	25 0 0	26 June, 1858.
Bellinger River	William J. Whites	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	13 May, 1874.
Port Kembla	Thomas Stewart	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	23 July, 1868.
Byron Bay	George Sinclair	25 Aug., 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	25 Aug., 1887.
Bermagui	John Hocquard	1 July, 1889	Ditto	26 0 0	1 July, 1889.
	James C Frampton .	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1889
WOLLONGONG.					
Preventive Officer ...	Friederick Reynolds Cole ¹ ...	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto ..	186 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.
PORT STEPHENS.					
Preventive Officer	Henry Laman ¹	1 July, 1888	Ditto	186 0 0	1 July, 1888.
BOTANY.					
Preventive Officer	Peter Clark ¹	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
BORDER BRANCH.					
MURRAY RIVER.					
<i>Moama.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Charles Chatfield Pope ¹ ...	1 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	19 Feb., 1864.
Assistant Officer	Walter Davies	3 April, 1880	Ditto ..	325 0 0	31 Jan., 1872
Clerk	Henry Duncan Brown ..	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	200 0 0	7 Sept., 1878.
Acting Officer (Barham Crossing)	Walter Cousins	15 July, 1884	Colonial Treasurer ..	50 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	96 0 0	
Bridge Watchman (1) .	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	

† Died, 22 August.

² Receives £50 per annum for forage.

* Services not continuous

¹ Allowed quarters.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.					
BORDER BRANCH—continued.					
<i>Albury.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Malcolm Scrymgeour	1 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	15 July, 1875.
Assistant Clerk	William Henry Barkley	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Assistant Locker	William Reynolds	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	31 Mar., 1884.
Acting Officer (Upper Murray). Bridge Watchman (1)	Sydenham Bowden ¹	25 May, 1880	Ditto	25 0 0	25 May, 1880.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer	120 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	.....
<i>Howlong.</i>					
Sub-Collector	William Augustus Hunt	1 Feb., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	12 July, 1852.*
Bridge Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer	120 0 0	.....
<i>Wentworth.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Daniel Joseph M'Kenry ²	1 Sept., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
.....	succeeded by Richard Mooney ³	1 July, 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	14 Mar., 1876.
Assistant Clerk	William Gillies	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	23 Nov., 1885.
Acting Officer, "Murthoo," South Australia.	Albert Arthur Sims	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer	96 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	to 9 Aug. 52 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	from 1 Dec.	.....
<i>Swan Hill.</i>					
Sub-Collector	John Wyse	18 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
<i>Euston.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Mark King	19 May, 1881	Ditto	325 0 0	1 April, 1866.
<i>Corowa.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Anthony George Morley	1 April, 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	20 Sept., 1877.
<i>Tocumwal.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Charles Dowling Whitty ⁶	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	325 0 0	25 Oct., 1882.
<i>Mulwala.</i>					
Sub-Collector	William Whitehand	1 July, 1886	Ditto	325 0 0	26 June, 1876.
QUEENSLAND BORDER.					
<i>Boggabilla.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Henry William Marsh	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
<i>Barrington.</i>					
Locker	Patrick James Gorman	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	3 Sept., 1874.
<i>Wallangarra.</i>					
Officer of Customs	James Edward Smith	1 April, 1888	Ditto	325 0 0	26 June, 1873.
Assistant Officer	George Henry Tindale ⁴	1 Jan., 1890.	Ditto	190 0 0	1 April, 1888.
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BORDER					
<i>Thackaringa and Silvertown.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Richard Mooney ⁵	1 July, 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	14 Mar., 1876.
.....	succeeded by David M'Monnies	1 July, 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	31 July, 1883.
Assistant Officer	Thomas Jefferson Williams ⁴	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	8 Dec., 1885.
Assistant Officer-in-charge of Willyama.	Oswald Septimus Maddocks	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	325 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
Assistant Officer Willyama Ditto	George Frederick Davies ⁴	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	26 May, 1884.
Acting Officer Milparinka.	Vincent Somers Wilson ⁴	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	6 May, 1886.
.....	Henry C Schweicker	18 Nov., 1886	Ditto	25 0 0	18 Nov., 1886.
¹ Died 4 February. ² Retired 30 June. ³ Receives £50 per annum allowance for quarters. ⁴ Receive £50 per annum special Border allowance. ⁵ Appointed Sub-Collector, Wentworth. ⁶ Allowed quarters.					
INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.					
<i>BOURKE.</i>					
Acting Sub-Collector	Alfred Strangman Taylor	1 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	12 July, 1884.
Assistant Officer	Andreas Harders	1 Jan., 1887	Colonial Treasurer	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
<i>DENILIQUIN.</i>					
Locker	John Montgomery Duncan	1 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
<i>WILCANNIA.</i>					
Sub-Collector	Michael John D'Arcy	11 July, 1876	Ditto	390 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
<i>COBAR.</i>					
Locker	Herbert Hanson	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	325 0 0	26 Aug., 1875.*
* Services not continuous					
NOTE.—The following Officers give security.—Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries £3,000; Cashier, £2,000; Inspector, £1,000; Sub Collectors at Newcastle, Albury, and Bourke, and Locker, Deniliquin, each £1,000; Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries and Tobacco Factories, Assistant Inspector, 1st and 2nd Inspectors of Distilleries, Inspector of Refineries, Landing-waters, Tide Surveyors, Warehouse Keeper, Sub-Collectors at Wilcannia, Boggabilla, Morpheth, Grafton, Tweed River, Moama, Tocumwal, Swan Hill, Wentworth, Euston, Corowa, Howlong, Mulwala, Silvertown, and Willyama Lockers at Cobarr and Barrington, and Officer of Customs Wallangarra, each £500; 3rd Inspector of Distilleries, Clerk and Acting Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries, each £300; Inspecting Locker, Sydney, £250; Clerks, Assistant Clerks, Lockers, Assistant Lockers, Book keeper, Sub Inspectors of Breweries, Coast Wailer, Broken Bay, Preventive Officers Wollongong, Port Stephens, and Botany, Wharfinger, Stockton, and Assistant Officers, each £100.					

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.							
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.							
Commissioners of Customs	Boulton Molineaux	1 July, 1879, reappointed 9 Dec., 1884 reappointed 11 Jan., 1888.	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council. Governor and Executive Council	£600 per annum divisible among the Commissioners as fees.	}	1 July, 1879.	
	Michael Metcalfe ¹	1 April, 1882 reappointed 1 April, 1888	Ditto			1 April, 1882.	
	Edward Lee	8 Feb., 1887, reappointed 8 Feb., 1890	Ditto			8 Feb., 1887.	
	Joseph Henry Storey ...	20 May, 1890	Ditto			20 May, 1890.	
Secretary.....	William Henry Burton ..	19 Aug., 1879	Ditto			13 April, 1870	
		¹ Resigned, 19 May.					
STAMP DUTIES.							
Commissioner	Richard Nicholas Johnson	17 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	550	0	0	1 July, 1867.*
Deputy Commissioner ...	Edward John Smith ...	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	400	0	0	1 July, 1880.
Accountant	Thomas Joseph Sullivan	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	350	0	0	1 Sept., 1881.
Cashier	Frederick William Walther	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	275	0	0	1 July, 1880.
Entry and Issue Clerk ...	Frederick William Flagg	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	200	0	0	21 Sept., 1876.
Sales Clerk	James St. George George ..	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	200	0	0	25 April, 1878
Clerks	Samuel Ernest Baylis ¹ ...	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto	165	0	0	12 Oct., 1885.
	succeeded by John Louis Cosgrove ..	1 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	165	0	0	9 Oct., 1882.
	John Louis Cosgrove ...	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	125	0	0	9 Oct., 1882.
	succeeded by Francis Charles Bauer	1 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	125	0	0	11 Mar., 1885
	Francis Charles Bauer ..	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	110	0	0	11 Mar., 1885
	succeeded by Leslie Thomas Hughes ² ..	1 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	110	0	0	1 Feb., 1886.
	Edmund Arthur Westcott.	10 Feb., 1890	Colonial Treasurer	100	0	0	10 Feb., 1890.
	Daniel White	3 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	3 Nov., 1890
Clerk in charge of Stampers	William Foskett	1 July, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	24 Jan., 1865.
Foreman of Stampers	Harry Thornthwaite ...	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	190	0	0	1 Jan., 1881.
Stampers	John Byers	1 July, 1880	Ditto	150	0	0	1 July, 1880.
	Charles Lea	1 July, 1880	Ditto	150	0	0	1 July, 1880.
	George Hall	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1881.
	Charles Moore	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1883
	Sydney Cummings	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1883
	John G. H. F. Brunner	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1883
	John Barry	28 May, 1888	Colonial Treasurer	140	0	0	28 May, 1888
Messenger (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	120	0	0	.....
Housekeeper (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	95	0	0	.....
	¹ Resigned, 31 October, 1890.	² Deceased, 27 December, 1890.	³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.	[*] Services not continuous.			
The following Officers give security—Commissioner, £2,000; Deputy Commissioner, £500; Accountant, £500; Cashier, £500; Entry and Issue Clerk, £500; Sales Clerk, £200; Clerks—Messrs. Baylis, Cosgrove, and Hughes—£200 each, F. C. Bauer, £100; Clerk in charge of Stampers, £500; Foreman of Stampers, £400; Stampers—Messrs. Byers, Lea, Hall, Moore, Cummins, and Brunner—£200 each, Messenger, £200.							
STORES AND STATIONERY.							
Superintendent and Inspector of Stores.	William Oliver Hopkins ¹ .	1 Oct., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	550	0	0	1 Feb., 1879.
Assistant Superintendent and Inspector of Stores.	Joseph Morrow	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	400	0	0	1 Sept., 1890.
Accountant	Arthur Edward Harper	1 Aug., 1880	Ditto	390	0	0	1 Aug., 1880
Record Clerk	Edmund Scanlan	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	200	0	0	6 May, 1878.
Clerks	John Richard Evans	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	240	0	0	28 Feb., 1870
	Joseph Cohen	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240	0	0	1 Sept., 1878
	Charles Strat	18 Oct., 1880	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Maxwell Thomson	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	200	0	0	15 Sept., 1875
	David McLachlan	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	200	0	0	16 June, 1876
	Edwin Tunks	18 Oct., 1880	Ditto	200	0	0	11 April, 1878
	Louis F. Saclier	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1878
	Alfred John Smith	21 Dec., 1885	Ditto	180	0	0	21 Dec., 1885
Stock-keeper	John H. Wilkinson	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	290	0	0	1 Dec., 1882
Stationer	William T. Cork	3 June, 1884	Colonial Treasurer	250	0	0	3 June, 1884
Packer	Sydney Smith	12 Sept., 1882	Ditto	200	0	0	12 Sept., 1882.
Assistant Stock-keeper ...	Robert Younger	13 Dec., 1880	Ditto	175	0	0	13 Dec., 1880.
Assistant Stationer	Thomas Hobson Deane ..	13 Mar., 1883	Ditto	175	0	0	13 Mar., 1883
Messenger ² .....	.....	.....	Ditto	120	0	0	.....
Carters (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	140	0	0	each.
Labourers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	127	0	0	each.
	¹ Allowed £100 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light.	² Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.					
GOVERNMENT PRINTER.					
Government Printer, and Inspector of Stamps ...	Charles Potter, J.P. ¹ ...	1 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	15 Dec., 1851.*
Superintendent	George Stephen Chapman	6 Dec., 1886	Ditto ...	550 0 0	12 Jan., 1852.
Chief Clerk and Cashier	George Kellick ²	18 Nov., 1875	Ditto	450 0 0	1 April, 1851.
Accountant ..	Charles W. Bloomfield ³	4 Aug., 1883	Ditto	400 0 0	— June, 1854.
Overseer	Charles Griffiths	1 May, 1888	Ditto	400 0 0	7 Jan., 1852
Foreman of Bookbinding Branch.	Henry Roberts	1 Sept., 1887	Colonial Treasurer ..	375 0 0	23 Aug., 1871.
Foreman of Press Branch	James Swift	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	26 Feb., 1861.
Sub-Overseers	Peter Buchanan ⁴ ... succeeded by James Small	1 Oct., 1863	Colonial Treasurer	350 0 0 to 30 June from 1 July	25 Feb., 1852.
	James Small	1 July, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	24 Dec., 1855.
	William M'Kern ..	1 May, 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	9 Nov., 1857.
	John Mercer ..	27 Nov., 1876	Ditto	335 0 0	7 May, 1855
	James Steward ..	6 Nov., 1879	Ditto ..	250 0 0	15 Feb., 1854.
	James Small ..	6 Nov., 1879	Ditto ..	320 0 0 to 30 June.	24 Dec., 1855
	Nathan Hollingworth ..	1 July, 1890	Ditto	320 0 0 from 1 July	5 Dec., 1859.
	William Hayes	1 July, 1880	Ditto ..	275 0 0 to 30 June, 250 0 0 from 1 July	6 Jan., 1857
Warehouseman ..	Henry Marllyn ..	7 Sept., 1885	Ditto ..	335 0 0	2 Mar., 1852.
Clerk in charge (Publishing Branch).	Charles Moore Kellick ..	7 Sept., 1885	Ditto ..	300 0 0	20 Jan., 1860.
Clerks .. (Sale)	Charles Sydney Ormiston	2 May, 1873	Ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1856
	Gilbert Johnston	1 June, 1870	Ditto ..	300 0 0	1 June, 1870
	Frederick Carvosso Dowsett	26 Sept., 1878	Ditto	210 0 0	1 June, 1858.
Computer ..	Henry M'Kern	6 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	3 Jan., 1862.
Readers .. (First)	Frederick James Ironside	1 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	345 0 0	— Aug., 1847.*
	Robert Fairweather	6 Nov., 1879	Colonial Treasurer ..	300 0 0 to 30 June	8 Oct., 1860.
	Peter Rice	19 Jan., 1879	Ditto ..	300 0 0	12 Nov., 1860
Reviser	Nathan Hollingworth .. succeeded by Robert Fairweather...	2 Mar., 1882	Ditto ..	315 0 0 to 30 June. from 1 July.	5 Dec., 1859.
	Robert Fairweather...	1 July 1890	Ditto	315 0 0	8 Oct., 1860.
Entry Clerk & Storekeeper.	James Dutton	8 Feb., 1877	Ditto	350 0 0	— July, 1854.
Engineer, Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others	(210) .....	.....	Ditto	At rates varying from £300 a year to 7s per diem.	
Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others	(152) .....	.....	Ditto	At rates varying from 1s 6d to 8s per diem, according to length of service.	
STAMP BRANCH					
Foreman	Abraham Western Chapman	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Sub-Overseer	Allan Robertson	1 July, 1880	Colonial Treasurer	320 0 0	29 Oct., 1867.
Assistants	(9) .....	.....	Ditto ..	1 at 225 0 0 1 at 200 0 0 2 at 0 12 0 2 at 0 9 0 1 at 0 8 0 1 at 0 7 0 1 at 0 2 6	per diem each. " " " " " "
TICKET PRINTING.					
Foreman	James Ball ..	15 June, 1857	Commissioners under Railway Act	350 0 0	15 June, 1857.
Printer	James Huthnance	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0 to 30 Sept., 225 0 0 from 1 Oct.	1 Jan., 1865.
Assistants	(5) .....	.....	Colonial Treasurer	2 at 170 0 0 1 at 0 9 0 1 at 0 7 0 1 at 0 6 0	each per diem. " " " "

¹ Gives security as Inspector of Stamps to the amount of £1,000² Gives security to the amount of £500.³ Gives security to the amount of £250.⁴ To 30 June, 1892.—Retired under provisions of Civil Service Act

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL TREASURER—GOVERNMENT PRINTER—*continued.*

PHOTO LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO MECHANICAL BRANCH.

Manager	John Sharkey .. .	1 Jan., 1869	Colonial Treasurer .. .	400 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
Draftsman	Stephen Mallarky .. .	1 April, 1870	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
				2 at 290 0 0	each.
				1 at 270 0 0	
Draftsman and Operators (6)	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 200 0 0	
				1 at 190 0 0	
				1 at 170 0 0	
Printer .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 0 11 0	per diem.
				3 at 0 8 0	" each
				7 at 0 7 0	" "
Assistants	(13) .....	.....	Ditto	1 at 0 6 0	" "
				1 at 0 4 0	" "
				1 at 0 3 0	" "

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President and Health Officer for Port Jackson.	F. Norton Manning, M.D.	6 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Nov., 1867.
Members .. .	The Mayor of Sydney .. .	5 Jan., 1882	Ditto	Nil.	
	The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade		Ditto	Nil.	
	The Inspector-General of Police.		Ditto	Nil.	
	The Hon C K. Mackellar, M B, M L C.		Ditto	2 2 0 per sitting.	
	The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., LL D., M L C.		Ditto		
	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt, M R.C.S., Eng.		Ditto		
	Samuel T. Knaggs, M.D.		10 Aug, 1885	Ditto	
	E. W. Knox .. .	22 Nov., 1888	Ditto		
	The Hon. Sir Wm. Macleay, M.L.C.	15 Mar, 1889	Ditto		
Secretary .. .	Edmund Sager ² .. .	28 Aug, 1882	Ditto	265 0 0	18 Aug., 1879.
Inspector	J. Ashburton Thompson, M D ³	1 Aug, 1885	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Aug, 1885.
Clerk	Arthur R Gullick .. .	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	10 July, 1885.
	James J Potter	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	6 Jan., 1887.
Special Quarantine Officer and Messenger.	David Davidson	1 Sept., 1885	President	130 0 0	12 July, 1881.
Office-keeper .. .	Isabella Davidson .....	.....	Ditto	60 0 0	
Assistant Health Officer at Watson's Bay ⁴	J. C. Sibley, M.D	24 Nov, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	16 April, 1880.*
Coxswain of Boat ⁵ .. .	.....	.....	President	120 0 0	
Boatmen (3) ⁵ .. .	.....	.....	Ditto	108 0 0	each.
Superintendent, Quarantine Station ⁴	J. F. Vincent	2 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	2 Mar., 1884.
Wardsman, ditto ⁵	.....	.....	President	120 0 0	
Coxswain of Tender ⁵	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	
Quarantine Officers ⁵ (5)	.....	.....	Ditto	108 0 0	each.
Driver of Tender ⁵ .. .	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	
Health Officer, Newcastle .	W. C Wilhamson, M D. ⁷	1 Sept, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	18 Jan, 1882.*

¹ Also Emigration Officer, and Medical Adviser to the Government Deputy Medical Adviser
² Inspector General of the Insane
³ Also Secretary to the Medical Adviser.
⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light
⁵ Allowed quarters and uniform
⁶ Also Officer of the Lunacy Department.
⁷ Also Deputy City Coroner.
 * Services not continuous.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

President of the Board of Pharmacy.	Charles McKay, M.D....	22 Dec, 1882	Governor and Executive Council		8 Dec., 1865.	
Members	F. N. Manning, M D ..	6 Mar, 1889	Ditto	Nil.	18 July, 1884	
	Thomas Boucher Melhuish	6 July, 1886	Under 40 Vict. No. 9, section 9			6 July, 1886.
	R T Bellemey .. .	7 May, 1889	Ditto			7 May, 1889.
	W H. McCarthy. . .	7 May, 1889	Ditto			7 May, 1889.
	Charles Butcher	7 May, 1889	Ditto			7 May, 1889.
	H. S Brothwood	7 May, 1889	Ditto			7 May, 1889.
	King Senior, J P. . .	1 April, 1890	Ditto			1 April, 1890.
	George S C. Wells ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto			1 April, 1890.
	Llewellyn P Williams	1 April, 1890	Ditto			1 April, 1890.
	Anthony A Rigney ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto			1 April, 1890.
	John Clifford Hallam	6 May, 1890	Ditto			6 May, 1890.
	John H. Prye	7 Oct, 1890	Ditto			7 Oct., 1890.
Secretary and Registrar..	Wm Townley Pinhey, J.P.*	6 Sept., 1878	Governor and Executive Council		120 0 0	19 Sept, 1876.

* Also Deputy City Coroner.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.					
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.					
President	Francis Hixson, R N.....	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	740 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Vice-President ..	John Broomfield	2 April, 1878	Elected by Shipowners	109 4	2 April, 1872.
Members ..	Archibald M'Lean	1 April, 1878	Ditto	109 4	1 Oct., 1873.
	Benjamin Jenkins	1 Aug, 1878	Ditto ..	109 4	1 Aug, 1878.
	William Robertson ..	10 Mar, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	109 4	10 Mar., 1880.
	R T. Moodie	15 Feb., 1884	Ditto	109 4	15 Feb., 1884.
	John Wildridge ..	21 June, 1889	Ditto ..	109 4	21 June, 1889.
Secretary	George S Landeman, R N	1 Mar, 1875	Ditto ..	500 0 0	26 April, 1872.
Accountant	Ernest H. Llewelyn ..	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto ..	240 0 0	17 Oct, 1876.
Engineer, Surveyor, and Inspector.	William Cruickshank ..	1 June, 1881	Ditto ..	600 0 0	13 May, 1874.
Assistant ditto ..	H Selfe	1 June, 1881	Ditto ..	390 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Ditto	A D. Marshall ..	24 Mar, 1885	Ditto ..	320 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector.	Wm M'Ritchie	14 June, 1886	Ditto	340 0 0	14 June, 1886
Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship	J. H. Bedford	20 July, 1885	Ditto ..	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Inspector	Isaac Lee ¹ ..	1 Feb, 1879	Ditto ..	50 0 0	1 Mar, 1859.
Water Bailiff ..	I. Lee ¹	1 Feb, 1875	Ditto ..	225 0 0	1 Mar, 1859.
Inspector ..	Wm. Newton	1 Mar, 1890	Ditto ..	15 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Water Bahff ..	Wm. Newton ..	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto ..	225 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Inspector and Surveyor	E B Maides ..	14 May, 1885	Ditto ..	260 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Clerk ..	Francis Rule	15 Jan, 1886	Ditto ..	125 0 0	15 Jan., 1886.
Messenger ..	John Parsonage	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	135 0 0	1 Jan, 1863
CLARENCE RIVER.					
Engineer Surveyor ..	W. E Benson ..	1 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	14 14 0	1 Oct., 1890.
Shipwright ditto ..	J. N. Schwanberg ..	18 Aug, 1875	Ditto ..	27 0 0	18 Aug., 1875.
MACLEAY RIVER.					
Engineer Surveyor ..	J L Grant	17 Oct, 1889	President, Marine Board	14 14 0	
Shipwright ditto ..	J G May ..	30 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	9 0 0	30 June, 1865.
NEWCASTLE.					
Engineer Surveyor ..	Jas Rorison ..	1 Sept, 1878	Ditto ..	79 16 0	1 May, 1870.
Shipwright ditto ..	Thos. Brooks	15 Feb., 1871	Ditto ..	57 0 0	15 Feb, 1871.
MORPETH.					
Shipwright Surveyor ..	Jas. Gillan ..	1 Jan, 1889	President, Marine Board	Nil.	1 Jan., 1889
MANNING RIVER.					
Engineer Surveyor ..	W. C. Bennett ..	1 April, 1889	Ditto ..	Nil.	14 Oct, 1862
Shipwright ditto ..	Geo. Fotheringham ..	15 Aug, 1888	Ditto ..	1 10 0	15 Aug., 1888.
RICHMOND RIVER.					
Engineer Surveyor... ..	D. B. Farmer	i June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	39 18 0	1 June, 1880
Shipwright ditto ..	J. Storey	1 May, 1880	Ditto ..	27 0 0	1 May, 1880.
BELLINGER RIVER					
Engineer Surveyor ..	D. Lawson	26 Sept., 1887	Ditto ..	Nil.	14 Aug, 1883.
TWEED RIVER					
Engineer Surveyor ..	W. Jones ..	12 Nov., 1889	President, Marine Board ..	2 2 0	1 Oct., 1886
Shipwright Surveyor ..	William M'Gregor	12 Nov, 1889	Ditto ..	1 10 0	17 June, 1870.
SYDNEY.					
Harbour Master ..	Henry Pettit ..	8 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Assistant Harbour Masters	F. H. Bracegirdle	8 Dec, 1884	Ditto ..	340 0 0	8 Dec, 1884.
	T. R. Thompson ..	1 June, 1885	Ditto ..	290 0 0	1 June, 1885.
Clerk to Harbour Master ..	John Lawrence ..	21 Oct, 1864	Ditto ..	240 0 0	21 Oct, 1864.
Boatswain (1) ..	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..	178 0 0	
Boatmen (14) ..	.....	.....	President ..	{ 3 at 140 0 0 9 at 128 0 0 2 at 118 0 0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD					
Superintendent ..	Joseph Siddins ..	1 Jan., 1846	Governor ..	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Lightkeepers (2) ..	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..	{ 1 at 148 0 0 1 at 120 0 0	
Engineer, Electric Light ..	H. Patterson ..	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Assistant, ditto ..	W. H. Thomas ..	1 June, 1883	Ditto ..	140 0 0	1 June, 1883.
HORNBY LIGHT-HOUSE.					
Superintendent ..	William May ..	1 Feb, 1875	Ditto ..	220 0 0	12 May, 1874.
Lightkeepers (2) ..	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..	{ 1 at 127 0 0 1 at 120 0 0	
LIGHT-SHIP "BRAMBLE."					
Superintendent ..	J. Leddra	18 Mar, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	9 Dec., 1879.
Lightkeepers (4) ..	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..	{ 1 at 148 0 0 3 at 120 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE ST. GEORGE.					
Superintendent ..	Wm Parker	1 Aug., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	167 0 0	23 June, 1869.
Lightkeepers (2) ..	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..	{ 1 at 127 0 0 1 at 120 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT STEPHENS					
Superintendent ..	James Priest	1 Sept, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Lightkeepers (2) ..	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..	{ 1 at 148 0 0 1 at 120 0 0	

¹ To 16 January; deceased.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.					
LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE. Superintendent	J. Johnson	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Lightkeepers (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer { 1 at	148 0 0	
LIGHT-SHIP "NEWCASTLE." Lightkeeper (1) . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	148 0 0	
FORT DENISON LIGHT. Lightkeeper (1)	Daniel Maley	9 June, 1885	Ditto	148 0 0	
BARRENJOEY LIGHT. Superintendent	G. Mulball	1 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	1 June, 1858.
Lightkeepers (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer { 1 at	148 0 0	
WOLLONGONG LIGHT Lightkeepers (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	148 0 0	each.
ULLADULLA LIGHT. Lightkeeper	William Gamble	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	158 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
NELSON'S BAY LIGHT. Lightkeeper	William Glover	21 Oct., 1869	Colonial Treasurer	148 0 0	21 Oct., 1869.
SEAL ROCKS LIGHT-HOUSE Superintendent	D. Watson	5 Nov., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	5 Nov., 1878.
Lightkeepers (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer { 1 at	148 0 0	
LIGHT HOUSE, SOUTH SOLITARY. Superintendent	R. Kelly	1 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	24 Aug., 1881.
Lightkeepers (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer { 1 at	148 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, MONTAGUE ISLAND. Superintendent	J. Burgess	1 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	9 Sept., 1879
Lightkeepers (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer { 1 at	127 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, GREEN CAPE Superintendent	J Skelton	12 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	9 Sept., 1879.
Lightkeepers (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .. { 1 at	148 0 0	
SYDNFY. Sea Pilots	F. W. Mcris	1 June, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 June, 1888
	Andrew W. Jack	20 Aug., 1870	Ditto	390 0 0	20 Aug., 1870.
	William Firth	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto	390 0 0	24 June, 1876.
	H. Chudleigh	1 July, 1886	Ditto	390 0 0	1 July, 1886.
	W. Tyler	1 May, 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	1 May, 1887.
PILOT STEAMER "CAPTAIN COOK." Master	Joseph Creer	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto	440 0 0	1 Nov., 1873
1st Mate	G. Place	1 May, 1888	Ditto	185 0 0	1 May, 1888.
2nd Mate	Jas. Fotheringham	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	155 0 0	1 Aug., 1889.
1st Engineer	E. Broderick	1 Feb., 1877	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
2nd Engineer	H. B Irwin	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Firemen (4) . . . . .	.....	.....	President	144 0 0	each.
Boatmen (10) . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	128 0 0	"
Lookout-men (2) . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	128 0 0	"
Cook and Providore (1) . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	128 0 0	"
TWOFOLD BAY. Harbour Master	Bourne Russek	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Boatmen (4) . . . . .	.....	.....	President	128 0 0	each.
MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE. Chairman	H. R Cross	26 Feb., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	109 4 0	4 July, 1873
Members	H. Newton	3 Mar., 1888	Ditto	54 12 0	1 Aug., 1881.
	R. B. Wallace	4 July, 1873	Ditto	54 12 0	4 July, 1873.
	C F. Stokes	5 Feb., 1875	Ditto	54 12 0	18 Dec., 1873.
	J Reid	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto	54 12 0	1 Dec., 1879
Secretary and Inspector Inspector and Surveyor...	W. F. Weatherill	18 July, 1873	Ditto	340 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Boatman (1)	A. Bertram	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Messenger (1) . . . . .	.....	.....	President	130 0 0	
Harbour Master	H. Newton ²	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	
Assistant Do & Inspector Pilots	J. Bam	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
	G. Melville	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	390 0 0	12 May, 1873.
	David Powell	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
	Joseph H Dagwell	21 Mar., 1864	Ditto	340 0 0	10 July, 1859.
	Alex. Hacking	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto	340 0 0	20 Oct., 1863
	J Romney	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1881.
	F Cumming	9 Feb., 1888	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
	W D Wood	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	340 0 0	9 Feb., 1888.
Carpenter (1) . . . . .	.....	.....	President	162 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
Boatmen (24) . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto { 2 at	154 0 0	
	.....	.....	{ 22 at	126 0 0	

¹ To 30 June, 1890 ² Allowed quarters

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.							
Pilot, Richmond River ...	R. A. Fraser ...	1 Mar., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1890.
Boatmen (6) .....	.....	.....	President	130	0	0	each.
Pilot, Clarence River. . .	Henry McAuley	28 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	28 Jan., 1883.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Macleay River . . .	J. Jameson	1 May, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	1 May, 1879.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Manning River . . .	John Muir	16 April, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	16 April, 1875.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Port Macquarie . . .	Edward St. A. Kingsford	26 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	26 June, 1858.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Moruya	A. Sutherland	25 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	25 Mar., 1884.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Bellinger River ...	Thomas Stewart	23 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	23 July, 1868.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Tweed River . . .	William M'Gregor	17 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	17 June, 1870.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Wollongong .. .	A. Thompson ¹	1 June, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	1 June, 1888.
Pilot, Shoalhaven .. .	Thomas Bishop	4 Feb., 1881	Ditto	215	0	0	4 Feb., 1881.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Nambuccra	W. J. Whites	13 May, 1874	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	13 May, 1874.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Camden Haven . . .	J. Leonard	10 July, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	10 July, 1878.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Lake Macquarie . .	Thomas Boyd	20 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	20 Jan., 1882.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot, Cape Hawke	A. H. Kendall	6 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	215	0	0	6 June, 1883.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President	128	0	0	each.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Kiama.	W. Frazer	1 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	210	0	0	1 Sept., 1885.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Gerringong.	H. Christie	1 April, 1888	Ditto	25	0	0	1 April, 1888.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Shellharbour.	J. D. Hoy	1 Nov., 1876	Ditto	50	0	0	1 Nov., 1876.
Signal Stations—							
Signal Master, Fort Phillip	George J Moffitt	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	228	0	0	8 May, 1858
Assistant	S Williams	1 July, 1887	Colonial Treasurer	120	0	0	1 Jan., 1851
Signal Master, South Head	Henry Gibson	1 Aug., 1889	Governor	214	0	0	8 May, 1858.
Junior Operator	J Francis	1 Feb., 1878	President	145	0	0	1 Feb., 1878.
New castle—							
Signal-man	J. Oldfield	1 Aug., 1876	Colonial Treasurer	130	0	0	1 Aug., 1876.
Night look-out man	J Crapps	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto	144	0	0	1 Sept., 1879
Additional look-out man	M. Hickey	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	116	0	0	1 Oct., 1884.
Telegraph Operators—							
Port Office	John Lawrence	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	52	0	0	21 Oct., 1864.
Port Stephens	J Priest	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	26	0	0	13 Sept., 1862.
Signal-man, Brunswick River	J. Greenless	1 July, 1887	Ditto	110	0	0	1 July, 1887.

¹ To 30 June, 1890.

SHIPPING MASTERS.

SYDNEY.							
Shipping Master	John W. Brown ¹	9 Mar., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	465	0	0	9 Mar., 1880.
	succeeded by James Edie ²	1 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council.	500	0	0	1 Nov., 1890.
Deputy Shipping Master	James Thorpe ³	20 Nov., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	320	0	0	16 April, 1866.
First Clerk and Accountant	Richd. L. Smith ³	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	290	0	0	12 Aug., 1881.
Cashier	Thos Godbolt ³	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	225	0	0	10 July, 1870.
Record Clerk	John H. K. Brown	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	220	0	0	8 Feb., 1853.
Clerk	Alex. B. Wood	20 April, 1887	Ditto	140	0	0	7 July, 1883.
Probationer	Geo. Molloy	15 April, 1889	Colonial Treasurer	75	0	0	15 April, 1889.
Director of Seamen	George M'Bride	12 April, 1877	Ditto	170	0	0	1 Jan., 1860.
Officekeeper ⁴ .....	.....	.....	Shipping Master	30	0	0	.....
NEWCASTLE.							
Shipping Master ..	C. H. Hannell	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	390	0	0	1 Mar., 1863.
Deputy Shipping Master	J. J. Mason	1 July, 1890	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Aug., 1865
Cashier and Accountant	J. J. Mason ⁵	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	240	0	0	1 Aug., 1865
Clerk	E Fletcher	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto	140	0	0	1 Feb., 1886.
Probationer ..	P. K. Gornick	1 Sept., 1889	Colonial Treasurer	50	0	0	1 Sept., 1889.
Messenger	J. Hardcastle	1 Sept. 835	Ditto	52	0	0	1 Sept., 1886.

¹ Gives security for £500 To 31 October, 1890. Retired

² Gives security for £500

³ Gives security for £250.

⁴ Allowed £30 in lieu of quarters, &c

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.

Superintendent .. .	Arthur G Kenway ¹	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	350	0	0	31 July, 1876.
Inspector	George W. Shelley ²	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	300	0	0	10 Feb., 1883.
Assistant Inspector	Charles Schultz	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	170	0	0	18 Dec., 1888.
Jobbing Carpenter ..	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer	110	0	0	.....
Gatekeeper ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	80	0	0	.....

¹ With residence valued at £52 per annum

² With residence valued at £26 per annum

³ With residence valued at £20 per annum and £12 per annum for opening and closing Abattoir gates in accordance with regulations

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.					
PUBLIC WHARFS.					
<i>Circular Quay.</i>					
Manager and Collector.....	John Jackson	1 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	465 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
Assistant Manager	George Packer	1 Feb., 1874	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Bookkeeper	John Warren	1 Feb., 1874	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Clerk	William M. Bayliss	1 Jan., 1890	Colonial Treasurer	156 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Officer-in-charge of Stage	C. Lovelock	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	156 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Officer-in-charge of Cranes	D. Walker	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
Night Watchmen (2) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	{ 1 at 114 0 0	
<i>Cowper Wharf.</i>					
Wharfinger	J. W. Helliard	5 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	3 Mar., 1875.*
Overseer, Stagings	Niven M'Dougall.....	1 Feb., 1874	Colonial Treasurer	143 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Night Watchman (1) ...	.....	.....	Ditto	104 0 0	
<i>Darling Harbour Wharf.</i>					
Wharfinger	J. M. Tiley	7 Dec., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	298 0 0	7 Dec., 1873.
<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf.</i>					
Wharfinger	J. Thynne.....	17 Jan., 1888	Colonial Treasurer ..	200 0 0	1 April, 1861.*
Clerk	E. Graham	15 Sept., 1888	Ditto	125 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.*
<i>Byron Bay.</i>					
Wharfinger	J. Hocguard	1 April, 1889	Colonial Treasurer ...	104 0 0	1 April, 1889.
* Services not continuous.					
RAILWAYS.					
COMMISSIONERS' STAFF.					
Chief Commissioner	Edwd. Miller Gard Eddy..	29 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	3,000 0 0	29 Aug., 1888.
Commissioners	Wm Meeke Fehon	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto ..	1,500 0 0	23 Oct., 1888.
	Chas. Nicholson Jewel Oliver.	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto ..	1,500 0 0	17 Mar., 1866.
Secretary	Hugh M'Lachlan.....	1 Sept., 1889	Commissioners for Railways...	700 0 0	1 Feb., 1875.
Clerks	Arthur Price ¹	15 Mar., 1888	Secretary for Public Works	350 0 0	14 Jan., 1878.
	Michael Ambrose O'Brien	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto ..	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	James Spencer Spurway	21 Mar., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	21 Mar., 1876.
	Geo. Anthony Stephenson	13 April, 1885	Secretary for Public Works	305 0 0	7 Nov., 1877.
	Frank Ferdinand Vogel	22 Jan., 1881	Ditto	260 0 0	8 Mar., 1875.
	Robert Duff ²	23 Sept., 1881	Ditto ..	245 0 0	23 Sept., 1881.
	Percy Edward Roberts	18 July, 1881	Ditto ..	240 0 0	18 July, 1881.
	John D. Ward	1 April, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	250 0 0	4 Aug., 1885
	William Hayman	8 Aug., 1882	Secretary for Public Works ..	185 0 0	3 Feb., 1879.
	Alfred Higgs	14 April, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ...	135 0 0	17 May, 1883.
	David Clement	18 July, 1881	Ditto ..	110 0 0	18 July, 1881.
	Chas. A. Handfield	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ..	235 0 0	20 June, 1882.
Ticket Clerks	Francis J. Abigail	15 Dec., 1884	Secretary for Public Works	170 0 0	11 Jan., 1883.
	Jas. Baron Byrnes	19 Feb., 1879	Ditto ..	185 0 0	19 Feb., 1879.
Mechanical Engineer.....	D. H. Neale	1 Dec., 1888	Commissioners for Railways ..	550 0 0	1 Dec., 1888.
Medical Officer	Geo. P. M. Woodward ³ ..	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto ..	900 0 0	15 Mar., 1883
Inspector	Frank O'Brien	27 June, 1883	Secretary for Public Works	15/ per diem	27 June, 1883.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 2 at 8/ per diem 1 at 80 0 0	
Clerks	Justin V. Bray.....	1 Dec., 1890	Commissioners for Railways...	200 0 0	28 July, 18 90
	Daniel Williamson	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	170 0 0	20 Jan., 18 90
	Thomas Mahony ⁵	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto ..	150 0 0	— Jan., 18 79
	W. George Eastelling ⁵ ..	17 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	125 0 0	17 Feb., 18 90
	Walter H. Tyrer	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	52 0 0	— April, 18 89
	John Garhck	14 April, 1890	Ditto ..	30 0 0	14 April, 1890.
Traffic Officer	Chas. A. Hodgson	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.					
Chief Accountant	Thomas Hall	1 Jan., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ..	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Accountant	Francis John Wickham	1 Sept., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	20 May, 1860.
Principal Book-keeper ..	Joseph Samuel Dean ..	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto ..	425 0 0	2 Feb., 1874.
Assistant Book-keeper ..	James Glen	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto ..	350 0 0	18 Mar., 1870.
Clerks	William Arthur Hellyer	13 June, 1878	Ditto ..	265 0 0	13 June, 1878.
	Adam Ogilvy	22 Jan., 1880	Ditto ..	240 0 0	22 Jan., 1880.
	Edward Vernon Thwaites Dixon	8 Aug., 1887	Secretary for Public Works ..	250 0 0	28 Jan., 1880.
	Chas. Henry Schwartzkoff ¹	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto ..	200 0 0	16 Nov., 1878.
	Robert Miller ⁴	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto ..	170 0 0	5 April, 1881.
	Albert J. E. Lane ⁴	1 April, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	125 0 0	8 Aug., 1882.
Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	Secretary for Public Works ..	125 0 0	
Housekeeper (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	70 0 0	
Chief Paymaster	John Thomas Bryant ..	28 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	26 July, 1860.
Paymaster	Richard James Ramsden ..	28 April, 1887	Secretary for Public Works	350 0 0	23 Jan., 1875.
¹ Resigned, 1 November, 1890. ² Deceased, November, 1890 ³ £130 allowed for office accommodation. ⁴ Services dispensed with. ⁵ From Traffic Branch. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH—continued.					
Pay Clerks	Francis Charles Allwoth.	7 May, 1878	Secretary for Public Works ...	265 0 0	19 Jan., 1878.
	John Harris Fitzsimmons.	1 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	Fergus Nelson Langley ...	11 Mar., 1885	Secretary for Public Works ...	220 0 0	23 Nov., 1877.
	William Spence	1 May, 1880	Commissioners for Railways ...	245 0 0	17 Oct., 1878.
	Edward J. Higgs	28 May, 1888	Secretary for Public Works	225 0 0	11 Aug., 1874.
	William Dixon	1 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	125 0 0	1 Nov., 1888.
	John Sellar	25 Oct., 1880	Commissioner for Railways	200 0 0	25 Oct., 1880.
	Arthur John D'Arrietta	23 May, 1881	Ditto	200 0 0	23 May, 1881.
	Patrick Harold Kelly ...	23 April, 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	23 April, 1885.
Record Clerk	F Watts .....	...	Commissioners for Railways ...	75 0 0	14 Jan., 1889.
Clerk	Frederick John Vick ...	16 April, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ...	75 0 0	1 July, 1888.
Chief Cashier	James Roddle Neale ..	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	405 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Clerks	Ernest Burfield Taylor .	3 Nov., 1885	Secretary for Public Works ..	220 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Frederick Low Griffin	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
	John Dillon	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioner for Railways ...	160 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.*
	Walter Thomas Church	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	14 Oct., 1878.
Copying Clerk	J. J. Butler	17 Mar., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	52 0 0	9 Dec., 1889.
Examiner of Accounts ...	T. H. B. Skellett ...	24 Jan., 1889	Secretary for Public Works ...	340 0 0	19 Oct., 1869.
Clerks	Matthew Bernard Doyle .	1 July, 1884	Ditto	265 0 0	1 Oct., 1876.
	Charles Cohen	1 July, 1884	Ditto	235 0 0	22 Jan., 1879.
	Albert James Lea Holt ..	1 Oct., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1878.
	Arthur Edward Henry .	1 Dec., 1882	Secretary for Public Works	180 0 0	1 Dec., 1882.
<i>Staff Branch.</i>					
Chief Staff Clerk	Patrick Thomas Finegan .	1 Jan., 1889	Commissioners for Railways...	270 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
Clerks	Arthur William Tompson	5 April, 1882	Secretary for Public Works	305 0 0	23 May, 1871.
	Francis Borgia Coogan ...	1 April, 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	6 Oct., 1875.
	William Richard Darby .	19 June, 1882	Commissioner for Railways	200 0 0	26 May, 1879.
	Pearce John Bell	7 Mar., 1888	Secretary for Public Works	110 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
	Charles O'Sullivan	1 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	105 0 0	30 June, 1884.
	Ernest G. Seale	16 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	80 0 0	10 Aug., 1888.
TRAFFIC AUDIT BRANCH					
Traffic Auditor	Robert Joseph Sheridan, senr.	— May, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	— Feb., 1861.
Assistant Traffic Auditor	John Seale ¹	— May, 1867	Ditto	430 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
Chief Inspector of Station Accounts.	John Sale	— Jan., 1887	Commissioner for Railways	400 0 0	— July, 1881.
Clerk	Thomas F. Bonamy	— Jan., 1885	Ditto	350 0 0	— Dec., 1862.
Inspectors, Station Accounts	Samuel D. Hancox	— Feb., 1882	Ditto	305 0 0	— Jan., 1869.
	Thomas H. McClelland	— Jan., 1883	Ditto	305 0 0	— Aug., 1866.
	James H. Williams	— Jan., 1887	Ditto	305 0 0	— Sept., 1872.
	Charles M. Cane	— Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	— Mar., 1874.
	Frederick A. Smith	— July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .	290 0 0	— May, 1876.
Inspectors	William Forsythe	— April, 1887	Commissioner for Railways	275 0 0	— Aug., 1875.
	Charles H. Sidney	— Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	— Sept., 1877.
	Stephen R. Miller	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	— Oct., 1876.
Clerks	Edward H. Seale	— Feb., 1877	Ditto	220 0 0	— Feb., 1877.
	Richard S. Hughes	— July, 1883	Ditto	215 0 0	— June, 1883.
	William A. Wightman ...	— Jan., 1880	Ditto	185 0 0	— Jan., 1880.
	Charles H. Higgs	— Jan., 1880	Ditto	170 0 0	— Jan., 1880.
	William Miller	— Mar., 1877	Ditto	185 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
	Donald M'Phee	— Sept., 1884	Ditto	155 0 0	— Aug., 1879.
	James Cosgrove	— Oct., 1881	Ditto	155 0 0	— Oct., 1879.
	Charles F. Cox	— Oct., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	— Oct., 1881.
	Robert Parry	— Sept., 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	— Mar., 1879.
	James T. Chapman	— May, 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	— May, 1881.
	Oswald Selden	— Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	150 0 0	— May, 1881.
	Ernest A. Ireland	— May, 1884	Commissioner for Railways	120 0 0	— May, 1884.
	Ernest Newcombe	— Sept., 1883	Ditto	130 0 0	— Sept., 1883.
	James J. Watts	— Aug., 1882	Ditto	125 0 0	— Mar., 1882.
	Alfred Bates	— Jan., 1884	Ditto	120 0 0	— Jan., 1884.
	Alfred J. Harvey	— Nov., 1883	Ditto	105 0 0	— Nov., 1883.
	James A. Healey	— Dec., 1884	Ditto	105 0 0	— Dec., 1884.
	Herbert L. Badham	— May, 1888	Ditto	105 0 0	— May, 1885.
	James A. Pasfield	— Jan., 1884	Ditto	105 0 0	— Jan., 1884.
	Carl Ludwig Dunckeur .	— June, 1885	Ditto	105 0 0	— June, 1885.
	Henry James	— Mar., 1884	Ditto	105 0 0	— Mar., 1884.
	George J. O'Regan	— June, 1886	Ditto	80 0 0	— June, 1886.
	Edward Ferry	— Feb., 1886	Ditto	95 0 0	— Feb., 1886.
	George Newton	— Sept., 1885	Ditto	95 0 0	— Sept., 1885.
	P. J. Moloney	— Jan., 1888	Ditto	80 0 0	— Jan., 1888.
	P. J. Mulholland	— Feb., 1888	Ditto	60 0 0	— Feb., 1888.
	George Huggan	— July, 1888	Ditto	60 0 0	— July, 1888.
	W. Jesson	— July, 1888	Ditto	65 0 0	— July, 1888.
	William Johnson	— Aug., 1888	Ditto	65 0 0	— Aug., 1888.
	Conway Favns	— Oct., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	60 0 0	— Oct., 1888.
	Thomas Parkes	— May, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	— Mar., 1878.*

¹ Allowed £50 per annum for rent.

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
TRAFFIC AUDIT BRANCH—continued.					
Clerks	W Davies	— Oct, 1880	Commissioner for Railways	170 0 0	-- Oct, 1880.
	N. F. Fowler	13 June, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ...	40 0 0	13 June, 1889.
	G. Hatton	24 June, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	24 July, 1890.
	A. Robinson	24 June, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	24 July, 1890
	R. B. Holt	30 June, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	30 June, 1890
	W Crawford	17 Sept, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	17 Sept, 1890
	A. E. Jobson	17 Sept, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	19 Sept, 1890
Probationers	James Bonamy	— May, 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	— May, 1889
	Norman M. Miller	— June, 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	— June, 1889
	Samuel M'Keown	— June, 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	— June, 1889
	Wilham Ireland	— Aug, 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	— Aug, 1889
	Oswald Cox	— Sept, 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	— Sept., 1889.
<i>Audit and Receiving Staff, Tramways—</i>					
Clerks	Frederick Oakes	— Oct, 1882	Commissioner for Railways ...	200 0 0	— Aug., 1880.
	James Knox	— May, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	— May, 1882.
	John J. Hayes	— Dec., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	125 0 0	— April, 1885.
	Arch Kirkpatrick	— Jan, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	— May, 1881
	Robert Beverley	— Sept., 1882	Commissioner for Railways ..	120 0 0	— Jan., 1882
	Michael E. Fitzgerald.....	— Feb, 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	— Feb, 1888.
ENGINEER FOR EXISTING LINES OF RAILWAYS					
Engineer for Existing Railways.	James Angus ¹	14 Oct, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	1,060 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Deputy Engineer	Wm. Foxlee	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Jan, 1890
Chief Clerk	George Landers	1 Dec, 1877	Commissioner for Railways ..	440 0 0	1 Feb, 1863.*
First Clerk	David Henry Armstrong	1 Dec, 1877	Secretary for Public Works ..	420 0 0	16 Nov, 1876.
Clerks	Nathaniel C. Burcher ..	16 Aug, 1882	Commissioner for Railways ..	250 0 0	7 June, 1880
	William Carson	22 Mar, 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	1 Nov, 1884
	John P. Sheridan	23 April, 1885	Ditto	175 0 0	21 Jan, 1884
Cadet	Thomas Close	14 June, 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	14 June, 1886
Surveyors	Wm. Howe Baxter	27 Oct., 1882	Ditto	400 0 0	24 Aug, 1880.
	Edward B. Biddulph	24 June, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Mar, 1883.*
Divisional Engineers...	Walter Shellshear	22 April, 1886	Secretary for Public Works ...	600 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	David C. Simpson	9 Sept, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	600 0 0	1 June, 1881.*
	Alex. Fernier Watson	11 Dec., 1884	Secretary for Public Works.....	525 0 0	12 Dec, 1884.
	Edwin Molloy Halligan .	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	450 0 0	2 Feb., 1875.
	Jas. Fraser	17 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ..	450 0 0	8 July, 1878.
Surveyor	John W. Melrose	9 Oct, 1889	Ditto	380 0 0	10 April, 1874
Engineering Draftsman....	Robert Kendall	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto	500 0 0	3 Nov., 1881.
Engineer	John B. Suttor	1 Jan., 1885	Secretary for Public Works ..	400 0 0	15 Dec, 1879.
Architectural Draftsman...	Arthur Josling	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	375 0 0	26 Sept, 1881.*
Draftsmen	Frederick Moore	12 Nov, 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	12 Nov, 1883.
	George T. Shaw	11 Dec, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	200 0 0	11 Dec, 1889.
	Percy William Shaw	10 June, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	275 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	William Nixon	2 June, 1884	Secretary for Public Works ...	220 0 0	2 June, 1884
	Henry G. W. Chetwynd	27 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	220 0 0	27 July, 1885.
Cadets	Fred. B. S. Wells	17 July, 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Nov, 1882.*
	George H. Wickham	7 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	7 Jan., 1883.
	William Rothwell	22 April, 1884	Ditto	130 0 0	22 April, 1884
	James Vernon Menzies	12 May, 1884	Ditto	110 0 0	12 May, 1884
	A. Halligan	24 Sept, 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	13 July, 1885.
	Frank L. Mackenzie	7 Jan., 1884	Ditto	120 0 0	7 Jan, 1884.
	Herbert L. Roberts	4 May, 1885	Ditto	120 0 0	4 May, 1885
<i>Permanent-way Branch—</i>					
Permanent way Head Office—					
Clerks	J Cochran	16 Jan, 1890	Commissioners for Railways ..	150 0 0	16 Jan, 1890.
	A Bunke	27 Mar, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	70 0 0	27 Mar, 1885.
Draftsman	J. Cassidy	4 Nov, 1885	Ditto	160 0 0	4 Nov, 1885.
Chief Inspector	R. Waring	— Jan, 1874	Ditto	400 0 0	— Jan, 1859.
Redfern—					
Clerks	Leopold F. T. Schuler ..	1 Nov, 1876	Ditto ..	195 0 0	1 Nov, 1876.
	Walter M. Azzoni	1 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ..	180 0 0	21 July, 1886.
	Andrew A. Prentice	16 Feb, 1884	Commissioner for Railways	150 0 0	16 Feb, 1878.
	Thomas H. Sherlock	25 Sept., 1883	Ditto	110 0 0	25 Sept, 1883.
	Albert E. Prentice	25 Jan, 1886	Ditto	90 0 0	31 Oct, 1883.
	Henry E. Sherlock	19 Oct, 1883	Ditto	110 0 0	— Feb, 1882.
	Fredk. H. S. Douty	20 Oct, 1881	Ditto	195 0 0	20 Oct, 1881.
Timekeeper	William J. Brown	15 Aug, 1883	Ditto	195 0 0	8 Dec, 1879.
Assistant Timekeepers	William B. Langley	2 June, 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	— April, 1877.
	T. Bawden	7 Jan, 1884	Ditto	110 0 0	7 Jan 1884.
Surveyor	Thos. A. Melrose	11 April, 1882	Ditto	300 0 0	11 April, 1882.
Inspector of Bridges	Peter Lucas	— Jan, 1876	Ditto	310 0 0	— Feb, 1860.

¹ Vice Cowdery, who retired 14 October, 1890

² allowed £100 per annum as member of Staff Committee.

*Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
ENGINEER FOR EXISTING LINES OF RAILWAYS—continued.					
<i>Permanent Way Branch—continued.</i>					
<i>Redfern—continued.</i>					
Inspector of Permanent-way	Peter Deans	1 Sept., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	280 0 0	— July, 1867.
Sub-Inspector of Bridges	William Maloney	— April, 1875	Commissioner for Railways	260 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
Sub-Inspectors of Permanent-way.	John Burncastle	— Feb., 1868	Ditto	230 0 0	— July, 1861.
Foreman Carpenter	Jas. Cook	3 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	— May, 1868.
Foreman Plumber	Alfred G. Neate	— Mar., 1876	Commissioner for Railways	260 0 0	— Jan., 1872.
Foreman Painter	George Minns	— June, 1876	Ditto	260 0 0	— July, 1868.
Timekeeper	Wm. Parker	— Jan., 1877	Ditto	215 0 0	— May, 1874.
Office boy	Walter Patterson	2 June, 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	— Feb., 1884.
Sub-Inspectors of Permanent-way.	Thomas Mitchell	2 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	30 0 0	2 Oct., 1889.
	Phillip Roberts	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	— Dec., 1876.
	E. Farnsworth	— Nov., 1876	Commissioner for Railways	230 0 0	— April, 1873.
	Richard Payne	— April, 1880	Ditto	230 0 0	— April, 1880.
Clerk	John J. Deputron	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
	Alex. Pringle	18 Sept., 1884	Commissioner for Railways	140 0 0	18 Sept., 1884.
	Herbert Read	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	110 0 0	11 Nov., 1884.
	Robert Webber	4 Mar., 1886	Commissioner for Railways	150 0 0	21 Dec., 1882.
Inspector of Buildings	Henry Mayo	— Oct., 1871	Ditto	310 0 0	— Oct., 1871.
Sub-Inspector of Buildings	Robert Mercer	4 July, 1883	Ditto	215 0 0	17 Aug., 1880.
Inspector, Permanent-way.	Edwin Robins	— Sept., 1880	Ditto	280 0 0	— May, 1869.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	William King	— Nov., 1876	Ditto	230 0 0	— May, 1875.
	G. F. Williams	9 Aug., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	12 June, 1878.
	D. Sutherland	5 Jan., 1888	Commissioner for Railways	230 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	W. Sorrell	16 Jan., 1885	Ditto	215 0 0	16 June, 1876.
<i>Newcastle—</i>					
Clerks	W. R. Wilkins	19 July, 1882	Ditto	195 0 0	19 July, 1882.
	Jas. D. Birrell	1 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	185 0 0	23 July, 1882.
	Ernest O'Neal	— June, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	125 0 0	— Jan., 1884.
	Jas. P. Mathews	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto	125 0 0	15 June, 1883.
Apprentice Clerk	Archibald Cunningham	12 Mar., 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	12 Mar., 1888.
Inspector of Buildings	Thomas Nicoll	29 Nov., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	29 Nov., 1886.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	Peter Morrison	— Aug., 1873	Ditto	350 0 0	— Feb., 1860.
	Aaron Hampton ¹	15 Oct., 1884	Ditto	280 0 0	— Mar., 1858.
	John Harvey ³	20 Dec., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	280 0 0	— April, 1869.
	Wm. Cruickshank	27 Oct., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	230 0 0	— April, 1872.
Newcastle—Stores Issuer	Wm. Laughton	1 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	155 0 0	1 Aug., 1877.
Inspector, Permanent-way	George Barrack	27 Oct., 1882	Ditto	300 0 0	— Mar., 1862.
Inspector, Relaying, &c.	Wm. Stewart	13 Oct., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	— Aug., 1879.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	Wm. Pickin	15 Nov., 1882	Ditto	250 0 0	— April, 1872.
	Thomas Watson	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	— Feb., 1878.
Inspector of Buildings	James Welsby	26 Mar., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	310 0 0	— Jan., 1875.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	John Blinco	6 Aug., 1884	Ditto	230 0 0	— July, 1860.
	Alexander Marshall	6 Aug., 1884	Ditto	230 0 0	— July, 1875.
	Henry Lee	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	— Nov., 1874.
	Thomas Lochrin	26 Mar., 1886	Ditto	225 0 0	10 Dec., 1878.
	John White	— Dec., 1879	Ditto	230 0 0	— Sept., 1878.
<i>Goulburn—</i>					
Clerks	Charles Flood	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	190 0 0	31 Mar., 1879.
	John Brown	5 Nov., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	125 0 0	5 Nov., 1882.
Timekeepers	Benjamin Roberts	17 Aug., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	17 Aug., 1882.
	George Webb	22 June, 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	17 April, 1882.
Store Clerk	Thomas Higgins	1 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	225 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
Inspector's Clerk	Edgar Allen	1 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	140 0 0	8 Aug., 1883.
Draftsman	Thomas Wood	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	140 0 0	9 June, 1890.
Inspector of Bridges, Buildings, &c.	John Brown	1 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	310 0 0	4 Aug., 1879.
Sub-Inspector, Bridges, Buildings, &c.	Wm. Taylor	— Feb., 1881	Ditto	260 0 0	— Feb., 1881.
Inspector of Permanent-way	Thomas Cornthwaite	— April, 1878	Ditto	280 0 0	— July, 1868.
Sub-Inspectors of Permanent-way.	Joseph M'Dougall	10 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	— April, 1883.
	Frederick Chaplin	17 July, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
	Wm. Layton	— Feb., 1881	Commissioner for Railways	230 0 0	— S. pt., 1862.
	Wm. Lidden	7 Jan., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	12 June, 1868.
	George Stanhope	16 Sept., 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	2 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas Miller	16 Sept., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	15 Aug., 1860.
	John Coleman	23 Feb., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	215 0 0	1 July, 1868.
	Charles Heeger	1 Nov., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
<i>Permanent Way Accountant.</i>					
Permanent Way Accountant	Richard Bourke	12 Aug., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	400 0 0	1 July, 1874.
Bookkeeper	James A. Cameron	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Feb., 1881.
Clerks	Gregory Augustine Kerr	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	225 0 0	11 June, 1879.
	F. W. Roberts	14 Sept., 1889	Ditto	125 0 0	27 Oct., 1884.
	A. Nichols	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1889.
Apprentice Clerk	Frank Gambell	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
<i>Tramway Maintenance.</i>					
Maintenance Engineer	George Robert Cowdery	10 July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	425 0 0	7 Mar., 1879.
Clerk	Sidney C. Woods	10 July, 1889	Ditto	185 0 0	22 Feb., 1883.
Cadet	Arthur G. Wray	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	80 0 0	10 June, 1885.*
Inspector	Edward Silcocks	1 Sept., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Clerk	W. Martyn Bower	20 June, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	30 0 0	20 June, 1890.

¹ Retired 20 December, 1890.³ Vice Hampton.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
INTERLOCKING AND SIGNAL BRANCH					
Interlocking Engineer ..	John Parry ¹ ..	27 Nov, 1886	Secretary for Public Works	550 0 0	1 Mar, 1880.
Draftsmen	Hugo Piaud	18 April, 1884	Ditto	260 0 0	29 June, 1883.
	William K. Johnson	1 Sept, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	175 0 0	28 July, 1884.
	T. A. Sowell	16 Sept, 1889	Ditto	248 0 0	6 Mar, 1882.
Junior Draftsman ..	Norman Munro ..	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto ..	95 0 0	11 Jan, 1886
Chief Clerk	Charles G Bond ..	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	195 0 0	1 Jan, 1888.
Clerks	Alfred Rayments ..	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	95 0 0	11 Aug, 1886
	Wm H Collins	12 Nov, 1889	Ditto	90 0 0	4 Jan, 1886.
Apprentice Clerk ...	Edward L. Wailes ..	22 Feb, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	15 Feb, 1890
Inspector	Alexander Thomas ..	1 May, 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	— June, 1878
Sub-Inspectors ..	John Cheeseman ..	4 July, 1890	Ditto	230 0 0	30 Aug, 1885.
	Wm. Huthwaite ..	1 Nov, 1890	Ditto	230 0 0	11 Feb, 1884
General Foreman ...	Wm Thornley... ..	15 Nov, 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	20 Dec, 1880
Foreman Smith	H C Hoyle	15 Nov, 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	6 Jan, 1876
Inspector	John Adam	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	255 0 0	29 Jan, 1877.
Sub-Inspector ...	James E Watson ..	1 Jan, 1886	Commissioner for Railways	200 0 0	— 1878.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER					
Locomotive Engineer.....	Wilham Thow . . .	1 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	1,200 0 0	1 May, 1889
Assistant Locomotive Engineer	.....	...	...	..	..
Out-door Inspector ..	Edward Andrew Loughry	13 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	550 0 0	— Sept, 1879*
Out door Inspector	Chas Hursthouse Stanger	1 Nov, 1889	Ditto	550 0 0	20 April, 1882.
Chief Clerk ..	Charles Alfred Neale ..	1 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	2 Dec, 1867.
Locomotive Accountant	Henry Carruthers	1 Aug, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	450 0 0	1 Dec, 1873.
Bookkeeper... ..	John Whitelaw Pawley	26 Aug, 1889	Ditto	310 0 0	23 Oct, 1876
Clerks	Walter Laws Newman	— Jan, 1865	Commissioner for Railways	320 0 0	— Jan, 1865.
	Robert Gardner	8 July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	265 0 0	— June, 1881.
	Joseph Fredk Palmer	6 June, 1879	Commissioner for Railways	220 0 0	13 Nov, 1877.
	Fredk George Davidson Smith	13 Aug, 1885	Secretary for Public Works	220 0 0	22 April, 1872.
	Joseph Garner Berner	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Sept, 1880
	Patrick Joseph Duffy	— Aug, 1883	Commissioner for Railways	185 0 0	21 Oct, 1882
	John Bayne McGregor Geekie	23 Jan, 1886	Ditto	180 0 0	23 Jan, 1882
	William Mingaye ..	— May, 1879	Ditto	190 0 0	— Nov, 1877
	William Hugh Beattie	1 Oct, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	165 0 0	1 June, 1883
	John Joseph Kavanagh	24 July, 1884	Commissioner for Railways	170 0 0	24 July, 1884
	Charles Perry ..	— July, 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	— July, 1882.
	Archibald Gardner	13 Nov, 1884	Ditto	135 0 0	13 Nov, 1884.
	Joseph Conroy	10 Dec, 1883	Ditto	175 0 0	10 Dec, 1883
	Frederick Thrum	9 Oct, 1883	Ditto	135 0 0	9 Oct, 1883
	Arthur John Alcorn	2 Oct, 1884	Ditto	125 0 0	2 Oct., 1884
	Geo Denison ..	2 Jan, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	165 0 0	2 Jan, 1890.
	Henry Franck ..	18 Feb, 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	16 Dec., 1879
	Jos Broadhurst	15 Feb, 1890	Ditto	90 0 0	15 Feb., 1890.
	C E Gulliford ..	31 Mar, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	31 Mar, 1890.
	L Byrnes	6 Sept, 1880	Commissioner for Railways	150 0 0	6 Sept, 1880.
	J. W. Townley ..	1 Nov., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	165 0 0	6 Feb, 1884.
Timekeepers	George Regan	— May, 1868	Commissioner for Railways	395 0 0	— May, 1865.
	James Doyle	— May, 1878	Ditto	265 0 0	— May, 1878.
	Francis Nicholls ²	— April, 1874	Engineer in-Chief for Railways	225 0 0	— April, 1874.
	Gregory Tooher ..	2 Oct, 1888	Commissioner for Railways	200 0 0	4 Sept., 1880.
	Robert Caunter ³	— Jan, 1875	Ditto	220 0 0	— Jan, 1875.
	Andrew Nathaniel Payten	28 Feb, 1881	Ditto	170 0 0	28 Feb, 1881.
	Michael Edward Naish	2 April, 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	19 Aug, 1884.
	Alfred Tunks	2 Feb, 1885	Ditto ..	150 0 0	— Jan., 1885.
	Edward Wilham Candrick	17 April, 1882	Ditto	135 0 0	17 April, 1882.
	D. R. Mitchell ..	— Oct., 1885	Ditto ..	130 0 0	— Oct, 1885
	J Flaherty ..	— Aug, 1885	Ditto	125 0 0	— Aug, 1885
	Frederick Pitt	11 Nov, 1884	Ditto	135 0 0	11 Nov, 1884
Chief Draftsman	James Chambers	22 Aug, 1887	Ditto	500 0 0	24 Jan, 1878*
Draftsmen	John Goff ..	27 July, 1885	Ditto	350 0 0	7 Jan, 1884.
	James Benedict Cahill ..	22 Aug, 1887	Ditto	332 0 0	17 Jan, 1881
	Thomas Francis Smith	16 April, 1888	Secretary for Public Works	248 0 0	12 Dec, 1879
	Louis August Ballhausen	28 Jan, 1879	Ditto	220 0 0	28 Jan, 1879
	James Wylie Thompson	1 June, 1881	Commissioner for Railways	160 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	W. J. Plunkett ..	— July, 1874	Ditto	175 0 0	— July, 1874
Assistant Out door Inspector	Arthur Taylor Frost	23 Aug, 1890	Ditto	230 0 0	— Jan, 1876
Draftsmen Cadets	Percival Higgs	20 Feb, 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	27 Oct., 1879
	Robert Francis Colborne	18 June, 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	18 June, 1885
	John Edward Paterson	25 June, 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	27 Jan, 1881
	Henry Quodling ³	27 Nov, 1885	Ditto	156 0 0	25 Aug, 1880
	Henry Robinson ⁴	28 June, 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	— April, 1883
	Edwin Albert Holden	10 Aug. 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	10 Aug, 1885
	Sidney Lee	21 Sept., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	70 0 0	21 Sept, 1888.

¹ Allowed £100 per annum as member of Staff Committee

² Services dispensed with, 25 November, 1890.

³ Resigned, 31 August, 1890.

* Services not continuous

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER—continued.					
General Works Manager ...	Henry B. Howe	1 June, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	550 0 0	— Oct., 1864.
Workshops Foreman.....	Robert Scott.....	20 Feb., 1882	Secretary for Public Works	375 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
Foreman Boilermaker	Edward Fernley	13 Mar., 1888	Commissioner for Railways	350 0 0	— Oct., 1860.
Foremen Turners	Edward Atkinson	— Nov., 1880	Ditto	325 0 0	— Aug., 1875.
Foreman Moulder	James Ellis	27 Aug., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	300 0 0	28 Mar., 1887.
Assistant Foreman.....	Leslie Crawford	29 June, 1883	Commissioner for Railways	270 0 0	— April, 1863.
Inspector of Boilers	William Walker	15 Nov., 1888	Commissioners for Railways.....	300 0 0	— Oct., 1868.
Inspector of Gas-works.....	James Harvey Mitchell	14 May, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	370 0 0	— May, 1884.
Inspector of Water Supply	George Derbyshire	— Dec., 1881	Ditto	330 0 0	— Dec., 1875.
Gas Superintendent	John Anderson Wark.....	1 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
Inspector of Air Brakes	James Tempest.....	5 July, 1889	Ditto	270 0 0	— Dec., 1879.
Inspectors of New Rolling Stock.	Thomas Braid	27 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	350 0 0	— May, 1879.
Superintendent of Rolling Stock.	Evan Davies.....	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	300 0 0	— Aug., 1880.
Assistant ditto	William Elston	12 Dec., 1889	Ditto	375 0 0	12 Dec., 1889.
Foreman Painter	John Brown.....	1 April, 1889	Ditto	225 0 0	— Sept., 1878.
Locomotive Foreman	John M'Namara	— Sept., 1876	Commissioner for Railways	290 0 0	2 Mar., 1863.
Sub-Inspector.....	John Close	25 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	400 0 0	— June, 1875.
Shed Inspectors	William Edward Privett.....	1 Jan., 1885	Secretary for Public Works	330 0 0	— June, 1868.
Electric Light Attendant...	Philip Mulholland	1 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	290 0 0	— Feb., 1861.
Clerks	John J. Nicholls	11 May, 1885	Ditto	280 0 0	— Aug., 1864.
	Walter J. Hoare	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1885.
	Thomas Conroy	17 June, 1881	Ditto	200 0 0	— Nov., 1877.
	John M'Leod	12 Feb., 1885	Ditto	135 0 0	3 Jan., 1881.
	John Frederick Ewen.....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	22 Jan., 1881.
	James Augustus Regan	9 Oct., 1883	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	John M'Namara	6 Dec., 1886	Ditto	82 0 0	6 Dec., 1886.
	Joseph John Coombe	— July, 1882	Ditto	135 0 0	— July, 1882.
	E. P. Fox ¹	17 Sept., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	120 0 0	16 Mar., 1885.
	Frank Grey	— April, 1886	Commissioner for Railways	150 0 0	— April, 1886.
Travelling Sub-Inspectors...	James Colley	24 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	250 0 0	28 Oct., 1876.
	H. J. Bland	22 Sept., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	— Mar., 1869.
Pictou—					
Steam Shed Inspector ...	Jno. Scott.....	1 July, 1888	Commissioner for Railways	310 0 0	— Feb., 1865.
Shed Inspector	Robert Wallace	1 July, 1885	Ditto	255 0 0	— June, 1869.
Timekeeper	S. W. Powell	24 July, 1882	Ditto	165 0 0	24 July, 1882.
Goulburn—					
Steam Shed Inspector...	William Webster	30 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	350 0 0	— Oct., 1856.
Shed Inspector	Joseph Horsfield	1 Oct., 1888	Commissioner for Railways	255 0 0	— Aug., 1871.
Clerk	Charles M'Alister	21 Nov., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Nov., 1882.
Timekeeper	A. E. Heydon.....	1 May, 1883	Ditto	180 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Harden—					
Steam Shed Inspector...	James Hackett.....	10 Mar., 1882	Ditto	310 0 0	— Feb., 1876.
Shed Inspector	Henry Lidden	19 May, 1885	Ditto	235 0 0	— Feb., 1874.
Timekeeper	W. N. Wood	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto	165 0 0	— Mar., 1878.
Junece—					
Steam Shed Inspector...	Jno. Love	1 Sept., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	290 0 0	— Nov., 1879.
Shed Inspector	Benjamin Tildsley	18 Jan., 1886	Commissioner for Railways	225 0 0	— Mar., 1871.
Timekeeper	F. T. Read	20 June, 1882	Ditto	165 0 0	20 June, 1882.
Albury—					
Shed Inspector.....	Thomas Walsh.....	9 July, 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	2 Oct., 1868.
Penrith—					
Inspector	John Heron	12 June, 1888	Commissioner for Railways	370 0 0	— June, 1861.
Steam Shed Inspector...	William Stanford Pilfold	16 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	310 0 0	23 Dec., 1875.
Shed Inspectors	Edward Charles Burrows..	1 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	255 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	John Heron, jun.....	27 Mar., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	27 Mar., 1882.
	Thos. M. Seage.....	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	185 0 0	21 Dec., 1882.
Timekeeper					
Eskbank—					
Sub-Inspector	Charles Baggs	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	— Nov., 1868.
Bathurst—					
Steam Shed Inspector...	Harry Horwood Park.....	1 July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	310 0 0	4 April, 1879.*
Shed Inspectors	William Green.....	1 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	255 0 0	7 Dec., 1877.
	Warren Murdock Smith...	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto	255 0 0	— June, 1878.
	George Benfield	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	165 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.
	R. H. Dempster	6 June, 1883	Ditto	140 0 0	6 June, 1883.
Wellington—					
Shed Inspector.....	Isaac Gregory	18 Sept., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	255 0 0	16 Mar., 1877.
Dubbo—					
Steam Shed Inspector...	James Philip Hubbard	8 April, 1884	Commissioner for Railways	310 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.*
Shed-Inspector	John Bough.....	20 Sept., 1888	Ditto	255 0 0	— Oct., 1877.
Nyngan—					
Running Shed Foreman	Wm. Wilson.....	13 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	255 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Armidaie—					
Sub-Inspector	Edward Thompson.....	9 Dec., 1889	Commissioner for Railways	250 0 0	28 May, 1872.

* Services not continuous.

¹ Transferred from Stores Branch, 17th Sept., 1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER—continued.					
Eveleigh—					
Assistant Boilermaker...	Wm. Spence	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways...	260 0 0	17 Oct., 1878.
Foreman Smith	Robt. Maxwell.....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	— July, 1876.
Acting Inspector.....	Norman Ford	27 June, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	17 Oct., 1881.
Redfern—					
Ambulance Secretary ...	T. K. M'Gowan	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Feb., 1885.
Newcastle—					
Inspector	Geo. Newton	— Dec., 1861	Commissioner for Railways ...	410 0 0	— Dec., 1861.
Carriage Foreman	Joseph Gray	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto	395 0 0	— July, 1869
Foreman Boilermaker ..	Jas Davidson	14 Feb., 1877	Ditto	300 0 0	14 Feb., 1877.
Shed Inspector	H. Hunter	1 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	255 0 0	29 Nov., 1876.
Timekeeper	M. S Davidson	18 Oct., 1888	Commissioner for Railways ...	210 0 0	17 Jan., 1882.
Clerk	Jas. Studdert	11 Feb., 1884	Ditto	165 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
Timekeeper	A. G. Mends	4 June, 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	19 Oct., 1883.
Clerk	Alf. Woods	24 April, 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	24 April, 1882
Travelling Sub Inspector	John M'Carney	11 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	250 0 0	4 May, 1869.
Singleton—					
Shed Inspector	Wm. Farquhar	11 May, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	280 0 0	20 Nov., 1855
Murrurundi—					
Steam Shed Inspector	Wm. M'Niven	12 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	290 0 0	11 Jan., 1878.
Clerk	John E. Wallace	6 Jan., 1887	Commissioner for Railways ..	165 0 0	14 Sept., 1881.
TRAFFIC BRANCH.					
Chief Traffic Manager	David Kirkcaldie ...	1 Sept., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	1,000 0 0	19 Dec., 1876.
Chief Clerk ..	William H. Colquhoun	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	24 Feb., 1879
Out-door Superintendent	Harry Richardson ..	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	750 0 0	11 June, 1866.
Goods Superintendent ...	John Harper	1 Jan., 1887	Commissioner for Railways ...	650 0 0	— 1871.
Superintendent	Marmaduke Arthur Hornidge	1 June, 1886	Ditto	450 0 0	— Mar., 1868.
District Goods Manager	J. G. S. Corns	22 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ...	500 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
Station-masters—					
Sydney	John Collins	1 Jan., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	— Mar., 1858.
	Frank C Johnson	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto ..	375 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Darling Harbour	Charles Paull	7 June, 1879	Ditto ..	375 0 0	— Mar., 1865.
Central Office ..	Fredk. J. Pye	11 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	290 0 0	3 Feb., 1879.
Macedonaldtown ..	D. Garvan	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto ..	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Newtown	Alf Levien ¹	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto ..	260 0 0	3 June, 1869.
Stanmore	Abel J Gibbens ²	16 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	29 April, 1877.
Petersham	Moss S. Browne ³	24 Jan., 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
Lewisham	R. J. Cavanough ⁴	1 Jan., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ..	165 0 0	— Dec., 1872.
Summer Hill	Henry Ludford	12 Oct., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	— April, 1867.
Ashfield	Samuel Pass	19 Nov., 1888	Ditto ..	260 0 0	— Feb., 1867.
Croydon	Richard Haves ⁴	17 Dec., 1888	Commissioners for Railways ..	210 0 0	16 Dec., 1875.
Burwood	Wm. Lackey ⁴	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto ..	270 0 0	— April, 1872
Stratfield	Geo Wm Davies ⁵	20 Mar., 1889	Ditto ..	220 0 0	— April, 1865
Homebush	Jno. Bissett ⁶	1 Aug., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	280 0 0	— July, 1871.
Rookwood	James L. Morton	17 Oct., 1883	Ditto ..	225 0 0	— Dec., 1869
Auburn	Edward Fegan ⁴	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto ..	165 0 0	20 May, 1878.
Granville	Thomas Bram	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto ..	280 0 0	— Feb., 1879.
Parramatta	James Watsford	3 Sept., 1883	Ditto ..	330 0 0	— Mar., 1867.
Fairfield	Robert Smith ⁷	18 Dec., 1884	Ditto ..	165 0 0	— Aug., 1872
Liverpool	James Rowe	7 Nov., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	255 0 0	— Feb., 1870.
Campbelltown	Geo. Beal	10 Sept., 1879	Commissioner for Railways	225 0 0	12 July, 1874.
Picton	David Sheppard	22 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	255 0 0	11 Nov., 1875.
Mittagong	John J. M'Roberts	26 Aug., 1882	Ditto ..	255 0 0	— Nov., 1871.
Bowral	Copeland Bennett	25 Aug., 1882	Ditto ..	210 0 0	— Feb., 1871.
Moss Vale	Edwin Milne	27 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	210 0 0	9 Nov., 1876.
Seven Hills	John M'Garrity ⁸	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	— Jan., 1868.
Blacktown	Thomas M'Coys ⁹	1 July, 1879	Ditto ..	310 0 0	— Feb., 1867.
Rooty Hill	William Price ¹⁰	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto ..	150 0 0	— April, 1871.
St. Mary's	George Woodall	1 Feb., 1875	Commissioner for Railways	225 0 0	— Mar., 1858.
Riverstone	Henry Campion	21 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	— N.v., 1867.
Windsor	James Critchley	26 June, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	190 0 0	26 Aug., 1876.
Richmond	W. C Bradley	10 Dec., 1887	Commissioner for Railways	180 0 0	11 Mar., 1877.
St Peter's	Anthony Graham ³	4 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	— April, 1868.
Marrickville ...	William Morse	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto ..	255 0 0	16 Feb., 1876.
Tempe ..	Robt. White ¹¹	20 Oct., 1888	Commissioners for Railways ..	150 0 0	8 Feb., 1879.
Arnccliffe ..	William James Marsden	11 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	24 Nov., 1873.
Rockdale ..	Samuel York	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto ..	180 0 0	— April, 1868.
Kogarah ..	John Thorburn	18 Oct., 1887	Commissioner for Railways ..	180 0 0	7 Aug., 1870.
Hurstville ..	Thomas Hall	23 Oct., 1888	Commissioners for Railways ..	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Bull ..	George Upton	2 April, 1890	Ditto ..	150 0 0	15 Mar., 1878.
Wollongong ..	George Hodgkinson.....	2 Dec., 1889	Ditto ..	200 0 0	15 Sept., 1877.
Kiama	John Allen McLean ⁴	12 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	12 Mar., 1880.
Ryde	Stephen Brogden ¹²	1 Jan., 1888	Commissioner for Railways	165 0 0	20 Nov., 1879.
Gosford ..	Alfred Lay	13 Feb., 1888	Ditto ..	200 0 0	23 July, 1879.
Bundanoon ..	Henry Job Stafford ⁴	18 Feb., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	27 July, 1877.
Marulan ..	Wellington Allen	29 Oct., 1885	Commissioner for Railways ...	180 0 0	19 June, 1877.
Superintendent—					
Goulburn ..	Alexander Crawford	1 July, 1875	Ditto ..	500 0 0	— May, 1862.

¹ £55 allowed in lieu of rent ² £50 allowed in lieu of rent, and £15 for postal duties ³ £75 allowed in lieu of rent ⁴ £50 allowed in lieu of rent
⁵ £72 allowed in lieu of rent ⁶ £90 allowed in lieu of rent ⁷ £22 allowed for postal duties. ⁸ £50 allowed in lieu of rent, and £26 for postal duties
⁹ £50 allowed in lieu of rent, and £55 for postal duties. ¹⁰ £29 allowed for postal duties. ¹¹ £11 allowed for postal duties. ¹² £5 allowed for postal duties.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued					
TRAFFIC BRANCH—continued.					
Station-masters—					
Goulburn	M. Kenny	1 Jan., 1883	Commissioner for Railways	290 0 0	24 Mar., 1870.
Tarago	Walter Harris ¹	1 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	30 Mar., 1877.
Bungendore	Thos. Cavanough	1 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	180 0 0	1 May, 1889.
Queanbeyan	George Gibbons	10 April, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	25 July, 1878.
Cooma	Cyrus Burge	30 May, 1889	Ditto	210 0 0	— Feb., 1874.
Breadalbane	Joseph H. Cox ²	20 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	165 0 0	5 Oct., 1876
Gunning	John Gazzard	15 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways...	180 0 0	6 Nov., 1877.
Yass	Joseph J. Pettingell ³	23 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	16 Dec., 1884.
Binalong	William Clarke Smith ⁴	6 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	180 0 0	24 April, 1877.
Harden	Frederick Meiklejohn	19 May, 1888	Commissioner for Railways ...	220 0 0	22 June, 1881.
Murrumburrah	J. M. Spence	1 Sept., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ...	165 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Young	John Campbell	1 Jan., 1884	Commissioner for Railways	225 0 0	16 Oct., 1874
Cowra	John Bates	20 Jan., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	180 0 0	5 July, 1880.
Superintendent—					
Junee	George J. Roberts	1 Sept., 1880	Commissioner for Railways	500 0 0	13 July, 1868.
Station-masters—					
Wallendbeen	John W. Woodrow ⁵	20 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	165 0 0	5 Mar., 1877.
Cootamundra	H. T. Giddy	2 July, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	7 Jan., 1876
Junee Junction	T. J. Nicholson	28 Oct., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	250 0 0	26 May, 1876
Wagga Wagga	Thomas J. Foley	24 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	— Dec., 1867.
The Rock	Richard Egan ⁶	5 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	12 Dec., 1877
Culcairn	S. E. Hinde ⁷	9 Sept., 1887	Ditto	180 0 0	4 Dec., 1877.
Gerogery	Joseph Attwood ⁸	22 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	150 0 0	3 July, 1876
Albury	Arthur Willis	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	19 Sept., 1879.
Gundagai	John L. Williams	23 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	4 Aug., 1882
Old Junee	George W. Potter ⁹	12 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	165 0 0	10 Jan., 1876.
Coolaman	Walter Neary ¹⁰	3 April, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	150 0 0	27 Jan., 1880.
Narrandera	G. Parsons	30 June, 1881	Commissioner for Railways	255 0 0	— Feb., 1867.
Whitton	M. G. Thompson	19 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ..	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Carrathool	A. J. Musgrove	15 June, 1888	Commissioner for Railways	165 0 0	16 May, 1877.
Hay	J. W. Culnane	1 Aug., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ...	220 0 0	18 June, 1879.
District Superintendent—					
Penrith	Alexander Duff	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	19 April, 1880
Station-masters—					
Penrith	James Bell	1 May, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	— Sept., 1867.
Emu Plains	John Walker ¹¹	11 June, 1880	Ditto	180 0 0	— July, 1876.
Springwood	Harding Melville	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto	180 0 0	1 May, 1871.
Lawson	John T. Booth	13 April, 1881	Ditto	180 0 0	— Oct., 1877.
Katoomba	Charles James	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
Mount Victoria	A. Elhs	10 Dec., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	240 0 0	15 Aug., 1882.
Eskbank	Robert Crawford	1 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	— Sept., 1871.
Bowenfels	C. J. Morgan ¹²	4 Mar., 1887	Commissioner for Railways ...	150 0 0	16 Feb., 1876.
Rydal	John M'Nab ¹³	1 May, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	— Feb., 1870.
Tarana	Sydney C. Drewe ²	26 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	180 0 0	— May, 1869.
Brewongle	A. R. Smith	1 Aug., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ...	200 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
Raglan	Francis Davidson ³	18 Feb., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	165 0 0	13 Jan., 1879.
Kelso	Geo. Watford ⁴	2 Nov., 1885	Commissioner for Railways ..	180 0 0	28 Aug., 1875.
Bathurst	George Farquhar	13 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	— Feb., 1859.
Capeytee	George W. Ryan ⁵	1 Jan., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	180 0 0	28 July, 1875.
Rylstone	James Tanner	2 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	8 Dec., 1876.
Mudgee	Henry J. Addison	4 Dec., 1889	Ditto	210 0 0	18 Nov., 1875.
George's Plains	Robert Tibbs ⁶	1 July, 1887	Ditto	165 0 0	1 Nov., 1877
Newbridge	Charles Little ⁷	16 Oct., 1884	Ditto	225 0 0	— Oct., 1871.
Blayney	William Lenehan	30 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ...	240 0 0	— July, 1869.
Milthorpe	De C. Lockie ⁸	22 Dec., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	16 May, 1878.
Spring Hill	Wm. Lord	12 Nov., 1890	Commissioners for Railways...	180 0 0	16 Oct., 1877.
Orange	Frederick Richardson	1 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	— Aug., 1871.
Wellington	Frederick J. E. Rae	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Feb., 1875.
Dubbo	Robert Simpson	3 Feb., 1887	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
Trangie	James Evans	18 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways....	150 0 0	14 Oct., 1878.
Neverture	Wm. Darby	19 Jan., 1890	Ditto	165 0 0	8 June, 1878.
Nyngan	Albert Rowling	18 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	27 Feb., 1878.
Byrock	William Atwell	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	— Feb., 1867.
Bourke	John Tweedie	17 Oct., 1888	Ditto	330 0 0	— Oct., 1868.
District Superintendent—					
Wellington	Fredk. Roscoe Nield	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	470 0 0	— Mar., 1862.
Station-masters—					
Borenore	Robert Anderson ⁹	21 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	9 Mar., 1881.
Molong	Edward Aland	26 Jan., 1886	Ditto	180 0 0	4 Jan., 1876.
District Superintendent—					
Newcastle	Frank Robinson	4 Aug., 1882	Ditto	500 0 0	— June, 1872.
Assistant Superintendent—					
Newcastle	Walter G. Kitching	July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways....	350 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.

¹ £15 allowed for telegraph duties, and £28 for postal duties. ² £45 allowed for postal duties. ³ £19 allowed for postal duties. ⁴ £64 allowed for postal duties. ⁵ £39 allowed for postal duties. ⁶ £44 allowed for postal duties. ⁷ £44 allowed for postal duties. ⁸ £31 allowed for postal duties. ⁹ £30 allowed for postal duties. ¹⁰ £15 allowed for telegraph duties. ¹¹ £40 allowed for postal duties. ¹² £16 allowed for postal duties. ¹³ £75 allowed for postal duties. ¹⁴ £48 2s allowance for rent. ¹⁵ Dismissed. ¹⁶ £36 allowed for postal duties. ¹⁷ £47 allowed for postal duties. ¹⁸ £32 allowed for postal duties. ¹⁹ £36 allowed for postal duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
TRAFFIC BRANCH—continued.					
Berthing-master, Newcastle	John Paton ¹	— Nov, 1884	Secretary for Public Works	275 0 0	4 Aug., 1882.
Assistant Berthing-master, Newcastle.	Wilham Fortune	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	3 Oct., 1884.
Coal Overseer, Hamilton	Walter Brett	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	250 0 0	20 Feb., 1878.
Station-masters—					
Newcastle	George T. Dowling	1 June, 1889	Ditto	310 0 0	— Dec., 1863.
Honeysuckle	Arthur Charlton	11 May, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	26 June, 1874.
Hamilton	Alf. Williams ²	15 Oct, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	180 0 0	12 Nov., 1877.
Waratah	Hugh W. L. Holt	8 June, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	16 Dec., 1866.
Hexham	Jno. Terry	16 Jan, 1879	Commissioner for Railways	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
East Maitland	Jno Humphreys	1 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	— May, 1863.
Morpeth	James Wallace	28 Mar., 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
High-street	Thomas Calcott	1 Dec., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	165 0 0	7 July, 1871.
West Maitland	George T. Ferris	1 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Farley	George E. Crothers	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	4 Jan, 1883.
Lochinvar	Wm. Humphreys	21 Mar., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Greta	Thomas A Nicholl	24 Dec, 1889	Ditto	180 0 0	— Aug., 1877.
Branxton	Samuel Markwell	19 Aug, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	20 Feb., 1880.
Singleton	Edmund Herald	12 June, 1889	Ditto	310 0 0	26 June, 1867.
Musclebrook	Thomas Ward ³	31 Oct, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	240 0 0	— Oct., 1874.
Aberdeen	John M'Lean ⁴	27 Jan., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	29 Jan., 1861.
Scone	Edward Simpson	1 Aug, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	10 June, 1875.
Wallsend	John Henry Walker ⁴	1 June, 1873	Ditto	180 0 0	— May, 1863.
Murrurundi	George M. Moxham	25 Mar., 1879	Ditto	270 0 0	— July, 1865.
Willow Tree	Thomas Thomas ⁵	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	180 0 0	20 July, 1874.
Qurindi	Alfred Lovett	12 Jan., 1890	Commissioner for Railways	180 0 0	10 Aug., 1880.
Werris Creek	George H Benning	19 Aug, 1884	Ditto	180 0 0	22 Mar., 1880.
West Tamworth	James P. Edwards	11 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	165 0 0	8 May, 1872.
Tamworth	George Wise	1 April, 1882	Ditto	255 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
Moonbi	Edward Richardson	1 Oct, 1890	Commissioner for Railways	190 0 0	16 Sept., 1879.
Walcha Road	Albert E. Brackenreg	19 Aug, 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	25 Sept., 1877.
Uralla	William Unsworth Verdon	— April, 1863	Ditto	225 0 0	21 July, 1859.
Armidale	William Robins	1 April, 1889	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Guyra	Benjamin M. Dingle ⁷	23 Nov, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	7 June, 1878.
Glen Innes	Benjamin Haslam	1 Jan, 1882	Commissioner for Railways	240 0 0	27 Feb, 1877.
Tenterfield	Michael Maguire	1 July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	210 0 0	1 Sept, 1872.
Breeza	Charles A. Bailey ⁸	1 Jan, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Gunnedah	Wm. L. Verdon	11 July, 1882	Ditto	195 0 0	1 April, 1874.
Narrabri	Walter Gould	15 May, 1882	Commissioner for Railways	290 0 0	1 July, 1874.
District Superintendent—Tamworth.	John Day	4 Nov, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	400 0 0	15 Jan., 1877.
RAILWAY STORE BRANCH.					
Comptroller of Stores	Alexander Richardson ⁹	1 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	27 Aug., 1867.
Storekeepers—					
Randwick	Kingsmill John Dobson	9 Oct, 1879	Secretary for Public Works	235 0 0	9 Oct., 1879.
Goulburn	Richard Hill Bamford	25 June, 1882	Ditto	300 0 0	14 Oct., 1877.
Overseer . . . . .	. . . . .	1 April, 1889	Commissioners for Railways . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Bookkeepers—					
Eveleigh	Prescott Cazneau	1 Mar, 1874	Commissioner for Railways	290 0 0	1 Sept, 1867.
Goulburn	Henry De Vere Tyndall ¹⁰	31 Jan, 1884	Ditto	180 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Clerks	Eugene Lewis	1 Jan, 1877	Secretary for Public Works	275 0 0	10 Jan., 1870.
	John Paige Dale	26 Nov., 1878	Ditto	275 0 0	26 Nov., 1878.
	Hugh Mortimore	9 Dec, 1878	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Dec., 1878.
	John Bate Agnew	15 June, 1887	Ditto	215 0 0	3 May, 1876.
	Hosea Bennett	10 Feb., 1875	Ditto	205 0 0	10 Feb., 1875.
	Joseph Baylis	15 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	10 July, 1883.
	Patrick Kane	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	185 0 0	1 Dec, 1864.
	E. H. Henson	12 June, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	30 0 0	12 June, 1890.
	James Crickard	1 April, 1887	Secretary for Public Works	170 0 0	13 Aug., 1885.
	Walter George Hincks	15 June, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	11 Dec., 1884.
	George Stephen Rigg	10 Aug., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	1 May, 1885.
	Alfred Fenessy Manton	24 July, 1882	Commissioner for Railways	120 0 0	24 July, 1882.
	Charles Hankin	1 July, 1887	Ditto	105 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Herbert Thomas Hattersly	14 May, 1884	Ditto	105 0 0	14 May, 1884.
	Edward Patrick Fox ¹¹	16 Mar, 1885	Ditto	100 0 0	16 Mar., 1885.
	Alfred Ernest Carruthers	27 June, 1887	Ditto	95 0 0	27 June, 1887.
	Richard Henry Bingham	1 Dec, 1881	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
PROPERTY AND ESTATE BRANCH.					
Estate Agent	John Vernon	1 Feb., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	650 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.

¹ £71 10s allowed in lieu of rent. ² £41 12s. allowed in lieu of rent. ³ £50 allowed in lieu of rent ⁴ £25 allowed in lieu of rent. ⁵ £50 allowed for postal duties. ⁶ £30 allowed in lieu of rent. ⁷ £59 allowed for postal duties. ⁸ £54 allowed for postal duties. ⁹ Allowed £100 per annum, member of Staff Committee ¹⁰ Retired, 1 July, 1889. ¹¹ To Locomotive Department, 18 September, 1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.					
TRAMWAYS (LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH).					
Locomotive Superintendent	George Downe	1 June, 1889	Secretary for Public Works.....	700 0 0	30 July, 1877.
Clerks	George Macoun	25 June, 1883	Commissioner for Railways	325 0 0	20 Feb., 1879.
	Joseph S. Maenab	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	18 April, 1882.
	Francis Trevillien.....	9 Mar., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	1 June, 1884.
	John M. Blanchard.....	22 Nov., 1886	Ditto	180 0 0	22 Nov., 1886.
<i>At Bridge-street Office—</i>					
Running Foreman.....	Albert Blair Brown	7 Oct., 1884	Secretary for Public Works	330 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
Clerks	Henry R. Heydon	21 Sept., 1883	Ditto	135 0 0	21 Sept., 1883.
<i>Timekeepers—</i>					
Randwick	Frederick J. Newman	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto	205 0 0	22 May, 1883.
	Albert E. Bruce	9 Mar., 1886	Ditto	125 0 0	11 Sept., 1881.
Bridge-street	Andrew W. Hargreaves..	17 May, 1883	Ditto	225 0 0	3 June, 1878.
	Reuben F. Dubois	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	110 0 0	10 Oct., 1881.
<i>Randwick.</i>					
Foreman Turner and Fitter	Henry J. Windon	1 May, 1889	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Blacksmith and Boilermaker	Andrew Donald	1 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	275 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Car Foreman	S. Rawlings	1 Jan., 1890.	Commissioners for Railways.....	230 0 0	2 Mar., 1882.
Electric Light Attendant...	Francis Donoghue	1 June, 1886	Commissioner for Railways	200 0 0	1 June, 1886.
Travelling Inspector	George Edwards	27 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	265 0 0	— Jan., 1883.
<i>North Shore.</i>					
Loco. Officer-in-charge.....	Matthew Nimmo.....	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto	255 0 0	15 Sept., 1874.
TRAMWAYS (TRAFFIC BRANCH).					
Manager	James Roberts ¹	1 Jan., 1889	Secretary for Public Works	650 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Assistant Manager.....	John William Tyrer ²	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	4 Feb., 1880.
Clerks	Geo. Wm. Boyce Bowden	6 April, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	6 April, 1881.
	Jenkyn Howell Jones	26 Sept., 1882	Ditto	235 0 0	26 Sept., 1882.
	Wm. Andrew ³	30 April, 1883	Ditto	165 0 0	17 May, 1879.
Ticket Clerks	Richd. Thos. Pearce ³	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	8 May, 1882.
	Robert Cox ³	20 July, 1885	Ditto	135 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	Frederick Jno. Gorman ³ ...	26 April, 1883	Ditto	125 0 0	26 April, 1883.
	Montague Walker ³	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto	7s. per diem.	
	Thos. Meyn	4 July, 1888	Ditto	7s. per diem.	
Timekeeper	John Stothard Muir ³	16 July, 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	26 April, 1880.
Timekeeper's Clerk	Wm. Hy. H. Muir ³	18 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	52 0 0	18 Oct., 1889.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	
Housekeeper (1).....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	
¹ Gives security to the amount of £250; allowed £1 for Sundays when on duty; £100 per annum in lieu of quarters. ² Gives security to the amount of £100; allowed £41 10s. for Sunday duty. ³ Gives security to the amount of £100.					

PART VI.

Minister of Public Instruction,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					
Minister of Public Instruction.	Joseph Hector Carruthers	8 Mar., 1889	Governor, by Commission.....	1,500 0 0	8 Mar., 1889
Under Secretary.....	Edwin Johnson ¹	14 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	23 Jan., 1855.
Chief Clerk.....	John Manifold Gibson ^{2 3}	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	650 0 0	1 Feb., 1870.
First Clerk.....	George Kingsbury Sircom	1 May, 1881	Ditto	500 0 0	23 April, 1878.
Statistical Clerk.....	John Huffer.....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	425 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Clerk in Charge of Records.	Thomas W. M. Richards ⁴	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	400 0 0	20 Mar., 1865.
Clerks	Thomas George West.....	1 May, 1881	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	George Kilminster	1 May, 1881	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	William Leake McCann ⁵	1 May, 1881	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	Thomas Kinnimont	1 May, 1881	Ditto	280 0 0	21 May, 1877.
	Augustus Mechem ⁶	1 June, 1881	Ditto	265 0 0	— Mar., 1878.
	Walter Edmund Bethel ⁵ ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto	265 0 0	15 Aug., 1878.
	William Birkenhead	25 June, 1881	Ditto	165 0 0	25 June, 1881.
	Chas. J. D. Blackmore	18 June, 1883	Ditto	140 0 0	18 June, 1883.
	John L. Caldwell ⁶	21 June, 1883	Ditto	140 0 0	21 June, 1883.
	Sinclair Arcus	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	21 June, 1883.
	Walter J. Durie	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Fred. J. Willard ⁷	2 Aug., 1883	Ditto	115 0 0	2 Aug., 1883.
	Homer Waites	3 Aug., 1883	Ditto	115 0 0	3 Aug., 1883.
	Edward Gracie ⁸	19 May, 1884	Ditto	115 0 0	19 May, 1884.
	William Charles Stewart	13 May, 1884	Ditto	115 0 0	28 Mar., 1881.*
	Gladstone Eaton ⁹	1 June, 1883	Ditto	115 0 0	1 June, 1883.
	Alfred Roland Coffey ⁸ ..	19 Sept., 1888	Ditto	95 0 0	19 Sept., 1888.
				to 31 Aug.	
				115 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Junior Clerks	Alfred Burton Bailey.....	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1890.
				75 0 0	
				from 6 Aug.	
	George William Morgan	17 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	17 Feb., 1890.
				75 0 0	
				from 18 Aug.	
	George Vindin.....	16 June, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	16 June, 1890.
				75 0 0	
				from 16 Dec.	
Clerks	Alfred Whittam Sladen ¹⁰	23 June, 1880	Ditto	440 0 0	— April, 1861.*
	James Green ⁶	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	17 July, 1857.
	John Beale ¹¹	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	175 0 0	22 Jan., 1883.
	Fred. Thomas Fitzmaurice ¹¹	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	165 0 0	24 Sept., 1880.
				170 0 0	
Messengers (3)				145 0 0	
				70 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) ¹⁷				110 0 0	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
Accountant.....	Robert Munro ¹²	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Assistant Accountant	Hugh Alexander Scott ² ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	9 Mar., 1874.
First Clerk	Frederick Grönwald	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	13 April, 1869.
Clerks	Albert Edward Bassan ² ..	1 May, 1881	Ditto	265 0 0	13 June, 1879.
	Alexander Kinnimont	1 May, 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	13 June, 1879.
	William Henry Bourke	1 May, 1881	Ditto	230 0 0	16 June, 1879.
	Francis Downes ¹³	24 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	John S. D'Arcy, B.A.	24 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	24 June, 1881.
	Edwin J. E. Oliver ¹³	30 June, 1881	Ditto	165 0 0	30 June, 1881.
	Edgar C. Smithers	12 June, 1883	Ditto	105 0 0	12 June, 1883.
	John J. Pigott.....	4 Mar., 1885	Ditto	115 0 0	4 Mar., 1885.
	Edward J. Beauman	8 May, 1885	Ditto	115 0 0	8 May, 1885.
Junior Clerk (Probationer)	Thomas Waites	31 Mar., 1890	Minister for Public Instruction	50 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
PAY BRANCH.					
Cashier	Andrew Fairfax ¹²	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	16 July, 1861.
Assistant Cashier	Michael Joseph M'Guanne ²	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	280 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
Junior Clerks	George A. Gilder ¹⁴	19 May, 1884	Ditto	115 0 0	19 May, 1884.
	Sydney Thomas Callaway ¹⁵	1 Aug., 1885	Minister of Public Instruction..	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
	George King ¹⁶	15 July, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	15 July, 1889.
				75 0 0	
				from 15 Jan.	
	Cyril Charles Flannery ¹⁶ ...	6 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	16 April, 1888.
	Archie Walter Green ¹⁶ ...	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Nov., 1889.
				75 0 0	
				from 20 May.	
	Edgar Northcott Selden ¹⁶ ..	21 July, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	4 May, 1885.*
				75 0 0	
				from 24 Oct.	
Officekeeper and Cleaner (1) ¹⁷				80 0 0	
[Also attends Church and School Lands Branch]					

¹ Gives security, £1,000. Also allowed £63 per annum as Chairman of Board of Examiners. ² Gives security, £500. ³ Transferred from office of Accountant. ⁴ Gives security, £250. ⁵ Transferred from Chief Inspector's Branch, 1 January. ⁶ Gives security, £150. ⁷ Transferred to the office of Comptroller-General of Prisons. ⁸ Transferred from Chief Inspector's Branch. ⁹ Transferred from Cashier's Branch. ¹⁰ Retired 30th April. ¹¹ Transferred from temporary staff. ¹² Gives security, £1,000. ¹³ Gives security for £300. ¹⁴ To 16 February, appointed to a position by Commissioners for Railways. ¹⁵ Resigned, 22 January. ¹⁶ Gives security, £100. ¹⁷ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.						
[ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
Architect for Public Schools ¹	William Edmund Kemp ²	17 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	700	0 0	13 Nov., 1854.
Chief Draftsman	James Sven Wigram	5 July, 1880	Ditto	390	0 0	27 Sept., 1867.
Draftsmen	William Frederick Briggs	19 July, 1880	Ditto	265	0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
	William Mitchell	1 June, 1881	Ditto	205	0 0	9 Feb., 1875.
Junior Draftsmen	Richard M'D. S. Wells	14 Feb., 1881	Ditto	150	0 0	14 Feb., 1881.
	Chas. Chandler	1 April, 1884	Ditto	103	0 0	1 April, 1884.
	John Wm. Tristram	30 Dec., 1884	Ditto	90	0 0	30 Dec., 1884.
	George Landers ³	11 Oct., 1889	Minister of Public Instruction...	30	0 0	11 Oct., 1889.
	James H. Howe	12 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50	0 0	12 Feb., 1890.
	Ernest H. Tebbutt	5 Dec., 1890	Ditto	30	0 0	5 Dec., 1890.
First Clerk	Charles James Alderdice ⁴	6 Aug., 1880	Governor and Executive Council.	265	0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
Clerks	John White	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto	210	0 0	22 June, 1880.
	Charles Julius Perry	1 July, 1883	Ditto	165	0 0	15 June, 1881.
Clerks of Works ⁵	Edward Poulton	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	390	0 0	14 Mar., 1877.
	George William Hartnell	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	390	0 0	— Sept., 1877.
	William Thomas Horne ⁶	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	290	0 0	26 Sept., 1879.
	Roden Foster Crichton	23 May, 1881	Ditto	290	0 0	23 May, 1881.
	Donald A. Porter	4 June, 1881	Ditto	240	0 0	4 June, 1881.
	Henry Catt	4 June, 1881	Ditto	240	0 0	4 June, 1881.
	Ebenezer Gostelow	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto	240	0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	Robert Macdonald	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	240	0 0	25 Mar., 1878.
	George Brettnall	20 June, 1890	Ditto	220	0 0	20 June, 1890.
Officekeeper (1) ⁷ .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	.....
EXAMINER'S BRANCH.						
Examiner	Henry C. L. Anderson ⁸	6 Mar., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	700	0 0	6 Mar., 1882.
	succeeded by Robert Newton Morris, M.A., LL.D. ⁹	16 Feb., 1890	Ditto	650	0 0	17 April, 1881.
Clerk	Thomas Green	1 May, 1881	Ditto	200	0 0	1 Oct., 1880.
Officekeeper (1) ⁷ .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	.....
BOARD OF EXAMINERS.						
Chairman	Edwin Johnson	1 Oct., 1889	Minister of Public Instruction...	63	0 0	.....
Vice-Chairman	Henry C. L. Anderson	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	Nil.	.....	.....
	succeeded by Robert Newton Morris, M.A., LL.D. ¹⁰	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	Nil.	.....	.....
Members of Board	John Charles Maynard	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	63	0 0	.....
	Frederick Bridges	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	63	0 0	.....
	John M'Creddie ¹¹	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	63	0 0	.....
	William Frewin Thomp- son, M.A.	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	63	0 0	.....
	James Conway	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	63	0 0	.....
	J. D. St. C. Maclardy, M A	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	63	0 0	.....
	William M'Intyre	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	63	0 0	.....
CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.						
Chief Inspector	John Charles Maynard ¹²	1 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	750	0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Deputy Chief Inspector ...	William M'Intyre ¹²	8 Nov., 1889	Ditto	650	0 0	15 Dec., 1855.
Clerks	John Turner Caldwell	1 May, 1881	Ditto	350	0 0	29 May, 1868.*
	Joseph H. Strong ¹³	1 May, 1881	Ditto	325	0 0	1 July, 1874.
	Frederick Albert Coghlan	1 May, 1881	Ditto	315	0 0	11 Nov., 1875.
	William Alderdice	1 May, 1881	Ditto	210	0 0	22 April, 1880.
	George C. Nash	27 Mar., 1882	Ditto	165	0 0	27 Mar., 1882.
	Charles M. Moesch	14 May, 1888	Ditto	115	0 0	2 Aug., 1883.
Junior Clerks	Arthur John Mason	3 Aug., 1883	Ditto	115	0 0	3 Aug., 1883.
	Thomas Beavers	1 July, 1889	Ditto	75	0 0	12 June, 1885.
	John E. Humphries	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75	0 0	23 May, 1884.
Messenger (1)	Arthur Carter	12 Sept., 1890	Minister of Public Instruction...	50	0 0	12 Sept., 1890.
	.....	.....	.....	50	0 0	.....
<i>Armidale District.</i>						
District Inspector	John Dallison Bradley	18 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	600	0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Inspectors	Luke Blumer	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	450	0 0	1 June, 1868.
	Walter Beavis	1 Feb., 1888	Ditto	400	0 0	1 April, 1870.
	Henry Parkinson	1 July, 1890	Ditto	400	0 0	— May, 1872.
<i>Bathurst District.</i>						
District Inspector	James M'Creddie	2 May, 1882	Ditto	600	0 0	— Mar., 1863.
Inspectors	John Kevin	29 Nov., 1881	Ditto	500	0 0	— April, 1862.
	William George Thomas...	10 Oct., 1887	Ditto	400	0 0	1 Jan., 1872.

¹ The Architect for Public Schools receives 1rs. per diem travelling allowance and cost of conveyance. ² Gives security, £500. ³ Resigned, 30 September. ⁴ Gives security, £100. ⁵ The Clerks of Works receive 20s. per diem travelling allowance, which includes cost of conveyance, when away from headquarters at night; cost of conveyance only is paid when (leaving headquarters during day) they return at night. ⁶ Deceased, 7 June. ⁷ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁸ Appointed Director of Agriculture. ⁹ Transferred from office of Inspector. ¹⁰ Receives salary as Examiner. ¹¹ Retired, 31 August. ¹² Also receives £63 per annum as member of the Board of Examiners. ¹³ Transferred from Ministerial Branch. * Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.					
CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH—continued.					
<i>Bowral District.</i>					
District Inspectors.....	William Henry Johnson..	5 May, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 May, 1860.
Inspectors	John Henry Murray	27 July, 1880	Ditto	500 0 0	19 April, 1855.
	Lancelot E. Lawford, M.A.	1 July, 1883	Ditto	500 0 0	20 Oct., 1882.
<i>Goulburn District.</i>					
District Inspector	David John Cooper, M.A.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	600 0 0	22 Feb., 1869.
Inspectors	Matthew Willis	29 Nov., 1881	Ditto	500 0 0	— 1858.
	Patrick F. Sheehy	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	— 1863.
	Peter Durie	1 July, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	— Feb., 1858.
<i>Grafton District.</i>					
District Inspector	Alexander Lobban	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	600 0 0	1 July, 1863.
Inspectors	Walter Nolan	1 July, 1883	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1867.
	Hugh M'Lelland, B.A.	1 July, 1883	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.*
<i>Maitland District.</i>					
District Inspector	Timothy Dwyer	2 May, 1882	Ditto	600 0 0	1 July, 1863.
Inspectors	Jeremiah M'Cormack	27 July, 1880	Ditto	500 0 0	1 June, 1861.
	Charles Oldry Flashman....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Sept., 1857.
	John Waterhouse, M.A....	17 Aug., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	13 Oct., 1883.
<i>Metropolitan District.</i>					
Inspectors	James Webber Allpass ...	6 May, 1882	Ditto	550 0 0	20 June, 1855.
	William Frewin Thompson, M.A.	27 July, 1880	Ditto	550 0 0	3 April, 1878.
	James Dawson, M.A.	27 July, 1880	Ditto	550 0 0	27 July, 1880.
	Charles J. Pitt.....	1 July, 1883	Ditto	550 0 0	1 July, 1868.
<i>Sub-Metropolitan District.</i>					
District Inspector	William Dwyer	7 May, 1881	Ditto	600 0 0	29 Oct., 1855.
Inspectors	Charles Hookins	27 July, 1880	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Dec., 1854.
	Henry Skillman	1 June, 1884	Ditto	400 0 0	29 May, 1872.
<i>Wagga Wagga District.</i>					
District Inspector	Gerald O'Byrne	18 May, 1880	Ditto	600 0 0	1 July, 1858.
Inspectors	Charles Friend.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	— July, 1872.*
	Thomas Pearson	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	— Aug., 1868.
	Stewart Wright, B.A.....	1 July, 1883	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1883.
<i>Wellington District.</i>					
District Inspector	George Edward Long, M.A.	27 July, 1880	Ditto	600 0 0	27 July, 1880.
Inspectors	John P. Rooney	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	500 0 0	30 Mar., 1864.
	John Leslie Smith, B.A....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	400 0 0	27 July, 1880.
School Attendance and Payment Officers.	Robert George.....	5 Jan., 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1852.*
	William Long	1 April, 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	William Deane	5 May, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	1 July, 1863.
	David Swan	5 May, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
	William L. Bernard	5 May, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	Abraham S. Ling.....	5 May, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	— April, 1863.
	Charles H. Stratford	5 May, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
	William J. Huggart	5 May, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	9 Nov., 1860.
	George M. Fitzpatrick ...	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	11 Feb., 1876.
	Edward Justelius.....	— May, 1883	Ditto	220 0 0	— Jan., 1860.*
	Samuel Russell	1 April, 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	— July, 1862.*
	Charles Hill Thompson ...	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	19 April, 1849.
	Patrick J. Cusack	12 June, 1883	Ditto	220 0 0	7 July, 1873.*
	T. G. Weir	17 Jan., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.*
	William W. Dixon	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	— June, 1862.
	Carl Meyer	1 July, 1883	Ditto	220 0 0	3 Sept., 1873.
	Francis Fawcett	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto	210 0 0	14 Feb., 1876.
	L. M. B. Mills	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	11 May, 1874.
	William Apsey	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
<i>Training School, Fort-street.</i>					
Principal.....	James Conway ¹	1 July, 1887	Ditto	450 0 0	20 April, 1881.
Assistant Training Master...	John N. Taylor, B.A.....	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	30 Nov., 1875.
Teacher of Languages and Mathematics.	J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A.	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Teacher of Music	Herr Hugo Alpen	1 May, 1884	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Teacher of French.....	E. Thibault				
Teacher of Drawing	John Plummer ²	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Master of Method	John W. Turner	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	— Mar., 1864.
<i>Training School, Hurlstone.</i>					
Lady Principal	Miss Mary M. Everitt.....	1 July, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	— Jan., 1879.
Assistant Training Mistress	Miss Jane A. Nicoll.....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Teacher of Languages and Mathematics.	J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A.	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	Nil.	1 July, 1883.
Teacher of Drawing	Miss Jessie Douglass ²	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Matron	Madame Du Vernet.....	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto	125 0 0	9 Mar., 1883.

¹ Allowed £50 per annum as Teacher of Pupil Teacher Classes. Also receives £53 per annum as Member of Board of Examiners.

annum as Teacher of Pupil Teacher Classes. ³ Services discontinued, 31 March.

² Allowed £25 per

* Services not continuous.

School Attendance and Payments Officers' travelling allowances are:—£1 per day when absent from head quarters at night—otherwise actual expenses incurred.

The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors, when travelling on Service and distant 2 miles from their head quarters receive an allowance of 10s. per diem, and when on a journey which necessitates absence from head quarters at night, 25s. per diem., when cost of conveyance exceeds 10s. per diem an allowance to cover such excess is made.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET FORCE.

Officer Commanding	Lient-Colonel Alfred Paul	1 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	586 0 0	19 Nov., 1869.
Staff Officer Organising ..	Major John Dettmann	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	550 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Acting Adjutant ..	Major Henry Wm Strong	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	500 0 0	27 Aug., 1865.
Staff-Officer	Captain Wesley Powell Mulholland.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	7 May, 1871.
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon Reuter E. Roth	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	19 July, 1886.
Sergeant-Major .....	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Quarter-master-Sergeant ..	.....	.....	.....	220 0 0	
Staff-Sergeant .....	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0	
Instructor of Artillery Cadets.	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON"

Commander and Superintendent.	Frederick William Neitenstein. ¹	18 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	6 Oct., 1873.
Lieutenant ..	William Henry Mason ..	1 April, 1878	Ditto	215 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Visiting Surgeon	Charles Ulck Carruthers, L R C.S., &c.	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto	See Medical Department.	
Second Officer	Adolphus Peter Robilliard	14 June, 1881	Ditto	160 0 0	6 April, 1876.
Schoolmaster	James Wilham Ball ..	16 May, 1881	Ditto	208 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.
Assistant Schoolmaster	Albert Henry Dakin ..	1 April, 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1886
Clerk and Storekeeper	Ernest Maxwell Mason ..	22 Nov., 1888	Ditto	104 0 0	22 Nov., 1888.
Carpenter (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	150 0 0	
Boatswain (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	114 0 0	
Bandmaster (1) ..	.....	.....	Commander and Superintendent	120 0 0	
General Assistant (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	96 0 0	
Senior Seaman (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	90 0 0	
Seamen (6) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	84 0 0	each.
Steward and Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	

¹ The Commander and Superintendent gives security to the amount of £250
NOTE—Each person is allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, except the Visiting Surgeon.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

Superintendent	Charles Hill Spier ¹	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	— Jan., 1864.
Matron	Jane Elizabeth Spier ²	1 May, 1890	Ditto	115 0 0	1 May, 1890.
Assistant Matrons	Alice Kate Chapman ²	23 April, 1890	Minister of Public Instruction ..	60 0 0	23 April, 1890.
	Mary Elizabeth Brearley ² ..	21 Jan., 1885	Ditto	60 0 0	21 Jan., 1885.
Teacher	Hannah Jane Macalpine ² ..	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	— Mar., 1884.
Assistant Teacher	Mary Agnes Carroll ² ..	7 July, 1890	Ditto	70 0 0	— Dec., 1884.
Visiting Surgeon	W. Bradley Violette ..	1 June, 1887	Ditto	See page 31.	24 Feb., 1885.*
Teacher of Singing ..	Mary Ann Pernier	23 April, 1883	Minister of Public Instruction ..	30 0 0	22 Feb., 1864.
Laundress ..	Mary Kathleen Daly ²	— Mar., 1889	Superintendent	45 0 0	12 Jan., 1886.
Cook ..	Bridget Agnes Leo ²	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	45 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
Gatekeeper and Gardener ..	Henry Wall ³	24 Sept., 1886	Minister of Public Instruction ..	70 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.

¹ Allowed a house; also a double ration of provisions, fuel and light; gives security to the amount of £250. ² Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light ³ Allowed a cottage, also three rations of provisions, fuel and light.

OBSERVATORY.

Government Astronomer ..	Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B A, C M G, F R S, &c ¹	12 July, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	760 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Astronomical Assistant	Henry Alfred Lenehan ² ..	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto	470 0 0	9 Aug., 1870.
Meteorological Assistant	Edwin George Savage	13 Sept., 1869	Ditto	260 0 0	13 Sept., 1869
Astronomical Observer ..	Richard Pickering Sellors	26 Mar., 1890	Ditto	270 0 0	26 Mar., 1890.
2nd Meteorological Assistant	Henry Ambrose Hunt	4 Sept., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	21 Jan., 1886.
3rd Meteorological Assistant	Andrew Noble ..	4 Sept., 1890	Ditto	145 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Computers ..	William James Sloman	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
	Stewart Wilson	4 Sept., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	4 Sept., 1890.
Officer in charge of New-castle Time-ball.	W. F. Weatherill	22 Feb., 1878	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	75 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Instrument-maker ..	W. I. Masters ..	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
Compositor ..	Robert Lissant Pyne	22 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	22 Mar., 1881.
Messenger (1) ³ ..	.....	.....	Astronomer	110 0 0	

¹ Allowed a residence; also £100 for astronomical work for Trigonometrical Survey Gives security to the amount of £250. ² Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of house. ³ Allowed a residence.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.					
AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.					
Crown Trustee	Jas. C. Cox, M.D., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	24 Dec., 1889			
Official Trustees.....	His Honor the Chief Justice	}	{ Under the provisions of the Act 27 Vic. No. 2.		
	The Honble. the Colonial Secretary				
	The Honble. the Colonial Treasurer.....				
	The Honble. the Attorney-General.....				
	The President of the Medical Board.....				
	The Surveyor-General ³				
	The Auditor-General				
	The Colonial Architect ³				
	The Collector of Customs.				
Elective Trustees	John Belisario, D.D.S. ...			6 Nov., 1873	
	Archibald Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., &c.	5 Feb., 1874			
	The Honble. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.	6 Aug., 1874			
	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., M.R.C.S.E.	6 Aug., 1874			
	H. H. B. Bradley	7 Nov., 1878			
	Robert Hunt, C.M.G., F.G.S. ...	2 Oct., 1879			
	Charles Moore, F.L.S., F.Z.S. ...	18 Dec., 1879			
	C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S.	1 June, 1880			
	The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.	5 July, 1881			
	W. J. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. ...	11 June, 1883			
	W. D. C. Williams, L.R.C.P.	4 Oct., 1887			
	T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.	4 Mar., 1889			
Curator	Edward Pierson Ramsay, LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., &c. ¹	22 Sept., 1874	Trustees, and approved by Governor and Executive Council.	600 0 0	
Secretary.....	Sutherland Sinclair.....	11 Sept., 1882	Trustees	400 0 0	
Registrar and Lithographer	G. H. Barrow	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1881.
Scientific Assistants	J. D. Ogilby ³	14 Jan., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	
	A. S. Olliff ³	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	
	F. Ratte ³	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	1882.
	R. Etheridge	18 April, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	
	J. Brazier	1 July, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1880.
	T. Whitelegge	1 July, 1887	Ditto	180 0 0	27 Aug., 1883.
	A. J. North	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	
Engaged in connection with Preparation of Scientific Catalogues.					
Articulator, Photographer, and Modeller (1).	Henry Barnes	15 Mar., 1860	Ditto	225 0 0	
Taxidermist	J. A. Thorpe.....	3 June, 1869	Ditto	225 0 0	
Carpenter (1)	R. Barnes ²	1866	Ditto	156 10 0	
Assistants	W. H. Hill (Clerical)	1 June, 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	
	W. Cornick (Taxidermist) ²	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	0 7 6	per day.
	H. Barnes (Articulator) ...	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto	60 0 0	1878.
Attendants (6) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	2 { 1 at 52 0 0 1 at 65 0 0 2 2 at 100 0 0 1 at 105 0 0 1 at 132 0 0	
Night Watchmen (Police) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	255 10 0	
Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto	39 0 0	
Boy (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	26 0 0	
Labourer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	28 16 0	
Engaged as collectors (for part of the year only.)	E. J. Cairn .....	.....	Ditto .....	.....
	R. Grant .....	.....	Ditto .....	.....
	R. Helms .....	.....	Ditto .....	.....
¹ Receives £100 per annum for services in connection with the opening of the Museum on Sundays, and £200 in lieu of quarters. ² Receives an allowance of 10s. for each Sunday's service. ³ Position now vacant.					
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.					
Officer-in-charge	Crosbie Blake Brownrigg ¹	20 Oct., 1880	The Governor (as Trustee for the Church and School Estate.)	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1863
Surveyor and Inspector ...	John Bush	19 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	20 Oct., 1880.
Draftsman	John Macharg	19 Mar., 1887	Ditto	280 0 0	24 Sept., 1868.*
2nd Class Draftsman	John Edward Holland ...	28 Oct., 1880	The Governor (as Trustee for the Church and School Estate).	200 0 0	28 Oct., 1880.
¹ Gives security for £500. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.					
NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Trustees	Eliezer Levi Montefiore ...	25 Feb., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	20 Aug., 1863.
	Eccleston Du Faur	25 Feb., 1876	Ditto		
	James Reading Fairfax ...	25 Feb., 1876	Ditto		
	Edward Combes, C.M.G.	22 Mar., 1881	Ditto		
	Sir Patk. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	9 June, 1885	Ditto		
	Josiah Mullens.....	9 June, 1885	Ditto		
	The Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C.	— Mar., 1886	Ditto		
	B. R. Wise	2 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
	J. R. Ashton	2 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
	The Honble. the Minister for Public Instruction (for the time-being).	.....	Ditto		
Secretary and Treasurer ...	W. P. Warton	22 Mar., 1886	Trustees	150 0 0	21 April, 1881.
Housekeeper (1) ¹ .....	.....	1 May, 1876	Ditto	75 0 0	
Custodian (1) .....	.....	2 Sept., 1881	Ditto	208 0 0	
Attendant (1).....	.....	9 Sept., 1883	Ditto	156 0 0	
Attendant (1).....	.....	8 Jan., 1886	Ditto	130 0 0	
Attendants (3) Extra (on Sundays and Public Holidays, as required).	.....	.....	Ditto	0 10 0	per diem each.

¹ Resides on the premises, and allowed fuel and light.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Trustees	The Honble. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C. (President).	1 Nov., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	6 June, 1870.*			
	Professor William John Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. (Deceased 29th Nov.)	19 April, 1870						
	The Honble. Sir William Macleay, M.L.C., F.L.S.	10 Mar., 1870						
	The Honble. John Stewart, M.L.C.	20 April, 1873						
	Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.	9 Aug., 1878						
	His Honor Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knt.	11 Feb., 1879						
	His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.	29 April, 1884						
	The Honble. Edmund Barton, M.L.C.	1 Sept., 1885						
	Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.	30 Dec., 1885						
	The Honble. John Fitzgerald Burns, M.P.	7 Dec., 1888						
Principal Librarian and Secretary.	Robert Cooper Walker ¹ ...	1 Oct., 1869				Ditto	650 0 0	1 April, 1855.*
Assistant Librarian and Compiler.	D. Richard Hawley.....	1 Oct., 1869				Ditto	430 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Cataloguing Clerk	Orlando Stevens ²	1 April, 1884				Ditto	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
2nd Assistant Librarian ...	George H. Gifford	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.			
Assistant	Hugh Wright	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	12 Feb., 1885.			
Entry Clerk	William H. Gifford.....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	1 May, 1881.			
Overseer—Night	John Frederick Gannon ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	9 Oct., 1876.			
Attendants—Day .....	.....	.....	Principal Librarian	1 at 180 0 0 1 at 148 0 0 1 at 104 0 0 1 at 75 0 0 2 at 120 0 0 1 at 75 0 0 1 at 60 0 0	each.	
Attendants—Night .....	.....	.....	Ditto	160 0 0		
Messenger and Cleaner ² ...	.....	.....	Ditto	160 0 0		
Lending Branch—								
Librarian	Michael Francis Cullen ...	1 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	12 Jan., 1863.			
Assistant Librarian	Alfred A. Richardson	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.			
Entry Clerk	Edward Hawley	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	256 0 0	15 Aug., 1879.			
Registrar for Country Libraries.	David Weir	1 July, 1883	Ditto	225 0 0	1 July, 1880.			
Assistant	Michael O'Loughlin	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	21 July, 1861.			
Attendants .....	.....	.....	Principal Librarian	1 at 140 0 0 1 at 110 0 0 2 at 100 0 0 2 at 60 0 0	each.	
Messengers .....	.....	.....	Ditto	60 0 0	„	

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; gives security to the amount of £300.

² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

* Services not continuous.

BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.					
TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.					
Curator	Joseph Henry Maiden* ...	3 Oct., 1881	Trustees, Australian Museum ...	500 0 0	
Assistant Curator	Richard Thomas Baker* ...	15 Jan., 1888	Committee of Management	200 0 0	
Laboratory Assistant	Henry George Smith*	11 Feb., 1884	Ditto	156 0 0	
Clerk	Gerald A. M'Mahon*	10 April, 1889	Ditto	65 0 0	
Junior Clerks	Henry Herman	10 Jan., 1890	Minister of Public Instruction ...	50 0 0	
	Michael Connolly	12 July, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	
* Continued in office by the Minister of Public Instruction.					
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.					
Superintendent	Frederick Bridges ¹	1 Nov., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Assistant Superintendent ...	D. Codrington Selman A.M. Inst. C.E., Wh. Sc.	5 Sept., 1890	Minister of Public Instruction...	550 0 0	5 Sept., 1890.
Registrar	Frederick Tryon Bartlett ²	2 Aug., 1883	Board of Technical Education ...	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Correspondence Clerk	Thomas Sydney Champion*	16 Feb., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Feb., 1885.
Clerks	George Hooper ³	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Nov., 1885.
	Clifford Clayton*	16 Oct., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	16 Oct., 1888.
	William Bruce Pass*	12 May, 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	12 May, 1886.
Junior Clerk	William Arthur Smithson	1 Mar., 1890	Minister of Public Instruction...	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
¹ Gives security £1,000. ² Gives security £500. ³ Gives security £100. * Continued in office by the Minister of Public Instruction.					

PART VII.

Minister of Justice,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.					
Minister of Justice	Albert J. Gould	8 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	8 Mar., 1889.
Under Secretary of Justice	Archibald C. Fraser, J.P. ¹	1 April, 1887	Ditto	1,000 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
Chief Clerk	Thomas Edwin MacNevin, J.P. ²	1 Jan., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.					
Clerk (in charge of correspondence)	Charles Davis Rainsford	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
Clerks	William Stafford	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	9 April, 1883.
	Malcolm Macfarlane	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	25 Feb., 1884.
	Henry Horace Connell	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	270 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	James Leslie Williams	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	255 0 0	1 July, 1884.
	James Ward Brassington ³	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	225 0 0	14 Mar., 1882.
	Arthur Gates ⁴	1 July, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1889.
	Robert Roland Wisdom	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
	Charles Thomas Norton	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1889.
	Arthur Sydney Jones	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	125 0 0	23 July, 1887.
Probationer	Edward Rogers	1 June, 1890	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	24 Mar., 1890.
RECORD BRANCH.					
Clerk (in charge of records)	Samuel Hawthorne	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	25 Sept., 1882.
Clerks	William F. Marks	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	225 0 0	5 Aug., 1886.
	Henry Jno. Forster	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	25 Sept., 1888.
	Lancelot Mark Addison	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	23 July, 1888.
ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
Accountant	Amaziah Green ⁵	1 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	4 April, 1877.
Clerk	George William Titterton ⁶	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	24 Feb., 1889.
Temporary Junior Clerks	Harold Wingfield Stanford ⁶	1 July, 1889	Minister of Justice	100 0 0	6 Oct., 1888.
	Bromley William Lindsay Bamford ⁶	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	9 Dec., 1889.
EMERGENCY BRANCH					
Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices.	Frederick Wright Garstang, J.P. ⁷	1 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	15 June, 1883.
Emergency Officers	Charles Robertson, J.P. ⁷	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	320 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	James Watt ⁷	1 April, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	10 Sept., 1879.
Messengers (3)				1 at 130 0 0 1 at 85 0 0 1 at 62 0 0	
Housekeeper (1) ⁸				75 0 0	
<p>¹ Gives security to the amount of £500. ² Gives security to the amount of £300 ³ Acts as Account Clerk—gives security to the amount of £250. ⁴ To 31 August—transferred to Windsor. ⁵ Gives security to the amount of £500 ⁶ Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁷ Receives 12s per diem travelling allowance when absent on duty from head quarters, or 15s. per diem if engaged as Police Magistrate visiting minor Courts. Gives security to the amount of £300. ⁸ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.</p>					
SUPREME COURT.					
Chief Justice	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Knight.	29 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	3,500 0 0	29 Nov., 1886.
Puisne Judges—					
1st	William Charles Windeyer	11 Aug., 1879	Ditto	2,600 0 0	16 Oct., 1863.
2nd	Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knight.	14 Oct., 1881	Ditto	2,600 0 0	6 June, 1870.
3rd	Matthew Henry Stephen	19 May, 1887	Ditto	2,600 0 0	19 May, 1887.
4th	William Owen	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto	2,600 0 0	18 Oct., 1887.
5th	George Hibbert Deffell	3 Jan., 1888	Ditto	2,600 0 0	3 Jan., 1888.
	succeeded by				
	William John Foster	9 Nov., 1889	Ditto	2,600 0 0	14 Feb., 1888
6th	William John Foster	14 Feb., 1888	Ditto	2,600 0 0	14 Feb., 1888.
	succeeded by				
	Charles James Manning	13 Nov., 1889	Ditto	2,600 0 0	13 Nov., 1889.
Prothonotary	Frederick Chapman ¹	9 April, 1880	Ditto	850 0 0	9 April, 1880.
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.	Charles Richard Walsh ²	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	15 July, 1872.
2nd Clerk	Persse Rainsford ³	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1872.
3rd Clerk	Reginald Charles Monday ³	1 May, 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Jan., 1878.
4th Clerk	John George Leary ³	1 May, 1888	Ditto	220 0 0	6 Jan., 1880.
5th Clerk	Joseph Murphy ³	1 May, 1888	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1885
6th Clerk	Francis Cox Baylis	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
7th Clerk	Michael Joseph Duppy	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1886
8th Clerk	Thomas Buckland	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto	120 0 0	24 July, 1888.
<p>¹ Gives security to the amount of £2,000. Registrar of the Divorce Court. ² Gives security to the amount of £500. ³ Gives security to the amount of £250.</p>					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—SUPREME COURT—continued.					
Accountant and Cashier	Charles Muzio Deane ¹	1 Sept., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Registrar of Probates	Thomas William Garrett ¹	1 July, 1881	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Custodian of Wills and Index Clerk.	Frederic Rudolph Barlee, M.A. ²	5 July, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Assistant Custodian of Wills and Copying Clerk.	Alfred Newman ³	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
French, German, and Italian Interpreter.	Charles Otto Michel, B.A.	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Oriental Interpreter	John Meer Hasmot	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Associate to—					
Chief Justice	Henry S. Darley	1 July, 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1889.
Mr. Justice Windeyer	A. B. Piddington	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
	succeeded by				
Mr. Justice Innes	R. R. Garran	1 April, 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	1 April, 1890.
	E. C. L. Innes	16 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	16 June, 1887.
	succeeded by				
Mr. Justice Stephen	G. M. L. Innes	23 June, 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	23 June, 1890.
Mr. Justice Owen	W. Edgar	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
	G. E. M. Eden	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.
	succeeded by				
Mr. Justice Foster	J. M. Harvey	4 Aug., 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	4 Aug., 1890.
Mr. Justice Manning	E. P. Foster	1 April, 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	1 April, 1888.
	A. G. Plunkett	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
	succeeded by				
Messenger to Prothonotary	R. K. Manning	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
Office-cleaner			Prothonotary	120 0 0	15 Jan., 1866.
			Ditto	62 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.

¹ Gives security to the amount of £500.² Gives security to the amount of £500.³ Gives security to the amount of £150.⁴ Gives security to the amount of £100.**EQUITY COURT.**

Primary Judge	William Owen	18 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	2,600 0 0	18 Oct., 1887.
Master in Equity	Henry Francis Barton ¹	20 Jan., 1885	Ditto	1,000 0 0	20 Jan., 1885.
Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer	William Henry Hargraves ²	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	12 Feb., 1857.
Chief Clerk	William Alexander Balcombe ³	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
2nd Clerk	Lindsay D. Deane ⁴	21 June, 1889	Ditto	230 0 0	15 May, 1886.
3rd Clerk	Edward Baly ⁵	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	22 April, 1869.
4th Clerk (Temporary)	Herbert A. N. Smith ⁵	1 Jan., 1890	Minister of Justice	150 0 0	11 July, 1885.
5th Clerk (Temporary)	Frederick Fancker ⁵	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.
Probationer	Oliver S. White ⁵	25 Nov., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	25 Nov., 1889.
Accountant	William Charles Valentine Gibbes ²	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	6 May, 1872.
Assistant Accountant	Alfred Newmarch ³	2 Oct., 1889	Ditto	180 0 0	2 Aug., 1887.
Messenger to Master in Equity.	William Weaver ⁴	21 June, 1889	Master in Equity	114 0 0	25 Aug., 1879.

¹ Gives security to the amount of £2,000.² Gives security to the amount of £1,000.³ Gives security to the amount of £500.⁴ Gives securityto the amount of £250. ⁵ Gives security to the amount of £100.**DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.**

Judge	William Charles Windeyer	12 Aug., 1879	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	20 Jan., 1859.*
Registrar	Frederick Chapman	9 April, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	9 April, 1880.
Deputy Registrar					
Clerk	Persse Rainsford	1 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1872.

* Services not continuous.

CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.

Curator of Intestate Estates	Theodore Powell, M.A.	31 Dec., 1884	Rule of Court	525 0 0	18 Oct., 1877.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	George E. Curtis	1 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	1 July, 1883.
2nd Clerk	Chas. E. A. MacNevin	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
3rd Clerk	Rowland C. Young	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.					
SHERIFF.					
Sheriff	Charles Cowper	12 Aug., 1874	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission, in pursuance of Act 7 Vic. No. 13.	810 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.*
Under Sheriff	C. E. B. Maybury	6 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	— July, 1871.
Chief Clerk	George Morgan	1 May, 1883	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Second Clerk	J. M. Wilshire	1 May, 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Third Clerk	Percy Allman	1 April, 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
Fourth Clerk	R. J. J. W. Jervaulx	1 April, 1888	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
Fifth Clerk	C. C. Watson	1 May, 1883	Ditto	165 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Sixth Clerk (Temporarily) ..	P. H. Monday	1 April, 1888	Ditto	115 0 0	1 April, 1888.
Sheriff's Officers:—					
Sydney—					
Head Sheriff's Officer (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	260 0 0	
Assistant Sheriff's Officers (7) ..	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 210 0 0 4 at 160 0 0 2 at 150 0 0	each.
Country Districts—					
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	„
Maitland	(2) .....	.....		
Goulburn .....	.....	.....	
Bathurst .....	.....	.....	
Wagga Wagga	(7) .....	.....	Ditto	160 0 0	„
Deniliquin .....	.....	.....	
Albury .....	.....	.....	
Armidale .....	.....	.....	
Tamworth .....	.....	.....	Ditto	185 0 0	
Mudgee .....	.....	.....	
Yass .....	.....	.....	
Dubbo .....	.....	.....	
Grafton .....	.....	.....	
Glen Innes .....	.....	.....	
Young .....	.....	.....	
Bega	(11) .....	.....	Ditto	160 0 0	„
Port Macquarie .....	.....	.....	
Forbes .....	.....	.....	
Wentworth .....	.....	.....	
Lismore .....	.....	.....	
Narrabri .....	.....	.....	Ditto	150 0 0	
Bourke .....	.....	.....	
Wilcannia .....	.....	.....	
Hay .....	.....	.....	
Coonamble .....	.....	.....	
Walgett .....	.....	.....	
Broken Hill	(9) .....	.....	Ditto	160 0 0	„
Cooma .....	.....	.....	
Wollongong .....	.....	.....	
Muswellbrook .....	.....	.....	
Campbelltown .....	.....	.....	
Tenterfield (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	160 0 0	
Messenger, Sydney (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff	100 0 0	
Office-cleaner (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	
Tipstaff and Crier (1) .....	.....	.....	Chief Justice	162 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	{ (1) Mr. Justice Foster	150 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	{ (1) Mr. Justice Owen	150 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	{ (1) Mr. Justice Windeyer	150 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	{ (1) Sir George Innes	150 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	{ (1) Mr. Justice Stephen	150 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	{ (1) Mr. Justice Manning	150 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	Sheriff	125 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	Ditto	{ 1 at 114 0 0 1 at 72 0 0 2 at 52 0 0 1 at 26 0 0	each.
.....	.....	.....	Ditto	130 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	Ditto	From £20 to £150 each.	
.....	.....	.....	Ditto	40 0 0	

Norr.—The Sheriff gives security for £1,000; the Under Sheriff, for £750; Chief Clerk, £250; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Clerks, £100 each; and the Sheriff's Officers, £500 each. The Messenger gives security for £100.

* Services not continuous.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s d	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.					
BANKRUPTCY COURT.					
Registrar in Bankruptcy	Arthur Henry	13 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Dec, 1869
Accountant	Henry James Greville	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	8 Jan, 1853
Chief Clerk	Aubrey Murray Palmer Mowle.	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	21 May, 1864
2nd Clerk	James Fitzpatrick Carroll	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	9 Oct, 1883
3rd Clerk	Henry Edward Maxted	1 July, 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	30 Mar, 1874.
4th Clerk	Harold A Rich	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Sept, 1884
5th Clerk	Archibald Chisholm	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	17 Feb, 1885
6th Clerk (temporary)	James W Gosbell	1 Aug, 1889	Minister for Justice	120 0 0	1 July, 1880
Junior Clerk (temporary)	Ambrose Jones	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan, 1890
Temporary Clerk	Arthur Eden	22 Feb, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	22 Feb, 1890
Messenger			Judge in Bankruptcy	110 0 0	
DISTRICT COURTS.					
METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT COURTS					
Judges	Alfred McFarland, J P	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	1,500 0 0	30 May, 1861
Registrar, Sydney	William Hattam Wilkinson J P	21 July, 1874	Ditto ..	1 500 0 0	22 Feb, 1860
1st Clerk and Registrar	John Alfred Lucas	1 May, 1881	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Mar, 1859
2nd Clerk	William John Halloran	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	415 0 0	9 Dec, 1865
3rd Clerk	Alexander Horniman	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto	315 0 0	1 May, 1874.
4th Clerk	Frederick Ernest Crook	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Oct, 1875
5th Clerk	Charles Sampson	12 Aug, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept, 1877.*
Bailiffs (4)	Allan Rowling ¹	9 Sept, 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov, 1871.*
Messenger (1)			District Court Judges	{ 1 at 210 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) ⁴			Ditto	{ 3 at 104 0 0	each
Assistant Officekeeper			Ditto	120 0 0	
Registrars—			Ditto	50 0 0	
Maitland	Francis Sheriff Isaacs, J P	1 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Jan, 1868
Newcastle	H W H Huntington	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto		17 Oct, 1879
Singleton	Frederick G Adrian ²	2 Dec, 1887	Ditto		19 Sept, 1877
	succeeded by				
Parramatta	Robert Waddell	1 April, 1890	Ditto		16 Nov, 1877.
Windsor	George Wickham, J P	1 Sept, 1878	Ditto		5 Mar, 1847
	O A S Fitzpatrick ³	6 Aug, 1889	Ditto ..		14 Oct, 1884
	succeeded by				
Campbelltown	Arthur Gates	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto		1 May, 1889
Penrith	Donald E Troughton	1 May, 1887	Ditto	... ..	17 Sept., 1875
Muswellbrook	John Kingdon Cleeve, P M	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto		3 July, 1865
	James V Foley	1 Mar, 1889	Ditto ..		1 Mar, 1882
Bailiffs (5)			District Court Judges	{ 1 at 60 0 0	
				{ 3 at 50 0 0	each
				{ 1 at 40 0 0	
¹ Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—Fees ² To 28th February, transferred to Albury ³ To 31st August transferred to Bingera ⁴ Allowed quarters and fuel * Services not continuous NOTE—The following Officers give security - The Registrar, Sydney, £750, the 1st and 2nd Clerks, £400 each 3rd and 4th Clerks, each £150 the Registrars Country Districts, and the Bailiffs each £250					
SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURTS					
Judge	Charles Edward Robertson Murray	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	1,500 0 0	1 Aug, 1864*
Registrars—					
Goulburn	William Cason, J P	18 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council		30 Oct, 1872
Wollongong	David Ross Jamieson	1 Nov, 1885	Ditto		1 Mar, 1883
Kiama	W B Connell	4 Sept, 1888	Ditto		1 June, 1880
Nowra	F H Galbraith	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto		1 Nov, 1877
Queanbeyan	C J B Helm	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto		25 Sept, 1876
Cooma	Arthur Blix	1 April, 1890	Ditto	...	11 Oct, 1882
Bombala	Wm A Dovers	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto	..	1 July, 1882
Bega	Richard Frappell	1 Oct, 1888	Ditto		23 May, 1883
Moruya	John Kenny, J P ¹	1 June, 1885	Ditto		1 Jan, 1878
	succeeded by				
	E A Grainger ²	1 June, 1890	Ditto		17 April, 1880
	succeeded by				
Eden	Andrew T Cochrane, J P	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto		1 June, 1883
	Frank F. Potts	1 Nov 1887	Ditto		16 April, 1886
	succeeded by				
Braidwood	Gloige W H Davies	1 Mar, 1890	Ditto		1 June, 1883
	Charles Edward Oslean ³	1 July, 1883	Ditto		24 Aug, 1880.
	succeeded by				
Yass	John Kenny, J P	1 May, 1890	Ditto		1 Jan, 1878
Milton	Glentworth Addison	10 Jan, 1885	Ditto		1 Jan., 1882
Moss Vale	John Rainsford	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto		15 Sept, 1874
	J R Scroggie	19 Aug, 1889	Ditto		26 Feb, 1885
Bailiffs (9)			District Court Judge	{ 1 at 45 0 0	
				{ 5 at 40 0 0	each.
				{ 2 at 30 0 0	"
				{ 1 at 20 0 0	"
¹ To 30th April, transferred to Braidwood ² To 30th November, transferred to Demilquin ³ To 28th November, transferred to Moree NOTE—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 * Services not continuous					

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—DISTRICT COURTS—continued.					
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS					
Judge	David Grant Fortes	8 June, 1875	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrars—					
Albury	T. H. Wilkinson, J.P. ¹ succeeded by Frederick G. Adrian ...	1 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council		9 Sept., 1878.
Gundagai	Charles Wye Weekes, P.M. succeeded by Osman A. Edwards (Acting) ¹	19 Oct., 1875	Ditto		19 Sept., 1877. 19 Oct., 1875.
Tumut	L. W. A. Macarthur, J.P. ² succeeded by Henry S. Hawkins, J.P.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto		1 Jan., 1890.
Burrowa	T. Foley, P.M.	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto		15 April, 1874.
Wagga Wagga	Jim M'Kensey	1 July, 1890	Ditto		19 Sept., 1879.
Demighun	Lachlan Wentworth Broughton ³ succeeded by Edward A. Grainger	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto		1 Dec., 1867.
Hay	William Chisholm	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto		7 Oct., 1875.
Young	F. S. Osborn	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto		1 Oct., 1882.
Corowa	A. K. Beveridge, P.M. ⁴ succeeded by Marcus Dulhunty	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto		17 April, 1880.
Grenfell	William Foxton Robertson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		11 Jan., 1876.
Cootamundra	C. H. B. Primrose, P.M. ⁵ succeeded by Charles J. Lloyd	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto		1 Jan., 1871.
Narrandera	Joseph W. Lees, J.P.	1 July, 1883	Ditto		29 May, 1869.
Temora	Robert Waddell ⁶ succeeded by James Miller	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto		22 Aug., 1872.
		1 Dec., 1890	Ditto		2 July, 1881.
		1 Jan., 1888	Ditto		26 Nov., 1858.*
		1 Feb., 1888	Ditto		16 Nov., 1880.
		1 May, 1890	Ditto		1 May, 1883
Bailiffs (8)			District Court Judge	{ 1 at 40 0 0 1 at 35 0 0 6 at 25 0 0	each.
<p>¹ To 28 February, transferred to Wentworth ² To 23 April, 1890; removed from Public Service ³ To 31 October, 1890, transferred to Tamworth. ⁴ To 31 July, transferred to Bega ⁵ To 30 November, transferred to Coonabarabran ⁶ To 31 March, transferred to Singleton</p> <p>Note.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each * Services not continuous</p>					
NORTHERN DISTRICT COURTS.					
Judge	Alfred Paxton Backhouse, J.P.	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.*
Registrars—					
Armidale	John M. Sheahan	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council		5 Sept., 1876.
Tamworth	John L. King, J.P. ¹ succeeded by Lachlan W. Broughton	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		16 Aug., 1870.
Tenterfield	Frederick Burne	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto		14 Sept., 1882.
Glen Innes	George Stevenson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		11 Aug., 1880.
Inverell	Charles J. Lloyd ²	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto		12 May, 1881.
Emmaville	E. W. Robinson ³	1 July, 1889	Ditto		2 July, 1881.
Bingera	J. F. Buller ⁴ succeeded by O. A. S. Fitzpatrick	16 Feb., 1888	Ditto		1 April, 1882.
Casino	J. T. Hobbs, J.P. ⁵	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto		1 Jan., 1889.
Taree	J. A. Creagh, P.M.	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto		1 Oct., 1876.
Port Macquarie	F. B. Hales, P.M. ⁶ succeeded by John T. Hobbs, P.M.	3 Nov., 1882	Ditto		10 Oct., 1878.
Lismore	C. Coghlan	13 Feb., 1888	Ditto		1 Feb., 1875.*
Kempsey	John R. Linsley		Ditto		1 April, 1861.*
Grafton	William Clarke, J.P.	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto		10 Oct., 1878.
Macleay	Grantley A. Hyde ⁷ succeeded by Henry A. Ledger	1 May, 1884	Ditto		1 April, 1856.
Murwillumbah	E. A. Barrington	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto		1 Jan., 1880.
		1 April, 1880	Ditto		5 Sept., 1876.
		1 Jan., 1888	Ditto		20 Nov., 1882.
		1 Nov., 1890	Ditto		9 June, 1888.
		1 Jan., 1890	Ditto		16 July, 1879.
Bailiffs (9)			District Court Judge	{ 8 at 40 0 0 1 at 35 0 0	each.
<p>¹ To 31 May, transferred to Braidwood ² To 30 November; transferred to Cootamundra ³ To 24 November; removed from public service, ⁴ To 8 August, removed from public service. ⁵ To 31 October; transferred to Port Macquarie. ⁶ To 31 August, transferred to Bombala. ⁷ To 31 August; transferred to Walgett.</p> <p>Note.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each * Services not continuous.</p>					

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—DISTRICT COURTS—continued.					
WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS					
Judge	Ernest Brougham Docker.	7 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Nov. 1871.
Registrars—					
Bathurst	William G. B. Smith	1 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	.....	4 Nov., 1872.
Dubbo	William J. Martin	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto	.....	18 Aug., 1881.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh, P.M.	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	.....	8 April, 1852.
	succeeded by				
	Alfred G. Chiplin	1 April, 1890	Ditto	.....	1 June, 1887.
Orange	Stephen Murphy, J.P.	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	.....	12 April, 1867.*
Forbes	Edmond A. T. Pery, J.P.	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	.....	1 June, 1881.
Carcoar	John H. Louche, J.P.	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	.....	22 Aug., 1876.
Mudgee	Charles J. Horsley	20 Dec., 1889	Ditto	.....	1 Sept., 1882.
Molong	H. H. S. Chippendall	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	.....	1 Jan., 1878.
Lithgow	James Bray ¹	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	.....	1 Jan., 1866.*
	succeeded by				
	Walter B. Brown	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	.....	1 Oct., 1882.
Cowra	Beilby P. P. Kemp	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	.....	17 Jan., 1879.
Warren	Charles H. Pigott	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	.....	27 Mar., 1887
Bailiffs (8)			District Court Judge	1 at 50 0 0 1 at 45 0 0 3 at 40 0 0 2 at 30 0 0 1 at 25 0 0	each.
NOTE.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each					
1 To 21 July, deceased					
* Services not continuous.					
NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.					
Judge	Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge, J.P.	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.*
Registrars—					
Bourke	V. D. H. Besnard ¹	1 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	.....	7 April, 1879.
	succeeded by				
	George Atkin	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	.....	24 Aug., 1887.
Coonabarabran	A. T. Cochrane, J.P. ²	1 April, 1889	Ditto	.....	1 June, 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Charles H. B. Primrose	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	.....	22 Aug., 1872.
Coonamble	George Whitfield	1 May, 1889	Ditto	.....	3 Oct., 1882.
Wilcannia	A. W. R. Pratt	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	.....	1 Feb., 1889
Walgett	Walter Bland Brown ³	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	.....	1 Nov., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Grantley A. Hyde	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	.....	20 Nov., 1882.
Hillston	Duncan G. M'Dougall	1 July, 1887	Ditto	.....	1 July, 1883.
Cobar	H. Holcombe	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	.....	1 Jan., 1885.
Menindee	Patrick T. Whealy	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto	.....	1 May, 1887.
Moree	Arthur R. Perry (Acting)	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	14 Oct., 1884.
Wentworth	Joseph S. Matland	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	.....	17 July, 1889.
Balranald	N. Lockhart ⁴	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	.....	22 Feb., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Sidney W. Haynes	16 Oct., 1890	Ditto	.....	29 April, 1887
Murrurundi	George R. Evans, P.M.	1 June, 1878	Ditto	.....	1 June, 1878.
Gunnedah	J. J. Kingsmill	4 Sept., 1888	Ditto	.....	8 Dec., 1885
Narrabri	Walter Scott	1 May, 1889	Ditto	.....	15 Dec., 1882.
Silverton	John Saunders	1 April, 1887	Ditto	.....	1 April, 1887.
Bailiffs (8)			District Court Judge	7 at 40 0 0 1 at 20 0 0	each.
NOTE.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each					
1 To 30 September appointed to office of the Clerk of the Peace					
2 To 30 November; transferred to Moruya					
3 To 31 August, transferred to Lithgow					
4 To 14 October, resigned					
* Services not continuous					
CORONERS.					
Sydney	John Chadwick Woore, J.P. ¹	31 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
	W. T. Finhey, J.P. (Deputy)	14 May, 1889	by Commission	250 0 0	19 Sept., 1876.
Clerk	Charles Smith	1 April, 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	1 April, 1883
2nd Clerk	Humphrey J. Maier (Acting)	23 Dec., 1889	Minister of Justice	120 0 0	23 Dec., 1889.
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—					
Adelong. (See Tumut.)					
Albury	Thomas A. Browne, P.M.	25 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	.....	7 April, 1871.
Appin (See Campbelltown)					
Armidale	James M'Lean, J.P.	12 Sept., 1874	Ditto	.....	12 Sept., 1874.
Ballina	Edmund Ross, J.P.	10 Oct., 1884	Ditto	.....	10 Oct., 1884.
Balranald	E. L. Rowling, P.M.	1 July, 1883	Ditto	.....	16 Jan., 1878.
Bathurst	James B. Graham, P.M.	23 Oct., 1890	Ditto	.....	1 Mar., 1859.
Bega	John Davis, J.P.	8 Oct., 1889	Ditto	.....	1 Dec., 1865†
Bellinger River	Henry Boulwood	13 Oct., 1890	Ditto	.....	13 Oct., 1890.
Berrima	A. D. Badgery, J.P.	13 May, 1887	Ditto	.....	13 May, 1887.
Bmalong (See Burrowa.)					
Bnda (See Crookwell)					
Bingera	W. C. Lawson, P.M.	9 Jan., 1885	Ditto	.....	1 Mar., 1880.
Bombala	Joseph D. Stafford, J.P.	19 June, 1872	Ditto	.....	19 June, 1872.
Bourke	William Hilton Daniell, J.P.	9 Dec., 1881	Ditto	.....	9 Dec., 1881.
Braidwood	John William Buckle Bunn, J.P.	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	.....	8 Oct., 1862.
Each allowed 20s. for each Inquest, and travelling expenses one way of 9d. per mile.					
† Services not continuous					
1 Allowed £50 per annum as travelling expenses					
* Also Secretary and Registrar to the Board of Pharmacy.					

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—CORONERS—continued.					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
Brewarrina	J. H. Tompson, P.M. ...	4 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		1 July, 1869.
Brisbane Water	H. Gordon, P.M. ...	2 Sept., 1887	Ditto		1 Dec., 1841.
Broken Hill	C L. C. Badham, P.M.	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto		19 Aug., 1870.
Broulee. (See Moruya.)					
Buckley's Crossing ...	W. R. Hepburn, J.P.	17 Dec., 1883	Ditto		17 Dec., 1883.
Bullahdelah. (See Stroud.)					
Burrowa and Binalong ...	T. Foley, P.M.	12 April, 1880	Ditto		1 Dec., 1867.
Camden	Walter Furner... ..	13 Dec., 1889	Ditto		13 Dec., 1889.
Campbelltown	P. B. Hurley, J.P. ...	10 Dec., 1889	Ditto		10 Dec., 1889.
Carcoar	Joseph S. Lamrock ...	14 July, 1890	Ditto		14 July, 1890.
Casino	Henry L. James	9 Aug., 1890	Ditto		9 Aug., 1890.
Clarence (Lower)	David See, J.P.	15 Oct., 1889	Ditto		15 Oct., 1889.
Cobar	A. Roxburgh	31 Dec., 1885	Ditto		31 Dec., 1885.
Collarenebri					
Condobolin	H. W. G. Innes, J.P.	18 Feb., 1890.	Ditto		25 June, 1885.*
Copeland					
Cooma	Milton S. Love, P.M. ...	20 Sept., 1888	Ditto		1 May, 1868.
Coonabarabran	K. Murchison, J.P. ...	26 July, 1889	Ditto		26 July, 1889.
Coonamble	Robert R. Bailey, P.M.	13 Sept., 1878	Ditto		8 July, 1878.
Cootamundra	E. P. Barnes, J.P. ...	13 Nov., 1883	Ditto		13 Nov., 1883.
Corowa					
Crookwell ..	S. L. Cox, J.P.	24 Feb., 1888	Ditto		24 Feb., 1888.
Cowra	John T. West, J.P. ...	10 Oct., 1882	Ditto		10 Oct., 1882.
Deniliquin	A. W. F. Noyes, J.P. ...	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto		1 Feb., 1867.
Dowling. (See Milton)					
Dubbo	W. S. Caswell, P.M. ...	6 May, 1884	Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Dungog	Edward Piper, J.P. ...	10 Sept., 1886	Ditto		10 Sept., 1886.
Emmaville	Thomas Chandler, J.P. ...	29 July, 1884	Ditto		29 July, 1884.
Fermount. (See Bellmei)					
Forbes	Charles P. Sowter ...	16 Dec., 1890	Ditto		16 Dec., 1890.
Glen Innes	George Martin, P.M.	18 Nov., 1886	Ditto		3 Mar., 1868.
Gongolgon	Arthur Granger Langmore	20 Mar., 1875	Ditto		20 Mar., 1875.
Gosford. (See Brisbane Water)					
Goulburn	Harold O'Brien, J.P. ...	1 June, 1888	Ditto		1 June, 1888.
Grafton	A. L. M'Dougall, P.M. ...	17 Feb., 1888	Ditto		5 Sept., 1876.
Grenfell	F. Crommelin	22 Nov., 1889	Ditto		22 Nov., 1889.
Gulgong ..					
Gundagai	Charles Wye Weekes, P.M.	11 April, 1876	Ditto		19 Oct., 1875.
Gunnedah	P. Brougham, P.M. ...	9 Jan., 1885	Ditto		5 Sept., 1876.
Gunning ..	N. T. Collins, J.P. ...	11 Mar., 1887	Ditto		11 Mar., 1887.
Hartley. (See Lathgow)					
Hawkesbury (Lower) ...	H. Wilson, J.P.	14 Sept., 1886	Ditto		14 Sept., 1886.
Hay	Joseph Ede Pearce, P.M.	26 Oct., 1872	Ditto		24 July, 1862.
Hill End					
Hillgrove	William Morgan	19 June, 1890	Ditto		19 June, 1890.
Hillston	Neil Charles O'Neill, P.M.	9 Aug., 1878	Ditto		26 April, 1870.
Inverell	Wilham W. Fraser, P.M. ...	15 Dec., 1875	Ditto		1 Sept., 1875.
Ivanhoe	Dr T. E. Atkins	26 Nov., 1890	Ditto ..		26 Nov., 1890.
Ironbarks. (See Stuart Town)					
Jerilderie	William Elliott, J.P. ...	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto		7 Mar., 1889.
Junee (late Loftus) ...	A. Elliott, J.P.	31 May, 1886	Ditto		21 June, 1857*†
Kempsey	John Ducat	9 Mar., 1877	Ditto ..		9 Mar., 1877.
Kiama	F. W. Edwards, P.M.	30 Aug., 1889	Ditto ..		28 Oct., 1863.
Kiandra	J. M. Lett, J.P.	7 Aug., 1884	Ditto ..		7 Aug., 1884.
Laggan. (See Crookwell)					
Lismore	Ludwick Bernstein, M.D.	21 Nov., 1884	Ditto		21 Nov., 1884.
Lithgow	Thomas Henry Neale, P.M.	12 Mar., 1874	Ditto ..		16 Aug., 1873.
Liverpool	F. A. Kenyon, J.P. ...	7 May, 1886	Ditto		7 May, 1886.
Loftus. (See Junee.)					
Lord Howe Island ...	Thomas R. Icely, J.P. ...	30 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..		30 Sept., 1890
Maitland	James N. Brooks, P.M. ...	21 Jan., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council, by Commission		1 June, 1853
Maclean Rises. (See Kempsey)					
Manning River	T. B. Boyce, J.P. ...	28 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.		28 June, 1887.
Memndie					
Milparinka	E. L. Maitland, P.M.	25 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		22 Oct., 1888.
Milton ..	M. J. Ryan	2 Aug., 1889	Ditto ..		2 Aug., 1889.
Molong	P. F. A. Kinna	7 Feb., 1883	Ditto		7 Feb., 1883.
Moree	Albert H. Grace	27 May, 1890	Ditto		27 May, 1890.
Moruya ..	G. Maunsell, P.M. ...	24 Sept., 1883	Ditto ..		13 Mar., 1858.
Mudgee ..	W. J. E. Wotton, P.M.	12 April, 1889	Ditto		17 Jan., 1862.
Murrumburrah ..	Thos Barnes, J.P.	8 June, 1883	Ditto ..		8 June, 1883.
Murrurundi ..	Charles P. Gruggen ...	30 Jan., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		30 Jan., 1890.
Muswellbrook ..	E. Bowman, J.P.	8 Dec., 1886	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		8 Dec., 1886.
Nambucca ...	Ed. Hitchins, J.P. ...	13 Oct., 1890	Ditto ..		13 Oct., 1890.
Narrabri	J. F. Kenyon, P.M.	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto		11 Sept., 1876.
Narrandera	W. G. Elwin	8 Mar., 1878	Ditto ..		8 Mar., 1878.
Narellan. (See Camden.)					
Newcastle	G. C. Martin, J.P. ...	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Mar., 1887.
Nundle					
Nymagee ...	Charles Cator	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto ..		11 Jan., 1886.
O'Connell Plains	Robert S. Back, J.P.	29 May, 1883	Ditto ..		29 May, 1883.

Each allowed 20s. for each Inquest, and travelling expenses one way of 9d. per mile.

*Services not continuous. † Each allowed 20s for each Inquest, and travelling expenses one way of 9d. per mile.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—CORONERS—continued.					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
Orange ...	George Towson, J.P.	31 May, 1871	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.		31 May, 1871.
Patrick's Plains. (See Singleton)					
Paterson. (See Maitland.)					
Parramatta	John Ebenezer Bowden .	23 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council, by Commission		23 May, 1872.
Parkes	John A. Rose	11 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		11 June, 1889.
Penrith	J. K. Lethbridge, J.P. ...	11 Aug, 1874	Ditto		4 Sept, 1862.
Picton	William R. Antill, J.P. .	11 Jan, 1876	Ditto		30 Mar, 1857.
Port Macquarie	James Butler, J.P.	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto		17 Sept, 1890.
Qurindi	George Nowland, J.P.	27 May, 1890	Ditto		27 May, 1890.
Queanbeyan	John Gale, J.P.	7 Mar, 1890	Ditto		7 Mar, 1890.
Raymond Terrace ..	M. L. Carmody, J.P. .	2 Mar, 1888	Ditto		2 Mar., 1888.
Richmond River. (See Casino.)					
Rockley	Jacob Barnes, J.P.	3 Mar, 1882	Ditto		3 Mar, 1882.
Ryde	J. E. Bowden	23 April, 1888	Ditto		23 May, 1872.
Rylstone	William Weald Armstrong, J.P	29 Aug, 1876	Ditto		1 July, 1854.
Scone.....	W. F. Parker, P.M. .	14 Aug, 1883	Ditto		26 April, 1862.
Shoalhaven	Z G. Bice, J.P.	7 May, 1886	Ditto		7 May, 1886.
Silverton	A. N. Barnett, P.M. .	25 Feb, 1890	Ditto		1 Mar, 1867.
Singleton	William Walker	29 May, 1890	Ditto		29 May, 1890
Sofala	Henry Hinton, J.P. .	25 July, 1883	Ditto		25 July, 1883.
Stroud	W. V. M. Cooke, P.M. ..	13 June, 1890	Ditto		1 May, 1877.
Stuart Town	Robert Porter, J.P.	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto		20 Jan, 1888.
Tambaroora. (See Hill End)					
Tamworth	David Williamson Irving, P.M	2 May, 1873	Ditto		24 June, 1861.
Taralga	W. H. Whiting, J.P. .	25 May, 1886	Ditto		25 May, 1886.
Temora	James Baker, P.M.....	13 Mar, 1883	Ditto		30 June, 1874
Tenterfield	W. A. Steel, P.M.	22 Oct, 1890	Ditto		19 Nov., 1872.
Trunkey	Thomas Arkell Smith, P.M.	11 Sept, 1871	Ditto		1 Aug, 1871.
Tuena					
Tumberumba	J. F. Makinson, P.M.	25 Mar, 1887	Ditto		7 July, 1875.
Tamut	Martin Tuohy, J.P.	5 Oct., 1888	Ditto		5 Oct, 1888.
Uralla	Henry Roman, J.P.	16 Oct., 1886	Ditto		16 Oct, 1886
Urana	P. R. Brett, J.P.	12 Sept, 1882	Ditto		12 Sept, 1882.
Wagga Wagga	L. A. Fosbery, J.P.	8 Dec, 1882	Ditto		8 Dec, 1882
Walcha	Michael John Walsh, J.P	26 April, 1878	Ditto		26 April, 1878.
Walgett					
Warialda	W. C. Lawson, P.M. .	22 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		1 Mar., 1880.
Wee Waa. (See Narrabri)					
Wellington	Robert Rygate, J.P. .	27 Sept, 1872	Ditto		27 Oct, 1869.
Wentworth	W. J. Holding	1 July, 1887	Ditto		1 July, 1887.
Wilcannia	William C Rodgerston, P.M	28 Feb., 1890	Ditto		1 Aug., 1876.
Windsor	James Bligh Johnston, J.P	31 July, 1871	Ditto		31 July, 1871.
Wollombi	Henry Lumsdane, P.M.	23 July, 1890	Ditto		1 Dec, 1845.*
Wollongong	Charles F Smith	7 Feb, 1882	Ditto		7 Feb, 1882.
Woodburn	William Gollan, J.P. .	16 Sept., 1884	Ditto		16 Sept, 1884.
Yass	N. T. Collins, J.P. .	29 Oct, 1888	Ditto		11 Mar, 1887.
Young	Samuel Robinson, P.M.	23 Feb, 1877	Ditto		15 April, 1872.

Each allowed 20s. for each Inquest, and travelling expenses one way of 9d. per mile.

* Services not continuous.

PETTY SESSIONS.

POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c

SYDNEY.					
Central Police Office— Stipendiary Magistrates	George O'Malley Clarke	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	860 0 0	1 Jan, 1854.
	Whittingdale Johnson . .	1 May, 1885	Ditto	860 0 0	10 July, 1849.
	Arthur Money Fisher . .	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	800 0 0	17 Sept, 1875.
	Cornelius Delohery, J.P. ¹ ..	26 Feb, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	23 July, 1860.
Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate.	Charles A H Redgrave, J.P. ²	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	400 0 0	29 Aug., 1874.
Chief Clerk and Accountant Clerks	Edward W. Fegan	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	17 Oct., 1878.
	Henry Francis Mason ...	1 Sept, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
	Frederick W. C Crane ³	1 June, 1889	Ditto	165 0 0	1 April, 1881.
	Sydney E Beaver	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	145 0 0	18 Jan., 1882.
	J. J. M Shane	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	144 0 0	7 Mar, 1884.
	Andrewes Reeve	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	10 April, 1883.
	Charles R. Colls	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	6 Aug, 1883.
	H O. Sutton ³	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Nov, 1887.
	Gregory Dunckeur .....	.....	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
	Horace F. Roberts	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	26 July, 1886.
	Edward M. Cohen	1 June, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Dec, 1884.
	Wm J M. Fincham	1 June, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	10 July, 1884.
Probationers	Richard G. Green	1 Nov, 1890	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	1 May, 1890.
	John Doyle	2 Oct, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	2 Oct, 1890.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	Stipendiary Magistrates	125 0 0	
Officekeeper ⁴ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	75 0 0	

¹ Gives security for £500. Acted as Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate with additional salary of £50 per annum. Commissioner of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and Victoria quarters, fuel, and light
² Gives security for £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. ³ To 28 August, deceased ⁴ Allowed

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—<i>continued.</i>					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.—<i>continued.</i>					
<i>SYDNEY—continued.</i>					
Water Police Office—					
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	John Milbourne Marsh ¹ ...	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	860 0 0	7 Jan., 1859.
	Glentworth Walsh Fraser Addison.	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	860 0 0	11 July, 1857.
	Thomas Kingsmill Abbott	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	860 0 0	14 Dec., 1867.
	Benjamin Lee	1 April, 1890	Ditto	800 0 0	12 Aug., 1874.
Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate.	George Henry Smithers, J.P. ²	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	700 0 0	23 Oct., 1868.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Charles Newton Payten, J.P. ³ ..	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	6 Feb., 1872.
Clerks	John Macvicar Anderson Bonthorne. ⁴	1 May, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
				to 30 June, 280 0 0 from 1 July.	
	Charles Jennings ⁴	1 June, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	Stephen Lawrence Guy ⁵ ...	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	John Swinchatt Dodson ⁶	11 Feb., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1864.*
	George Alfred Lloyd, jun., J.P. ⁶	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	31 Oct., 1887.
	William Thomas Dawson ⁶	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	26 June, 1884.*
	George Albert Edward Wheeler ⁶	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
	Norman Black ⁶	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	8 Sept., 1884.
	Henry Lachlan Horniman ⁷	1 July, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	Arthur Ormonde Butler ⁶	1 April, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.*
	Russell Waldegrave Robberds ⁷ ..	1 May, 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	5 Aug., 1879.*
Probationers	Louis Andrew M'Dougall ⁸	16 Sept., 1889	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	7 Sept., 1888.
	John William Thomas Forrest ⁶	14 Nov., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1889.
				to 13 May, 75 0 0 from 14 May.	
	George Richard Williams	23 May, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	23 May, 1890.
				to 22 Nov., 75 0 0 from 23 Nov.	
Temporary Clerks	Thomas William Cohen ⁹ ...	1 July, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	9 Jan., 1888.
	James McNeill	21 July, 1889	Ditto	10s. per diem.	29 Nov., 1876.*
	James O'Byrne	18 Sept., 1889	Ditto	10s. per diem.	11 Feb., 1882.*
	Hugh Moffit Blackmore ...	1 May, 1890	Ditto	7/6 per diem	1 May, 1890.
	William Stanger Kelk ...	1 June, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	14 Dec., 1888.
				to 30 June, 100 0 0 from 1 July.	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	125 0 0	
Court and Officekeeper (1)	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.					
<i>Albury—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Thomas Alexr. Browne ...	15 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	7 April, 1871.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	T. H. Wilkinson, J.P. ¹⁰ ...	1 June, 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Gregory Adrian	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	19 Sept., 1877.
<i>Armidale—</i>					
Police Magistrate	Charles Edward Smith ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	550 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Michael Sheshan ...	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
<i>Ballina—</i>					
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Thomas William Cohen ¹¹	1 Feb., 1890	Minister of Justice	150 0 0	9 Jan., 1888.
<i>Balmain—</i>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Wm. Byrne, J.P.	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	13 Aug., 1862.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry Theobald McAlister (Acting)	10 Mar., 1890	Minister of Justice.....	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.*
Probationer	George Wm. Hope Davies ¹² ...	18 June, 1888	Ditto	50 0 0	18 June, 1888.
<i>Balranald—</i>					
Police Magistrate	Edward Liscombe Rowling	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	16 Jan., 1878.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Norman Lockhart ¹³	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	50 0 0	22 Feb., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Sidney Walter Haynes ¹⁴ ...	16 Oct., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	29 April, 1887.
<i>Bathurst—</i>					
Police Magistrate	Watson Augustus Steel ¹⁵ ...	15 July, 1889	Ditto	550 0 0	19 Nov., 1872.
	(Acting),				
	succeeded by				
	James Brisbane Graham...	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Geo. Burton Smith ¹⁶ ...	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	4 Nov., 1872.
Probationers	William Charles Geekie ...	1 Nov., 1889	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
	William James Kessell ...	22 Oct., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	22 Oct., 1889.

¹ To 31 March, retired.² Gives security to the amount of £500. Commissioner of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.³ Gives security to amount of £500. Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. ⁴ Gives security to amount of £250. ⁵ To 10 February,exchanged with J. S. Dodson, a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Peace. ⁶ Gives security to amount of £100. ⁷ Gives security to amount of £200.⁸ To 31 January; transferred to Glen Innes. ⁹ To 31 January; transferred to Ballina. ¹⁰ To 28 Feb.; transferred to Wentworth. ¹¹ Acts also as C.P.S.at Wardell and Woodburn. ¹² To 28 Feb.; transferred to Eden. ¹³ To 14 Oct.; resigned. ¹⁴ £300 allowed by Lands Department. ¹⁵ To 30 Sept.;transferred to Tenterfield. ¹⁶ £100 allowed by Lands Department. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 20s. inclusive, or 15s. exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
COUNTRY DISTRICTS— <i>continued.</i>					
Bega—					
Police Magistrate.....	Wm. V. M. Cooke ¹	1 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	1 May, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Albert Kennedy Beveridge	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	440 0 0	28 Mar., 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	Richard Frappell ²	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Bellinger— (See Boat Harbour.)					
Berrima—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Fredk. Robertson Wilshire	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	550 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Bingera—					
Police Magistrate.....	William Corbett Lawson ³	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Joseph F. Buller ⁴	1 Jan., 1889	Minister of Justice	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
	succeeded by				
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Ossory Arthur Stanton Fitzpatrick. ⁵	1 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	14 Oct., 1884.
Boat Harbour—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Frank Burford Treatt ⁶ ...	13 June, 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.*
Bombala—					
Police Magistrate.....	Frederick Barnwell Hales ⁷	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	1 April, 1861.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Armstrong Dovers ⁸ ..	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Bourke—					
Police Magistrate	Charles M'Arthur King ...	1 May, 1887	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Vere D. H. Besnard ⁹	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	7 April, 1879.
	succeeded by				
	George Atkin	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	24 Aug., 1887.
Braidwood—					
Police Magistrate	James Aldcorn ¹⁰	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto	415 0 0	14 June, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	John Lethbridge King ⁷ ...	1 June, 1890	Ditto	415 0 0	16 Aug., 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles Edward Oslear ¹¹ ..	1 July, 1883	Ditto	390 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	John Kenny	1 May, 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Branxton and Greta—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Thomas Robinson.	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
Brewarrina—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James Holloway Tompson ⁶	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto	440 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Broken Hill—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles George Gibson ¹² ..	12 Dec., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	28 Aug., 1882.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Willoughby Marsh	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	11 June, 1883.
Bulli—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Daniel Walker ¹³ ...	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
Burrowa—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Timothy Foley.....	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Camden—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thomas Edwin Bloomfield	1 April, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.*
Campbelltown—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Donald Edmund Troughton	11 June, 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
Carcoar—					
Police Magistrate.....	Nathaniel Connolly.....	7 Oct., 1883	Ditto	490 0 0	18 May, 1852.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Howard Louche, J.P. ¹⁴	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Aug., 1876.
Casino—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Thomas Hobbs, J.P. ¹⁵	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	440 0 0	10 Oct., 1878.
Cassilis—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry S. Hawkins, J.P. ¹⁶	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	19 Sept., 1879.
	succeeded by				
	David Charles Stuart Bruce ¹⁷	17 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Clarence Town—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thomas Makeig Williams	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.*
Cobar—					
Police Magistrate.....	Thomas Charles Kerr M'Kell ⁵	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	Harcourt Holcombe	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Condobolin—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions.....	Edward Albert Grainger ¹⁸	1 July, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	17 April, 1880.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Thomas MacNevin ¹⁹	1 July, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	17 Nov., 1881.

¹ Transferred to Stroud, 31 May; transferred to Nundle, 31 July. ² £300 allowed by Lands Department; £10 from Mines Department. ³ £50 from Mines Department. ⁴ To 8 Aug.; removed. ⁵ £50 from Lands Department. ⁶ £100 allowed by Lands Department. ⁷ Salary paid by Mines Department. ⁸ £300 allowed by Lands Department; £30 by Mines Department. ⁹ To 30 September, appointed to office of the Clerk of the Peace. ¹⁰ To 27 March, deceased. ¹¹ To 28 February, transferred to Moree. ¹² £75 allowed by Mines Department. ¹³ To 31 October; transferred to Tumut. ¹⁴ £300 allowed by Lands Department. ¹⁵ To 31 October; transferred to Port Macquarie. ¹⁶ To 30 June; transferred to Tumut. ¹⁷ £200 allowed by Lands Department. ¹⁸ To 31 May; transferred to Moruya. ¹⁹ £50 allowed by Lands Department; £12 from Mines Department. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 20s. inclusive, or 15s. exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.—continued.					
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.					
Cooma—					
Police Magistrate	Milton Sydney Love ¹	1 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 May, 1868.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Arthur Blix	1 April, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	11 Oct., 1882.
Coonabarabran—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Andrew Thompson Coch- rane, J.P.	1 April, 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Coonamble—					
Police Magistrate.....	Robert Raymond Bailey ² ...	8 July, 1878	Ditto	390 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Whitfeld ³	1 May, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	3 Oct., 1882.
Probationer	Albert Beckford Charles Burke.	1 Aug., 1889	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	1 July, 1886.*
Cootamundra—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles Herman Burton Primrose. ⁴	1 June, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	22 Aug., 1872.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles John Lloyd	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	2 July, 1881.
Corowa—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Albert Kennedy Beveridge ⁵	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	28 Mar., 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Marcus Dulhunty ⁶	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1891.
Cowra—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Beilby Porteous Pell Kemp	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	320 0 0	17 Jan., 1879.
Probationer	Denis Cornelius Joseph Donnelly.	27 Nov., 1889	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	27 Nov., 1889.
Crookwell—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Walter Scott Gunn, J.P....	5 Sept., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Deniliquin—					
Police Magistrate.....	Geo. Fredk. Scott	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	500 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Clerk of Petty Sessions.....	Lachlan Wentworth Broughton ⁷ succeeded by Edward Albert Grainger...	14 Sept., 1882	Ditto	290 0 0	14 Sept., 1882.
		1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	17 April, 1880.
Dubbo—					
Police Magistrate.....	William Stewart Caswell...	1 April, 1884	Ditto	550 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William John Martin.....	24 Oct., 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	18 Aug., 1881.
Dungog—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles Graham Smith ...	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	340 0 0	1 May, 1861.
Eden—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Wm. Hope Davies	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	18 June, 1888.
Emmaville—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Wm. Robinson ⁸ ...	16 Feb., 1888	Ditto	220 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Forbes—					
Police Magistrate.....	Ernest Augustine Lambie Sharpe. ⁹	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	490 0 0	22 July, 1873.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edmond Aubrey Templar Pery, The Hon., J.P.	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Glen Innes—					
Police Magistrate.....	George Martin ⁹	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	490 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Stevenson ¹⁰	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	12 May, 1881.
Gosford—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry Gordon	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Dec., 1841.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Evan Alfred Davies ¹¹	1 May, 1888	Minister of Justice.....	150 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
Goulburn—					
Police Magistrate.....	Charles Somerville Alexander..	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Carson, J.P.	18 April, 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	30 Oct., 1872.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James Home Husband (Actg.)	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	21 June, 1889
Grafton—					
Police Magistrate.....	Andrew Louis M'Dougall..	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto	550 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Clarke, J.P.....	1 April, 1880	Ditto	490 0 0	16 Mar., 1874.
Grenfell—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Foxton Robertson	1 July, 1883	Ditto	490 0 0	29 May, 1869.
Gresford— (See Paterson.)					
Greta— (See Branxton.)					
Gulgong—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry De Boos ¹²	1 June, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Gundagai—					
Police Magistrate	Charles Wye Weekes	19 Oct., 1875	Ditto	440 0 0	19 Oct., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Osman Adams Edwards (Actg.)	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Gunnedah—					
Police Magistrate.....	Patrick Brougham	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	440 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Johnston Kingsmill..	4 Sept., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1885.

¹ To 31 March; offices disassociated; paid by Mines Department.² £50 allowed for visiting Gilgandra.³ £250 allowed by Lands Department.⁴ To 30 November; office of Police Magistrate abolished; transferred to Coonabarabran.⁵ To 31 July; transferred to Bega; office of Police Magistrate abolished.⁶ £320 allowed by Lands Department.⁷ To 31 October; transferred to Tamworth.⁸ To 11 November; removed from Public Service.⁹ Paid by Mines¹⁰ Quarters valued at £50; £300 allowed by Lands, £25 by Mines Department.¹¹ To 30 November; appointed C.P.S.¹² £30 allowed

by Mines Department.

* Services not continuous.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.—continued.					
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.					
Gunning— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Selwyn Pembroke ¹	18 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	18 Aug., 1887.
Hartley— (See Lithgow.)					
Hay— Police Magistrate	Joseph Ede Pearce	1 May, 1870	Ditto	500 0 0	24 July, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Chisholm ²	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	11 Jan., 1876.
Hillgrove— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Frank Forbes Potts ³	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Hillston— Police Magistrate	Neil Charles O'Neill	1 June, 1878	Ditto	450 0 0	26 April, 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Duncan Graham M'Dougall ⁴ ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Inverell— Police Magistrate	William Wilberforce Fraser ⁵ ..	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles J. Lloyd ⁶	1 July, 1889	Ditto	370 0 0	2 July, 1881.
Junee— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Alfred Elliott, J.P. ⁷	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	255 0 0	21 June, 1875.*
Kempsey— Police Magistrate	Thomas Alfred Davies	1 July, 1886	Ditto	490 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Richard Linsley ⁸	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Kiama— Police Magistrate	Frederick William Edwards	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Bligh Connell ⁹	4 Sept., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
Lambton— (See Waratah.)					
Lismore— Police Magistrate	Edward Jones	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	440 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Cornelius Coghlan	1 May, 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	1 April, 1856.
Lithgow— Police Magistrate	Thomas Henry Neale	1 July, 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Bray ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
	succeeded by Walter Bland Brown ¹¹ ...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
Liverpool— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Hy. Goodman	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	28 July, 1877.
Maclean— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Grantley Augustus Hyde ¹² ..	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	180 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
	succeeded by Henry Allworth Ledger ...	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	9 June, 1888.
Maitland— Police Magistrate	James Norton Brooks ¹³	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	550 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Francis Sheriff Isaacs, J.P. ¹⁴ ..	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Cecil Collingwood Vindin ¹⁵ ..	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Temporary Clerk	John Sidney Brown	21 May, 1889	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	21 May, 1889.
Marulan— Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Denis Dwyer ¹⁶	1 Feb., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	5 May, 1881.
Merriwa— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Matthew Joseph Walsh ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	11 July, 1878.
Milparinka— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Ernest Leslie Maitland ...	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	22 Oct., 1888.
Milton— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Rainsford	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	15 Sept., 1874.
Moama— Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry Evans	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	17 Jan., 1867.
Molong— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry Harold Septimus Chippendall. ¹	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Morpeth— (See Maitland.)					
Moree— Police Magistrate	William Ebenezer Henry ¹⁷ ..	1 July, 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	2 May, 1873.
	succeeded by Chas. Edward Oslear	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Arthur Reginald Perry (acting)	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	

¹ £100 allowed by Lands Department. ² To 15 December; retired. ³ To 31 December; transferred to Ennerville. ⁴ £100 allowed by Lands Department; £15 from Mines Department. ⁵ Paid by Mines Department. ⁶ To 30 November; transferred to Cootamundra. ⁷ £20 allowed by Mines Department. ⁸ £200 allowed by Lands Department. ⁹ £25 allowed by Lands Department. ¹⁰ To 21 July; deceased. ¹¹ £100 allowed by Lands Department; £20 by Mines. ¹² To 31 August; transferred to Walgett. ¹³ Acts as Police Magistrate, Singleton. ¹⁴ £20 allowed by Mines Department. Performs combined duties of C.P.S. at Maitland and Morpeth. ¹⁵ £30 allowed by Lands Department. ¹⁶ To 30 April; transferred to Water Police Court. Duties at Marulan performed by Police Officer. ¹⁷ To 28 February; transferred to Walgett. * Services not continuous.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.—continued.					
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.					
Moruya— Police Magistrate.....	George Maunsell ¹	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Kenny, J.P. ²	1 June, 1885	Ditto	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	succeeded by Edward A. Grainger ³	1 June, 1890	Ditto	320 0 0	17 April, 1880.
	succeeded by Andrew Thompson Coch- rane, J.P.	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	320 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Moss Vale— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Reginald Scroggie...	19 Aug., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	26 Feb., 1885.
Mudgee— Police Magistrate.....	William John Ebenezer Wotton.	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	550 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles John Horsley ⁴ ...	20 Dec., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Murrumburrah— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles Cutcliffe, B.A. ...	1 May, 1875	Ditto	290 0 0	1 May, 1875.
Murrurundi— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	George Rupert Evans.....	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	440 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Murwillumbah— Police Magistrate	Joshua Bray.....	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto	390 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Acres Barrington	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	16 July, 1879.
Muswellbrook— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Vincent Foley ⁵	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Narrabri— Police Magistrate.....	John Frederick Kenyon...	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	450 0 0	11 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Walter Scott ⁶	1 May, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	15 Dec., 1882.
Narrandera— Police Magistrate	Lester Stuart Donaldson...	1 May, 1885	Ditto	490 0 0	19 Sept., 1871.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Joseph Whitehead Lees, J.P. ⁷	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.*
Newcastle— Police Magistrate.....	James Mair	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	650 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Richard Blaxland Hayes ⁸ ...	1 April, 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	4 Oct., 1875.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry William Hems- worth Huntington.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	265 0 0	17 Oct., 1879.
Probationer	Henry Thomas Adams ...	1 Nov., 1889	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
Newtown— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Francis South Fielder, J.P.	1 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	10 Nov., 1874.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Wm. Joseph Camphin ...	1 May, 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1885
Temporary Junior Clerk ..	Ernest Welsford Trotter...	20 Dec., 1888	Minister of Justice	50 0 0	20 Dec., 1888.
Probationer	Michael James M'Mahon...	17 Jan., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	17 Jan., 1889.
Ditto	William Ironside Perry ...	4 Nov., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	4 Nov., 1889.
North Sydney— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Theophilus Saun- ders Boileau, J.P.	1 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
Probationer	Charles Edwin Cotter.....	3 Jan., 1890	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	3 Jan., 1890.
Nowra— Police Magistrate.....	John Hyde Nisbett	1 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Fredk. Hulleat Galbraith ⁹ .	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
Nundle— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Lethbridge King, J.P. ¹⁰	1 April, 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	16 Aug., 1870.
	succeeded by Richard Frappell	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	William Hawley ¹¹	1 Feb., 1888	Ditto	10 0 0	1 Dec., 1886.
Nymagee— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Home Husband ¹² ...	21 June, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	21 June, 1889.
	succeeded by Denis Dwyer (Acting) ...	1 Aug., 1890	Minister of Justice	220 0 0	5 May, 1881.
Orange— Police Magistrate.....	John Tom Lane	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Stephen Murphy, J.P. ¹³ ...	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	370 0 0	12 April, 1867.*
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Edward Joseph Daley ...	1 Oct., 1887	Minister of Justice.....	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Parkes— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Arthur John Kingsmill, J.P.	1 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.*
Parramatta— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Wickham, J.P. ...	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto	440 0 0	5 Mar., 1847.
Probationer	Henry Lewis Meads	2 July, 1887	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	2 July, 1887.
Paterson— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Le Brun Brown ¹⁴ ...	1 June, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	13 Feb., 1882.

¹ Paid by Mines Department. ² To 30 April; transferred to Braidwood. ³ To 30 November; transferred to Deniliquin. ⁴ £200 allowed by Lands Department. ⁵ £50 allowed by Lands Department. ⁶ £250 Allowed by Lands Department; £10 by Mines Department. ⁷ £100 allowed by Lands Department. ⁸ £40 allowed by Lands Department. ⁹ £75 allowed by Lands Department; £40 allowed as Captain H Company, 2nd Regiment V.I.; £15 by Mines Department. ¹⁰ £300 allowed by Mines Department. ¹¹ To 24 October; duties performed by police officer (temporarily). ¹² To 31 July; transferred to Goulburn. ¹³ £65 allowed by Lands Department. ¹⁴ £25 allowed for visiting Gresford; £26 allowed by Lands Department. * Services not continuous.

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Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c—continued					
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued					
Penrith— Police Magistrate	John Kingdon Cleeve	13 Jan, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Percy Bell Smithes ..	1 Dec, 1889	Minister of Justice	100 0 0	1 Dec, 1889
Pictou— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Charles Frederick Butler ¹	1 Nov, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
Port Macquarie— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Frederick Barnwell Hales ² succeeded by John Thomas Hobbes J P	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 April, 1861 *
Queanbeyan— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Charles Joseph Bohun Helm ³	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto ..	100 0 0	25 Sept, 1876
Quirindi— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Robert Henry Venn	15 Sept, 1884	Ditto ..	220 0 0	15 Sept, 1884.
Raymond Terrace— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Charles Robert Middleton	11 Oct, 1875	Ditto	340 0 0	11 Oct, 1875
Redfern— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Fredk Devenish Potter Meares, J P.	1 Feb, 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	1 July, 1875
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	Joseph Burnett ..	1 July, 1889	Ditto .	190 0 0	17 Sept, 1883.
Richmond— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Henry Sydney Beveridge	1 Dec, 1889	Ditto	115 0 0	1 Aug., 1888
Ryde— Clerk of Petty Sessions	George Miller Pope, J P	18 June, 1863	Ditto	240 0 0	18 June, 1863
Rylstone— Clerk of Petty Sessions	William Weild Armstrong, J P	31 July, 1854	Ditto	340 0 0	31 July, 1854.
Scone— Police Magistrate	William Fox Parker	1 July, 1883	Ditto .	490 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Henry Joseph Leary ⁴	1 July, 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan, 1882.
Silverton— Police Magistrate	Arthur Nelson Barnett ⁵	1 Dec, 1889	Ditto	540 0 0	1 Mar, 1877
Clerk of Petty Sessions	John Saunders ⁶ ...	1 April, 1887	Ditto .	300 0 0	1 April, 1887.
Singleton— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Frederick G. Adram ⁷ succeeded by Robert Waddell ..	1 Nov, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	19 Sept, 1877.
St Leonards— Clerk of Petty Sessions	George Theophilus Saunders Boileau, J P ⁸	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1880
Stroud— Police Magistrate	Charles H Fawcett ⁹ succeeded by Wm. Vaughan May Cooke	1 Dec, 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	31 Oct, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Miller ¹⁰	1 June, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	1 May, 1867
	succeeded by Jas Daniel Walker ¹¹ . .	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	19 May, 1883
	1 Nov, 1890	1 Nov, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	5 April, 1880
Tamworth— Police Magistrate	David William Irving	1 Oct, 1863	Ditto ...	550 0 0	24 June, 1861.
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Jno Lethbridge King, J P ¹² succeeded by Lachlan Wentworth Broughton	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	16 Aug, 1870
Acting Assistant C P S.	Henry Allworth Ledger ¹³	1 Nov, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	14 Sept, 1882
Taree and Wingham— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Jasper Albert Creagh ...	9 June, 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	9 June, 1888.
Temora— Police Magistrate	James Baker ⁵ .. .	1 July, 1883	Ditto	440 0 0	1 Feb, 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Robert Waddell ¹⁴ ..	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto ..	490 0 0	30 June, 1874.
	succeeded by James Miller	1 Feb, 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Nov, 1880.
	1 May, 1890	1 May, 1890	Ditto ...	275 0 0	1 May, 1883
Tenterfield— Police Magistrate . . .	James Buisbane Graham ¹⁵ succeeded by Watson Augustus Steel ⁵ ..	14 June, 1875	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Mar, 1859
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Frederick Burne	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto	490 0 0	19 Nov., 1872
Tingha— Clerk of Petty Sessions	William Norton	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto ..	390 0 0	11 Aug, 1880.
Trunkay— Police Magistrate	Thos Arkell Smith ⁵	1 Sept, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1881
Clerk of Petty Sessions	William Thomas Lee ¹⁶	1 Aug, 1871	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Aug, 1871
	1 April, 1888	1 April, 1888	Ditto ..	25 0 0	1 April, 1888

¹ £100 allowed by Lands Department, £10 by Mines Department ² To 31 August, transferred to Bombala ³ £340 allowed by Lands Department
⁴ £20 allowed by Mines Department ⁵ Paid by Mines Department ⁶ £100 allowed by Mines Department ⁷ To 28 February, transferred to Albury
⁸ To 28 November, designation altered to North Sydney ⁹ To 15 March deceased ¹⁰ To 30 April, transferred to Temora ¹¹ £100 allowed by
Lands Department ¹² To 31 May, transferred to Braidwood ¹³ To 31 October, transferred to Maclean, office abolished ¹⁴ To 31 March, transferred
to Singleton ¹⁵ To 30 September, transferred to Bathurst ¹⁶ £220 allowed by Postmaster General, £25 from Mines Department * Services not
continuous † Receives 2s per diem as travelling allowance

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 20s inclusive, or 15s exclusive, of cost of conveyance and when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c—continued.					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
Tumberumba— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Joseph Francis Makinson ¹	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	7 July, 1875.
Tumut— Clerk of Petty Sessions .	Leslie W. A. Macarthur ² succeeded by Henry Storey Hawkins J.P. ³	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	15 April, 1874
Tweed River. (See Murwillumbah)					
Uralla— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Kennedy Theodore Garland ⁴	1 May, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1876
Urana— Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	Vincent Brown, J.P. .	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Wagga Wagga— Police Magistrate . . .	Henry Baylis	28 July, 1862	Ditto	550 0 0	9 Aug., 1852.
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Jim M'Kensey	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	7 Oct., 1875.
Walcha— Clerk of Petty Sessions .	Edward Marriott . . .	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	440 0 0	12 Aug., 1862
Walgett— Police Magistrate	Charles Lennard Cobet Badham.	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	450 0 0	19 Aug., 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions .	Walter Bland Brown ⁵ . succeeded by Grantly Augustus Hyde ⁶ .	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
Wallsend. (See Waratah)					
Waratah— Police Magistrate ..	Robert I-sell Perrott ..	17 Nov., 1879	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions .	Walter Robey Dibbs ⁷ ...	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
Warialda— Clerk of Petty Sessions	James Charles Thornton ⁸ .	16 Dec., 1883	Minister of Justice .	175 0 0	3 Mar., 1882.*
Warren— Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles Henry Pigott...	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	27 Mar., 1887
Wellington— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Frederick Marsh ⁹	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	370 0 0	8 April, 1852 *
Acting Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Alfred George Chiplin ¹⁰ ..	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1887.
Wentworth— Police Magistrate	Wm. Cooper Rodgerson succeeded by Thomas Henry Wilkinson	1 June, 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1876
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Joseph Seaton Martland	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
		1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	17 July, 1889.
Wilcannia— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Walterus Le Brun Brown ¹¹ succeeded by William Cooper Rodgerson	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	22 Mar., 1889.
Clerk of Petty Sessions .	Arthur William Robert Pratt. ¹²	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	440 0 0	1 Aug., 1876.
		1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1889
Windsor— Police Magistrate . . .	Wm Henry Hughes Becke	1 April, 1874	Ditto	440 0 0	8 June, 1853
Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	Ossory Arthur Stanton Fitzpatrick ¹³ succeeded by Arthur Gates	6 Aug., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Oct., 1884
		1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1889.
Wingham. (See Taree.)					
Wollombi— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry Lumsdaine	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1845.*
Wollongong— Police Magistrate	William Henry Thomas	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	450 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Clerk of Petty Sessions .	David Ross Jameson ⁶	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1883
Yass— Police Magistrate . . .	Henry John Chisholm	1 July, 1887	Ditto	550 0 0	4 Nov., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions .	Glentworth Addison ⁸	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Young— Police Magistrate	Samuel Robinson ¹⁴	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	550 0 0	15 April, 1872 *
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Frederick Stuart Osborn	1 July, 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1871
Emergency Officer ..	Charles Robertson, J.P. ¹⁵	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	320 0 0	1 June, 1881.

¹ £20 allowed by Mines Department ² To 12 March, dismissed ³ £170 allowed by Lands Department ⁴ To 31 December, transferred to Inverell. ⁵ To 31 July, transferred to Lithgow ⁶ £50 allowed by Lands Department ⁷ Performs combined duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Waratah, Wallsend, and Lambton ⁸ £100 allowed by Lands Department ⁹ To 31 March, officers of P M and C P S disassociated ¹⁰ To 31 March, appointed C P S, £25 allowed by Mines Department, £50 by Lands Department ¹¹ To 31 January, transferred ¹² £10 allowed by Mines Department ¹³ To 31 August, transferred to Bingera ¹⁴ Quarters valued at £7. ¹⁵ Receive 1 s per diem travelling allowance when absent on duty from Head Quarters, or 15s per diem if engaged as Police Magistrate visiting minor Courts. * Services not continuous

NOTE—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 2s inclusive, or 15s exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give due security for the performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—<i>continued.</i>						
POLICE ACTING AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.						
DISTRICTS—						
Blayney.....	} (3) .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	each.
Jerilderie .....		.....		
Rockley .....		.....		
Barringun.....	} (6) .....	.....	Ditto	15 0 0	„
Hill End .....		.....		
Lawrence .....		.....		
Menindie .....		.....		
Sunny Corner .....		.....		
Wanaaring .....		.....		
Adelong	} (70) .....	.....			
Angledool .....		.....		
Araluen.....		.....			
Barmedman .....		.....		
Barraba .....		.....		
Bateman's Bay.....		.....			
Bendemeer .....		.....		
Berry .....		.....		
Binalong .....		.....		
Blackville .....		.....		
Boggabri .....		.....		
Booligal .....		.....		
Bowral .....		.....		
Brunswick.....		.....			
Buckley's Crossing .....		.....		
Bulladelah .....		.....		
Bundarra .....		.....		
Bungendore .....		.....		
Bungwall .....		.....		
Burruga .....		.....		
Byrock .....		.....		
Camden Haven.....		.....			
Candelo.....		.....			
Canowindra .....		.....		
Captain's Flat .....		.....		
Carathool .....		.....		
Cessnock .....		.....		
Clare .....		.....		
Cobargo.....		.....			
Cobborah .....		.....		
Collarenebri .....		.....		
Collector .....		.....		
Colombo .....		.....		
Coolah .....		.....		
Cooranbong		Ditto	10 0 0	„
Copeland .....		.....		
Coraki .....		.....		
Cudgellico.....		.....			
Cudal.....		.....			
Cudgen .....		.....		
Dandaloo .....		.....		
Darlington Point .....		.....		
Delegate .....		.....		
Deepwater .....		.....		
Denison Town .....		.....		
Denman .....		.....		
Drake .....		.....		
Euabalong .....		.....		
Eurobodalla .....		.....		
Euston .....		.....		
Forster .....		.....		
Frogmore .....		.....		
Germanton .....		.....		
Gilgandra .....		.....		
Gladstone .....		.....		
Goodooga .....		.....		
Gundaroo .....		.....		
Hargraves .....		.....		
Howlong .....		.....		
Ivanhoe .....		.....		
Jerry's Plains .....	.....			
Jindabyne.....	.....				
Jugiong .....	.....			
Kangaroo Valley .....	.....			
Kiandra .....	.....			
Kookabookra .....	.....			
Katoomba .....	.....			
Louth .....	.....			
Manilla .....	.....			
Marengo .....	.....			

NOTE.—The Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
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MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—*continued.*

POLICE ACTING AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—*continued.*

DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Marsden's					
Marulan					
Mathoura					
Michelago					
Millie					
Mittagong					
Mogil Mogil					
Morangarell					
Mossgiel					
Moulamein					
Mount Hope					
Mount M'Donald					
Mulwala					
Nambucca					
Nelligen					
Nimitybelle					
Nyngan					
Oberon					
Obley					
Oxley					
Panbula					
Peak Hill					
Pilliga					
Pooncarie	(48)		Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	each.
Purnamoota					
Quambone					
Robertson					
Rye Park					
Seymour (Adaminaby)					
Shellharbour					
Sofala					
St. Albans					
Stuart Town (Ironbarks)					
Sunny Corner					
Swansea					
Taralga					
Tea Gardens					
Thackeringa					
Tibooburra					
Toocumwal					
Tuena					
Ulmarra					
Wallerawang					
Wee Waa					
Whitton					
Wilson's Downfall					
Wollar					
Wyndham					
Yetman					

NOTE.—The Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Comptroller-General	George Miller	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.*
Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk.	Arthur Herbert Collis	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	450 0 0	23 April, 1875.
First Clerk and Accountant	Sydney Septimus Russell...	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	16 May, 1879.
Second Clerk	Richard Thomas MacNevin ¹	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	17 Nov., 1881.
	succeeded by				
Third Clerk	Arthur Charles Martin ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	Arthur Charles Martin ...	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	succeeded by				
Fourth Clerk	Frederick John Willard...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	2 Aug., 1883.
Junior Clerk (temporary)...	Evan Wm. Howell	23 Oct., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	11 July, 1887.
Temporary Clerk .....	.....	.....	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	
	.....	.....	Ditto	10/- per diem	
Messenger ² .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	per annum.	
Housekeeper .....	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	
				25 0 0	

¹ Transferred as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Condobolin.

² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—Comptroller-General gives security to the amount of £1,000. Deputy Comptroller and Accountant each give security to the amount of £500.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.							
ALBURY GAOL.							
Visiting Justice	Thomas A. Browne, P.M.	13 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			7 April, 1871.
Gaoler	Henry Harris ¹	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	240	0	0	22 Sept., 1863.
Matron	Mary Jane Harris	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	48	0	0	1 May, 1886.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Warder (1) ² .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Class Warders (6) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female Warder (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains :—							
Church of England	Rev. Alfred D. Acocks ⁴	9 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	20	0	0	9 Mar., 1878.
	succeeded by						
	Rev. Marcus B. Brownrigg ⁵	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	20	0	0	1 Feb., 1890.
	succeeded by						
	Rev. Charles Kingsmill	7 April, 1890	Ditto	20	0	0	24 Feb., 1886.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Thos. J. Carroll ⁶	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	20	0	0	15 July, 1887.
	succeeded by						
	Rev. R. Kennedy	12 Mar., 1890	Ditto	20	0	0	12 Mar., 1890.
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. ² Allowed £40 per annum as lodging allowance. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, light and rations. ⁴ To 26 January—deceased. ⁵ Resigned. ⁶ Left the district. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.							
ARMIDALE GAOL.							
Visiting Justice	Charles E. Smith, P.M.	20 Feb., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			25 Mar., 1851.
Gaoler	Henry Govers ¹	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	240	0	0	5 Nov., 1864.
Matron	Matilda Govers	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	48	0	0	1 Jan., 1889.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains :—							
Church of England	Rev. James Ross	21 Jan., 1879	Ditto	20	0	0	21 Jan., 1879.
Roman Catholic	Rev. P. J. O'Connor	17 July, 1878	Ditto	20	0	0	17 July, 1878.
Senior Warder (1) ² .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0	9	3	per diem.
Second Class Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	8	3	„
Third Class Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	8	0	„
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. ² Allowed 1s. per diem lodging allowance. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.							
BATHURST GAOL.							
Visiting Justice	James B. Graham, P.M.	1 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			1 Mar., 1859.
Governor	George H. Stace ¹	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	340	0	0	14 June, 1867.
Deputy Governor	Patrick J. Fitzgibbon ¹	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	210	0	0	11 Feb., 1874.
Matron (vacant).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoolmaster and Store-keeper.	Christopher V. Foss ²	10 May, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	198	0	0	5 June, 1867.
Do. (temporary)	.....	.....	Minister of Justice	198	0	0	.....
Clerk (temporary) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	150	0	0	.....
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 31).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Warder (1) ³ .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0	10	0	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	9	3	0	„
First Class Warders (5) ⁴ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	9	0	„ each.
Third Class Warders (30) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	8/-, 7/6, 7/-, and 6/6.			„ „
Female Warders (3) ⁵ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	2 at £62, 1 at £50.			per annum.
Overseers (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	2 at 11/6, 1 at 179	0	0	per diem each.
Foremen (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	9	0	per annum.
Carter (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0	7	0	per diem.
Chaplains :—							
Church of England	Rev. R. Barry Brown	1 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	60	0	0	1 Mar., 1889.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Patrick Riordan	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	60	0	0	1 Jan., 1890.
Presbyterian	Dr. A. C. Geekie	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	40	0	0	1 Jan., 1889.
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. ² To 31 August, retired. ³ Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light. ⁴ Allowed 1s. per diem each as lodging allowance. ⁵ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. NOTE.—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500.							

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.					
BERRIMA GAOL.					
Visiting Justice	Frederick R. Wilshire, P.M.	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	Nil.	1 Mar., 1862.*
Governor	John Paton ¹	15 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	28 May, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	Francis Flaherty ..	1 July, 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1863
Deputy Governor	James Thompson ² ⁴ ..	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto ..	200 0 0	16 Nov., 1881.
	succeeded by				
Do (Acting)	Sydney H de M Bromley	1 May, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1890.
Clerk and Schoolmaster ..	Clarendon Stuart ..	10 May, 1889	Ditto	174 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Senior Warder (1) ³	.. .. .	.. .. .	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warders (3) ³	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	0 9 0	" each.
Third Class Warders (14)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	8/-, 7/6, 7/-, and 6/6.	" "
Overseer (1) .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	179 0 0	
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31.)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chaplains—					
Church of England ..	Rev. George Sheppard	23 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	23 Dec., 1878.
Roman Catholic ..	Rev. Daniel Harnett ..	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
¹ To 30 June—promoted Governor of Goulburn Gaol ² Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. ³ Allowed 1s. per diem each as lodging allowance ⁴ Transferred to Maitland. * Services not continuous.					
NOTE—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500.					
BILLOELA GAOL.					
Visiting Justice	William Chatfield, J.P. ..	1 June, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.*
Governor	Frederick A. Ramsay ¹ ..	1 June, 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	16 Oct., 1858.*
Deputy-Governor	John Cotter ¹	16 June, 1888	Ditto ..	200 0 0	20 Sept., 1875.
Matron	Kate M. Ramsay	11 Sept., 1888	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 31.)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Senior Warder (1) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warders (3) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	0 9 0	" each.
Third Class Warders (11) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	8/-, 7/6, 7/-, 6/6	" each.
Principal Female Warder (1) ³	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	105 0 0	per annum.
Female Warders (5) ³	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	62 0 0	"
Carter (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	0 7 0	per diem.
Clerk (Temporary) .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	198 0 0	per annum.
Chaplains—					
Church of England ..	Rev. W. A. Charlton	1 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
Roman Catholic	Rev. J P. Moynagh ..	1 May, 1889	Ditto ..	40 0 0	12 Jan., 1884.
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light not continuous ³ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light * Services					
NOTE.—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500.					
GAOL, DENILIKUIN.					
Visiting Justice	Geo Fk. Scott, P.M. ..	23 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 June, 1863.
Gaoler	Jas. Boyden ¹	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto ..	220 0 0	8 July, 1869.
Matron	Anne Boyden ¹	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto ..	48 0 0	15 Nov., 1888.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31.)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Third Class Warders (5)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 8 0	per diem each.
Chaplains—					
Church of England ..	Rev. Saml. B. Holt	22 Mar., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	22 Mar., 1883.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Richard Kiely	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto ..	20 0 0	
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant NOTE—The Gaoler gives security to amount of £100					
GAOL, DUBBO.					
Visiting Justice	W. S. Caswell, P.M.	10 April, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 June, 1847.
Gaoler	Walter R. H. Pope ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto ..	240 0 0	1 April, 1881.
Matron	Julia A. Pope	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto ..	48 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31.)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Senior Warder (1) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (7)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	8/-, 7/6, & 7/-	" each.
Female Warder ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	62 0 0	per annum.
Chaplains—					
Church of England ..	Rev. F. S. Wilson ..	1 Oct., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
Roman Catholic	Rev. L. Bolger	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto ..	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. ² Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance. NOTE—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250					

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.

GAOL, FORBES.

Visiting Justice	F A I Sharpe, P.M.	13 April, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	
Gaoler	Wm Dymond ¹	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
Matron	Annie J Dymond	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	48 0 0	15 Nov., 1888.
Visiting Surgeon (See Medical Department, page 31)					
Third Class Warders (3)			Comptroller-General of Prisons	8/- and 7/-	per diem each.
Chaplains —					
Church of England	Rev E Dunstan	17 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	17 Feb., 1889.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Jno. M'Auliffe	3 Mar., 1889	Ditto	20 0 0	3 Mar., 1889.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant.

NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to amount of £100.

GAOL, GOULBURN.

Visiting Justice	C S Alexander, P.M.	27 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 Feb., 1861.
Governor	Peter Herbert ¹	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto	388 0 0	1 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by				
Deputy Governor	John Paton	1 July, 1890	Ditto	388 0 0	28 May, 1861.
	Charles Graham ²	6 Jan., 1887	Ditto	210 0 0	6 July, 1871.
Matron	Vacant.				
	Ann Herbert ³	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto	100 0 0	10 Feb., 1882.
Clerk (temporary)			Minister of Justice	150 0 0	
Schoolmaster & Storekeeper	Edwin Rupert Pope	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	198 0 0	9 Oct., 1888.
Chief Warder (1) ⁴			Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) ⁴			Ditto	0 9 6	"
First Class Warders (5) ⁴			Ditto	0 9 0	" each.
Second Class Warders (4)			Ditto	0 8 3	" "
Third Class Warders (22)			Ditto	8/-, 7/6, 7/-, and 6/6,	" "
Principal Female Warder (1) ⁵			Ditto	105 0 0	per annum.
Female Warder (1) ⁵			Ditto	62 0 0	"
Overseers (2)			Ditto	0 11 6	per diem each.
Foremen (2)			Ditto	0 9 0	" "
Chaplains —					
Church of England	Rev G M D'Arcy Irvine	1 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	1 May, 1884
Roman Catholic	Rev. E. J. Fallon	1 July, 1887	Ditto	60 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Presbyterian	Rev. A. M. Pat	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 31)					

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants To 31 May, promoted Governor of Sydney Gaol ² Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants To 30 June promoted Gaoler at Wollongong ³ To 30 June, office abolished ⁴ Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance Gate-keepers allowed quarters, fuel, light and servant ⁵ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light

NOTE.—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500

GAOL, GRAFTON.

Visiting Justice	Andrew L M'Dougall, P.M.	11 Oct., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	5 Sept., 1876.
Gaoler	Jeremiah Frewin ¹	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1851.*
Matron	Margaret Frewin	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto	48 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31)					
Senior Warder (1) ²			Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (4)			Ditto	8/- and 7/6	" each.
Chaplains —					
Church of England	Rev. Charles C. Greenway	1 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic	Rev. William Byrne	1 July, 1889	Ditto	20 0 0	1 July, 1889.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant

² Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance

* Services not continuous

NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.

GAOL, HAY.

Visiting Justice	Joseph E. Pearce, P.M.	14 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	24 July, 1862.
Gaoler	Ghiblin Everett ¹	17 Mar., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Sept., 1863.
Matron	Mary Ann Everett	17 Mar., 1882	Ditto	48 0 0	17 Mar., 1882.
Visiting Surgeon (See Medical Department, page 31.)					
Senior Warder (1) ²			Comptroller General of Prisons	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (4)			Ditto	8/-, 7/6, & 6/6	" each.
Chaplains —					
Church of England	Rev. W. C. Pritchard ³	15 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	15 Sept., 1888.
	succeeded by				
Roman Catholic	Rev John B. Armstrong	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
	Rev. Michael Tracey	1 Feb., 1888	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants

² Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance

³ Resigned

NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s d	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.					
GAOL EAST MAITLAND.					
Visiting Justice	J. N. Brooks, P M	1 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	1 June, 1853
Governor	Alexander Watt ¹	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto	254 0 0	27 July, 1864.
Deputy Governor	Arthur Carew Hunt ²	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	17 Jan, 1889
	succeeded by James Thompson	1 May, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Nov, 1881.
Matron	Jane Watt	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	68 0 0	22 June, 1866
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John P Lackey	1 June, 1878	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov, 1876
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 31)					
Senior Warder (1) ⁴			Comptroller General of Prisons	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warders (3) ³			Ditto	0 9 0	" each.
Second Class Warder (1)			Ditto	0 8 3	" "
Third Class Warders (16)			Ditto	8/ 7/6, 7/ & 6/6	" "
Female Warders (2) ⁴			Ditto	62 0 0	per ann. "
Foreman (1)			Ditto	0 9 0	per diem.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev Lovick Tyrrell	16 Nov, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	16 Nov, 1875.
Roman Catholic	Rev Patrick O'Leary	30 Oct, 1883	Ditto	30 0 0	30 Oct, 1883
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants ² Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants To 30 April, resigned allowance ³ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light ⁴ Allowed 1s per diem as lodging					
NOTE—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £300					
GAOL, MUDGEE.					
Visiting Justice	Wm J E Wotton, P M	1 Feb, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	17 Jan, 1862.
Gaoler	Thos. Rankin ¹	18 June, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Nov, 1862
Matron	Maia Rankin	18 June, 1889	Ditto	48 0 0	25 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon (See Medical Department, page 31)					
Senior Warder (1) ²			Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (5)			Ditto	8/- & 6/6	" each.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev H T. A Bentzen	23 Jan, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	23 Jan, 1880.
Roman Catholic	Rev Jno O'Donovan	24 Feb, 1888	Ditto	20 0 0	24 Feb, 1888.
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light and servant ² Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance					
NOTE—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100					
GAOL, PARRAMATTA.					
Visiting Justice	Neil Stewart, J P.	22 Aug, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	22 Aug, 1878
Governor	Thomas J Barnett ¹	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto	388 0 0	16 May, 1868
Deputy Governor	James Lyons ¹	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto	210 0 0	5 May, 1877
Matron	Sarah G Lyons	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Jan, 1887.*
Storekeeper and Schoolmaster.	Michael H Howard	15 Nov, 1888	Ditto	265 0 0	1 May, 1865
Clerk	Wilham H. Delany	1 Nov, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	24 June, 1881.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser (See Medical Department, page 31)					
Chief Warder (1) ²			Comptroller General of Prisons	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warders (2) ³			Ditto	9/6 & 9/3	" each.
First Class Warders (6) ³			Ditto	0 9 0	" "
Second Class Warders (5)			Ditto	0 8 3	" "
Third Class Warders (30)			Ditto	8/ 7/6, 7/ & 6/6	" "
Overseers (2)			Ditto	0 11 6	" "
Foremen (3)			Ditto	0 9 0	" "
Messenger (1)			Ditto	0 7 0	" "
Carter (1)			Ditto	0 7 0	" "
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. Jno Done	1 May, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	1 May, 1889.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Thos O'Reilly	1 May, 1889	Ditto	60 0 0	1 May, 1889.
Presbyterian	Rev. Jas. D Murray ⁴	1 Jan, 1877	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Jan, 1877.
	succeeded by Rev Robert Jackson	1 April, 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	1 April, 1890.
Wesleyan	Rev. M. H Parkinson	1 May, 1889	Ditto	40 0 0	1 May, 1889.
¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants ² Allowed £26 per annum and 6d per diem as allowance in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light ³ The Gate keeper is allowed quarters, fuel, and light, the remainder allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance ⁴ To 31 March, resigned * Services not continuous					
NOTE—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

111

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.

GAOL, SYDNEY.

Visiting Justice	Wm Chatfield, J.P.	5 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.*
Governor	Jno. Lovett ¹	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	388 0 0	3 Sept., 1846.*
	succeeded by				
	Peter Herbert ²	1 June, 1890	Ditto	420 0 0	1 Mar., 1865.
Deputy Governor	Jno Carroll ³	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	1 June, 1861.
Superintendent of Female Division.	Frances Mary Chalhs ³ .	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Chief Clerk	Saml. M Cauley	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	15 Jan., 1876.
Second Clerk	Denis Gaynor D'Arcy ..	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	198 0 0	9 Dec., 1885.
Probationers (2) .....	.. . . .		Minister of Justice .. .	{ 1 at £75 1 at £50	
Schoolmaster	Samuel F. Pollack	1 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	24 Feb., 1876.*
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 31).					
Chief Warder (1) ³ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	at 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warders (3) ³ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	{ 1 at 9 9 2 at 9 3	each.
Warders, 1st Class (7) ⁴ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	9 0	" "
Warders, 2nd Class (11) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	8 3	" "
Warders, 3rd Class (32) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	8s., 7/6, 7s., & 6/6.	" "
Sub-Matron (1) ⁵ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	105 0 0	
Forewoman (1) ⁵ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	72 0 0	
Female Warders (9) ⁵ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	£62 & £56	each.
Superintendent of Prison Industries.	Wm B. M'Laren	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	4 Jan., 1864.
Storekeeper	James Robson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Aug., 1869.
Chief Overseer (1) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Comptroller-General of Prisons	225 0 0	
Overseers (4) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	11 6	per diem each.
Foremen (2) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	9 0	" "
Messenger (1) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	8 0	" "
Carter (1) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	7 0	" "
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. Charles H Rich	6 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	6 Nov., 1864.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Michael Glasheen .. .	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Mar., 1889.
Presbyterian	Rev. Wm. J. Cuthbert	4 Mar., 1887	Ditto	50 0 0	4 Mar., 1887
Wesleyan	Rev Henry W T. Pincombe ..	1 April, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	1 April, 1889.

¹ To 19 February, deceased ² Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant ⁴ Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance. ⁵ 2nd Senior Warden allowed 2s per diem as lodging allowance in lieu of quarters. The gatekeeper is allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

* Services not continuous
NOTE—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500.

GAOL, TAM RTH.

Visiting Justice	David W. Irving, P.M.	19 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	24 June, 1861.
Gaoler	Donald M'Lean ¹	31 Mar., 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Matron	Annie M'Lean	21 April, 1889	Ditto	48 0 0	21 April, 1889.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31)					
Senior Warden (1) ² .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warden (1) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	0 9 0	" "
Third Class Warders (5) .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	0 8 0	each.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. W. J. K. Piddington .. .	7 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	7 May, 1880.
Roman Catholic	Rev. P. D. Ryan	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	1 April, 1881.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant ² Allowed 1s per diem each as lodging allowance
NOTE—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250

PUBLIC WORKS PRISON, TRIAL BAY.

Visiting Justice	Thomas A. Davies, P.M.	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	4 Oct., 1881.
Superintendent	Commander Cecil G. Horne, R.N. ¹	8 July, 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	8 July, 1889.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	Benjamin Shaw ¹	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	198 0 0	13 Jan., 1882.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31)					
Chief Warden (1) ¹ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Comptroller-General of Prisons ..	0 10 0	per diem.
First Class Warders (2) ¹ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	0 9 0	each.
Second Class Warders (2) ¹ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	0 8 3	" "
Third Class Warders (14) ¹ .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	8s. & 6s 6d	" "
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. R. H. D Kelly	23 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	23 Oct., 1889.
Roman Catholic	Rev J H Doyle	21 Jan., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	21 Jan., 1887.

¹ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light
NOTE - The Superintendent gives security to amount of £750.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.					
GAOL, WAGGA WAGGA.					
Visiting Justice	Henry, Baylis, P.M.	10 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	9 Aug., 1852.
Gaoler	Samuel Adair ¹	18 June, 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	23 Dec., 1867.
Matron	Mary Ann Adair	18 June, 1889	Ditto	48 0 0	18 June, 1889.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 31.)					
First Class Warder (1) ² ..			Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 0	per diem.
Third Class Warders (4)			Ditto	0 8 0	„ each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. W. H. Pownall ...	9 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	9 Mar., 1878.
Roman Catholic	Rev. J. Gallagher	11 Nov., 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	11 Nov., 1887.
	¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant.		² Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance.		
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.				
GAOL, WILCANNIA.					
Acting Visiting Justice	Walterus Le Brun Brown, P.M.	23 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 Dec., 1889.
Gaoler	Owen Drury ¹	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	14 April, 1871.
Matron	Annie Drury	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	48 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
Third Class Warder (1) ..			Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0 8 0	per diem.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. C. T. S. West	1 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Jno. Barry ²	16 Feb., 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	16 Feb., 1887.
	succeeded by				
	Patrick R. Davern	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
	¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. Acting as Deputy Governor, Goulburn Gaol, pending alterations to Wilcannia Gaol		² Resigned.		
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100				
GAOL, WOLLONGONG.					
Visiting Justice	W. H. Thomas, P.M.	19 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	12 April, 1864.
Gaoler	Francis Flaherty ¹	18 Aug., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Graham	1 July, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	6 July, 1871.
Matron	Margaret Flaherty	18 Aug., 1884	Ditto	48 0 0	18 Aug., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Robina Graham	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	48 0 0	1 Aug., 1890.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 31.)					
Senior Warder (1) ²			Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (4) .			Ditto	8s. & 7s. 6d.	„ each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. T. C. Ewing	26 Mar., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	26 Mar., 1885.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Patrick Ryan	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Mar., 1889.
	¹ To 30 June Promoted Governor of Berrima Gaol.		² Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance.		
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.				
GAOL, YASS.					
Visiting Justice	Henry J. Chisholm, P.M. .	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	4 Nov., 1859.
Gaoler	Thomas Kiernan ¹	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	220 0 0	22 Nov., 1855.
Matron	Jessie Kiernan	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	48 0 0	15 Nov., 1888.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, p. 31.)					
First Class Warder (1) ² ..			Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0 9 0	per diem.
Third Class Warders (5) ..			Ditto	0 8 0	„ each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. A. D. Faunce	23 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	23 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic	Rev. P. J. O'Keefe	11 Mar., 1878	Ditto	20 0 0	11 Mar., 1878.
	¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant.		² Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance.		
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.				

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.

GAOL, YOUNG.

Visiting Justice	Samuel Robinson, P.M.	19 Oct., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	15 April, 1872.
Gaoler	Joseph Gates ¹	26 Mar., 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1846.*
Matron	Veronica Gates	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto	48 0 0	23 Sept., 1887.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, p. 31).	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 0	per diem.
First Class Warder (1) ² ..	.....	.....	Ditto	8s. 7s. 6d. & 6s.	„ each.
Third Class Warders (5) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Canon Chas. Kingsmill succeeded by Rev. G. A. Carver	24 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	24 Feb., 1886
Roman Catholic	Rev. J. Hennessey	5 July, 1890 1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	20 0 0	5 July, 1890. 1 Dec., 1889.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. To 31 December—dismissed ² Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance. * Services not continuous.
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.

SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, SOUTH HEAD.

Matron-Superintendent.....	Agnes King ¹	6 Feb., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	208 0 0	26 Aug., 1867.
Sub-Matron	Evelyn M. Barton ¹	9 July, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1886.
Attendant	Ada Packham ¹	9 July, 1887	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	9 July, 1887.
Additional Attendant ¹ ..	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	62 0 0	.....
Gardener and Caretaker ..	.....	.....	Ditto	120 0 0	.....
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. H. W. Mort	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	25 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Roman Catholic	Rev. P. A. Slattery . . .	1 July, 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, p. 31).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light NOTE.—The Matron-Superintendent gives security to the amount of £250.

POLICE GAOLS.

Acting Gaolers—					
Balranald	(37)	Minister of Justice	10 at 27 at	20 0 0 15 0 0
Bega					
Bourke					
Bingera.....					
Braidwood					
Burrowa					
Campbelltown					
Casino					
Cobar					
Cooma					
Coonabarabran					
Coonamble					
Cootamundra					
Cowra					
Glen Innes					
Grenfell					
Gundagai					
Gunnedah					
Hillston					
Inverell.....					
Milparinka					
Moree					
Murrurundi					
Muswellbrook					
Narrabri					
Orange					
Port Macquarie.....					
Queanbeyan					
Singleton					
Silverton					
Taree					
Tenterfield					
Walgett					
Wellington					
Wentworth					
West Kempsey					
Windsor					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.												
				£ s. d.													
MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.																	
POLICE GAOLS—continued.																	
Acting Matrons— 1 for each Gaol	(37)	Minister of Justice	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>{</td><td>1 at</td><td>15 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>26 at</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>10 at</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr> </table>	{	1 at	15 0 0		26 at	10 0 0		10 at	5 0 0				
{	1 at	15 0 0															
	26 at	10 0 0															
	10 at	5 0 0															
Warders— Bega (1), Bourke (3), Casino (1), Cobar (1), Coonamble (1), Cootamundra (1), Glen Innes Inverell (1), Moree (1), Narrabri (1), Orange (2), Silvertown, Tenterfield (1), Wellington 1) Walgett (1), Wentworth (3)	(23)	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>{</td><td>13 at</td><td>8/- per diem</td><td>each.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>2 at</td><td>7/-</td><td>"</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>8 at</td><td>6/6</td><td>"</td></tr> </table>	{	13 at	8/- per diem	each.		2 at	7/-	"		8 at	6/6	"	
{	13 at	8/- per diem	each.														
	2 at	7/-	"														
	8 at	6/6	"														
Visiting Justices— 1 at each Gaol	Governor and Executive Council.	Nil.													
Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains— Bourke (2), Orange (2), Port Macquarie (2), Wellington (2), Wentworth (2), Silvertown (2)	(12)	Ditto	10 0 0	each.												
REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHT.																	
Registrar of Copyright.....	Joseph John Spruson, J.P. ¹	1 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	320 0 0	12 Aug., 1864.												
Clerk (Probationer)	George Nicholas Roche	27 Sept., 1889	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	27 Sept., 1889.												
					¹ Gives security to the amount of £250.												
PATENTS OFFICE.																	
Examiner of Patents	John B. O'Connor	13 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.												
Chief Clerk	Peardon Pearce Packham	1 July, 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1881.												
2nd Clerk	George M'Neill Robb	12 Nov., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	16 July, 1888.												
3rd Clerk	Alexander Grant	12 Nov., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Dec., 1883.*												
4th Clerk	George Stanley Brown	12 Nov., 1888	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.												
Messenger (also to Copyright Office).	Minister of Justice.....	135 0 0													
Cleaner (also to Copyright Office).	Ditto	36 0 0													
					* Services not continuous.												

PART VIII.

Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
Attorney-General	George Bowen Simpson succeeded by Edmund Barton	10 Feb., 1888 17 Jan., 1889	Governor, by Commission .. Ditto	1,500 0 0 1 500 0 0	
Secretary	George Bowen Simpson	8 Mar., 1889	Ditto	2,000 0 0	
Clerk	William Wilberforce Stephen	6 Nov., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Messenger	Herbert Frederic Morris...	1 June, 1884	Ditto ..	250 0 0	1 June, 1884.
	John Conerty	1 May, 1885	Attorney-General	130 0 0	1 May, 1885.
PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.					
Parliamentary Draftsman	Alexander Oliver, M.A. ...	1 June, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	1,060 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
Clerk	Edwin Lewis Scott ...	1 July, 1878	Ditto ..	340 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Messenger ...	William Goulding		Attorney-General ..	110 0 0	
CROWN SOLICITOR.					
Crown Solicitor	John Williams	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 June, 1859.
Chief Clerk & Conveyancing Clerk	C. E. Parkinson	8 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	16 Aug., 1883.
Clerk in charge of Criminal Branch	John James Lee	15 July, 1872	Ditto	440 0 0	15 Feb., 1845.
Clerk in charge of Bonds and Contracts.	Michael S. Harte	15 July, 1872	Ditto ..	390 0 0	20 July, 1859.
Clerk in charge of Common Law	Frederick S. Williams	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Assistant Bond Clerk ..	Harold F. Norrie (a) ...	8 June, 1887	Ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
Assistant Criminal Clerk	Ernest H. Wilshire	8 June, 1887	Ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
Short-hand Writer	Alfred E. Withy	1 June, 1886	Ditto ..	300 0 0	1 June, 1886.
Assistant Conveyancing Clerk	John Hazelden	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	250 0 0	6 Feb., 1890.
Accountant & Record Clerk	J. S. Shaw	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto ..	250 0 0	19 May, 1879.
Assistant Common Law Clerk	H. P. Curtis	1 July, 1888	Ditto ..	250 0 0	1 July, 1888.
Clerk	L. J. Pooley	16 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	150 0 0	16 Feb., 1890.
Engrossing Clerk	Philip Kelly	1 April, 1885	Ditto ..	196 0 0	1 April, 1885.
Junior Clerk	A. C. Fraser, junior	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
Messenger ..	..	..	The Attorney-General ..	160 0 0	.....
Assistant Messenger ...	..	..	Ditto ..	85 0 0	.....
(a) Transferred to the Department of Public Works					
QUARTER SESSIONS.					
Chairmen ¹ — Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District.	Alfred M'Farland	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		30 May, 1861.
South-western District	William Hattam Wilkinson	21 July, 1874	Ditto ..		22 Feb., 1860.
Southern District ..	David Grant Forbes	8 June, 1875	Ditto ..		1 Jan., 1851.
Western District ..	Chas. Edward Robertson Murray	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..		1 Aug., 1864.*
Northern District ..	Ernest Brougham Docker	7 June, 1884	Ditto ..		1 Nov., 1871.
North-western District	Alfred Paxton Backhouse	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..		1 Oct., 1878.
Crown Prosecutors ² — Sydney	Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..		1 Jan., 1881.
Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District (other places than Sydney)	Walton Lockyer Merewether	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	800 0 0	20 Oct., 1882.
	William Henry Coffey ³	1 June, 1888	Ditto ..	550 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
South-western District ..	Herbert Harris	5 Sept., 1889	Ditto ..	550 0 0	7 June, 1887.
Southern District ..	Arthur Foxton Dawson	5 Sept., 1889	Ditto ..	550 0 0	1 June, 1888.
Western District ..	Arthur Reginald Butterworth ⁴	5 Sept., 1889	Ditto ..	550 0 0	1 Dec., 1887.
Northern District ..	Robert Jardine Browning	1 June, 1888	Ditto ..	550 0 0	1 June, 1888.
North-western District ...	John Armstrong	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Departmental. — Clerk of the Peace for the Colony ⁵ Chief Clerk ⁶ ..	William Richard Beaver	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	29 May, 1870.
Clerks ⁷ ..	William Macpherson Macfarlane	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto ..	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	John Swinchatt Dodson ⁸	1 June, 1887	Ditto ..	280 0 0	1 Oct., 1864
	succeeded by Temple Fredk. Sinclair Nathan	11 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	300 0 0	23 July, 1849.
	Temple Fredk. Sinclair Nathan	1 June, 1887	Ditto ..	255 0 0	23 July, 1849.
	succeeded by Stephen Laurence Guy ⁹	11 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	270 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
	George Atkin ¹⁰ ..	1 April, 1889	Ditto ..	220 0 0	24 Aug., 1887.
	succeeded by Vere Dawson Hunt Besnard	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto ..	220 0 0	7 April, 1879.
	William John Clarke ...	1 April, 1889	Ditto ..	150 0 0	1 July, 1887
	John Gonsalves ...	1 May, 1889	Ditto ..	110 0 0	1 May, 1889
Messenger ..	..	..	Clerk of the Peace	130 0 0	

¹ Also District Court Judges—Those for the Metropolitan, suburban, and Hunter District allowed 30s, the others 40s per diem each for travelling expenses when absent on duty. ² The Crown Prosecutor for North western District allowed 40s, other Crown Prosecutors 30s per diem each for travelling expenses when absent on duty. ³ Prosecutes at Sydney Courts of Gaol Delivery when required, without fee. ⁴ Granted six months leave of absence without salary, from 24 February, leave afterwards extended for a further period of six months without salary. During Mr Butterworth's absence Mr Charles G. Wade, Barrister at law, acted as Crown Prosecutor for the Western District. ⁵ Allowed 30s per diem for travelling expenses when absent on duty. ⁶ Gives security for £1,000. ⁷ Each of the clerks and the messenger give security for £100. ⁸ Transferred to the Water Police Office, 11th February, 1887. ⁹ Transferred from Water Police Office, 11th February, 1890. ¹⁰ Mr G. Atkin exchanged appointments with Mr V. D. H. Besnard, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Bourke, 1st October, 1890. * Services not continuous. NOTE—The Crown Prosecutors are allowed to practise their profession privately.

PART IX.

Secretary for Public Works,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
PUBLIC WORKS.					
Secretary for Public Works	Bruce Smith	8 Mar., 1889	Governor, by Commission	1,500 0 0	
Under Secretary	Joseph Barling ¹	1 April, 1888	Ditto	1,000 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Chief Clerk and Secretary to Tender Board.	D. C. M'Lachlan ²	1 April, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Aug., 1869.
Clerks	A. Springthorpe	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Feb., 1875.
	J. O. Trimble	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
	W. F. Mitchell ³	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	375 0 0	10 May, 1883.
	J. W. Hollman	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	14 Mar., 1884.
	H. E. Roseby	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Dec., 1878.
	W. Selkirk	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Jan., 1881.
	A. F. Tunks	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	2 Jan., 1877.
	H. U. Hillyar	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	24 Sept., 1883.
	A. T. Dind	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	25 Sept., 1882.
	J. Dalton	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto	175 0 0	20 Aug., 1888.
	F. E. Pike	1 Jan., 1889	Ministerial	150 0 0	9 Jan., 1884
	E. Hume	15 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	115 0 0	1 May, 1886.
				to 15 Sept. 170 0 0	
				From 16 Sept.	
	A. G. H. Wise	16 Sept., 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	1 April, 1889.
	William Barbour	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	26 Feb., 1889.
	J. P. Fletcher	14 July, 1890	Secretary for Public Works	60 0 0	14 July, 1890.
				to 13 Oct. 75 0 0	
				From 14 Oct.	
	H. A. L. Titheradge	16 Sept., 1890	Ditto	60 0 0	16 Sept., 1890.
	C. A. Badham	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
Clerk in Charge Bonds and Contracts	H. F. Norrie ⁴	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	6 Dec., 1872.
Photographer	J. Bischoff	1 May, 1883	Secretary for Public Works	250 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Messengers (3)			Ditto	250 0 0	
				⁵ 1 at 255 0 0	
				⁶ 1 at 155 0 0	
				1 at 120 0 0	
Boy Messenger			Ditto	75 0 0	
				1 at 102 0 0	
Housekeepers (6)			Ditto	72 0 0	
				3 at 35 0 0	
				1 at 52 0 0	
Telephone Attendant			Ditto	26 0 0	
CHIEF ACCOUNTANTS' BRANCH⁴					
Chief Accountant	W. H. Quodling ¹	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	8 Oct., 1857.
Assistant Accountant	E. Holland ²	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	9 Feb., 1885.
Paymaster	A. R. Monday ³	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto	400 0 0	20 May, 1872.
Examiner of Accounts	H. K. Carpenter	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	350 0 0	22 June, 1876.
Clerks	W. T. Bouchier	8 Oct., 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	6 Feb., 1884.
	R. J. Sheridan	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	5 May, 1886.
EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.					
Examiners of Public Works Proposals	Stanley Alexander	25 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	22 Oct., 1883.
	Harry A. Gilliat	25 Jan., 1890	Ditto	750 0 0	6 Oct., 1879.
¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000 ² Gives security to the amount of £500 ³ Gives security to the amount of £200 ⁴ Transferred from Crown Solicitor's Office ⁵ Allowed £50 in lieu of quarters ⁶ Allowed £25 in lieu of quarters. ⁷ Allowed quarters ⁸ Dismissed, 31 August, 1890. * Transferred from Railway Construction Branch					
BOARD FOR OPENING TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.					
President	Secretary for Public Works				
Vice-President	Under Secretary for Public Works				
Members	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbors and Rivers				
	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges	12 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction				
	Director of Military Works				
	Government Architect				
Secretary	Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works				
VALUATION OF LAND.					
Land Valuer	James Banford Thompson	14 Jan., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	10 May, 1858.*
Draftsman and Surveyor	Frederick George Rae	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	400 0 0	2 April, 1874.
Draftsman	Denis Francis Bullen	14 Aug., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	23 April, 1884
Clerks	Alfred Brown	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	William Edwin Tunks	1 Mar., 1881	Secretary for Public Works	225 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	Ernest Robert Yates	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Samuel Hassall Harpur	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	125 0 0	14 Aug., 1882.
	Joseph Trimble	21 Nov., 1890	Secretary for Public Works	10/- per week	21 Nov., 1890
Messenger				75 0 0	
* Services not continuous					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.					
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.					
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.					
Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief.	Robt. R. P. Hickson ¹	1 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	1,160 0 0	5 July, 1881.
Engineer for Bridges ..	J. A. McDonald	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	750 0 0	28 Aug., 1879.
Chief Clerk and Cashier ..	Patrick H. Flynn ² .. .	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	600 0 0	17 July, 1856.
Accountant	Owen Carroll ²	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	500 0 0	11 July, 1868.
Assistant Accountant.....	Nat Wallis ³	1 July, 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	13 Oct., 1872.
Clerk Trustee Roads	Chas. B. Arrey	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	26 July, 1876.
Clerks	Thos. R. Steel ⁴	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	22 Feb., 1873.
	Henry Manning	1 July, 1889	Ditto	290 0 0	1 July, 1865.
	Marcus B. Power	1 July, 1889	Ditto	265 0 0	24 June, 1878.
	John Geo Oram	1 July, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
	Chas R Ord	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	29 Mar, 1880.
	Herman Milford ⁴	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	6 Jan, 1881
	Patrick McGinley ⁵	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	8 Aug., 1879.
	succeeded by				
	E Hungerford ⁴	1 June, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	12 Sept., 1882.
	J. B. Dalton	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	E. J. Devery	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	18 Nov., 1879.
	Duncan Scott ⁴	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	20 Jan., 1885.
	Geo. Watt	15 Sept, 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	21 April, 1876.
	Alfred T Smythman ..	26 Sept., 1890	Ditto	*120 0 0	25 Aug., 1885.
	Geo. J. Forsyth	1 Oct., 1889	Secretary for Public Works	*300 0 0	22 Feb., 1877.
	Reginald O. Cummings	17 April, 1889	Ditto	*250 0 0	10 Sept., 1879.
	Alfred G. A Flower ..	20 June, 1888	Ditto	10s. per day	20 June, 1888.
	Henry A. Horley	1 Dec. 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Mar, 1889.
	Geo. Gray	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
	Herbert Jones	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	4 Aug, 1890.
	D. B. Sheridan	18 April, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	18 April, 1890.
	V. W. Baring Wall ..	30 June, 1890	Ditto	*10s. per day	30 June, 1890.
	Joseph S Walwork ..	24 Mar., 1890	Ditto	7s. "	24 Mar., 1890
	Arthur Macauley	11 July, 1889	Ditto	10s. "	17 Mar, 1887.
	F. Walter Pearson ..	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	21 Nov., 1890.
	Cecil Byrne	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto	10/- per week	1 Dec., 1890.
Photograph Printer ..	A. E. Burton	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto	15/- per day	8 Aug., 1877.
Assistant in Store	J. D. Carmody	24 Nov, 1890	Ditto	3s. "	24 Nov, 1890.
Typewriter	E. W. Austin	1 Feb, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	9 Aug, 1889
Cadet	P. Murray	1 June, 1890	Ditto	10/- per week	1 June, 1890.
Messengers	Arthur Read	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	24 Mar, 1866.
	L. M. Sweetman	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	29 June, 1888
	W. Brown	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	£1 per week	10 Feb, 1890.
	John Monks	20 Oct, 1890	Ditto	12/- "	20 Oct, 1890.
Chief Draftsman	Percy Allan	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	8 Sept, 1878.
Draftsmen	R. D. Fitzgerald .. .	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	10 Aug, 1880
	T. H. Kirkpatrick .. .	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	22 Feb., 1888.
	W. A. Bennett	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1885.
Temporary Draftsmen ..	R. H. Warner	1 Jan, 1890	Secretary for Public Works	300 0 0	9 July, 1885.
	T. W. C. Ward	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	Jas Vicars	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	6 Sept, 1888.
	H. Dare	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	18 Feb, 1889.
	C. W. King	28 Feb, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Aug, 1889.
	Arch. H. M. Taggart ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	25 May, 1886.
	Albert Leahy	23 Sept, 1889	Ditto	13/- per day	23 Sept, 1889.
	A. E. Amplett	28 Mar, 1889	Ditto	12/10 "	28 Mar, 1889.
	Alfred Barnby	27 Mar, 1889	Ditto	12/10 "	27 Mar., 1889.
	Gabriel Bernburg ⁶ .. .	14 Aug, 1889	Ditto	12/10 "	14 Aug., 1889.
	Walter Renshaw	6 May, 1890	Ditto	12/10 "	16 Sept, 1889
	Herbert Ford	8 Oct., 1889	Ditto	10/- "	8 Oct, 1889.
	Fredk Howard	14 Aug, 1889	Ditto	9/8 "	14 Aug., 1889.
	Gordon Duff	28 Feb, 1890	Ditto	9/8 "	28 Feb, 1890.
	R. G. Edgell	14 Aug, 1890	Ditto	16/- "	14 July, 1890.
	C Hodgson	14 Aug, 1890	Ditto	16/- "	14 July, 1890.
	P. Christie	28 Aug, 1890	Ditto	16/- "	28 July, 1890.
	H. S. Osborn	14 July, 1890	Ditto	10/- "	14 July, 1890.
	R. F. Sanderson	14 Aug, 1890	Ditto	12/- "	14 July, 1890.
	Francis H. Wallis .. .	24 Sept, 1889	Ditto	6 6 "	24 Sept, 1889.
	Campbell Mann	16 Sept, 1889	Ditto	6 6 "	16 Sept., 1889.
	J. M. Stevenson	9 April, 1890	Ditto	6/6 "	9 April, 1890.
	A. J. Firth	28 Mar, 1890	Ditto	6/6 "	14 Aug, 1889.
	A. H. S. Griffin	15 July, 1890	Ditto	6 6 "	28 Mar., 1890.
Cadet	Wm. Woodburn Stevens	5 Sept, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	5 Sept., 1890.
FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.					
Engineer for Roads	Frederick Wells ⁷ .. .	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	28 Mar, 1859.
Assistant Engineers	Edwin J. Statham ⁷ ..	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.*
	Ernest A. Nardin ⁷ .. .	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	19 Mar, 1860.
	Arthur W. Stilwell .. .	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	24 April, 1876.
	Percy Scarr ⁷	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	15 Oct, 1867.
	Wm J. Hanna ⁷	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	24 Feb, 1879.
Road Superintendents ..	Wm F. Bundock ² .. .	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	440 0 0	10 May, 1863.
	Jno. D. Postle ²	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	440 0 0	1 Aug, 1878.
	Robt E. Jones ²	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	13 Jan, 1882.
	E C Bowyer Smyth ² ..	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	14 Aug, 1882.

NOTE.—For references see page 121.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.							
FIELD ESTABLISHMENT—continued							
Road Superintendents	John Coleman ²	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	440	0	0	24 Mar., 1876.
	Fredk. M. Baker ²	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	440	0	0	2 April, 1874.
	Peter Doyle ²	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	415	0	0	6 May, 1849.
	E. M. Allman ²	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	415	0	0	4 Mar., 1873.
	S. A. Donnelly ²	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	415	0	0	20 Feb., 1867.
	Patrick Murray ⁵	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	415	0	0	15 May, 1863.
	succeeded by						
	Jno. A. Rossbach ²	24 July, 1890	Ditto	415	0	0	25 Sept., 1874.
	John Gordon ⁹	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	415	0	0	17 Feb., 1864.*
	succeeded by						
	Thos. P. Davies ²	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	415	0	0	1 Sept., 1873.
	Jno. A. Rossbach ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340	0	0	25 Sept., 1874.
	succeeded by						
	Francis G. Hurley ¹⁰	24 July, 1890	Ditto	340	0	0	8 June, 1878.
	Harry Boot ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	340	0	0	10 Mar., 1877.
	Walter A. Smith ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340	0	0	6 Mar., 1883.
	Alexander Adam ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340	0	0	2 June, 1882.
	Thos. P. Davies ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Sept., 1873.
	succeeded by						
	V. J. S. Blomfield ¹⁰	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	340	0	0	26 Oct., 1877.
	A. E. Newton ¹⁰	16 Mar., 1889	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Jan., 1882.
	P. J. Cheffins ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340	0	0	5 Oct., 1882.
	W. Williamson ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Mar., 1882.
	J. H. Adams ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	340	0	0	28 April, 1876.
	Alexander Adams ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	340	0	0	24 May, 1884.
	M. E. Wikner ¹³	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	340	0	0	22 May, 1874.
	Hugh Miller ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	290	0	0	22 Dec., 1874.
	E. D. Dyson ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	290	0	0	— Aug., 1874.
	J. Symonds ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	290	0	0	13 Mar., 1878.
	V. J. S. Blomfield ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	290	0	0	26 Oct., 1877.
	succeeded by						
	O. G. Morton ¹⁰	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	290	0	0	16 Oct., 1880.
	J. V. Bartlett ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1884.
	S. M. Cummins ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Jan., 1882.
	D. L. Wilson ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	24 May, 1879.
	Edward W. Bolton ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	31 May, 1879.
	C. L. Smith ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	22 Oct., 1879.
	A. L. Clarke ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	16 Nov., 1879.
	A. Gracie ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	9 May, 1877.
	R. A. Fraser ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 May, 1880.
	H. A. O. Moriarty ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Jan., 1881.
	Edward H. Bawden ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	22 Jan., 1880.
	G. E. Wright ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Sept., 1881.
	H. D. Cox ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1881.
	W. H. C. Rankin ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	14 Mar., 1882.
	Lovick A. Tyrrell ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1882.
	R. D. M'Pherson ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Sept., 1882.
	Wm. J. Chisholm ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	20 July, 1883.
	Geo. N. Simpson ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	24 Aug., 1883.
	H. F. Purdie ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	23 Oct., 1883.
	F. G. Neilley ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	7 Aug., 1883.
	C. W. Jenkins ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Sept., 1886.
	J. S. A. Taylor ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Oct., 1886.
	J. B. Meldrum, jun. ¹¹	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	24 May, 1879.
	succeeded by						
	W. B. Nicholson ¹⁰	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 June, 1885.
	J. N. Hay ¹⁴	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250	0	0	1 April, 1880.
	G. F. Allman ¹⁰	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	7 Jan., 1886.
	R. D. Bayhs ^{10 12}	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Dec., 1880.
Field Cadets	C. W. Donnelly	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156	0	0	1 May, 1886.
	Gerald Brown	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	156	0	0	1 June, 1886.
Medical Officer	G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S	7 Mar., 1884	Ditto	100	0	0	7 May, 1884.
Road Superintendents	J. G. Leith	31 Mar., 1890	Secretary for Public Works	250	0	0	31 Mar., 1890.
	W. Seymour Wells	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Sept., 1878.*
	T. W. Spencer	14 June, 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	1 July, 1886.
	W. Val Miller	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	16 May, 1890.
	James H. Crummer	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	20 Mar., 1877.*
	G. B. Beere	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	17 Sept., 1890.
	J. E. Everett	10 Oct., 1890	Ditto	250	0	0	8 July, 1890.
	J. G. Turner	1 June, 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	16 May, 1890.
	Chas. Scarborough	4 July, 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	4 July, 1890.
	Asbby F. Osborne	18 Aug., 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	18 Aug., 1890.
	H. E. Martin	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	31 Mar., 1890.
Assistant Road Superintendent.	W. H. Grant	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto	200	0	9	31 Mar., 1890.
	W. H. Nicholls	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	31 Mar., 1890.
	W. L. Gaskill	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	31 Mar., 1890.
	R. Vowall	26 Mar., 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	26 Mar., 1890.
	Norman Grant	5 July, 1890	Ditto	200	0	0	5 July, 1890.
Field Assistants	Arthur B. Cox	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	156	0	0	1 Jan., 1890.
	Alfred Targett	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	156	0	0	1 Oct., 1886.
	F. N. Oxley	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	5 July, 1889.
	F. A. V. Wikner	11 April, 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	11 April, 1890.
	H. Goddard Murray	13 Oct., 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	13 Oct., 1890.
	George Mullen	6 Oct., 1890	Ditto	150	0	0	6 Oct., 1890.

NOTE.—For references see page 121.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
FIELD ESTABLISHMENT—continued.					
Field Assistants.....	Ernest F. Bridgewood ..	11 July, 1890	Secretary for Public Works ..	100 0 0	11 July, 1890.
	T. M. Thompson	25 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	16 May, 1890.
	H. Van Hamert	24 Jan., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Aug, 1888.
	E. J. Pell	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	10s. per day	10 Oct., 1887.
	H. W. Statham	18 Dec., 1888	Ditto	15s. "	18 Dec., 1888.
	Lindon Brown	13 July, 1889	Ditto	15s. "	1 Feb., 1886.
	W. Moore	13 Sept., 1888	Ditto	12s. "	1 Sept., 1886.
	B. E. Shaw, junior	6 June, 1890	Ditto	10s. "	6 June, 1890.
	R. H. Bartlett	3 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10s. "	3 Sept., 1890
	J. D. Bathgate	15 Nov., 1890	Ditto	10s. "	15 Nov., 1890.
Office Assistants	B. Millard	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
	O. Wikner	16 May, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	16 May, 1890.
	P. C. Donaldson	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.
	V. Cooke	13 Aug, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	13 Aug, 1890
	Thos. Byrne	1 Nov, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Nov, 1890.
	Harry E. S. Cooper	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
	A. E. W. Wachsmann ..	17 Sept, 1890	Ditto	30 0 0	17 Sept., 1890.
	N. Campbell.....	7 July, 1890	Ditto	30s. per week	7 July, 1890
	E. Berthon	5 Aug, 1890	Ditto	15s. "	5 Aug, 1890
	W. Binning	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto	12s per day	13 Feb, 1890
	E. M. Bartlett	13 Oct., 1890	Ditto	6s. "	13 Oct., 1890
Cadet	H. Swindlehurst	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	20s per week	1 Jan., 1890
Surveyors	T. W. Burrows.....	28 Mar., 1890	Ditto	15s per day	28 Mar, 1890.
	F. G. Murray	29 July, 1890	Ditto	15s. "	29 July, 1890.
Road Overseers	Geo. Earngey	18 Feb., 1890	Ditto	15s. "	3 Mar, 1863.
	W. M. Scott	20 Dec, 1889	Ditto	15s. "	20 Feb., 1885
	John Solomon	28 Aug, 1890	Ditto	13s. "	28 Aug, 1890.
	A. J. Moore	26 Mar, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	26 Mar., 1890.
	T. Egan	15 April, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	15 April, 1890.
	W. R. Oldham	27 Mar., 1890	Ditto	12s. "	27 Mar, 1890
	E. F. Crouch	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	12s. "	25 Nov, 1887.
	W. Shewell	23 Nov, 1889	Ditto	12s. "	23 Nov., 1889
	W. H. Smith	28 Feb, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	28 Feb., 1890.
	Thos. Mortimer	19 Aug, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	19 Aug, 1890
	John Ebert	26 Aug, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	28 Aug, 1890.
Bridge Inspectors	E. M. De Burgh	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	April, 1886.
	P. G. Brunton	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	21 June, 1884
Bridge Superintendents.....	T. K. McKenzie	27 April, 1888	Ditto	15s per day	Sept., 1886.
	Robert J. Gill	7 July, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	James Carew Gibson ..	4 July, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	10 June, 1886.
	F. Chantler	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	16s. per day	14 Aug., 1889
	Jno. Sheerer	26 Nov, 1890	Ditto	15s. "	26 Nov, 1890.
	Byron Reed	16 Sept, 1889	Ditto	9s. 6d. "	16 Sept, 1889.
Bridge Overseers	G. D. Light	14 July, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	14 July, 1890.
	A. Dicks	31 Jan., 1890	Ditto	12s. "	31 Jan., 1890.
	F. W. Downey	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto	12s. "	12 Nov., 1889.
	G. Smallwood	9 Oct., 1889	Ditto	12s. "	9 Oct, 1889.
	Frank M. Smith	2 May, 1890	Ditto	15s. "	17 Sept., 1889.
	E. J. Brady	29 Sept, 1890	Ditto	10s. "	29 Sept, 1890.
	S. Galloway	9 July, 1890	Ditto	10s. "	9 July, 1890.
	W. Wamsley	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	10s. "	1 Nov., 1890
	John R. Hyland	19 Sept, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	19 Sept, 1890.
	D. Hogg	5 Dec, 1890	Ditto	12s. "	5 Dec., 1890.
	Joshua Ferguson	3 Dec., 1890	Ditto	10s. "	3 Dec, 1890.

¹ Allowed £100 per annum, and 30s per day when travelling on duty. ² Gives security to amount of £1,000. ³ Retired, 31 March ⁴ Gives security to amount of £300. ⁵ Dismissed, 1 June ⁶ Transferred to Railway Department, 1 December ⁷ Allowed 30s per day when travelling on duty; gives security to amount of £1,000. ⁸ Deceased, 24 July ⁹ Resigned, 1 August. ¹⁰ Gives security to amount of £500 ¹¹ Resigned, 1 February. ¹² Reduced to £200 from 1 October. ¹³ Retired, 31 December ¹⁴ Resigned, 13 June ¹⁵ Services not continuous
 N.B.—Superintendents with salaries of £340 and upwards receive an allowance of £150 per annum each; those under that amount, £125. Field cadets each receive an allowance of £80 per annum for travelling

SEWERAGE BRANCH.

Engineer-in-Chief	Robert R. P. Hickson ..	1 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	(See page 119)	5 July, 1881.
Principal Assistant Engineer	C. H. Ohlfsen-Bagge ..	31 Dec, 1884	Ditto	750 0 0	18 Jan, 1881.
Assistant Engineers	Joseph Davis ¹	31 Dec, 1884	Ditto	550 0 0	27 Aug, 1883
	James S. Mollison	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	550 0 0	9 July, 1885.
	Richard L. Mestayer ..	28 Oct., 1889	Secretary for Public Works ..	450 0 0	28 Oct., 1889
	John W. T. Boys	4 Dec., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	4 Dec., 1889.
	Wilham J. Millner	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	10 Oct., 1887.
	Eugene E. Herborn	3 Feb., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	8 July, 1878.*
	Algernon Peake ⁴	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	26 June, 1884.
Resident Engineer	Heinrich Rudolph ¹	31 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	365 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Chief Draftsman	Frederick Hammer	31 Dec, 1884	Ditto	440 0 0	29 Aug, 1881.
Draftsmen	John Gow	13 Aug, 1890	Secretary for Public Works ..	350 0 0	13 Aug, 1890.
	William Smith	13 Aug, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	13 Aug., 1890.
	William S. de L. Roberts..	31 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	1 Oct, 1884.
				to 6 Feb., 1890	
				350 0 0	
				from 7 Feb, 1890	
	Wilhelm Baltzer	7 Feb., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	17 Feb, 1884.*
	Walter E. Adams	27 May, 1889	Secretary for Public Works ..	15/- per diem	30 June, 1882.*
	Erwin F. Kern.....	16 Sept, 1889	Ditto	15/- per diem	16 Sept, 1889.
	Reginald Donkin	21 April, 1890	Ditto	15/- per diem	21 April, 1890
	Harold Brees	16 Sept., 1889	Ditto	15/- per diem	12 Aug, 1879.*

NOTE—For references see page 122.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT—continued					
Draftsmen	Thomas D. Y. Glanham ²	1 Feb., 1890	Secretary for Public Works	15/- per diem to 24 June, 10/- per diem from 25 June	1 Sept., 1889.*
	Alfred H. Martin ³ ...	30 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0 to 15 June, 200 0 0 from 16 June	1 July, 1877
	succeeded by				
Engineering Assistant	George F. Hickson	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto ..	125 0 0 to 20 Nov., 200 0 0 from 21 Nov.	1 April, 1888
Draftsmen	James H. Eames	1 July, 1889	Ditto ..	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
	Charles W. St. Julien	9 June, 1890	Secretary for Public Works	12/- per diem	9 June, 1890
	Frank R. Hollings	11 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	12/- per diem	11 Sept., 1890
	Leonard Shaw	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto ..	12/- per diem	12 Dec., 1890
	Johannes H. V. Brammer	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto ..	10/- per diem	12 Dec., 1890
	Gustav Otto Bjornstad	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto ..	10/- per diem	12 Dec., 1890
	Charles E. Richards	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto ..	10/- per diem	12 Dec., 1890
	Vincent H. Turner	5 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	10/- per diem	5 Sept., 1890
Superintendent of Sewage Farm	John N. Oxley	30 Aug., 1888	Ditto ..	300 0 0 to 31 March, 250 0 0 from 1 April	16 May, 1883
Surveyors	John H. Corbett	21 Feb., 1888	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	15 Dec., 1885 *
	George H. Rowney	15 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	15 Feb., 1890
	Edward G. Noble	25 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	22 May, 1882 *
	James Conroy	24 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	4 April, 1883 *
	Charles U. O'Hanlon	15 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	15 Oct., 1889
	Ronald W. Giblin	29 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	29 Sept., 1890
	Arthur H. Starling	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	21 Oct., 1890
	Robert T. M. Kay	8 Mar., 1890	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	8 Mar., 1890
	Andrew J. Liddell	24 Oct., 1890	Ditto ..	15/- per diem	12 July, 1872 *
Draftsman	William Reid	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto ..	10/- per diem	12 Dec., 1890
Junior Draftsmen . . .	Edward J. Newman	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto ..	100 0 0	7 April, 1885 *
	F. C. Kendall	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto ..	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1888
	John C. Elbridge	22 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	50 0 0	22 Oct., 1889
	Thomas Arthur Ogden	14 Nov., 1890	Ditto ..	26 0 0	14 Nov., 1890
Accountant	Frederick C. Piper ⁷	31 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	5 Nov., 1870
Clerk	Samuel H. Young	6 Mar., 1890	Secretary for Public Works	9/- per diem.	6 Mar., 1890
<p>¹ Receives £35 per annum travelling allowance ² Dism s ed 4 July, 1890 ³ Resigned, 18 November, 1890 ⁴ Transferred from Lands Department</p> <p>⁵ Gives security to the amount of £500 ⁶ Services not continuous.</p>					
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.					
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
Engineer-in-Chief	John Whitton ¹	27 Mar., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	1,800 0 0	27 Mar., 1856
Inspecting Engineer	Henry Deane ²	13 July, 1886	Ditto ..	750 0 0	20 Feb., 1880
Assistant Engineer	John William Diewett ³	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto ..	750 0 0	11 June, 1856
Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys.	L. R. Firth	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto ..	700 0 0	3 Mar., 1863 *
Draftsmen	G. W. A. Bayley ³	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto ..	465 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.
	H. Barker	1 July, 1869	Ditto ..	440 0 0	16 Sept., 1867
	C. S. Candell	1 April, 1879	Ditto ..	375 0 0	4 Nov., 1874
	R. F. Mann	1 April, 1879	Ditto ..	315 0 0	14 Dec., 1875
	D. G. G. Commons	14 June, 1878	Secretary for Public Works	340 0 0	14 June, 1878
	F. H. Knevit	26 Nov., 1880	Ditto ..	340 0 0	22 Nov., 1880
	Alf Hayward	27 Nov., 1882	Ditto ..	375 0 0	22 Nov., 1882
	A. M. Howarth	17 May, 1884	Ditto ..	300 0 0	17 May, 1884
	A. Hülliger	5 Jan., 1881	Ditto ..	265 0 0	5 Jan., 1881.
	C. A. Dafgaard	25 Aug., 1881	Ditto ..	250 0 0	25 Aug., 1881.
	O. Albers	28 July, 1881	Ditto ..	250 0 0	28 July, 1881.
Custodian of Plans ...	R. Stenhouse	15 Feb., 1875	Ditto ..	165 0 0	7 April, 1874.
Messenger ⁴			Ditto ..	100 0 0	
<i>Temporary Staff.</i>					
District Engineers	C. E. Nicholas ⁵	29 June, 1878	Ditto ..	500 0 0	29 June, 1878
	W. Hutchinson ⁶	8 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	500 0 0	8 Jan., 1883
	G. F. Mann ⁶	27 Sept., 1883	Ditto ..	500 0 0	1 Feb., 1857.*
	S. Alexander ^{5, 7}	22 Oct., 1883	Ditto ..	500 0 0	22 Oct., 1883
	J. Wright ⁵	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto ..	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1884
	C. O. Burge ⁷	13 July, 1885	Ditto ..	500 0 0	13 Feb., 1885
	J. D. Francis ⁷	20 Jan., 1882	Ditto ..	350 0 0	1 June, 1877
Assistant Engineers	C. McDonald Stuart ⁸	25 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	300 0 0	28 April, 1882
	J. M. Stawell ⁸	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto ..	300 0 0	11 Jan., 1882.
	T. Rhodes ⁸	2 Aug., 1881	Ditto ..	300 0 0	2 Aug., 1881
	W. C. Grey ⁸	1 Mar., 1880	Ditto ..	250 0 0	5 Jan., 1874
	Jas. Fraser ^{5, 9}	1 April, 1882	Ditto ..	250 0 0	8 July, 1878
	H. W. Parkinson ⁸	1 June, 1885	Ditto ..	250 0 0	20 April, 1885
	J. B. Mack ^{8, 10}	4 Oct., 1884	Ditto ..	200 0 0	9 June, 1879
Surveyors	G. Melrose ¹⁰	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto ..	400 0 0	22 April, 1873 *
	J. Cumming ¹⁰	12 Aug., 1887	Ditto ..	350 0 0	22 July, 1878 *
	H. B. G. Hardy ¹⁰	20 April, 1873	Ditto ..	350 0 0	20 April, 1873
	F. H. Geisow ¹⁰	27 Sept., 1887	Ditto ..	300 0 0	2 June, 1881 *
<p>¹ Retired, 31 May, 1890 ² Engineer in Chief's allowance of £150 and £250 paid to Mr. Deane while acting for the Engineer in Chief ³ Retired, 18 March, 1890 ⁴ From 1 November, 1889, and £20 in lieu of house rent ⁵ Allowance of £100 per annum and 8s per day for forage when engaged in the field</p> <p>⁶ Temporarily with Commissioners for Railways ⁷ Appointed Examiner of Public Works proposals ⁸ Allowance of £100 per annum for equipment when engaged in the field ⁹ Transferred to Commissioners Staff ¹⁰ Allowance of £.00 when engaged in the field [*] Services not continuous</p>					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH—continued.					
<i>Temporary Staff—continued.</i>					
Surveyors	O. Lloyd ¹	5 Aug., 1887	Secretary for Public Works	300 0 0	14 July, 1881*
	E. B. Thornbury ¹	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	22 Aug., 1881.*
	G. L. Wilkins ¹	11 Aug., 1881	Ditto	300 0 0	11 Aug., 1881.
	W. D. Walker ^{1 2}	12 Aug., 1879	Ditto	250 0 0	12 Aug., 1879
	T. Kennedy ¹	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	14 Feb., 1879*
	C. A. Edwardes ¹	10 Nov., 1881	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Sept., 1879.
	J. J. Jameson ¹	1 April, 1882	Ditto	250 0 0	15 May, 1877.
	C. H. Caswell ¹	14 Feb., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Assistant Surveyors	W. A. Bullara ¹	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	E. M. Hixson ^{1 3}	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	24 Nov., 1879.
	F. E. Wickham ¹	3 Oct., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Oct., 1879.
	N. Chalmers ¹	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	24 Mar., 1882.
	H. F. T. Bode ¹	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	G. Marshall ¹	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Aug., 1881.
	W. Kennedy ¹	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	18 Dec., 1882.
	A. G. Little ¹	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	10 May, 1888.
Clerk	R. Barbour	24 Mar., 1885	Ditto	175 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
Draftsmen	G. J. Beckett	1 June, 1880	Ditto	350 0 0	1 June, 1880.
	C. Wilberg	30 Oct., 1882	Ditto	275 0 0	30 Oct., 1882.
	E. E. Brice	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1881.
	R. M. O'Connell	13 Mar., 1882	Ditto	225 0 0	13 Mar., 1882.
	C. Little	22 Mar., 1882	Ditto	225 0 0	22 Mar., 1882.
Assistant Draftsmen	L. C. Lilja	28 Dec., 1881	Ditto	225 0 0	28 Dec., 1881.
	C. W. H. Thompson ⁵	6 Aug., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Aug., 1885.
	J. Routledge	12 Dec., 1881	Ditto	175 0 0	12 Dec., 1881.
	F. Fairburn	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
	J. L. Owen ⁶	28 Oct., 1889	Ditto	156 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	J. R. S. Whinfield	21 Dec., 1880	Ditto	125 0 0	21 Dec., 1880.
Custodian of Plans	G. B. Chalou	10 Sept., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	23 Aug., 1883.*
Draftsmen	W. Bowry	9 Nov., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.*
	W. Friederick	7 Aug., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Aug., 1882.
Assistant Draftsmen	W. M. H. Burkitt	10 June, 1885	Ditto	175 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	E. A. Braeken	11 Sept., 1882	Ditto	175 0 0	11 Sept., 1882.
	G. Seale	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	125 0 0	8 Aug., 1881.
Cadet	J. S. Wade ⁷	14 Dec., 1885	Ditto	52 0 0	14 Dec., 1885.
	W. J. Quodling ⁷	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
	C. F. Forbes ⁷	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.
	W. S. Thom ⁷	14 May, 1888	Ditto	52 0 0	14 May, 1888.
	J. E. Davies ⁷	5 Feb., 1889	Ditto	52 0 0	6 July, 1886.
Messenger				50 0 0	
Temporary Draftsmen	F. Piper	29 Jan., 1890	Ministerial	12/- per day	29 Jan., 1890.
	W. Currie	29 Jan., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	29 Jan., 1890
	J. P. Grenfell	21 Feb., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	21 Feb., 1890.
	E. J. Wilberg ⁸	19 Feb., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	19 Feb., 1890.
	F. H. Chettle ⁹	3 Mar., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	3 Mar., 1890
	A. Vine	1 May, 1890	Ditto	12/- "	30 May, 1861.
	J. B. Hunter ¹⁰	1 May, 1890	Ditto	10/- "	1 May, 1890
	E. A. Powell	5 May, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	5 May, 1890.
	J. Turner ¹¹	1 May, 1890	Ditto	10/- per day	1 May, 1890
	C. S. Green	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto	12/- "	17 Sept., 1890
	R. S. Cranna	22 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	22 Sept., 1890
	W. G. Cocks	18 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	18 Sept., 1890.
	R. Y. Smith	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	17 Sept., 1890
	W. Burmeister	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	14/- "	10 Aug., 1885.
	J. H. Black	30 Sep., 1890	Ditto	7/- "	30 Sept., 1890.
	C. J. Merfield	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	13/- "	1 Oct., 1890.
	F. D. Mitcalfe	30 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	30 Sept., 1890
	H. Czerwonka	24 Sept., 1890	Ditto	14/- "	24 Sept., 1890.
	R. Lacy	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto	7/- "	27 Oct., 1890
	R. B. Jamieson	23 Oct., 1890	Ditto	8/- "	23 Oct., 1890.
	H. S. Martin	24 Nov., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	24 Nov., 1890.
	W. A. Shoobert	21 Nov., 1890	Ditto	15/- "	21 Nov., 1890
	G. Bernberg ¹²	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	12/10 "	14 Aug., 1890
Clerk	N. Neale	24 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	16 Sept., 1872.
Surveyors	C. Paul ¹³	27 May, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	27 May, 1890.
	H. V. B. Strathallan ¹⁴	13 Sept., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Sept., 1890
	C. S. Gillett ¹⁵	16 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Sept., 1890.
	G. V. Mocatta ¹³	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	14/- per day	1 Nov., 1890.
	N. P. Carver ¹³	17 Dec., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	17 Dec., 1890.
¹ Allowance of £200 when engaged in the field ² Temporarily with Commissioner for Railways ³ Resigned, 18 November ⁴ Resigned, 14 April ⁵ To 17th July ⁶ Transferred to Commissioner's Staff ⁷ Paid 7/- per diem when in the field ⁸ Resigned, 28 July ⁹ Resigned, 17 September ¹⁰ Resigned, 23 October. ¹¹ Resigned, 23 May ¹² Transferred from Roads Department. ¹³ Allowance of £200 while engaged in the Field. ¹⁴ Services not continuous.					
TRAMWAYS.					
Assistant Engineer for Tramways.	Gustave Fischer ¹	1 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	10 Nov., 1881.
Surveyor	E. C. Jones ¹	8 July, 1889	Secretary for Public Works	£5 10/- per wk	30 Mar., 1867.*
Draftsmen	A. Hagman	5 Sept., 1889	Ditto	14/- per day	5 Sept., 1889*
	S. W. Conyers	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	7/- "	21 Sept., 1885
Surveyor	W. E. Dunn	1 May, 1890	Ministerial	12/- per day	1 April, 1882.
Draftsmen	O. H. L. Backhouse ²	29 July, 1890	Ditto	52 0 0	
	E. S. Nixon ³	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	15/- per day	
	P. W. Shaw ³	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	10 June, 1885
¹ Transferred from Existing Lines. ² Transferred from Roads Department ³ Transferred from Commissioners * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.					
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.					
Colonial Architect	James Barnet ¹	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	1,160 0 0	4 Aug., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Walter L. Vernon ²	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	1,000 0 0	1 Aug., 1890.
Government Architect	William Coles ³	26 Oct., 1857	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
1st Clerk of Works	Mortimer Wm. Lewis ⁴	26 Nov., 1843	Governor	600 0 0	1 Oct., 1837.
Clerks of Works	1 July, 1850				
	Edmund S. V. Spencer	1 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	4 Jan., 1867.
	Edwin Colley ⁵	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto	490 0 0	23 April, 1867.
	Edward Rumsey	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	465 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
	Alfred G. Edwards ⁶	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	415 0 0	28 Jan., 1864.
	William Roberts	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto	415 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
	Henry H. Purkis ⁵	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Nov., 1870.
	Alfred R. Brown	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
1st Foreman of Works	James Kay	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto	350 0 0	10 Nov., 1864.
Foremen of Works	James M'Skimming	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto	340 0 0	23 June, 1865.
	John W. Wills	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	William B. Simpson	1 April, 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
Chief Draftsman and In-	Alfred Cook	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto	490 0 0	24 April, 1854.
structor of Cadets.					
Draftsmen	Louis Robertson	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	415 0 0	21 June, 1860.
	John Doherty	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	350 0 0	22 June, 1874.
	Edwin Burns	19 Mar., 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	19 Mar., 1877.
	Robert Falconer	14 Dec., 1875	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Dec., 1875.
	Thomas Barnet	1 April, 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	Malcolm MacTaggart	21 May, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	21 May, 1883.
	John Moore	25 July, 1883	Ditto	175 0 0	25 July, 1883.
	Raymond J. Sharkey	1 May, 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1884.
	William E. Kilminster	1 May, 1889	Ditto	125 0 0	18 Oct., 1885.
	Walter A. E. Lewis	15 Jan., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	14 Jan., 1889.
				to 14 Jan.,	
				92 0 0	
				from 15 Jan.	
Chief Clerk	James M'Shane ⁷	20 Sept., 1878	Ditto	600 0 0	18 June, 1859.
Clerks	John Thomas Neale	1 Sept., 1864	Ditto	415 0 0	9 Mar., 1861.
	George Bagot Stack	19 May, 1865	Ditto	350 0 0	14 Jan., 1863.
	James Forsythe	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto	340 0 0	27 Feb., 1869.
	Lyon Jacob Marks	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	315 0 0	— Feb., 1870.*
	William E. Ellard	1 July, 1878	Ditto	265 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	Adolphus M. Clapin	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	12 Sept., 1879.
	Richard J. Howell	21 Aug., 1883	Ditto	220 0 0	21 Aug., 1883.
	William J. Mackey	4 Sept., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
Foremen of Works	Ambrose Fitzpatrick	1 Aug., 1872	Secretary for Public Works	350 0 0	1 June, 1859.*
	Archibald T. Telfer	16 Mar., 1861	Ditto	350 0 0	16 Mar., 1861.
	James S. Henry	12 Oct., 1875	Ditto	350 0 0	12 Oct., 1875.
	James Farr	1 May, 1877	Ditto	350 0 0	1 May, 1877.
	John T. Thorne	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	Archibald Murray ⁶	21 Sept., 1878	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Sept., 1878.
	Robert Laing	10 May, 1879	Ditto	250 0 0	10 May, 1879.
	Thomas Raw	13 Aug., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Aug., 1885.
	James M'Gregor	15 Mar., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	15 Mar., 1884.
	William Lee, junior	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
	Henry Goddard	16 Feb., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Feb., 1885.
	Robert Bushby	4 May, 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	4 May, 1885.
	John Howie ⁶	22 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	22 July, 1887.
	John L. Bruce	15 April, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	15 April, 1889.
	W. J. Little	17 July, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	17 July, 1890.
	W. H. K. Roberts	1 June, 1890	Ditto	12s. 9d. per diem	1 June, 1890.
	Angus Cameron	27 Nov., 1890	Ditto	12s. per diem	27 Nov., 1890.
Timekeeper	John Hellmrich	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Draftsmen	James W. Dowell	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	Samuel Rigg	21 April, 1876	Ditto	300 0 0	21 April, 1876.
	J. B. Henderson	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	Ernest E. Boissier	1 May, 1882	Ditto	300 0 0	1 May, 1882.
	Alfred T. Brindley	12 Jan., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	12 Jan., 1885.
	D. M'G. Niven	1 July, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	Tasker C. Smith	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	B. H. Faucett	18 July, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	18 July, 1882.
	Edward L. Drew	17 Dec., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	17 Dec., 1883.
	Samuel Herbert	14 July, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	14 July, 1885.
	A. Stanton Cook	22 Oct., 1890	Ditto	16s. 8d. per diem	22 Oct., 1890.
	J. M. Kemmis	21 July, 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	21 July, 1882.
Clerk	Andrew J. Howell	31 Jan., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	29 May, 1883.*
Specification Clerk	Ernest E. Guille	23 May, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	23 May, 1883.
Clerk to First Clerk of Works	Archibald J. Purdue	13 Oct., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Oct., 1884.
Clerk to Clerk of Works	H. Borradaile	19 Sept., 1885	Ditto	175 0 0	26 Feb., 1885.
Probationer	R. C. Donaldson	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1889.
Messenger			Government Architect	160 0 0	
Boatman			Ditto	130 0 0	
Housekeeper			Ditto	70 0 0	

¹ Retired, 30 June, 1890. ² Forage allowance for one horse. Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ³ Retired, 31 March, 1890. ⁴ From this date to 30 June, 1850, the salary was charged to the votes for works on which employed. ⁵ Under suspension from 26 June, 1890. ⁶ Transferred to Harbours and Rivers Department, 1 August, 1890. Mr. Edwards re-transferred to this office, 9 Dec., 1890. ⁷ Gives security to the amount of £300. * Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.					
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.					
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.					
Engineer-in-Chief	Cecil West Darley ¹	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	1,200 0 0	11 July, 1867.
Principal Assistant Engineer in Office.	George Alfred Tillett ²	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	700 0 0	3 Sept., 1863.
Principal Assistant Engineer out of Office.	Alfred Williams ³	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	700 0 0	10 Aug., 1874.
Assistant Engineers	Thomas William Keele ⁴	1 July, 1889	Ditto	600 0 0	— April, 1868.
	Joshua Percy Josephson ⁵	1 July, 1889	Ditto	550 0 0	6 May, 1868.
	Henry Deane Walsh ⁶	1 July, 1889	Ditto	550 0 0	14 Jan., 1878.
Chief Surveyor	Gerald Harnett Halligan ⁵	1 July, 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	— Aug., 1871.
Chief Draftsman	Henry Davies	12 April, 1880	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
Marine Surveyor	Frederick Howard, R.N. ⁷	29 Sept., 1881	Ditto	400 0 0	29 Sept., 1881.
Draftsmen	John George Laing	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	13 Nov., 1872.
	Theodore Pridham	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	24 Feb., 1879.
	William Rossbach	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	4 July, 1877.
Engineering Assistants	Henry Burton Charles	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	19 Jan., 1880.
	George D. MacCabe ⁹	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	92 0 0	12 May, 1880.
	Alfred Brooks	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	92 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Cadet	George F. Hickson ²⁸	1 April, 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1888.
				to 28 Feb.	
Chief Clerk of Branch	Samuel Steel ⁸	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	600 0 0	17 Jan., 1870.
Assistant Accountant and Cashier	James Conley ⁸	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	20 Jan., 1875.
Clerks	John Portus	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	23 Nov., 1870.
	Timothy James Cremen ⁷	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	390 0 0	5 Nov., 1877.
Superintending Engineer of Dredges.	Alexander Brown Portus ⁹	15 May, 1880	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Dredge Clerk	Francis John Fuller	1 July, 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	29 Mar., 1878.
Clerk (Dredge)	Walter Wilkins Hayward ¹⁰	1 July, 1875	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1875.
	succeeded by			to 21 May.	
	Thos. Frederick Rossbach	22 May, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	17 May, 1880.
Fitzroy Dock—					
General Superintendent	James Hoey ¹¹	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto	450 0 0	25 Mar., 1868.
Docking Superintendent	Samuel Hayes ¹²	6 May, 1872	Ditto	390 0 0	6 May, 1872.
Clerk	John Pollock Wylie ⁷	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	2 Sept., 1875.
Store Clerk	John Delargy ⁷	1 July, 1887	Ditto	225 0 0	9 Oct., 1874.
Assistant Clerk	William Morling ⁵	3 Nov., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	2 May, 1880.
Engineer Mechanic	John Doran ¹³	15 July, 1861	Ditto	230 0 0	15 July, 1861.
Watchman	William Smith ¹³	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	21 April, 1874.
Foreman Fitter	John Gibson	19 Oct., 1877	Secretary for Public Works	300 0 0	27 Sept., 1874.
				to 25 Sept.,	
				320 0 0	
				from 26 Sept.	
Foreman Boilermaker...	George Fletcher	19 Oct., 1877	Ditto	300 0 0	20 June, 1877.
				to 25 Sept.,	
				320 0 0	
				from 26 Sept.	
District Engineers.....	Robert Henry Ryan ¹⁴	12 May, 1881	Ditto	600 0 0	12 May, 1881.
	David Houston ¹⁵	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto	450 0 0	3 June, 1859.
Resident Engineers	Charles Stanley Brownrigg ¹⁶	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	400 0 0	24 July, 1876.
	Harold Alfred Bloomfield ¹⁵	1 July, 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	4 Feb., 1878.
	David Frank Campbell ¹⁵	20 Aug., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	24 Jan., 1876.
	William Edward Kemp ¹⁵	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Assistant Engineer	Mordaunt Leyburn Maclean ²⁰	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto	365 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
	Henry Richard Carleton ¹⁷	1 June, 1882	Ditto	25s. per diem	20 Feb., 1874.
				to 31 Mar.,	
				500 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Surveyors	Richard F. Stack ¹⁹	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto	30s. per diem	— Jan., 1874.
	Philip Francis	1 July, 1889	Ditto	20s. per diem	22 Jan., 1879.
	Charles Coane ¹⁹	14 Dec., 1889	Ditto	15s. per diem	14 Dec., 1889.
	James Walter Grimshaw ⁵	4 Nov., 1883	Ditto	300 0 0	14 Dec., 1880.
Field Assistants	John Douglas Stewart	3 Sept., 1890	Ditto	16s. per diem	1 Aug., 1867.
	Henry Paul Ramsay Copeland	1 June, 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	— Mar., 1878.
	Albert Frederick Jacob	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	260 0 0	15 June, 1878.
	John Christopher Rolleston	1 June, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
				from 10 Mar.	
	David George Brodie	24 June, 1879	Ditto	260 0 0	24 Dec., 1878.
	Arthur William Anderson	7 April, 1886	Ditto	250 0 0	3 Jan., 1878.
Naval Architect.....	James Orr	16 Dec., 1881	Ditto	300 0 0	16 Dec., 1881.
Architect.....	Charles Assinder Harding	8 Dec., 1890	Ditto	1 6 8	8 Dec., 1890.
				per diem.	
Assistant Engineer.....	Edward Bellingham Price ¹⁵	2 Dec., 1885	Ditto	20s. per diem	2 Dec., 1885.
				from 31 Mar.,	
				360 0 0	
				to 31 Oct.,	
				500 0 0	
				from 1 Nov.	
Architect	Arthur Ernest Francis	26 Sept., 1889	Ditto	15s. per diem	26 Sept., 1889.
Draftsmen	Ashley Edward Moore	1 July, 1874	Ditto	300 0 0	2 June, 1868.
	Henry Boag Dawson	11 Nov., 1879	Ditto	300 0 0	11 Nov., 1879.
	Edward Joseph H. Broad	20 Feb., 1884	Ditto	275 0 0	23 Oct., 1879.
	Albert Wilhelm Wellisch	23 April, 1880	Ditto	250 0 0	23 April, 1880.
	John Marshall	20 Mar., 1882	Ditto	275 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
	Arthur E. Heylett	1 July, 1878	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1878.
				to 31 Mar.,	
				200 0 0	
				from 1 April.	

NOTE.—For references see page 127.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.					
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.					
Draftsman	James Elder	5 Mar., 1888	Secretary for Public Works	250 0 0	5 Mar., 1888.
	Thomas M'Culloch ²¹	13 May, 1885	Ditto	275 0 0 to 30 Sept.	13 May, 1885.
	Phillip Dean Napier	1 July, 1881	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1881.
	Andrew Fitzgerald ²²	23 Feb., 1881	Ditto	12s. per diem to 13 Sept.	23 Feb., 1881.
	Francis William Rose	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	210 0 0	15 Dec., 1877.
	William Frederick Clarke	5 Aug., 1884	Ditto	210 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.
	Thomas Edward Burrows ⁷	5 Aug., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Aug., 1877.
	James Minchin Bruce	23 June, 1883	Ditto	10s. per diem to 31 Mar. 200 0 0 from 1 April.	29 June, 1880.
	George Lane	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 Mar. 200 0 0 from 1 April.	14 Jan., 1879.
	Reginald Owen Friend	1 May, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 March. 200 0 0 from 1 April.	1 June, 1881.*
	Selwood Smyth	19 July, 1889	Ditto	16s. per diem	19 July, 1889.
	Joseph Wearne	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto	8s. per diem	25 Feb., 1890.
	John Bouchier	5 Mar., 1890	Ditto	16s. per diem	5 Mar., 1890.
	Arthur Ernest Outler	1 May, 1890	Ditto	15s. per diem to 31 July.	1 May, 1890.
	John George Stokoe Purvis	1 Aug., 1890	Engineer-in-Chief	15s. per diem	1 Aug., 1890.
	Arthur John Ikin	29 Dec., 1890	Secretary for Public Works	16s. per diem	29 Dec., 1890.
	William J. Goodsir	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 March. 200 0 0 from 1 April.	1 Dec., 1881.
	Albert Edward Flavell	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 March, 200 0 0 from 1 April.	7 Feb., 1881.
	Herbert William Skinner ⁷	11 July, 1881	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 March, 200 0 0 from 1 April.	11 July, 1881.
	Stanley Eaton ²⁴	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto	125 0 0 to 10 April.	1 Dec., 1881.
	Alex. Douglas Moriarty ²⁵	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	100 0 0 to 15 March.	1 Nov., 1883.
Clerks	Stephen Grainger Rabone	19 June, 1878	Ditto	300 0 0	19 June, 1878.
	William Kelsey Oatley	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
	Henry Herbert Leigh Berthon ⁹	5 Jan., 1882	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Nov., 1874.
	Henry Havelock Vidal	31 July, 1877	Ditto	250 0 0	31 July, 1877.
	Frederick Ashley Thorpe ⁸	20 June, 1878	Ditto	250 0 0	20 June, 1878.
	Michael Joseph Dalton	15 May, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May 1877.
	Thomas Frederick Rossbach	1 June, 1881	Ditto	200 0 0 to 21 May.	17 May, 1880.
	Nicholas Joseph Jones ⁷	2 Oct., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	2 Oct., 1882.
	Joseph Davis	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	10s. per diem to 31 Oct., 12s. per diem from 1 Nov.	1 Mar., 1887.
	Henry Latimer Walters ⁹	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Henry Hudson Cunneen	10 May, 1884	Ditto	175 0 0	6 June, 1882.
	Alexander John Hunter ⁸	7 Feb., 1882	Ditto	275 0 0	7 Feb., 1882.
	Henry Vidal Proctor ⁷	7 Mar., 1887	Ditto	12s. per diem	21 July, 1884.
	Henry William Thackeray	6 June, 1890	Ditto	7s. per diem to 27 Nov., 10s. per diem from 28 Nov.	6 June, 1890.
Custodian of Plans	John Bibb	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Aug., 1869.
Assistant in Plan-room	Morgan Ambrose ⁹	17 Oct., 1887	Ditto	8s. per diem to 14 March, 9s. per diem from 15 March.	17 Oct., 1887.
Timekeeper, South Coast	Arthur H. M'Gillycuddy ⁵	24 Nov., 1883	Ditto	15s. per diem	1 Nov., 1880.
Timekeeper, North Coast	Joseph Welsh Hayes ⁹	24 Nov., 1883	Engineer-in-Chief	15s. per diem	1 June, 1875.
Inspector of Works	Edward Blakeney ⁷	1 June, 1876	Ditto	15s. per diem	8 May, 1868.
	Arthur Hood Pegasus ⁷	26 Aug., 1882	Ditto	15s. per diem	3 May, 1864.
Clerks, Trial Bay	Walter Ernest Macquarie ²⁶	14 June, 1888	Secretary for Public Works	10s. per diem to 31 May, 12/6 per diem from 1 June.	14 June, 1888.
	Walter Darwin Higgins	27 Oct., 1890	Engineer-in-Chief	10s. per diem	27 Oct., 1890.
Clerk, Richmond River	Herbert William Gibson	20 Aug., 1890	Ditto	10s. per diem	20 Aug., 1890.
Clerk, Prospect	Richard Acheson Miller	25 Aug., 1890	Ditto	10s. per diem	25 Aug., 1890.
Clerk, Newcastle	William Robert Wylie	12 June, 1890	Secretary for Public Works	52 0 0	12 June, 1890.

NOTE.—For references see page 127.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—continued.					
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—continued					
Cadet	Reginald Broad ²⁷	12 Feb., 1889	Secretary for Public Works ...	52 0 0	12 Feb., 1889
In charge Repairs, Prospect Dam.	William Wakeford ..	13 Feb., 1889	Ditto	1,200 0 0	13 Feb., 1889
Clerk of Works ...	Alfred George Edwards ²⁸ ..	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	415 0 0	28 July, 1864.
Lake Macquarie— Foreman of Works	John Howie	1 Aug., 1890	Secretary for Public Works ..	250 0 0	22 July, 1887.
Ditto	Arthur Patrick Murray	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Sept., 1878
Weigh Clerk	James Sutton ⁷	10 Feb., 1882	Engineer-in-Chief	15s per diem to 31 July.	10 Feb., 1882.
Moruya— Clerk	James Graham Love ⁹ ..	30 June, 1888	Secretary for Public Works ..	15s per diem	10 May, 1880
Newcastle— Clerk of Works	Joseph Nicoll	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	4 July, 1862
Ditto	John Mason	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	11 April, 1868.
Sydney— Clerk of Works	Angus Moir	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	18 June, 1879
Ditto	Robert Cameron ..	3 Sept., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	2 Sept., 1881.
Inspector of Stores ..	J. S. Halliwell	2 Dec., 1889	Engineer-in Chief	10s per diem to 30 April 12s per diem from 1 May.	2 Dec., 1889
Launch "Ena"— Master	Edward Beeson	23 Sept., 1882	Secretary for Public Works ..	149 0 0	20 Nov., 1876
Driver	George Rees	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	149 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief	110 0 0	.....
Assistant Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	75 0 0	.....
Office-keeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	.....
<p>¹ Allowed £100 per annum horse equipment; gives £1,000 security. ² Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. ³ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, £52 per annum forage allowance, gives £500 security. ⁴ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, £100 per annum forage, gives £500 security. ⁵ Gives £150 security. ⁶ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, £50 per annum forage; gives £500 security. ⁷ Gives £200 security. ⁸ Gives £500 security. ⁹ Gives £300 security. ¹⁰ Deceased, 21st May, 1890. ¹¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters; gives £300 security. ¹² Allowed 1 quartels valued at £50, gives £300 security. ¹³ Allowed quarters and fuel. ¹⁴ Allowed quarters valued at £100, allowed £52 for forage, gives £1,000 security. ¹⁵ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, gives £150 security. ¹⁶ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, £78 per annum forage, gives £300 security. ¹⁷ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, gives £200 security. ¹⁸ Allowed £52 per annum for forage. ¹⁹ Gives £100 security. ²⁰ Allowed quartels valued at £50, gives £100 security. ²¹ Resigned, 3rd September, 1890. ²² Resigned, 13th September, 1890. ²³ Resigned, 31st July, 1890. ²⁴ Deceased, 10th April, 1890. ²⁵ Deceased, 15th March, 1890. ²⁶ Allowed quarters valued at £50, gives £200 security. ²⁷ Resigned, 2nd June, 1890. ²⁸ Transferred to Government Architect's Department, 8th December, 1890. ²⁹ Transferred to Roads and Bridges Department, 1st March, 1890.</p>					
DREDGE SERVICE					
Masters and Chief Engineers, Dredge "Samson" ..	John Laing ..	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1868
"Newcastle" ..	James Rorison ¹ ..	19 April, 1870	Ditto ..	400 0 0	19 April, 1870
"Charon" ..	Henry Orr ..	1 June, 1875	Ditto ..	342 10 0	18 May, 1868
"Sydney" ..	Henry Orr ..	1 June, 1875	Ditto ..	to 31 March, 400 0 0 from 1 April.	18 May, 1868
"Vulcan" ..	Thomas Brodie ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto ..	342 10 0	1 Feb., 1878
"Hercules" ..	Thomas Brodie ..	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto ..	to 31 March, 350 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
"Hunter" ..	Thomas Brodie ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto ..	to 15 May, 397 10 0	1 Feb., 1878
"Hercules" ..	John Carruthers ..	22 May, 1880	Ditto ..	from 16 May 342 10 0	13 Oct., 1873
"Hunter" ..	John Carruthers ¹ ..	22 May, 1880	Ditto ..	to 31 March 397 10 0	13 Oct., 1873
"Hercules" ..	John Carruthers ..	22 May, 1880	Ditto ..	to 15 May, 350 0 0	13 Oct., 1873
"Sydney" ..	John Hamilton ..	14 Mar., 1881	Ditto ..	from 16 May, 342 10 0	14 Mar., 1881.
"Vulcan" ..	John Hamilton ¹ ..	14 Mar., 1881	Ditto ..	to 31 March, 350 0 0	14 Mar., 1881.
"Charon" ..	John Ryan ..	18 Oct., 1881	Ditto ..	from 1 April, 342 10 0	9 Aug., 1875
"Minos" ..	John Mather ¹ ..	25 Feb., 1882	Ditto ..	342 10 0	25 Sept., 1877.*
"Ulysses" ..	William Colthurst Bennett	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto ..	342 10 0	14 Oct., 1862.
"Pluto" ..	Robert Steel	24 Jan., 1884	Ditto ..	342 10 0	13 Oct., 1881.
"Alcides" ..	William Jones	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto ..	302 10 0	5 Mar., 1878
"Titan" ..	David Lawson ¹	23 Nov., 1886	Ditto ..	300 0 0	15 Aug., 1883
"Fitzroy" ..	James Laurie Grant ¹	1 April, 1890	Ditto ..	300 0 0	19 July, 1883
"Archimedes" ..	William White ¹ ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto ..	300 0 0	14 Sept., 1885.
"Actor" ..	James C. Ruddle (acting)	8 Sept., 1890	Engineer-in-Chief ..	275 0 0	14 Jan., 1884.
"Hunter" ..	David S. Kirkwood ¹ ..	1 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Superintendent of Reclamation	David S. Kirkwood ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto ..	to 31 March, 400 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Masters of Tugs (2) ..	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief ..	264 0 0	each.
(2) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	250 16 0	"
(2) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	237 12 0	"
(3) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	211 4 0	"
(2) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	198 0 0	"
(3) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	184 16 0	"
(2) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	171 12 0	"
(1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	158 8 0	"
(1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	120 0 0	"
<p>¹ Allowed £52 per annum while working two crews double shift. * Services not continuous. NOTE—Dredge Masters give £300 per annum security each.</p>					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—continued.					
DREDGE SERVICE—continued.					
Mates of Dredges (4) (12)			Engineer-in-Chief	184 16 0	each.
Mates of Tugs (2)			Ditto	171 12 0	"
Coxswains (17)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Seamen (59) (30)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Cooks (6) (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	"
Watchmen (6) (3)			Ditto	104 0 0	"
Boys (2) (1)			Ditto	104 8 0	"
Boys (2) (1)			Ditto	104 0 0	"
Boys (2) (1)			Ditto	78 0 0	"
Boys (2) (1)			Ditto	60 0 0	"
Boys (2) (1)			Ditto	50 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (1)			Ditto	240 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (1)			Ditto	237 12 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (1)			Ditto	216 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (2)			Ditto	211 4 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (2)			Ditto	198 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (1)			Ditto	180 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (2)			Ditto	171 12 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (2)			Ditto	168 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (2)			Ditto	158 8 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (1)			Ditto	156 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (3)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (4) (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	"
Engine drivers of dredges (3) (11)			Ditto	171 12 0	"
Engine drivers of dredges (3) (1)			Ditto	168 0 0	"
Engine drivers of dredges (3) (1)			Ditto	182 10 0	"
Engine drivers of dredges (3) (10)			Ditto	158 8 0	"
Engine drivers of dredges (3) (1)			Ditto	144 0 0	"
Firemen (3) (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	"
Firemen (3) (23)			Ditto	145 4 0	"
Firemen (3) (12)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Winchmen (2)			Ditto	120 0 0	"
Oilers (3)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Oilers (3)			Ditto	96 0 0	"
Carpenters (9) (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	"
Carpenters (9) (1)			Ditto	144 0 0	"
Blacksmiths (4) (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	"
Blacksmiths (4) (1)			Ditto	171 12 0	"
Blacksmiths (4) (4)			Ditto	158 8 0	"
Blacksmiths (4) (1)			Ditto	144 0 0	"
Boilermaker (1) (1)			Ditto	198 0 0	"
Boilermaker (1) (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	"
Boilermaker's assistant (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Engineer's assistant (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	"
Strikers (6) (2)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Strikers (6) (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	"
Strikers (6) (3)			Ditto	104 0 0	"
MILITARY WORKS BRANCH.					
Director of Military Works	Colonel Felician Rola de Wolski (Lt.-Col. R.E.)	12 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Paid as Commanding Engineer.	1 Mar., 1889.
Superintending Engineer	Lieut.-Colonel Edmond M. T. Boddam.	30 Sept., 1889	Secretary for Public Works	600 0 0	4 July, 1888.
Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	Robert Jobson Thorpe	1 Feb., 1890	Colonial Secretary	400 0 0	17 July, 1878.
Superintending Clerk	Warrant Officer Charles E. S. Murray.	29 Sept., 1885	General Officer Commanding N. S. Wales Forces.	Paid by Military Department.	29 Sept., 1885.
Military Clerk	Thomas John Gardiner, Corporal P. S. Miners.	1 Oct., 1889	Secretary for Public Works	3s. 6d. per diem in addition to Military pay.	1 June, 1883.
Draughtsman and Surveyor	John Henry Richard King	30 Aug., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	30 Aug., 1889.
Assistant Surveyor	Walter Godden ¹	22 Aug., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	22 Aug., 1889.
Architectural Draughtsman	Chas. Herbert John Dibbs	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
Clerk of Works	David Watson	22 Aug., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.
	Frederick John Ince	22 Aug., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	22 Aug., 1889.
	Arthur James Pinchen	27 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	27 Jan., 1890.
	John Bolton Murray, senr. ²	21 Oct., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Oct., 1889.
Assistant Clerk of Works	James Mailer	20 Jan., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Jan., 1890.
	John Bolton Murray, junr.	15 Oct., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Oct., 1890.
Acting Resident Engineer—Wollongong—	Percy T. Owen	31 Dec., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
Mechanical Draughtsman and Surveyor.	Chas. Godfrey Anderson	14 Aug., 1890	Ditto	0 16 0	14 Aug., 1890.
Housekeeper (1)				1 0 0	per week.
Messenger (1)				0 7 6	per diem.

¹ Left 1 April, 1890.

² Services dispensed with 31 December, 1890.

PART X.

Postmaster-General,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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Post Office	130
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Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank	170

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£	s.	d.	
POST OFFICE.							
<i>Head Office.</i>							
Postmaster-General	Daniel O'Connor	8 Mar., 1889	Governor by Commission	1,500	0	0	22 Dec., 1885*
Secretary	Stephen Harbord Lambton, J. P.	1 Sept., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	1,000	0	0	6 Sept., 1852.
Assistant Secretary	James Dalgarno	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	700	0	0	22 Oct., 1860.
Superintendent of Mail Branch.	Asher Australia Day	1 Feb., 1875	Ditto	600	0	0	1 Jan., 1858.
Accountant	William Lancaster Carter.	10 Sept., 1880	Ditto	550	0	0	1 Feb., 1871.
Cashier	John Thompson ¹	5 Nov., 1878	Ditto	500	0	0	1 April, 1863.
Assistant Superintendent of Mail Branch.	John Terence M'Mahon	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	550	0	0	13 Mar., 1858
Senior Clerks	Joseph Clarke ²	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	390	0	0	13 Feb., 1866.
	Henry Murdoch	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	390	0	0	4 Nov., 1861.*
	Charles Clarke	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	390	0	0	24 Sept., 1866.
	Edward Sydney Tribe ..	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	390	0	0	26 April, 1871.
	Andrew Johnston Arndell	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	390	0	0	22 Oct., 1872.
Clerks	Thomas Stephen Joseph Ragg	1 April, 1874	Ditto	360	0	0	9 Feb., 1874.
	Robert Robson Iredale ..	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto	340	0	0	16 Mar., 1869.
	Robert Buik Edward ..	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto	340	0	0	19 Mar., 1868.
	Edward Brooke Seymour.	1 April, 1874	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Nov., 1872.
	Reginald Lionel de Courcy Russell.	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Aug., 1873.
	Augustine Joseph Macdermott	10 Mar., 1875	Ditto	340	0	0	8 April, 1874.
	Charles Augustus Ord ..	1 May, 1875	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Nov., 1873
	George Read	1 April, 1874	Ditto	340	0	0	14 Mar., 1872*
	George Lynn Little	1 May, 1875	Ditto	310	0	0	1 May, 1873.
	James M'Neilly	14 July, 1875	Ditto	310	0	0	14 July, 1875.
	Septimus Inez Leon ..	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	310	0	0	15 May, 1872*
	John Rose Hutchinson Gibbons	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto	310	0	0	22 April, 1872.
	John Smythe Richardson	1 Nov., 1875	Ditto	290	0	0	1 Nov., 1875.
	Henry Roberts Davies.....	6 Sept., 1876	Ditto	290	0	0	24 Feb., 1875.
	John Overmyer	10 Dec., 1875	Ditto	290	0	0	10 Dec., 1875.
	George M'Gibbon	1 July, 1876	Ditto	290	0	0	7 Dec., 1875.
	Charles Brady	1 July, 1876	Ditto	290	0	0	27 May, 1875.
	Francis Butler	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto	290	0	0	1 Sept., 1875.
	Albert Ney Landers	1 July, 1876	Ditto	290	0	0	26 Jan., 1876.
	James Arthur Barrett Fry ³	1 Dec., 1876	Ditto	290	0	0	1 Dec., 1876.
	Noel Anderson	20 Jan., 1877	Ditto	285	0	0	8 Jan., 1875.
	John Francis Doherty ..	6 Feb., 1877	Ditto	265	0	0	20 Mar., 1874.
	Frank Quirk	13 May, 1877	Ditto	265	0	0	1 Aug., 1874.
	Walter Widdulph Ryan ..	15 Feb., 1877	Ditto	265	0	0	10 Dec., 1875
	Herbert Cynus Rowland Doyle	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto	265	0	0	28 Aug., 1876.
	John Robinson ⁴	26 Mar., 1877	Ditto	260	0	0	16 Feb., 1877.
	George Sims	1 July, 1877	Ditto	260	0	0	4 Dec., 1876.
	Charles Alexander Forsythe	1 July, 1877	Ditto	260	0	0	1 Dec., 1876.
	James William Kenny ⁵ ..	1 July, 1877	Ditto	260	0	0	14 Feb., 1877.
	Frederick Charles Wilhams	5 Feb., 1878	Ditto	240	0	0	10 Aug., 1874.
	Henry William Robert Holmes	1 April, 1875	Ditto	240	0	0	12 Dec., 1871.
	Herbert Swire	28 Aug., 1878	Ditto	240	0	0	31 Jan., 1877.
	John Primrose Byram ..	26 Aug., 1878	Ditto	240	0	0	3 May, 1878.
	James Joseph Bede Flynn	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	220	0	0	27 Sept., 1877.
	John Norman Douglas Campbell	27 Feb., 1878	Ditto	220	0	0	27 Feb., 1878.
	Alexander M'Neilly	21 Sept., 1878	Ditto	220	0	0	15 Dec., 1877.
	Samuel Boyce Hilton ..	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	220	0	0	17 June, 1878.
	Joseph Hugh Doherty ..	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	220	0	0	17 June, 1878.
	William Thomas O'Donnell	1 July, 1879	Ditto	220	0	0	16 April, 1878.
	Cosgrove.						
	Thomas Johnstone Charlton	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto	220	0	0	4 Aug., 1879
	Frederick William Sydney Rush	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto	200	0	0	10 May, 1880.
	George Fredk. Greenwell	1 July, 1881	Ditto	200	0	0	13 Mar., 1879.
	Robinson.						
	Henry Moyse	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto	200	0	0	12 July, 1880.
	Arthur Galbraith	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto	200	0	0	17 Aug., 1880.
	Walter Henry Manning ..	29 Mar., 1881	Ditto	200	0	0	31 Jan., 1881.
	Ferdinand Francis Falconer ⁶	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Michael John Brady	8 Mar., 1882	Ditto	200	0	0	3 Oct., 1878.
	Fredk Augustine Kelleher ⁴	24 Mar., 1882	Ditto	200	0	0	19 Jan., 1881.
	Alfred Briggs	1 Oct., 1881	Ditto	200	0	0	9 Feb., 1881.
	Robert Alexander Shortland	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	200	0	0	14 April, 1881.
	George Charles Augustus Warre	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	200	0	0	10 April, 1877.
	Walter James Gallott ..	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto	190	0	0	2 Feb., 1881.
	Samuel Baumann	15 Jan., 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	16 June, 1879
	Samuel Joseph Parr	2 Sept., 1881	Ditto	190	0	0	17 Jan., 1881.
	William Charles West ..	13 Aug., 1882	Ditto	190	0	0	17 Nov., 1881.
	Henry Coleman	1 May, 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	9 Jan., 1882.
	Sydney Blackall Edwards ..	1 May, 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	1 June, 1882.
	John Harvey Dunkin ..	1 May, 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	6 Oct., 1879.
	William Worling	1 May, 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	14 Oct., 1880
	Alexander Edwin Blackmore	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	190	0	0	1 Mar., 1869*
	Nicholas Edward Herman	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto	172	0	0	1 Oct., 1878*
	Ehrenstrom.						

¹ Allowed £25 per annum as compensation for losses for services as Shorthand writer
collection of Customs duties on parcels arriving from United Kingdom.
(For other allowances, see p. 147.)

² Allowed £25 per annum for overland English Mails.
³ Allowed £11 per annum to compensate for loss of stamps, as Stamp Sales Clerk

⁴ Allowed £50 per annum extra
⁵ Also receives £25 per annum for
⁶ Allowed £35 per annum for translating foreign languages.
* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Clerks	John James Molloy ¹	1 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	172 0 0	15 Sept., 1879.
	Antomo da Fonseca D'Abreu	1 June, 1883	Ditto	172 0 0	6 Dec., 1882.
	Walter Herbert Humby	1 May, 1883	Ditto	172 0 0	3 Jan., 1882
	Robert William Horn	1 June, 1883	Ditto	172 0 0	26 Oct., 1882.
	Sydney Gilchrist	15 April, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	9 July, 1883.
	John Charles William Wheeler	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	10 Nov., 1882.
	Arthur Tonge Pearson	16 June, 1883	Ditto	170 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
	William John Joyner	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
	Henry John Foskett	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	2 Feb., 1884.
	Samuel Bailey Dowsett	6 Oct., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	10 April, 1884.
	William Charles Lindsay	3 Nov., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	14 June, 1883.
	Christopher Molloy	3 Dec., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	24 July, 1882.
	Henry Berkeley Templeton	22 Jan., 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	22 Jan., 1885.
	John Michael Stafford	18 May, 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	13 May, 1885.
	Henry Hill Lang	20 May, 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	17 Feb., 1881.
	Edward Thomas Doherty.	25 May, 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	25 May, 1885.
	Albert Joseph Kenny	1 June, 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	1 June, 1885.
	David Edward Crane	12 May, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	5 June, 1882.
	Hugh Hillon	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	1 June, 1885.
	George Henry Austen	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	21 Aug., 1882.
	Thomas William Baker	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
	Richard Herbert Millington	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	8 Jan., 1884.
	Edward Gregory Leeson Croft	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	18 Aug., 1882.*
	Frederick Mullarkey	13 July, 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	15 Feb., 1886.
	William Kenneth M' Rae Shearer. ²	17 Mar., 1888	Ditto	120 0 0	13 Jan., 1886.
	Ernest Swire	12 July, 1888	Ditto	120 0 0	1 June, 1887.
	John Andrew Niland	15 June, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	30 April, 1888.
	John Alexander Mitchell	15 Aug., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Aug., 1887.
	Charles Wearne Breakspear	27 Sept., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
	Abraham Solomon	7 Dec., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	15 Dec., 1886.
	Albert Edward Dawson	23 Dec., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	28 May, 1888.
	Herman Walter Eisenstaedt	17 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	27 May, 1889.
	Charles Galloway Thomson	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	10 May, 1888.
Shipping Clerk	Michael Henry Joseph M'Donnell ³	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.
Assistant (1)	James Middleton ⁴	20 May, 1881	Ditto	190 0 0	17 Dec., 1877.
Relieving Officers	Wilhe Harry Golding ⁵	7 Sept., 1888	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
	John Dudgeon	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0 to 27 Mar., 180 0 0 from 28 Mar.	12 Sept., 1878
Special Inquiry Officer for Missing Letter Branch.	George Barnett	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	3 July, 1865.*
Operator in Stamp Sales Office.	Richard Arthur Lawler	4 Aug., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	22 May, 1883.
Temporary Clerks (13) ¹ . . . . .	.....	.....	Postmaster-General	3 at 0 12 0 1 " 110 0 0 2 " 100 0 0 1 " 90 0 0 1 " 78 0 0 1 " 77 0 0 1 " 75 0 0 1 " 3 10 0 1 " 0 8 6 1 " 0 8 0	per week. per diem. each.
Probationers (3) .. . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	each.
Letter Sorters (38) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	6 at 150 0 0 8 " 140 0 0 9 " 130 0 0 10 " 120 0 0 1 " 0 8 0	per diem. each.
Mail Guards (11) ⁶.....	.....	.....	Ditto	4 " 200 0 0 1 " 180 0 0 3 " 170 0 0 3 " 160 0 0 6 " 200 0 0 3 " 185 0 0 7 " 170 0 0 9 " 160 0 0 2 " 150 0 0 5 " 140 0 0 1 " 130 0 0 9 " 120 0 0 1 " 120 0 0	per annum.
Stampers and Sorters (42)..	.....	.....	Ditto	1 " 104 0 0 1 " 0 6 0 1 " 60 0 0 1 " 52 0 0	per diem. per annum. per diem each.
Temporary Stampers and Sorters (5).	.....	.....	Ditto	0 2 0	per diem each.
Temporary Sorters (8) ⁷	.....	.....	Ditto . . . . .	.....	per diem each.

¹ Allowed £5 per annum as compensation for losses as Stamps Sales Clerk ² Resigned—31 December ³ Allowed £60 per annum for rent ⁴ Allowed £25 per annum for rent ⁵ Receives following allowances when absent from home at night —For any period not exceeding 1 week, 12s. per day; exceeding 1 but not exceeding 3 weeks, 10s per day, exceeding 3 weeks, 7s 6d per day—in addition to actual travelling expenses ⁶ Mail guards allowed £2 10s. per month when travelling ⁷ Appointed to assist in sorting the morning mails ^{*} Services not continuous (For other allowances, see p. 147)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i> Overseer of Letter-carriers (1) ..	.....	.....	Postmaster-General	178 0 0	
				160 0 0	each.
				159 0 0	
				148 0 0	"
				143 0 0	"
				138 0 0†	"
Letter-carriers (94) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	8 " 135 0 0	"
				10 " 127 0 0	"
				16 " 124 0 0	"
				18 " 114 0 0	"
				20 " 104 0 0	"
				2 " 78 0 0	"
Foreman of Mail-cart Drivers(1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	140 0 0	
Mail-cart Drivers (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 " 120 0 0	
				1 " 118 0 0	
				3 " 108 0 0	"
				1 " 160 0 0	"
				1 " 150 0 0	"
				3 " 130 0 0	"
Messengers (11) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 " 96 0 0	
				1 " 91 0 0	
				1 " 78 0 0	
				2 " 65 0 0	"
				1 " 60 0 0	
Groom (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	134 0 0	
Mail Boys (42) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	9 at 78 0 0	each.
				18 " 52 0 0	"
				13 " 39 0 0	"
				2 " 26 0 0	"
Storekeeper's Assistant (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	160 0 0	
Mechanic (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	150 0 0	
Storeman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	130 0 0	
Assistant Caretaker (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	124 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) ¹ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	75 0 0	
Gate-keeper and Porter (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto	104 0 0	
First Class Detective (1) ¹ ..	.....	.....	Ditto	0 12 6	per diem.
Porters (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 104 0 0	
				1 " 78 0 0	
Window-cleaners (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 96 0 0	
				2 " 78 0 0	each.
Office-cleaner .....	.....	.....	Ditto	90 0 0	
Tower Attendant (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	39 0 0	
Special Constable (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 7 6	per diem.
Constables (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 0 8 0	"
				1 " 0 7 6	"
				1 " 0 7 0	"
Female Servants (10) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	each.
Bag Turners (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 78 0 0	
				1 " 52 0 0	
Inspection Branch— Inspector for Missing Letters and Irregularities. ²	Wyndham John Davies ...	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	15 May, 1862.
Inspectors ²	George Plaistowe Unwin	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	490 0 0	9 May, 1861.
	Ion Brown Bossley	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	490 0 0	28 Aug., 1861.*
	Alexander Tucker	1 April, 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	25 May, 1859.*
<i>Branch Offices.</i>					
Balmain— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Melville	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	210 0 0	18 May, 1874.
George-street North— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Lane Tucker	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto	210 0 0	8 Dec., 1875.
George-street West— Post and Telegraph Master	William Robinson Bowen	20 Oct., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	18 Jan., 1875.
Haymarket— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Hunt	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto	400 0 0	27 April, 1867.
Assistants	Andrew Carroll	3 Sept., 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1877.
	John Andrew Clulow	13 June, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	11 May, 1883.
	George James William Holberton.	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto	120 0 0	12 Oct., 1885.
				to 30 Sept.	
				130 0 0	
				from 1 Oct.	
King-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Michael Hedley Kelly ...	1 May, 1887	Ditto	330 0 0	19 Feb., 1858.*
Assistant	George Boseley	23 Aug., 1883	Ditto	130 0 0	23 Aug., 1883.
				to 31 Aug.	
				140 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Newtown— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Edwin Lee	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto	280 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Assistant	Henry George Thornley...	15 May, 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	18 Feb., 1879.
				to 31 Jan.	
				170 0 0	
				from 1 Feb.	

¹ Allowed quarters. ² Postal Inspectors allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty * Services not continuous. † One receives a forage allowance of £50 per annum. (For other allowances, see p. 147.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Branch Offices—continued.</i>					
North Sydney— Post and Telegraph Master Oxford-street— Post and Telegraph Master Assistant	George Alfred Reid	11 May, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	295 0 0	3 Nov., 1869.
	Edwin Lloyd	20 Oct., 1888	Ditto	280 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
	John Baker	27 Dec., 1887	Ditto	160 0 0 to 31 Jan. 170 0 0 from 1 Feb.	15 Sept., 1876.
Paddington— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Theodore Gale.....	16 June, 1883	Ditto	220 0 0 to 30 Sept., 230 0 0 from 1 Oct.	12 June, 1878.
Park-street— Post and Telegraph Master	George Macnamarra White ¹ succeeded by Donald M'Leod Graham	1 Oct., 1880	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
Assistants	John Andrew Clulow ²	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	280 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
	Abraham Quiscano Henriques ³ succeeded by William Smith Arnott ...	1 April, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	11 May, 1883.
		18 Aug., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	21 Feb., 1879.
		25 Aug., 1890	Ditto	182 0 0 to 31 Aug., 190 0 0 from 1 Sept.	3 Dec., 1880.
Redfern— Post and Telegraph Master	Vickers Moyse	1 May, 1887	Ditto	310 0 0 to 31 Aug., 320 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Jan., 1867.
Assistant	John Thomas Clinch.....	16 Nov., 1883	Ditto	120 0 0	14 Feb., 1883.
Sussex-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Thomas Morris ...	2 Jan., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0 to 31 May, 260 0 0 from 1 June.	27 Mar., 1877.
The Exchange— Postmaster	Sydney Shaftesbury Smith	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	210 0 0	13 Nov., 1877.
Assistant	David McNeill Honniball	21 Mar., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0 to 23 Sept., 120 0 0 from 24 Sept.	21 Feb., 1883.
William-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles John Booty.....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 May, 360 0 0 from 1 June.	8 Aug., 1870.
Assistant	Frederick William Chave...	21 Mar., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June.	20 April, 1882.*
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—(Official.)</i>					
Abattoirs— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Archer Bingham	16 Jan., 1882	Ditto	120 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Aberdeen— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Allwood Spencer Smith	9 Oct., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1886.
Adaminaby— Post and Telegraph Master	James Waddell	10 Oct., 1876	Ditto	170 0 0	18 July, 1875.
Adelong— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Bray	24 April, 1874	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
Albion Park— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred John Plunkett.....	9 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 30 June, 110 0 0 from 1 July.	10 July, 1882.
Albury— Postmaster	Thomas Harvey Stone ⁴ ...	1 May, 1864	Ditto	390 0 0	1 April, 1854.
	succeeded by Charles Edwin Dale	15 Sept., 1890	Ditto	380 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
1st Assistant	John George Elliott ⁵	4 Oct., 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	8 May, 1876.
	succeeded by Robert George Smith	1 Oct., 1890.	Ditto	220 0 0	— Nov., 1875.
2nd ditto	Robert Morrison	7 April, 1887	Ditto	170 0 0 to 31 Mar., 180 0 0 from 1 April.	9 April, 1879.*
3rd ditto	John Nicholas Morrissey...	25 June, 1883	Ditto	120 0 0 to 31 Aug., 130 0 0 from 1 Sept.	25 June, 1883.
4th ditto	John Joseph Curran	1 April, 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	11 April, 1881.
5th ditto	Thomas Andrew Doherty ⁶	17 Mar., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	17 Mar., 1888.

¹ To 12 January; deceased. appointed Postmaster, Deniliquin.

² To 12 June; appointed to Haymarket.

³ To 23 June; deceased.

⁴ To 31 August; retired.

⁵ To 30 September; (For other allowances, see p. 147.)

⁶ To 28 February; appointed Assistant, Quirindi.

* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Alexandria— Post and Telegraph Master	William Watts	1 May, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	24 April, 1882.
Araluen— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick James Barnett...	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	220 0 0	7 Nov., 1874.
Armidale— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert William Arnott ...	30 Jan., 1889	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 Mar., 350 0 0 from 1 April.	— 1873.
Assistants	John Hugh Davies	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Jan., 1882.
	William George Payne ...	3 Jan., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0 to 31 Aug., 150 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Nov., 1878.
	William Wycherley Prescott ...	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	22 Aug., 1882.
Arncliffe— Post and Telegraph Master	William Edward Grainger	15 Feb., 1890.	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1884
Ashfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Alexander Byron...	3 July, 1886	Ditto	180 0 0 to 18 Nov. 190 0 0 from 19 Nov.	1 Feb., 1872.
Ballina— Post and Telegraph Master	Archibald Hunter	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	250 0 0 to 30 Sept., 260 0 0 from 1 Oct.	15 Feb., 1863.
Balranald— Post and Telegraph Master	George Lobsey	23 Sept., 1886	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Baradine— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur James Knight ¹ ... succeeded by Claude M'Cullough Ireland	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto	120 0 0	21 Feb., 1880.
Barraba— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward William Conolly	2 Mar., 1885	Ditto	100 0 0	11 Jan., 1886.
				210 0 0 to 31 Mar., 220 0 0 from 1 April.	13 Dec., 1875.
Barrington— Post and Telegraph Master	David Broadfoot ² succeeded by William John Allen	22 May, 1889	Ditto	210 0 0	30 Aug., 1880.
		17 Feb., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 April, 1878
Bateman's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Chapple	13 April, 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Bathurst— Postmaster	William Gilbert Thompson	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
1st Assistant	John Broderick	22 Sept., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	11 Dec., 1877.
3rd ditto	William Henry Ashworth	8 Mar., 1882	Ditto	160 0 0	21 Dec., 1880.
	William Vincent O'Mara...	5 Dec., 1889	Ditto	130 0 0 to 31 Aug., 140 0 0 from 1 Sept.	11 April, 1881.
4th ditto	Arthur Joseph Bastable...	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	120 0 0 to 30 April, 130 0 0 from 1 May.	5 May, 1879.
Bega— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Harrison	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto	310 0 0	24 July, 1862.*
Bellbrook— Post and Telegraph Master	James Chapman Toose ...	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	180 0 0	6 July, 1875.
Bendemeer— Post and Telegraph Master	James Napier Falconer ...	12 Nov., 1881	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Berridale— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Cousins ...	10 April, 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1883
Berrima— Post and Telegraph Master	John Wellesley Connolly...	22 April, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Dec., 1882.
Berry— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Clinch ³ succeeded by Robert Dixon	7 April, 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	— May, 1869.
		17 May, 1890	Ditto	230 0 0	17 Aug., 1877
Bingara— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Webber Plumley...	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0 to 10 Nov., 210 0 0 from 11 Nov.	17 Nov., 1876.
Blackheath— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert James Farquharson	3 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	13 Jan., 1875.
Blackwall— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Galloway	1 May, 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.

¹ To 30 June; appointed to Gulargambone. ² To 21 January; appointed Operator, Head Office, Telegraph Department. ³ To 16 May; appointed to Blayney.

* Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p. 147.)

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Blayney— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Dixon ¹	1 Sept, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	230 0 0	17 Aug, 1877
	succeeded by John William Clinch ...	17 May, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	— May, 1869
Assistant	William Joseph Edwards	12 Dec, 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Bodalla— Post and Telegraph Master	William George Drew .	1 Nov, 1885	Ditto	180 0 0	9 April, 1875
Boggabri— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Albert Heyward Lott ² succeeded by Robert Laughton Studdert	19 Jan, 1883 28 Jan, 1890	Ditto	210 0 0	— Dec, 1873.
Bombala— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred George Robins ...	13 June, 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Dec, 1861.
Boohgal— Post and Telegraph Master	Hugh Malone	24 Mar, 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	12 Feb, 1875
Bourke— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas John Marlow Trader	18 July, 1879	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Oct, 1865
Assistants	John Whittaker ...	22 Sept., 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	10 Aug, 1880
	Robert William Jenkin Bevan	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 July, 110 0 0 from 1 Aug	13 June, 1883.
Bowna— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Barbara Armenia Foord	15 July, 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	21 Dec, 1885
Bowral— Post and Telegraph Master	John Downing Sherriff	1 Sept, 1882	Ditto	210 0 0	15 Sept., 1873.
Braadwood— Post and Telegraph Master	Luke Kingsmill ³ succeeded by Edward Chapman .	24 Mar., 1888 10 Sept, 1890	Ditto	280 0 0 310 0 0	15 April, 1875. 12 Aug, 1863
Branxton— Post and Telegraph Master	James Alexander Tulloch	12 Oct. 1881	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Jan, 1877
Brewarrina— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles James Robins	1 July, 1876	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Oct, 1873.
Broadwater— Post and Telegraph Master	Eleonard Adam ...	1 April, 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Sept, 1879
Broke— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Blanche Vere Squire ⁴ succeeded by Angus Mathew Amos ..	5 Dec, 1885 11 April, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	20 May, 1878
Broken Hill— Post and Telegraph Master	Wilham Malcolm Wetherall ⁵	9 July, 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan, 1884.
Assistants ...	Michael Francis Naghten ⁶ Henry John Phillips ⁶ Edward Harkins Gilbert Abraham Fordham ⁶ ...	19 Mar, 1888 9 Jan, 1889 12 Oct, 1887 1 May, 1888	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	180 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June 110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June 110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June	12 Mar, 1881 9 Aug, 1868. 11 Mar, 1887. 6 Feb, 1888.
	John O'Neil ⁶	1 May, 1888	Ditto	110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June	6 Feb, 1888.
	Arthur Charles Low	27 Sept., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June	3 May, 1881.
	Henry Weir ⁶ Charles Augustus M'Donald ⁶	3 Dec, 1890 21 Nov, 1888	Ditto Ditto	120 0 0 110 0 0	7 Nov, 1882. 11 Mar, 1885.
Brunswick— Post and Telegraph Master	Stanley Charles Francis .	1 May, 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	1 July, 1883
Brushgrove— Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin John Spry	4 Jan, 1887	Ditto	160 0 0	9 May, 1880
Bulahdelah— Post and Telegraph Master	James Pearse Carter	19 Nov, 1882	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 May, 160 0 0 from 1 June	12 Oct, 1875.
Bull Railway Station— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick John Fowler	30 May, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	12 April, 1869
Bundarra— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Emily Theresa Eames	1 Sept, 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1872 *
Bungendore— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Lloyd Coughlan	20 Jan, 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	25 Nov, 1878.
Bungwall Flat— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas William Green	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1889
Burrawang— Post and Telegraph Master	Edmund Charles Dunne	1 April, 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan, 1879
Burrowa— Post and Telegraph Master	David James Elliot ...	14 April, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	19 Sept, 1873

¹ To 16 May, appointed to Berry ² To 27 January appointed to Moruya ³ To 22 June, appointed to Forbes ⁴ To 16 March, appointed to Wolumila
⁵ Granted a special allowance of £50 per annum ⁶ Granted a lodging allowance of 15s per week, * Services not continuous (For other allowances, see p 147)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Burwood— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Matthews	1 July, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	— Dec., 1873.
Assistant	William Thomas Taylor...	16 Jan., 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	15 Aug., 1881.
Byrock— Post and Telegraph Master	George Nash Hayward ...	4 June, 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Camden— Post and Telegraph Master	John Joseph Leonard Moroney	1 June, 1880	Ditto	190 0 0 to 31 July, 200 0 0 from 1 Aug.	21 Nov., 1874.
Campbelltown— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Mackel.....	15 Nov., 1875	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
Camperdown— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Burgis	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto	210 0 0	24 Sept., 1874.
Candelo— Post and Telegraph Master	George Christopher Walter	20 Aug., 1886	Ditto	130 0 0	25 Feb., 1878.
Canowindra— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Henry Costin	6 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
Captain's Flat— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Arrowsmith...	12 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 30 June, 110 0 0 from 1 July.	20 Aug., 1883.
Carcoar— Post and Telegraph Master	George Uther Hosking ¹ ...	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Jan., 1863.
	succeeded by Lachlan Stuart Mackay ...	24 Nov., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	27 June, 1873.
Cargo— Post and Telegraph Master	Benjamin Cox	25 May, 1889	Ditto	210 0 0	6 Oct., 1873.
Carrathool— Post and Telegraph Master	William Newton	13 Feb., 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	3 Aug., 1876.*
Carrington— Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Gwynne...	6 May, 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Casino— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Malcolm Scott ...	1 July, 1872	Ditto	230 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Cassilis— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Thomas Miner.....	21 July, 1884	Ditto	190 0 0 to 31 July, 200 0 0 from 1 Aug.	6 Feb., 1876.
Charlestown— Post and Telegraph Master	James Johnson	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	7 Sept., 1882
Clarence Town— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Clarence Atkinson	7 Dec., 1880	Ditto	210 0 0	— 1875.
Clifton— Post and Telegraph Master	James Arthur Macken ...	3 Feb., 1883	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Feb., 1883.
Cobar— Post and Telegraph Master	Daniel Ryan Kenane	3 Oct., 1881	Ditto	330 0 0	12 Oct., 1871.
Assistant	William Murnane	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	23 Jan., 1884.
Cobargo— Post and Telegraph Master	John Horsley	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Cobbora— Post and Telegraph Master	Duncan M'Rae.....	9 Jan., 1888	Ditto	120 0 0 to 16 Feb., 130 0 0 from 17 Feb.	1 Jan., 1882.
Collarenebui— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Edwin Best	17 Dec., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 30 June, 110 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1881.
Concord— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry George Kulmar ...	6 Aug., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1879.
Condobolin— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Richard Graham...	22 May, 1888	Ditto	230 0 0	5 Aug., 1872.
Assistant	Ernest James Vial	16 July, 1888	Ditto	160 0 0 to 31 Jan., 170 0 0 from 1 Feb.	20 Mar., 1882.
Coolah— Post and Telegraph Master	Leon Arthur Hewett	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Coolaman— Post and Telegraph Master	Fred. Henry Benson	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 Mar., 110 0 0 from 1 April.	13 July, 1882.
Cooma— Post and Telegraph Master	John Kirwan	18 Dec., 1869	Ditto	290 0 0 to 31 Mar., 300 0 0 from 1 April.	26 Oct., 1866.
1st Assistant	Alfred Charles Bruce Newman.	10 Dec., 1888	Ditto	180 0 0 to 31 Mar., 190 0 0 from 1 April.	31 May, 1881.
2nd ditto	James Thomas Baker	21 July, 1879	Ditto	130 0 0 to 2 May, 140 0 0 from 3 May.	21 July, 1879.

¹ To 23 November; appointed to Manly.

* Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p. 147.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Coonabarabran— Post and Telegraph Master	James Edward Ballard ...	8 Sept., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	23 Jan., 1863.
Coonamble— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Waddups	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	4 Nov., 1873.
Cooranbong— Post and Telegraph Master	George Colclough Kirwan	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
Cootamundra— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Henry Davies	7 Jan., 1888	Ditto	340 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
Assistant	William Layton	20 Aug., 1883	Ditto	120 0 0 to 30 April, 130 0 0 from 1 May.	1 Dec., 1880.
Copeland North— Post and Telegraph Master	John Robert Higgins	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	120 0 0	16 May, 1879.
Copmanhurst— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Morton	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	30 Jan., 1877.
Coraki— Post and Telegraph Master	Sydney Lancelot Moffitt...	17 Sept., 1879	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Sept., 1873.
Corowa— Post and Telegraph Master	Jesse Matthew Cooke	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	230 0 0 to 31 Aug., 240 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 April, 1875.
Cowra— Post and Telegraph Master	John James Richards	1 April, 1882	Ditto	240 0 0 to 31 May, 250 0 0 fr. m 1 June.	12 Sept., 1873.
Croki— Post and Telegraph Master	John George Willson	24 Sept., 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
Crookwell— Post and Telegraph Master	John Walter	1 June, 1884	Ditto	210 0 0 to 28 Feb., 220 0 0 from 1 March.	18 Jan., 1875.
Croydon— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Frederick Bridekirk	8 April, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	21 Aug., 1874.
Cudal— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Claxton	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0	14 Oct., 1878.
Cudgen Scrub— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Taylor Piercy ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Cundletown— Post and Telegraph Master	Joshua Walter Nunn	16 Nov., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	13 Sept., 1862.
Dandaloo— Post and Telegraph Master	George Kinnear Hosking...	11 Mar., 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	25 May, 1881.
Darlington— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Eliza Jane West	5 May, 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	24 June, 1880.
Darlington Point— Post and Telegraph Master	James Langley Bennett ...	17 April, 1884	Ditto	130 0 0	17 April, 1884.
Deepwater— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Spicer Isaacs.	24 June, 1882	Ditto	160 0 0 to 30 June, 170 0 0 from 1 July.	8 Mar., 1879.
Delegate— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Edwin Stuart	8 June, 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Dec., 1882.
Deniliquin— Postmaster	Oliver Haydock ¹	31 July, 1888	Ditto	270 0 0	1 July, 1872.
	succeeded by John George Elliott	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	8 May, 1876.
1st Assistant	John Thomas Fountain ..	3 Sept., 1888	Ditto	180 0 0	20 Jan., 1881.
2nd ditto	Henry Weir ²	3 Sept., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	7 Nov., 1882.
	succeeded by Ruthven Vincent P. Flanagan..	3 Dec., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	12 Sept., 1884.
Denman— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Eliza de Trevana	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 Aug., 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	19 Dec., 1879.*
Drake— Post and Telegraph Master	William Dowling	23 Oct., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Jan., 1881.
Drummoyne— Post and Telegraph Master	Percy John Holt Sewell ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0 to Aug 1 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Nov., 1882.
Dubbo— Post and Telegraph Master	William Patrick Raper ...	9 Mar., 1876	Ditto	370 0 0	— June, 1870.
1st Assistant	William Hardcastle	6 July, 1881	Ditto	180 0 0 to 31 March, 190 0 0 to 31 Aug., 200 0 0 from 1 Sept.	5 Sept., 1878.
2nd ditto	Thomas Joseph Bagnell ...	1 April, 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	2 May, 1883.
Dungog— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Joseph Foley	7 June, 1880	Ditto	220 0 0	8 Dec., 1873

¹ To 14 September; appointed to Mudgee. ² To 2 December; appointed to Broken Hill. * Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 147).

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. i £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL-POST OFFICE-continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices-continued.</i>					
East Maitland— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Thomas Maudly Williams	2 Dec., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0 to 17 Nov., 280 0 0 from 18 Nov.	— Oct., 1870.
Assistant and Operator ...	William Smith Arnott ¹ ... succeeded by Joseph Charles Ramsay ...	3 Dec., 1880 25 Aug., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0 114 0 0 to 31 Aug., 120 0 0 from 1 Sept.	3 Dec., 1880. 18 July, 1881.
East Balmain— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Emma Dargin	2 Oct., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1890.
Eauabalong— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Small	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	200 0 0 to 10 Nov., 210 0 0 from 11 Nov.	18 Sept., 1880.
Eden— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles George Kebby ...	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto	170 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Edgecliff— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Henrietta Jane North.....	16 July, 1877	Ditto	170 0 0	8 June, 1875.
Emmaville— Post and Telegraph Master	James Smith Page	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	14 Feb., 1876.
Enngonia— Post and Telegraph Master	Sidney Witney.....	3 Sept., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 Mar., 110 0 0 from 1 April.	22 Sept., 1882.
Erskineville— Post and Telegraph Master	William Rene Bragg	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	29 May, 1876.
Eugowra— Post and Telegraph Master	Herbert Sydney Crompton Eckley	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	10 April, 1882.
Euriowie— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Hurley Torr ²	25 Jan., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	—, 1877.*
	succeeded by Henry Thomas Green.....	9 June, 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Euston— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Murdoch Kennedy	12 Mar., 1881	Ditto	170 0 0	—, 1875.*
Fernmount— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Litchfield	18 Mar., 1881	Ditto	170 0 0	— June, 1875.
Forbes— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Chapman ³	9 Jan., 1873	Ditto	310 0 0	12 Aug., 1863.
	succeeded by Luke Kingsmill	10 Sept., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	15 April, 1875.
Assistants	Frederick Money Palmer..	18 Aug., 1880	Ditto	180 0 0 to 31 Jan., 190 0 0 to 13 Aug., 200 0 0 from 14 Aug.	28 April, 1878.
	John Ingram	3 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Forster— Post and Telegraph Master	Pelham Henry Ellar Aldrich ..	1 June, 1882	Ditto	130 0 0	20 Nov., 1877.
Frederickton— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Robert Macleay Scott..	16 Jan., 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Oct., 1876.
Germanton— Post and Telegraph Master	Hume Jones Chapman ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	23 Aug., 1872.
Gerringong— Post and Telegraph Master	Fredk. William O'Brien ⁴ ... succeeded by Keziah O'Brien	8 Dec., 1887 25 June, 1890	Ditto	110 0 0 100 0 0	5 Feb., 1879. 25 June, 1890.
Gilgandra— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Cochrane ⁵ succeeded by Patk. Edward M'Guinness.	11 Jan., 1889 1 July, 1890	Ditto	110 0 0 120 0 0	25 Oct., 1885. 8 Dec., 1884.
Ginninderra— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Denis Logan	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	24 Oct., 1879.*
Glebe— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Minnie Louisa Knott	21 Sept, 1877	Ditto	160 0 0	20 Mar., 1875.*
Glen Innes— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Henry Ryan	30 Jan., 1889	Ditto	290 0 0 to 31 March, 300 0 0 from 1 April.	1 Mar., 1871.
Assistants	William John Lees ⁶	20 May, 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	16 June, 1879.
	Robert Walter Debenham	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 July, 110 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Mar., 1883.
Gloucester— Post and Telegraph Master	William Woodley Cumming. ...	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	120 0 0 to 20 Aug., 130 0 0 from 21 Aug.	18 June, 1881.

¹ To 24 August; appointed to Park-street. ² Appointed Telegraph Master, Stock Exchange, 9 June. ³ To 9 September; appointed to Braidwood.
⁴ To 17 May; deceased. ⁵ To 6 May; appointed Operator, Inverell. ⁶ Appointed to Tamworth, 21 January. * Services not continuous.
(For other allowances, see p. 147).

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.							
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>							
Gongolgon— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Hackett..... succeeded by Percy Elfe Row	9 June, 1881 5 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council Ditto	210	0	0	26 Aug., 1874. 16 Aug., 1874.
Goodooga— Post and Telegraph Master	John Bennett ¹ succeeded by James Dill Caldwell	1 Jan., 1878 23 June, 1890	Ditto	220	0	0	19 June, 1872.* 1 Oct., 1879.
Gosford— Post and Telegraph Master	John Fellingham Parr.....	1 Nov., 1879	Ditto	210	0	0	8 Dec., 1873.
Goulburn— Postmaster	Frederick Griffiths Davies	18 Nov., 1888	Ditto	390	0	0	9 Oct., 1869.
Assistants	James William John Flanagan ² succeeded by William Muir	20 Nov., 1888 11 Feb., 1890	Ditto	190	0	0	5 Mar., 1878.
	Alfred James Powell	2 April, 1883	Ditto	160	0	0	1 Sept., 1867.*
	Frederick William Brown ³	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	150	0	0	6 Dec., 1878.
	George Henry Tunks	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto	170	0	0	26 Jan., 1881.
	William James Bradford..	22 May, 1882	Ditto	120	0	0	22 May, 1882.
	Patrick James Glynn	20 Feb., 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	1 Oct., 1884.
Grafton— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Conolly Willans..	7 Jan., 1888	Ditto	360	0	0	26 July, 1869.
Assistant	George Frederick Schwing- hammer.	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto	120	0	0	31 July, 1882.
Granville— Postmistress	Jane Ellen Higgs	21 Mar., 1878	Ditto	160	0	0	21 Mar., 1878.
Assistants	William George Alfred Hilder ⁴ Charles Bartiss.....	6 Nov., 1882 19 Sept., 1890	Ditto	110	0	0	6 Nov., 1882. 1 Mar., 1885.
Grenfell— Post and Telegraph Master	John Peter Olson.....	1 April, 1871	Ditto	280	0	0	1 Oct., 1861.
Greta— Post and Telegraph Master	Montgomery Jennings Sheppard	10 June, 1889	Ditto	150	0	0	14 Aug., 1879.*
Gulargambone— Post and Telegraph Master	Patrick Edward M'Guinness ⁵ ... succeeded by Arthur James Knight.....	25 Jan., 1889 1 July, 1890	Ditto	120	0	0	8 Dec., 1884. 21 Feb., 1880.
Gulgong— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred William Kelly... succeeded by William Clarke	24 Mar., 1888 1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	240	0	0	23 Mar., 1875. 9 Feb., 1881.
Assistant	James Carran	17 July, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	31 Oct., 1882.*
Gundagai— Post and Telegraph Master	Colville Smith	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	280	0	0	6 Nov., 1858.
Gunnedah— Post and Telegraph Master	James Clarke O'Hara ⁶ ... succeeded by Alfred William Kelly	30 Mar., 1881 1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	290	0	0	4 April, 1876. 23 Mar., 1875.
Gunning— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis William Timmis...	15 June, 1882	Ditto	190	0	0	9 Sept., 1876.
Hamilton— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Jane Peters	14 Aug., 1879	Ditto	120	0	0	16 Aug., 1879.
Harden— Post and Telegraph Master	John Campey ⁷ succeeded by James Mathew Drum	20 May, 1885 21 June, 1890	Ditto	140	0	0	3 Oct., 1881. 3 Mar., 1883.
Hargraves— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Ernest Greatrix	12 Dec., 1888	Ditto	120	0	0	22 June, 1881.
Harwood Island— Post and Telegraph Master	William Faithful Nelson ⁸ ... succeeded by Norman Edward Litchfield	7 April, 1885 19 Aug., 1890	Ditto	140	0	0	18 Jan., 1881. 15 Aug., 1884.

¹ To 22 June; appointed to Tunut. ² To 19 January; appointed to Newcastle. ³ To 9 February; appointed to Parramatta. ⁴ To 30 September; appointed to Wagga Wagga. ⁵ To 30 June; appointed to Gilgandra. ⁶ To 5 September; appointed Book-keeper, Electric Telegraph Department. ⁷ To 30 July; appointed to Peak Hill. ⁸ To 14 July; appointed Operator, Telegraph Department. *Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 147.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Hay— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Burnett ¹	9 Mar., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	380 0 0	4 April, 1862.
1st Assistant	William Camper	28 Aug., 1890	Ditto	380 0 0	7 Dec., 1858.
	John Hore Reid ²	28 July, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0 180 0 0 from 1 April.	13 Dec., 1880.
2nd ditto	William Francis ³	5 Jan., 1886	Ditto	120 0 0 to 31 March, 130 0 0 to 31 Aug., from 1 Sept.	19 July, 1880.
Hill End— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Richard Johannis Meynink.	13 April, 1889	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	15 July, 1876.
Hillgrove— Post and Telegraph Master	William Sinclair Bain.....	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	18 Aug., 1882.
Hillston— Post and Telegraph Master	George Daniel Woodall ...	5 April, 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	6 Mar., 1875.
Homebush— Post and Telegraph Master	Clifford George Albert Doutty.	3 Feb., 1879	Ditto	190 0 0	13 Mar., 1878.
Howlong— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Henry Ella	25 Jan., 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	14 Aug., 1874.
Hunter's Hill— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Mary Jane Davies ⁴	2 Aug., 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	8 Mar., 1875.
Hurstville— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter George Mason ...	17 Sept., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	9 Nov., 1873.
Inverell— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Rowland..	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	210 0 0	8 May, 1874.
Assistant	Thomas M'Arthur	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	130 0 0	12 April, 1882.
Ivanhoe— Post and Telegraph Master	James Alexander Gordon..	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	22 July, 1877.
Jerilderie— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Daniel Fowler.....	22 Sept., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	27 June, 1876.
Jerry's Plains— Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin Sydney Atkinson...	14 July, 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Junee Junction— Post and Telegraph Master	William Gurd Ledsam ...	12 June, 1886	Ditto	240 0 0 to 22 June, 250 0 0 from 23 June.	14 May, 1875.
Katoomba— Post and Telegraph Master	George Thos. Palmer	13 June, 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	— Feb., 1882.
Kelso— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Edgar Marsden ...	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto	130 0 0	25 Aug., 1882.
Kempsey— Post and Telegraph Master	Eyre William Powell	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	14 July, 1871.
Kiama— Post and Telegraph Master	John Francis Tyter.....	1 July, 1870	Ditto	310 0 0	19 Oct., 1867.
Kiandra— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Redriff.....	17 Dec., 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	14 Sept., 1877.
Kogarah— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Henry Valentine Gosbell.	22 Nov., 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	14 Mar., 1879.
Kurrajong— Post and Telegraph Master	William Rene Bragg ⁵	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	29 May, 1876.
Lake Cudgellico— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry James Tompkins...	4 April 1887	Ditto	170 0 0	17 Oct., 1877.
Lambton— Post and Telegraph Master	Hiram James Rowthorn...	25 Feb., 1880	Ditto	200 0 0 to 10 Nov., 210 0 0 from 11 Nov.	4 May, 1877.*
La Perouse— Post and Telegraph Master	John Alexander Sinclair...	31 May, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	28 Mar., 1876.
Laurieton— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Thomson	1 May, 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Lawrence— Post and Telegraph Master	Allan Thomas M'Millan...	10 Feb., 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	27 Sept., 1876.
Lawson— Post and Telegraph Master	Herbert James Atkinson...	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	21 May, 1883.
Leichhardt— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Ellen Louise Antoinette Cross..	3 Jan., 1883	Ditto	160 0 0 to 30 June, 170 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Aug., 1875.
Lismore— Post and Telegraph Master	John Anschau	23 Feb., 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	29 June, 1878.
Assistant	Albert Cottee	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June.	14 Mar., 1882.
Lithgow— Post and Telegraph Master	David Thomas	24 Mar., 1881	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Assistant	William Bressington	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 17 Nov., 110 0 0 from 18 Nov.	18 Jan., 1874.

¹ To 31 March; appointed Telegraph Inspector. ² Allowed £21 per annum for rent. ³ Allowed £30 per annum for rent. ⁴ Allowed £26 per annum for attending local Telephone Exchange. ⁵ To 17 March; appointed to Erskineville. * Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 147).

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Liverpool— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Persehouse Burgie	17 Nov., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0 to 31 Aug., 250 0 0 from 1 Sept.	16 Sept., 1872.
Louth— Post and Telegraph Master	William Pugh	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	17 Nov., 1879.
Lower Botany— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Halloran	7 Mar., 1883	Ditto	130 0 0	3 April, 1875.*
Lower Gundaroo— Post and Telegraph Master	William Ralph Clemenger	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto	130 0 0	17 April, 1882.
Lyttleton— Post and Telegraph Master	John Joseph Murphy	15 April, 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Feb., 1883.
Macksville— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Edmond Done ...	5 Sept., 1879	Ditto	180 0 0	24 Feb., 1876.
Maclean— Post and Telegraph Master	Theodore Lamy	1 June, 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	6 Nov., 1873.
Major's Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Joseph Collier ..	4 April, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Aug., 1878.
Manilla— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Lobb Kyle	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	23 Dec., 1875.
Manly— Post and Telegraph Master	Lachlan Stuart Mackay ¹ ... succeeded by George Uther Hosking...	20 Aug., 1888 24 Nov., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0 250 0 0	27 June, 1873. 13 Jan., 1863.
Marengo— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Lance Shambier ...	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	26 Sept., 1874.
Marrickville— Post and Telegraph Master	George Edward Collett ...	1 Aug., 1880	Ditto	160 0 0	17 Oct., 1879.
Marden's— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Alexander Weatherall ..	15 Dec., 1882	Ditto	160 0 0 to 30 June, 170 0 0 from 1 July.	9 May, 1881.
Marulan— Postmaster	Harry Alfred Hoare	15 Aug., 1886	Ditto	120 0 0 to 16 Feb., 130 0 0 from 17 Feb.	1 Dec., 1877.
Menindie— Post and Telegraph Master	Patrick Thomas Whealy...	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	23 Nov., 1875.
Merewether— Post and Telegraph Master	Sinclair Wemyss Mackay ² succeeded by John Johnston.....	3 Sept., 1888 2 Sept., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0 124 0 0	1 Jan., 1881. — Sept., 1879.
Merimbula— Post and Telegraph Master	George John Dennis	11 Dec., 1875	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Merriwa— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Matilda Read	6 July, 1883	Ditto	120 0 0	6 July, 1883.
Miller's Point— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Joseph Stanislas Dignam	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	105 0 0 to 31 Mar., 110 0 0 from 1 April.	8 Aug., 1881.
Millie— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank George De Boos ..	23 May, 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
Milparinka— Post and Telegraph Master	Emanuel Fleur Dalgleish ³	20 May, 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	17 Mar., 1879.
Milton— Post and Telegraph Master	Ronald Seton ⁴	1 May, 1883 succeeded by John Thomas Hackett ...	Ditto	230 0 0 210 0 0	12 June, 1877. 26 Aug., 1874.
Minmi— Post and Telegraph Master	George Parfitt Webb	6 May, 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	9 July, 1875.
Mittagong— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Prott	27 Aug., 1882	Ditto	210 0 0	27 Aug., 1882.
Moama— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Robert Hammond ⁵	24 Jan., 1878	Ditto	240 0 0 to 31 May., 260 0 0 from 1 June, 130 0 0 to 31 Aug., 140 0 0 from 1 Sept.,	22 April, 1862. 8 July, 1878.
Assistant	Arthur Edwd. Hammond ⁵	1 April, 1885	Ditto	100 0 0	2 Nov., 1885.
Mogil Mogil— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Australia Keating ⁶ succeeded by Alexander Themistocles Manusu	28 Nov., 1889 24 Oct., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	2 Nov., 1885.
Molong— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Philip Martin ...	28 Jan., 1884	Ditto	210 0 0 to 28 Feb., 220 0 0 from 1 Mar.,	18 Dec., 1877.

¹ Appointed to Carcoar, 24 November. ² Appointed Operator, Telegraph Department. ³ Receives a special allowance of £30 per annum. ⁴ Appointed to Urama, 24 March. ⁵ Allowed £10 per annum for cleaning and lighting lamp outside office. ⁶ Appointed to Munderoran, 24 October. * Services of continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 14.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Morangarell— Post and Telegraph Master	Harry Ousby West	1 May, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0 to 30 June, 120 0 0 from 1 July.	1 May, 1882.
Moree— Post and Telegraph Master	John Munro.....	21 Jan., 1878	Ditto	190 0 0	14 Mar., 1877.
Morpeth— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Frederick Wakely	9 Nov., 1872	Ditto	230 0 0 to 22 June, 240 0 0 from 23 June	23 Mar., 1866.
Moruya— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Laughton Studderts succeeded by Henry Albert Heyward Lott ..	1 Sept., 1887 28 Jan., 1890	Ditto	210 0 0	23 May, 1879.
Mossiel— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Bellamy	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	210 0 0	— Dec., 1873.
Mossmans Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry M'Gregor	1 June, 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	6 April, 1879.
Moss Vale— Post and Telegraph Master	John Arthur Parke	12 Feb., 1883	Ditto	100 0 0	13 April, 1885.
Assistant	Harold George Lambert...	6 May, 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	14 May, 1874.
Moulamein— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Lambert ...	22 May, 1888	Ditto	130 0 0	6 May, 1885.
Mount Hope— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Quince	29 Aug., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	1 May, 1875.
Mount M'Donald— Post and Telegraph Master	George Alfred Gunning ...	16 Oct., 1882	Ditto	120 0 0	16 May, 1881.
Mount Victoria— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles William Prott ...	10 Nov., 1875	Ditto	190 0 0	12 April, 1876.
Mudgee— Postmaster	Charles Edwin Dale ²	20 Oct., 1888	Ditto	240 0 0 to 28 Mar., 250 0 0 from 29 Mar.	18 Jan., 1872.
Assistant	Oliver Haydock	15 Sept., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
Do	William Clarke ³	15 July, 1887	Ditto	310 0 0	1 July, 1872.
	Albert William Sheppard	2 April, 1888	Ditto	160 0 0	9 Feb., 1881.
				110 0 0 to 30 Sept., 120 0 0 from 1 Oct.	23 Mar., 1885.
Mulwala— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Oscar Smith	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Mundooran— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Allen ⁴	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto	130 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Mungindi— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Australia Keating Arnott Leslie	24 Oct., 1890 23 Oct., 1889	Ditto	130 0 0	6 Aug., 1879.
Murrumburrah— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Thomas South...	11 Aug., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	5 Feb., 1881.
Murrurundi— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Oakes Byrnes.....	16 Dec., 1888	Ditto	180 0 0	31 Jan., 1877.
Murwillumbah— Post and Telegraph Master	William James Grime ...	7 May, 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	28 Oct., 1862.
Muswellbrook— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Taylor	1 July, 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	5 Oct., 1874.
Assistant	Harry Lambert Wheeler...	9 July, 1880	Ditto	220 0 0	3 April, 1873.
Nambucca Heads— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred John Martin	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	9 July, 1880.
Narrabri— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Wesley Browne	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	105 0 0 to 31 March, 110 0 0 from 1 April.	3 May, 1882.
Assistant	Eugene Vincent Coleman..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	260 0 0 to 22 June, 270 0 0 to 30 Nov., 280 0 0 from 1 Dec.	1 Dec., 1867.
Narrandera— Post and Telegraph Master	William Silas Bellamy ...	5 April, 1889	Ditto	130 0 0 to 2 May, 140 0 0 from 3 May.	1 Jan., 1883.
Assistant	James Charles Lees ⁵	16 Mar., 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	15 July, 1875.
Narrabri West— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Chapman	4 Aug., 1890	Ditto	160 0 0	10 Jan., 1881.
Nelligen— Post and Telegraph Master	William James Lawless ...	23 Aug., 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
Nelson's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	William Jackson ⁶	14 June, 1886	Ditto	190 0 0	16 May, 1876.
Nevertire— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thos. Hurst Thame..	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	20 Mar., 1883.

¹ Appointed to Boggabri, 29 January.² To 14 September; appointed to Albury.³ To 10 September; appointed Post and Telegraph Master,Gulgong. ⁴ To 15 February; appointed to Barrington.⁵ Allowed 8s. per week for rent.⁶ Receives special allowance of £50 per annum.

(For

other allowances, see p. 147).

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
New Angeldool— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Bransgrove Ewing ..	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	25 Sept., 1876.
Newcastle— Postmaster	William O'Neill	20 Oct., 1888	Ditto	390 0 0 to 31 January, 400 0 0 from 1 Feb.	17 May, 1875.
1st Assistant	Richard Fetherston.....	12 July, 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1876.
2nd ditto	James William John Flanagan.	11 Feb., 1890	Ditto	190 0 0 to 13 August, 200 0 0 to 30 Sept., 210 0 0 from 1 Oct.	5 Mar., 1878.
2nd ditto	William Muir ¹	12 Feb., 1883	Ditto	170 0 0	10 Mar., 1879.
3rd ditto	William Edward Puller ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	140 0 0 to 31 January, 150 0 0 from 1 Feb.	1 Nov., 1878.
	Frank Barraclough Thorley ...	1 June, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	13 July, 1885.
Newcastle West— Post and Telegraph Master	George John Warren	29 Aug., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
Nimitybelle— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Caroline Myers	23 May, 1889	Ditto	110 0 0 to 30 June, 135 0 0 from 1 July.	19 Feb., 1884.
North Botany— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Clinton Pelham ...	11 Aug., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	4 Feb., 1878.
Nowra— Post and Telegraph Master	George Samuel Roberts ...	1 June, 1879	Ditto	190 0 0 to 31 July, 200 0 0 from 1 August,	26 April, 1875.
Nundle— Post and Telegraph Master	Fredk. Adolphus Abrams..	28 Nov., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	17 May, 1880.
Nymagee— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry John Burton	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	1 July, 1879.
Nyngan— Post and Telegraph Master	Ralph Stephen Pemberton Clay	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Oberon— Post and Telegraph Master	Josiah Metcalf	16 Nov., 1881	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	15 Dec., 1874.
Obley— Post and Telegraph Master	William Thomas Long ... succeeded by George John Stibbard ...	1 Oct., 1888 10 Nov., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	19 Oct., 1881.
Orange— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Cooper	15 Oct., 1877	Ditto	370 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
1st Assistant.....	George Dunn	12 Mar., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0 to 30 Sept., 210 0 0 from 1 Oct.	1 Dec., 1878.
Palmer's Island— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Miles Stapylton ...	23 June, 1888	Ditto	180 0 0	17 July, 1874.
Pambula— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Joseph Cornell ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	170 0 0	25 Nov., 1878.
Parke— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Alfred Lorking ...	1 April, 1875	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Jan., 1874.
Parramatta— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Quirk	7 Jan., 1888	Ditto	370 0 0	— 1866.
1st Assistant.....	Rowland George M'Manis	24 June, 1879	Ditto	220 0 0 to 30 Sept., 230 0 0 from 1 Oct.	25 Mar., 1878.
2nd ditto	Patrick Joseph Hagin ² ... succeeded by Frederick William Brown	6 Nov., 1882 10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	28 Mar., 1881.
3rd ditto	William Abel	22 Mar., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 August, 160 0 0 from 1 Sept.	6 Dec., 1878.
				120 0 0 to 31 August, 130 0 0 from 1 Sept.	10 Feb., 1882.
Paterson— Post and Telegraph Master	Ebenezer Doust	31 Mar., 1876	Ditto	160 0 0	31 Mar., 1876.
Peak Hill— Post and Telegraph Master	John Campey	31 July, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	3 Oct., 1881.
Penrith— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Henry Kellett.....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Petersham— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Julia Andrews	23 Jan., 1877	Ditto	230 0 0	7 Feb., 1876.

¹ To 10 February; appointed to Goulburn.² To 27 January; appointed emergency sorter, Head Office.

(For other allowances, see p. 147.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL--POST OFFICE--continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices--continued.</i>					
Picton— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Edwin Burgess	11 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0 to 31 July, 200 0 0 from 1 August.	2 April, 1872.
Pilliga— Post and Telegraph Master	Ernest Valentine Blackwell	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto	180 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
Pooncarie— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Barclay	18 Sept., 1886	Ditto	160 0 0 to 30 June, 170 0 0 from 1 July.	1 July, 1878.
Port Macquarie— Post and Telegraph Master	Edric Thetis Mulligan	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto	260 0 0 to 30 Sept., 270 0 0 from 1 Oct.	16 Feb., 1870.
Pyrmont— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Lassen	27 Nov., 1882	Ditto	210 0 0	14 Dec., 1870.
Queanbeyan— Post and Telegraph Master	Martin Edwin Burke	24 Mar., 1888	Ditto	310 0 0	23 Oct., 1862.
Quirindi— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Dickson	1 May, 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	16 July, 1875.
Assistant	Henry Chapman ¹	13 June, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	13 Aug., 1883.
	succeeded by Thomas Andrew Doherty ²	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June.	17 Mar., 1888.
Randwick— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Angelina Dargin	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto	170 0 0	10 Dec., 1876.
Assistant	George Thomas Willoughby	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	120 0 0 to 30 April, 130 0 0 from 1 May.	18 Jan., 1882.
Raymond Terrace— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph John Baldock Wakely	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	3 Feb., 1873.
Richmond— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Day	11 May, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	— May, 1875.
Riverstone— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Argyle Kirwan	15 Feb., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	16 Mar., 1882.
Robertson— Post and Telegraph Master	Louis Joseph Coghlan	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
Rockdale— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Henry Harrison	11 Feb., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	16 Dec., 1882.
Rockley— Post and Telegraph Master	John Ambrose Kelly	5 May, 1880	Ditto	200 0 0	20 April, 1875.
Rookwood— Post and Telegraph Master	James Britton Bisset	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1877.
Rylstone— Post and Telegraph Master	Samuel Ridler Millard	9 July, 1882	Ditto	170 0 0	17 July, 1876.
St. Marys— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward John Robb's	1 July, 1888	Ditto	130 0 0	1 May, 1873.
St. Peters— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Mary Russell	14 July, 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Seone— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Lily Isaac	1 July, 1887	Ditto	110 0 0 to 9 July, 135 0 0 from 10 July.	16 Aug., 1886.
Silverton— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank Benedict Kenane	4 Aug., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
Singleton— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Kelf	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	310 0 0	18 Sept., 1868.
Assistant	Charles Powell	10 Nov., 1887	Ditto	160 0 0	21 June, 1880.
Smith Town— Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Holahan	21 April, 1883	Ditto	180 0 0	— May, 1869.
Sofala— Post and Telegraph Master	John Patrick Hayes	20 June, 1881	Ditto	180 0 0	1 April, 1875.
South Grafton— Post and Telegraph Master	Samuel Hall Phillips	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	16 Sept., 1874.
South Woodburn— Post and Telegraph Master	Cuthbert Raspison Bousfield	14 May, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	1 May, 1877.
Stanmore Road— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Rose Elizabeth Wilhelmina Gibbes.	18 Aug., 1886	Ditto	160 0 0 to 30 June, 170 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Oct., 1877.
Stockton— Post and Telegraph Master	John Dodd Beckett	27 June, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Strathfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Hugh Reid Campbell	20 June, 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Stroud— Post and Telegraph Master	Leslie Macquarie James Butler	11 June, 1885	Ditto	210 0 0	20 May, 1878.
Summer Hill— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Ludford	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	18 Aug., 1884.

¹ To 23 February; appointed Assistant and Telegraph Operator, Liverpool.² Allowed £20 per annum and 2s. per diem forage for delivering correspondence.

(For other allowances, see p. 147)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Sunny Corner— Post and Telegraph Master	Lewis Alex. Tomkinson ...	1 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0 to 30 June, 170 0 0 from 1 July.	21 April, 1875.
Surry Hills— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Ellen Jane Ormond Stuckey ..	5 May, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	27 Aug., 1881.
Sutton Forest— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank Waller	12 July, 1886	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 May, 160 0 0 from 1 June.	4 Aug., 1874.
Tabulam— Post and Telegraph Master	James Sampson	10 Sept., 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	3 Dec., 1878.
Tamworth— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Chandler ...	9 Jan., 1880	Ditto	360 0 0	— Sept., 1870.
Assistants	Walter Baxter ¹	10 Nov., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	26 Mar., 1882.
	succeeded by William Joseph Lees	21 Jan., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	16 June, 1879.
	Frederick Madden	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	18 July, 1884.
Taralga— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Angus Thomson...	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	29 April, 1876.
Tarcutta— Post and Telegraph Master	Alex. Lamont Henderson..	1 April, 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
	succeeded by Edwin Henry Taylor	4 July, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Taree— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas William Harris...	30 May, 1889	Ditto	230 0 0	1 May, 1873.
Tareena— Post and Telegraph Master	William Allan	23 Aug., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	24 Aug., 1881.
Temora— Post and Telegraph Master	John Maurice Foley	16 May, 1885	Ditto	210 0 0	8 Dec., 1880.
Tenterfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Percival Stafford Eldershaw....	13 June, 1888	Ditto	300 0 0 to 31 July, 310 0 0 from 1 Aug.	6 April, 1871.
Assistant	Thomas Arthur Pryke.....	16 May, 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Terara— Post and Telegraph Master	William Foster Burgess ...	25 May, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0 to 16 Feb., 130 0 0 from 17 Feb.	16 Mar., 1879.
Thackaringa— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph M'Kay ²	16 Jan., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Tibooburra— Post and Telegraph Master	John Hugh Carter	23 Sept., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	24 Mar., 1879.
Tilpa— Post and Telegraph Master	John Batiste Guillier	20 Mar., 1883	Ditto	160 0 0	15 May, 1882.
Tingha— Post and Telegraph Master	Kenneth Mitchell	18 Feb., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1874.
Tinonee— Post and Telegraph Master	James Thomas Ward	20 April, 1880	Ditto	170 0 0	1 May, 1876.
Tintenbar— Post and Telegraph Master	John Dodds	24 Oct., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1885.
Tocumwal— Post and Telegraph Master	Peter Augustus Dunne ...	1 May, 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	13 May, 1874.
Trangie— Post and Telegraph Master	James Matthew Drum ...	3 Oct., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	3 Mar., 1883.
	succeeded by James Norbert Dunleavy	7 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Trunkay Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	William Thomas Lee	10 Feb., 1883	Ditto	220 0 0 to 23 Mar., 230 0 0 from 24 Mar.	1 Feb., 1860.
Tuena— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Frederick Bell ...	6 Sept., 1880	Ditto	170 0 0	20 April, 1876.
Tumberumba— Post & Telegraph Master	William Dixon Bailey.....	17 Dec., 1889	Ditto	160 0 0 to 30 June, 170 0 0 from 1 July.	25 June, 1880.
Tumut— Post and Telegraph Master	Donald M'Leod Graham ³ ..	13 June, 1888	Ditto	280 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
	succeeded by John Bennett	23 June, 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	19 June, 1872.*
Tweed Heads— Post and Telegraph Master	Donald Alexander Rayner	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	20 Nov., 1883.
Ulmara— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Joseph Flanders...	12 Dec., 1877	Ditto	170 0 0	10 June, 1872.
Ultimo— Post and Telegraph Master	William McCann.....	6 Jan., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	2 April, 1883.
Uralla— Post and Telegraph Master	William Bede Nesbitt	8 April, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	17 Sept., 1872.
Urana— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Herman Proctor Lublin ⁴	7 April, 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	succeeded by Ronald Seton	24 Mar., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	12 June, 1877.

¹ To 10 February—resigned.² Receives temporary allowance of 15s. per week.³ To 31 January—appointed to Park-street.⁴ To 19 January—

appointed Operator, Head Office, Telegraph Department.

* Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p.147).

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Wagga Wagga— Postmaster	Thomas William Hamilton Dec.	2 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	380 0 0	7 June, 1856.
Assistants	Thomas Joseph Lynch.....	21 Dec., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
	William George Alfred Hilder..	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	130 0 0	6 Nov., 1882.
	Robert George Smith ¹	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	— Nov., 1875.
Walcha— Post and Telegraph Master	David Ridout Thursby ...	2 July, 1877	Ditto	210 0 0 to 28 Feb., 220 0 0 from 1 Mar.	20 Dec., 1876.
Walgett— Post and Telegraph Master	George Stephen Hay ²	7 Jan., 1879	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
	succeeded by Marcus Henry Lynch.....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1873.
Assistant	William Vincent O'Mara	22 Mar., 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	11 April, 1881.
Wallerawang— Post and Telegraph Master	William Mead	1 May, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0 to 10 Nov., 210 0 0 from 11 Nov.	1 Sept., 1882.
Wallsend— Post and Telegraph Master	William Keohan	31 July, 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	23 Mar., 1875.
Wanaaring— Post and Telegraph Master	Bernard Joseph Martin ...	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto	230 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Waratah— Post and Telegraph Master	William Harris	28 Nov., 1878	Ditto	150 0 0 to 13 Jan., 160 0 0 from 16 Jan.	— Nov., 1874.
Wardell— Post and Telegraph Master	George Carolan	2 July, 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	21 June, 1876.
Warialda— Post and Telegraph Master	William Owen Newbery...	8 Dec., 1882	Ditto	220 0 0	28 Nov., 1873.
Warren— Post and Telegraph Master	George William Self	2 Feb., 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Waterloo— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Kibble	11 Nov., 1889	Ditto	105 0 0 to 31 Mar., 110 0 0 from 1 April.	6 May, 1885.
Watson's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Emanuel.....	16 Nov., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 30 June, 110 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1879.
Wattle Flat— Post and Telegraph Master	William Walters	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	105 0 0 to 31 Mar., 110 0 0 from 1 April.	29 Sept., 1881.
Wauchope— Post and Telegraph Master	Michael James Dillon	29 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 30 June, 110 0 0 from 1 July.	14 April, 1874.
Waverley— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Elizabeth Ferris	3 July, 1876	Ditto	210 0 0	1 July, 1876.
Wee Waa— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Molloy	19 Jan., 1883	Ditto	160 0 0	5 May, 1880.
Wellington— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Chrystal	26 Jan., 1875	Ditto	310 0 0	25 April, 1870.
Assistant	Charles Kennard	9 Dec., 1878	Ditto	108 0 0	9 Dec., 1878.
Wentworth— Post and Telegraph Master	William Camper ³	1 June, 1867	Ditto	380 0 0	7 Dec., 1858.
	succeeded by Albert Henry Davies	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	380 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
Assistant	John Francis Keelty.....	26 Jan., 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.
West Balmain— Post and Telegraph Master	James Michael McNely...	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 Aug., 110 0 0 to 1 Sept.	24 July, 1882.
West Kempsey— Post and Telegraph Master	James Williams	1 July, 1870	Ditto	240 0 0	28 July, 1865.
West Maitland— Postmaster	William Charles Johnson..	13 June, 1883	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Oct., 1857.
1st Assistant	Nicholas Weekes	27 Dec., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 Sept., 180 0 0 from 1 Oct.	14 June, 1881.
2nd Assistant	James Clement O'Neill ...	24 April, 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	6 Sept., 1882.
Whitton— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry George Dent	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Wickham— Post and Telegraph Master	James Ramsay	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
Windsor— Post and Telegraph Master	James Adam Dick	13 Sept., 1880	Ditto	330 0 0 to 31 Aug., 340 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Sept., 1862.

¹ To 30 September—appointed to Albury.² Appointed to Cootamundra 1 October.
(For other allowances, see p. 147.)³ To 27 August—appointed to Hay.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE— <i>continued.</i>							
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>							
Wilcannia— Post and Telegraph Master	James Rowand Holding...	21 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	— May, 1867.
Assistant	Francis Henry Percy ¹	12 Dec., 1887	Ditto	110	0	0	27 Mar., 1882.
Wingham— Post and Telegraph Master	James William Hodgins...	24 April, 1880	Ditto	190	0	0	14 Nov., 1876.
Wiseman's Ferry— Post and Telegraph Master	John Timothy Marx	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	210	0	0	1 May, 1875.
Wollombi— Post and Telegraph Master	John Christopher Joseph Smith	10 July, 1882	Ditto	220	0	0	1 April, 1862.
Wollongong— Post and Telegraph Master	Philip Mackel	11 Mar., 1870	Ditto	350	0	0	1 Jan., 1860.
Woolmla— Post and Telegraph Master	William Rene Bragg ² succeeded by Blanche Vere Squire	1 Oct., 1885 17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	120	0	0	29 May, 1876. 20 May, 1878.
Woodburn— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Dean	23 Feb., 1882	Ditto	170	0	0	16 May, 1881.
Woollahra— Post and Telegraph Master	Melbourne Sydney Dargin	19 July, 1884	Ditto	180	0	0	5 Jan., 1874.
Wyndham— Post and Telegraph Master	John Charles Flanders ...	11 Nov., 1889	Ditto	100	0	0	28 May, 1881.
Wyrallah— Post and Telegraph Master	Daniel Howell	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	1 May, 1882.
Yamba— Post & Telegraph Mistress.	Emma Hannah Animette Pegus	1 July, 1877	Ditto	160	0	0	1 Jan., 1874.
Yass— Post and Telegraph Master	John Richard Colls	17 Aug., 1884	Ditto	310	0	0	14 Sept., 1868.
Yetman— Post and Telegraph Master	Trangott William Charles Young	28 Sept., 1888	Ditto	190	0	0	16 Sept., 1878.
Young— Post and Telegraph Master	William Mc'Nab	29 Aug., 1873	Ditto	310	0	0	1 Sept., 1865.
Assistant	Francis Allen Muir	1 July, 1884	Ditto	150	0	0	5 April, 1882.
Mail Guards (24) ³.....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General.....	2 at	200	0	each.
				4 "	185	0	"
				1 "	180	0	"
				3 "	170	0	"
				5 "	160	0	"
				2 "	155	0	"
				2 "	150	0	"
				1 "	140	0	"
				3 "	130	0	"
				1 "	120	0	"
Stamper and Sorter (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto		160	0	
Temporary Stamper and Sorter (1)	.....	.....	Ditto		104	0	
				2 at	160	0	each.
				8 "	148	0	"
				7 "	143	0	"
				6 "	138	0	"
				8 "	135	0	"
Letter-carriers (126) .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	18 "	127	0	"
				24 "	124	0	"
				25 "	114	0	"
				25 "	104	0	"
				1 "	96	0	"
				2 "	78	0	"
Mail-boys (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	1 "	78	0	"
				3 "	52	0	each.

¹ Receives a special allowance of £20 per annum. ² Appointed to Kurrajong, 17 March. ³ Allowed £2 10s. per month when travelling.

Letter-carriers and Mail-boys, each allowed one scarlet cloth tunic, one scarlet serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair blue serge trousers, one helmet or one cap. Mail Guards each allowed one scarlet cloth tunic, one scarlet serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair serge trousers. Shipping Clerk, Shipping Clerk's Assistant, Overseer of Letter-carriers, and Gate-keeper, each allowed one blue cloth and one blue serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair serge trousers. Mounted Letter-carriers are allowed three pairs of strapped Bedford cord trousers and one cap each in lieu of helmet, and cloth and serge trousers.

Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of the Head Office, in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English or Foreign Mails received and despatched.

For forage allowances to Post and Telegraph Masters see foot-note at end of Electric Telegraph return.

Porterage allowances are paid as follows:—To Post and Telegraph Masters Bateman's Bay, £6 per annum; Brushgrove, £52; Bulli Railway Station, £28 14s.; Croki, £7; Cundletown, £5; Dulwich Hill, £26; Eden, £15; Fernmount, 12s. per trip; Hamilton, £30 per annum; Harwood Island £13; Hurstville, £6; Kiama, £5 4s.; Lawrence, £13; Milton, £24; Nelligen, £3; Nelson's Bay, £6; Picton, £5; Port Macquarie, £12; Raymond Terrace, £9; Smithtown, £8; South Woodburn, £20; Tarce, £15; Ulmarra, £13; Wardell, £3 5s.; Watson's Bay, £10; Wyrallah, £5; Yamba, £13.

Postmasters are allowed quarters, fuel and light, and in some instances small sums for keeping their offices clean.

The Post and Telegraph Masters at Camperdown, Hunter's Hill, Lambton, Leichhardt, Lower Botany, Randwick, Rockdale, Waratah, and Waverley, are allowed £10 per annum each for keeping their offices open daily until 8 p.m.

Mounted Letter-carriers are allowed forage.

Amount of security given by the Officers, viz.:—Secretary, Accountant, and Cashier, each £1,000; included in a Bond furnished by certain Guarantee Societies to the Treasury Department.

The whole of the other officials in the Postal Service (Town and Country) are included in a general bond, issued by four Guarantee Societies—the security ranging from £100 to £800.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.					
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.					
<i>Head Office.</i>					
Superintendent	Edward Charles Cracknell ¹	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	960 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Assistant Superintendent	Philip Billingsley Walker ¹	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	18 Feb., 1858.
Accountant	Charles Smith Gregory ²	20 Jan., 1879	Ditto	490 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Cashier	David Charles Coote ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Dec., 1873.
Book-keeper	James Clark O'Hara	6 Sept., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	4 April, 1876.
Cable Clerk	Michael Henry Howard	28 Jan., 1890	Ditto	370 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
Clerk in charge of Store	Frederick Valentine Hedges	20 Dec., 1876	Ditto	300 0 0	20 Dec., 1876.
Correspondence Clerk	Thomas Stewart	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	340 0 0	4 Mar., 1878.
Record Clerk	Fredk. C. Freeman	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto	295 0 0	30 Mar., 1870.
Clerks—Account Branch	Thomas W Ferris ..	23 June, 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	23 June, 1877.
	William Alfred Leggatt	20 Mar., 1879	Ditto	290 0 0	— May, 1875.
	William Sinclair	15 Dec., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	15 Dec., 1882.
	Joseph Wm. Rinaldi ...	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1877.
	Robert Campbell	21 Dec., 1876	Ditto	240 0 0	21 Dec., 1876.
	John King	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	John Muir	8 April, 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	8 April, 1879.
	Leopold Felix Adolph Vermeesch.	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	10 Sept., 1876.
	William John Wareham .	9 Jan., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	31 July, 1879.
	William Battye	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
	Sidney Sawyer	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	3 July, 1877.
	James E. Reeve	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Mar., 1884
Chief Booking Clerk	Harry C Usher	1 Mar., 1879	Ditto	390 0 0	11 Mar., 1863.
Receiving Clerks	Francis W Hulme ³ .	1 July, 1877	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
	John W. Miller ³ .	3 Feb., 1875	Ditto	290 0 0	1 May, 1873.
Booking Clerks	George Johnson ⁴	3 Sept., 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	3 Sept., 1877
	Henry A. Fox	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	28 July, 1876
	Jabez Hambly	10 May, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1874
	John P. Morrisey ..	14 April, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1880.
	William C. Cooper .	20 Dec., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1881
	Chas. J. Smith .	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	27 Jan., 1880
	Horace Cheetham Spence	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	21 June, 1880.
	Frederick W Knight	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1877
	Edward Leeson ..	11 July, 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	5 Nov., 1877.
	Francis M'Cracken ..	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	16 Nov., 1882.
	Wm J. Stephen	17 April, 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	17 April, 1882.
	James Murray .	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	190 0 0	16 Nov., 1881.
	Wm O'Brien	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1876
	William Dawson ...	28 Aug., 1880	Ditto	190 0 0	28 Aug., 1880.
	Fredk T. Hinchey .	17 Mar., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	17 Mar., 1884.
	John News	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
	Alfred George Turner	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	9 July, 1883.
	William Asprey	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	12 Feb., 1883.
	Denis Ryan	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	19 June, 1884.
	Arthur Lennox Rowling	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	22 Jan., 1883
	John Samuel Melville	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	10 Mar., 1884
	Frederick Charles Stephens	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	21 May, 1883.
	Percy John Williams	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	27 Jan., 1884.
Operating Branch—					
Manager	William Wilson ...	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto	525 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Assistant Manager ...	Richd. H Hipsley ⁵ ...	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
	Chas J Murphy	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	320 0 0	17 Mar., 1868.
	Henry James Sykes ..	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	315 0 0	20 Aug., 1862
Telegraph Instructor .	Henry Corbett ⁶	1 July, 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Oct., 1869
	Arthur C F. Webb	9 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	10 Feb., 1890.
Electrician	John Yates Nelson ...	9 Sept., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	18 July, 1868.
Cable Clerk	John Viles Dalgarno ⁷ .	17 Mar., 1886	Ditto	370 0 0	9 Jan., 1860
Operators	Edwin J Young ⁸	1 June, 1884	Ditto	320 0 0	3 Jan., 1870
	James Curry	1 April, 1880	Ditto	320 0 0	26 Sept., 1863
	Michael Howard ⁹	1 Mar., 1875	Ditto	320 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
	Frank P Brewer	1 April, 1874	Ditto	320 0 0	23 Jan., 1872.
	Edward W Bramble ⁶	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	320 0 0	8 Jan., 1872.
	William A Blackstone	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	320 0 0	17 July, 1871
	Alexander A Dircks	1 July, 1879	Ditto	295 0 0	6 June, 1872
				to 27 Jan.,	
				320 0 0	
				from 28 Jan	
	Richard C Wills	11 July, 1877	Ditto	295 0 0	9 Dec., 1858
				to 30 April,	
				320 0 0	
				from 1 May	
	Henry Robinson	1 June, 1873	Ditto	290 0 0	20 May, 1867.
				to 31 Oct.,	
				320 0 0	
				from 1 Nov	

¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000 ² Gives security to the amount of £500 ³ Gives security to the amount of £250. ⁴ Gives security to the amount of £100
⁵ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters ⁶ To 8 September, appointed Inspector. ⁷ To 27 January, deceased
⁸ To 30 April, appointed Inspector ⁹ To 27 January, appointed Cable Clerk

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.							
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>							
Operators	Philip J. De Gruchy	1 Sept., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	260	0	0	1 Sept., 1875.
				to 30 April,			
				290 0 0			
				from 1 May,			
	William F. Corbett.....	11 May, 1879	Ditto	290	0	0	1 June, 1874.
	George Rae	1 June, 1875	Ditto	290	0	0	1 Aug., 1873.
	William G. Anderson.....	1 June, 1882	Ditto	260	0	0	2 April, 1876.
				to 31 Oct.,			
				290 0 0			
				from 1 Nov.			
	William C. Rush	26 Oct., 1876	Ditto	290	0	0	13 Dec., 1873.
	Gustav Angles	1 Oct., 1874	Ditto	260	0	0	29 Oct., 1872.
				to 30 April,			
				290 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	Christopher Hy. Fitzgerald	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	260	0	0	4 Dec., 1872.
	Charles Fry	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	260	0	0	3 Mar., 1874.
	Henry Martin	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto	260	0	0	1 May, 1869.
	Walter E. Tomkinson ...	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	240	0	0	1 Jan., 1872.
				to 30 April.			
				260 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	Joseph B. Coleman	1 June, 1882	Ditto	240	0	0	30 July, 1872.
				to 30 April,			
				260 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	John B. Doutty	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto	240	0	0	1 Oct., 1872.
				to 31 Oct.,			
				260 0 0			
				from 1 Nov.			
	William B. Jenkins.....	10 Mar., 1876	Ditto	240	0	0	23 Mar., 1873.
	Henry H. P. Lublin	20 Jan., 1890	Ditto	240	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Christopher Shepherd.....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	240	0	0	15 Aug., 1875.
	Edmund J. Haslingden ...	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto	240	0	0	27 Aug., 1872.
	Frank S. Bowerman	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto	240	0	0	1 July, 1876.
	Joseph E. Cooper	22 Jan., 1883	Ditto	240	0	0	6 Nov., 1873.
	Geo. Herbert Chapman ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	240	0	0	26 Mar., 1877.
	Edward J. Bryant	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto	240	0	0	15 Dec., 1877.
	Marcus Henry Lynch ¹	8 Nov., 1880	Ditto	240	0	0	20 Oct., 1873.
	Arthur S. Cooper.....	23 Mar., 1882	Ditto	240	0	0	3 Mar., 1874.
	James M'Grath	1 June, 1882	Ditto	240	0	0	14 Jan., 1874.
	Charles Caleb Paul	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	220	0	0	30 April, 1874.
				to 30 April,			
				240 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	Henry Wm. North	1 May, 1882	Ditto	220	0	0	1 Jan., 1878.
				to 30 April,			
				240 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	Jno. Hill Miller	15 July, 1886	Ditto	220	0	0	7 Dec., 1877.
				to 30 April,			
				240 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	James E. Phelan	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	220	0	0	30 May, 1870.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				240 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	Albion C. Croft	1 April, 1888	Ditto	220	0	0	16 April, 1875.
				to 30 April,			
				240 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	George Gresty	6 June, 1876	Ditto	220	0	0	27 April, 1874.
				to 31 Oct.,			
				240 0 0			
				from 1 Nov.			
	Walter J. Job	1 June, 1884	Ditto	220	0	0	5 Mar., 1874.
	Jas. T. Glover	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto	220	0	0	2 Mar., 1876.
	George Cleland	1 July, 1880	Ditto	220	0	0	7 Aug., 1875.
	Herbert A. Smith	1 June, 1885	Ditto	220	0	0	9 Mar., 1876.
	James A. Cassidy.....	24 June, 1880	Ditto	220	0	0	6 May, 1878.
	James Cormick.....	14 Dec., 1877	Ditto	220	0	0	14 Dec., 1877.
	George N. Hayward ²	29 Oct., 1878	Ditto	220	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Louis V. Miller	28 June, 1881	Ditto	220	0	0	19 Jan., 1875.
	Geo. T. Richards	1 July, 1882	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1882.
				to 30 April,			
				220 0 0			
				from 1 May.			
	Walter Goodman.....	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Mar., 1877.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				220 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			

¹ To 30 September; appointed Postmaster and Stationmaster, Walgett.² To 3 June; appointed Postmaster and Stationmaster, Byrock.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i> Operators	William Ashton Varley ...	1 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0 to 30 April, 220 0 0 from 1 May.	1 July, 1878.
	Alfred D. Bowen	20 Oct., 1879	Ditto	220 0 0 to 30 April, 220 0 0 from 1 May.	1 April, 1878.
	Philip J. Johnston	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	James W. McCutcheon ...	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0 to 30 April, 220 0 0 from 1 May.	6 Dec., 1875.
	Ninian J. Scouller	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1880.
	Henry D. Edwards	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.*
	Charles Chapman	16 Mar., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1875.
	Patk. J. Howe	9 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	5 May, 1875.
	Jno. Goldrick	17 Feb., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.
	John S. White	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	2 July, 1875.
	Geo. Brighton	8 April, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	25 June, 1875.
	Wm. Wheatley	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	26 Sept., 1874.
	David Broadfoot	22 Jan., 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	30 Aug., 1880.
	John C. Brainwood	8 Sept., 1880	Ditto	180 0 0 to 30 April, 190 0 0 to 31 Oct., 200 0 0 from 1 Nov.	20 June, 1876.
	Sydney E. Hewett	16 April, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	16 April, 1882.
	Wm. C. Parker	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	190 0 0 to 30 April, 200 0 0 from 1 May.	5 Mar., 1877.
	Stephen S. Bramble	1 July, 1888	Ditto	180 0 0 to 30 April, 200 0 0 from 1 May.	1 July, 1877.
	William H. Arthur	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto	180 0 0 to 30 April, 190 0 0 from 1 May.	— Nov., 1875.
	James Rowland Nash	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto	180 0 0 to 31 Oct., 190 0 0 from 1 Nov.	10 April, 1879.
	Thomas A. Leonard	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0 to 31 Sept., 190 0 0 from 1 Oct.	1 Jan., 1877.
	Wm. Herbert Pye	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	20 Aug., 1878.
	James Matthias Hackett ..	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.	1 April, 1881.
	John Stroyan Donnan	21 Feb., 1889	Ditto	170 0 0 to 31 Oct., 180 0 0 from 1 Nov.	1 Mar., 1879.
	Archibald Jno. Walkom ..	7 Sept., 1888	Ditto	180 0 0	14 April, 1877.
	Wm. J. W. Richardson ...	7 Jan., 1886	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
	Henry Hay Attwater	15 April, 1889	Ditto	180 0 0	18 Dec., 1882.
	Chas. Edward Stoyles	22 April, 1889	Ditto	180 0 0	10 July, 1876.
	Moss Laird	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	180 0 0	21 Nov., 1881.
	Charles R. Sadler	2 Dec., 1885	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1879.
	Alfred Hall	1 May, 1890	Ditto	170 0 0 to 30 Sept., 180 0 0 from 1 Oct.	4 Feb., 1882.
	John Cobley	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	180 0 0	9 June, 1882.
	Daniel J. Hines	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	6 Sept., 1877.
	Albert Tindall	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	5 April, 1882.
	Robert G. Anson	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	170 0 0	18 Mar., 1880.
	Fred. J. Walker	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	1 July, 1877.
	Peter J. Finlayson	13 June, 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
	Robert B. Avery	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	16 Sept., 1878.
	Charles S. Evans	1 July, 1882	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
	Angustus Fraser	15 Jan., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	1 May, 1880.
	Christopher J. Cody	1 Mar., 1881	Ditto	170 0 0	19 Oct., 1876.
William Walsh	1 April, 1880	Ditto	160 0 0 to 30 April, 170 0 0 from 1 May.	10 June, 1878.	

¹ Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.

* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.						
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>						
Operators	Edward C. Kraegen.....	1 April, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	160	0 0	1 May, 1879.
				to 30 April,		
				170	0 0	
				from 1 May.		
	Arthur Wilson.....	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto	170	0 0	31 May, 1876.
	William Palmer	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	170	0 0	28 July, 1879.
	Samuel Macrow	19 Oct., 1885	Ditto	160	0 0	17 Oct., 1877.
				to 30 April,		
				170	0 0	
				from 1 May.		
	James Varley	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	160	0 0	6 Sept., 1877.
	James J. Crennan	1 June, 1884	Ditto	160	0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
	William J. Wareham ¹	1 July, 1882	Ditto	160	0 0	31 July, 1879.
	Harry Joils	16 Dec., 1881	Ditto	160	0 0	11 Nov., 1876.
	Stanley L. Hosie	24 July, 1886	Ditto	160	0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Arthur R. Faulkes	7 July, 1884	Ditto	160	0 0	15 Feb., 1875.
	Fred. Golding ²	21 Jan., 1886	Ditto	160	0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	Wm. Charles Likely	10 Jan., 1890	Ditto	160	0 0	1 Jan., 1874.*
	Selwyn Talbot Pountney.....	25 June, 1890	Ditto	160	0 0	1 Feb., 1881.
	Wm. Henry Gibson	1 May, 1890	Ditto	160	0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
	George D. M'Cutcheon	29 July, 1890	Ditto	160	0 0	11 May, 1880.
	John Patrick King	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	160	0 0	8 May, 1876.
	Alfred W. J. Williams	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	140	0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
				to 30 April,		
				150	0 0	
				from 1 May.		
	Sydney J. Porter.....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto	150	0 0	30 Nov., 1875.
	Stephen F. Scott	1 July, 1882	Ditto	150	0 0	1 May, 1879.
	Clarence Cary Rowley ²	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto	150	0 0	19 April, 1880.
	Alfred M'Grath	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	150	0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
	Wm. John Sturt Montgomery. ⁴	1 July, 1890	Ditto	150	0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	Alexander G. Chapman	26 Oct., 1885	Ditto	150	0 0	9 Sept., 1882.
	Thomas Palmer	15 June, 1885	Ditto	150	0 0	11 Jan., 1882.
	Bruce A. Hart	28 July, 1886	Ditto	150	0 0	8 Mar., 1879.
	Michael P. Hyndes	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	150	0 0	10 July, 1882.
	James Higgs	1 April, 1888	Ditto	150	0 0	1 July, 1881.
	Lyndon H. Kelly ³	27 Dec., 1889	Ditto	140	0 0	1 Oct., 1879.
	Arthur E. Watson	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto	140	0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	George G. Matheson	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	140	0 0	30 Sept., 1881.
	Arthur Williams	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto	140	0 0	22 Nov., 1880.
	David S. Watson	1 May, 1886	Ditto	140	0 0	9 Aug., 1881.
	James Swann	25 May, 1886	Ditto	140	0 0	25 May, 1886.
	Robert H. J. Dean	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	140	0 0	27 Mar., 1878.
	Reburton Powell ⁵	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	140	0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
	James Denman Kibble	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	140	0 0	1 June, 1884.
	James M'Kirdy	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	140	0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Francis H. Morris	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	140	0 0	28 April, 1881.
	Maurice O'Connor	15 Jan., 1889	Ditto	140	0 0	20 Sept., 1883.
	Richard Booth	8 May, 1889	Ditto	140	0 0	10 Mar., 1880.
	James Keough	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	140	0 0	4 Oct., 1878.
	John Joseph Fitzgerald.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	140	0 0	2 May, 1879.
	William Rene Bragg ⁶	4 Aug., 1890	Ditto	140	0 0	29 May, 1876.
	Thomas Edwin Avery.....	10 July, 1889	Ditto	130	0 0	13 Dec., 1875.
				to 31 Oct.,		
				140	0 0	
				from 1 Nov.		
	John Earnshaw	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	130	0 0	3 Sept., 1879.
	Alfred W. Lees	17 Nov., 1882	Ditto	130	0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	Hugh Ross Coulter.....	11 Mar., 1889	Ditto	130	0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Jno. Stewart.....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	120	0 0	27 Jan., 1881.
				to 31 Oct.,		
				130	0 0	
				from 1 Nov.		
	Horace Thurston	1 July, 1890	Ditto	130	0 0	9 Mar., 1882.
	Alexander Joseph Keith.....	7 May, 1890	Ditto	130	0 0	27 Nov., 1882.
	Charles E. Nosworthy.....	1 May, 1890	Ditto	130	0 0	11 July, 1884.
	James Seage.....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	120	0 0	29 July, 1881.
				to 30 April,		
				130	0 0	
				from 1 May.		
	Thos. H. Fitzgerald.....	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	130	0 0	16 May, 1882.
	John C. D. MacBride	20 Dec., 1884	Ditto	120	0 0	1 June, 1877.
	Albert E. Brainwood	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	120	0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	George Goodman.....	1 July, 1886	Ditto	120	0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	Louis Simeon Barnard ⁷	1 May, 1890	Ditto	120	0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Robert H. Allars ⁸	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	120	0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
	Walter D. Kennedy	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto	120	0 0	12 Nov., 1884.
	James Gould	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	120	0 0	24 April, 1882.
	Joseph R. Cabel	15 Dec., 1885	Ditto	120	0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
	Clarence W. Tomkinson.....	30 July, 1885	Ditto	120	0 0	1 Jan., 1883.

¹ To 8 January; appointed Clerk. ² To 4 June; appointed Operator, Broken Hill. ³ To 16 March; appointed Operator, King-street. ⁴ To 30 November; appointed Operator, Armidale. ⁵ To 30 April; appointed "Assistant in Store." ⁶ To 7 September; appointed Postmaster and Stationmaster, Erskineville. ⁷ To 31 August; appointed Operator, Newcastle. ⁸ To 30 November; appointed Operator, Wagga. *Services not continuous.

BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government. *
POSTMASTER—GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Operators	James Augustus M'Garry.	1 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 June, 1883.
	Ernest Cooper ¹	17 Nov., 1888	Ditto	120 0 0	14 Oct., 1880.
	Robt. Rae	27 July, 1882	Ditto	120 0 0	27 July, 1882.
	Andrew Newell	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	120 0 0	1 May., 1880.
	Sinclair Wemyss Mackay..	2 Sept., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.*
				to 31 October, 120 0 0	
				from 1 Nov.	
	William Thomas Long ...	6 Sept., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	19 Oct., 1881.
				to 31 Nov., 120 0 0	
				from 1 Dec.	
	Arthur H. A. M'Kinlay ...	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	17 Aug., 1883.
				to 30 April, 120 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
	William M'Cann ²	1 April, 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	2 April, 1883.
	Francis C. Pelham ³	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	4 Feb., 1878.
	Andrew Strachan	18 Feb., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	27 Oct., 1882.
				from 9 October.	
	Edmund Harrison ⁴	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	16 Dec., 1882.
	Thos. B. Hickey ⁵	24 Aug., 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	12 June, 1883.
	Arthur Hugh Moodie.....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
				to 30 April, 110 0 0	
				from 1 May,	
	James Adin D'Arcy	12 Sept., 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	8 Feb., 1884.
				to 30 April, 110 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
	Francis J. Heagney.....	6 Sept., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
				to 30 April, 110 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
	Wm. Sydney Smith.....	1 May, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	19 Dec., 1881.
				to 30 April, 110 0 0	
			from 1 May.		
Wm. Faithful Nelson.....	15 Aug., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	18 Jan., 1881.	
James Stephens	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	3 Mar., 1883.	
George Henry Mainwaring	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	9 Nov., 1881.	
			to 30 Sept., 110 0 0		
			from 1 October.		
Harold Drew ⁶	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	22 Sept., 1885.	
			to 31 March, 100 0 0		
			from 1 April.		
Ernest Albert M'Leod.....	16 May, 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	26 Aug., 1883.	
			to 31 March, 100 0 0		
			from 1 April.		
Richard Philps.....	14 June, 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	29 Sept., 1881.	
			to 30 June, 100 0 0		
			from 1 July.		
Morgan P. Madigan	15 Aug., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	3 June, 1886.	
			to 31 March, 100 0 0		
			from 1 April.		
Ernest M. Clarke.....	25 Aug., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	22 Jan., 1886.	
			to 30 June, 100 0 0		
			from 1 July.		
Frederick Robt. Jackson...	22 Aug., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	10 Jan., 1888.	
			to 30 June, 100 0 0		
			from 1 July.		
Stephen James Dent	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	75 0 0	4 Aug., 1880.	
			to 31 August, 100 0 0		
			from 1 Sept.		
John Llewellyn Wintle ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	9 Nov., 1885.	
			to 31 March, 100 0 0		
			from 1 April.		
John Middleton	20 Jan., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	8 April, 1884.	
			to 31 March, 100 0 0		
			from 1 April.		

¹ To 30 April; appointed Operator, Forbes.² To 5 January; appointed P.M. and S.M., Ultimo.³ To 10 August; appointed P.M. and S.M., North⁴ To 5 February; appointed P.M. and S.M., Rockdale.⁵ To 13 August; resigned.⁶ To 7 September; appointed Operator, Summer Hill.

* Services not continuous.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£	s.	d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.							
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>							
Operators	Thomas Herbert Wall ...	18 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	20 June, 1884.
				to 31 March, 100 0 0			
	Walter James Holmes ...	3 Mar, 1890	Ditto	75	0	0	30 July, 1884.
				from 1 April, to 31 March, 100 0 0			
	Wm Frederick Pepper	1 April, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	3 July, 1882.
	John M. Higgins	1 April, 1890	Ditto ...	100	0	0	25 May, 1886
	William James Stafford	1 April, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	23 Feb., 1885.
	Richard Faaneis Pritchard	1 April, 1890	Ditto ...	100	0	0	4 April, 1885.
	Joseph Moore	1 Mar, 1890	Ditto	75	0	0	1 Nov., 1888.
				to 30 June, 100 0 0			
	Frederick Bramble ...	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	75	0	0	11 Feb., 1884.
				from 1 July, to 30 June, 100 0 0			
	Thomas E. Allars	1 April, 1890	Ditto	75	0	0	18 Nov., 1886.
				to 30 June, 100 0 0			
	John Uren ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	11 Aug, 1887.
	Beethoven L. Edwards	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	7 June, 1886.
	James M'Donald	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	2 June, 1885.
	Arthur Percy ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	10 Dec., 1885.
	John Arthur Bollmann	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	1 April, 1884
	Arthur John Grace	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	23 Feb., 1888.
	A fred Booth ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	21 July, 1884
	Robert Edmund Wilson...	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	23 April, 1885
	Army Fitzgerald Daniel	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	19 Sept., 1887
	Archibald John F Macpherson	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	9 June, 1886
	Ernest Alfred Henry Brown	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	19 April, 1884.
	Samuel Joseph	1 July, 1890	Ditto ..	100	0	0	27 Nov., 1883
	Thomas Stapleton ...	8 Sept, 1890	Ditto ...	100	0	0	10 June, 1882.
	Alexander Gieves ..	1 Feb, 1890	Postmaster-General ..	75	0	0	8 Oct., 1887.
	Charles Armstrong Porteus	1 April, 1890	Ditto ..	75	0	0	27 July, 1884.*
	James R Miles ...	23 April, 1890	Ditto ...	75	0	0	10 April, 1885.
	George Witney	22 Aug, 1890	Ditto ..	75	0	0	9 April, 1885
	George Glanville.....	11 Sept, 1890	Ditto ...	75	0	0	14 May, 1884
	John Madment	10 Sept. 1890	Ditto ...	75	0	0	7 May, 1887
	Henry James Lee ¹ ..	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto	52	0	0	28 Mar, 1885.
Instrument Mechanician .	Gustave A Kopsch ..	15 Mar, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	490	0	0	15 Mar, 1861
Instrument Fitters	Edward D Thomson ..	1 Nov, 1878	Postmaster-General ..	220	0	0	1 Nov, 1878
	Charles Stroh	14 Aug, 1884	Ditto ..	220	0	0	14 Aug, 1884
	Richard Baum	29 Dec, 1884	Ditto ..	220	0	0	29 Dec, 1884
	Wilhelm Mahler ...	25 Feb, 1890	Ditto ..	220	0	0	25 Feb, 1890
	Edward Thomas Dou	1 July, 1888	Ditto	78	0	0	25 Oct., 1884.
				to 31 March, 100 0 0			
	Thomas Dearin	11 July, 1887	Ditto	52	0	0	11 July, 1887.
	George Cowles	19 Nov., 1888	Ditto ..	26	0	0	19 Nov., 1888
				To 31 March 39 0 0			
Batteryman	Joseph Higgerson... ..	1 May, 1883	Ditto	170	0	0	1 May, 1883
Battery Room Assistant	Alexander J Smith ..	1 Aug, 1884	Ditto	124	0	0	1 Aug, 1884.
	Herbert Neville	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto ...	85	0	0	23 May, 1887
	Herbert Wright	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	75	0	0	6 Mar, 1888
	Jno. Fredk. Le Messurier	1 Dec, 1889	Ditto ..	26	0	0	1 Dec., 1889
				to 31 August 52 0 0			
Inspector of Lines, City and Suburbs.	Robert Rutherford ..	8 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	320	0	0	8 June, 1868.
Assistant Line Repairer	Charles Biggs ²	1 Jan, 1874	Ditto ...	245	0	0	1 Jan, 1874
	Alexander Webster ..	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General ..	245	0	0	1 July, 1890.
Assistant in Store	Reburton S Eyre Powell	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 Dec, 1878.
Assistant Storemen (3) .	.....	.....	.....	( 1 at 0 10 0 " 7 0 0 " 104 0 0 " 140 0 0	per diem.		
Groom ³ .....	.....	.....	.....	0 11 0	per annum.		
Carpenter (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	140 0 0	per diem.		
Messengers' Overseer	George Selwyn Lisle	11 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	240	0	0	20 Aug, 1886.
(Night) ..	John J. Seage	11 May, 1889	Ditto ..	180	0	0	16 Oct., 1882
Assistant Messengers' Overseer.	Chas. Buchanan ⁴	25 Sept, 1889	Ditto ..	145	0	0	25 Sept, 1889
	John S Broadfoot ...	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto	145	0	0	1 Oct, 1890.

¹ To 30 April, appointed Operator, Paddington lieu of quarters ² To 30 June ³ Retired under provisions Civil Service Act, 1834. ⁴ Services not continuous. ⁵ Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of quarters

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued					
<i>Head Offices—continued</i>					
Messengers (138)		..		{ 77 at 52 0 0 30 " 39 0 0 31 " 26 0 0	
Inspectors of Telegraph Lines and Stations	Alexander Tucker ¹	6 May, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	25 May, 1859*
	Alexander Bunnett	1 April, 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	4 April, 1862
	William H Maguire	1 May, 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan, 1860
	John Yates Nelson ²	9 Dec, 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	18 July, 1868
	Henry Corbett ..	9 Sept, 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Oct, 1869
	Edward Wm Bramble ³	9 Sept., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	8 Jan, 1872
Inspectors of Railway Telegraph Lines and Stations	Samuel J Watson ⁴	5 May, 1875	Ditto ..	290 0 0	30 Aug, 1858
	Michael W Maloney ⁵	19 Jan, 1882	Ditto ..	290 0 0	1 June, 1874
	Edwin James Young ⁶	1 May, 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	3 Jan, 1870
<i>Telephone Branch</i>					
Manager	Thos Hammand	1 Jan, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	425 0 0	11 Dec, 1872
Mechanician	Samuel J Salter	1 Jan, 1890	Postmaster General	300 0 0	9 April, 1873
Fitters (Newcastle)	Herbert Bloore	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	18 July, 1884
	Bernard Maguire	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	10 June, 1876
	Percy Howe	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	22 Mar, 1882
	Wm Robinson	1 Jan, 1890	Postmaster General	150 0 0	10 July, 1882
	Bernard Cashin	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	
Exchange Foreman	Ethelbert Septimus Filmer	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov, 1878
Maintenance Men	Edward A Langeschweidt	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	3 July, 1882
	William Clayton	1 Jan, 1890	Postmaster General	125 0 0	1 Mar, 1883
	Edgar S Hudson	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	7 Jan, 1884.
	George Azel Kelly	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	10 Dec, 1884
	James A Marvell	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	1 Jan., 1885
Battery Men	Albert H Belcher	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan, 1885
	Jno W Beston	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Mar, 1887
	Walter A M'Cowen ⁷	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	15 May, 1885
	Saml B Jefferson	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	3 Sept, 1883
	David Sutton ⁸	1 July, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	14 Jan, 1887
Monitors	Geo Herbert	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto ...	100 0 0	1 Feb, 1887
	Joseph B Beston	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Mar, 1883
Switchboard Attendants				{ 7 at 78 0 0 8 " 52 0 0 14 " 39 0 0 2 " 26 0 0	
Line Foreman Messenger (1)	John A Easton ...	1 Jan, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan, 1885
<i>Electric Light Branch</i>					
Engineers	James S Fitzmaurice	20 Sept, 1883	Postmaster General	251 0 0	20 Sept, 1883
	Thomas Murphy	1 July, 1884	Ditto	213 0 0	1 July, 1884
	Thomas Henry Jones	17 Jan, 1889	Ditto	175 0 0	21 July, 1885
	Richard Hudson	17 Jan, 1889	Ditto	175 0 0	17 Jan, 1889
	Geo Ed Letton	29 July, 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	29 July, 1886
	Muraoch McKenzie	17 July, 1883	Ditto	213 0 0	17 July, 1883
	Andrew C Reff's ⁹	28 Oct, 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	28 Oct, 1886
	Wm Letton	28 June, 1890	Ditto	156 0 0	28 June, 1890
	Ebenezer Boden	28 Oct, 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	28 Oct, 1886
	George Garrick	11 Jan, 1884	Ditto	161 0 0	11 Jan, 1884
	William W Gallie	12 Mar, 1884	Ditto	161 0 0	12 Mar, 1884
	James Cummings	18 Jan., 1889	Ditto	104 0 0	15 Feb, 1886
Temporary Operators (5)	Wm Wade .	1 May, 1890	Ditto ...	9s per diem from 3 April 104 0 0	9 June, 1889
Temporary Clerks (29)				{ 1 at 150 0 0 4 " 100 0 0 1 " 220 0 0 1 " 145 0 0 1 " 125 0 0 1 " 117 0 0 1 " 104 0 0 19 " 100 0 0 5 " 75 0 0	
Temporary Messengers' Overseers (3)				{ 2 " 8s per diem 1 " 7s per diem	
Assistants (2)				{ 1 " 52 0 0 1 " 46 16 0	
Lift Attendants (2)				at 52 0 0	

¹ To 31 March paid by Postal Department ² To 8 September appointed Electrician ³ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters ⁴ Paid £100 per annum by Railway Department
⁵ To 11 February deceased ⁶ Paid £100 per annum by Railway Department ⁷ To 21 October dismissed
⁸ To 4 June deceased ⁹ To 30 June, resigned * Services not continuous

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Suburban Offices.</i>					
Abattoirs—Messenger (1)	Wm. Edward Grainger ¹	11 Dec, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
Arncliffe Operator	.....	.....	Ditto	100 0 0	.....
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	Ditto	52 0 0	.....
Ashfield Operator	John James Butler	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1883.
				to 30 April.	
				110 0 0	
				From 1 May.	
	Stephen Herbert Edwards	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	29 July, 1882.
Messengers (4)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Auburn Station-mistress	Amelia Morris	1 Dec, 1888	Postmaster-General	30 0 0	1 Dec, 1888.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Balmain Operators	Hy. G. Kulmar ²	2 Aug, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	1 Mar, 1879.
	W. J. Holmes ³	6 Sept, 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	30 July, 1884.
	Isaac Birkenhead Lewis	1 July, 1890	Ditto	160 0 0	5 July, 1880.
	Ernest Donald Albert Lavermore	3 Mar, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	18 Feb, 1884.
Switch Attendant (1)	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	.....
Messengers (4)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Balmain, East, Operator	Emma Dargun ⁴	1 Feb., 1890	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	1 Feb., 1890.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Balman, West, Messengers (2).	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Bondi Operator	Julia Hiley	1 Mar., 1890	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	2 Nov., 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Burwood Operator	Preston Argall ⁵	6 Mar., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	4 Nov, 1884
	Claude M. Ireland ⁶	20 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	11 Jan, 1886.
	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Messengers (4)	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	1 Nov, 1882.
Camperdown Operator	Thomas Stokes	1 June, 1887	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	each.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	11 Feb, 1885.
Canterbury Telephone Operator.	J. Slocombe	11 Feb., 1885	Postmaster-General	50 0 0	.....
Concord Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Croydon Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Darlington Operator	Charles Gorman	5 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	20 Feb, 1882.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Drummoyne Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Dulwich Hill Telephone Operator.	H. Berghoffer ⁷	4 July, 1887	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	4 July, 1887.
Operator	Charles Berghoffer	12 Sept, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	12 Sept, 1890.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Edgecliff Operator	Charles J. Osborne	1 Jan, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	3 Aug, 1879
Messengers (3)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Ermington Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Erskineville Messenger	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Five Dock Telephone Operator (1).	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	1 Jan, 1887.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Forest Road Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....
Gladesville Operator	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	19 Mar., 1889
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Glebe Point Operators	Jean Knott	1 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	25 June, 1883.
				to 7 March,	
				50 0 0	
				from 8 March	
	John Frank Quilty	24 June, 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	27 April, 1885.
Messengers (4)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Homebush Operators	Ernest Chapman ⁸	22 Aug, 1888	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	8 May, 1885.
	Michael Clune	22 April, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	2 June, 1883.
				to 31 Aug,	
				120 0 0	
				from 1 Sept	
	Preston Argall ⁹	20 Jan., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	4 Nov, 1884.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Hunter's Hill Operator	Henry George Young	16 May, 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	19 April, 1883.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Hurstville Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Kogarah Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
La Perouse Operator	Alex. J. Keith ¹⁰	13 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	27 Nov, 1882.
Messenger (1)	Wm. Finlay M ^c Mahon	7 May, 1890	Ditto	130 0 0	18 Oct., 1884.
	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....

¹ To 14 February, appointed P M and S M ² To 5 August, appointed P M and S M, Concord. ³ To 2 March, appointed Operator, Sydney
⁴ To 1 October, appointed P M. and S M ⁵ To 19 January; appointed Operator, Homebush ⁶ To 5 March, appointed Operator, Coonambie
⁷ To 11 September, resigned ⁸ To 19 January, appointed Operator, Deniliquin ⁹ To 5 March, appointed Operator, Burwood ¹⁰ To 5 May,

NOTE.—The allowances to the above officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 167.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Suburban Offices—continued.</i>					
Leichhardt Operator.....	Agnes Pegus.....	1 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0 to 9 March, 50 0 0 from 10 March.	1 May, 1885.
	Henry Berry	1 June, 1890	Postmaster-General	60 0 0	1 Nov., 1886.
Messengers (3).....	.....	.....	..... { 2 at	52 0 0	each.
Manly Operators	Michael J Kenny	9 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	39 0 0	.....
	Chas. T. M'Auley ¹	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	114 0 0	23 Sept., 187.
	William Hugh Datson	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Marrickville Operator	John T. Hart	12 Feb., 1886	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	.....
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Military Road Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Miller's Point Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Milson's Point Operator ...	John Single ²	30 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	39 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	6 Nov., 1880.
	.....	.....	.....	to 31 March, 110 0 0 from 1 April.	.....
Messengers (2).....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Mossman's Bay Operator ..	Wm. Henry McGregor ³ ..	25 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General ..	75 0 0	13 April, 1885.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Neutral Bay Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Newtown Operators	Chas. N. Cowan	1 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	7 April, 1875.
	Alfred Morris	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	— April, 1875.
	.....	.....	.....	to 7 May, 140 0 0 from 8 May.	.....
Telephone Attendant (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	.....
Messengers (4).....	.....	.....	..... { 3 at	52 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	..... { 1 ,,	39 0 0	.....
North Botany Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
North Ryde Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Paddington Operators	Ernest Daniel Egan	1 Aug., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
	.....	.....	.....	to 1 May, 160 0 0 from 2 May.	.....
	Wm. Fred. Pepper ⁴	11 July, 1888	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	3 July, 1883.
	Henry James Lee	1 May, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	13 Mar., 1885.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	..... { 3 at	52 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	..... { 1 ,,	39 0 0	.....
Petersham Operators	Francis Arthur Gosbell ..	16 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	6 July, 1880.
	Thomas Bruce	23 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 June, 1887.
Messengers (6).....	.....	.....	..... { 3 at	52 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	..... { 3 ,,	39 0 0	.....
Pymont Operator	Edwin Henry Taylor ⁵	1 Jan., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 April, 1878.
	Alexander Lamont Henderson.	4 July, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Randwick Operator	George Edward South	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General ..	75 0 0	7 July, 1884.
Randwick Messengers (3) ..	.....	.....	..... { 1 at	52 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	..... { 2 ,,	39 0 0	each.
Redfern Operators	Jno. Chas. M'Donald	2 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	9 May, 1881.
	Jno. Samuels	19 Sept., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Rockdale Messengers (2) ..	.....	.....	..... { 1 at	52 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	..... { 1 ,,	39 0 0	.....
Ryde Operator	Thomas Swan	1 Feb., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	8 Dec., 1875.
	.....	.....	.....	to 4 June, 160 0 0 from 5 June.	.....
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Rydalmere Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
St. Leonards (North Sydney) Operators ..	Wm. Joseph Donovan ..	1 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	15 Sept., 1875.
	Charles A. Gale	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
Messengers (6).....	.....	.....	..... { 1 at	52 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	..... { 2 ,,	39 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	..... { 3 ,,	26 0 0	.....
St. Peter's Messenger (2)...	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
South Head Operators	Arthur Nash	1 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	29 Nov., 1882.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 April, 110 0 0 from 1 May.	.....

¹ To 5 March; appointed Operator, Yass. ² Allowed £.6 per annum in lieu of quarters. ³ To 31 May, appointed P.M. and S.M., Mossman's Bay.

⁴ To 31 April, appointed Operator, Sydney ⁵ To 30 July, appointed Postal Assistant, Tarcutta

Note.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Suburban Offices—continued.</i>					
Stanmore Road Messengers (2) ...	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Strathfield Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Summer Hill Operators ...	Harold Drew	8 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	3 Mar., 1883.
	James Stephens ¹	1 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	100 0 0	26 Sept., 1885.
	Edward James Phillips ..	5 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Waterloo Operator ...	James Kenny	1 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	each.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	22 April, 1885.
Watson's Bay Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Waverley Operator ...	Edward Quin	22 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	20 July, 1885.
Messengers (3) ...	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....
Woollahra Operator	Francis D. White ..	12 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	each.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
<i>Branch Offices.</i>	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....
Exchange Operators ..	Edward James Cavanagh	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	3 Nov., 1879.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 Sept	.....
	A. South	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	170 0 0	.....
	John Uren ²	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	from 1 Oct	.....
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	11 Aug., 1887.
George-street West Oper- ators.	Minnie E Husing	1 April, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Execu- tive Council.	52 0 0	each.
	Frederick G. Hagley	1 Oct., 1884	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	1 April, 1875.
Messengers (2) ..	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	25 Oct., 1883.
George-street North Oper- ators.	Blanche Ida Moore ..	1 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	each.
	John Patrick M. Forsythe	1 Dec., 1889	Postmaster-General	160 0 0	22 June, 1878.
	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	1 June, 1884.
	.....	.....	.....	to 7 May,	.....
	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Messengers (2) ...	.....	.....	.....	from 8 May	.....
Grosvenor Hotel Operator...	George Henry Mainwaring ³	16 Nov., 1888	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	each.
	George B Watson	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	9 Nov., 1881.
Haymarket Operators ...	Edward C Sampson	20 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	13 May, 1886
	Ernest Cupit	1 June, 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Jan., 1879.
	Frank Scott	14 April, 1890	Postmaster-General	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Messengers (2) ..	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	21 Oct., 1882.
King-street Operator ...	Claude M. Ireland ⁴ ..	30 Nov., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	.....
	Lyndon H. Kelly	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto	39 0 0	11 Jan., 1886
Oxford Hotel Operator ..	Joseph Lord	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1879
	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	10 July, 1884
	.....	.....	.....	to 31 July,	.....
	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Oxford-street Operators ..	Sydney W. Hill	24 June, 1885	Ditto	from 1 Aug	.....
	David J. Williams	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	17 May, 1880
Messengers (5) ..	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	18 May, 1879
Park-street Operator	Stephen Herbert Edwards ⁵	9 July, 1888	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	each.
	Michael Ed. Joseph Pierce	4 Aug., 1890	Ditto	52 0 0	.....
Messengers (2) ...	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	29 July, 1882
Redfern Railway Me-sengers (2) ...	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	23 July, 1883.
Royal Hotel Operator	John Francis	22 July, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	each
	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	to 31 Oct ,	.....
	.....	.....	.....	160 0 0	.....
Stock Exchange Operator .	Henry Hurley Torr.....	9 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	from 1 Nov	.....
Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	1877.
Surry Hills Operator ..	Frederick L Jackson	16 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	.....
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	16 Jan., 1885
Su-sex-street Operator ...	William Southwick ..	12 June, 1890	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	each
Messenger(1) ...	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	29 Dec., 1886
Tattersall's Operator... ..	Patrick Howard	13 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	.....
Ultimo Messenger (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
William street Operators	George E Ashbury ..	1 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	.....
	Edward R Eames	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	15 Sept., 1880
Messengers (3) ..	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	15 Feb., 1881
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.

¹ To 7 September, appointed Operator, Cessnock ² To 6 July, appointed Operator, Sydney. ³ To 5 February, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁴ To 19 January, appointed Operator, Burwood ⁵ To 31 July, appointed Operator, Ashfield

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts</i>					
Adamstown Telegraph Operator (1).	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Adelong Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Adelong Crossing Telephone Operator (1).	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Albury Station-master ..	Wm J. Parsons ¹ .. .	1 June, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0 to 30 Sept, 280 0 0 from 1 Oct.	5 Sept, 1868.
Operators	Augustus F Cornell . .	5 June, 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	17 Mar, 1882.
	John Holman ..	21 Dec, 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Oct, 1881.
	Edward Aloysius Jones .	11 June, 1886	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Mar., 1881
	Chas. E. Nosworthy ²	8 Sept, 1888	Ditto	130 0 0	11 July, 1884
	Charles Ernest Phillips ...	17 April, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1885
	Peter Drummond	21 May, 1890	Postmaster-General ...	75 0 0	2 May, 1883
Line Repairer ..	Charles Murray	5 July, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	5 July, 1887.
Batteryman ...	George Woods ³	23 Dec, 1885	Ditto	75 0 0	23 Dec, 1885.
	Henry John Ihorne	26 May, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 May, 1886
Messengers (3)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each
Alstonville Operator...	Michael F Mc'Donagh	18 Feb, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	2 Nov., 1885
Appin Telegraph Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Arakoon Station-master	Benjamin Thomas . . .	5 Jan, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	5 Jan, 1880.
Armidale Operators ...	Robt. B Avery ⁴	1 Mar, 1882	Ditto	170 0 0	16 Sept, 1878
	Wm John Sturt Montgomery	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb, 1882
	John T. Higgins .	1 Mar, 1889	Ditto	130 0 0	1 April, 1883
	George Peek	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	22 Jan, 1884.
	Walter S Berg	9 Feb, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	26 Nov, 1883
Line Repairer ...	Maurice Histon .	10 Mar, 1875	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Mar, 1875.
Messengers (3) ..	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0 2,, 39 0 0	each
Ballina Operator ...	John Dodds ⁵ .. .	1 Sept., 1888	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 April, 1885
	Arthur Percy ⁶	17 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	10 Dec, 1885
	Albert James Paine	19 Aug, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	17 Aug, 1888
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each
Balranald Operator	Edward Jas. K. Heazlett.	27 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	25 Aug., 1884
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Barmedman Station-master	James Marshall	5 Sept, 1887	Postmaster General	52 0 0	8 Oct, 1883
Barraba Operator ...	Alexander Williams ⁷	11 Sept, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	8 Dec, 1884
	Fredk W Sanderson ⁸ ...	1 Feb, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	23 June, 1884
	Wilham Williams	1 April, 1890	Ditto	52 0 0 to 6 Aug, 75 0 0 from 7 Aug	9 April, 1881
Messenger (1) . .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Barrenjoey Operator ...	Albert T Black ⁹ .. .	1 Oct, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	104 0 0	25 April, 1867.
Station-mistress	Kate M. Black	23 Aug, 1890	Ditto	104 0 0	23 Aug, 1890
Barrington Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Bathurst Station-master	Kenneth A H. Mackenzie	2 Feb, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	3 Feb, 1862.
Operators ...	Chas F. Studdert ..	21 April, 1884	Ditto	180 0 0 to 30 April, 190 0 0 to 30 Sept, 200 0 0 from 1 Oct	26 Aug, 1878
	Ronald D. G. Macpherson	9 Sept, 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	William Thomas Keating	10 May, 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	1 April, 1880
	Edward J Plummer	27 May, 1886	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
	Wm. Thos. Wright	13 July, 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Mar, 1880
	Ernest E. Hadley	17 July, 1888	Ditto	120 0 0	16 Feb, 1882.
	Wm Fredk. Simmons	31 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	17 Jan, 1888.
	Thomas W Nicholls ¹⁰	12 Aug., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	26 Dec, 1885
Line Repairer	Louis Dommichetti ¹¹ ...	15 June, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	15 June, 1881.
	Campbell Boyle	1 June, 1890	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 June, 1890
Messengers (3).....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0 2,, 39 0 0	each.
Batlow Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Beechport Station-mistress	Agnes Wills Jameson	1 Aug, 1879	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	28 July, 1879
Beechwood Telephone Operator(1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Bega Operators ...	John Mooring Lee .. .	9 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0 to 7 May, 105 0 0 from 8 May	1 Mar, 1878.
	Charles P. Gibb	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan, 1881.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Bellinger Station-master	John Ross Redstone ..	16 June, 1888	Postmaster General	52 0 0	16 June, 1888
Bellinger Heads Station-master	Thomas Stewart	1 Dec, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	23 July, 1868.
Belmont Operators ...	Anne J. Williamson ...	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto	36 0 0	1 Feb, 1884
	Francis W. Williamson ¹²	1 Sept., 1888	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	1 Sept, 1886
	James Gibson ...	22 Aug, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	8 May, 1881
Bermagui Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	

¹ Allowed £50 per annum for extra work ² To 30 April, appointed Operator, Sydney ³ To 30 April, resigned ⁴ To 30 November, appointed Operator, Sydney ⁵ To 28 February, appointed Operator, Tintenbar ⁶ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁷ To 31 January, appointed Operator, Tamworth ⁸ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Taree ⁹ To 22 August, deceased ¹⁰ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Taree ¹¹ To 19 May, resigned ¹² To 21 August, appointed Operator, Raymond Terrace

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 159

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Berry Operator	John James Sheedy ¹	17 July, 1889	Postmaster-General	37 10 0 to 19 March, 50 0 0 from 20 March	5 Nov., 1883.
Messenger (1)	Edwy Curtis Lee ²	30 July, 1888	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
Binda Telephone Operator	Samuel Coulton	25 July, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	20 Oct., 1887.
Bingera Operators	Leonard A. V. Harris ³	6 Jan., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	11 July, 1884.
Blackheath Messenger	John Houston Fraser	1 Mar., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
Blandford Railway Messenger	Thomas Wallace	28 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
Blayne Operator	Walter R. Guest	1 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
Messenger (1)	John Stevenson ⁴	21 Jan., 1889	Ditto	124 0 0	12 Feb., 1884.
Bodalla Operator	George C. Horsley	24 Sept., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	1 April, 1881.
Boggabri Operator	Jno. Hy Hear	29 Aug., 1887	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	12 Oct., 1881.
Bombala Operators	George Glanville ⁵	29 July, 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	14 May, 1884.
Messenger (1)	Frank Fletcher Bancroft	11 Sept., 1890	Ditto	39 0 0	4 July, 1886
Booligal Operator	Andrew Nance Murr	24 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	15 April, 1875.
Botany Operator	Thomas James Roberts	7 Sept., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Botany (Lower) Operator	Francis H. Morris ⁶	8 April, 1889	Ditto	130 0 0	28 April, 1881.
Messenger (1)	Duncan Johnson	1 May, 1889	Ditto	140 0 0 to 30 Sept., 140 0 0 from 1 October	
Bourke Operators	Edwin W. Wormald	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	14 Aug., 1882.
Line Repairer	Robert Thos Murr	17 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	2 July, 1886.
Messengers (2)	William Smith	16 Oct., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	17 Nov., 1884.
Bowraville Station-mistress	John Stewart	1 July, 1883	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 April, 1888.
Bowral Operator	Christina Byrnes	23 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Messenger (1)	John James Sheedy	5 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	39 0 0	each.
Braidwood Operator	Arthur J. Thorpe	1 Aug., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	48 0 0	5 Nov., 1883.
Messenger (1)	Wm. Alfred Shephard	12 May, 1890	Postmaster-General	50 0 0	23 Sept., 1884.
Branxton Operator	James D. Caldwell ⁷	10 July, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	39 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
Brewarrina Operators	Thomas Kane	1 May, 1889	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Aug., 1889.
Messenger (1)	Henry Volkman	1 July, 1890	Ditto	52 0 0	23 Oct., 1889.
Broadwater Messenger (1)	Frank Whysall ⁸	1 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1879.
Broken Hill Station-master	Percy E. Row ⁹	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	29 Aug., 1884.
Operators	Frederick Golding ¹⁰	5 June, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	16 Oct., 1884.
Messenger (1)	James H. Spence ¹⁰	12 Feb., 1888	Ditto	52 0 0	
Line Repairer	Henry T. Green ¹¹	10 Feb., 1888	Ditto	26 0 0	
Messengers (8)	Wm. Henry Leck ¹⁰	2 May, 1890	Ditto	270 0 0	7 July, 1875.
Line Repairer	Clarence Cary Rowley ¹⁰	5 June, 1890	Ditto	to 30 Sept., 310 0 0 from 1 October	
Messengers (8)	James Hugh Carter ¹²	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	16 Aug., 1874.
Line Repairer	William Osborne Grant ¹⁰	26 Oct., 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Messengers (8)	Samuel John Phillips ¹⁰	6 May, 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	8 Mar., 1879.
Line Repairer	Leslie Grant Ogilvie ¹⁰	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	to 30 April, 180 0 0 from 1 May.
Messengers (8)	Alfred Harden Woollett ¹⁰	1 June, 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Line Repairer	John Joseph O'Kelly ¹⁰	4 Sept., 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	8 Aug., 1881.
Messengers (8)	Alfred Hall ¹³	17 Mar., 1888	Ditto	to 4 June, 170 0 0 from 5 June	
Line Repairer	George Millard ¹⁰	25 April, 1888	Ditto	160 0 0	19 April, 1880.
Messengers (8)	Alfred Ernest Thomas ¹⁰	29 Sept., 1890	Postmaster-General	170 0 0	24 Mar., 1879.
Line Repairer	Jas. Norquay	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0	8 Mar., 1880.
Messengers (8)			Ditto	140 0 0	30 May, 1881.
Line Repairer			Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Messengers (8)			Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Line Repairer			Ditto	to 30 Sept. 120 0 0 from 1 October.	12 April, 1876.
Messengers (8)			Ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1889.
Line Repairer			Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Messengers (8)			Ditto	52 0 0	each.

¹ To 4 May, appointed Operator, Bowral ² To 5 January; appointed Operator, Emmaville ³ To 31 July; appointed Operator, Cootamundra
⁴ To 22 July, resigned ⁵ To 10 September, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁶ To 30 November, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁷ To 22 June, appointed
P M and S M, Goodooga ⁸ Allowed £70 per annum lodging allowance ⁹ To 4 June; appointed P M and S M, Gungahlin ¹⁰ Allowed £30 per annum
lodging allowance ¹¹ To 8 June, appointed P M and S M, Euroowie ¹² To 22 September, appointed P M and S M, Tibooburra. ¹³ To 30 April;

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Brunswick Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Brushgrove Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Bulladelah Operator	Robert Francis Lee ..	1 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	2 Jan., 1883.
Bulli Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	
Bulli Railway Operator	Chas. Hy. Powell	20 Nov., 1888	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	13 June, 1884.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Bundarra Operator	Charles E. Eames.....	23 Oct., 1889	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	23 Oct., 1889.
Bungendore Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Bungwall Flat Station master	Jno Thos. W. Green ¹	1 April, 1889	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	1 April, 1889.
Burrowa Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Byangum Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Byrock Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Byron Bay Operators	Michael F M'Donagh ² ..	30 Oct., 1888	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	2 Nov., 1885.
.....	Maurice Russell	18 Feb., 1890	Ditto	52 0 0	18 Feb., 1890
.....	Jessie M'Gregor	1 Aug., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Cambewarra Operator	Henry A. Holloway ³ ..	25 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General ..	75 0 0	17 Aug., 1885.
.....	Ernest Alfred Henry Brown ⁴	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	19 April, 1884.
.....	Albert Edward Brown ..	3 Sept., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	18 Jan., 1890.
.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Candelo Operator	Sydney E. Jefferey ..	15 May, 1886	Postmaster-General ..	52 0 0	11 Sept., 1882.
Messenger	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Canonbar Station-master	Francis Boland	1 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	45 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
Cape St. George Operators	Michael Clune ⁵	10 Aug., 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	2 June, 1881.
.....	Charles Henry Hines	17 April, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	26 June, 1874.
.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Captain's Flat Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Carathool Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Carcoar Operator	Edward J. Wood	1 Sept., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	17 Aug., 1874.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Cargo Messenger	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Carrington Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Carroll Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Casino Operators	James P. Maher	21 April, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
.....	Frederick Smythe	3 April, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	19 June, 1884.
.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Cassils Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Castle Hill Telephone Operator	J. Carolan	23 Oct., 1888	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	23 Oct., 1888.
Catherine Hill Bay Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Cessnock Operators	James Stephens ⁶	8 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	3 Mar., 1883
.....	Charles Smith	21 Oct., 1890	Postmaster General	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
.....	Thomas Stapleton ⁷	12 Sept., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	10 June, 1882.
.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Charlestown Messenger ..	Alex. Hy. C M'Aulay	15 April, 1889	Ditto	37 10 0	16 Feb., 1885.
Chatsworth Operator	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Clarence Town Messenger(1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Clifton Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Clunes Operator	Francis S. Gibson	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	14 June, 1888.
Cobar Operator	Leonard H. M'Glynn ..	26 July, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	10 May, 1882.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Cobargo Operators	Alfred Linden Bennett ⁸	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	18 Oct., 1882.
.....	.....	.....	.....	to 31 August, 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	
Conargo Operator	John Arthur Bollmann ⁴	22 Jan., 1890	Postmaster General	75 0 0	1 April, 1884.
.....	Thomasine Marie d'Ornay	11 July, 1889	Ditto	60 0 0	11 July, 1889.
Condoblin Operator	Ernest A. R. Binson ..	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Coolah Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Coolamon Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Cooma Line Repairer ..	James Carroll	20 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	20 Mar., 1878
Operators	Leonard A. V. Harris ⁹	2 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	60 0 0	11 July, 1884
.....	Clement Pittman ¹⁰ ..	5 Mar., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	11 Aug., 1886.
.....	Timothy O'Mara	11 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.
.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Coonabarabran Messenger(1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Coonamble Operators	Wm. E. Browning	25 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	7 July, 1884.
.....	William H. Datson ¹¹ ..	12 Oct., 1885	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 May, 1883
.....	Claude M. Ireland ¹²	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	11 Jan., 1886.
.....	Clement Pittman	11 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	11 Aug., 1886.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 39 0 0 { 1 at	
Cooperbrook Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Cooranbong Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Cootamundra Operators	John Smith ¹³	21 Feb., 1889	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Jan., 1875
.....	Alfred Linden Bennett ¹⁴	22 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	18 Oct., 1882.
.....	Leonard A. V. Harris ..	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	11 July, 1884.
.....	Herbert Joseph Brown	30 Jan., 1890	Ditto	85 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Line Repairer	Timothy Devane	14 May, 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	14 May, 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	

¹ To 30 June, appointed P M and S M. ² To 17 February; appointed Operator, Alstonville ³ To 31 January; appointed Operator, Mittagong
⁴ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Sydney ⁵ To 21 April; appointed Operator, Homebush ⁶ To 20 October, appointed Operator, Sydney ⁷ To 7 September, appointed Operator, Sydney
⁸ To 21 January, appointed Operator, Cootamundra ⁹ To 5 January, appointed Operator, Bingara
¹⁰ To 10 August, appointed Operator, Coonamble. ¹¹ To 5 March, appointed Operator, Manly. ¹² To 30 June, appointed Postmaster and Station master, Baradine
¹³ To 12 March, resigned ¹⁴ To 31 July, appointed Operator, Cobargo
NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 163.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.						
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>						
Copeland North Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Copmanhurst Messenger	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Coraki Operators	John Carolan ¹	13 Mar., 1878	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	30 Oct., 1888.
	Francis S. Gibson ²	3 Dec., 1889	Ditto	52	0 0	14 June, 1888.
Messenger	.....	.....	.....	39	0 0	
Corowa Operator	Chas. Bendix Grimm	10 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	120	0 0	25 Oct., 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Cowra Operators	Richard Finney	10 July, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	114	0 0	3 April, 1874.
	.....	.....	.....	to 28 Mar.,		
	.....	.....	.....	124	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 29 Mar.		
	William Moore	26 Nov., 1890	Postmaster General	37	10 0	27 June, 1888.
	Frank Chas. Chester Gillett ³	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	26	0 0	26 Oct., 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0 0	
Crookhaven Heads Operator	Thomas Bishop	26 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	26	0 0	26 Mar., 1881.
Crookwell Operator	Michael O'Shannesy	2 Oct., 1890	Ditto	50	0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Cudal Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Cudgen Scrub Operator	Frederick T. Piercy ³	14 April, 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Cudgeon Wharf Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Dapto Operator	Mrs. Francis H. Jones	1 April, 1889	Postmaster-General	26	0 0	1 April, 1889.
Deepwater Operator	James Gray	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	75	0 0	27 Oct., 1884.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Delegate Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Deniliquin Station-master	Robert Buckley	1 Nov., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	350	0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Operators	Charles H. Hooper	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	200	0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 April,		
	.....	.....	.....	220	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 May.		
	Mary Buckley	1 Dec., 1875	Ditto	150	0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	Lancelot W. Quick	21 Jan., 1886	Ditto	130	0 0	17 Oct., 1882.
	William Powell	28 June, 1889	Ditto	130	0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
	Francis J. M'Carthy	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto	130	0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	William Harding ⁴	2 Jan., 1889	Ditto	120	0 0	20 Nov., 1883.
	Ernest Chapman	22 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100	0 0	16 May, 1885.
	.....	.....	.....	to 31 Aug.,		
	.....	.....	.....	110	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 Sept.		
	Walter Goddard ⁵	3 Oct., 1888	Ditto	110	0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	Walter Goddard	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto	110	0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	Charles Fredk. Yates ⁶	20 Feb., 1889	Ditto	75	0 0	5 Jan., 1886.
	James E. Carroll ⁷	17 Feb., 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	5 Mar., 1888.
	Robert Hamilton	27 May, 1890	Ditto	75	0 0	27 Feb., 1888.
Line Repairer	Thomas William Druitt	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150	0 0	14 July, 1879.
Messengers (3)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	39	0 0	
Denman Operators	Eliza de Trevana ⁸	1 Jan., 1889	Postmaster-General	37	10 0	1 Jan., 1889.
	Harvey Gordon Kibble	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto	26	0 0	20 Nov., 1889.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 April,		
	.....	.....	.....	39	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 May.		
Drake Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Dubbo Operators	Chas. T. Brooks	4 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	140	0 0	4 June, 1881.
	David John Wells	21 May, 1890	Ditto	100	0 0	15 Dec., 1884.
	Herbert Charles Hadley	7 Aug., 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	26 Aug., 1886.
	Arthur John Grace ⁹	1 June, 1889	Ditto	52	0 0	23 Feb., 1888.
Line Repairers (2)	Michael Prout ¹⁰	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	150	0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	William G. Drover	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	150	0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
Messengers (3)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Dungog Line Repairer	Laurence Nolan	1 Dec., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	150	0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
East Maitland Operator	William S. Arnott ¹¹	5 Jan., 1882	Ditto	52	0 0	17 Mar., 1882.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0 0	
Eden Operators	Elliott Woods ¹²	1 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	30 Sept., 1884.
	John Patrick Walsh	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75	0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
Line Repairer	Archer B. Davidson	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	150	0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Emmaville Operator	Edwy Curtis Lee	6 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 April,		
	.....	.....	.....	110	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 May.		
Messenger	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Emu Plains Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Euabalong Operators	Joseph Pascoe	20 June, 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	15 Aug., 1887.
	Henry Geo. Walter Taylor ¹³	1 June, 1889	Ditto	75	0 0	20 Feb., 1885.
Eugowra Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Eurobodalla Station-master	Joseph Cox	28 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	1 Feb., 1873.*
	.....	.....	.....	to 21 Mar.,		
	.....	.....	.....	120	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 22 Mar.		
Euston Operator	Archibald McAllum	1 April, 1889	Ditto	130	0 0	12 Feb., 1883.

¹ To 8 December; appointed Operator, Lismore.² To 24 February; appointed Operator, Clunes.³ To 30 November; appointed Operator, Goolagong.⁴ To 30 September; dismissed.⁵ To 24 January; appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Narrabri West.⁶ To 16 February; appointed Operator, Gundagal.⁷ To 26 May; appointed Operator, Wagga.⁸ To 28 February; appointed Postmaster and Station-master.⁹ To 30 June; appointed Operator, Sydney.¹⁰ To 28 February; resigned.¹¹ To 24 August; appointed Postal Assistant, Park-street.¹² To 12 February; appointed Operator, Uralla.¹³ To 19 June; appointed Operator, Forbes.

* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at page 169.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Fernmount Messenger (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Assistant Operator ...	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Forbes Operators	Robert D. Bailey	1 Nov., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	6 Feb., 1882.
	Leslie G. Ogilvie ¹	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Ernest Cooper	1 May, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	14 Oct., 1880.
	Henry George Taylor ²	20 June, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	20 Feb., 1885.
	John Middleton ³	1 Dec., 1888	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	8 April, 1884.
Line Repairer	Alfred D. Turner	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Dec., 1869.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	each.
Forster Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Gabo Island Operator	Arthur J. Hayward	7 Oct., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	3 Mar., 1884.
Germanton Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Gerringong Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Gladstone Operator	Wm. Tell Windeyer	14 Nov., 1887	Postmaster-General	41 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
Glen Innes Operators	James Andrew Knox	1 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	27 Oct., 1875.
	Herbert J. Lancaster	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	16 Feb., 1880.
	John Hay	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 May, 1889.
	Daniel Mullane	9 April, 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	5 Jan., 1885.
Line Repairer	Thomas Doyle	8 Feb., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Feb., 1889.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Gloucester Operator	David S. Strickland	12 May, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	27 Feb., 1885.
Goodooga Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Goolagong Operator	Frank Chas. Chester Gillett	1 Dec., 1890	Postmaster-General	37 10 0	26 Nov., 1885.
Gosford Operators	Joseph Smith ⁴	15 Jan., 1886	Ditto	75 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
	Hugh Charles Carolan ⁵	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	27 Sept., 1885.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Goulburn Station-master	Cecil A. Middleton	20 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	24 July, 1861.
Operators	John W. Daniel	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	5 May, 1879.
	.....	.....	.....	to 31 Oct.,	
	.....	.....	.....	170 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 Nov.	
	Isaac Birkenhead Lewis ⁶	28 June, 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	5 July, 1880.
	Ernest R. Hollis	1 May, 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	9 June, 1879.
	Algernon P. Woods	27 Mar., 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
	Edward West	13 Feb., 1889	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
	Michael Thomas Madigan	1 July, 1890	Ditto	130 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	Edward Bullock	1 Aug., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	29 Mar., 1886.
	Wm. Benjamin Turner	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	29 Mar., 1886.
	Army Fitzgerald Daniel ⁷	21 Aug., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	19 Sept., 1887.
	Herbert Brigden ⁸	3 Sept., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	25 Sept., 1886.
Line Repairers	John Dwyer ⁹	14 Nov., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	14 Nov., 1872.
	Antonio B. Rinaldi	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 2 at	
	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	each.
Grafton Operators	Walter Herbert	7 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	9 Feb., 1880.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 April,	
	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 May.	
	Henry E. Williams	15 May, 1885	Ditto	180 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
	John P. O'Meally	27 Sept., 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	9 Jan., 1882.
	Henry Hughes	10 Oct., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1879.
	William Buchanan	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	22 Oct., 1883.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 April,	
	.....	.....	.....	140 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 May.	
	Hubert H. McDermott	3 Dec., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	5 Oct., 1884.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 April,	
	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 May.	
Line Repairer	Samuel Denton	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1881.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Granville Operators	James Johnson ¹⁰	2 Aug., 1888	Postmaster-General	110 0 0	7 Sept., 1882.
	Alfred Booth ⁷	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	21 July, 1884.
	Fredk. Townsend	16 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	28 Jan., 1884.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Green Cape Operators	Angus M. Amos ¹¹	17 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	James D. M'Leod	7 April, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	12 Feb., 1884.
Greenwell Point Station-master.	Archibald M. M'Lean	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	26 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Grenfell Operators	John W. Cousins ¹²	8 Nov., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	James Nicholls	29 Mar., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	13 May, 1885.
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 June,	
	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 July.	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Gresford Operator	Mary A. Bush	14 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General	46 0 0	14 Sept., 1887.
Greta Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Gulgong Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	

¹ To 12 February; appointed Operator, Broken Hill. ² To 31 October; appointed Operator, Young. ³ To 19 January; appointed Operator, Sydney.
⁴ To 31 October; appointed Operator, Newcastle. ⁵ To 8 December; appointed Operator, Newcastle. ⁶ To 30 June; appointed Operator, Balmain.
⁷ To 30 June; appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁸ To 30 June; appointed Operator, Narrandera. ⁹ To 12 July; appointed to Railway Department. ¹⁰ To 9
February; appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Charlestown. ¹¹ To 10 April; appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Broke. ¹² To 28 February;
appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Berricale.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at page 169.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Gundagai Operators	James Michael McNeely	1 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	24 July, 1882.
	Charles Frederick Yates	17 Feb., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	17 Nov., 1884.
Line Repairer	Patrick Tierney	1 June, 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	12 June, 1878.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Gundarimba Telephone Operator	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Gunnedah Operators	William D Cowan	10 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	1 Aug., 1882
	...	...	...	to 30 June, 130 0 0	...
	Alfred Leonard Tarran	1 May, 1889	Ditto	from 1 July, 130 0 0	12 May, 1883.
	Thos Pugh	21 May, 1888	Postmaster General	26 0 0	24 May, 1883.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	39 0 0	...
Gunning Operator	Harold Dyce	1 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	1 June, 1886.
	...	...	...	to 31 Aug., 50 0 0	...
	...	...	...	from 1 Sept., 39 0 0	...
Guyra Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Hamilton Messenger (1)	...	...	...	50 0 0	4 Aug., 1885
Harden Operator	William Rankin	1 Nov., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	18 Sept., 1886.
Harrington Station-master	John M. Coulter	18 Sept., 1886	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	...
Harwood Messenger (1)	Frederick W. Hawker	12 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	17 July, 1880
Hay Operators	Bertie H. W. Newman	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	11 Dec., 1883
	Louis Simeon Barnard ²	1 May, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	John S. Rankin ³	7 May, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Mar., 1886.
	Charles Ernest Phillips ⁴	1 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 April, 1885.
	Thomas James Battye	1 June, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	20 Mar., 1885.
Line Repairer	Henry Cross	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	9 Oct., 1882.
Messengers (2)	...	...	...	39 0 0	each.
Haydonton Railway Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Helensburgh Station master Operator	Thomas Horan	17 Nov., 1890	Postmaster-General	13 0 0	17 Nov., 1890.
	Mary Horan	17 Nov., 1890	Ditto	26 0 0	17 Nov., 1890.
Hexham Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Hill End Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Hillgrove Operator	Henry Clarendon Frazer	23 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	45 0 0	5 Dec., 1887.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	39 0 0	...
Hillgrove West Telephone Operator	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Hillston Operator	Geo. Thos Joshua Grace.	22 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Hinton Telephone Operator	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Hoskinstown Operator	Hugh M'Barron	9 Dec., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	20 July, 1887.
Howlong Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Hungerford Telephone Operator	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Inverell Operators	W Finlay McMahon ⁵	9 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	18 Oct., 1884.
	Arthur Gentle	20 April, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1887.
	...	...	...	to 30 April, 110 0 0	...
	William Hy. Cochrane ⁶	7 May, 1890	Ditto	from 1 May, 110 0 0	25 Oct., 1885.
	Francis Joseph Morath	1 Dec., 1890	Postmaster General	75 0 0	8 Dec., 1888
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Irrington Telephone Operator	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Jamberoo Station master	William Stewart	21 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	21 Oct., 1879.
Jerilderie Operator	Norman W Rankin	1 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	13 Jan., 1885.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Jerry's Plains Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Jindera Telephone Operator	Mrs C Haberecht	1 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1886
Jungion Telephone Operator	...	...	...	12 0 0	...
Junee Operators	Lyell Taylor	15 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	John M'Lachlan	21 Jan., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	17 Mar., 1885.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Kangaroo Valley Operator	Josephine B. Nugent	5 Feb., 1887	Postmaster General	26 0 0	5 Feb., 1887.
Katoomba Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Operator	Arthur Cooper	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	4 Aug., 1885.
Kempsey Operators	Douglas A Briggs	1 April, 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	29 Aug., 1881.
	...	...	...	to 7 May, 120 0 0	...
	...	...	...	from 8 May, 75 0 0	...
	Robt. Edmund Wilson ⁷	25 Nov., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	23 April, 1885.
	Leonard Nance Lane	12 Aug., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	20 Aug., 1888.
Messengers (2)	...	...	...	39 0 0	...
	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Kiama Operators	Philip Prott	1 May, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Henry Smith	18 Feb., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	3 July, 1888.
	...	...	...	to 30 Sept., 130 0 0	...
	...	...	...	from 1 Oct., 150 0 0	...
Line Repairer	Robert Methven	21 July, 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	21 July, 1880.

¹ To 31 January, appointed Postmaster and Station master, Balmain West ² To 30 April, appointed Operator, Sydney ³ To 30 September, appointed Operator, Wagga ⁴ To 18 April, appointed Operator, Albury ⁵ To 6 May, appointed Operator, La Perouse ⁶ To 30 November, resigned ⁷ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Sydney

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Kiandra Messenger	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Kinchela Creek Operator	Eugene O'Reilly Hodgson	8 Nov., 1890	Postmaster-General	37 10 0	13 May, 1883
Kurrajong Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Messenger	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Kurrajong Heights Operator	Thos. Walker	1 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
Kyamba Line Repairer-in-Charge.	Fredk. A. Leseberg	16 May, 1888	Postmaster-General	155 0 0	13 Sept., 1877.
Laggan Telephone Operator	Joseph John Miller	27 July, 1888	Ditto	26 0 0	27 July, 1888.
Lake Cudgellico Messenger	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Lambton Messenger	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Largs Telephone Operator	George D. Roberts	23 Dec., 1888	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	23 Dec., 1888.
Lawrence Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Lawson Messenger	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Lewis Ponds Telephone Operator.	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Lismore Operators	William Smythe	1 July, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	John Carolan	9 Dec., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	30 Oct., 1888.
	James Joseph Niven	20 Feb., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	21 Nov., 1885.
	Samuel Joseph ¹	27 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	27 Nov., 1883.
	Frederick T. Piercy ²	3 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	John Burtinshaw	12 May, 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	12 May, 1889.
Line Repairer	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 39 0 0	
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 ,, 26 0 0	
Lithgow Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Liverpool Operators	Herbert Joseph Brown ³	13 June, 1889	Postmaster-General	85 0 0	1 May, 1882.
	Thos. Henry Joseph Noake ⁴	31 July, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	25 Nov., 1884.
	John S. English	23 Oct., 1890	Ditto	26 0 0	15 Nov., 1889
	Henry Chapman ⁵	3 Mar., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	13 Aug., 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Lochinvar Operator	John Joseph Kennedy ⁶	7 Feb., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
	Thomas Davoren	1 July, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	9 June, 1886.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Louth Operator	Hercules F. O. L. Toy	1 Feb., 1890	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	6 June, 1888
Lucknow Station-master	Henry W. Newman	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	26 0 0	1 Aug., 1877.
Lyttleton Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Macleay Operator	Ormond James McDermott	1 April, 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	12 May, 1886.
	Fredk. A. Bondfield	16 June, 1887	Ditto	52 0 0	24 Oct., 1881.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 ,, 13 0 0	
Mandurama Telephone Operator.	Mrs M. Lodge	24 Nov., 1887	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	24 Nov., 1887.
Manilla Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Marulan Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	
Memmie Operator	Edward G. Stewart ⁷	1 Feb., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1880.
Line Repairer	Henry Boyle	21 May, 1888	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	21 May, 1888.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Merewether Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Merrimbula Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Merriwa Operator	Wilham A. Read	6 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	30 July, 1877.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Merrylands Messenger	.....	.....	.....	19 10 0	
Michelago Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Miller's Forest Operator	John H. Cochrane	9 Feb., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	9 Feb., 1885
Milton Line Repairer	John M'Grane	21 July, 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Aug., 1875
Operator	Fredk. Ahrens	27 July, 1888	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Dec., 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Minmi Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Mittagong Operators	Thomas Herbert Wall ⁸	1 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	20 June, 1884.
	Ernest Alfred Hy Brown ⁹	18 Jan., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	19 April, 1884.
	Henry A. Holloway ¹⁰	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	17 Aug., 1885
	Albert Edward Treadwell	28 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Moama Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Mogil Mogil Operator	Alexander Themistocles Manusu ¹¹	10 Oct., 1889	Postmaster General	75 0 0	2 Nov., 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Mogo Telephone Operator	James Veitch	19 Oct., 1885	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	19 Oct., 1885.
Molong Operator	Andrew Ernest Parker	11 Oct., 1890	Ditto	65 0 0	4 Feb., 1884
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Molonglo Operator	John Kidd	13 Aug., 1888	Postmaster-General	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1886
Moorland Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Moree Operators	William Morris	18 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	25 June, 1884
	.....	.....	.....	to 7 May, 128 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	from 8 May	
Messenger (1)	Lawrence Reece Doyle	26 Nov., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1885.
	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	

¹ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Sydney ² To 13 April, appointed Operator, Cudgen Scrub ³ To 31 January, appointed Operator, Cootamundra
⁴ To 22 October, appointed Operator, Tumberumba ⁵ To 3 August, appointed Postmaster and Stationmaster, Kurrajong ⁶ To 30 June, appointed Operator, West Maitland
⁷ Allowed £30 per annum as lodging allowance ⁸ To 17 January, appointed Operator, Sydney ⁹ To 31 January, appointed Operator, Campbelltown
¹⁰ To 27 August, appointed Operator, Wagga ¹¹ To 16 February, appointed Operator, Munderooran

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.							
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>							
Morpeth Messenger (1) ...	Henry M. Stapylton ...	15 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	19 Oct., 1880.
Moruya Operator ...	Henry M. Stapylton ...	15 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	110	0	0	19 Oct., 1880.
Messenger (1) ...	Henry M. Stapylton ...	15 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	19 Oct., 1880.
Moruya Heads Operator ...	Angus Sutherland	1 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	1 May, 1884.
Moss Vale Messenger (1) ...	Angus Sutherland	1 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	1 May, 1884.
Moulamein Messenger (1) ...	James D. M'Leod ¹ ...	12 Sept., 1888	Postmaster-General	39	0	0	12 Feb., 1884.
Mount M'Donald Messenger (1) ...	Frederick Robert Charker ²	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto	52	0	0	4 May, 1886.
Mount Victoria Operators	James Wallace	3 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	24 Feb., 1886.
Messenger (1) ...	James Wallace	3 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	24 Feb., 1886.
Mudgee Station-master ...	Henry Curry...	24 April, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	17 June, 1871.
Operators ...	James G. Tedder ...	13 Aug., 1886	Ditto	140	0	0	18 July, 1882.
				to 30 Sept.			
				150	0	0	
				from 1 Oct.			
	Horace Thurston ³ ...	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto	130	0	0	9 Mar., 1882.
	Ernest Hume ...	2 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0	0	19 Dec., 1885.
Line Repairer ...	William Henshawe Ore	27 Feb., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	27 Feb., 1877.
Messengers (2) ...	William Henshawe Ore	27 Feb., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	27 Feb., 1877.
				{ 1 at			
				52	0	0	
Murrumburrah Operators ...	Geo. J. Stibbard ⁴ ...	27 Sept., 1888	Postmaster-General	75	0	0	3 Dec., 1885.
Messenger (1) ...	John Smithers Roberts ...	29 Jan., 1890	Ditto	75	0	0	1 May, 1886.
Murrurundi Operators ...	Charles Moxham	3 May, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	39	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
				180	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
				to 30 April,			
				200	0	0	
				from 1 May.			
Messenger (1) ...	Ernest E Sullings ⁵ ...	8 Mar., 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0	0	9 May, 1887.
Murwillumbah Operator	James R. Mallam ...	8 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	39	0	0	22 Jan., 1883.
Messenger (1) ...	James R. Mallam ...	8 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	22 Jan., 1883.
Muswellbrook Operator ...	George Ireland ...	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	1 Jan., 1881.
Line Repairer ...	Jno. M'Carthy...	1 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General	130	0	0	1 Jan., 1881.
Messenger (1) ...	Jno. M'Carthy...	1 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General	150	0	0	23 Dec., 1875.
Nambuccra Heads Pilot Station Operator.	William J. Whites ...	5 Sept., 1879	Postmaster General	52	0	0	1 June, 1879.
Messenger (1) ...	William J. Whites ...	5 Sept., 1879	Postmaster General	26	0	0	1 June, 1879.
Narrabri Operators ...	Herbert S Goddard ...	9 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	39	0	0	1 July, 1879.
	Leslie E. Tilney	11 Dec., 1889	Ditto	150	0	0	23 May, 1885.
				100	0	0	23 May, 1885.
				to 30 April			
				110	0	0	
				from 1 May.			
Line Repairer ...	Edwd. M'Carthy ...	11 Dec., 1882	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	11 June, 1875.
Messenger (1) ...	Edwd. M'Carthy ...	11 Dec., 1882	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	11 June, 1875.
Narrandera Operators ...	Thos. E. Gregory ...	4 May, 1888	Postmaster-General	75	0	0	5 May, 1881.
Messenger (1) ...	Herbert Bridgen ...	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	25 Sept., 1886.
	Herbert Bridgen ...	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	39	0	0	25 Sept., 1886.
				26	0	0	
				39	0	0	
Narooma Telephone Operator	Thomas G. Croft ...	1 Dec., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	39	0	0	27 April, 1861.*
Nelligen Messenger (1) ...	Thomas A. Leonard ⁶ ...	10 Sept., 1883	Ditto	350	0	0	1 Jan., 1877.
Newcastle Station-master Operators ...	David Skeldon ...	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto	180	0	0	6 Dec., 1877.
				170	0	0	6 Dec., 1877.
				to 30 April,			
				180	0	0	
				from 1 May.			
	Alex. Bathgate ...	2 Aug., 1886	Ditto	160	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
				to 30 April,			
				170	0	0	
				from 1 May.			
	George E Bragg ...	12 Nov., 1884	Ditto	160	0	0	25 April, 1878.
	William Henry Leck ⁷ ...	1 May, 1889	Ditto	160	0	0	8 Aug., 1881.
	William Henry Gibson ⁸ ...	8 May., 1889	Ditto	160	0	0	1 Nov., 1879.
	Jno Jas. Fitzgerald ⁹ ...	5 June, 1889	Ditto	140	0	0	2 May, 1879.
	Robert Curry	10 June, 1889	Ditto	110	0	0	3 Feb., 1885
	Louis Simeon Barnard	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	130	0	0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Joseph Smith ⁹ ...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	15 Sept., 1884.
	James Wallace ¹⁰ ...	25 July, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	24 Feb., 1886
	Hugh Charles Carolan ¹¹	16 July, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	27 Sept., 1885
	Hugh Charles Carolan ...	9 Dec., 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	27 Sept., 1885.
	James Burnell Townner	7 April, 1890	Ditto	100	0	0	4 Jan., 1884.
	Stephen Morris ¹² ...	24 April, 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0	0	27 April, 1888.
	Walter Merrion ...	21 May, 1890	Ditto	75	0	0	1 April, 1885.
Line Repairer ...	James Stewart ...	28 Oct., 1889	Ditto	150	0	0	28 Oct., 1889.
Telephone Attendant (1)	James Stewart ...	28 Oct., 1889	Ditto	52	0	0	28 Oct., 1889.
Messengers (6) ...	James Stewart ...	28 Oct., 1889	Ditto	39	0	0	28 Oct., 1889.
				{ 1 at			
				5,			
				26	0	0	each.

¹ To 6 April, appointed Operator, Green Cape ² To 2 October; appointed Operator, Tamworth ³ To 30 June; appointed Operator, Sydney.
⁴ To 28 January; appointed Operator, Nynnan ⁵ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Werris Creek ⁶ To 31 July, appointed Operator, Sydney.
⁷ To 1 May, appointed Operator, Broken Hill. ⁸ To 30 April, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁹ To 8 December, appointed Operator, Gosford ¹⁰ To 2 October, appointed Operator, Mount Victoria ¹¹ To 31 August, appointed Operator, Gosford ¹² To 20 May, appointed Operator, Wallsend
* Services not continuous

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Newcastle West Operator	Wm. Maddock	29 Sept., 1890	Postmaster-General	60 0 0	24 June, 1889.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Newport Operator	Annie E. Bulfin	30 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	30 Nov., 1889.
Newton Boyd Station master	Chas. H. Hatch	4 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	4 Sept., 1882.
Nimitybelle Operators	Timothy O'Mara ¹	27 June, 1889	Postmaster-General	60 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.
Messenger (1)	Charles Henry Roberts	11 Aug., 1890	Ditto	60 0 0	4 July, 1885.
North Richmond Operator	Charles Smith ²	12 July, 1887	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Telephone Operator (1)	...	...	...	50 0 0	...
Nowra Operators	Martin Ryan	1 Sept., 1889	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	1 Dec., 1885.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	30 0 0	...
Nundle Messenger (1)	Arthur Mocre	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1888.
Nymagee Operator	Jno. J. Guilfoyle	27 July, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	16 June, 1882.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Nyngan Operators	James N. Dunlcavey ³	18 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	13 Oct., 1882.
Messengers (2)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Oberon Messenger	...	...	...	100 0 0	...
O'Connell Telephone Operator	...	...	...	to 30 April,	...
Orange Operators	Robert Cooper	1 Feb., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
Messengers (2)	...	...	...	from 1 May.	...
Palmer's Island Messenger (1)	Thomas E. Leak	18 May, 1885	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Pambula Messenger (1)	Robert More	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto	190 0 0	19 Jan., 1882.
Parkes Operator	Richard Francis Pritchard ⁵	1 Aug., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	4 April, 1885.
Messengers (2)	Percy Charles Bowler	5 April, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	5 Mar., 1888.
Line Repairer	Alex. Stuart	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Aug., 1880.
Messengers (2)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Palmer's Island Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Pambula Messenger (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Parkes Operator	John Buckley	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	19 May, 1879
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	to 7 May,	...
Parramatta Operators	Edward G. Young	1 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	134 0 0	12 July, 1874
Messengers (4)	Wm. H. Marshall	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1879
Paterson Operator	E. M. Doust	1 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	each.
Peak Hill Operator	Percy David Brown	1 Sept., 1890	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1887.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	39 0 0	15 June, 1886.
Penrith Operator	Robt. Kerr Campbell	10 April, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	5 Aug., 1878.
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	110 0 0	...
Pictou Operators	Patrick James Glynn ⁶	1 Oct., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	11 Jan., 1883.
Pilliga Messenger (1)	Arthur Jeremiah Smith	3 Mar., 1890	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
Port Macquarie Operators	Selwyn Talbot Pountney ⁷	1 Aug., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Feb., 1881.
Messenger (1)	George Vicars Dobbie	25 June, 1890	Ditto	134 0 0	23 Oct., 1882.
Port Macquarie Heads Operator	Edward St. A. Kingsford	21 April, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	25 June, 1878.
Purnamoota Station-master	Wm. Jno. H. Hayes	28 Sept., 1888	Ditto	26 0 0	7 Feb., 1876.
Queanbeyan Operator	William Patrick M'Donald	27 Dec., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1883
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	50 0 0	...
Quirindi Operator	Alexander Fox	20 May, 1890	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	20 June, 1888
Messenger (1)	...	...	...	75 0 0	...
Raymond Terrace Operators	Archibald John F. Macpherson ⁸	20 Dec., 1889	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	9 June, 1886.
Messenger (1)	Francis Walker Williamson	22 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	25 Oct., 1886.
Richmond Operators	James Patrick Joseph Luston	25 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	19 Feb., 1883
Messenger (1)	John M'Neely	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Feb., 1888.
Robertson Operator	Paul Haynes	23 Dec., 1889	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	4 May, 1886.
Rollands Plains Telephone Operator (1)	...	...	...	52 0 0	...
Rous Mill Telephone Operator	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Rylstone Messenger (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
Scone Operator	Jas. Neville Kirkwood ⁹	27 Aug., 1888	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	6 Jan., 1885.
Messenger (1)	Richard Hardcastle	9 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	15 Nov., 1887.
Seaham Telephone Operator (1)	...	...	...	26 0 0	...

¹ To 10 August; appointed Operator, Cooma ² To 20 October, appointed Operator, Cessnock ³ To 6 November; appointed Postmaster and Station master, Trangie. ⁴ To 9 November, appointed Postmaster and Stationmaster, Obley ⁵ To 31 March, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁶ To 10 February; appointed Postal Assistant, Goulburn. ⁷ To 24 June, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁸ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁹ To 8 August, appointed Operator, Singleton.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Seal Rocks Operator	David Watson	1 Dec, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Jan, 1879.
Shell Harbour Operator ...	John D. Allen	21 Oct, 1879	Ditto	26 0 0	21 Oct., 1879
Silverton Operators	Edmond Guillier ¹	17 Oct., 1887	Ditto	160 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
	Daniel M. O'Sullivan	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	6 June, 1877.
				to 31 August,	
				140 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Singleton Operators	Michael Jones ²	10 Aug, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	19 Feb., 1878.
	Charles F. Taylor	1 April, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	8 Dec., 1879.
	John Neville Kirkwood	9 Aug, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	6 Jan., 1885.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
Smithfield Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Smithtown Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Southgate Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
South Grafton Messenger (2)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
South Woodburn Operators	Norman E. Litchfield ³ ..	1 Aug., 1889	Postmaster-General	50 0 0	21 Nov., 1887.
	Alfred Henry Litchfield ..	19 Oct, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	2 Aug, 1886.
Messenger ... (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Spencer's Creek Telephone Operator (1).	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Stockton Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Stamfer Station-master ..	John Smythe	1 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	20 0 0	1 July, 1886.
St Alban's Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Stewart's Point Operator	J. Southen	12 Nov., 1888	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	12 Nov., 1888.
S Creek, St Mary's, Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Stroud Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Stuart Town Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Sutton Forest Operator	James Balfour	13 Nov., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	21 May, 1888.
Springwood Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Sunny Corner Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Swan Bay Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Swansea Telephone Operator	R. F. Talbot	4 Aug., 1888	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	4 Aug., 1888.
Tabulam Operator	James P. Donovan	18 June, 1890	Ditto	26 0 0	2 July, 1888.
Tacking Point Operator ..	Emma Robinson ..	25 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	25 April, 1885.
Tamworth Operators ..	Robert Burt Humphreys	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	190 0 0	29 Mar., 1876.
				to 30 April,	
				200 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
	Edwm F. Hobden	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	15 Feb, 1882.
	Alexander Williams	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	8 Dec., 1884.
	George C. Horsley ⁴	13 July, 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	1 April, 1881.
	Frederick Robert Charker	3 Oct, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	4 May, 1886.
	Fredk. Wm. Sanderson ⁵	4 Dec, 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	23 June, 1884.
	Antony Andrew Farrell	10 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	12 Sept., 1884.
Line Repairer ... (1)	Livingstone Rae	1 July, 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	9 Jan., 1885.
Messengers (2) ..	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Taralga Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Taree Operator	George Vicars Dobbie ⁶ ..	6 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	50 0 0	23 Oct, 1882.
	Thomas Wm. Nicholls ..	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	24 Dec., 1885.
	Frederick Wm. Sanderson	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	100 0 0	23 June, 1884.
	Beethoven L. Edwards ⁷	25 June, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	7 June, 1886.
Line Repairer	George Williams	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto	130 0 0	9 July, 1877.
				to 28 Feb.,	
				150 0 0	
				from 1 March.	
Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	
Tathra Station-master ..	John Van Hemert ..	22 Oct, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	22 Oct., 1879.
Temora Operator	Thos. Edward Mulholland	14 Jan., 1889	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	12 May, 1885.
				to 28 Feb,	
				74 0 0	
				from 1 Mar	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	
Tenterfield Operators	Michael Thos. Madigan ⁸ ..	5 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	Dougald M'Leod	25 Nov., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	15 Sept, 1884.
				to 30 April,	
				110 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
Assistant Operator (1)	Daniel Mullane	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	5 June, 1885.
Line Repairer	Thomas Hanna	15 Dec., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1876.
Teralba Messenger (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Terrara Messenger (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	19 10 0	
Tighe's Hill Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Tilba Tilba Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Tintalra Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	
Tocumwall Operator	Francis J. Hubert Orrell...	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	
Tomakin Operator	Sara Annie Havinden.....	29 Sept., 1884	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1885.
Tomerong Telephone Operator	Fredk. M. Watts	30 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	29 Sept, 1884.
Tooma Telephone Operator	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	30 Aug., 1886.
				40 0 0	

¹ Allowed £30 per annum lodging allowance ² To 10 July—Deceased ³ To 18 August, appointed Postmaster and Stationmaster, Harwood. ⁴ To 23 September, appointed Operator, Bombala. ⁵ To 31 January, appointed Operator, Barraba. ⁶ To 24 June; appointed Operator, Port Macquarie. ⁷ To 30 June, appointed Operator, Sydney. ⁸ To 30 June; appointed Operator, Goulburn.

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.						
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>						
Tuena Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Tumberumba Operator ..	John S. English ¹	1 June, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	26	0 0	15 Nov., 1887.
	Thomas Henry J. Noake	23 Oct., 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	25 Nov., 1884.
Tumbulgum Operator ..	Louisa Tobin	13 Oct., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52	0 0	13 Oct., 1884.
Assistant (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	15	0 0	
Tumut Operator ..	Augustus Fraser ²	1 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	134	0 0	1 May, 1880
	Walter Charles Workman	15 Jan., 1890	Ditto	50	0 0	26 Aug., 1884.
Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Ulladulla Station-mistress	Lucy E. Gambell	18 April, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	26	0 0	18 April, 1876.
Ulmarra Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Assistant Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	13	0 0	
Unaderra Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Upper Manilla Telephone Operator (1).	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Uralla Operator	Walter D. Kennedy ³	5 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	120	0 0	12 Nov., 1884.
	Elliott Woods	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto	100	0 0	30 Sept., 1884.
	.....	.....	.....	110	0 0	from 1 Dec
Messenger (1)	William S. M'Crossin ..	20 Dec., 1889	Postmaster-General	52	0 0	25 Feb., 1889.
Urana Operator	Alfred Jno. Barwick	6 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	39	0 0	6 July, 1882.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Vacy Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Wagga Wagga Station-master Operators ..	Henry B. Jefferson	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	300	0 0	28 Nov., 1873.
	Frank G. K. Wilson ..	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto	200	0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
	.....	.....	.....	220	0 0	from 1 Nov.
	Martin Connelly	21 Jan., 1884	Ditto	170	0 0	24 Oct., 1881.
	.....	.....	.....	180	0 0	from 1 May.
	George D. M'Cutcheon ⁴ ..	1 April, 1889	Ditto	160	0 0	11 May, 1880.
	Robert Henry Allars ..	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	130	0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
	Henry A. Holloway	28 Aug., 1890	Ditto	100	0 0	17 Mar., 1885.
	James E. Carroll	27 May, 1890	Postmaster-General	75	0 0	5 Mar., 1888.
	John Archibald Shaw	10 June, 1890	Ditto	75	0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
	Bertie H. W. Newman ⁵ ..	20 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	120	0 0	11 Dec., 1883.
	John M. Higgins ⁶	1 May, 1889	Postmaster-General ..	75	0 0	25 May, 1886.
	John S. Rankin ⁷	1 June, 1888	Ditto	75	0 0	22 Mar., 1886.
	John S. Rankin	1 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	22 Mar., 1886.
Line Repairer ..	Antonio B Rinaldi ⁸	1 Jan., 1889	Postmaster-General ..	150	0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
	Wilham Fiddes	1 July, 1890	Ditto	150	0 0	1 July, 1890.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	each.
Walbunrie Station-master Operator	Thos. Christopher Delaney ⁹	8 Sept., 1888	Postmaster General	75	0 0	13 Jan., 1886.
	Ernest Thomas Hudson ..	30 Oct., 1890	Ditto	75	0 0	12 Feb., 1883.*
Walcha Messengers (2)...	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	each.
Walgett Operators ..	William Montgomery ¹⁰	4 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	114	0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	George Daly	10 Oct., 1889	Ditto	75	0 0	10 Nov., 1885.
	.....	.....	.....	100	0 0	from 1 July.
Line Repairer ..	William J. Brown ..	15 July, 1890	Postmaster-General ..	75	0 0	6 Sept., 1886.
Messenger (1) ..	Chas. Chandler	1 June, 1888	Ditto	150	0 0	14 Mar., 1879.
Wallerawang Operator	David Jno. Wells ¹¹	28 Aug., 1888	Postmaster-General	39	0 0	
	David Williams	21 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	75	0 0	15 Dec., 1884.
	.....	.....	.....	100	0 0	1 June, 1883.
	.....	.....	.....	110	0 0	from 1 Nov.
Wallsend Operator	Stephen Morris	21 May, 1890	Postmaster-General ..	37	10 0	27 April, 1888.
	David Williams ¹²	10 June, 1889	Ditto	52	0 0	1 June, 1883
Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	39	0 0	
Wanaaring Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Waratah Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	
Wardell Messenger (1)...	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Warialda Operators	Cecil A. Oliver	6 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	130	0 0	23 Sept., 1881.
	Malcolm M'Farlane	4 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General ..	150	0 0	4 Nov., 1889.
Warkworth Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Warren Operator	John Donald Falconer ..	14 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General ..	52	0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Wattle Flat Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Wellington Operator ..	Charles Kennard	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	52	0 0	23 June, 1876.
Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	.....	26	0 0	
Wentworth Operators	Emanuel F. Dalgleish ¹³ ..	2 July, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	170	0 0	17 Mar., 1879.
	Thomas Keelty	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	140	0 0	16 Nov., 1882.
	Ernest Geo. B McCollough	20 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	23 Mar., 1885.
Line Repairer	James Dingwall	23 July, 1888	Postmaster-General	150	0 0	23 July, 1888.
Messengers (2) ..	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0	each.

¹ To 22 October, appointed Operator, Liverpool ² To 14 January, appointed Operator, Sydney. ³ To 12 February, appointed Operator, Sydney.
⁴ To 28 July, appointed Operator, Sydney ⁵ To 30 September, appointed Operator, Hay ⁶ To 30 March, appointed Operator, Sydney ⁷ To 6 May
appointed Operator, Hay ⁸ To 30 June; appointed Line Repairer, Goulburn ⁹ To 4 November, appointed Operator, Nyngan ¹⁰ To 30 June, appointed
Operator, Sydney ¹¹ To 20 May, appointed Operator, Dubbo ¹² To 20 May, appointed Operator, Wallerawang ¹³ To 19 May, appointed Postmaster
and Station master, Milparinka
* Services not continuous
NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 169

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Werris Creek Operators ...	Wm. Jas. Stafford ¹	11 Dec., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.
	Ernest E. Sullings	1 July, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	9 May, 1887.
Messenger (1)				52 0 0	
West Kempsey Operator ...	Ernest Albert Williams ...	1 Feb., 1887	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 April, 1884.
Line Repairer	Geo. Carroll	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Messenger				52 0 0	
West Maitland Station-master ..	Percy Clay	1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
Operators	Heylin Eustace Jones	8 April, 1889	Ditto	180 0 0	8 Feb., 1879.
	Arthur H. Nicholls	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	13 July, 1880.
	Samuel Mansfield	1 June, 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Henry E. Kelly	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	John Patk. F. M'Glinn ...	8 May, 1889	Ditto	130 0 0	2 Mar., 1883.
	Ernest Pringle Ramsay ...	20 Mar., 1888	Ditto	110 0 0	24 Sept., 1884.
	John Joseph Kennedy ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
	Francis James Mitchell ...	27 May, 1890	Postmaster-General	50 0 0	27 May, 1890.
Telephone Attendant (1) ..				39 0 0	
Line Repairer	John S. Gillies ²	20 April, 1885	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	20 April, 1885.
	William Edward Leckie ..	11 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	11 Aug., 1890.
Messengers (3)				52 0 0	each.
				26 0 0	
Whitton Messenger (1)				52 0 0	
Wickham Messenger (1) ...				52 0 0	
Wicannia Operators	John J. Molloy	1 Feb., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	William Frank Davidson ...	1 May, 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
	Robert Latta	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	27 April, 1886.
				to 30 April,	
				110 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
Line Repairer	Frederick J. Jones	7 Feb., 1888	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	7 Feb., 1888.
Messengers (2)				52 0 0	each.
Windsor Operators	William Alexander	16 Nov., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	20 May, 1879.
	Martin Follers ³	30 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	18 Aug., 1882.
	Samuel W. Cambridge ...	5 Nov., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	5 Mar., 1886.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Wingham Messenger (1) ...				39 0 0	
Operator	Amos Charles Green	16 Aug., 1890	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	11 Jan., 1888.
				to 31 Oct.,	
				39 0 0	
				from 1 Nov.	
Wollombi Operator	Jane A. Smith	31 Aug., 1889	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	31 Aug., 1889.
Wollongong Operators	William Simmons	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
	James Vincent O'Brien ...	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Wolumla Messenger (1) ...				26 0 0	
Woodburn Messenger (1) ...				39 0 0	
Woodville Telephone Operator ..				26 0 0	
Woodgoolga Operators	Charles Patrick Mulville ..	10 Dec., 1890	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1886.
	John Joseph M'Grath ⁴ ...	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Wyrallah Operator	Daniel Howell ⁵	21 Nov., 1887	Ditto	45 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Yalwal Telephone Operator ...				26 0 0	
Yamba Messenger (1)				52 0 0	
Yass Operators	James Thornton Allanson ..	28 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	19 May, 1879.
	Charles Thextor M'Auley ..	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
Line Repairer	Septimus Holland	5 Jan., 1889	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	5 Jan., 1889.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Yetman Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Young Operators	Robert D. Bailey ⁶	10 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	6 Feb., 1882.
	Henry George Taylor	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	20 Feb., 1885.
	Henry Volkman ⁷	1 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	16 Oct., 1884.
	Edgar John Aldis	29 July, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	16 July, 1889.
Line Repairer	Henry Kline	15 Dec., 1875	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1875.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Construction Overseers	J. U. Roberts	1 Jan., 1878	Secretary for Public Works		1 Jan., 1878.
	C. Mooney	8 June, 1877	Ditto		8 June, 1877.
	John Elder	1 Sept., 1874	Ditto		1 Sept., 1874.*
	G. M'Cauley	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto		1 Jan., 1877.*
	William H. Carr ⁸	2 Oct., 1880	Ditto	Each 16/-	2 Oct., 1880.*
	Neil Campbell	18 Mar., 1882	Postmaster-General	£ per diem	18 Mar., 1882.*
	E. Lambton	21 Nov., 1887	Ditto	and	21 Nov., 1877.
	Robert Hack	22 May, 1889	Ditto	forage	22 May, 1889.*
	Frederick O'Donnell	6 June, 1889	Ditto	4/6	6 June, 1889.*
	Richard Randall Knuckey ..	25 Jan., 1890	Ditto	£ per diem.	25 Jan., 1890.
	James Goodsell	11 Mar., 1890	Ditto		11 Mar., 1890.
	Thomas J. Chapman	28 Oct., 1890	Ditto		28 Oct., 1890.
	Samuel Sweeney	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto		1 Dec., 1890.

¹ To 31 March; appointed Operator, Sydney. ² To 30 June; resigned. ³ To 10 November; appointed Operator, Nyngan. ⁴ To 18 November; resigned. ⁵ To 18 September; appointed Postmaster and Station-master. ⁶ Two months leave on half pay, from 28 July to 27 September; to 31 October; appointed Operator, Forbes. ⁷ To 30 June; appointed Operator, Brewarrina. ⁸ From 21 May to 2 June not employed. * Services not continuous.

NOTE.—Station-masters—Each allowed quarters, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Allowed 65 lb. of wood or 32 lb. of coal per diem, from 1 June to 30 September in each year. No specified allowance for light. Those at Balranald, Bellbrook, Moulamein, Nelson's Bay, Pooncarrie, Urana, Wiseman's Ferry, Wollombi, Woodburn, and Yetman, receive 2s. 6d. per diem for forage; Cowra, £30 per annum; Euston, £40 per annum; Gloucester, £26 per annum; Newton Boyd, 5s. per diem; and Tareena, £76 15s. 6d. per annum. Line Repairers—Each allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Those at Armidale, Bathurst, Cooma, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Eden, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Gundagai, Hay, Kyamba, Lismore, Menindee, Muswellbrook, Mudgee, Narrabri, Orange, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Wentworth, Warialda, Wicannia, West Kempsey, and Yass receive 2s. 6d. per diem for forage; Broken Hill, 26s. per week; Bourke, 26s. per week; Dungog, £26 per annum; Grafton, 4s. per diem; and Taree, £40 per annum for forage.

N.B.—All Officers give security to the amount of £100 per annum.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.					
MONEY ORDER OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.					
Superintendent	Andrew James Doak ¹	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Feb., 1864.
Chief Clerk and Examiner..	Arthur R. Docker ²	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Examiner	William Burnet ¹	17 April, 1867	Ditto	550 0 0	17 April, 1867.
Teller	William P. Simpson ³	1 July, 1866	Ditto	400 0 0	19 Feb., 1866.
Examiner	William A. Uhr ⁴	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1866.
Assistant Examiners	William D. Bayly ⁵	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	Edwin B. Lumsdaine ⁵	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto	315 0 0	1 May, 1872.
	William Wood ⁵	1 April, 1874	Ditto	290 0 0	21 April, 1873.
Ledger-keepers	John J. Mooney ⁵	1 June, 1875	Ditto	265 0 0	18 Mar., 1874.
	Henry Reeve ⁵	1 July, 1875	Ditto	265 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Assistant Teller	William H. Wager ³	1 May, 1878	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
Ledger-keeper	Ernest J. Clark ⁶	1 May, 1878	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
Assistant Examiner	Percy F. Maybury ⁶	1 Aug., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	220 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Assistant Teller	Augustine T. M'Shane ³	1 July, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	215 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
Ledger-keepers	Thomas Carroll ⁶	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	1 May, 1881.
	Joseph Sims ⁶	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	21 Dec., 1882.
	Chas. S. Gilham ⁶	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Record Clerk	William B. Scott ⁶	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	7 June, 1883.
Ledger-keepers	Alfred W. Usher ⁶	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	21 May, 1883.
	Alexander Gibb ⁶	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	1 May, 1884.
				to 30 June, 215 0 0	
Clerk	John H. Davies ⁶	4 Feb., 1884	Ditto	from 1 July, 215 0 0	4 Feb., 1884.
				to 18 June, 190 0 0	
				from 19 June, 190 0 0	
Ledger-keepers	Georgé F. White ⁶	17 July, 1875	Ditto	185 0 0	17 July, 1875.
	Albert E. Earls ⁶	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	185 0 0	6 Jan., 1882.
	Josiah G. Graham ⁶	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	185 0 0	11 July, 1882.
Paid Money Order Clerk ...	William C. Allpres ⁶	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	12 Mar., 1883.
Ledger-keeper	Alfred G. Day ⁶	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	5 May, 1884.
Assistant Teller	Frederick G. Rabone ⁶	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	14 May, 1883.
Ledger-keepers	Edward Cearns ⁶	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	165 0 0	17 Feb., 1885.
	Clement M. Gee ⁶	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	165 0 0	17 Aug., 1885.
Clerks	Edward H. K. Young ⁷	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	165 0 0	25 May, 1883.
	Frederick Parr ⁷	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1883.
	Peter Clark ⁷	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1884.
	Cecil E. Sharp ⁷	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
	Jas. E. Guyot ⁷	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1886.
	Thomas Wells ⁷	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Aug., 1886.
	Robert T. White ⁷	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas Warren ⁷	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Chas. H. Coggins ⁷	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	24 Nov., 1884.
	Horace B. Tillidge ⁷	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	17 Aug., 1885.
	Francis L. Coffey ⁷	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
	Wm. Thos. Porter ⁷	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	7 June, 1886.
	E. J. Carr ⁷	1 June, 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
	F. C. Curwood ⁸	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	J. G. M'Laren ⁷	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
	W. A. Moir ⁷	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1888.
	E. J. Stack ⁷	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	1 May, 1888.
				to 31 Aug., 100 0 0	
				from 1 Sept., 75 0 0	
	C. O. Bloore ⁷	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	to 3 Oct., 100 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
				from 4 Oct., 75 0 0	
	A. J. C. Christie ⁸	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
	C. R. Dalgarno ⁷	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
	G. B. Henderson	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	16 Oct., 1888.
	J. J. Rice	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	13 May, 1889.
Probationer	C. D. M'Cauley	2 Aug., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	
Temporary Clerks	G. O'Connor	9 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	
	S. R. Mulhall	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	
	R. J. Brooks	6 Jan., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	
	J. Maloney	15 Aug., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	
	J. Toohy	20 Oct., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	
	L. G. Beattie	18 Nov., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	
	G. A. Wright	19 Nov., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	
Storekeeper	J. L. Stokes	1 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 July, 1879.
Messengers (5)			Postmaster-General	{ 1 at 160 0 0 2 ,, 75 0 0 2 ,, 26 0 0	each.

¹ Gives security £2,000. ² Gives security £1,000. ³ Gives security £500. ⁴ Gives security £400. ⁵ Gives security £200. ⁶ Gives security £150. ⁷ Gives security £100. ⁸ Resigned.

PART XI.

Secretary for Mines,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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BLUE BOOK OF
SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
MINES.							
Secretary for Mines	Sydney Smith	9 Mar., 1889	Governor, by Commission	1,500	0	0	9 Mar., 1889.
Secretary for Agriculture...	Sydney Smith	2 Feb., 1890	Ditto				9 Mar., 1889.
Under Secretary	Harrie Wood ¹	1 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	1,000	0	0	1 Sept., 1874.
Assistant Under Secretary...	Gerard Edgar Herring ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	700	0	0	1 April, 1875.
Registrar	Edward J. R. Farr ²	16 April, 1887	Ditto	440	0	0	22 Dec., 1862.
Accountant	R. H. Ormiston ³	16 April, 1887	Ditto	415	0	0	18 Jan., 1871.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				440 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
Clerks	W. H. Tunks	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto	315	0	0	29 Aug., 1872.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				340 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	Edwin C. Primrose	21 Mar., 1877	Ditto	315	0	0	1 Mar., 1875.
	F. R. Isler	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290	0	0	1 Jan., 1882.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				315 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	Stephen T. Burcher	21 Mar., 1877	Ditto	290	0	0	9 Sept., 1875.
				to 31 May,			
				150 0 0			
				from 1 June.			
				170 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	William R. Collis	25 Aug., 1879	Ditto	265	0	0	1 April, 1877.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				290 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	R. W. H. Stone ⁴	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	245	0	0	1 Sept., 1883.
	E. N. Lack	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240	0	0	23 Aug., 1882.
				to 5 June,			
				245 0 0			
				from 6 June.			
	W. J. Chissell	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	220	0	0	15 Sept., 1884.
				to 31 May,			
				245 0 0			
				to 30 Sept.,			
				265 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	C. H. Morgan	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	220	0	0	14 April, 1884.
				to 31 May,			
				240 0 0			
				to 30 Sept.,			
				245 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	J. A. E. Nash	19 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190	0	0	14 Nov., 1879.
				to 5 June,			
				220 0 0			
				to 30 Sept.,			
				240 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	H. D. Wood	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	170	0	0	9 Jan., 1883.
				to 31 May,			
				220 0 0			
				from 1 June.			
	E. A. H. Stephen	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	170	0	0	1 Jan., 1886.
				to 31 May,			
				190 0 0			
				to 30 Sept.,			
				220 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	William E. O'Brien	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	145	0	0	24 Aug., 1885.
				to 31 May,			
				170 0 0			
				to 30 Sept.,			
				190 0 0			
				from 1 Oct.			
	F. C. Brownlow	16 Aug., 1888	Ditto	10s. per diem			16 Aug., 1888.
				to 31 Aug.,			
				145 0 0			
				from 1 Sept.			
	A. H. Ferris	18 Nov., 1887	Ditto	110	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.
				to 5 June,			
				145 0 0			
				from 6 June.			

¹ Gives security to the amount of £500.

² Gives security to the amount of £1,000. Retired 30 September, 1897.

³ Gives security to the amount of £1,000

⁴ Resigned, 5 June, 1890.

ERRATA.

On page 172, after Assistant Under Secretary, *omit*—

Registrar	E. J. R. Farr ⁽²⁾	16 April, 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	22 Dec., 1862
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On page 172, after Accountant, *insert*—

Registrar	E. J. R. Farr ⁽²⁾	16 April, 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	22 Dec., 1862
	succeeded by				
	E. H. Ray ⁽⁵⁾	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Oct., 1873
				to 30 Sept., 1890.	
				415 0 0	
				from 1 Oct., 1890	

On page 172 *insert* Note ⁵ Gives security to the amount of £1,000.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
Clerks	J. F. E. Ormiston	9 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0 to 5 June, 120 0 0 from 6 June	9 Mar., 1888.
	H. Farr	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0 to 9 Aug., 75 0 0 from 10 Aug	10 Feb., 1890.
Temporary Clerks	F. Little	11 Oct., 1883	Secretary for Mines	10s. per diem	1 Oct., 1883.
	G. S. O'Halloran	4 May, 1885	Ditto	10s. "	4 May, 1885
	H. R. Ormiston	18 Jan., 1883	Ditto	6s. " to 30 Nov., 7s per diem from 1 Dec	18 Jan., 1883
	J. Campbell	1 April, 1886	Ditto	10s per diem	1 April, 1886.
	A. M. Browne	19 July, 1887	Ditto	10s. "	19 July, 1887.
	E. G. Broughton	23 Mar., 1888	Ditto	10s. "	23 Mar., 1888.
	R. H. Grerson	8 May, 1888	Ditto	10s. "	8 May, 1888.
	W. J. Twine	17 Aug., 1888	Ditto	10s. "	17 Aug., 1888.
	W. S. L. Cooper ¹	22 Aug., 1888	Ditto	7/6	22 Aug., 1888.
	H. E. Vindin	30 April, 1890	Ditto	10s. "	30 April, 1890.
	A. Ayling ²	4 June, 1890	Ditto	50/- per week	4 June, 1890.
	E Goodman	23 April, 1888	Ditto	25 0 0 to 31 May, 40 0 0 from 1 June	23 April, 1888.
	F. S. Mance	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0 to 12 Aug., 75 0 0 from 13 Aug	13 Feb., 1890.
	W. A. Greig	28 April, 1890	Ditto	48 0 0 to 22 Oct., 50 0 0 from 23 Oct	28 April, 1890
	T. H. Ellis	17 July, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	17 July, 1890
	G. H. Barnett .....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0	.....
Probationers (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	50 0 0 at 140 0 0	each.
Messengers (7) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	1 at 130 0 0 3 " 120 0 0 2 " 110 0 0	each.
Office cleaner .....	.....	.....	Ditto	30 0 0	.....
Housekeeper ³ .....	.....	.....	Ditto	180 0 0	.....
Night Watchman .....	.....	.....	Ditto	125 0 0	.....
Chief Mining Surveyor	E. F. Pittman ⁴	29 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
Chief Draftsman	Walter Scott Campbell	19 Oct., 1874	Ditto	600 0 0	3 July, 1862.
Draftsmen	Peter Drummond	19 Oct., 1874	Ditto	415 0 0	1 April, 1861.
	Arthur T. Jaques	19 Oct., 1874	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Nov., 1864
	Edward J. King	24 April, 1875	Ditto	315 0 0	10 Dec., 1864.
	John H. Mayes	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto	315 0 0	15 Nov., 1874.
	Edwin P. Bishop	16 Aug., 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	4 Dec., 1875.
	Henry A. James	16 Nov., 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	4 Dec., 1875.
	Edward P. Mayes	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	265 0 0	3 May, 1879.
	George H. Greville	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	265 0 0	3 May, 1879.
	Sydney A. Lee	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
	H. R. Whittell	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	18 Aug., 1879.
	J. T. Smiles	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	5 Nov., 1883.
	E. R. Connor	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	29 May, 1884
	William Martin	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	6 May, 1884.
Temporary Draftsmen	J. Rowley	26 Feb., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	14 June, 1883.
	G. Oom	19 May, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.
	S. C. Burnell	28 Mar., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	— Oct., 1876.
	Edward Sautelle	17 Nov., 1890	Secretary for Mines	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
	M. F. M'Donald	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	75 0 0 to 15 Oct., 12/10 ¹ / ₂ diem from 16 Oct	1 Nov., 1884.
	W. S. Gray	11 Feb., 1885	Ditto	75 0 0 to 15 Oct., 12/10 ¹ / ₂ diem from 16 Oct	11 Feb., 1885.
	H. H. Onslow	16 Oct., 1890	Ditto	12/10 ¹ / ₂ diem	1 April, 1877.
Cadets (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	3 at 50 0 0 1 at 48 0 0	each.
Plan-mounter	S. Bowles	13 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	23 Aug., 1880.
Chief Inspector of Mines..	William Henry John Slee	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	550 0 0	7 Aug., 1876.
Inspector of Mines	D. Milne	15 May, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	15 May, 1890.
	W. Rue	15 May, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	15 May, 1890.
Geological Surveyor (in charge)	Charles S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., &c ⁴	16 July, 1874	Ditto	850 0 0	16 Aug., 1870.
Geological Surveyor	T. W. E. David ⁴	27 Nov., 1882	Ditto	600 0 0	27 Nov., 1882.
	W. Anderson ⁴	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto	350 0 0	20 Sept., 1886.
	G. A. Stonier	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1886

¹ Resigned, 17 April, 1890.

² Resigned, August, 1890.

³ Pays cleaners out of this amount
⁵ Also Superintendent of Drills

⁴ Allowed £230 per annum for equipment

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
Curator	J. E. Carne	1 Mar, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	3 Mar., 1879.
Clerk and Draftsman	A. H. Tayler	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	265 0 0	7 Jan., 1883.
Assayer	J. C. H. Mingaye	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Assistant Assayer	H. P. White	30 July, 1888	Ditto	225 0 0	30 July, 1888
Palæontologist	R. Etheridge	13 April, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	13 April, 1887.
Superintendent of Caves	W. S. Leigh	1 July, 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	4 June, 1883
Clerk	P. Hammond	22 Aug., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 Mar, 125 0 0 from 1 April	21 Feb., 1887.
Probationers (3)			Secretary for Mines	50 0 0 75 0 0	each.
Collector	C. Cullen	29 July, 1874	Ditto	9s per diem	29 July, 1874.
Temporary Assistants	E. C. Whittell	7 Nov., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	7 Nov., 1887.
	W. H. Gelding	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto	10s. per diem	18 Oct., 1887.
	C. Murton	9 July, 1887	Ditto	5s. "	9 July, 1887.
	A. J. Nielson	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto	10s. "	22 Aug., 1887.
	E. Burnes	3 June, 1890	Ditto	5s. "	3 June, 1890.
	M. Morrisson	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto	2s 6d. p. diem to 13 April, £1 per week from 14 April	18 Mar., 1887.
	H. Bell	19 Mar., 1888	Ditto	2s. 6d. p diem to 2 Mai, £1 per week from 14 April	19 Mar., 1888.
Carpenter	M. Heunre	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	12s. per diem	1 Jan, 1890.
Caves—					
Caretaker, Jenolan	J. Wilson	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
„ Assistant, Jenolan	F. J. Wilson	1 Jan, 1881	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan, 1880.
Guides, Jenolan	J. E. Edwards	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan, 1890
	Voss Wiburd	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
Engine-driver, Jenolan	J. D. Brown	23 Jan., 1888	Ditto	£2 10s. p. week	23 Jan, 1888.
Caretaker, Wombeyan	M. Chalker	1 Dec, 1888	Ditto	50 0 0 to 30 April, 120 0 0 from 1 May.	1 Dec., 1888.
„ Wellington	J. Sibbald	19 Mar, 1885	Ditto	50 0 0 to 31 July, 75 0 0 from 1 Aug.	19 Mar., 1885.
„ Yarrongobilly	J. Murray	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	75 0 0 to 31 May, 100 0 0 from 1 June	1 Jan., 1888.
„ Abercrombie	S. Grosvenor	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
„ Bungonia	Louis Guymer	8 Aug., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Aug, 1889.
„ Kybean	S. G. Elphuck	15 Aug, 1890	Ditto	£8 per month	15 Aug, 1890.
Examiner of Coal Fields	John Mackenzie	22 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	650 0 0	18 Feb, 1863.
Inspectors of Collieries	Jno. Dixon	15 June, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	15 June, 1882.
	Jas Rowan	1 May, 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	T. L. Bates	11 Feb, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Feb., 1887.
	W. Humble	29 Feb., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	29 Feb., 1890.
Clerk and Office-keeper	H. Winchester	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	175 0 0	6 Oct, 1872.
Temporary Mining Surveyors	Henry B. Sullivan ¹	9 April, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	300 0 0	3 Dec, 1877.
	J. H. McEwen ^{2 3}	1 April, 1884	Secretary for Mines	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1880.
	J. Thomas ²	5 Sept, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	5 Sept, 1885.
	J. T. Gray ²	1 Mar, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	— Aug., 1885.
	W. C. Wilson ¹	2 Mar, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	28 Nov, 1884.
	R. H. Cabbage ¹	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1890
	S. J. Pinnington ²	9 July, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	9 July, 1890.
	E. Thomas ¹	19 Nov., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	18 Nov., 1890.
<p>¹ Allowed £200 per annum for travelling and equipment. ² Allowed £400 per annum for travelling and equipment. ³ Retired, 7 June, 1890.</p>					
MINING SURVEYORS.					
Albury	I. Smith		Governor and Executive Council		
„	A. Wood		Ditto		
„	J. H. Wood		Ditto		
„	M. Barlow*		Ditto		
„	W. Cowley*		Ditto		
Armidale	F. W. Irby		Ditto		
„	F. G. Finley		Ditto		
„	E. A. Harris*		Ditto		
„	R. H. Cabbage*		Ditto		
„	J. G. Martyn*		Ditto		
„	R. M'Donald*		Ditto		
„	H. Hogarth		Ditto		
<p>N.B.—All Surveyors marked thus * are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.</p>					

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of Dedication of Park.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
MINING SURVEYORS—continued.					
Ballina	F. V. Hunter*	.....	Governor and Executive Council		
Balranald	Wm. Berthon*	.....	Ditto		
Bathurst	J. R. Blacket*	.....	Ditto		
"	A. Lisle	.....	Ditto		
Bega ..	A. W. Canning	.....	Ditto		
Blackheath ..	E. Thomas	.....	Ditto		
Bombala	M. O. Hungerford*	.....	Ditto		
Boggabri	J. Manners	.....	Ditto		
Bowral ...	H. C. Manning*	.....	Ditto		
"	V. B. Riley	.....	Ditto		
Brewarrina	A. E. Pratt	.....	Ditto		
Bungendore	H. M. Davis	.....	Ditto		
Bourke	W. F. Busby*	.....	Ditto		
"	G. M. Nunn	.....	Ditto		
"	J. Granter	.....	Ditto		
Berry ..	C. E. Cooke	.....	Ditto		
Bundarra	C. D. Adams*	.....	Ditto		
Burrji Corowa	A. H. Bray	.....	Ditto		
Castle Hill	W. H. A. Wansbrough	.....	Ditto		
Casino	J. Anderson*	.....	Ditto		
"	R. Barling*	.....	Ditto		
Canowindra	W. Mylecharane	.....	Ditto		
Cooma	S. F. Von Arnheim*	.....	Ditto		
"	E. J. Commms	.....	Ditto		
"	J. F. C. Goodridge	.....	Ditto		
"	J. C. Martin	.....	Ditto		
Coonabarabran	W. R. Davidson	.....	Ditto		
"	H. M. Nash	.....	Ditto		
Coolamon	J. M. Oberg	.....	Ditto		
"	— M. Donough	.....	Ditto		
Cootamundra	V. F. Tozer*	.....	Ditto		
Corowa	W. Creed	.....	Ditto		
Coronga	A. Ebsworth*	.....	Ditto		
Crookwell	A. Dewhurst*	.....	Ditto		
Davy's Plains	R. G. Glasson	.....	Ditto		
Deepwater	J. H. Cardew	.....	Ditto		
Dural ..	W. Sim	.....	Ditto		
Dubbo	T. H. Smith*	.....	Ditto		
"	H. A. Torry*	.....	Ditto		
"	E. H. Barton*	.....	Ditto		
"	H. A. D O'Connor*	.....	Ditto		
"	R. B. Mackenzie	.....	Ditto		
Fernmount	H. A. Evans	.....	Ditto		
Five Dock	J. H. Lucas	.....	Ditto		
Forbes	A. Matland	.....	Ditto		
"	G. H. Sheaffe*	.....	Ditto		
Glen Innes	H. B. Sullivan	.....	Ditto		
"	A. Middleton	.....	Ditto		
"	H. C. Holmes*	.....	Ditto		
"	H. F. K. Mann	.....	Ditto		
"	R. Ronald*	.....	Ditto		
Goulburn ..	E. R. Allworth*	.....	Ditto		
"	J. T. Gray*	.....	Ditto		
"	F. Isaac*	.....	Ditto		
Grafton ..	H. Fisher*	.....	Ditto		
"	P. R. Donaldson*	.....	Ditto		
"	C. F. N. North*	.....	Ditto		
"	C. Pennefather*	.....	Ditto		
Gresford	H. O'S White	.....	Ditto		
Gundagai	A. W. Love*	.....	Ditto		
Grenfell ..	R. W. Meldrum*	.....	Ditto		
Gunnedah	E. W. Turner*	.....	Ditto		
Hay ..	S. A. M'Dougall	.....	Ditto		
"	J. L. Tritton*	.....	Ditto		
Hillston ..	G. B. Carter*	.....	Ditto		
Inverell	F. L. Burdett*	.....	Ditto		
Junee Junction	W. N. Scott	.....	Ditto		
Lismore ..	R. H. Burt*	.....	Ditto		
Matland East	J. W. Allworth*	.....	Ditto		
" West	L. A. Wilkinson	.....	Ditto		
Manilla	F. T. Lardner	.....	Ditto		
Moree ..	H. Folkard*	.....	Ditto		
"	C. W. Lang*	.....	Ditto		
"	C. J. M'Master*	.....	Ditto		
Moruya ..	C. A. Harper*	.....	Ditto		
Mudgee	W. Abernethy*	.....	Ditto		
Musclebrook	J. Garland	.....	Ditto		
Murwillumbah	E. H. Johnson*	.....	Ditto		
Nowendoc	J. M. Conroy*	.....	Ditto		
Newcastle	H. O. Prytherch	.....	Ditto		
Orange	A. W. Chapman	.....	Ditto		

NOTE —Surveys marked thus * are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
MINING SURVEYORS—continued					
Queanbeyan	H. L. Barrington* .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council		
"	T. C. M'Cord .....	.....	Ditto		
Rylstone	J. Dawson .....	.....	Ditto		
Scone	W. Anderson* .....	.....	Ditto		
Sofala	J. Thomas .....	.....	Ditto		
Silverton	W. C. Wilson .....	.....	Ditto		
Singleton	M. J. Callaghan* .....	.....	Ditto		
Stroud	J. J. Tucker* .....	.....	Ditto		
Sydney	J. E. Robberds .....	.....	Ditto		
"	E. Sautelle* .....	.....	Ditto		
"	J. D. Stewart .....	.....	Ditto		
"	O. Trickett* .....	.....	Ditto		
"	G. W. Townsend .....	.....	Ditto		
"	E. Twynam .....	.....	Ditto		
"	W. M. Thompson .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. North .....	.....	Ditto		
"	J. A. Hayeroft .....	.....	Ditto		
"	G. H. Knibbs .....	.....	Ditto		
"	E. Manning .....	.....	Ditto		
"	D. M. Maitland .....	.....	Ditto		
"	H. H. Onslow .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. Paul .....	.....	Ditto		
"	S. Pollitzer .....	.....	Ditto		
"	D. R. Alderton .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. Brown .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. Coane .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. F. Garvan .....	.....	Ditto		
"	S. E. Perdriau* .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. C. Bullock* .....	.....	Ditto		
Tamworth	J. F. Finn .....	.....	Ditto		
"	Z. C. Palmer* .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. C. Loxton* .....	.....	Ditto		
"	G. Loder* .....	.....	Ditto		
Tenterfield	W. Drummond .....	.....	Ditto		
Trunkey	J. Ryan .....	.....	Ditto		
Iharwa, Queanbeyan	W. J. Farrer .....	.....	Ditto		
Tumut	R. G. Pratt .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. A. Martin .....	.....	Ditto		
Wagga Wagga	W. Orr* .....	.....	Ditto		
"	W. A. Lipscombe* .....	.....	Ditto		
"	C. F. Bolton .....	.....	Ditto		
"	G. W. Commis* .....	.....	Ditto		
Walcha	J. F. Campbell* .....	.....	Ditto		
Waratah	S. R. Dobbie .....	.....	Ditto		
Wellington	S. H. Dawson .....	.....	Ditto		
Willyama	F. N. Harris .....	.....	Ditto		
Warialda	F. Russell* .....	.....	Ditto		
Wamberall	W. A. Shoober .....	.....	Ditto		
Wilcanmia	T. H. Bell* .....	.....	Ditto		
Wool Tree	C. W. B. King* .....	.....	Ditto		
Young	H. C. Hosie* .....	.....	Ditto		
Yass	A. L. Stinson* .....	.....	Ditto		

NOTE—Surveyors marked thus * are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

Districts—

WARDENS.

Albury	T. A. Browne .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 April, 1871.
Araluen and Braidwood	J. Aldcorn ²	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	450 0 0	14 June, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	J. L. King	1 June, 1890	Ditto	310 0 0 to 31 May, 450 0 0 from 1 June	16 Aug., 1870.
Armidale	C. E. Smith	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	} Nil. {	25 Mar., 1851.
Gunnedah	P. Brougham .....	.....	Ditto		5 Sept., 1876.
Bathurst and Trunkey	Thomas A. Smith	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Berri	F. R. Wilshire ¹ .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.	1 Mar., 1862.*
Bingera	W. C. Lawson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	50 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Bullahdelah and Stroud	W. V. M. Cooke	1 June, 1890	Ditto	} Nil. {	1 May, 1867.
Carcoar	N. Connolly	1 May, 1884	Ditto		18 May, 1852.
Lismore	E. L. Jones	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto		1 Feb., 1884.
Cobar	T. C. Kerr McKell	1 July, 1881	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Cooma	M. S. Love	1 June, 1887	Ditto	500 0 0	1 May, 1868.
Corowa	A. K. Beveridge	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	} Nil. {	28 Mar., 1870.
Dubbo	W. S. Caswell .....	.....	Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Dungog	C. Robertson	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto		1 May, 1861.
Forbes	E. A. L. Sharpe	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	22 July, 1873.
Glen Innes	G. Martin	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.

¹ Visiting Warden, Young

* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
WARDENS—continued					
Districts—					
Grafton	A. L. M'Dougall	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	1 Sept., 1875.
Mudgee	W. J. E. Wotton	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto		17 Jan., 1862.
Gundagai and Tumut ..	C. W. Weekes	Ditto		19 Oct., 1875.
Hillston	N. C. O'Neill	Ditto		26 April, 1870.
Inverell	W. W. Fraser	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto		1 Sept., 1875.
Kempsey	J. Ducat	Ditto		8 June, 1869.
Milparinka	E. L. Matland	10 Oct., 1889	Ditto		22 Oct., 1888.
Moruya	G. Maunsell	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto		10 July, 1854.
Murwillumbah	Joshua Bray	15 Oct., 1885	Ditto		17 Sept., 1875.
Narrandera	L. S. Donaldson	Ditto		19 Sept., 1871.
Nowra	J. Aldcorn ¹ .....	.....	Ditto .....	.....
	succeeded by				
	J. L. King	Ditto		
Nundle	J. L. King	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
	R. Frappell	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	23 May, 1883.
Orange	J. T. Lane	21 Sept., 1875	Ditto	1 Jan., 1867.
Queanbeyan	J. Aldcorn ¹	Ditto
	succeeded by				
	J. L. King	Ditto		
Scone	W. F. Parker	1 July, 1883	Ditto	} Nil.
Silverton	A. N. Barnett	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto		4 Jan., 1860.
Tamworth	R. Frappell	Ditto	540 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Temora	J. Baker	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	30 June, 1874.
Tenterfield	J. B. Graham	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	W. A. Steel	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	500 0 0	19 Nov., 1872.
Tumberumba	J. F. Makinson	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	Nil.	7 July, 1875.
Wellington	F. Marsh	1 May, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Wilcannia	W. C. Rodgerson	26 Sept., 1889	Ditto	22 Aug., 1879.
Yass	H. J. Chisholm	1 July, 1887	Ditto	} Nil.	1 Nov., 1859.
Young	S. Robinson	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto		15 April, 1872.
Officer at Sydney to issue Miners' Rights, Business and Mineral Licenses.	E. H. Ray	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	1 Oct., 1873.
¹ Deceased, 27 March, 1897.					
WARDENS' CLERKS.					
Districts—					
Adelong	J. James	Governor and Executive Council	30	} Also 5s. per cent. Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses
Albury	C. A. Conley .....	.....	Ditto	20
Alcetown	Constable G. A. Cavanagh ..	.....	Ditto	6
Araluen	E. F. Carhile .....	.....	Ditto	20
Armidale	J. M. Sheahan .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Ballina	T. W. Cohen .....	.....	Ditto	10
Barmedman	T. Love .....	.....	Ditto	20
Barraba	P. Sinclair .....	.....	Ditto	20
Bathurst	W. G. B. Smith .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Bega	J. Edwards .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Bendemeer	Constable H. B. H. Stumbles ..	.....	Ditto	10
Berrima	P. E. B. Barnett .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Bingera	T. Connolly .....	.....	Ditto	25
Blayney	Sergeant W. Roche .....	.....	Ditto	12
Bombala	W. A. Dovers .....	.....	Ditto	30
Braidwood	J. Kenny .....	.....	Ditto	12
Broken Hill	R. M. Gibson .....	.....	Ditto	75
Bulladelah	Constable R. Quayle .....	.....	Ditto	10
Burrage	Senior Constable J. M'Leay ..	.....	Ditto	10
Burrowa	T. Foley .....	.....	Ditto	20
Candelo	Constable T. Smythe .....	.....	Ditto	10
Canowindra	Constable W. Cook .....	.....	Ditto	10
Captain's Flat	Constable T. Canning .....	.....	Ditto	10
Carcoar	C. Higgs .....	.....	Ditto	20
Cargo	E. Lord .....	.....	Ditto	10
Cassilis	D. C. S. Bruce .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Cobar	H. Holcombe .....	.....	Ditto	50
Condobolin	R. T. MacNevin .....	.....	Ditto	12
Cooma	J. B. Spence .....	.....	Ditto	50
Cootamundra	A. J. M'Carthy .....	.....	Ditto	20
Copeland	Senior constable Stone .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Cowra	B. P. P. Kemp .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Cudal	Constable Minslow .....	.....	Ditto	10
Dahmorton	W. F. Poole .....	.....	Ditto	10
Deepwater	J. W. S. Isaacs .....	.....	Ditto	10
Dubbo	W. J. Martin .....	.....	Ditto	12
Dungog	Senior constable Mitchell ..	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Emmaville	E. W. Robinson .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Fairfield	J. P. Curran .....	.....	Ditto	100
Forbes	E. A. T. Pery .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Glen Innes	Geo. Stevenson .....	.....	Ditto	25
Goulburn	O. A. Willans .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Grafton	W. Clarke .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.
Grenfell	W. H. Hazelton .....	.....	Ditto	20
Gulgong	H. De Boos .....	.....	Ditto	30
Gundagai	A. O. Edwards .....	.....	Ditto	Nil.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
Districts—		WARDENS' CLERKS—continued			
Gunnedah ...	J. J. Kingsmill	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	Also 5s per cent Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses.
Gunning	S. Pembroke .....	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Hargraves... ..	T O'Brien .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Hartley	W. B. Brown .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil
Hill End	T Purcell .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	15
Hillgrove	S Matthews .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	25
Hillston	D G. M'Dougall .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	15
Ironbarks	Constable J. Shillington .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Junee	A. Elliott .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Katoomba... ..	G. Palmer .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Kempsey	J Ducat .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	25
Kiandra	H Redriff .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Kookabookra	Constable W. A. Kelly .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	15
Leonsville	R. Wilkinson .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Lismore	C Coghlan .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Lithgow	W. B. Brown .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Little River	P. J Galway .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Maitland, East	F V. Isaac .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Macksville	E. Hitchins .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Melrose	Constable W. A. Corbett .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Milparinka	P. W. L Barr .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Mitchell	Constable T G. Wright .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Molong	Constable Atkinson .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	12
Moruya	H. Bragg .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	50
Mount Macdonald	G. A. Gunning .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Murwillumbah	E. A. Barrington .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Nana Creek	G Geddes .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	30
Narrabri	Walter Scott .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Narrandera	J W Lees .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Nerriga	P. J Galway .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Nerrigundah	Constable D. F. Stinson .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Newcastle	R. B. Hayes .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil
Niangala	H Margules .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Nimitybelle	Senior constable H J Lea .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	15
Nowra	F. H Galbraith .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Nundle	Constable P. B Harrison .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Nyngan	Sergeant W. Johnston .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	12
Nymagee	D. Dwyer .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Oberon	Constable Hayes .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Orange	S. Murphy .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	50
Pambula	Senior Constable G F Davis .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Peak Hill	Constable A. Stewart .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	25
Parkes	James Millar .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	25
Penrith	J. K Cleeve, jun. .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Picton	C. F Butler .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Queanbeyan	C J. B Helm .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil
Rockley	T C Cromie .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Rylstone	W. W Armstrong .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil
Scone	H J. Leary .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Silverton	J. Saunders .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	100
Sofala	Senior-constable M. Fagan .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Stewart's Brook	Constable E Cunningham .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Sydney*	E. H. Ray .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil *
Tamworth	L W. Broughton .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Temora	J Davoren .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	25
Tenterfield	F. Burne .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Tibooburra	Senior-constable T W Day .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Tingha	W. Norton .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Trunkey	W T. Lee .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	25
Tuena	T Bell .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	30
Tumberumba	J. F Makinson .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	20
Tumut	H O. Hawkins .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil
Uralla	K. T Garland .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil
Wagga Wagga	J. M'Kensey .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil
Wagonga	J. Foster .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	30
Walcha	E. Marriott .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Wellington	A G Chiplyn .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	15
Wilcannia	A. W. R Pratt .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Wilson's Downfall	Sergeant T Olver .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	10
Windeyer	Constable F. Scheibel .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	12
Yass	G. Addison .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
Young	F. S. Osborn .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	Nil.
* Does not receive commission on sale of Miners' Rights.					
MINING REGISTRARS.					
Districts—					
Adelong	J James	Governor and Executive Council		Allowed Commission on sale of Miners Rights and Licenses
Albury	C A Conley .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	
Alcetown	Constable G A Cavanagh .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	
Armidale	J M. Sheahan .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	
Araluen	E. F Carlie .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	
Ballina	T W. Cohen .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	
Barnedman	T Love .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	
Bathurst	W. G B Smith .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	
Barraba	P. Sinclair .. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES— <i>continued.</i>					
MINING REGISTRARS— <i>continued.</i>					
Districts—			Governor and Executive Council		
Bega	J. Edwards		Ditto		
Bendemeer	Constable H. B. H. Stumbles		Ditto		
Berrima	P. E. B. Barnett		Ditto		
Bingera	T. Connolly		Ditto		
Blayney	Sergeant W. Roche		Ditto		
Bombala	W. A. Dovers		Ditto		
Braidwood	J. Kenny		Ditto		
Broken Hill	R. M. Gibson		Ditto		
Bulladclah	Constable R. Quayle		Ditto		
Burruga	Senior-constable J. M'Leay		Ditto		
Burrowa	T. Foley		Ditto		
Cargo	E. Lord		Ditto		
Candelo	Senior-constable P. Smythe		Ditto		
Condobolin	R. T. Macnevin		Ditto		
Canowindra	Constable W. Cook		Ditto		
Captain's Flat	Constable T. Canning		Ditto		
Carcoar	C. Higgs		Ditto		
Casino	J. T. Hobbs		Ditto		
Cassilis	D. C. S. Bruce		Ditto		
Cobar	H. Holcombe		Ditto		
Cobargo	L. J. Clifford		Ditto		
Copeland	Senior-constable Stone		Ditto		
Cooma	J. B. Spence		Ditto		
Coonabarabran	A. T. Cochrane		Ditto		
Cootamundra	A. J. McCarthy		Ditto		
Cowra	B. P. P. Kemp		Ditto		
Cudal	Constable Minslow		Ditto		
Dalmorton	W. F. Poole		Ditto		
Deepwater	J. W. S. Isaacs		Ditto		
Dungog	Senior-constable Mitchell		Ditto		
Dubbo	W. J. Martin		Ditto		
Euabalong	Constable J. Quirk		Ditto		
Fairfield	J. P. Curran		Ditto		
Forbes	E. A. T. Pery		Ditto		
Glen Innes	Geo. Stevenson		Ditto		
Grafton	W. Clarke		Ditto		
Grenfell	W. H. Hazelton		Ditto		
Gulgong	H. De Boos		Ditto		
Gundaroo	Constable Ewen		Ditto		
Gunnedah	J. J. Kingsmill		Ditto		
Gunning	S. Pembroke		Ditto		
Gundagai	A. O. Edwards		Ditto		
Goulburn	O. A. Willans		Ditto		
Hargraves	T. O'Brien		Ditto		
Hartley	W. B. Brown		Ditto		
Hay	A. O. Butler		Ditto		
Hillgrove	S. Matthews		Ditto		
Hillston	D. G. McDougall		Ditto		
Hill End	T. Purcell		Ditto		
Ironbarks	Constable J. Shillington		Ditto		
Ivanhoe	Senior constable W. E. Piggott		Ditto		
Junee	A. Elliott		Ditto		
Katoomba	G. Palmer		Ditto		
Kempsey	J. Ducat		Ditto		
Kiandra	H. Redriff		Ditto		
Kookabookra	Constable W. A. Kelly		Ditto		
Lathgow	W. B. Brown		Ditto		
Lionsville	R. Wilkinson		Ditto		
Lismore	C. Coghlan		Ditto		
Little River	P. J. Galway		Ditto		
Macksville	E. Hitchins		Ditto		
Major's Creek	J. Heazlett		Ditto		
Melrose	Constable W. A. Corbett		Ditto		
Milparinka	P. W. L. Barr		Ditto		
Milton	J. Rainsford		Ditto		
Mitchell	Constable T. G. Wright		Ditto		
Molong	Constable Atkinson		Ditto		
Moruya	H. Bragg		Ditto		
Mount Hope	Constable F. Davis		Ditto		
Mount M'Donald	G. A. Gunning		Ditto		
Murrumburrah	C. Cutcliffe		Ditto		
Murwillumbah	E. A. Barrington		Ditto		
Nana Creek	G. Geddes		Ditto		
Narrabri	Walter Scott		Ditto		
Narrandera	J. W. Lees		Ditto		
Nerrigundah	Constable D. F. Stinson		Ditto		
Nerriga	P. J. Galway		Ditto		
Newcastle	R. B. Hayes		Ditto		
Niangula	H. Margules		Ditto		
Nimitybelle	Senior-constable H. J. Lea		Ditto		
Nowra	F. H. Galbraith		Ditto		
Nundle	Constable P. B. Harrison		Ditto		

Allowed Commission on sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
* MINING REGISTRARS—continued					
Districts—					
Nyngan.....	Sergeant W. Johnston	Governor and Executive Council	Allowed Commission on sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses	
Nymagee	D. Dwyer .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Oberon	Constable Hayes .....	.....	Ditto	
Orange	S. Murphy .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Parkes	Jas. Millar .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Pambula	Senior-constable G F. Davis .....	.....	Ditto	
Peak Hill	Constable A. Stewart .....	.....	Ditto	
Picton	C. F. Butler .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Queanbeyan	C. J. B Helm .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Reedy Flat	Constable J. T. Hely† .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Rockley	T. C. Cromie .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Scone	H J Leary .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Silverton	J. Saunders .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Sofala	Senior-constable M. Fagan .....	.....	Ditto	
Sydney*	E H Ray .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Stewart's Brook ..	Constable E. Cunningham .....	.....	Ditto	
Tamworth	L. W. Broughton .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Taralga	Senior constable G T Goodhew .....	.....	Ditto	
Tarcutta	W. Johnston .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Taree	D. C. S. Bruce .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Temora	J. Davoren .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Tenterfield	F. Burne .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Tibooburra	Senior-Constable T.W. Day .....	.....	Ditto	
Tingha	W. Norton .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Tomingley	Senior-constable R. Bell .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Trunkey	W. T. Lee... .. .	.....	Ditto	
Tuena	T Bell .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Tumberumba	J F Makinson .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Tumut	H. S Hawkins .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Uralla	K T Garland .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Wagga Wagga	J McKensy .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Wagonga	J Foster .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Walcha	E. Marriott .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Wellington	A. G Chrlpin .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Wilcannia	A. W. R Pratt .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Wilson's Downfall	Sergeant T. Olver .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Windeyer	Constable F Schibel .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Young	F. S Osborn .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Yass	G. Addison .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
* Does not receive Commission on sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses. † Receives £5 per annum.					
OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES.					
Districts—					
Adelong	J. James	Governor and Executive Council	Allowed Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.	
Albury	C A Conley... .. .	.....	Ditto	
Ahertown	Constable G. A. Cavanagh .....	.....	Ditto	
Araluen	E F Carlile .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Armistdale	J M Sheahan..... .. .	.....	Ditto	
Ballina	T. W. Cohen .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Barraba	P Sinclair..... .. .	.....	Ditto	
Barmedman	Thos Love .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bateman's Bay	Sen.-con J M'Carthy .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bathurst	W. G B. Smith .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bega	R Frappel .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bendemeer	Constable H B.H Stumbles .....	.....	Ditto	
Berrima	P E. B Barnett .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bingera	T. Connolly .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Blayney	Sergeant W. Roche... .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bombala	W. A. Dovers .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bourke	T. W. Ward .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bradwood	J Kenny .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Broken Hill	R. M. Gibson .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bulladelah	Constable R Quayle .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Bungendore	Sen -constable F. Nelson .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Burriga	Senior-constable J. M'Leay .....	.....	Ditto	
Burrowa	T. Foley .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Candelo	Sen.-constable P. Smythe. .....	.....	Ditto	
Canowindra	Constable W. Cook .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Captain's Flat	Constable T. Canning .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Carcoar	C. Higgs .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Cargo	E. Lord .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Cassilis	D. C. S. Bruce .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Casino	J. T. Hobbs .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Cobar	H. Holcombe .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Cobargo	L. J. Clifford .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Condobolin	R. T. Macnevin .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Cooma	J. B. Spence .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Coonabarabran	A. T. Cochran .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Cootamundra	A. J. McCarthy .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Copeland	Sen -constable Stone .. .. .	.....	Ditto	
Cowra	B. P. P. Kemp .. .. .	.....	Ditto	

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.					
OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES—continued.					
Districts—					
Cowra North	Constable W. Cook		Governor and Executive Council		
Crookwell	W S Gunn		Ditto		
Cudal	Constable Minslow		Ditto		
Cudgell	J. W. Jamieson		Ditto		
Dalmorton	W. F. Poole		Ditto		
Deepwater	J. W. S. Isaacs		Ditto		
Dubbo	W. J. Martin		Ditto		
Dungog	Sen-constable Mitchell		Ditto		
Eden	S Woods		Ditto		
Euabalong	Constable J. Quirk		Ditto		
Fairfield	J. P. Curran		Ditto		
Forbes	E A T. Pery		Ditto		
Glen Innes	G Stevenson		Ditto		
Grafton	W. Clarke		Ditto		
Grenfell	W H Hazelton		Ditto		
Gulgong	H De Boos		Ditto		
Gunnedah	J J. Kingsmill		Ditto		
Gunning	S Pembroke		Ditto		
Gundagai	A. O. Edwards		Ditto		
Gundaroo	Constable Ewen		Ditto		
Goulburn	O A. Willans		Ditto		
Hargraves	T O'Brien		Ditto		
Hartley	W. B. Brown		Ditto		
Hay	A. O. Butler		Ditto		
Hillston	D. G M'Dougall		Ditto		
Hill End	T. Purcell		Ditto		
Hillgrove	S. Matthews		Ditto		
Ironbarks	Constable J Shillington		Ditto		
Ivanhoe	Sen-con W. E. Piggott		Ditto		
Junee	A Elhott		Ditto		
Katoomba	G Palmer		Ditto		
Kempsey	J. Ducat		Ditto		
Kiandra	H. Redriff		Ditto		
Kookabookra	Constable W. A. Kelly		Ditto		
Leonsville	R. Wilkinson		Ditto		
Lismore	C Coghlan		Ditto		
Little River	P J Galway		Ditto		
Lithgow	W. B. Brown		Ditto		
Marulan	Constable D. F Stinson		Ditto		
Major's Creek	J. Heazlett		Ditto		
Macksville	E. Hitchms		Ditto		
Melrose	Constable W. A. Corbett		Ditto		
Milton	J. Rainsford		Ditto		
Milparinka	P. W L Barr		Ditto		
Mitchell	Constable T. G. Wright		Ditto		
Molong	Constable Atkinson		Ditto		
Moruya	H Bragg		Ditto		
Mount M'Donald	G. A. Gunning		Ditto		
Mount Hope	Constable F. Davis		Ditto		
Murrurundi	J. R. Evans		Ditto		
Murrumburrah	C. Cutcliffe		Ditto		
Murwillumbah	E A Barrington		Ditto		
Nana Creek	G. Geddes		Ditto		
Narrabri	Walter Scott		Ditto		
Narrandera	J W Lees		Ditto		
Nerrigundah	Constable D. F. Stinson		Ditto		
Nerriga	P J Galway		Ditto		
Newcastle	R B Hayes		Ditto		
Nimtybelle	Senior-Constable H. J. Lea		Ditto		
Nowra	F. H Galbraith		Ditto		
Nundle	Constable P. B. Harrison		Ditto		
Nymagee	D Dwyer		Ditto		
Nyngan	Sergeant W Johnston		Ditto		
Oberon	Constable Hayes		Ditto		
Orange	S Murphy		Ditto		
Pambula	Sen-constable G. F. Davis		Ditto		
Parkes	Jas. Millar		Ditto		
Paterson	W. Le Brun Brown		Ditto		
Peak Hill	Constable A Stewart		Ditto		
Penrith	J. K. Cleeve, Junior		Ditto		
Picton	C. F. Butler		Ditto		
Port Macquarie	J. Butler		Ditto		
Queanbeyan	C J. B Helm		Ditto		
Raymond Terrace	C R Middleton		Ditto		
Reedy Flat	Constable J. T. Hely		Ditto		
Rockley	T C Cromie		Ditto		
Rylstone	W. W Armstrong		Ditto		
Scone	H J Leary		Ditto		
Silverton	J Saunders		Ditto		
Singleton	R Waddell		Ditto		
Sofala	Senior-constable M Fagan		Ditto		

Allowed Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—<i>continued.</i>					
OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES—<i>continued.</i>					
Districts—					
Stewart's Brook	Constable E. Cunningham		Governor and Executive Council		
Sydney*	W. Newcombe and E. H. Ray (Acting).		Ditto		
Tamworth	L. W. Broughton		Ditto		
Taralga	Senior-constable G. T. Goodhew.		Ditto		
Tarcutta	W. Johnston		Ditto		
Temora	J. Davoren		Ditto		
Tenterfield	F. Burne		Ditto		
Tibooburra	Senior-Constable T. W. Day		Ditto		
Tingha	W. Norton		Ditto		
Tuena	T. Bell		Ditto		
Tumberumba	J. F. Makinson		Ditto		
Tumut	H. S. Hawkins		Ditto		
Trunkey	W. T. I ee		Ditto		
Uralla	K. T. Garland		Ditto		
Urana	V. Brown		Ditto		
Walcha	E. Marriott		Ditto		
Wagga	J. McKensey		Ditto		
Wagonga	J. Foster		Ditto		
Wellington	A. G. Chiplin		Ditto		
Wilcannia	A. W. R. Pratt		Ditto		
Wilson's Downfall	Serg. T. Olver		Ditto		
Wollongong	D. R. Jamieson		Ditto		
Yalwal	Caroline Galbraith		Ditto		
Young	F. S. Osborn		Ditto		
Yass	G. Addison		Ditto		

Allowed Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.

* Do not receive commission on sale of Miners' Rights, &c.

Districts—	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.					
Adelong	J. C. Wagner		Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	
Albury	R. C. Raley		Ditto	10 0 0	
Araluen	G. Taylor		Ditto	20 0 0	
Armidale	P. Dean		Ditto	20 0 0	
Barmedman	H. Sim		Ditto	10 0 0	
Bathurst	J. H. Berney		Ditto	10 0 0	
Bendemeer	Constable H. B. H. Stumbles		Ditto*	10 0 0	
Berrima	B. C. Wilchire		Ditto	10 0 0	
Bingera	J. Plunkett		Ditto	10 0 0	
Blayney	Sergeant W. Roche		Ditto	6 0 0	
Bombala	J. M. Gleeson		Ditto	10 0 0	
Braidwood	G. F. Taylor		Ditto	10 0 0	
Broken Hill	J. Collins		Ditto	15 0 0	
Bulladelah	Constable R. Quayle		Ditto	10 0 0	
Burrowa	T. G. Cook		Ditto	6 0 0	
Burruga	Senior-constable J. M. Leay		Ditto	6 0 0	
Carcoar	C. Higgs		Ditto	15 0 0	
Canowindra	Constable W. Cook		Ditto	6 0 0	
Captain's Flat	Constable T. Canning		Ditto	6 0 0	
Cobar	T. S. Colton		Ditto	10 0 0	
Cooma	J. B. Spence		Ditto	10 0 0	
Copeland	Senior-constable Stone		Ditto	15 0 0	
Cowra	J. Muir		Ditto	15 0 0	
Cargo	E. Lord		Ditto	6 0 0	
Cudal	Constable Minslow		Ditto	6 0 0	
Dalmorton	W. F. Poole		Ditto	10 0 0	
Dubbo	T. Frawley		Ditto	10 0 0	
Dungog	H. Muddle		Ditto	15 0 0	
Emmaville	J. Hamilton		Ditto	30 0 0	
Fairfield	J. P. Curran		Ditto	20 0 0	
Forbes	A. Wyndham		Ditto	20 0 0	
Glen Innes	R. Burrows		Ditto	10 0 0	
Grafton	J. G. Phillips		Ditto	6 0 0	
Grenfell	W. H. Hazelton		Ditto	20 0 0	
Gulgong	J. B. Clarke		Ditto	20 0 0	
Gundagai	F. Morano		Ditto	15 0 0	
Gunning	R. Sherriff		Ditto	10 0 0	
Hargraves	T. O'Brien		Ditto	10 0 0	
Hartley	H. Hay		Ditto	Nil.	
Hill End	T. Purcell		Ditto	25 0 0	
Hillgrove	G. Nix		Ditto	20 0 0	
Ironbarks	F. J. Read		Ditto	20 0 0	
Kandra	W. H. Redriff		Ditto	10 0 0	
Kookabookra	Constable W. A. Kelly		Ditto	Nil.	
Little River	Constable J. Scott		Ditto	10 0 0	
Lithgow	H. Hey		Ditto	10 0 0	
Melrose	W. A. Corbett		Ditto	10 0 0	
Milparinka	F. C. Bames		Ditto	10 0 0	
Mitchell	J. Le Messurier		Ditto	15 0 0	

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	

SECRETARY FOR MINES—*continued.*

BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS—*continued.*

Districts—

Mount M'Donald	Senior-constable Parker		Governor and Executive Council	12 0 0	
Molong	Senr.-constable J. Atkinson		Ditto	5 0 0	
Mudgee	H. E. Wells		Ditto	10 0 0	
Moruya	H. Bragg		Ditto	Nil.	
Nana Creek	G. Geddes		Ditto	8 0 0	
Narrandera	J. E. E. Gray		Ditto	5 0 0	
Nerrigundah	J. Shotton		Ditto	Nil.	
Niangula	H. Margules		Ditto	10 0 0	
Nimtybelle	Senior-constable H. J. Lea		Ditto	10 0 0	
Nowra	C. Murray		Ditto	10 0 0	
Nundle	Constable P. B. Harrison		Ditto	Nil.	
Orange	C. J. Barnes		Ditto	20 0 0	
Oberon	Constable Hayes		Ditto	6 0 0	
Pambula	Senr.-constable G. F. Davis		Ditto	Nil.	
Parke	C. Cowley		Ditto	20 0 0	
Peak Hill	Constable A. Stewart		Ditto	Nil.	
Queanbeyan	J. H. Hincksman		Ditto	20 0 0	
Rockley	J. Pitt		Ditto	6 0 0	
Silverton	J. Collins		Ditto	20 0 0	
Sofala	Senior-constable M. Fagan		Ditto	20 0 0	
Tamworth	G. S. Challis		Ditto	10 0 0	
Temora	James Davoren		Ditto	30 0 0	
Tibooburra	F. Lane		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tomingley	Constable A. Stewart		Ditto	Nil.	
Tenterfield	H. Batchfield		Ditto	15 0 0	
Tingha	Jas. Rank		Ditto	20 0 0	
Trunkey	W. H. Madew		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tumbarumba	R. Donaldson		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tarcutta	R. Donaldson		Ditto	Nil.	
Tuena	W. H. Madew		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tumut	J. Carr		Ditto	10 0 0	
Uralla	Senior constable Condran		Ditto	10 0 0	
Wagonga	J. Shotton		Ditto	20 0 0	
Walcha	J. T. Biffin		Ditto	10 0 0	
Wellington	M. Macguire		Ditto	10 0 0	
Wilcannia	T. Barclay		Ditto	10 0 0	
Wilson's Downfall	D. G. Smith		Ditto	10 0 0	
Young	R. J. Challis		Ditto	10 0 0	

SHEEP INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector of Sheep	Alexander Bruce ¹	27 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	24 Dec., 1861.
Clerks	A. C. Thomson ²	1 June, 1888	Ditto	290 0 0	— Aug., 1868.
	W. E. Patchett	1 June, 1888	Ditto	265 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	E. A. Bailey	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	11 June, 1879.
Draughtsman	George Yeo	7 June, 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	9 April, 1882.
Temporary Clerks	P. J. Coghlan	1 Sept., 1884	Secretary for Mines	10s. per diem	23 May, 1883.
	R. W. Johnson	22 May, 1888	Ditto	10s. „	22 May, 1888.
	W. J. Treasure	2 May, 1889	Ditto	10s. „	17 July, 1884.
	A. Sedgwick	19 Feb., 1889	Ditto	125 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
	A. Larnach	29 Oct., 1890	Ditto	10s. per diem	— Sept., 1886.†
Inspectors for the Districts of—					
Albury	*George E. Mackay	7 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	360 0 0	21 Mar., 1882.
Armidale	*A. James	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	7 Oct., 1887.
Balranald	*John M'Leod, J.P.	18 April, 1867	Ditto	360 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bathurst	*George S. Smith	27 Feb., 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	16 June, 1884.
Bombala	*Robert W. Dawson	20 Nov., 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	26 June, 1884.
Bourke	*James Mallon	2 May, 1883	Ditto	260 0 0	2 May, 1883.
Braidwood	*H. L. Mater	12 Jan., 1883	Ditto	260 0 0	12 Jan., 1883.
Carcoar	*P. L. Smith	21 April, 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	7 April, 1884.
Cobar	James Cotton	20 Mar., 1882	Ditto	310 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
Condobolin	Richard D. Jones	31 Aug., 1880	Ditto	360 0 0	31 Aug., 1880.
Cooma	*Charles Hudson	14 July, 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	14 July, 1882.
Coonabarabran	John A. Gamack	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	260 0 0	25 Aug., 1886.
	succeeded by				
	*E. May-Steers	31 Oct., 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	10 July, 1888.
Coonamble	*Thos W. Medley	27 May, 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	2 Mar., 1885.
Corowa	*Theodore Watson	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	360 0 0	18 April, 1887.
Deniliquin	*Alexander M'Cullough, J.P.	1 Nov., 1874	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1874.
Dubbo	*Robert G. Dulhunty	14 Jan., 1879	Ditto	260 0 0	14 Jan., 1879.
Eden, Port of	Alex. Davidson	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	25 0 0	1 Aug., 1889.
Forbes	*W. G. Dowlng	6 May, 1886	Ditto	260 0 0	12 Mar., 1886.
Glen Innes	*Matthew J. St. Clair	14 Dec., 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	14 Dec., 1880.
Goulburn	*J. L. Henderson	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.

¹ Gives security to the amount of £500 ² Gives security to the amount of £100 All Inspectors except those marked thus * receive £25 per annum as Deputy Registrars of Brands. † Services not continuous
 NOTE—Inspectors with salaries of £150 and under allowed £2 10s per annum for stationery; all other Inspectors allowed £5 per annum All Inspectors give security for £100 each.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR MINES—continued.					
SHEEP INSPECTORS—continued.					
Inspectors for the Districts of— Grafton	*Thomas Bawden	11 Dec, 1880	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	100 0 0 to 30 Nov, 250 0 0 from 1 Dec	1 May, 1866.†
Gundagai	*David Lowe McKenzie .	20 Feb., 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	20 Feb., 1880.
Hay	*John Austin Keighran	1 Nov, 1874	Ditto ..	360 0 0	1 Nov, 1874.
Hume	*Gordon Bruce	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto ..	360 0 0	17 July, 1866.
Hillston	*T. Cadell	13 April, 1888	Ditto ..	250 0 0	13 April, 1888.
Ivanhoe	*E. W. Proctor	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	21 Sept., 1887.
Matland	Samuel Durham, M R C V S .	26 Feb., 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	12 May, 1884
	succeeded by				
	*H. J. Sealy	17 June, 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	15 April, 1885
Menindie	*J. Wilks	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	360 0 0	16 Oct., 1886
Merriwa	*John Roper	6 April, 1868	Ditto	260 0 0	5 Jan, 1847.†
Moama	*J. Weir	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Oct., 1889.
Molong	*E. G. Finch	1 May, 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	1 May, 1885.
Mudgee	*Henry Single	8 Sept., 1874	Ditto	260 0 0	8 Sept., 1874
Murrurundi	*John Wall Brodie .. .	26 Feb., 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Moss Vale	*James Yeo	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	11 Mar., 1885
Narrandera	W. J. Elworthy	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Narrabri	*A. W. P. Copeman . . .	25 Aug, 1876	Ditto	260 0 0	25 Aug, 1876
Port Macquarie . . .	*John Ducat	8 June, 1869	Ditto	160 0 0	8 June, 1869.
Singleton	*Edward Alford	9 April, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	22 Sept., 1865.
Sydney	*Edward Stanley, F R C V S †	24 Dec, 1885	Governor and Executive Council Secretary for Mines	260 0 0	23 Dec, 1884.
	(Acting) George Day	18 Feb., 1890	Secretary for Mines	15s. per diem	— Aug, 1884
Tamworth	*Wm. D. Dowe	30 April, 1875	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	30 April, 1875.
Urana	P. R. Brett	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto	310 0 0	10 Feb., 1882.
Wagga Wagga	*Charles Lyne	1 May, 1887	Ditto	260 0 0	1 May, 1887
Walgett	*J. R. Doyle	29 Oct., 1880	Ditto	310 0 0	29 Oct., 1880.
Warialda	*F. W. Ridley	18 April, 1867	Ditto	310 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
Wentworth	*D. A. Morgan	1 Nov, 1883	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Nov, 1883
Windsor	*C. W. Dargin	1 Dec, 1888	Ditto	260 0 0	24 April, 1882.
Wilcannia	M. J. C. Tully	11 April, 1885	Ditto	360 0 0	11 April, 1885.
Wanaaring	E. May-Steers ²	10 Feb., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	10 July, 1888.
	succeeded by				
	*A. Welman	31 Oct., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	31 Oct., 1890.
Yass	*James F. Turner	17 May, 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	17 May, 1880.
Young	*Charles C. Wildash .. .	28 April, 1867	Ditto	260 0 0	16 Aug, 1864
Quarantine-keeper, Randwick.	A. H. Everingham	1 Feb., 1887	Secretary for Mines	110 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.
<p>1 See Imported Stock. 2 Transferred to Coonabarabran All Inspectors except those marked thus* receive £25 per annum as Deputy Registrars of Brands † Services not continuous NOTE—Inspectors with salaries of £150 and under allowed £2 10s per annum for stationery, all other Inspectors allowed £5 per annum All Inspectors give security for £100 each.</p>					
CATTLE INSPECTORS.¹					
Districts— Eden	Alex Davidson	1 Aug., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	} 1 Aug., 1889. 21 May, 1884.
Newcastle	Samuel Durham, M. R C V S.	1 July, 1884	Ditto		
	succeeded by H. J. Sealy	17 June, 1890	Ditto		
IMPORTED STOCK.					
Government Veterinarian ..	Edwd Stanley, F.R.C.V.S ¹	24 Dec, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	23 Dec, 1884.
Quarantine-keepers— Shark Island	Walter Bootle	1 June, 1888	Secretary for Mines	110 0 0	1 June, 1888
Temporary Assistant. Do	John Rice	13 Dec, 1889	Ditto	6/- per diem*	13 Dec, 1889.
Do	F. Ambrose ²	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto	40/- per week	.. . . .
Bradley's Head	Chas. Strachan	1 Feb, 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Feb, 1887.
<p>¹ Also Chief Inspector of Sheep House and quarters, also £50 year, Quarantine keeper. ² Also allowed 10s week rent * Sundays included</p>					
BRANDS.					
Registrar of Brands	Alexander Bruce ¹	1 July, 1874	Under Act 37 Vic. No. 17 .. . .	.. . . . .	24 Dec, 1861.
Deputy Registrar of Brands and Clerk-in-charge.	Edward C. Weller	21 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	5 May, 1870.
Clerk	P. J. Byrne	1 June, 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Oct, 1883.
¹ Also Chief Inspector of Stock.					

District,	Name o Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SHEEP DIRECTORS.					
Albury	William Kiddle, Esq., Walbundrie..... Alex. MacVean, Esq., Howlong..... Fred. J. Mitchell, Esq., Table Top, Albury Jas. H. Balfour, Esq., Round Hill, Culcairn	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	28 Feb., 1890	} Nil.	
Armidale.....	Baron A. King, Esq., Hawkesview, Albury Edwin C. Blomfield, Esq., Borolong, Armidale..... John Rogerson, Esq., Gostwyck, Uralla Richard Hargrave, Esq., junr., Hillgrove J. A. Nivison, Esq., The Glen, Waldran George P. Morse, Esq., Abington, Bundara	Ditto	21 Mar., 1890		
Balranald	Peter Macpherson, Esq., Paika, Balranald Alex. Lawrence, Esq., Canally .. John Lindsay, Esq., Till Till .. John Bertram, Esq., Euston	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
Bathurst	John M'Intyre, junr., Esq., D Block, Balranald	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. M. Gilmour, Esq., Bathampton .. Chas. M'Phillamy, Esq., Orton Park .. John M'Kinnon, Esq., Limekilns				
Berrima.....	Fredk. Treweeke, Clifton Grove .. Wilson M'Cauley, Esq., Sidmouth Valley, Tarana	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	John A. Badgery, Esq., Ivy Hall, Sutton Forest				
	David Morrice, Esq., Ealing Forest, Cross Roads				
Bombala	A. D. Badgery, Esq., Sutton Forest..... W. J. Cordcaux, Esq., Bendooley, Berrima	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock.....	28 Feb., 1890		
	Patrick Hill Throsby, Esq., The Briars, Moss Vale.....				
	Ronald Campbell, Esq., J.P., Bombala Station.....				
	John Cruickshank, Esq., J.P., Gunningrah Henry Tollemache Edwards, Esq., J.P., Bibenluke..... Hyam Moses Joseph, Esq., J.P., Mahratta J. D. Stafford, Esq., J.P., Alcher's Flat.				
Bourke	John M'Caughey, Esq., Tocale	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	4 Mar., 1889		
	M. Tully, Esq., Warraweena				
	M. R. Dwyer, Esq., Mulga No. 1 ..				
	George H. Burcher, Esq., Nulty, Bourke Malcolm Robertson, Esq., Jandra.....				
Braidwood	W. F. Gordon, Esq., Manaar..... J. Wallace, Esq., Nithsdale	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	28 Feb., 1890		
	Rowland Hassall, Esq., Braidwood				
	H. F. Maddrell, Esq., Braidwood				
	C. F. Roberts, Esq., J.P., Mayfield				
Brewarrina	Hugh Z. Armstrong, Esq., Mulroy	Ditto	15 April, 1890		
	Thomas J. Sherwin, Esq., Nullawa.....				
	William Dickson, Esq., Yarravin.....				
	Colin Mackenzie, Esq., Weilmoringle ..				
	R. R. Machattie, Esq., Cato				
Broulee.....	Wm. Henry Simpson, Esq., J.P., Ninderra	Ditto	11 Mar., 1890		
	Francis M'Mahon, Esq., J.P., Ulladulla.				
	Robert Anderson, Esq., J.P., Lake View, Bergalia				
	Charles Brice, Esq., J.P., Briceland, Eurobodalla				
	T. V. Grierson, Esq., Bodalla				
Cannonbar	E. H. Kater, Esq., Mumblebone	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	28 Mar., 1890		
	E. S. Antill, Esq., senr., Gunningbar.....				
	Curtis Reid, Esq., Tabratong, Dandaloo Wm. Mortimer Mouritz, Esq.				
	E. S. Antill, Esq., jun., Warren				
Carcoar.....	Jas. Hall, Esq., Cook's Vale, Peelwood... Francis Rawden Chesney Hopkins, Esq., Errowanbang	Ditto	4 Mar., 1890		
	Ivie J. Sloan, Esq., North Logan, Cowra				
	B. Stimpson, Esq., Carcoar.....				
	Richd. Glasson, Esq., jun., Blayney.....				

Districts.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.					
Casino	Charles Edwards, Esq., Runnymede..... William Fanning, Esq., Moorooloolga.. W. C. Bundock, Esq., J.P., Wyangerie... H. Barnes, sen., Esq., J.P., Dyrabba..... J. C. Irving, Esq., Tomki.....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	17 Oct., 1890		
Cobar	Mathew J. Brown, Esq., Meryula P. Oakden, Esq., Lerida..... P. Leslie, Esq., Amphitheatre..... J. S. Barrow, Esq., Meryula C. A. Chesney, Esq., Tindary	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District.. Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	28 Feb., 1890		
Condobolin	Charles Burcher, Esq., Euglo David Scott, Esq., Mowabla R. Hope, Esq., Moonbi Richard Whitehead, Esq., Borambil ... James Tout, Esq., Melrose Plains..... David Ryrie, Esq., Coolringdon..... Wm. Cosgrove, Esq., Riversdale	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District... Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
Cooma	John Crisp, Esq., Jimenbuen..... John Crisp, Esq., Ironmongie, Jimenbuen Alexander A. M'Keachie, Esq., Rosedale	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	28 Mar., 1890		
Coonabarabran	John Henderson, Esq., Bomera, Tambar Springs H. H. Kelly, Esq., Garawilla, Coonabarabran John M'Master, Esq., Weetalabah John Hogg, Esq., Coolah C. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Goorianawah, Baradine	Ditto	11 Mar., 1890		
Coonamble	Edward Whitney, Esq., Nebea Mark Herman, Esq., Kialgra..... William Geo. Taylor, Esq., Bimble Henry P. Blake, Esq., Coorimbia..... H. J. Ryder, Esq., Calga A. Anderson, Esq., Brocklesby, Corowa... George Ferguson Simpson, Esq., Nouranie, Jerilderie	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District..	28 Feb, 1890		
Corowa	J. Sloane, Esq., Mulwala Patrick M'Farlane, Esq., Borooga, Tocumwal	Ditto	22 Feb., 1890		Nil.
Deniliquin	Henry Hay, Esq., Collindina..... P. Tracey, Esq., Willow Dale Geo. Currie, Esq., Puckawidgee James Dickson, Esq., J.P., Caroonboon... R. W. Franks, Esq., J.P., Boabula	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
Dubbo	— Faulks, Esq., Werai	Ditto	15 April, 1890		
Dubbo	Charles M'Kinnon, Esq., Derribong R. T. B. Gaden, Esq., Apsley F. Mack, Esq., Narromine J. D. M'Kay, Esq., Bulganderamine..... Donald Cameron, Esq., Bugaboo, Trangie Donald Macintyre, Esq., Kayuga, Muswellbrook	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
Denman	Wm. Bowman, Esq., Balmoral, Muswellbrook	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
Denman	Chas. R. Cox, Esq., The Oaks, Muswellbrook..... Cyrus E. Doyle, Dartmouth, Muswellbrook.	Ditto			
Eden	Edward White, Esq., Martindale, Denman	Ditto	16 May, 1890		
Eden	John Jauncey, Esq., Angledale, Bega... William Allan, Esq., Elingrove..... Henry Underhill, Esq., Bega Robert Ritchie, Esq., Daisy Hill, Bega... Thomas Cochrane, Esq.,	Ditto			
Forbes	George W. Seaborn, Esq., Gunning Bland John Martin, Esq., Woodland	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
Forbes	Thos. Leslie, Esq., Blink Bonnie J. G. H. Lackey, Esq., Nelangaloo W. M. Coward, Esq., Currawobbity..... Frederick Gore, Esq., Clareveaulx	Ditto			
Glen Innes	Duncan S. Anderson, Esq., Newstead North, Inverell	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	28 Feb., 1890		
Glen Innes	James Campbell, Esq., Pindai Cecil Bloxsome, Esq., Ranger's Valley... John Fletcher, Esq., Barran	Ditto			

Districts.	Name of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.					
Goulburn	Robert Henderson, Esq., Gurumda..... A. A. Carter, Esq., Lake Edward, Crookwell	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...}	28 Feb., 1890		
	Henry Maurice, Esq., Marulan				
Grafton	James Jobson, Esq., Murray's Flat	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	7 Mar., 1890		
	M. Butler, Esq., Pomeroy, Berrima				
	T. H. Smith, Esq., J.P., Gordon Brook	Ditto	14 Mar., 1890		
	W. Small, Esq., J.P., Swan Creek.....				
Gundagai	Percy Clarence, Esq., Newbold	Ditto	14 Mar., 1890		
	S. Buchan, Esq., Nymbodia				
	J. Zuill, Esq., J.P., Blake's Creek, Lawrence	Ditto	4 Mar., 1890		
	R. F. Hersley, Esq., Tabtree, Mundarloo				
Hay	James Robinson, Esq., Kimo.....	Ditto	4 Mar., 1890		
	J. Beveridge, Esq., Tenandra Park				
	J. J. Miller, Esq., Littledale, Cootamundra.....	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	W. E. Ward, Esq., Cungegong, Cootamundra.....				
	Andrew M'Farland, Esq., Thelangerin. .	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	Geo. Melrose, Esq., Mangladel				
Hillston	John Dill, Esq., Toogimbie	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	Gordon Clarke, Esq., Illillawah, Hay ...				
	P. B. Curtain, Esq., Nyingay, Booororban	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...}	28 Feb., 1890		
	John Armstrong, Esq., Gunbar.....				
	Austin Loughnan, Esq., Hunthawang ...	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	11 April, 1890		
	David Evans, Esq., North Merowie				
Hume	David Tully, Esq., Merungle	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	F. P. Hines, Esq., Merri Merrigal, Wilanthry				
	John M'Meekin, Esq., Ournie	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	J. Ross, Esq., Kinross				
	James Bruce, Esq., Germanton	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...}	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. M'Laurin, Esq., Yarra Yarra				
Ivanhoe.....	C. J. Parsons, Esq., Mossiel Station ...	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	11 April, 1890		
	R. C. Webb, Esq., Kilfera				
	W. B. Gayfer, Esq., Manfred, Balranald	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890	NIL	
	John Waugh, Esq., Clare				
	Sydney Walker, Esq., Gerringong	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	G. Hindmarsh, Esq., Gerringong				
Kiama	G. Sommerville, Esq., Kiama	Ditto	28 Mar., 1890		
	R. Miller, Esq., Gerringong				
	T. Armstrong, Esq., Albion Park	Ditto	28 Mar., 1890		
	John T. Cole, Esq., Jamberoo				
Maitland	S. Clift, Esq., East Maitland	Ditto	28 Mar., 1890		
	Geo. A. Eckford, Esq., Maitland				
	J. F. Doyle, Esq.....	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. B. Christian, Esq.				
	Robert M'Farlane, Esq., Sturt Meadows, Silverton	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	David H. Power, Esq., Cuthro				
Menindie	Harold W. Hughes, Esq., Kinchega, Menindie	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	Geo. Miller, Esq., Redan Station.....				
	Jno. W. Broughton, Esq., Poolamacca... J. B. Bettington, Esq., Brindley Park, Merriwa	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...}	7 Mar., 1890		
Merriwa	Mather Edward Maher, Esq., J.P., Collaroy				
	A. I. Traill, Esq., Llangollan, Cassilis ...	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	21 Mar., 1890		
	Chas. Wm. Bushby, Esq., Terragong ...				
	H. S. M. Betts, Esq., Vale Head, Molong	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...}	11 April, 1890		
	L. N. Smith, Esq., Boree Cabonne				
Molong	G. Bruce, Esq., Loombah, Molong	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	A. S. Balcombe, Esq., Coradgery, Parkes				
	C. H. Smith, Esq., Mogong, Canowindra	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	A. G. F. Munro, Esq., Weebollobollo ...				
Moree	W. Woods, Esq., Fishmoy, Moree	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...}	11 April, 1890		
	Wm. E. Walmsley, Esq., Bullerana, Moree				
	John Cameron, Esq., Royal Villa, Moree	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	G. C. Jaffrey, Esq., Chah Sing, Moulamein				
	John Cumming, Esq., Keri Keri, Moulamein	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
Moulamein	William J. Mein, Esq., Moolpa, Balranald				
	David Johnston, Esq., Murray Downs, Swan Hill.....	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. H. Dennie, Esq., Mellool				

Districts.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS— <i>continued.</i>					
Mudgee	S. A. Blackman, Esq., Coeoyal, Home Rule R. Rouse, Esq., jun., Birigambil, Gulgong V. J. Dowling, Esq., Lue, Dungaree..... Herbert A. Cox, Esq., Burrundulla	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	7 Mar., 1890		
Murrurundi	Alexander H. Cox, Esq., Oakfield, Mudgee..... W. A. Wilson, Esq., Murrurundi..... Bernard Haydon, Esq., Bloomfield, Blandford.....	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
Narrabri	J. H. Davies, Esq., Scone				
	J. H. Doyle, Esq., Invermern, Scone ... Henry L. White, Esq., Belltrees, Scone... James Moseley, Esq., Tibbereenah, Narrabri	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
Narrandera	Wm. A. Gordon, Esq., Edgeroi				
	R. F. M. Eckford, Esq., Glenroy, Millie Neil M'Callum, Esq., Tubbo				
	Joseph Annand, Esq., Murrill Creek, <i>via</i> Coolaman				
	Albert Mack, Esq., Browley, Narrandera Albert E. Hill, Esq., North Yanko	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	Jno. Andrews, Esq., Berembed, Wagga Wagga				
Picton	J. M. Antill, Esq., J.P., Jarvisfield				
	Jas. M'Intosh, Esq., Denbigh, Cobbity... W. R. Antill, Esq., J.P., Abbotsford ... John Lakeman, Esq., Camden	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock..... }	28 Feb., 1890		
	Chas. Dunn, Esq., The Oaks..... R. D. Barton, Esq., Burren				
Pilliga	C. A. Long, Esq., Drilldool, Wee Waa... J. C. Campbell, Esq., Bullerawa, Wee Waa J. B. Rundle, Jun., Keelendi	Ditto	21 Mar., 1890		
	J. M. Phelps, Esq., Sludge Holes				
	John C. M'Intyre, Esq., J.P., Port Macquarie				
Port Macquarie	J. B. M'Ivor, Esq., Willi Willi..... W. D. Scott, Esq., Moparrabah, Kempsey J. S. Ducat, Esq., Moonaba	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	7 Mar., 1890		
	G. J. Wilson, Esq., Eugowra, Rowland Plains				
Port Stephens ...	A. T. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Rawden Vale... Adam Herkes, Esq., J.P., Wingham..... J. Williams, Esq., Kantbi	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock..... }	11 April, 1890	Nil.	
	J. D. Andrews, Esq., Woodside				
	C. F. Holmes, Esq., J.P., Manchester, Gloucester				
	John M. Atkinson, Esq., J.P., Curren- dooley				
Queanbeyan	W. F. Rutledge, Esq., Gidleigh, Bun- gendore.....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	28 Feb., 1890		
	A. J. Cunningham, Esq., Lanyon				
	Edmund Hayes, Esq., Foxlow				
	A. D. Sawell, Esq., Gungahleen, Ginin- derra.				
Singleton	G. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green, Singleton John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., New Freugh, Whittingham	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	14 Mar., 1890		
	Reg. T. Blaxland, Esq., Fordwich, Broke				
	R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth				
	J. Alford, Esq., Maryville, Jerry's Plains G. N. Griffiths, Esq., Sydney				
Sydney	John De V. Lamb, Esq., Gresham-street W. H. Armstrong, Esq., 44, Pitt-street D. M'Master, Esq., Darling Point	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. B. Bettington, Esq., Sydney				
	J. M. L. M'Donald, Esq., Wallabadah... G. B. G. King, Esq., Goonoo Goonoo ... A. Rodgers, Esq., Attunga.....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	4 Mar., 1890		
Tamworth	E. G. Underwood, Esq., Quirindi..... William J. Cadell, Esq., Deepwater				
Tenterfield	A. Greenup, Esq., Maryland	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District ... }			
	E. A. P. Gordon, Esq., Strathbogie				
	R. G. A. Robertson, Esq., Wellington Vale, Deepwater				
	Wm. H. Walker, Esq., Tenterfield	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	28 Feb., 1890		
Tweed, Lismore...	Geo. T. Hindmarsh, Esq., Clunes				
	Edward H. Graves, Esq., Gundurimba... Samuel Cook, Esq., Bexhill	Ditto	17 Oct., 1890		
	Donald Henderson, Esq., Lismore				
	James Barrie, Esq., Lismore				

Districts.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.					
Urana	Duncan Robertson, Esq., Goree, Naran-dera	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	28 Feb., 1890		
	John H. Sargood, Esq., Cocketdegong ...				
	Chas. B. Gill, Esq., Burrengong	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	Thomas Bond, Brookong				
	Richard Cox, Esq., Marra	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. King, Esq., Rock				
Wagga Wagga...	T. W. Hammond, Esq., Junee	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	Andrew Leitch, Esq., South Berry Jerry				
	Jas. Robertson, Esq., Big Mimosas, Junee	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock ...	11 Mar., 1890		
	John Simpson, Esq., Booraora				
	A. D. Wiseman, Esq., Mowrabie	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	R. W. Chase, Esq., Llanilloo				
Walgett.....	George Foster, Esq., Mercadool	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	R. J. Higgins, Esq., Warren Down, Carinda				
	Edward Killen, Esq., Elsinora	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock ...	11 Mar., 1890		
	A. S. Fowler, Esq., Urisino				
Wanaaring	Thos. Welsh, Esq., Salisbury Downs ...	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	E. D. Campbell, Esq., Talyeallya				
	Chas. Hebden, Wanaaring Station	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. R. Black, Esq., Wallangra				
	Austin Mack, Esq., Myall Creek, Bingera	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	G. H. Gordon, Esq., Gragin				
Warialda	James C. M'Donald, Esq., Myall Creek, Bingera	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	J. W. Scott, Esq., Bogamildi				
	R. Tully, Esq., J.P., Lake Victoria	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	John Urquhart, Esq., Para, Wentworth				
	Geo. Richards, Esq., Wyndham, Wentworth	Ditto	7 Mar., 1890		
	G. E. Archer, Esq., Arumpo, Wentworth				
	A. W. Sands, Esq., Mallee Cliffs, Wentworth	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock	11 Mar., 1890		
	David Brown, Esq., Kalara				
Wilcannia	Alex. Munroe, Esq., Mount Murchison ...	Ditto	4 Mar., 1890		
	A. J. Johnson, Esq., Murtie				
	L. Clarke, Esq., Culpaulin	Ditto	4 Mar., 1890		
	Edward Quin, Esq., Tarella				
	Wm. Lamrock, Esq., J.P., Grosevale ...	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. D. Single, Esq., Castlereagh				
Windsor	W. H. Bowman, Esq., Kurrajong Heights	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	J. K. Lethbridge, Esq., Tregear, St. Mary's				
	Geo. S. Yeo, Esq., J.P., Mulgrave	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	G. D. Hay, Esq., Woodville, Binda				
	J. M'Bean, Esq., Black Range, Yass ...	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	R. P. Johnson, Esq., Nanima, Yass				
Yass	J. T. Jones, Esq., Taemas	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	John H. K. Hume, Esq., Collingwood ...				
	E. J. Allen, Esq., Stony Creek	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	28 Feb., 1890		
	Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cunningham Plains				
Young	F. W. Hume, Esq., Tarengo, Burrowa ...	Ditto	28 Feb., 1890		
	George Henry Green, Jandra				
	Peter Sinclair, Nubba, Wallenbeen				

Nil.

PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND RESERVES AND CONSERVATION OF WATER.

<i>Administrative Staff.</i>					
Officer-in-Charge	H. A. Gilliat ¹	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	6 Oct., 1879.
	succeeded by J. W. Boulton	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 Jan., 450 0 0 from 1 Feb.	14 Feb., 1886.
Chief Inspector	John Low ²	14 June, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0 to 13 June, 350 0 0 from 14 June.	27 June, 1887.
Inspectors	R. Le P. Trench ²	26 July, 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1881.
	G. B. Campbell ^{2*}	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
	P. J. Makinson ²	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	7 July, 1877.
	T. W. Barnes ²	4 Sept., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	4 Sept., 1888.
Draftsman	F. H. Maynard	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	225 0 0	19 Jan., 1884.
Chief Clerk	J. S. Ramsay ³	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	31 Aug., 1879.
	succeeded by Sydney A. Myring	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	28 Jan., 1884.
	Robert W. George	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	28 Jan., 1872.
	T. H. Sapsford	22 Dec., 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Dec., 1886.
	W. J. Little	9 Oct., 1888	Secretary for Mines	75 0 0	9 Oct., 1888.
Protationer	A. Dowling	19 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	19 Feb., 1890.
Messenger	M. O'Keefe	8 April, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	8 April, 1890.

¹ Resigned, 28 January, 1890.

² Allowed £200 per annum for travelling expenses.

³ Resigned, 1 February, 1890.

* Resigned, 23 May, 1890.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES—PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND RESERVES AND CONSERVATION OF WATER—continued.					
<i>Executive Staff.</i>					
Chief Engineer	H. G. McKinney	1 Sept, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	13 Jan., 1880.
Engineer	D. McMordie	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	— May, 1880.
Assistant Engineers	L. A. B. Wade	7 Feb, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	P. W. Rygate	1 Feb, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	13 June, 1885.
Temporary Engineer	C. E. Blomfield	29 Jan., 1890	Secretary for Mines	250 0 0	29 Jan., 1890.
Chief Draftsman	W. E. H. Nicolle	1 Mar., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	30 Aug., 1880.
Record Draftsman	W. G. Hignbotham	1 Sept, 1888	Ditto	360 0 0	— July, 1875.
Temporary Draftsmen	H. J. Handley	4 Jan., 1890	Secretary for Mines	20/- per diem	8 May, 1882.
	V. Czarlinski	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto	15/-	3 Oct., 1884.
	C. W. Potter	11 Feb, 1890	Ditto	15/-	— Feb., 1869.
	H. J. Graham	1 Feb, 1890	Ditto	15/-	1 Feb., 1890.
	R. P. Younger	1 April, 1890	Ditto	15/-	1 April, 1890.
	Thos. W. Seaver	14 April, 1890	Ditto	15/-	14 April, 1890.
	H. Simon	7 May, 1890	Ditto	12/6	7 May, 1890.
	W. Scanlan	9 June, 1890	Ditto	12/-	10 Aug., 1885.
	D. R. Alderton	14 Aug., 1890	Ditto	12/-	30 May, 1884.
	R. Paton	12 Sept, 1890	Ditto	12/-	— Dec., 1886.
	J. E. Slade	6 May, 1890	Ditto	12/-	16 Oct., 1882.
	H. L. A. Spark	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto	12/-	22 June, 1885.
	A. P. C. Single	15 Feb., 1890	Ditto	10/-	1 Nov., 1888.
	J. J. Quinn	9 June, 1890	Ditto	10/-	1 Sept., 1875.
	S. Keele	4 July, 1889	Ditto	11/8	4 July, 1887.
	C. Watson	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	10/-	16 Jan., 1886.
	Caretakers of Tanks (55)				From 3s to 11s per diem.

DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.

Superintendent of Drills	W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S. ¹	15 Sept, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	...	7 Aug., 1876.
First Clerk	John S. M'Neill	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Feb., 1884.
Clerk	Robert Dalrymple	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	21 June, 1882.
Clerk and Secretary to Prospecting Board.	David M'Culloch	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	225 0 0	28 Aug., 1884.

¹ Also Chief Inspector of Mines.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

<i>Permanent Administrative Staff —</i>						
Director of Agriculture	H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.	10 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	6 Mar., 1882.	
Chief Clerk	A. Price	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	14 Jan., 1878	
Clerks	A. P. Reynolds	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.	
	W. Freedy	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	165 0 0	17 Sept., 1883.	
Probationers	W. H. Clarke ¹	28 Jan., 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	50 0 0	28 Jan., 1890.	
	C. Fuller	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.	
<i>Permanent Scientific Staff —</i>						
Pathologist	N A Cobb, B Sc, Ph.D.	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Aug., 1890.	
Entomologist	A. S. Oliff, F L S.	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.	
Botanist	F. Turner, F.R.H.S.	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	April, 1880.	
<i>Temporary Staff.—</i>						
Clerks	G Valder	10 Mar., 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	50/- per week	10 Mar., 1890.	
Probationer	A. A. Dunnichff	10 Mar, 1890	Ditto	50/- per week	10 Mar., 1890.	
	A. W. Bridges	7 June, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	7 June, 1890.	
	W. Teece	11 Nov, 1890	Ditto	£1 per week	11 Nov., 1890.	
	Consulting Chemist	A. Helms	25 Aug, 1890	Ditto	600 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	Inspector	R L Pudney, M.R.A.C. ²	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
		J. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.C.	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
	Artist	E. M. Grosse	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1890.
Farm Overseer	J Coleman	18 Aug, 1890	Ditto	10/- per diem	18 Aug, 1890.	
Collector	R. Helms	20 Nov, 1890	Ditto	£3 per week	20 Nov. 1890.	

¹ Also receives £50 as Shorthand Writer,

² Resigned, 7th September, 1890.

VINE DISEASES BOARD.*

Chairman	Chas. Moore (Director of Botanic Gardens).	15 Jan, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Acting Chairmen	John Kidd, M.P.	7 Aug., 1888	Ditto	Nil.	
	Chas. M'Kay, M.D. ¹	15 Jan., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	
	F. Ferguson, J.P. ¹	15 Jan., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	
	J. A. Wilkinson ¹	7 Aug., 1888	Ditto	Nil.	
Secretary	G. J. Martin	1 Mar, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Inspector	A T Pringle	11 Sept, 1888	Ministerial	300 0 0	11 Sept., 1888.
Messenger	C. Barker	1 Oct, 1888	Chairman of Board	48 0 0	1 Oct, 1888.

¹ Receives £2 2s as fee for each sitting of the Board

* Transferred from the Colonial Secretary's Department to the Department of Mines, 25th July, 1890.

NOTE—Two Overseers and gangs of men are employed from time to time. Overseers 10s per diem, men 7s. to 5s. per diem, boys (2) at 15s per week.

PART XII.

Secretary for Lands,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
LANDS.					
Secretary for Lands	James N. Brunker	8 Mar., 1889	Governor by Commission	1,500 0 0	29 Aug., 1888.*
Under Secretary.....	Stephen Freeman ¹	23 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.
Assistant Under Secretary..	William Houston	7 Jan., 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Dec., 1863.
				to 5 Jan.,	
				1,000 0 0	
				from 7 Jan.	
Chief Clerk	Francis Henry Wilson ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	625 0 0	19 Feb., 1862.*
Chairman, Local Land Board, Goulburn.	Abram Orpen Moriarty ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	800 0 0	10 Jan., 1846.*
Bourke ...	Geo. C. Tompson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Cooma ...	William Jacob Conder ² ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Dubbo ...	William Clare Cardew ...	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto	700 0 0	14 Aug., 1873.
Forbes.....	James R. Edwards	15 Sept., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
Armidale... "	Francis George Finley (Acting) ³	18 Oct., 1888	Ditto	700 0 0	29 Jan., 1874.
		1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	
Grafton ...	William Blackman ⁴	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	14 June, 1859.
"	F. J. A. Trollope (Acting) ⁵	16 Aug., 1888	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
		1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	
Hay	Archibald John Park	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Moree	Colin James M'Master ⁶ ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Oct., 1876.
Maitland ...	James Vernon	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	14 Jan., 1864.
Orange	Charles E. Finch.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	1 July, 1860.
Sydney ...	Thomas Warre Harriott ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Tamworth..	J. Macdonald ⁷	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
	succeeded by	1 Jan., 1885		to 30 June.	
	W. Freeman.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Wagga ...	Frederick W. Watt.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	700 0 0	15 June, 1863.
Accountant.....	Victor Cohen	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	525 0 0	18 Dec., 1865.*
Clerks	Robert H. De Low	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	475 0 0	1 Oct., 1864.
	William H. Capper.....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	475 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Clerk in charge L.L.B., Goulburn	John G. Blaxland	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Grafton	B. S. Levick	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Orange	Edye Hayles Stobo ⁸	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	15 July, 1872.
Head Office	Alfred Salwey	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Dubbo	Henry Roxburgh.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	30 Jan., 1874.
Maitland ...	Henry A. Fitzpatrick	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.
Moree	J. N. Devlin.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Tamworth...	William Ardill.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	5 May, 1874.
				to 31 July.	
				350 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Clerk	Frederick M'Kern	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Clerk in charge L.L.B., Sydney	C. W. Thomas	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	1 June, 1878.
				to 31 July,	
				250 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Armidale ...	H. T. Makin.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	8 July, 1873.
				to 31 July,	
				400 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Wagga	Alfred B. Crew	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	390 0 0	3 Sept., 1875.
				to 31 July,	
				400 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Bourke	Thomas W. Ward ⁹	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	375 0 0	19 April, 1875.
				to 31 July,	
				300 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Hay	C. Dillon	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	14 Sept., 1876.
Clerk	Frederick Williams	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	15 Jan., 1865.
Assistant Accountant	David Miller	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	375 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Clerks	Joseph W. Sherring	1 July, 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1880.
	Frederick Evans Barnes ...	29 April, 1879	Ditto	340 0 0	5 May, 1866.
	J. R. Yorke	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	375 0 0	18 May, 1876.
	Edwin Canrobert Landers	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	375 0 0	3 July, 1872.
	John Percy M'Guanne	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	340 0 0	7 April, 1876.

¹ Appointed Member of Land Court.² Deceased 1 December, 1890.³ Also District Surveyor to 31 July.⁴ On half pay retired 1 April, 1890.⁵ Acting to 31 July.⁶ Also District Surveyor, Moree.⁷ Retired 30 June, 1890.⁸ Paid as Land Agent at Orange at £50 to 31 July, 1890.⁹ Paid £50 as

Land Agent at Bourke.

^{*} Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.					
Clerks	J. H. North	1 Jan., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Herbert L. Thompson ...	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto	300 0 0	29 July, 1878.
	William H. Adams ¹ ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Sept., 1875.
				to 31 July. 290 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Clerk in charge L.L.B. Forbes ..	George A. Daniel	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	6 April, 1881.
				to 31 July. 300 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Cooma	James Bailie.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	290 0 0	12 Nov., 1874.
				to 31 July. 350 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
Clerks	Herbert Phillips	1 July, 1878	Ditto	290 0 0	26 Mar., 1878.
	Thomas Alphon	27 Oct., 1884	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
	James Edmund O'Dwyer..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
	Edward Charles Marr ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	275 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Rowland Baldwin	1 July, 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	John William Barnes ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	1 April, 1886
	Frank George Hack	1 July, 1887	Ditto	260 0 0	24 Mar., 1873.
	Philip Eld Eldershaw ..	1 Sept., 1881	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	Patrick Frank Casey ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	260 0 0	1 July, 1887
	John Gordon Biggar	1 July, 1887	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	Major Lackey	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Dec., 1873.
	James Ptearn Croft	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
	Francis Bernard Swete ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Henry Wilkinson	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Edward Freeman Way	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Charles William Penny ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Frederick Milton Harpur ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	7 April, 1876
	James Robert Ferris	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Harris Howard ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Henry Prentice Ferris ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Frederick M. Edson	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto	250 0 0	3 June, 1870.
	Joseph Green	1 May, 1877	Ditto	250 0 0	19 Jan., 1876.
	Richard Callaway	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1878
	George Peel	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Farnsworth ...	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Dec., 1884
Examiner of Diagrams	Francis Bowman Bacon	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1878
Examiner of Descriptions	William James Neil ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Noting Draftsman	James Shepherd	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Clerks	Thomas Davis	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	16 May, 1877.
	Charles S. Bransby	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	1 April, 1880.
	Robert William Usher ..	9 Mar., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Charles Lewis Christie ..	8 April, 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887
	William M'Millan	9 Mar., 1888	Ditto	245 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Joseph Macdonnell	9 Mar., 1888	Ditto	245 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Clement Dillon ²	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	14 Sept., 1876.
				to 31 July	
	James Neathway Devlin ³ .	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
				to 31 July	
	Charles B. Johnson	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	11 Sept., 1876.
				to 31 July, 250 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
	Frederick S. Murray	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
				to 31 July, 250 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
	Frederick G. Bremer	22 Aug., 1876	Ditto	240 0 0	12 Nov., 1874.
	William Sturrock	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	21 Sept., 1876
				to 31 July, 250 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
	Frederick Richd. Chambers	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
				to 31 July, 250 0 6	
				from 1 Aug.	
	Edwin Kippax	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
				to 31 July, 250 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
	Mountford R. Longfield..	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	William A. M'Phee ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	20 Sept., 1875
				to 31 July, 250 0 0	
				from 1 Aug.	
	W. J. Smythe	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.

¹ Also paid £25 per annum as Crown Lands Agent.

² Promoted to Local Land Board, Hay

³ Promoted to Local Land Board, Moree.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.					
Clerks	A. J. Viles	1 Aug, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0 to 31 July, 250 0 0 from 1 Aug	4 Oct., 1874.*
	George H. Parker	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0 to 31 July, 250 0 0 from 1 Aug	19 Aug, 1885.
	Arthur Herbert Gregory	1 July, 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Hubert P Rach	24 July, 1871	Ditto	225 0 0	24 July, 1871.
	Charles Cope	1 Oct, 1872	Ditto	225 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
	J. R. R Miles	1 July, 1878	Ditto	225 0 0	1 July, 1875
	Walter D Bingle ¹	1 July, 1887	Ditto	220 0 0 to 15 Dec, 225 0 0 from 17 Dec	1 July, 1887.
	C H Davies	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	20 Oct., 1885.
	E. H Davies	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1885.
	Alexander Gordon Rose	1 July, 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Walton Callinan	1 Jan, 1881	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan, 1881.
	H J Aylward	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	13 Mar, 1882
	Frederick W Vincent	14 June, 1866	Ditto	208 0 0	22 Mar., 1848.*
	William Edward O'Brien	1 July, 1887	Ditto	208 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Richard Norton Dove ²	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0 to 24 Feb	1 July, 1879
	James Allan Ramsay	13 April, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	24 Mar, 1884.
	F W Stephenson	19 June, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	19 June, 1883.
	William Henry Hopkins	1 July, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	George Evans	1 July, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	W L Davis	1 July, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0 225 0 0 from 25 Feb	24 April, 1882.
	Charles James Callaway	7 Aug, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Aug, 1882.
	William Wilcocks	1 July, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Arthur Ernest Meads...	8 Nov., 1884	Ditto	225 0 0	20 Jan, 1884
	Archibald M'Clatchie	1 Aug, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug, 1883.
	William J Callaway	8 Feb, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	8 Feb, 1882.
	William Reid Fletcher ³	1 July, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	J H Snell	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Jan, 1883
	Alexander Blackman ⁴	1 May, 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	1 May, 1882.
	F Z Moriarty	19 June, 1883	Ditto	190 0 0 to 31 July 200 0 0 from 1 Aug	19 June, 1883.
	Walter H Stuart	1 Sept, 1882	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Sept, 1882.
	Charles Craig	1 May, 1884	Ditto	175 0 0	1 May, 1884.
	Walter E Tindale	10 Sept, 1890	Ditto	175 0 0 to 9 Sept, 190 0 0 from 10 Sept	23 April, 1882.
	Wilfrid Lionel Volckman	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	170 0 0 to 31 July, 200 0 0 from 1 Aug	13 Mar, 1885
	Fredk Bennett	10 Sept., 1890	Ditto	168 0 0 to 9 Sept, 175 0 0 from 10 Sept	10 June, 1883.
	Edwin William Palmer	10 Sept, 1890	Ditto	168 0 0 to 9 Sept, 175 0 0 from 10 Sept	1 July, 1887.
	Ernest James Pownall	10 Sept, 1890	Ditto	158 0 0 to 9 Sept, 168 0 0 from 10 Sept	25 June, 1883.
	Saml A Jordan	6 Aug, 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	6 Aug, 1883
	Arthur M'Donald	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 July, 225 0 0 from 1 Aug	30 Aug, 1883
	George Drury	10 Mar, 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	10 Mar, 1884
	George Frederick Byram	10 Sept, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0 to 9 Sept, 158 0 0 from 10 Sept	2 June, 1882.
	Wentworth O Russell	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	140 0 0 to 31 July, 200 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Oct, 1883.
	Arthur J Lander	10 Sept, 1890	Ditto	125 0 0 to 9 Sept, 135 0 0 from 10 Sept	26 July, 1883

¹ Paid £50 as shorthand writer. ² Transferred to the Land Court, 25 February, 1890 ³ Deceased, 16 December, 1890 ⁴ Resigned, 29 July, 1890.
* Services not continuous

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s d	Date of Dedication of Post		
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued							
Clerks	Richard Alfred M'Donnell	1 Aug, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	115 0 0 to 31 July, 150 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 May, 1884		
	Denis John Kenny	4 July, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0 to 3 July, 150 0 0 from 4 July	1 July, 1887		
	W H Byrnes	1 May, 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	19 April, 1886		
	F S R Hunt	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	15 Oct, 1883		
	C E Baines	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	1 July, 1886		
	Edward E Emerton	10 Sept, 1890	Ditto . . .	100 0 0 to 9 Sept, 120 0 0 from 10 Sept	1 July, 1887		
Cumberland Ranger	L W H Johnstone	19 Nov, 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	24 Feb, 1886		
	James M'Keon ¹ succeeded by	1 June, 1878	Ditto	220 0 0	1 June, 1878		
	Richard D Hay	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto ...	220 0 0	1 June, 1878		
Messengers (11)	Ditto ...	1 at 210 0 0	Including £50 allowance for watching each		
				1 at 150 0 0			
				2 at 140 0 0			
				1 at 135 0 0			
				1 at 130 0 0			
Office cleaners (8)	2 at 100 0 0	" "		
				2 at 60 0 0			
				1 at 110 0 0			
				4 at 52 0 0			
Constables (3)	1 at 134 0 0	Including £35 allowance for quarters each		
				1 at 50 0 0			
				1 at 25 0 0			
				1 at 134 0 0			
				1 at 0 7 6		Corridor cleaner £4 allowance included per diem each	
				4 at 0 15 4			
				1 at 0 14 0			
1 at 0 14 0							
15 at 0 12 9 ¹							
1 at 0 12 9							
Temporary Clerks (82)	Secretary for Lands	1 at 0 12 1 ¹	per diem		
				1 at 0 12 1 ¹			
				1 at 0 12 0			
				1 at 0 11 3 ³			
				6 at 0 11 2			
				3 at 0 10 6			
				6 at 0 10 0			
				15 at 0 9 7			
				1 at 0 8 11 ⁷			
				2 at 0 8 7 ²			
				4 at 0 8 3 ³			
				4 at 0 6 4 ¹			
1 at 0 5 1 ¹							
1 at 0 5 0							
1 at 0 4 5 ¹							
1 at 200 0 0							
1 at 150 0 0							
1 at 125 0 0							
2 at 75 0 0	each						
2 at 60 0 0							
1 at 52 0 0							
Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	Robert C Franks ²	9 Mar, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	5 at 50 0 0	" "		
	Joseph C Page	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0			
				350 0 0		9 Mar, 1875	
				to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug		17 Sept, 1875	
		John S M'Phillamy	1 Aug, 1890	Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council		350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug	7 Sept, 1877
		John S. O'Hara	1 Aug, 1890	Governor and Executive Council		350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Feb, 1883
	Francis B Mulligan	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto ...	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 May, 1883		
	James Keele	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto ...	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug	6 Nov, 1880		

¹ Transferred to Forest Branch, 1 December, 1890

² Retired 4 June, 1890

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.					
Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	William J. Barnes	1 Aug, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Sept., 1882.
	Thomas H. Wilshire .. .	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug	12 June, 1883
	John B. Wisdom..... .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Jan., 1882.
	James H. Griffin	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug.	25 Mar., 1852.*
	William Spicer..... . .	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug.	11 June, 1883.
	William Broun	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 July, 1885.
	Charles Cropper	27 Aug, 1885	Ditto	350 0 0	25 Feb, 1876.
	Frederick J. A. Trollope	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July,	1 Sept, 1876.
	Robert Deighton	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Jan., 1889.
	J. B. Brown	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug, 1890
	George Silcock ²	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug, 1890.
	G. W. West ²	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug, 1890.
	E. S. Russom ²	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug, 1890.
	Josiah B. Combes ²	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1890
George H. Langley ²	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug, 1890.	
J. W. G. Cox ²	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug, 1890.	
Temporary Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	.....	.....	Secretary for Lands .. { 6 at 5 at	300 0 0 250 0 0	1 Aug, 1890 1 Aug, 1890

¹ Paid also as Acting Chairman at Grafton to 31 July, at £350, and Chairman at Grafton from 1 August at £700. ² Transferred to Staff, previously on fees.

* Services not continuous.

INSPECTOR OF LOCAL LAND BOARD AND LAND OFFICES.

Chief Inspector	H A. G. Curry ¹	1 Jan, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	625 0 0	14 Nov., 1871.
Junior Inspector	William Henry Hall ¹	1 May, 1890	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1872
Inspector.....	Octavius Augustus Cæsar Boot ¹ .	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	375 0 0	15 Jan., 1876.

¹ Allowed 15s per diem travelling expenses on rail, 2cs. when absent from head quarters on duty for one week, £2 2s a week for extended period

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

DISTRICTS—					
Albury	A P D Hamilton	17 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	12 Aug, 1878.
Armidale	Lambert S Gordon ..	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan, 1878.
Balranald and Balranald South.	N. R. G. Lockhart ¹ succeeded by S W Haynes	1 Jan, 1885 16 Oct., 1890	Ditto	290 0 0 300 0 0	19 Mar, 1883. 29 April, 1887
Bathurst	W G B Smith	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	4 Nov, 1872.
Bega	R Frappell ²	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	23 May, 1883
Berrima	P E B Barnett	24 Oct, 1888	Ditto	190 0 0	
Bingera	J F. Buller (Acting) ³ succeeded by O A S. Fitzpatrick ..	1 Jan, 1889 1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan, 1889 1 Oct., 1884
Bombala	W A. Dovers	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1882
Bourke	T W. Ward ⁴	1 Aug. 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	19 April, 1875.

¹ Resigned 14 October, 1890

² Resigned, 1 November, 1890.

³ Dismissed, 1 June, 1890.

⁴ Also Clerk in Charge, L L Board at Bourke

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£	s.	d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.							
DISTRICTS—							
*Braidwood	C. E. Oslear	1 Jan, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			1 June, 1881.
	succeeded by						
	J. Kenny (Acting)	2 May, 1890	Ditto	Nil.			1 Jan, 1878.
Brewarrina and Brewarrina East	J. H. Tompson (Acting)	1 Nov, 1888	Ditto	100 0 0			1 July, 1869.
Burrowa	V Cumming	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0			1 Mar, 1883
*Campbelltown	D. E. Troughton	1 May, 1887	Ditto	Nil.			17 Sept, 1875
Carcoar	J. H. Louche	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0			22 Aug, 1876
*Casino	J. T. Hobbs	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto	Nil.			10 Oct, 1878.
Cassilis	Henry Storey Hawkins ¹	1 July, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0			19 Sept, 1879.
	succeeded by						
	D. C. S. Bruce	17 Nov., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0			1 June, 1883.
*Cobar and Cobar East	H Holcombe	11 Dec., 1889	Ditto	Nil.			1 Jan., 1885.
Condobolin	Edward A. Grainger ²	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0			17 April, 1880.
	succeeded by						
	R. T. Macnevin	4 Aug, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0			1 Nov., 1881.
Cooma	E. T. F. Gomm	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0			15 Jan, 1876
Coonabarabran	W. T. Nicholson	19 Nov, 1888	Ditto	250 0 0			1 Jan, 1873
Coonamble	George Whitfield	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0			1 Jan, 1889.
*Cootamundra	Frank Leng	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0			1 Nov, 1882.
	succeeded by						
	Robert Hughes	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0			1 Jan, 1883
Corowa	M. Dulhunty	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	320 0 0			1 Sept., 1882.
*Cowra	B. P. P. Kemp	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	Nil.			1 Jan., 1879.
Demighum	Charles H. Emery	1 July, 1887	Ditto	340 0 0			1 Sept., 1882.
Dubbo	R. W. G. Collins	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	300 0 0			1 Sept., 1882.
*Dungog	C. G. Smith	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	Nil.			1 May, 1861.
Eden	F. F. Potts	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto	50 0 0			16 April, 1886
	succeeded by						
	G. W. H. Davies	24 Mar, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0			18 June, 1888.
Forbes	James W. Taylor	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0			1 Jan., 1883
Glen Innes	George Stevenson	1 July, 1886	Ditto	300 0 0			12 May, 1881.
*Gosford	H. Gordon	15 Aug, 1887	Ditto	Nil.			1 Dec, 1841.
Goulburn	Oby A. Willans	13 April, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0			1 Sept., 1875
*Grafton	B. S. Levick	1 July, 1887	Ditto	Nil.			1 July, 1878.
*Grenfell	W. F. Robertson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	Nil.			29 May, 1869.
Gundagai	Montagu S Machen	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0			4 Sept., 1883
Gunnedah	A. P. D. Hamilton	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	350 0 0			12 Aug, 1878.
	succeeded by						
	Frank Leng	6 Nov, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0			1 Nov, 1882.
Gunning	S. Pembroke	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0			1 Aug, 1887.
Hay and Hay North	S. W. Haynes	20 Mar, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0			29 April, 1887.
	succeeded by						
	W. G. Acocks	13 Oct, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0			28 Mar., 1883.
Hillston & Hillston North	D. G. M'Dougall	12 July, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0			1 July, 1883.
*Inverell	C. J. Lloyd	4 Nov., 1889	Ditto	Nil.			2 July, 1881.
Kempsey	J. R. Linsley	1 July, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0			1 Jan, 1880.
*Kiama	W. B. Connell	4 Sept, 1888	Ditto	26 0 0			21 Aug, 1844.
Lismore	Charles H. Gale	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	300 0 0			1 Dec, 1881
Lithgow	Henry Lumsdaine ³	1 July, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0			1 Dec, 1845.†
	succeeded by						
	James Bray	14 Feb., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0			1 Jan, 1866.
	succeeded by						
	W. B. Brown	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0			1 Nov, 1882
*Liverpool	W. H. Goodman	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	Nil.			28 July, 1877.
*Matland	Francis Sheriff Isaacs	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	Nil.			1 Jan, 1868
Metropolitan (Sydney)	Robt. H De Low	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	Nil.			1 Jan, 1881.
	succeeded by						
	J. W. Sherring	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto	Nil.			
*Milton	J. Ransford	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	Nil.			15 Sept., 1874.
Molong	H. H. S Chippendall	19 Sept, 1888	Ditto	100 0 0			1 Jan, 1878
*Moree	J. N. Devlin	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	Nil.			1 Jan., 1877
*Moruya	John Kenny ⁴	1 June, 1885	Ditto	Nil.			1 Jan, 1878.
	succeeded by						
	E. A. Grainger	1 July, 1890	Ditto	Nil.			17 April, 1880
Mudgee	C. J. Horsley	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0			1 Sept, 1882.
*Murrurundi	G. R. Evans	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	Nil.			1 April, 1878
*Murwillumbah	E. A. Barrington	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	125 0 0			16 July, 1879
Muswellbrook	J. V. Foley	26 June, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0			1 Oct, 1875
Narrabri	Walter Scott	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0			1 Oct, 1885
Narrandera	Joseph W. Lees (acting)	1 Oct, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0			26 Nov., 1858.†
*Newcastle	R. B. Hayes	12 May, 1888	Ditto	40 0 0			1 Sept, 1875
*Nowra	F. H. Galbraith	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	75 0 0			1 Nov, 1877
Orange	Edye Hayles Stobo ⁵	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto	50 0 0			15 July, 1872
	succeeded by						
	W. H. Adams	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	25 0 0			13 Sept, 1875

¹ Transferred to Tumut 2 May, 1890 ² Transferred to Moruya, 1 July, 1890 ³ Transferred to Wollombi, 26 February, 1890. ⁴ Transferred to Braidwood, 28 July, 1877.

⁵ Relieved, 1 August, 1890

† Indicates receives salary from Department of Justice as Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions. † Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of Dedication of Park
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.					
DISTRICTS—					
*Parkes	A. J. Kingsmill	25 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	.....
*Parramatta	George Wickham	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	5 Mar., 1847.
*Paterson	William Le Brun Brown	1 June, 1885	Ditto	25 0 0	13 Feb., 1882.
*Penrith	J. K. Cleve, junior	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	3 July, 1865.
Picton	Charles Frederick Butler	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1880
*Port Macquarie	F. B. Hales	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	Nil.	1 April, 1861.
	succeeded by				10 Oct., 1878.
	J. T. Hobbs	6 Nov., 1890	Ditto	Nil.	
Queanbeyan	C. J. B. Helm	1 July, 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	25 Sept., 1876.
*Raymond Terrace	C. R. Middleton	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	11 Oct., 1875.
*Rylstone	William W. Armstrong	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	1 July, 1854.
Scone	F. C. Gaggin	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Singleton	Frederick J. P. Hepworth	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	6 Sept., 1875.
Stroud	J. Miller	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	19 May, 1883.†
	succeeded by				
	J. D. Walker	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
Tamworth	E. G. Markham	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1878
Taree	D. C. S. Bruce ¹	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1883.
	succeeded by				
	H. B. Copeland	19 Nov., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	29 Mar., 1886.
*Tenterfield	Fredk. Burne	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	1 April, 1881.
Tumut	L. W. A. Macarthur ⁵	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	170 0 0	15 April, 1874.
	succeeded by				
	H. S. Hawkins	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	170 0 0	19 Sept., 1879
*Urana	V. Brown	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	Nil.	1 July, 1883.
Wagga Wagga	Frederick D. A. Korff	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	400 0 0	10 Nov., 1871.
*Walcha	E. Marriott	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	12 Aug., 1862.
Walgett & Walgett North	Walter Bland Brown ²	26 Jan., 1887	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Grantley A. Hyde	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
Warialla	J. C. Thoroton	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	100 0 0	2 Jan., 1890.
Wellington	F. Marsh ³	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	50 0 0	8 April, 1852.†
	succeeded by				
	A. G. Chiplin	23 April, 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	.....
*Wentworth	W. C. Rodgeron	1 June, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Aug., 1879.
	succeeded by				
	J. S. Maitland	29 Jan., 1890	Ditto	100 0 6	17 July, 1889
*Windsor	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick	6 Aug., 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1884
	succeeded by				
	A. Gates	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	.....
Wilcannia	J. Mackins	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	A. W. R. Pratt	25 April, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
Willyama	R. P. Browne	10 May, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	10 May, 1890.
*Wollombi	James Bray ⁵	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	Nil.	1 Jan., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Lumsdane	26 Feb., 1890	Ditto	Nil.	.....
Wollongong	David Ross Jameson	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Yass	Glentworth Addison	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Young	H. J. Jeffreys	9 May, 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	10 Sept., 1882.
¹ Transferred to Cassilis, 17 November, 1890. ² Transferred to Lithgow, 1 September, 1890. ³ Relieved. ⁴ Transferred to Lithgow, 14 February, 1890. ⁵ Dismissed, 1 Mar., 1890. * Indicates receives salary from Department of Justice as Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions. † Services not continuous.					
EMERGENCY LAND AGENTS.					
	Octavius A. C. Boot ^{1 2}	1 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	15 June, 1876.
	John Edwards ^{1 3}	1 May, 1883	Ditto	to 31 Aug.	
	George H. Gibson ^{1 3}	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	320 0 0	1 May, 1872.*
	Temporary (1) ^{1 3} .....	.....	.....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
¹ Allowed 12s. per diem when absent from head quarters. ² Promoted to Inspector of Local Land Board. ³ Designated Relieving Officers, 1 Aug., 1890. * Services not continuous.					
ASSISTANT CROWN LANDS AGENTS.					
Maitland	C. C. Vindin	1 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Glen Innes	L. A. M'Dougall	8 April, 1890	Ditto	Nil.	.....
Orange	A. J. Giles	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	25 0 0	.....
LAND COURT.					
President	Francis Edward Rogers, Q.C.	7 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	2,000 0 0	7 Jan., 1890.
Member	Stephen Freeman	7 Jan., 1890	Ditto	1,000 0 0	22 Oct., 1862
	Charles Brandis	7 Jan., 1890	Ditto	1,000 0 0	7 Jan., 1890
Registrar	John Thomas Keating	7 Feb., 1890	Ditto	500 0 0	1 May, 1873
1st Clerk	William Richard Norton Dove	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	1 July, 1879
2nd Clerk	William R. Jamieson	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	7 April, 1855.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
SURVEY OF LANDS.					
Acting Surveyor-General .	Edward Twynam ¹	12 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	24 Nov., 1855.
District Surveyors ...	Arthur Charles Betts	7 June, 1875	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 May, 1868.
	Patrick Riddle Donaldson	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Dec., 1864.
	Joseph Witter Allworth	7 Oct., 1880	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Aug., 1863.
	Francis George Finley ²	1 May, 1882	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July	29 Jan., 1874.
	Henry Augustus Crouch	1 June, 1883	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Feb., 1874.
	John Williams Deering	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	18 Feb., 1863.
	Thomas Henry Smith	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Sept., 1864.
	George Henry Sheaffe	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	21 May, 1878.
	Robert M'Donald	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	22 July, 1870.
	Edward M'Farlane . . .	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	22 Nov., 1865.
	William Orr	26 Mar., 1885	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	21 May, 1878.
	Frederick Poate ..	3 June, 1889	Ditto	650 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	5 April, 1877.
1st Class Surveyor	*D. M. Matland ^{3 4} ..	12 Aug., 1879	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
District Surveyor	William Henry O'Malley Wood	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	465 0 0 to 12 June, 625 0 0 from 13 June	1 Oct., 1877.
	James Lambert Tritton ..	1 May, 1882	Ditto	465 0 0 to 31 July, 625 0 0 from 1 Aug	21 May, 1878.
Surveyors	William Gibbon Walker...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	465 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Aug., 1879.
	*Charles Howard Wansbrough ⁵	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto	425 0 0 to 9 Sept	1 Aug., 1875.
	Arthur Sharp	29 June, 1887	Ditto	425 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug	14 May, 1879.
	Edward Ebsworth	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	415 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug	5 Oct., 1880.
	Thomas Willans Conolly ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	415 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug	20 April, 1881.
	Charles Walter Laing.....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	415 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug	1 Jan., 1882.

¹ Paid allowance of £100 per annum² Appointed Chairman, Armidale, 1 August, 1890³ Paid £120 for equipment allowance.⁴ Transferred to Detail Survey, 1 September, 1890⁵ Retired, 10 September, 1890

District Surveyors and Salaried Surveyors received allowances of £150 per annum for maintenance of equipment of the Real Property Act

* Specially licensed under the provisions

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS— <i>continued.</i>					
Surveyors	Edward James Halliday...	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	415 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug.	19 Dec., 1874.
	Maurice Barlow	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	415 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Jan., 1882.
	Enoch Jno. Coberoft	29 June, 1889	Ditto	375 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Jan., 1882.
	Charles Joseph Metcalfe ¹ ...	8 Mar., 1878	Ditto	350 0 0 to 11 Aug.	8 Mar., 1878.
	Charles Thurburn	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Jan., 1882.
	John Broughton	1 April, 1884	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 July, 400 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 April, 1884.
	Archibald Wellesley Chapman...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 375 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Jan., 1882.
	Roderick Baylis Mackenzie	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July, 375 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Jan., 1883.
	Hans Fransmen Madsen ²	1 June, 1882	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 Aug.	1 June, 1882.
	Henry Hogarth	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 Aug., 375 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Jan., 1883.
	Charles Robert Scrivener ³	1 June, 1882	Ditto	350 0 0	11 Dec., 1876.†
	*George Loder Dowe ⁶	24 July, 1882	Ditto	350 0 0	24 July, 1882.
	*Thomas Graham Wilson ²	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 Aug.	1 Jan., 1883.
	*John Richmond ⁴	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Valentine Blomfield Riley	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Stephen Mills ²	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 Aug.	1 Jan., 1883.
	Stephen Edward Perdriau	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Arthur Eric Mackay	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	James Ogle Burgess	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Walter Neville Sendall ...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 July, 350 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Jan., 1883.
	George Handley Knibbs ⁵ ...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Robert James Arthur Roberts ²	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 Aug.	1 Jan., 1883.
	Walter Wallace Mills ² ...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 Aug., 350 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Jan., 1883.
	Francis John Gregson ² ...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 Aug., 350 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Jan., 1883.
	Gerald Pennefather.....	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 July, 350 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Nov., 1883.
	Alfred Henry Chesterman	1 April, 1884	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 July, 350 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 April, 1884.
	William Henry Nalder ...	1 July, 1885	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 July, 350 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 July, 1885.
	Francis James Essington Bootle.	1 July, 1885	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 July, 350 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 July, 1885.
	William Makin Thomas ²	1 July, 1885	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 Aug.	1 July, 1885.

¹ Retired, 12 August, 1890.² Transferred to Detail Survey, 1 September, 1890.³ Paid £120 for equipment allowance.⁴ Transferred to

Triangulation of the Colony, 1 September, 1890.

⁵ Retired, 19 November, 1890.⁶ Resigned 1 November, 1890.

District Surveyors and Salaried Surveyors received allowances of £150 per annum for maintenance of equipment. * Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act. † Services not continuous.

Offi	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.					
Surveyors	Henry Weir Graeme	1 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0 31 July, 350 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 July, 1885.
	William Henry Foster ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	3 Feb., 1879.
	Frederick William Hawkins	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	2 May, 1881.
	David Hislop Murray	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	4 Aug., 1881.
	Stephen Ramsay Beatty ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	7 Nov., 1881.
	William Matheson Gordon	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	325 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.
Chief Draftsman	Charles James Saunders...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Chief Draftsman, Goulburn Local Office.	Walter Dickenson Arm- strong.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 July, 425 0 0 from 1 Aug.	19 Jan., 1863.
Chief Draftsman, Metro- politan Office.	William Freeman ¹	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 30 June.	1 Oct., 1862.
	succeeded by Theodore Elwin	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.
Chief Draftsman, Orange Local Office.	Edward Maber Spark Gerard ²	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 10 Dec.	8 June, 1864.
	succeeded by Arthur John Hare	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	425 0 0	24 Sept., 1872.
Chief Draftsman, Armidale Local Office.	Theodore Elwin	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 July.	5 Oct., 1865.
	succeeded by Mordaunt Allister M'Lean	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	
Chief Draftsman, Maitland Local Office.	Stanley Lees Peyton	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 July.	19 Nov., 1868.
	succeeded by John Joseph Cassimir Callachor	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	425 0 0	16 Nov., 1873.
Chief Draftsman, Grafton Local Office.	James Burt	1 May., 1887	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 July, 425 0 0 from 1 Aug.	17 Feb., 1874.
Chief Draftsman, Bourke ...	Joseph Ferris	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Chief Draftsman, Forbes Local Office.	Louis George Julian Bennett ³	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 Oct.	29 June, 1863.
	succeeded by Stanley Lees Peyton	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.
Chief Draftsman, Hay Local Office.	Albert Richard Gall	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 July, 425 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 June, 1871.
	succeeded by John Philip A. Garvin	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Chief Draftsman, Wagga Wagga Local Office.	William Henry Hall ⁴	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 30 April.	1 Jan., 1872.
	succeeded by Albert Richard Gall	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	425 0 0	1 June, 1871.
Chief Draftsman, Dubbo Local Office.	Charles Edward Rennie ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 July, 425 0 0 from 1 Aug.	17 Sept., 1872.
Chief Draftsman, Moree Local Office.	Arthur John Hare	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0 to 31 July.	24 Sept., 1872.
	succeeded by Peter John Dowling	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	375 0 0	18 Jan., 1877.
Chief Draftsman, Tamworth Local Office.	Robert Shelton	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
Chief Draftsman, Cooma Local Office.	John Thomas Small	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
Draftsmen	Arthur James Stopps	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	John Thomas Keating ⁵ ...	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	400 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	John Joseph Cassimir Callachor ⁶	1 Feb., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Exec- utive Council,	390 0 0 to 31 July.	16 Nov., 1873.
	Arthur Bruce McMinn ...	4 May, 1879	Ditto	390 0 0	1 May, 1874.
	Mordaunt Allister M'Lean ⁶	1 Jan., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0 to 31 July.	18 July, 1870.
	John Thomas Small ⁶	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto	350 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
	Peter John Dowling ⁶	1 Sept., 1881	Ditto	350 0 0	18 Jan., 1877.
	Robert James Malcolm ...	22 Sept., 1881	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July. 320 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Feb., 1877.
	John Philip A. Garvin ⁶ ...	19 May, 1877	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
	Robert Shelton ⁶	8 April, 1878	Ditto	350 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
	William M'Lean	8 April, 1878	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July. 320 0 0 from 1 Aug.	8 April, 1878.
	Henry Charles Herring ...	8 April, 1878	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 July. 320 0 0 from 1 Aug.	8 April, 1878.
	William Winder	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
	Charles George Ireland ...	21 May, 1878	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
	Ernest Stafford Vautin ...	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto	375 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.

¹ Appointed Chairman at Tamworth, 1 July, 1890. ² Retired, 10 December, 1890. ³ Retired, 1 November, 1890. ⁴ Appointed Inspector, 1 May, 1890.
⁵ Transferred to Land Court, 7 February, 1890. ⁶ Promoted to Chief Draftsman.

District Surveyors and Salaried Surveyors received allowances of £150 per annum for maintenance of equipment.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.						
Draftsmen	Henry Samuel Walker Crummér.	4 May, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	325 0 0	1 May, 1874.	
	John Alex. M'Leay M'Lean	1 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	320 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.	
	R. M'Lean	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	375 0 0	22 Sept., 1868.*	
	Chas. Wm. Lewis Ballhausen	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.	
				to 31 July, 320 0 0		
		Henry Early Wilkinson	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto	from 1 Aug. 315 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
				to 31 July, 350 0 0		
				from 1 Aug.		
		Arvid Nilson ¹	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Dec., 1868.
		Edward Arnold Bronsden	1 Feb., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
		Geo. Hippolite Doubleday	28 April, 1879	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
				to 31 July, 250 0 0		
				from 1 Aug.		
		Robert Taylor Thornton	7 June, 1882	Ditto	315 0 0	28 Sept., 1879.
				to 31 July, 320 0 0		
				from 1 Aug.		
		George Alexander M'Kay	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
		Samuel Wharton Kirke	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
				to 31 July, 320 0 0		
				from 1 Aug.		
		John Taylor Cooke	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	315 0 0	30 April, 1879.
				to 31 July, 320 0 0		
				from 1 Aug.		
		Joseph Ferris	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
				to 31 July,		
		Alfred Swyny ²	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
		Edward William Fewings ²	1 June, 1883	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
		George H. S. King	17 Jan., 1879	Ditto	290 0 0	1 June, 1876.
		William Gemell	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
		Edgar Sparry Lloyd	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
		James Aaron Morgan	1 July, 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
		Alfred Paton	1 July, 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
		Robert Wayte Vale	1 July, 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Jonathan Evans Hassall	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto	265 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.	
			to 31 July, 275 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Charles John Lester	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto	265 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.	
			to 31 July, 315 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	August Florentine Bontou	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto	265 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.	
			to 31 July, 275 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	William Frederick Day	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.	
			to 31 July, 300 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Thomas Beale Meldrum ³	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Charles James Robinson	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
			to 31 July, 275 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Donald Gregg	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
			to 31 July, 275 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Philip Benjamin James	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
			to 31 July, 320 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Francis Matthew Thallon	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
			to 30 June, 300 0 0			
			from 1 July,			
	Wm. Twynam Middlecoat	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
			to 31 July, 275 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Samuel Benjamin Moses	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Michael Patrick	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
			to 31 July, 275 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Joseph George Richards Fewings	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.	
			to 31 July, 320 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			

¹ Deceased, 10 November, 1890.² Retired, 11 August, 1890.³ Retired, 1 August, 1890.

* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.					
Draftsmen	Malcolm Shaw	14 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
	Matthew Rogerson	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
				to 31 July, 275 0 0	
	Ernest Henry Biden	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	from 1 Aug. 265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
				to 31 July, 275 0 0	
	Charles Edwards, junior...	4 Mar., 1884	Ditto	from 1 Aug. 265 0 0	4 Mar., 1884.
				to 31 July, 275 0 0	
	Richard Montgomerie Galloway	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	from 1 Aug. 275 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
	William Alexander Nelson	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	9 Oct., 1876.
	Benjamin Lindsay	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	11 Dec., 1876.
	George Edward Wicks ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
	James Bearpark Dimelow	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	29 July, 1881.
	Edmund Weir Brierly ...	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	265 0 0	3 April, 1882.
	Charles Owen	1 May, 1880	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
	John W. Windridge	14 Sept., 1882	Ditto	250 0 0	1 June, 1879.
	George Bush	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
	Francis Henry Blaxland...	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
				to 10 Nov., 275 0 0	
	Cosmo Alfred Warby Fowler ..	1 July, 1890	Ditto	from 11 Nov. 250 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
				to 30 June, 265 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
	Joseph Bede White.....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	250 0 0	14 Jan., 1881.
	George Henry James Hardwick	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
	Thomas Freeman ¹	16 Jan., 1883	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Jan., 1883.
	Arthur Sydney Board.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
				to 10 Nov., 275 0 0	
				from 11 Nov.	
	George Oscar Ellis	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Richard Dalrymple Hay ² ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Thomas Purves.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Cumming Skelton.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Samuel Tivey	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	John Francis Pike	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Bergelin.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Otto William Ballhausen..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Francis Arnold Ridley ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Michael Vincent Murphy..	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	James Harvey	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Fritz Jensen.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Thomas William Foster ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
				to 31 Aug., 265 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	Joseph Edward M'Lean ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Shepherd	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Isaac Barrow	1 July, 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	1 July, 1887.
				to 31 Aug., 270 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	Henry George Chute	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	270 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Daniel Counsel.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Donald Nicholson Saunders	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Simon R. Rochford.....	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.
	E. H. Hullett	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	3 July, 1876.
	John Chisholm	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Dec., 1876.
	Henry Selkirk	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	15 Oct., 1877.
	Frederick Sydney Hughes.	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	22 May, 1878.
	Harold Watt	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
	Harold George Traill	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	5 Oct., 1878.
	John Eugene Daly	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
	William Bede Flannery ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
	Maurice Linton Simpkins..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	7 May, 1879.
	Francis Goode	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	22 Nov., 1880.
	Nathaniel Frederick Alex- ander Asser.	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	Francis West	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	25 Feb., 1881.
	Edwin James	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Aug., 1881.
	William Henry Charlton..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	4 Sept., 1880.
	Henry Herbert Sharpe ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	29 Mar., 1881.
	Harry Fynmore	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	6 June, 1883.
	Frederick Bulwer Nowell	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	4 July, 1883.
	Walter James Roper	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	10 Dec., 1880.
	Francis Everett Whalley..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	7 June, 1882.
	Charles Sturtwant Spencer	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	29 Sept., 1882.

¹ Deceased, 11 November, 1890.² Appointed Cumberland Ranger, 1 December, 1890.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.						
Draftsmen	Carl Koefoed	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	2 June, 1883.	
	Morris James	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	7 April, 1881.	
	Patrick Joseph Cahill	25 Oct., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.	
	William J. Lawrence	1 July, 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	1 July, 1887.	
				to 11 Nov.,		
				250 0 0		
				from 12 Nov.		
		Francis Scrusa	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	5 May, 1879.
		Richard Harris	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Mar., 1888.
		Herbert Bond Pinnington ¹	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	27 Jan., 1883.
		Henry Bartley	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	190 0 0	23 Jan., 1883.
				to 31 July.,		
				200 0 0		
				from 1 Aug.		
		Oakley Wallace Small	29 Sept., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	29 Sept., 1884.
		Percie Chater Charlton	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
		Carl Theodore Morath	24 July, 1884	Ditto	175 0 0	24 July, 1884.
				to 11 Nov.,		
				200 0 0		
				from 12 Nov.		
	Edwin Shelton	21 July, 1884	Ditto	175 0 0	21 July, 1884.	
	Francis Ernest Fry	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.	
	James Herlihy	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.	
	Arthur Joseph Perkins	25 Oct., 1884	Ditto	175 0 0	25 Oct., 1884.	
	Goulburn Reynolds ²					
	George William Sherring	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.	
	Donald Fraser	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.	
			to 11 Nov.,			
			175 0 0			
			from 12 Nov.			
	Alfred Plowman	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.	
			120 0 0			
			to 11 Nov.			
	Richard D. Maunsell	1 April, 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1888.	
			from 12 Nov.			
	H. A. Thomas	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	29 April, 1886.	
	Josiah Tayler	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.	
Draftsman in charge of Lithographic Branch from 1 July.						
Lithographic Draftsmen	John Edmund Miller Russell	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.	
	John Blenman Cobham	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.	
	Charles Stewart Christie	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	265 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.	
Lithographic Printers	James Tweedie Inglis ³	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.	
	Peter Ford	17 Oct., 1871	Ditto	200 0 0	17 Oct., 1871.	
			to 31 Jan.,			
			250 0 0			
			from 1 Feb.			
	R. H. Lenthall	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	12 May, 1879.	
	John Bernauer	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.	
Plan-mounter	James Lutton	1 July, 1887	Ditto	165 0 0	13 Sept., 1883.	
Clerk-in-charge Plan Records ..	Robert Campbell Oatley	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1882.	
Clerk	Richard Lawton Eames ⁴	1 July, 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.	
			to 30 Sept.,			
			177 0 0			
			from 1 Oct.			
Clerks in Local Survey Offices.	Henry Percy Baly	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto	340 0 0	1 July, 1869.	
	Alfred Bruce Ranclaud	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.	
			to 31 July,			
			225 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Robert M'Clelland	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	10 May, 1869.	
			to 31 July,			
			225 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	John Joseph Shehan	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.	
			to 31 July,			
			225 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	Matthew M'Mahon	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.	
			to 31 July,			
			225 0 0			
			from 1 Aug.			
	A. N. Badcock	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	8 Mar., 1881.	
	George L. Mansfield	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	29 July, 1879.	
	George H. Armstrong	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	21 June, 1883.	
	George A. Thrum	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	15 Nov., 1878.	
Corresponding Clerk	Edward James Joseph Briscoe	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.	
Clerks	Walter T. Butler	1 July, 1887	Ditto	208 0 0	1 July, 1887.	
	Frederick G. Lewis	1 July, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.	
Clerk-in-charge Plan Sales Branch.	Robert Stobo, junior	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	177 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.	
			to 30 Sept.,			
			200 0 0			
			from 1 Oct.			

¹ Resigned, 2 June, 1890.

² Resigned, 1 March, 1890.

³ Deceased, 31 January, 1890.

⁴ Reduced, 1 October, 1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.					
Clerks	John Simpson	8 Mar., 1881	Ditto	156 0 0	8 Mar., 1881.
	Charles George Zouch	1 July, 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
	Theophilus J. Paton	1 July, 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	John Greatrix Julian ¹	1 July, 1887	Ditto	115 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Telephone Operator	H. W. Butler ²	1 Jan., 1889	Secretary for Lands	80 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	160 0 0	each.
				100 0 0	
				100 0 0 ³	
Office-keepers (8) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	each.
				110 0 0	Corridor cleaner.
				0 14 0	
				0 12 9 ⁴	
				0 10 0	
				0 10 2 ¹	
Temporary Clerks (16) .....	.....	.....	Secretary for Lands	0 9 7	
				0 8 7 ¹	
				0 6 4 ¹	
				150 0 0	
				114 0 0	
				90 0 0	
				39 0 0	
				0 15 11 ¹	
				0 15 0	
				0 14 0 ¹	
				0 14 4 ¹	
				0 13 3 ⁴	per diem.
				0 12 9 ⁴	
				0 12 9	
				0 12 0	
				0 11 3	
Temporary Draftsmen } and Miscellaneous } Officers (124) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 11 2	
				0 10 9	
				0 10 0	
				0 9 7	
				0 8 8 ³	
				0 7 6	
				0 7 0	
				0 6 4 ¹	
				130 0 0	
				50 0 0	
				26 0 0	
<i>Triangulation of the Colony :—</i>					
Field Astronomer	Joseph Brooks ⁴	23 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	23 June, 1879.
				500 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Observing Surveyors.....	John Richmond ⁵	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	
	Robert Charles Gordon ⁶ ...	13 Dec., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	
Bailiff-in-charge of Trig. Marks.	Edward Henry Taylor ⁶ ...	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				200 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Chief Computer.....	Thomas Frederick Furber ⁷	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto	550 0 0	25 Sept., 1869.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				450 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Computer	John Burt Trivett ⁸	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				350 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
<i>Field Staff, Detail Survey :—</i>					
Surveyor-in-charge	Duncan Mearns Maitland ⁹ , ¹⁰	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				500 0 0	
Surveyors	Hans Fransmen Madsen ¹¹	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	Stephen Mills ¹¹	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				325 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	William Makin Thomas ...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	1 July, 1885.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				325 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	Thomas Graham Wilson ¹¹	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				325 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	Robert James Arthur Roberts.	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				325 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	

¹ Transferred to Temporary Staff.² Transferred to Lands, Temporary Staff.³ Including £25 allowance.⁴ Equipment allowance of £150 per annum, from 1 September, 1890.⁵ Allowed £125 for equipment.⁶ Equipment allowance, £75.⁷ Allowed £50 as Secretary to the Board of Examiners of Licensed Surveyors.¹⁰ Allowed £100 for equipment.¹¹ Allowed £72 for equipment.⁹ Paid £100 per annum as Actuary to Civil Service Board.

Office,	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.						
<i>Office Staff, Detail Survey :—</i>						
Draftsman-in-charge	James Monsell Spry	1 Oct., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	415 0 0 to 31 Aug., 400 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Oct., 1877.	
Draftsmen and Computers	Arthur Lewingdon Lloyd...	1 July, 1878	Ditto	350 0 0 to 31 Aug., 300 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 June, 1871.	
	Charles William Cropper ¹	1 July, 1882	Ditto	350 0 0	1 July, 1882.	
	Hamilton Welchman ²	1 July, 1882	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 Aug.	1 July, 1882.	
	Henry George Chute ²	1 July, 1882	Ditto	340 0 0 to 31 Aug.	1 July, 1882.	
	Frederick Thomas Mallett	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	24 July, 1883.	
	Orville Dimelow ¹	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.	
	Harold Geithner Goode ...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	2 Aug., 1884.	
William Jahn	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	205 0 0 to 31 Aug.,	1 Jan., 1883.		
Licensed Surveyors on temporary salary.*	Stephen Ramsay Beatty ³ ..	3 Aug., 1883	Secretary for Lands	225 0 0 from 1 Sept.	6 July, 1883.	
	William Henry Foster ³ ...	18 July, 1883	Ditto	300 0 0	6 July, 1883.	
	Robert Gustavus Glasson ⁴	17 July, 1883	Ditto	300 0 0	28 Jan., 1882.	
	William Matheson Gordon ³	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.	
	Frederick William Hawkins ³ ..	14 May, 1886	Ditto	300 0 0	28 Jan., 1882.	
	William Lethbridge King ⁵	21 Jan., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	10 Jan., 1884.	
	Hamilton Welchman	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1882.	
	Henry Fraser Hall	19 June, 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	19 June, 1888.	
	Marcus Lucas	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.	
	David Hislop Murray ³	17 Dec., 1883	Ditto	300 0 0	30 June, 1882.	
	Algernon Peake ⁶	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	300 0 0	26 June, 1884.	
	Henry Shute, jun.	1 June, 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	22 Jan., 1884.	
	Thomas Biddulph Upcott Sloman	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	26 June, 1884.	
	Samuel Albert Steane.....	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	300 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.	
	Thomas Malcolm Stephen	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	26 June, 1884.	
	Richard Neville Somerville	15 Jan., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	10 Jan., 1884.	
	James Frederick Truscott	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	6 July, 1883.	
	Douglas Coventry White...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	17 Nov., 1884.	
	George H. Legge.....	17 July, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0 to 31 Aug., 300 0 0 from 1 Sept.	17 July, 1889.	
	Frank Watkins	12 July, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0 to 31 Aug., 300 0 0 from 1 Sept.	12 July, 1889.	
	John Duncan A. Riddle...	15 July, 1889	Ditto	250 0 0 to 31 Aug., 300 0 0 from 1 Sept.	15 July, 1889.	
	Licensed Surveyors (paid by Fees) employed by the Department during the year 1889.	W. Abernethy	Fees :— 773 5 9	
		E. R. Allworth.....	1,050 11 9	
J. Anderson .....		.....	.....	180 6 0	
W. Anderson .....		.....	.....	840 0 9	
J. Andrews .....		.....	.....	719 5 7	
C. D. Adams .....		.....	.....	742 17 11	
S. F. von Arnheim .....		.....	.....	845 15 6	
G. Arthur .....		.....	.....	158 19 4	
R. Barling .....		.....	.....	410 18 5	
H. L. Barrington.....		.....	.....	1,050 5 8	
E. H. Barton .....		.....	.....	1,613 2 9	
S. H. Belcher .....		.....	.....	1,409 9 2	
T. H. Bell .....		.....	.....	281 16 10	
R. Bergin .....		.....	.....	776 4 7	
W. Berthon .....		.....	.....	158 11 9	
T. L. Biddulph .....		.....	.....	120 13 4	
J. R. Blacket .....		.....	.....	802 11 9	
V. I. Blake .....		.....	.....	739 14 8	
R. Bornstein .....		.....	.....	170 14 10	
W. B. Bridges .....		.....	.....	1,168 3 9	
F. L. Burdett .....	.....	.....	255 9 2		
R. H. Burt .....	.....	.....	48 9 9		
W. F. Busby .....	.....	.....	1,625 17 1		
M. J. Callaghan .....	.....	.....	909 13 4		
A. P. Campbell.....	.....	.....	641 1 9		
J. F. Campbell.....	.....	.....	858 5 0		

¹ Retired, 1 November, 1890. ² Transferred to General Establishment. ³ Transferred to Permanent Staff, 1 August, 1890. ⁴ Resigned, 31 July, 1890.
⁵ Resigned, 12 July, 1890. ⁶ Resigned, 1 August, 1890. ⁷ Transferred to Temporary Salaried Surveyors' Staff.
 * Those surveyors who were employed in country districts receive allowance of £150 per annum; those employed in Sydney and suburbs receive allowance of £52 per annum.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.					
Licensed Surveyors	R. H. Cambage .....	.....	.....	Fees:— 68 4 11	
	A. W. Canning .....	.....	.....	540 14 2	
	J. H. Cardew .....	.....	.....	219 17 1	
	G. B. Carter .....	.....	.....	764 11 2	
	P. Chambers .....	.....	.....	980 8 3	
	E. C. S. Chapman .....	.....	.....	924 5 6	
	J. S. Chard .....	.....	.....	836 0 8	
	W. G. Chatfield .....	.....	.....	225 10 11	
	C. S. Chauncey .....	.....	.....	553 1 2	
	W. H. Christie .....	.....	.....	33 5 2	
	F. Clarke .....	.....	.....	794 0 8	
	C. Coane .....	.....	.....
	E. J. Commins .....	.....	.....	556 14 9	
	G. W. Commins .....	.....	.....	419 4 3	
	J. M. Conroy .....	.....	.....	796 7 9	
	P. Cowley .....	.....	.....	468 7 11	
	W. Cowley .....	.....	.....	321 7 2	
	H. P. Cowper .....	.....	.....	975 15 3	
	W. Creed .....	.....	.....	167 9 9	
	A. T. Creswell .....	.....	.....
	L. V. D'Apice .....	.....	.....	730 17 2	
	W. R. Davidson .....	.....	.....	994 10 4	
	J. Dawson .....	.....	.....	758 9 0	
	S. H. Dawson .....	.....	.....	797 9 11	
	A. Dewhurst .....	.....	.....	1,143 8 10	
	J. M. Dixon .....	.....	.....	950 14 6	
	S. E. Dobbie .....	.....	.....	390 18 10	
	W. Drummond .....	.....	.....	206 1 1	
	A. Ebsworth .....	.....	.....	1,034 18 4	
	H. A. Evans .....	.....	.....	1,260 11 11	
	J. F. Finn .....	.....	.....	986 13 11	
	H. Fisher .....	.....	.....	1,017 19 5	
	J. E. Flynn .....	.....	.....	1,109 3 8	
	H. Folkard .....	.....	.....	756 12 11	
	B. C. Garland .....	.....	.....	706 4 4	
	J. Garland .....	.....	.....	839 4 1	
	J. F. C. Goodridge .....	.....	.....	79 17 11	
	A. F. Hall .....	.....	.....	1,302 4 9	
	C. A. Harper .....	.....	.....	430 17 4	
	E. A. Harris .....	.....	.....	489 16 7	
	F. N. Harris .....	.....	.....	192 9 1	
	H. V. Haynes .....	.....	.....	948 16 5	
	A. J. P. Hitchins .....	.....	.....	1,062 0 11	
	H. C. Holmes .....	.....	.....	364 14 1	
	H. C. Hosie .....	.....	.....	617 2 11	
	M. O. Hungerford .....	.....	.....	478 2 1	
	F. V. Hunter .....	.....	.....	1,244 3 7	
	F. Isaac .....	.....	.....	892 16 9	
	E. H. Johnson .....	.....	.....	1,355 8 7	
	W. Jones .....	.....	.....	1,161 9 2	
	E. J. Keele .....	.....	.....	748 15 7	
	F. W. Kemp .....	.....	.....	503 13 11	
	C. W. B. King .....	.....	.....	653 3 2	
	A. Landon .....	.....	.....	357 14 8	
	J. E. Lester .....	.....	.....	939 3 5	
	W. A. Lipscombe .....	.....	.....	839 9 7	
	A. Lisle .....	.....	.....	781 17 4	
	G. Loder .....	.....	.....	717 8 4	
	C. C. Loxton .....	.....	.....	365 3 0	
	T. H. Loxton .....	.....	.....	1,015 6 10	
	J. F. Loxton .....	.....	.....	81 6 6	
	J. H. Lupton .....	.....	.....	909 18 11	
	A. Maitland .....	.....	.....	1,200 7 5	
	H. F. K. Mann .....	.....	.....	661 0 0	
	J. Manners .....	.....	.....	1,566 10 1	
	H. C. Manning .....	.....	.....	1,273 11 3	
	C. A. Martin .....	.....	.....	845 2 8	
	J. C. Martin .....	.....	.....	925 11 11	
	J. G. Martyn .....	.....	.....	809 17 5	
	Murray & Starling .....	.....	.....	337 15 3	
	R. W. Meldrum .....	.....	.....	1,069 18 6	
	F. K. Moppitt .....	.....	.....	852 2 7	
	S. A. M'Dougall .....	.....	.....	798 2 1	
	H. M. Nash .....	.....	.....	1,511 5 8	
	P. W. Nelson .....	.....	.....	85 6 4	
	C. F. N. North .....	.....	.....	1,095 1 6	
	G. M. Nunn .....	.....	.....	677 15 11	
	H. A. D. O'Connor .....	.....	.....	268 5 2	
	J. M. Oberg .....	.....	.....	354 2 4	
	N. Paton .....	.....	.....	960 12 7	
	C. Pennefather .....	.....	.....	733 5 0	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.					
Licensed Surveyors	H. M. L. Pike .....	.....	.....	Fees:— 27 6 0	
	J. Pool .....	.....	.....	499 6 1	
	L. C. Palmer .....	.....	.....	404 6 3	
	A. E. Pratt .....	.....	.....	624 2 7	
	R. G. Pratt .....	.....	.....	362 15 5	
	W. R. Pulver .....	.....	.....	228 6 2	
	W. A. Rae .....	.....	.....	1,075 9 2	
	E. E. Rhodes .....	.....	.....	593 10 0	
	P. Rigaut .....	.....	.....	718 0 5	
	A. Robb .....	.....	.....	94 19 10	
	T. N. Roberts .....	.....	.....	559 5 3	
	R. Ronald .....	.....	.....	74 4 11	
	F. Russell .....	.....	.....	606 1 7	
	J. Ryan .....	.....	.....	1,110 17 10	
	W. Sim .....	.....	.....	994 12 0	
	A. N. Small .....	.....	.....	672 16 7	
	I. Smith .....	.....	.....	1,322 5 6	
	F. P. Solling .....	.....	.....	868 9 5	
	H. B. Sullivan .....	.....	.....	1 1 0	
	L. B. Sweet .....	.....	.....	54 16 11	
	A. L. Stinson .....	.....	.....	1,076 10 11	
	E. G. Sewell .....	.....	.....	15 3 2	
	J. Silk .....	.....	.....	143 19 6	
	H. A. Torry .....	.....	.....	801 13 6	
	H. M. Terry .....	.....	.....	380 4 11	
	V. F. Tozer .....	.....	.....	1,204 0 10	
	J. J. Tucker .....	.....	.....	905 11 4	
	W. B. H. Warner .....	.....	.....	738 3 7	
	W. C. Wilson .....	.....	.....	8 10 11	
	L. A. Wilkinson .....	.....	.....	30 4 2	
	G. J. Witts .....	.....	.....	80 14 4	
	A. B. Wood .....	.....	.....	707 5 1	

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Commissioners— (President)	William Owen, Q.C.	1 Aug., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	} Nil.	1 Aug., 1861.
	Wm. Hattam Wilkinson...	30 Sept., 1864	Ditto		22 Feb., 1860.
Secretary	Joseph Bernard Murray White.	10 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council		10 Sept., 1886.

NOTE.—The Commissioners are allowed a fee of £2 2s. and the Secretary £2 for each case.

RABBIT BRANCH.

EXTERMINATION OF RABBITS.

Officer-in-charge.....	H. C. Taylor	1 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	19 April, 1872.
Superintending Inspectors...	J. Strachan ¹	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	H. E. Vindin ²	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	24 Mar., 1884.
Inspectors at—					
Deniliquin	J. Phillips ¹	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Menindie	T. H. Elwin ³	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Yandarlo	A. R. Torrens ⁴	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto	300 0 0	30 Mar., 1885.
Clerk	W. R. Stanley	26 Sept., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	4 Mar., 1881.*

¹ Retired 1 February, 1890. ² Transferred to Mines 28 April, 1890. ³ Retired 14 July, 1890. ⁴ Retired 1 June, 1890.
NOTE.—Inspectors are allowed £3 per annum for stationery. All the Inspectors give security for £100 each.
* Services not continuous.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS.

1.—NATIONAL PARK.
Area, about 36,320 acres.

Trustees ¹	Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G. ... Critchett Walker, C.M.G.	10 May, 1889	} Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	} Original— 26 Apl., 1879. Extended— 3 Aug., 1880. Addition— 24 Apl., 1883.		
	Walter Bradley	} 26 April, 1879					
	Joseph Graham, J.P.						
	Charles Moore, F.L.S.						
	Angus Cameron						
	George F. Want						
	Varney Parkes	27 April, 1888					
	Edmund B. Woodhouse...	12 Dec., 1879					
	Frank Farnell, M.P.	21 Dec., 1888					
	Hon. G. Eagar	4 Mar., 1890					
	James Patrick Garvan, M.P. ...	14 Nov., 1884					
Secretary	William Freeman ²				Trustees	75 0 0
	succeeded by						
Assistant Secretary	James E. Ormiston.....	1 July, 1890				Ditto	75 0 0
	Michael Maloney	Ditto	75 0 0			

¹ Now under control of Colonial Secretary's Department. ² Resigned.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of Dedication of Park.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.					
2.—WYNYARD-PARK.					
Trustees	H. G. A. Wright, M.D. Charles Moore, F.L.S. ¹ The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G. Benjamin Palmer..... John Taylor..... Alban Joseph Riley..... Thomas Playfair, M.P... George Merriman	28 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 July, 1887.
Secretary.....	John Hardie	21 Feb., 1888	Ditto		
	Chas. J. Newall		Trustees	20 0 0	
¹ Director of Botanic Gardens.					
3.—HYDE, COOK, AND PHILIP PARKS					
Area—Hyde Park, about 40a.; Cook Park, about 3½a.; Philip Park, about 4½a.					
Trustees	The Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.C. Hon. James Norton, M.L.C. Charles Moore, F.L.S. ¹ .. Edward Pierson Ramsay ² Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. } Alexander Dean	8 Oct., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	3 May, 1878.
	Michael Chapman	18 Oct., 1878	Ditto	Nil.	
Secretary.....	William Henry Catlett ..	13 July, 1883	Ditto	Nil.	
			Trustees	50 0 0	
¹ Director of Botanic Gardens. ² Curator of Australian Museum.					
4.—OBSERVATORY PARK, FLAGSTAFF HILL.					
Area, 6a. 1r.					
Trustees	Chas. Moore, F.L.S. ¹ ... Henry Chamberlaine Rus- sell, B.A., F.R.A.S. ² Geo. Merriman..... Thos. Milton Eady	21 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 April, 1884.
	P. F. Hart				
	Thomas Playfair, M.P... }				
¹ Director of Botanic Gardens. ² Government Astronomer.					
5.—BELMORE PARK.					
Area, 1ca.					
.....	Municipal Council of Sydney ..	.....	.....	.....	19 May, 1868.
6.—PRINCE ALFRED PARK.					
Area, 18a. 3r.					
.....	Municipal Council of Sydney ..	12 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	22 Dec., 1865.
7.—VICTORIA (UNIVERSITY) PARK.					
Area, 23a. 3r. 16p.					
Trustees	The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, LL.D. Joshua Frey Josephson James Larkin	11 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	21 Oct., 1884.
	James Francis Smith ... Henry Hargreaves				
	Charles Moore, F.L.S. ¹ Angus Cameron				
	Joseph Mitchell				
	G. H. Sparkes	20 April, 1888	Ditto	Nil.	
	T. P. Anderson Stuart.....	11 June, 1889	Ditto	Nil.	
Secretary.....	John Barnett	15 May, 1888	Ditto	Nil.	
	John McLachlan		Trustees	25 0 0	
¹ Director of Botanic Gardens.					
8.—REDFERN PARK.					
Area, 12a. or 25p.					
Trustee	Borough Council of Red- fern. .	11 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	10 Nov., 1885.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of Dedication of Park.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.					
9.—RUSHCUTTERS' BAY PARK. Resumed, ga. 1r. 13p.; reclaimed, 18a.					
Trustees	Sir J. G. L. Innes Richard Holdsworth Edward Bennett Thomas Rowe John Gilchrist The Hon. G. A. Lloyd, M.L.C. J. H. Want, M.P. John Williams, J.P. John M. Purves J. R. Street J. Williamson T. S. Clibborn M. C. Cowlishow.....	11 Dec., 1885 3 Sept., 1886 10 Sept., 1889 9 Dec., 1890	Governor and Executive Council Ditto Ditto	Nil. Nil. Nil.	
Honorary Secretary	Victor Cohen .....	.....	.....
10.—WENTWORTH PARK, GLEBE. Resumed, 4a. 3r. 31p.; reclaimed, 27a.					
Trustees	Francis Abigail, M.P. Charles Moore, F.L.S. George Merriman Michael Chapman, M.P. John H. Seamer John Harris George Munro Angus Cameron Thomas J. Dunn, J.P. William Bull, sen. G. F. R. Burcher	11 Dec., 1885 2 Dec., 1890	Governor and Executive Council Trustees	Nil.	—, 1873.
Secretary	Chas. J. Newall .....	.....	.....
11.—GLADSTONE PARK, BALMAIN. Area, 5a.					
Trustees	John Broomfield, J.P. Alexander Gow John Stedman William M. Burns, J.P. W. A. Hutchinson Jacob Garrard, M.P. J. Clubb	15 Sept., 1885 9 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council 	Nil.	22 Sept., 1882.
12.—BIRCHGROVE PARK, BALMAIN. Area, 8a.					
Trustees	Albert Elkington Quarion L. Deloitte George Clubb Edward H. Buchanan Charles Phillips Jacob Garrard, M.P. T. H. Trouton	21 Nov., 1882 8 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council 	Nil.	
13.—MOUNT CARMEL PARK, WATERLOO. Area, 7a. 1r. 1p.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Waterloo,	29 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
14.—LEICHHARDT PARK. Area, 24a. 2r.					
Trustees	William Inglis James Campbell Robert Fowler Samuel G. Davison John F. Whiting J. S. Hawthorne Sydney Smith Benjamin R. Moore..... W. C. Weal	21 Oct., 1887 12 June, 1888 27 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council 	Nil. Nil.	23 May, 1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.					
15.—PETERSHAM PARK.					
Area, 8a. 3r. 2p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Petersham	28 Oct., 1887	.....	Nil.	.....
16.—ROSE BAY PARK.					
Area, 6a. 2r. 18p.					
Trustees	The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B., C.M., M.L.C. The Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	15 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 Nov., 1884.
	John B. Donkin Francis E. Joseph Joshua F. Josephson Morrice A. Black E. W. Knox I. Hill	4 Mar., 1887 12 Aug., 1890	Ditto	Nil.	.....
17.—MACDONALDTOWN PARK.					
Area, 22a. 3r. 8p.					
Trustees	John Goddard Frederick Fallick Peter James Henry Knight William Scott Charles Jesson Cornelius Hannan Francis Russell Thomas Evans George C. Watson John Turner T. Baldwin	31 July, 1885 3 Nov., 1885 6 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council Ditto	Nil. Nil.	20 Oct., 1882.
18.—CAMPERDOWN PARK.					
Area, 14a. cr. 30p.					
Trustees	Robert Fowler Robert Thompson George Hudson Sparkes John Cahill James Bennett Alfred Bignall Benjamin Morgan	31 July, 1885 18 May, 1886 5 Nov., 1889	Governor and Executive Council Ditto	Nil. Nil. Nil.	23 May, 1882.
19.—MARRICKVILLE PARK.					
Area, 10a.					
Trustees	Samuel Cook William G. Judd Joseph Graham Charles Boots Alexander Rea	9 June, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	.....
20.—CANTERBURY PARK.					
Area, 20a.					
Trustees	Thos. Austin Davis Jno. Campbell Sharp Frederick Clissold Jas. Slocombe T. Redman	11 July, 1884 3 Mar., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	15 Dec., 1885.
21.—ASHFIELD PARK.					
Area, 16a.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Ashfield	3 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 Dec., 1885.
22.—BURWOOD PARK.					
Area, 15a.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Burwood.	23 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	4 Oct., 1882.
23.—FIVE DOCK PARK.					
Area, 21a. 2r. 27p.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Five Dock.	2 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 Dec., 1885.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS— <i>continued.</i>					
24.—WAVERLEY PARK					
Area, 27a. 2r. 10p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Waverley.	18 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
25.—BRONTE PARK, WAVERLEY.					
Area, about 14a.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Waverley.	26 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
26.—VARNA PARK, WAVERLEY.					
Area, 3a. 2r. 22½p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
27.—MACPHERSON PARK, WAVERLEY.					
Area, 2r. 30½p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
28.—DICKSON PARK, WAVERLEY.					
Area, 2a. 2r. 37½p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Waverley.	11 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
29.—SIMPSON PARK, WAVERLEY.					
Area, 1r. 33½p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Waverley.	11 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
30.—BONDI PARK.					
Area, 25a. 2r. 16p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	9 June, 1882.
31.—RANDWICK PARK.					
Area, 25a.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Randwick.	17 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 April, 1884.
32.—COOGEE BAY PARK.					
Area, 8a. 3r. 16p.—2a. 1r. 28p.					
Trustees	Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. Geo. Wall John See C. Hill	— June, 1866 29 May, 1877 3 Jan., 1883 31 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1866.
33.—COOGEE BAY PARK.					
Area, 4a.—4a. 3r.—1a. 2r.					
Trustees	Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. Geo. Wall C. Hill	— June, 1866 29 May, 1877 3 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1866.
34.—COOGEE BAY PARK.					
Area, 1a. 3r. 19p.—2a. or. 39p.					
Trustees	Borough Council of Randwick.	.....	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1879.
35.—BALMORAL PARK, HUNTER'S BEACH.					
Area, 8a. 2r. 10p.					
Trustees	Alfred George Lee George Matcham Pitt Richard Harnett William Dind, senior Isaac Ellis Ives The Honorable Robert Palmer Abbott, M.L.C. Joseph Palmer Abbott, M.P. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott James Patrick Garvan, M.P. Andrew Armstrong	18 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	3 May, 1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.					
36.—GAP PARK, WATSON'S BAY.					
Area, ga. 1r. 4p.					
Trustees	Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. Alfred W. Sladen, J.P. Robert Cork	22 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
	James A. Murray	12 June, 1888			
37.—CAMP COVE PARK, WATSON'S BAY.					
Area, about 2r. 20p.					
Trustees	Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. Alfred W. Sladen, J.P. James A. Murray	17 May, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
	Jonathan C. Sibley, M.D.				
38.—MANLY PARK.					
Area, 12a. 2r. 22p.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Manly	4 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
39.—ESPLANADE PARK, MANLY.					
About 14 acres.					
Trustees	George Matcham Pitt... Robert Matcham Pitt... John B. Smithers	19 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 Nov., 1879.
	John Woods..... Chas. H. Hayes				
	Charles A. Laurence ...				
40.—EAST ESPLANADE PARK, MANLY.					
Area, about 2a. 2r.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887		Nil.	
41.—TOWER HILL PARK, MANLY.					
Area, about 1a. 3r. 20p.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887		Nil.	
42.—CENTRAL PARK, MANLY.					
Area, about 1a. 3r. 22p.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887		Nil.	
43.—KANGAROO PARK, MANLY.					
Area, about 3a.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887		Nil.	
44.—SOUTH STEYNE PARK, MANLY.					
Area, about 1a. 2r.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887		Nil.	
45.—GILBERT PARK, MANLY.					
Area, about 31p.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887		Nil.	
46.—SCARBOROUGH PARK, BOTANY.					
Area, 97a					
Trustees	Samuel Cook	14 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1879.
	Wm. Neill				
	John Bowmer	27 Oct., 1882			
	Edward Jules Wehlow ..				
	James Henry	16 Dec., 1890			
	D. Manson				

Office.	Name.	Rate of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. & s. d.	Date of Dedication of Park.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.					
47.—COOK PARK, BOTANY.					
Area, about 105a.					
Trustees	Samuel Cook	18 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	20 Oct., 1885.
	William Neill				
	John Bowmer				
	William George Judd...				
	Edward Jules Wehlow				
	D. Manson	9 Jan., 1890	.....	
48.—BANKSTOWN PARK.					
Area, 30a. 2r.					
Trustees	Thomas Hodson	4 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
	John Barnett				
	James Bremner				
49.—GRANVILLE PARK.					
Area, 19a. 1r. 37p.					
Trustees	Municipal Council of Granville...	7 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	{ 19 Feb., 1886. 4 Aug., 1886.
50.—PARRAMATTA PARK.					
Area, 255a.					
Trustees	Andrew Payten	4 Aug., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
	Wm. Fuller	23 Dec., 1870			
	Hugh Taylor, M.P.	26 June, 1877			
	Chas. Joseph Byrnes ...	27 Oct., 1885			
	Samuel Purchase				
51.—ST. JOHN'S PARK, PARRAMATTA.					
Area, 1r. 5p.					
Trustees	Hugh Taylor, M.P.	26 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	12 Jan., 1883.
	John Taylor, J.P.				
	Richard Harper, J.P.				
	Francis Wickham				
	Francis T. Watkins, J.P.)				

PART XIII.

Miscellaneous.

SUMMARY.

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ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, for the Year 1890.

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.							
Dean of Sydney	Very Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, M.A. }	12 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	} 12 July, 1858.
Parish of St. Phillip (City)		1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	160	0	0	
Parish of St. James (City)	Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A.	1 Jan., 1840	Governor	200	0	0	8 Dec., 1839.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City)	„ Hulton S. King	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	
Parish of Petersham (Cook's River)	„ George King.....	15 Feb., 1863	Ditto	200	0	0	15 July, 1849.
Ditto (Ashfield)	„ William Lumsdaine...	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.							
Parish of St. John.....	Rev. Robert L. King, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1855.
Parish of Prospect.....	„ Thomas Donkin, B.D. ¹	1 Aug., 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.							
Parish of St. Luke.....	Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Minto.....	„ George N. Woodd, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	5 Nov., 1837.
DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.							
Parish of St. Peter	Rev. Edward Smith, B.A.	1 April, 1857	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1838.
DISTRICTS—							
Picton	„ James Carter	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	80	17	6	
Wollongong	„ Thomas C. Ewing	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1846.
Berrima (Sutton Forest)	„ Thomas Horton	1 July, 1858	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1852.
Yass	„ Thomas Kemmis	12 Oct., 1859	Ditto	200	0	0	12 Oct., 1859.
¹ Deceased, 28 November, 1890.							
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.							
DISTRICTS—							
Paterson	Rev. F. W. Addams	1 Oct., 1846	Governor	200	0	0	12 Jan., 1846.
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlethorpe.	„ C. Walsh	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.
East Maitland	„ L. Tyrrell	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto	200	0	0	
Lochinvar and Branxton	„ F. D. Bode	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto	100	0	0	
Muswellbrook	„ W. E. White	1 Mar., 1860	Ditto	200	0	0	
Scone	„ C. Child, B.A.	1 Feb., 1853	Governor	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1850.
Murrurundi	„ J. J. Nash, M.A.	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	1 June, 1859.
Dungog	„ S. Simm	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto	100	0	0	
Manning River.....	„ W. C. Hawkins	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto	100	0	0	
Clarence River	„ A. E. Selwyn	1 Jan., 1853	Governor	100	0	0	1 Jan., 1853.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.							
Lord Bishop of Goulburn..	Right Rev. Mesac Thomas	1 Jan., 1882	Her Majesty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	100	0	0	25 Mar., 1863.
DISTRICTS—							
Bungonia	Rev. Edmond B. Proctor, M.A.	1 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 July, 1852.
Canberra (Queanbeyan)	„ Pierce G. Smith, M.A.	26 May, 1855	Governor.....	150	0	0	26 May, 1855.
Queanbeyan	„ Alberto D. Soares	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 April, 1857.
Cooma	„ Thomas Druitt.....	1 Dec., 1856	Ditto	100	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
Collector (Yass)	„ Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A.	1 April, 1857	Ditto	150	0	0	1 April, 1857.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF BATHURST.							
DISTRICT—							
Carcoar	Rev. John A. Burke, M.A.	1 Aug., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1858.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1890.

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District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT— <i>continued.</i>					
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.					
DISTRICT—					
Armidale	Rev. Septimus Hungerford	1 April, 1854	Governor	100 0 0	— 1853.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.					
	Very Reverend Samuel J A. Sheehy.	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 May, 1850.
DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.					
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	Very Rev. John F. Sheridan	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1850.
Parish of Hunter's Hill, District of Parramatta.	Rev. Claudius Maria Joly	1 April, 1859	Ditto	150 0 0	
DISTRICTS—					
Wollongong	Rev. D. M. O'Connell	16 May, 1873	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1848.
Windsor	„ Patrick Hallinan, D.D.	1 May, 1852	Governor	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Camden	„ J. J. Rigney	1 Nov., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Kiama	„ Michael Flanagan	1 July, 1860	Ditto	150 0 0	
Ditto (Millendary) ..	„ Patrick Birch	16 July, 1859	Ditto	150 0 0	
Shoalhaven	„ David John D'Arcy	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	
Berrima	Right Rev. William Lamgan	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Braidwood (Araruen) .	Rev. Edward O'Brien	15 July, 1852	Governor	150 0 0	15 July, 1852.
Yass	„ James Hanley	1 July, 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Mudgee	„ Callaghan M'Carthy	1 Sept., 1852	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1850.
Hartley	„ James Phelan	16 Mar., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Orange	„ Miles Edmund Athy.	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.					
DISTRICTS—					
Muswellbrook	Rev. Duncan Ross	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	102 0 0	
Paterson	„ Thomas Stirton	3 Feb., 1856	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
Port Macquarie	„ Edward Holland	16 Aug., 1853	Governor	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1853.
Singleton	„ James S. White, LL D.	10 May, 1847	Ditto	150 0 0	10 May, 1847.
Windsor	„ David Moore	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.					
DISTRICTS—					
Maitland	Rev. Joseph Orm	1 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Bathurst	„ W. Kelynack	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	150 0 0	
Orange	„ W. Clarke	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Penrith	„ J. W. Dowson	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Manning River	„ J. Somerville	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Camden	„ G. Martin	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	

EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year 1890.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.		Fees from Students		Total.		Remarks.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Chancellor	The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vice-Chancellor	The Hon. A. Renwick, B.A., M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fellows of Senate	His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Butler, B.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Professor Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. P. Faucett, B.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Professor T. T. Gurney, M.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The Hon. Sir John Hay, M.A., K.C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The Hon. Sir P. A. Jennings, LL.D., K.C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	P. Sydney Jones, M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Professor A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The Hon. Sir William Macleay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alexander Oliver, M.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Francis E. Roger, M.A., LL.B., Q.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Professor Walter Scott, M.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	C. B. Stephen, M.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Ex officio. Deceased, 22 Nov
	Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Richard Teece, F.I.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	His Honor Mr Justice C. Windeyer M.A., LL.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professors—								
Classics	Walter Scott, M.A.	600	0 0	{ *469 17 6 †119 13 4		1,189	10 10	Leave of absence Lent Term.
Modern Literature (Challis) ..	Mungo W. McCallum, M.A.	900	0 0	{ *280 7 0 †216 7 0		1,376	14 0	
Mathematics	Theodore T. Gurney, M.A.	900	0 0	{ *333 18 0 †328 7 11		1,562	5 11	
Physics	Richard Threlfall, M.A.	900	0 0	{ *273 10 6 †11 10 0		1,185	0 6	
Chemistry and Mineralogy	Archibald Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.	900	0 0	{ *295 3 6 †10 10 0		1,205	13 6	
Geology and Palaeontology ..	William J. Stephens, M.A.	825	0 0	{ *151 14 6 †192 3 1		1,175	17 7	Deceased, 22 Nov.
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Challis).	Francis Anderson, M.A.	666	13 4	.....	.....	666	13 4	From 1 March.
Law (Challis)	Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.	525	0 0	.....	.....	525	0 0	From 1 June.
Physiology	T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.	900	0 0	{ *336 15 4 †5 5 0		1,242	0 4	
Anatomy (Challis)	James T. Wilson, M.B.	750	0 0	.....	.....	750	0 0	From 1 March.
Biology (Challis)	William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc.	516	13 4	.....	.....	516	13 4	From 1 March, leave of absence, Lent and Trinity Terms
Engineering (Challis) ..	William H. Warren, M.I.C.E.	833	6 8	†46	12 0	879	18 8	
Lecturers -								
Classics	Lauren F.M. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.	350	0 0	†29	12 0	379	12 0	Lent Term only.
	Thomas Butler, B.A.	150	0 0	.....	.....	150	0 0	
Mathematics	E. M. Moors, M.A.	350	0 0	†107	10 6	457	10 6	
Logic and Mental Philosophy	Francis Anderson, M.A.	33	6 8	.....	.....	33	6 8	To 28 February.
French and German	Emil. J. Trechmann, B.A., Ph.D.	500	0 0	†45	18 0	545	18 0	
Law of Real Property and Equity (Challis).	W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.	208	6 8	†40	0 0	248	6 8	From 1 March.
Law of Procedure, including Evidence (Challis).	C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.	208	6 8	†15	0 0	223	6 8	From 1 March.
Law of Wrongs, Civil and Criminal (Challis).	F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.	208	6 8	†58	16 0	267	2 8	From 1 March.
Law of Obligations, Personal Property and Contracts (Challis).	G. E. Rich, M.A.	208	6 8	.....	.....	208	6 8	From 1 March.

* Lecture Fees. † Examination Fees.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.		Fees from Students.		Total.		Remarks.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
EDUCATION—UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—continued.								
<i>Lecturers—continued.</i>								
Biology	William A. Haswell, M.A., D. Sc.	83	6 8			83	6 8	To 28 February.
	N. A. Cobb, Ph. D.	150	0 0			150	0 0	Lent and Trinity Terms.
Surgery	Frederick Milford, M.D.	50	0 0			50	0 0	To 28 February.
	A. MacCormick, M.D.	291	13 4	*100	0 0	391	13 4	From 1 March.
Pathology	W. Camac Wilkinson, M.D.	100	0 0	*144	18 0	244	18 0	Leave of absence, Lent and Trinity Terms.
	G. E. Rennie, M.D.	200	0 0			200	0 0	Lent and Trinity Terms.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Thomas Dixson, M.B.	241	13 4	*50	0 0	291	13 4	
Principles and Practice of Medicine.	James C. Cox, M.D.	241	13 4	*28	7 0	270	0 4	
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.	W. H. Goode, M.D.	100	0 0	*14	3 6	114	3 6	
Midwifery and Diseases of Women.	Thomas Chambers, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.	241	13 4	*28	7 0	270	0 4	
Psychological Medicine	Chisholm Ross, M.D.	60	0 0	*14	3 6	74	3 6	
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	F. Antill Pockley, M.D.	60	0 0	*12	12 0	72	12 0	
Clinical Surgery	Samuel T. Knaggs, M.D.	100	0 0	*31	10 0	131	10 0	
Clinical Medicine	R. Scot Skirving, M.B.	100	0 0	*18	18 0	118	18 0	
Architecture	J. Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.	100	0 0	*31	10 0	131	10 0	
Surveying	G. H. Knibbs, L.S.	166	13 4	†3	13 0	170	6 4	From 1 May.
<i>Evening Lecturers—</i>								
Physiography	Professor Stephens, M.A.	91	13 4			91	13 4	Deceased, 22 Novr
Physics	Professor Threlfall, M.A.	100	0 0			100	0 0	
Classics	Thos. Butler, B.A.	400	0 0	{*117 1 6}		755	11 2	
	L. F. M. Armstrong, B.A., LL B.	90	0 0	{†238 9 8}		90	0 0	Lent Term only.
	A. B. Piddington, B.A.	60	0 0			60	0 0	Lent Term only.
Mathematics	E. Newham, B.A.	400	0 0	{*90 16 0}		598	6 6	
English	A. B. Piddington, B.A.	150	0 0	{†107 10 6}		240	10 0	
Logic and Mental Philosophy	Francis Anderson, M.A.	25	0 0			25	0 0	To 28 February.
French and German	Rudolph Max, LL.D.	150	0 0			150	0 0	Leave of absence, Lent Term
French	A. Bulteau	42	0 0			42	0 0	Lent Term only.
German	A. B. Piddington, B.A.	25	0 0			25	0 0	Lent Term only.
<i>Demonstrators—</i>								
Practical Chemistry	Frederick B. Guthrie	291	13 4	†6	10 0	298	3 4	
Physics	J. F. Adair, M.A.	87	10 0	†50	0 0	137	10 0	To 31 March.
	J. A. Pollock, B.Sc.	262	10 0	†7	14 0	270	4 0	From 1 April.
Anatomy	James T. Wilson, M.B.	58	6 8			58	6 8	To 28 February.
	Arthur E. Mills, M.B.	270	16 8			270	16 8	From 17 March.
Physiology	A. E. Wright, M.D.	350	0 0	†26	1 0	376	1 0	
Medical Tutor	E. J. Jenkins, M.D.	100	0 0			100	0 0	
<i>University Extension Lecturers—</i>								
English Literature	J. Percy Creed, B.A.	50	0 0			50	0 0	
	R. F. Irvine, M.A.	50	0 0			50	0 0	
	A. W. Jose	50	0 0			50	0 0	
Modern History	R. F. Irvine, M.A.	50	0 0			50	0 0	
English History	J. R. Garland, M.A.	50	0 0			50	0 0	
	A. B. Piddington, B.A.	50	0 0			50	0 0	
English History and Literature	A. de Lisle Hammond, M.A.	50	0 0			50	0 0	
<i>Examiners</i>								
	Professor Bragg, M.A.			†40	0 0	40	0 0	
	Professor Sterling, M.A.			†6	0 0	6	0 0	
	Professor Kernott, M.A.			†10	0 0	10	0 0	
	Professor Tucker, M.A.			†70	0 0	70	0 0	
	E. J. Robson, M.A.			†25	0 0	25	0 0	
	R. R. Garran, B.A.			†20	0 0	20	0 0	
	C. Delohery, M.A.			†25	0 0	25	0 0	
	B. R. Wise, B.A.			†15	0 0	15	0 0	
	R. M. Sly, M.A., LL.D.			†15	0 0	15	0 0	
	J. A. MacDonald			†5	0 0	5	0 0	
	J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc.			†19	0 0	19	0 0	
	W. A. Dixon, F.C.S.			†15	15 0	15	15 0	
	T. W. E. David			†5	5 0	5	5 0	
	James Vears, B.E.			†1	1 0	1	1 0	
	Hector R. Maclean			†5	5 0	5	5 0	
	Alexander Rea			†5	5 0	5	5 0	
Registrar and Librarian	Henry E. Barff, M.A.	800	0 0	†138	8 6	938	8 6	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Robert A. Dallen	316	13 4	†30	0 0	346	13 4	
Assistant Librarian	Caleb Hardy	186	3 4			186	3 4	
Clerk	William S. Mayer	160	8 4	†5	0 0	165	8 4	
Auditor	The Hon. G. Eagar	50	0 0			50	0 0	

* Lecture Fees.

† Examination Fees

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.		Fees from Students		Total.		Remarks
		£	s. d.	&	s. d.	£	s. d.	
EDUCATION—UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—continued.								
Curators—								
Nicholson Museum	L. F. M. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.	100	0 0	.....	.....	100	0 0	
Macleay Museum	George Masters	300	0 0	.....	.....	300	0 0	
Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy.	F. J. Bourne	175	0 0	.....	.....	175	0 0	
Lecturer Assistant in Physics	James Cook	250	0 0	.....	.....	250	0 0	
Mechanical Instructor	Henry Blay	200	0 0	.....	.....	200	0 0	
Assistant, Physiological Laboratory	John Shewan	175	0 0	.....	.....	175	0 0	
Assistant, Geological Laboratory and Macleay Museum.	W. W. Froggatt ..	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0	From 1 October.
Attendants in Laboratories—								
Chemical								
	Edward Hufton	160	0 0	.....	.....	160	0 0	
	H. English	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	
	W. A. Mayo	86	2 0	.....	.....	86	2 0	From 17 March.
Physical								
	Thomas Veables	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	
	G. Timbrell	37	2 0	.....	.....	37	2 0	From 29 August.
	S. Reynolds	70	7 0	.....	.....	70	7 0	To 22 August.
Biological								
Anatomical								
	Bernard Casey	96	0 0	.....	.....	96	0 0	
	W. Todd	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	
Physiological.....								
	Louis Schafer	65	0 0	.....	.....	65	0 0	
	H. R. Leahy ..	2	16 0	.....	.....	2	16 0	From 14 to 22 Mar.
	Robert Grant	84	0 0	.....	.....	84	0 0	From 24 March.
Engineering								
	John Hufton	130	0 0	.....	.....	130	0 0	
Boys in Laboratories—								
Chemical								
	F. A. Platts	33	0 10	.....	.....	33	0 10	To 30 September.
	E. Doherty	6	10 0	.....	.....	6	10 0	From 1 October.
Geological								
	J. A. Smith	50	10 2	.....	.....	50	10 2	To 20 Sept. and from 5 Nov.
Physiological								
	Louis Morgan	28	3 4	.....	.....	28	3 4	To 31 July.
	F. Brown	10	8 8	.....	.....	10	8 8	From 6 August.
Ex-Bedell	Joseph Burrows ..	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0	
Bedell	Samuel Craddock ..	125	0 0	.....	.....	125	0 0	With residence.
Messengers	John Beech	81	12 0	.....	.....	81	12 0	With residence to 30 September.
	James Dean	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	With residence.
	William Barber	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	With residence.
	Henry Aplet	24	17 0	.....	.....	24	17 0	From 13 October.
Gardener	Henry Goodhew ..	125	0 0	.....	.....	125	0 0	With residence.
Under-gardeners								
	John Bickley	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	
	P. Beard	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	
	A. Swinfield	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	
	J. Ramsden	79	2 0	.....	.....	79	2 0	From 10 March to 30 November.
	F. Goodhew	88	4 0	.....	.....	88	4 0	From 10 March.
Carpenter	Charles Cosgrave ..	156	0 0	.....	.....	156	0 0	
Caretaker, Medical School	M. Maclean	109	4 0	.....	.....	109	4 0	With residence.
Attendant on Women Students ..	Mrs. Craddock	20	0 0	.....	.....	20	0 0	
In addition to the above, the following Officers are unsalaried, viz:—								
Esquire Bedell, John Kinloch, M.A.								
Examiners in Law—His Honor W. C. Windeyer, M.A., LL.D. (Dean); The Hon. P. Faucett, B.A., His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen.								
Examiners in Medicine—Geo. Bennett, M.D.; The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B.; The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D.; F. Norton Manning, M.D.; Chas. McKay, M.D.; The Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.D.; Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.								

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1890.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.		Total.
		Fixed.	Variable.	
Warden	Rev. Canon Wm. H. Sharp, M.A. ¹	£ 500	£ 250	£ 750
Tutors	A. C. Millard, B.A. ^{2*}	250 0 0	.....	166 13 4
	Rev. R. A. Woodthorpe, M.A.*†	150 0 0	.....	82 0 0
Bursar	J. R. Street, Esq. ....	.....	.....	.....
Accountant	J. C. Taylor, Esq.	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
	Total	£ 920	£ 250	£ 1,018 13 4

¹ Allowed a residence.² Allowed rooms in College.³ Approximate only.

* Part of the year.

† Allowed rooms and Commons.

EDUCATION—continued.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1890

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Allowances	Fees from Students	Total
Rector ...	Very Rev James J O'Brien, D D	18 Feb, 1884	Fellows of St John's College under Act of Incorporation	£ s d 500 0 0	£ s d	£ s d 1 100 0 0	£ s d 1,600 0 0
Lecturers ..	Rev C O'Connell, S J J M'Donogh, M D G Barbour, M A J Casey	..	..	100 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0	..	..	100 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0
		Total		775 0 0		1,100 0 0	1,875 0 0

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of St. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1890.

Office	Name	Salary per annum	Additional Salary allowed by the Council	Total
Principal	Rev John Kinross, B A, D D. ¹	£ s d 500 0 0	£ s d 137 17 7	£ s d 637 17 7
Treasurer	James Anderson	..	73 11 7	73 11 7
Tutor	Harold Hunt, B A	..	60 0 0	60 0 0
	Total	500 0 0	271 9 2	771 9 2

¹ Allowed a residence

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of the MASTERS of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year, 1890

Office	Name	Salaries	Allowances	Fees from Pupils	Total	Remarks
Head Master	Albert Byethesea Weigall	£ s d 500 0 0	£ s d *250 0 0	£ s d 940 10 0	£ s d 1 690 10 0	*House rent
Mathematical Master	William Newbery	350 0 0			350 0 0	
Do	John F Adair	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Master of Lower School	Arthur Giles	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Master of Commercial School	Charles Thomas Soar	345 16 8			345 16 8	
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	Arthur Key Farrar	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Do	Charles Dashwood Goldie	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do	Arthur Hill Griffith	225 0 0			225 0 0	
Do	Leonard Halford Lindon	400 0 0			400 0 0	
Do	David M'Bunney	300 0 0	60 0 0		360 0 0	
Do	Charles de Kantzow	225 0 0			225 0 0	
Do	Henry Maurice Joseelyne	247 18 4			247 18 4	
Do	Norman Fitz	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do	Reginald Heber Bode	197 18 4			197 18 4	
Do	George Pitty Barbour ..	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do	Walter E Roth	116 13 4			116 13 4	
Do	John Frank Fischer	16 13 4			16 13 4	
Do	F Lloyd	40 0 0			40 0 0	
Do	James M Gaw	52 15 0			52 15 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Rudolph Mix	153 6 8		.....	153 6 8	
Drawing Master	Josiah Thomas Crook	25 0 0			25 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Frank Morris	180 0 0	30 0 0		210 0 0	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Cattlett	100 0 0	61 1 0		161 1 0	
	Total	£ 6,226 1 8	401 1 0	940 10 0	7,567 12 8	

PENSIONS.

RETURN of PENSIONS payable out of the Revenues of the Colony, &c, during the Year 1890.

Name	Amount of Pension	Authority under which the Pension was granted	Date from which the Pension commenced	Service for which the Pension was granted
	£ s. d.			
SCHEDULE B.—Pensions paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.				
Sir Alfred Stephen, G C M G C B.	1,820 0 0	18 and 19 Vic, cap 54	10 Nov., 1873	Late Chief Justice.
Sir Wm Montagu Manning Knight.	1,820 0 0	46 Vic., No. 15	18 Oct., 1887	„ Puisne Judge
Ditto	800 0 0	18 and 19 Vic, cap. 54	18 Oct., 1887	„ Solicitor-General.
The Hon. Peter Faucett...	1,820 0 0	46 Vic, No 15	8 Feb, 1888	„ Puisne Judge.
G. H. Deffell	1,820 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	9 Nov., 1889	Puisne Judge (Judge in Bankruptcy).
Francis L S Merewether	900 0 0	18 and 19 Vic, cap. 54	6 June, 1856	Late Auditor-General
James Warner ..	70 0 0	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 June, 1853	„ Assistant Surveyor.
Edward Wilson	14 18 3	Governor and Executive Council.	1 July, 1850	„ Trooper Penrith Police.
Thomas Reilly	32 13 4	Ditto	17 Dec, 1859	„ Sergeant to the Governor General's Orderlies.
William W. Darke ¹	153 0 11	Ditto	1 Jan, 1860	„ Assistant Surveyor.
Mrs. Shanks	50 0 0	Ditto	1871	Widow of Pilot Shanks
Mrs. Anne Petrie	100 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1853	Daughter of Captain Flinders, R N.
Eliza B. Daly	109 0 0	Ditto	8 May, 1883	
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise ...	200 0 0	Governor and Executive Council	28 Sept., 1865	Widow of Justice Wise.
Mrs. Margaret Edwards	50 0 0	Ditto	22 June, 1867	Widow of Pilot Edwards.
Mrs. Julia Robinson	150 0 0	Ditto	29 July, 1867	„ Robinson.
Mrs. Jane Reeder ..	75 0 0	Ditto	29 July, 1867	„ Reeder.
Mrs. Hannah Pope	1/3 ^p diem	Ditto	10 May, 1867	Late Housekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Ellen Del Prado	39 11 8	Ditto	1 Jan, 1871	„ Audit Office
John S Adam	228 11 5	Ditto	14 Mar, 1876	„ Chief Draft-man, Survey Office.
Mrs. Petersen ..	30 0 0	Ditto	1 July, 1875	Widow of Mr Peterson
Mrs Wickham ² ..	84 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1877	Late Postmistress, Parramatta
E H. Hargraves ..	250 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1877	For Public Services
Henry Halloran, C M G.	800 0 0	Ditto	21 Jan, 1878	Late Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.
R. T. Hall	166 0 0	Ditto	1 Nov, 1879	„ Examiner of Accounts, Audit Office.
T. C. Battley	118 12 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1880	„ Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford.
L J Bremond	171 8 0	Ditto	1 April, 1880	„ Superintendent of Stores.
Charles P. M. Lockhart	214 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1881	
H Broderick	196 0 0	Ditto	1 June, 1881	
James H Palmer ..	321 8 6	Ditto	1 Aug, 1884	Late Shorthand writer, Legislative Assembly.
John A. Scarr ..	311 0 0	Ditto	4 May, 1887	„ „ „ Council.
John B. Martin ..	157 17 0	Ditto	1887	„ Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden.
Robt. Dawson ..	262 10 0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1887	„ Police Magistrate, Cooma.
R. Blake ³ ..	263 12 4	Ditto	1 Sept., 1890	Senior-Inspector of Distilleries.
¹ Deceased, 20 July, 1890.		² In receipt of pension under Superannuation Repeal Act		³ In receipt of pension under the Civil Service Act of 1884
Pensions under the "Superannuation Repeal Act of 1873." (36 VICTORIA No. 29)				
Robert Allen Hunt	310 0 0	Governor and Executive Council	1 July, 1864	Late Superintendent of the Money Order Office.
John Gouldesbury Lennon	180 0 0	Ditto	20 Dec, 1864	„ Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.
E. C. Brewer ..	64 3 0	Ditto	12 May, 1865	„ Sheriff's Bailiff
J. R. Humbley ..	123 15 0	Ditto	16 June, 1865	„ Clerk, Audit Office
Thomas Jones	75 0 0	Ditto	1 June, 1866	„ Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.
William C Still	280 0 0	Ditto	21 Mar, 1866	„ Landing Surveyor, Customs
Samuel Elyard	206 13 4	Ditto	18 Aug, 1868	„ Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Charles E Newcombe	292 10 0	Ditto	1 June, 1863	„ Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan.
William King	81 5 0	Ditto	1 July, 1869	„ Landing Waiter, Customs.
Jemima Wickham ¹	84 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1870	„ Postmistress, Parramatta
Gother K. Mann ..	536 13 4	Ditto	1 April, 1870	„ Engineer in-Chief, &c, Cockatoo Island.
F. Underwood	186 13 4	Ditto	16 June, 1870	„ Clerk, Lands Department
Allan Williams ..	113 6 8	Ditto	1 June, 1870	„ Accountant, Survey Department.
H Fitzgerald ..	82 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1870	„ Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
T J Jaques	326 13 4	Ditto	15 Dec., 1870	„ Registrar-General.
W. C Mayne ..	540 0 0	Ditto	23 May, 1871	„ Auditor-General
William Muir ..	145 13 4	Ditto	1 May, 1873	„ Inspector, Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts
W. Hampden Platt	116 11 0	Ditto	1 May, 1873	„ First Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
George A. Gordon ..	225 0 0	Ditto	1 Jan, 1875	„ Police Magistrate, Deniliquin
Martha Betts	60 2 8	Ditto	16 Mar, 1875	„ Matron, Protestant Orphan School
Alexander C. Maxwell	250 0 0	Ditto	1 May, 1881	„ Registrar of the District Court, Sydney.
¹ In receipt of a pension under Supplement to Schedule B.				
Pension under the District Court Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act of 1833. (46 VICTORIA No 16)				
James S. Dowling ..	750 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 Aug, 1889	District Court Judge.
Pension under the Government Railways Act of 1888.				
Charles A. Goodchap ..	937 10 0	51 Vic. No. 35	23 Oct., 1888	Late Commissioner for Railways.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—continued.				
Paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds.				
John Agnew	5/3 Ψ diem	His Excellency the Governor	1 May, 1882	1st Class Constable.
James Arthur	5/3 "	Ditto	21 Dec., 1882	" "
Robert Anderson	325 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	1 Jan., 1890	Inspector.
John Buckley	4/9 Ψ diem.	Ditto	30 April, 1869	Senior Sergeant.
Edward Broomfield	3/9 "	Ditto	16 Feb., 1876	Senior Constable.
John Benton	5/7 "	Ditto	30 April, 1881	"
Richard Barrett	3/9 "	Ditto	18 Feb., 1882	"
Henry Bassmann	6/- "	Ditto	29 Sept., 1884	"
A. W. Berckelman	6/- "	Ditto	1 Oct., 1886	"
Geo. W. Berney	5/4 "	Ditto	14 Dec., 1887	"
Michael Cassidy	4/6 "	Ditto	1 Feb., 1859	Sergeant, Gold Police, Western District.
Patrick Cain	3/- "	Ditto	8 Oct., 1869	Constable, Eastern District.
Thomas Coonan	4/4 "	Ditto	16 Sept., 1878	Ordinary Constable.
Cæsar Cowle	4/4 "	Ditto	8 Oct., 1880	"
John Colleton	4/8 "	Ditto	1 July, 1882	1st Class Constable.
Peter Conway	7/6 "	Ditto	1 July, 1882	Sub-Inspector.
Denis Collins	4/10 "	Ditto	22 April, 1883	Ordinary Constable.
John Cochrane	5/7 "	Ditto	20 April, 1887	1st Class Constable.
John Carroll	250 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	1 Mar., 1888	Sub-Inspector.
W. S. Dangar	3/- Ψ diem	Ditto	16 Dec., 1863	Constable, Kempsey.
John Davis	50 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	— Aug., 1862	Chief Constable, Molong.
Lawrence Dwyer	4/1 Ψ diem	Ditto	28 May, 1872	Sergeant, Sydney.
George Dearden	4/10 "	Ditto	4 Feb., 1880	Ordinary Constable.
John Dawson	5/10 "	Ditto	4 Oct., 1882	Sergeant, Sydney.
James Dillon	5/- "	Ditto	26 Aug., 1885	1st Class Constable, Sydney.
Chas. Dalton	7/10 "	Ditto	1 Nov., 1889	Senior Sergeant.
John Donohoe	325 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	11 Nov., 1890	Inspector, Water Police.
George Eagar	3/- Ψ diem.	Ditto	19 Feb., 1874	Ordinary Constable.
Jno. P. Ewing	10 6 "	Ditto	1 Nov., 1889	Senior Sergeant.
Jeremiah Frewin	2/- "	Ditto	13 May, 1868	" Eastern District.
James Farrant	3/- "	Ditto	30 June, 1863	Constable, Mudgee.
James Fegan ¹	4/4 "	Ditto	30 May, 1878	Ordinary Constable.
Henry Finlay	3/9 "	Ditto	4 Feb., 1880	Senior Constable.
John Farry	4/8 "	Ditto	8 Oct., 1880	1st Class Constable.
Garrett Fitzgerald	5/3 "	Ditto	26 Aug., 1885	Ordinary Constable.
John Flaherty ²	6/- "	Ditto	1 Oct., 1886	Senior Constable.
Denis Finegan	7/- "	Ditto	12 Mar., 1888	Senior Sergeant.
Edward Giles	7/8 "	Ditto	— June, 1859	Sergeant-Major, Sofala, Gold Police.
James Garland	300 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	18 Feb., 1882	Superintendent, Tamworth.
John Gordon	9/3 Ψ diem.	Ditto	1 July, 1888	Sergeant.
John Goddard	7/- "	Ditto	4 Oct., 1882	1st Class Constable.
Thomas Goldrick	9/3 "	Ditto	4 Jan., 1885	Sergeant.
Lewis Griffiths	9/3 "	Ditto	6 May, 1889	"
Thomas Graham	5/- "	Ditto	16 April, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Thomas Hildebrand	123 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	28 Feb., 1862	Chief Constable, Wollongong.
John Henery	5/3 Ψ diem	Ditto	7 Nov., 1878	1st Class Constable.
John Harner	10/6 "	Ditto	11 Dec., 1883	Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
David Hawkins	5/3 "	Ditto	6 Aug., 1884	" Sydney.
Thomas Hergney	5/3 "	Ditto	6 Aug., 1881	Ordinary Constable.
Adam Haggarty	9 3 "	Ditto	6 April, 1886	Sergeant, Water Police.
John Healey	10 6 "	Ditto	14 Oct., 1887	Senior Sergeant.
Thomas Harris	7 6 "	Ditto	12 Mar., 1888	1st Class Constable.
Thomas Hawley	7 6 "	Ditto	1 July, 1888	" "
Thos. F. Harricks	7/6 "	Ditto	6 May, 1889	" "
S. D. Johnston	187 10 0 per annum.	Ditto	28 April, 1882	Sub-Inspector, Sydney.
James Johnston	5/7 Ψ diem.	Ditto	16 April, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Robert Jones	5/- "	Ditto	14 Oct., 1887	" "
Jas. Johnston	6/- "	Ditto	1 Nov., 1889	Senior Constable.
Roger Kennedy	3/4 "	Ditto	— Aug., 1862	" Maitland.
Edward Kedwell	3/- "	Ditto	— Aug., 1862	Constable, Maitland.
Abraham Kershaw	6/4 Ψ diem	Governor and Executive Council.	30 June, 1863	Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
James Keegan	168 15 0 per annum.	Ditto	24 Feb., 1883	Sub-Inspector, Braidwood.
Robert Kennedy	5/- Ψ diem	Ditto	1 Dec., 1881	Senior Constable.
Thomas Kerrigin	275 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	15 Nov., 1883	Sub-Inspector, Kempsey.
John Kearney	4/7 Ψ diem.	Ditto	6 Oct., 1886	Sergeant.
Michael King	6/- "	Ditto	11 Oct., 1888	Senior Constable.
Charles Lane	3/4 "	Ditto	— Aug., 1862	" Newcastle.
George Lamont	3/4 "	Ditto	20 May, 1870	"
Thomas Leonard	3/3 "	Ditto	19 Feb., 1877	Ordinary Constable.
J. F. Lane	6/8 "	Ditto	9 Oct., 1877	Senior Sergeant.
Richard Lee	7/10 "	Ditto	2 May, 1884	"
William Lawler	7/10 "	Ditto	6 Oct., 1885	"
John Lawler	5/7 "	Ditto	23 Nov., 1886	1st Class Constable.
John Micklelegun	5/4 Ψ diem	Ditto	— Aug., 1862	District Constable, Carcoar.

¹ In England; paid through Agent-General² Deceased, 20 March, 1830.

Name	Amount of Pension	Authority under which the Pension was granted	Date from which the Pension commenced	Service for which the Pension was granted
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—continued.				
PENSIONS PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—continued.				
James M'Kay	5/- Ψ diem	Governor and Executive Council.	20 Aug, 1875	Senior Constable
Robert Mayne	4/4 "	Ditto	13 Mar, 1876	Ordinary Constable
John Moloney	5/7 "	Ditto	11 Dec, 1883	1st Class Constable
Henry Margetts	5/7 "	Ditto	12 Jan, 1884	" "
William Martin	8/- "	Ditto	14 Feb, 1889	Senior Constable
Patrick Moran	7/- "	Ditto	14 Feb, 1889	Ordinary Constable.
Michael Moran	7/6 "	Ditto	6 May, 1889	1st Class Constable.
Alexander Miller	9/3 "	Ditto	26 Aug, 1885	Sergeant.
John Mara	6/- "	Ditto	4 Jan, 1886	Senior Constable
James M'Hale ¹	3/4 "	Ditto	8 July, 1869	"
Allan M'Diarmid	7/6 "	Ditto	20 May, 1881	Senior Sergeant
Patrick McDonagh	5/- "	Ditto	4 Jan, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Michael McGlynn	6/- "	Ditto	3 Sept, 1886	Senior Constable
James Nolan	4/- "	Ditto	15 Sept, 1873	Constable
Thomas Naghten	5/7 "	Ditto	11 May, 1885	1st Class Constable.
Joseph Niness ²	5/7 "	Ditto	12 Mar, 1888	Senior Constable.
Patrick Nicholson	7/6 "	Ditto	1 Jan, 1890	1st Class Constable.
Daniel O'Sullivan	6/- "	Ditto	20 April, 1887	Senior Constable.
John O'Flaherty	8/- "	Ditto	1 July, 1888	"
James Potter	3/3 "	Ditto	12 Dec, 1874	"
George Payne ¹	3/6 "	Ditto	7 May, 1881	1st Class Constable.
Henry W Parkinson ³	5/7 "	Ditto	6 Aug, 1884	" "
Joseph Paiker	10/6 "	Ditto	10 Dec, 1884	Senior Sergeant, Gold Escort Conductor.
Chas. Pearson	8/- "	Ditto	1 Dec, 1887	" Constable
Alexander Pime	5/7 "	Ditto	8 Aug, 1890	1st Class Constable
Francis Rooney	4/1 "	Ditto	6 Nov, 1868	Sergeant
James Roberts	3/- "	Ditto	21 Aug, 1868	Constable, Depôt.
Oliver Rea ¹	2/- "	Ditto	13 Mar, 1868	" "
Chas Ryan ⁴	5/7 "	Ditto	20 April, 1887	1st Class Constable
Patrick Ryan	8/- "	Ditto	10 Aug, 1887	Senior Constable
James Ryan	7/6 "	Ditto	14 Feb, 1889	1st Class Constable
James Rutledge	7/6 "	Ditto	6 Mar, 1889	" "
Carl Schroder	7/6 "	Ditto	1 Nov, 1889	" "
Octavius Smith	3/- "	Ditto	30 June, 1863	Constable Port Macquarie.
James Smith	3/- "	Ditto	— July, 1857	Ordinary Constable, Sydney.
John Sheaves	3/- "	Ditto	2 Mar, 1871	Constable, Eastern District.
James Sheridan ⁵	6/8 "	Ditto	4 Feb, 1880	Sergeant, Eastern District
Henry M Stappylton	6/11 "	Ditto	6 Aug., 1884	" Moruya
William Sutton	9/3 "	Ditto	26 Aug, 1885	" Sydney
Donald Sutherland	7/- "	Ditto	26 Aug, 1885	Ordinary Constable, Berrima.
Patrick Smith	7/6 "	Ditto	14 July, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Thos. W. Smith	6/- "	Ditto	2 Feb, 1887	Senior Constable
Stephen Steele ¹	187 10 0	Ditto	19 Feb, 1889	Sub Inspector
Henry A. Slater	75 0 0	Ditto	3 Aug., 1890	Ordinary Constable
Henry Turner	3/- Ψ diem.	Ditto	6 Nov, 1868	Constable, Depôt
James Thompson ¹	3/- "	Ditto	19 Feb, 1874	Senior Constable, Depôt.
R. W. Thomson	10/6 "	Ditto	20 Sept., 1889	" Sergeant
Michael Tierney	3/- "	Ditto	21 May, 1876	Ordinary Constable
Henry Tubman	5/10 "	Ditto	28 April, 1882	Sergeant, Sydney
Charles Thorpe	325 0 0	Ditto	3 Sept, 1886	Inspector, Newcastle.
Daniel Ussher ⁶	per annum 6/11 Ψ diem	Ditto	16 April, 1886	Sergeant, Three
Frederick Williams	146 0 0	Ditto	28 Feb, 1862	Ordinary Constable, Windsor.
R Walker ¹	per annum 3/6 Ψ diem	Ditto	6 Dec, 1876	1st Class Constable
R W Waters	6/8 "	Ditto	8 Mar., 1878	Sub-Inspector
Charles Walmsley	3/9 "	Ditto	2 June, 1879	Senior Constable
Thomas H Webb	7/- "	Ditto	10 Dec, 1884	Acting Sub Inspector.
William Walsh	5 4 "	Ditto	3 Sept, 1886	Senior Constable
Lewis F. Ward	6/- "	Ditto	4 July, 1889	" Sergeant
Max Zglimcki	5/7 "	Ditto	4 Oct, 1882	" Constable
August Zoellner	7/10 "	Ditto	8 July, 1885	" Sergeant
Catherine Bannon	2/- "	Ditto	9 April, 1875	Widow of Constable Wilham Bannon
Louisa Codrington	1/- per diem	Ditto	— June, 1858	" " Robert D. Codrington.
Annie Foy	per annum 30 0 0	Ditto	30 June, 1863	" Senior Constable John Foy, Tabulam.
Julia Ledgerwood	40 0 0	Ditto	22 May, 1860	" District Constable Wm. Ledgerwood, Newcastle.
Elizabeth Murphy ⁷	50 0 0	Ditto	— May, 1858	Widow of Chief Constable Peter C. Murphy, Port Macquarie.
Elizabeth Nelson	15 0 0	Ditto	15 June, 1865	Widow of Samuel Nelson, Constable, Goulburn.
Agnes Redshaw	100 0 0	Ditto	17 Jan, 1890	" Senior Constable Samuel Redshaw.
Margaret Woods	62 10 0	Ditto	— May, 1855	" Chief Constable, Matland
M. A Wallings ⁸	100 0 0	Ditto	21 Sept, 1888	" Senior Sergeant Thomas Wallings.
M. A Drum	5/- Ψ diem	Ditto	13 Jan, 1882	" Senior Constable Francis Drum.
S. J Govers	per annum 50 0 0	Ditto	8 Jan, 1884	" Constable James Govers
Georgina Mitchell.	75 0 0	Ditto	14 Mar, 1885	" late Constable John Mitchell.
Isabella Hird	75 0 0	Ditto	14 Aug, 1885	" Constable William Hird.
Ann Dundas	40 0 0	Ditto	16 April, 1886	" Senior Constable Arthur Dundas.
Agnes Hayes	40 0 0	Ditto	22 Dec., 1889	" " Joseph T. Hayes.
M. Beatty	75 0 0	Ditto	21 Jan, 1890	" Sergeant James Beatty.

¹ In England, paid through Agent General
⁵ Deceased 6 January, 1890

² Deceased 20 August, 1890
⁶ Deceased 13 February, 1890

³ Deceased 21 March 1890
⁷ Deceased 9 August, 1890

⁴ Deceased 20 December, 1890
⁸ Pension ceased 20 September, 1890

Name.	Amount of Pension.			Age when Pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension was granted.	Service for which Pension was granted.
	£	s.	d.			
PENSIONS—continued.						
Return of Pensions granted under "Civil Service Act, 1884." (48 VICTORIA No. 24.)						
William Crane	369	16	6	58	28 May, 1885	Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney.
Macnamara Russell	111	0	11	49	10 "	Chief Draftsman, Engineer in-Chief, Railways.
James Proctor	90	15	0	59	1 Aug, "	Inspector, Locomotive Branch, Railways.
John M'George	70	3	0	38	11 Feb, "	Superintendent, Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma.
William Sixsmith	69	10	0	69	1 Dec, "	Engine-driver, Railways.
J. E. Cumming	77	8	0	61	30 Sept, "	Public School Teacher, Jerry's Plains.
Jerman T. Harrison	81	15	0	47	1 Dec, "	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa.
Jane Stevenson	59	1	0	60	30 Nov, "	Public School Teacher, Camperdown.
Colin C. Pentland	20	10	0	73	30 "	" " Daisy Dale.
Robert MacDougall	34	13	0	62	30 "	" " Bumbury.
George Spanswick	72	7	0	56	18 June, "	" " Appin.
Josiah West	20	6	0	76	31 Dec, "	Messenger, Railways.
Joseph Bell	46	13	0	52	31 Mar, "	Public School Teacher, Dural.
Eliza Styles	123	0	0	52	30 Nov, "	" " Mudgee.
Peter D. M'Cormick	76	19	0	52	30 "	" " Crown-street, Sydney.
Patrick Rohan	46	12	0	48	30 "	" " Spaniard's Hill.
Michael O'Grady	51	2	0	54	31 Dec, "	" " Saucy Creek.
Alexander Johnson	173	17	0	60	1 Jan, 1886	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department.
Denis Dempsey	71	5	0	57	14 Feb, "	Locker, Customs.
Samuel Small	45	15	0	59	31 Mar, "	Store Labourer, Ordnance.
James Kelly	44	4	0	54	1 "	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.
James Curnane	45	10	0	60	1 "	" Parramatta "
Charles Parsons	47	8	0	55	1 "	" Maitland "
Thomas O'Brien	34	3	0	71	1 "	" Bathurst "
Anthony Darby	41	13	0	60	1 "	" Darlinghurst "
Edward Walker	37	0	0	65	28 Feb, "	Public School Teacher, Upper Myall River.
William Wilkins	63	8	0	64	29 Mar, "	Messenger, Customs.
William Hanna	32	14	0	52	1 April, "	Warder, Albury Gaol.
Pierce Goold	85	7	0	70	31 Jan, "	Postmaster, Newtown.
Henry Tessier	49	9	0	52	28 Feb, "	Boatman, Macleay River.
Arthur J. Burnell	108	10	0	36	25 Jan, "	Chief Draftsman, Forbes, Surveyor-General's Department.
George Pool Hayes	17	12	0	65	30 April, "	Public School Teacher, Morebinger, Howlong.
Edward R. Hinder	104	10	0	56	31 Mar, "	" " Enfield.
Samuel King Miller	100	7	0	55	31 May, "	Public School Teacher, Burrawang.
Robert Donaldson	106	16	0	47	1 April, "	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department.
John Stack	166	11	9	55	1 June, "	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department.
Robert D. Ward	40	10	0	66	16 April, "	Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum.
John MacKinlay	64	10	0	66	9 Aug, "	Head Bailiff, District Court, Sydney.
George Poole	62	8	0	58	31 May, "	Boatswain, Marine Board.
John Dunkin	60	3	0	53	31 Aug, "	Letter-carrier, General Post Office.
Francis E. Suter	35	10	0	69	30 Sept, "	Cook and Steward, Dredge, "Vulcan."
George Jamieson	166	18	0	58	31 May, "	District Engineer, Railways.
Richard Hawkins	92	4	0	61	31 Aug, 1886	Public School Teacher, Prospect.
William Langton	109	7	6	60	30 Sept, "	" " Riverstone.
Thomas Richards	480	2	0	55	1 Nov, "	Government Printer and Registrar of Copyright.
Edward Gosnell	36	12	0	72	30 Sept, "	Carriage-lifter, Railways.
W. W. Board	74	13	0	63	31 Oct, "	Public School Teacher, Druitt Town.
Peter Ferguson	70	8	0	59	25 Aug, "	Engine-driver, Railways.
Loerin Tiddy	75	4	0	51	30 Sept, "	Public School Teacher, Hurstville.
John Sangster	255	18	9	61	1 Jan, 1887	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
Edward Woodgate	150	19	0	60	1 "	Railway Station-master, Dubbo.
William E. Shaw	84	7	0	72	1 "	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace.
Charles Watt	118	2	0	65	1 "	Government Analyst and Inspector of Kerosene.
James Booth	43	19	3	59	1 "	Teacher of the Public School, Yalwal.
John Jacob	49	8	0	60	1 "	" " Third Creek.
William Walker	47	7	0	72	1 Feb, "	Light-keeper, Clarence Heads, Marine Board.
A. O. Grant	215	15	0	60	1 Jan, "	Police Magistrate, Bourke.
M. M. G. Byrne	125	8	0	47	1 Oct, 1886	Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta.
William Whalen	37	6	0	63	15 "	Watchman, Railway Department.
Mary A. Price	31	15	3	46	1 Jan, 1887	Teacher, Public School, Mount Murray.
William Groves	52	8	0	55	1 Feb, "	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Martin Fleming	41	18	0	49	1 "	" " "
Thomas Carlisle	163	15	0	62	1 May, "	Traffic Auditor, Railway Department.
Wm. Hunter	79	4	0	66	1 March, "	Compositor, Government Printing Office.
Robert Henderson	38	11	0	62	13 Feb, "	Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.
Thomas Fancourt	251	1	0	68	1 "	Warehousekeeper and Inspector of Warehouses, Cus'oms.
William Gallberthorpe	37	2	0	64	1 April, "	Acting 1st Class Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.
Henry Goldsmith	109	6	0	63	1 July, "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Clement T. Rodd	74	9	0	43	1 Feb, "	Custodian of Plans, Surveyor-General's Office.
W. E. Plunkett	631	17	9	57	23 Nov, "	Under Secretary for Justice.
George R. Easton	97	7	0	71	1 May, "	Pilot, Marine Board.
Charles B. Cuttriss	174	17	0	58	1 "	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street.
John C. Browne	68	10	0	62	1 April, "	Teacher, Public School, Tirranna Creek.
J. A. Read	208	16	8	63	1 Jan, "	Chief Clerk, Supreme Court.
John Mills	54	3	0	67	1 May, "	Teacher, Public School, Blacktown.
Patrick O'Dwyer Moloney	125	6	8	63	1 July, "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
John Wilson	64	9	0	64	1 "	" " "
Wm. Beck	167	0	0	67	8 June, "	Landing-waiter, Customs.
Andrew Porter	108	18	0	45	1 "	Clerk, General Post Office.
Benjamin Mawson	44	9	0	62	1 "	Head Porter, Railway Department.
James Reid	36	0	0	60	22 May, "	Sewer.
Richard H. Crackanthorpe	85	5	0	61	6 "	Clerk, General Post Office.
John H. Emmett	30	9	0	63	1 July, "	Teacher, Public School, Forest Hill.
Henry Wheeler	56	17	0	85	1 "	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook.
Thomas Williamson	56	15	0	64	1 "	Foreman Blacksmith, Fitzroy Dock.

Name.	Amount of Pension.			Age when Pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£	s.	d.			
PENSIONS—continued.						
RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"—continued.						
Philip Snape	88	13	0	69	1 July, 1887	Police Magistrate, Gulgong.
George Lambert	54	8	0	64	1 Sept., "	Teacher, Public School, Guildford.
James Scowcroft ¹	90	6	0	69	9 June, "	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern.
E. H. Tompson	110	17	0	68	1 July, "	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga.
H. A. Allan	116	10	0	41	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
Edward Brown	182	6	0	48	1 "	Clerk, Lands Department.
Michael Canty	124	9	0	36	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
D. H. Chisholm	200	10	0	42	1 "	Chief Draftsman, District Survey Office, Albury.
John Davidson	221	1	0	60	1 "	1st Clerk, Survey Office.
J. W. Ellis	384	8	0	68	1 "	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office.
Thomas Evans	168	18	0	42	1 "	Accountant, "
Francis Gerard	160	9	0	38	1 "	Chief Draftsman, Occupation Branch, Lands.
J. F. Goggin	189	7	0	46	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
W. A. B. Greaves	288	17	0	58	1 "	1st Class Surveyor, "
J. F. Landers	287	8	0	57	1 "	Secretary and Cashier, "
Thomas H. Lewis	393	4	0	58	1 "	" " "
George Long	104	15	0	77	1 "	" " "
William Macdonald	97	17	0	64	1 "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
Charles E. Neate ²	197	18	0	58	1 "	" " "
Thomas E. L. Newman	97	2	0	39	1 "	" " "
Edmund Patterson	117	1	0	59	1 "	" " "
George W. Sharp ³	115	6	0	55	1 "	Lithographic Engraver, Department of Lands.
John James Slade	149	12	0	48	1 "	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
Edward Stack	69	18	0	40	1 "	Clerk, Survey Office.
Thomas Stevens	211	2	0	48	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
Richard G. Underwood	127	12	0	47	1 "	Description Writer, "
Frank Williams	99	3	0	40	1 "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
Francis B. W. Woolrych	208	11	0	61	1 Nov., "	Surveyor, "
James A. C. Willis	324	1	0	54	1 July, "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
John Wiseman	167	16	0	39	1 "	Clerk in Charge, Local Land Board, Grafton.
Malcolm Groat	104	17	0	74	1 "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Patrick Downey	77	12	0	61	1 "	" " "
George Turner	106	13	0	61	1 "	" " "
Goodwin R. Packer	150	10	0	37	1 May, "	Chief Draftsman, Local Land Office, Grafton.
William Ahearn	38	15	0	58	1 Aug., "	Boatman, Newcastle, Customs.
Henry Schwartzkoff	146	11	0	51	1 Oct., 1886	Asst. Superintendent, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.
William Forde	253	18	0	49	1 Sept., 1887	Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works.
John Ward Veitch	74	4	0	55	1 "	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
John Fitch	106	12	0	61	1 "	Engineer and Master Dredge "Gamma," Harbours and Rivers.
Roderick McGregor	80	10	0	47	11 Mar., 1886	Teacher, Public School, Cambewarra.
John Eccles	180	10	0	62	1 July, 1887	Lithographic Printer, Lands Department.
W. Collis	92	14	0	33	1 Aug., "	Draftsman, "
W. H. Maybury	81	12	0	72	1 July, "	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn.
Emanuel Lyne	78	10	0	66	1 "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
William Chandler	52	17	0	79	16 "	Gatekeeper, Railway Department.
J. R. Neate	133	16	0	56	1 "	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury.
John Swyny	169	8	0	61	1 Nov., 1888	Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury.
Anthony Charles Donelan	107	10	0	41	17 July, "	Locker, Customs.
Louis Buchanan	160	16	0	60	31 Dec., "	Chief Clerk, Customs.
John Johnson	56	7	0	62	31 "	Carpenter, Dredge "Pluto," Harbours and Rivers Department.
Stephen W. Jones	549	0	0	62	31 "	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
R. D. Fitzgerald	553	11	0	56	1 "	Deputy Surveyor-General, Lands.
William Nicoll	36	2	0	75	1 "	Carriage-builder, Railways.
Alexander Anderson	67	4	0	65	1 Oct., "	Teacher, Public School, Gledswood.
G. de Milhau	171	4	0	67	1 Jan., 1888	Postal Inspector, Post Office.
P. F. Adams	579	15	0	59	1 "	Surveyor-General.
R. A. Canter	212	10	0	50	1 "	Examiner of Accounts, Treasury.
William Austin	40	10	0	55	1 "	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
William Dudding	220	15	0	68	1 Nov., 1887	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton.
Henry Sims	70	7	0	70	1 Jan., 1888	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office.
Joseph Lewton	153	8	0	61	1 "	Inspector of Permanent-way, Railways.
Lawrence Rockliff	93	8	0	61	1 "	Teacher, Public School, New Lambton.
George C. James	58	2	0	37	1 July, 1887	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction.
A. A. Turner	277	2	0	61	1 Jan., 1888	Police Magistrate, Wollongong.
Catherine Groberty	63	14	0	60	1 "	Public School Teacher, Clairvaux.
James Duffy	160	3	0	58	1 Mar., "	Inspector, Railways.
Michael J. Doyle	56	3	0	42	1 Aug., 1887	Public School Teacher, Manila.
Adalbert Weber ⁴	211	11	0	64	1 Jan., 1888	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges.
E. R. Thomas	99	19	0	65	16 Mar., "	Draftsman, Railways.
Obadiah Willans	128	5	0	72	1 Jan., "	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan.
James Thomson	371	8	0	61	1 Mar., "	Chief Inspector and Consulting Accountant, Treasury.
Reginald Hare	102	12	0	75	1 Dec., 1887	Police Magistrate, Wellington.
Alexander Lumsdaine	77	17	0	66	1 April, 1888	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle.
W. P. Clennett	68	5	0	61	22 Feb., "	Assistant Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.
George Edwards	36	10	0	66	1 Jan., "	Teacher, Public School, Oakendale.
William Matthews	174	9	0	53	1 April, "	" " Macquarie-street South.
William Wilson	48	15	0	61	1 Jan., "	" " Boolong.
Emanuel Silva	46	13	0	80	1 Feb., "	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse.
Thomas Bryant	129	18	0	61	1 May, "	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways.
J. P. Collier	78	3	0	64	1 April, "	Public School Teacher, Broke.
John Dallas	36	3	0	63	1 Jan., "	Fettler, Railways.
William J. Sydenham	71	5	0	52	1 Mar., "	Station-master, Rooty Hill, Railways.
James Buchanan	413	10	0	60	1 Jan., "	Stipendiary Magistrate.

¹ Deceased, 25 November, 1830.² Deceased.³ Deceased, 18 September, 1830.⁴ Deceased, 21 October, 1830.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Age when Pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—continued.				
RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884."—continued.				
Walter D'Arrietta.....	226 9 0	58	1 May, 1888 ...	Overseer, Government Printing Office.
John Donnellan.....	43 8 0	58	1 " " ...	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Michael MacDermott ¹	126 11 0	59	1 April " ...	Locker, Customs.
Thomas Joyce.....	40 4 0	51	1 May, " ...	Warder, Sydney Gaol.
William Robinson.....	131 10 0	69	1 Oct., " ...	Chief Clerk, Agent-General's Office.
Francis W. Hill.....	470 3 0	56	6 June, " ...	Superintendent and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.
John Hollis.....	122 11 0	66	1 " " ...	Inspector, Railways.
Chas. M. Chapman.....	75 8 0	71	1 " " ...	Public School Teacher, Luddenham.
Frederick M. Charteris.....	102 7 0	65	1 Sept., " ...	Deputy Registrar of Brands, Mines.
G. J. Robinson.....	120 4 0	54	1 May, " ...	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines.
Alfred Denison.....	44 14 0	61	1 Aug., " ...	Warder, Sydney Gaol.
W. H. Thompson.....	230 3 0	71	4 Oct., " ...	Postmaster, Newcastle.
Robert Houslar.....	75 10 0	64	1 Sept., " ...	Pilot, Marine Board.
Evan Richards.....	104 11 0	67	1 April, " ...	Sheriff's Officer and District Court Bailiff.
William Stronge.....	91 1 0	58	1 Aug., 1888 ...	Teacher, Public School, Picton.
Ellen Pownall.....	34 10 0	52	1 May, " ...	" " Rouse Hill.
Jas. H. Wood.....	271 19 0	59	1 April, " ...	1st Class Surveyor, Lands.
Harry Hare.....	172 14 0	37	9 July, " ...	Chief Draftsman, Lands Office, Cooma.
Lucy H. Hicks.....	145 0 0	53	1 Jan., 1889 ...	Matron-Superintendent, Newington Asylum.
John Davis.....	142 18 0	70	1 Oct., 1888 ...	Police Magistrate, Bega.
Frederick King.....	214 0 0	62	1 Jan., " ...	Manager of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.
Constantine F. Bolton.....	309 5 0	48	1 April, " ...	District Surveyor, Lands.
Bridget Galbraith.....	116 4 0	40	1 Oct., " ...	Mistress, Public School, Waterloo.
David Patterson.....	46 19 0	68	1 Jan., 1889 ...	Teacher, Public School, Grantham.
David Watson.....	27 6 0	66	1 Aug., 1888 ...	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department.
W. H. Bayly.....	86 6 0	46	1 Oct., " ...	School Attendance Officer, Grafton.
M. Honora Henderson.....	41 18 0	44	1 Jan., 1889 ...	Teacher, Public School, Norwood.
Alexander Halkett.....	75 6 0	65	8 Aug., 1888 ...	Dredge-Master, Harbours and Rivers.
W. T. Holland.....	70 4 0	66	1 Dec., " ...	Teacher, Public School, Burrangong Heights.
John Boone.....	71 13 0	60	1 Oct., " ...	Driver, Railways.
J. W. Delaney.....	113 11 0	56	17 Aug., " ...	Sheriff's Officer, Newcastle.
J. W. Emblin.....	168 16 0	63	1 Jan., 1889 ...	Postmaster, Armidale.
George Bewick.....	275 10 0	64	21 Oct., 1888 ...	District Engineer, Railways.
William Bradford.....	55 14 0	60	1 Jan., 1889 ...	Senior Warder, Tamworth Gaol.
John Kealey.....	86 12 0	61	1 " " ...	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Richard Youll.....	153 11 0	63	1 " " ...	Teacher, Public School, Plattsburg.
Thomas H. Corcoran.....	69 18 0	68	1 " " ...	" " Yatteyattah.
Robert Allen.....	60 9 0	61	2 " " ...	Carpenter, Railways.
Richard Darby.....	152 18 0	73	1 " " ...	Station-master, Mortuary.
John G. Bissett, sen.....	96 10 0	71	1 " " ...	" " Brewongle.
George Bonamy.....	156 12 0	69	1 Oct., 1888 ...	" " Ashfield.
John Woodrow.....	74 9 0	61	2 Mar., 1889 ...	Sub-Inspector, Railways.
Isabella Caldwell.....	20 8 0	69	1 Jan., " ...	Matron, Armidale Gaol.
George W. Newcombe.....	183 15 0	59	1 May, " ...	Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Thomas Hollis.....	63 5 0	69	1 Oct., 1888 ...	Sub-Inspector, Railways.
G. H. Barney ²	412 17 0	60	1 July, 1889 ...	Chief Inspector, Distilleries.
E. O. Moriarty.....	791 13 0	64	1 Jan., " ...	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers.
John Rae.....	543 14 0	75	1 April, 1888 ...	Under Secretary for Public Works.
Thomas Boag.....	231 8 0	64	1 " 1889 ...	Locomotive Foreman, Railways.
William Scott.....	443 7 0	62	1 Jan., " ...	Locomotive Engineer, Railways.
Richard Godson.....	109 7 6	74	1 " " ...	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol.
Michael Wallace.....	110 5 0	67	1 " " ...	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst.
Henry Connell.....	342 0 0	60	1 " " ...	Police Magistrate and Customs Officer, Kiama.
Robert L. Eames.....	135 1 0	61	22 Oct., 1888 ...	Landing Waiter, Customs
Samuel N. South.....	84 18 0	54	1 Mar., 1889 ...	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs.
George Simpson.....	70 1 0	60	1 Feb., " ...	Teacher, Public School, Bowra.
Thomas J. Moppett.....	230 15 0	60	1 July, " ...	Principal Ledger-keeper, Audit Department.
Drummond Gilchrist.....	250 9 0	68	1 April, " ...	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department.
James Grant.....	131 17 0	60	1 Jan., " ...	Shed Inspector, Railways.
Thomas De Courcy.....	71 10 10	33	1 May, " ...	Clerk, Railways.
John P. Finegan.....	153 6 4	35	1 " " ...	Examiner of Accounts, Railways.
Alice Forbes.....	20 8 0	58	10 Nov., 1888 ...	Matron, Bathurst Gaol.
Cornelius C. Molony.....	73 11 3	52	1 May, 1889 ...	Clerk, Railways.
Isidore C. Long.....	116 14 0	50	1 Mar., " ...	Teacher, Infants' School, Balmain.
F. W. Vynner.....	181 18 5	69	1 Jan., " ...	Police Magistrate, Tumut.
George Sutton.....	47 1 0	67	2 Feb., " ...	Examiner, Locomotive Branch, Railways.
Mary Jane Barry.....	29 0 0	52	1 May, " ...	Housemaid, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.
John Higgs.....	357 7 6	59	1 Mar., " ...	Traffic Manager, G. N. Railway.
John Mullamphy.....	37 5 0	63	1 June, " ...	Teacher, Public School, Duramana.
Woolfang Müller.....	134 3 4	41	3 Oct., " ...	Draftsman, Survey Office, Bourke.
John Dunman.....	51 7 0	59	1 May, " ...	Teacher, Public School, Aberglasslyn.
William Buckley.....	39 14 0	77	10 " " ...	Carpenter, Railways.
Marmaduke Haggerty ³	40 7 0	60	1 Jan., " ...	Watchman, Fitzroy Dock.
J. W. Williamson.....	88 4 0	64	25 July, " ...	Trades Overseer, Parramatta Gaol.
Michael Seale.....	174 8 0	40	2 June, " ...	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways.
Edward Higgs.....	249 1 0	54	2 " " ...	Inspector, Traffic Branch, Railways.
Hampton Slatyer.....	58 1 0	36	2 " " ...	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways.
Shepherd Howarth.....	67 13 4	70	2 July, " ...	Issuer, Stores Branch, Railways.
E. J. Bourne.....	192 10 2	66	2 " " ...	Superintendent of Rolling Stock, Railways.
Thomas Sirkett.....	89 3 0	58	2 " " ...	Foreman, Stores, Railways.
George Bingham.....	160 17 0	49	2 " " ...	" " Carriage Shop, Railways.
A. Smithers.....	38 19 0	45	2 " " ...	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways.
George Betteridge.....	42 17 0	41	2 " " ...	" " " "

¹ Deceased, 18 May, 1890.² Deceased, 30 April, 1890.³ Deceased, 6 August, 1890.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Age when Pension commenced	Date from which Pension was granted	Service for which Pension was granted
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—continued.				
RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884."—continued				
William Docksey ¹	96 16 0	52	2 July, 1889	Sub-Inspector, Existing Lines, Railways.
Michael Brabstone	78 13 0	51	2 " " "	Overseer, Stores Branch, Railways.
James E. Pickering	89 17 0	30	2 " " "	Clerk, Railways.
Henry Fligg	173 16 0	65	2 Oct., " "	Storekeeper, Newcastle, Railways.
F. J. Kensett	95 17 0	69	2 " " "	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways.
George T. Evans	190 0 0	40	2 " " "	Superintendent of Stores, Railways.
L. F. Iredale	151 19 0	45	2 Nov., " "	Record Clerk, Railways.
John O. Wascoe	64 16 0	68	2 July, " "	Clerk Stores, Railways.
Thomas Hall	44 8 0	63	1 June, " "	Teacher, Public School, Ghinni Ghinni.
G. P. Keon	378 0 0	68	1 Jan., " "	Police Magistrate, Eden.
James Starkey	72 18 0	51	17 " " "	Shed Inspector, Railways.
Edgar Fuller	72 0 0	64	1 July, " "	Public School Teacher, Colyton.
Alexander Forbes	134 18 0	63	10 Nov., 1888	Gaoler, Bathurst.
Christopher Irvine	94 4 0	49	1 " 1889	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways.
Samuell Caldwell	131 15 0	77	1 Jan., " "	Gaoler, Armidale.
A. P. Wood	308 4 0	46	1 July, " "	Assistant Engineer, Roads.
William Small	284 15 0	65	1 May, " "	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison.
Annie Lynch	60 10 0	32	1 July, " "	Mistress, Infant School, Wagga Wagga.
Francis W. G. Forsyth	88 0 0	61	1 June, " "	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol,
Sir John C. Read, Bart.	372 4 5	68	1 Jan., " "	Governor, Sydney Gaol.
Alexander L. Forbes	390 0 0	66	1 Nov., " "	Examiner, Public Instruction.
Hannah Clarke	35 14 0	66	10 Mar., " "	Nurse-in-charge, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.
Anna M. Rothe	45 18 0	51	1 May, " "	Teacher, Public School, Burrundulla.
Patrick Vaughan	52 16 0	48	17 Mar., " "	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
John Gardiner	471 17 0	65	1 Oct., " "	Chief Examiner, Public Instruction.
Patience Henerie	21 13 0	42	1 Mar., " "	Sewing-mistress, Public School, Glebe.
William Moxham	73 7 0	52	2 Nov., " "	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
John F. Shrader	21 5 0	79	23 Aug, 1888	Messenger, Court-house, Newcastle.
Thomas Kelly	40 13 0	75	2 Oct., 1889	Messenger, Head Office, Department of Railways.
Peter Cook	22 3 0	70	2 June, " "	Watchman, Traffic Branch, Railways.
James Scott	50 3 0	64	18 Jan., " "	Driver, Railways.
Jesse Hannell	117 17 0	70	1 " " "	Superintendent, Nobby's Lighthouse, Newcastle.
Joseph Bewes	71 8 0	69	1 July, " "	Foreman, Railway Department.
Charles Costley	45 8 0	58	1 Aug., " "	Warder, Gaol, Yass.
James Slattery	45 3 0	57	1 " " "	" " Sydney Gaol.
F. W. Cox	138 16 0	54	14 Aug., 1888	Station-master, Armidale.
John Duff	225 17 0	55	1 Oct., 1889	Chief Compiler, Government Statistician's Office.
F. B. Davidson	188 5 0	65	1 " " "	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Office.
Walter Williams	40 10 0	78	2 July, " "	Gatekeeper, Darling Harbour Railways.
William Chapman	48 2 0	55	1 Sept., " "	Warder, Sydney Gaol.
Alfred Hinton	165 3 0	77	1 July, " "	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board.
Nicholas Luterich	71 16 0	48	1 " " "	Coxswain, Marine Board.
Augustus Berney	360 4 0	57	1 Sept., " "	Landing Surveyor, Customs.
Wm. Jas. Browne	135 8 0	64	1 " " "	Sub-Collector, Customs, Grafton.
James Coleman	79 0 0	59	1 " " "	Coxswain, Customs, Newcastle.
Michael Fay	86 7 0	65	1 " " "	Locker, Customs.
Henry Ikin	154 0 0	72	1 " " "	" " " "
John O'Donnell	110 8 0	56	1 " " "	" " " "
Arthur J Ormsby ²	303 7 0	62	1 " " "	Landing-waiter, Customs.
Wm. R. T. Passmore	255 0 0	64	1 " " "	" " " "
Henry J. Rucker	293 7 0	68	1 " " "	Clerk, Customs. "
Robert Small	257 9 0	62	1 " " "	Cashier, Customs.
George O'Donnell	91 13 0	43	1 July, " "	Chief Clerk, Government Stores Department.
Wm. D. Meares	364 11 0	66	1 Aug., " "	Police Magistrate, Mudgee.
Henry Purton	185 5 0	57	4 Oct., " "	Inspector, Permanent-way Department, Railways.
William Deitz	90 6 0	59	4 " " "	Foreman, " " "
George Murdock	100 6 0	69	2 " " "	" " " "
Andrew Moodie	147 13 0	63	2 " " "	Station-master, Marulan. " "
David Scotland ³	112 18 0	63	28 Aug., " "	" " Windsor.
John R. Thompson	105 7 0	44	2 Dec., " "	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railway Department.
Gregory Board	102 19 0	48	2 Oct., " "	Book-keeper, Electric Telegraph.
John Ralph	26 7 0	53	1 Sept., " "	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.
Donald Vernon	392 15 0	50	1 " " "	Secretary for Railways.
M. H. Moriarty	322 6 0	46	1 Aug., " "	Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department.
Caroline Brockenreg	30 12 0	60	1 Oct., " "	Assistant Matron, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.
H. Roberts	68 10 0	64	24 " " "	Gatekeeper, Bathurst Railways.
Robert Jackson	34 0 0	64	1 Nov., " "	Labourer, Ordnance Stores.
J. B. Meldrum	193 14 0	69	19 Sept., " "	Road Superintendent, Roads Department.
T. W. Waring	49 2 0	64	10 Aug., " "	Clerk, Roads Department.
R. N. Macdiarmid	69 17 0	38	10 " " "	" " Gaol, Biloela.
John M. Marsh	422 17 0	60	1 Jan., 1890	Stipendiary Magistrate, Water Police Court.
James Burns	163 4 0	62	1 Feb., " "	Station-master, Muswellbrook.
W. V. Read	546 10 0	49	1 Mar., " "	Traffic Manager, Railways.
Joseph Jager	122 11 0	76	1 Jan., " "	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs.
Frederic Cune	127 7 0	70	1 " " "	Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.
Elizabeth Cane ⁴	30 12 0	61	1 " " "	Matron, " " "
George Woods	89 9 0	59	1 Feb., " "	Foreman Blacksmith, Tramways.
James Clarke	49 0 0	72	1 Jan., " "	Messenger, Public Works.
John M'Cormick	33 7 0	67	1 " " "	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.
James Higgs	238 18 0	57	1 May, " "	Station-master, Granville.
Edward Dowling	307 17 0	46	1 Jan., " "	Assistant Superintendent of Technical Education.
James Graham	177 11 0	70	1 Feb., " "	Signal master, South Head.
R. Blake ⁵	96 10 0	68	1 Sept., " "	Senior Inspector of Distilleries.

¹ Deceased, 6 February, 1891.

² Deceased, 19 September, 1890.

³ Deceased, 5 January, 1890

⁴ Deceased, 24 November, 1890.

⁵ Deceased, 28 September, 1890.

⁶ Receives Pension under Schedule B.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Age when pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—continued.				
RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"—continued.				
J. W. Drewett	418 15 0	69	19 Mar., 1890	Assistant Engineer, Railways.
G. W. A. Bayley	174 8 0	64	19 " "	Draftsman, Railways.
Geo. T. Blakers	72 14 0	61	1 Feb, " "	Teacher, Public School, Broughton Village.
James Roche	71 15 0	58	10 " "	1st-class Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
Joseph Mather	100 10 0	70	6 Nov., 1889	Engineer and Master, Dredge "Hunter."
Ralph Richardson	106 15 0	61	1 Jan., 1890	Inspector, Tramways.
William Coles	466 13 0	68	1 April, "	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department.
John Lennox	120 19 0	61	1 Feb., "	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways.
Abraham Carpenter	97 7 0	61	1 April, "	Station-master, Hexham.
George Smith	74 2 0	60	1 Mar., "	Letter-carrier, General Post Office.
Thomas Evans	108 14 0	53	1 April, "	Carriage Examiner, Railways.
Henry H. Hunt ¹	97 10 0	66	1 Mar., "	Teacher, Public School, Forbes.
John Baker	88 18 c	54	1 April, "	Carriage Examiner, Railways.
John Cobb	277 7 0	54	25 May, "	Locomotive Engineer, Railways.
Henry Mills	60 3 0	65	1 April, "	Teacher, Public School, Menangle.
Richard Crewes	50 5 0	64	1 Feb, "	Machinist, Railways.
Evan Hopkins	66 10 0	65	31 Jan., "	Blacksmith, "
Joseph Burrows	34 6 0	71	31 " "	Labourer, "
John Molloy	55 9 0	53	31 Oct., 1889	Boatman, Marine Board.
George Scott	71 16 0	72	31 Jan., 1890	" "
G. R. Landman	56 11 0	61	31 " "	" "
Patrick Dwyer	149 2 0	58	17 June, "	Station master, Uralla.
John Murr	109 8 0	61	1 Mar., "	" Tarana.
Stephen Pegum	69 10 0	47	31 " "	Teacher, Public School, Islington.
James Farquhar	49 15 0	80	10 Jan., "	Caretaker of Drivers' Quarters, Railways.
Benjamin Stokes	96 6 0	46	28 Feb, "	Teacher, Public School, Hartley Vale.
Alfred W. Sladen	171 14 0	53	30 April, "	Clerk, Public Instruction.
James J. Robertson	228 7 0	50	9 May, "	District Superintendent, Railways.
Innes Scott	47 18 0	64	11 April, "	Teacher, Public School, Cockburn River.
James M'Intosh	85 11 0	64	11 June, "	Sheeting Foreman, Railways.
Samuel Phelan	110 8 0	60	22 April, "	Guard, Railways.
Thomas Pinnington	80 18 0	62	1 June, "	Mail Guard, General Post Office.
Chas Biggs	118 4 0	48	1 July, "	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department.
P J Dalton	113 7 0	67	7 Sept, "	Chief Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
Denis Fitzpatrick	154 2 0	51	20 June, "	General Foreman, Railways.
Peter Buchanan	220 12 6	66	1 July, "	Sub overseer, Government Printing Office.
William Blackman	321 2 0	60	31 Mar., "	Chairman, Land Board, Grafton.
Thomas H. Stone	216 12 0	68	1 Sept, "	Postmaster, Albury.
James Barnett	578 8 0	62	30 June, "	Colonial Architect.
Catherine Haggerty	44 8 0	56	31 July, "	Office-keeper, Water Police Court.
Edward Grant Ward	302 9 0	60	25 Mar., "	Registrar-General.
John Williams	107 16 0	52	1 April, "	Master of Tug "Ceres," Harbours and Rivers.
James Rose	101 7 0	55	16 Aug, "	Inspector, Railways.
Nathaniel Wallis	95 2 0	35	31 Mar, "	Clerk, Roads.
Emily M'Conn	51 1 0	58	31 July, "	Sewing Mistress, Public Instruction.
John M. Credie	296 18 0	58	31 Aug, "	District Inspector, "
James Morrison	42 0 0	58	28 Dec., 1889	Fitter, Locomotive Branch, Railways.
Kate M'Donough	201 15 0	59	31 July, "	Mistress, Infants' School, Fort street.
Henry Gray	46 9 0	63	30 Sept, "	Boatman, Pilot Station, Richmond River.
George Landers	176 0 0	52	31 Dec, "	Chief Clerk, Permanent Way, Railways.
John M'Donald	459 17 0	62	1 July, "	Chairman, Land Board, Tamworth.
R. C. Franks	77 8 0	51	3 June, 1890	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands.
William Booth	74 3 0	60	31 July, "	Teacher, Public School, Belmore.
Daniel J. McKenry	209 17 0	60	30 June, "	Sub Collector of Customs, Wentworth.
Christopher V. Foss ²	65 0 0	65	31 Aug, "	Clerk, Bathurst Gaol.
John Even	34 4 0	64	19 " "	Coxswain, Dredge "Archimedes."
William Carroll	74 10 0	61	31 " "	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
John Whitton	675 0 0	70	31 May, "	Engineer-in-Chief, Railways.
William Thomas	108 13 0	60	31 Aug., "	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney.
Edward Harrison	96 13 0	55	1 Sept., "	Clerk, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways Office.
James N. Brown	82 3 0	37	1 " 1889	Clerk, Customs.
Nicholas Tobin	49 4 0	51	2 June, 1890	Clerk, Railways.
Selma G. Walker	74 8 0	56	30 April, "	Superintendent, School for Girls, Parramatta.
James S. Carter	47 0 0	66	30 Sept, "	Sheriff's Officer, Yass.
Jonathan P. Sharp	95 13 0	63	21 " "	Teacher, Public School, Dundas.
E. M. S. Gerard	220 17 0	48	10 Dec., "	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Orange.
S. E. Crook	82 16 0	44	28 Feb, 1889	Railway Station-master, Binalong.
Alexander Law	67 7 0	64	31 Dec, 1890	Clerk, Department of Audit.
E. W. Fewings	80 1 0	32	11 Aug, "	Draftsman, Lands Department.
T. B. Meldrum	67 7 0	39	11 " "	" "
C. H. Wansbrough	121 12 0	49	9 Sept., "	First-class Surveyor, Lands.
L G J Bennett	215 6 0	45	1 Nov, "	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Forbes.
W. M. M. Arnold	192 17 0	39	1 " "	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly.
T. C. Jamison	293 6 8	65	1 Sept, "	Inspector of Distilleries.
John Duff	145 10 0	45	31 Aug, "	Inspector of Forests.
Janet Taylor	51 19 0	60	30 Nov., "	Teacher, Public School, The Vineyard.
Geo Cowdery	451 19 0	60	15 Oct, "	Engineer for Existing Lines, Railways.
Thomas Campbell	36 1 0	61	31 Dec., "	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department.
M. E. Wikner	93 19 0	63	31 " "	Road Superintendent.
James Abernethy	56 4 0	60	31 " "	Teacher, Public School, Wodonga.
Frederick Duncan	66 17 0	69	1 " "	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways.
Emanuel del Prado	89 18 0	60	31 " "	Messenger, Audit Department.
Michael Farrell	72 16 0	64	31 " "	Teacher, Public School, Stockyard Creek.
James Nicholson	56 10 0	61	30 Nov, "	Boatman, Richmond River, Marine Board.

¹ Deceased, 22 March, 1890.² Deceased, 16 December, 1890.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884—48 VICTORIA, No. 24.

GRATUITIES.

RETURN of GRATUITIES granted during the year 1890.

Name.	Gratuity.	Date from which the Gratuity was granted.	Service for which the Gratuity was granted.
	£ s. d.		
Richard Shepherd	114 2 0	6 Feb., 1890	Bailiff, District Court.
Geo. Hendy	190 1 0	7 " "	Foreman, Tramways.
James Keane	81 17 6	13 " "	Teacher, Provisional School, Springborough, Bundanoon.
Sarah S. Brabin	62 10 0	13 " "	Widow of J. C. Brabin, Operator, Granville, Railways.
Elizabeth E. Turton	185 0 0	13 " "	Widow of Joseph Turton, Inspector, Railways.
Susan E. Rowley	120 0 0	6 Mar., "	Widow of G. H. Rowley, Gaoler, Bathurst.
Annie Connellan	72 10 0	6 " "	Widow of M. J. Connellan, Station-master, Central Booking Office, Railways.
Miriam Long	66 0 0	7 " "	Widow of E. L. Long, Teacher, Public School, Bunnan.
Emily A. White	155 0 0	5 " "	Widow of G. M. White, Postmaster, Park-street.
Monica Crommelin	192 10 0	28 Feb., "	Widow of James Crommelin, Stock Inspector, Mines.
Thomas Richardson	223 2 7	8 April, "	Coppersmith, Railways.
James McGann (additional)	43 17 6	17 Feb, "	Gatekeeper, Darling Harbour.
Mrs. Allband	52 10 0	17 " "	Widow of S. W. Allband, Station-master, Gunning.
Thomas Ottaway (additional)	136 17 6	28 " "	Ticket Collector, Railways.
W. J. Hilzinger (additional)	10 15 3	27 " "	Inspector, Permanent Way, Railways.
Chas. Gill	179 2 3	8 April, "	Boilermaker, Railways.
Joseph Thompson	169 0 0	8 " "	Painter, Railways.
Jane A. MacDonnell	78 0 0	17 " "	Widow of T. MacDonnell, Teacher, Cookardinia.
Susan Ball	66 0 0	24 " "	Widow of J. H. Ball, Teacher, Public School, Gerogery.
Patrick Lohan	60 7 0	23 " "	Telegraph Operator, Railway Department, Orange.
Thos. E. Robinson	227 10 9	24 " "	Chief Officer, Pilot Steamer, " Captain Cook."
W. P. Pratt	325 0 0	24 " "	Foreman Turner, Railways.
Mary Gower	275 0 0	23 " "	Widow of G. H. Gower, Police Magistrate, Silverton.
Geo. Roberts	29 0 6	22 Jan., "	Clerk, Railways.
Margaret Barton	66 0 0	30 April, "	Widow of W. S. Barton, Teacher, Public School, Kelly's Plains.
Annie Lovett	97 0 0	3 May, "	Widow of J. Lovett, Governor, Sydney Gaol.
Frederick Thompson	309 0 6	7 " "	Pay Clerk, Railways.
Isabella Lee	142 10 0	7 " "	Widow of Captain Lee, Water Bailiff and Marine Board Inspector.
Jane Branch	30 0 0	7 " "	Widow of Wm. Branch, Engine-driver, Railways.
Ellen Adams	30 0 0	21 " "	Widow of F. Adams, Clerk, Goods Department, Railway.
Richard Phillips	69 15 10	22 " "	Clerk, Railways
Catherine Wilkinson	97 10 0	29 " "	Widow of R. Wilkinson, Station-master, Hamilton.
Elizabeth M. Beavers	66 13 4	12 June, "	Teacher, Public School, Marrickville.
James Dowsett	225 19 8	20 " "	Foreman Pattern-maker, Railways.
Mary Aldcorn	207 10 0	25 " "	Widow of James Aldcorn, Police Magistrate, Braidwood.
Maurice Perran	73 15 9	10 July, "	Clerk, Locomotive Branch, Railways.
Alice Read	120 0 0	23 " "	Widow of Charles Read, Teacher, Public School, Glen Innes.
Sarah Lee	70 10 0	7 Aug, "	Widow of William Lee, Assistant Light-keeper, Marine Board.
Jessie Burns	49 6 8	27 " "	Public School Teacher, Gobbagumblin.
Elizabeth Philpott	77 15 0	4 Sept, "	Widow of J. Philpott, Ganger, Railways.
W. S. Pendleton.....	245 16 8	25 " "	Coaching Clerk, Railways.
Ann Herbert	70 2 9	9 Oct., "	Matron, Goulburn Gaol.
Eliza Hardy	36 10 0	23 " "	Housekeeper, Public Works.
Sarah Knight.....	127 10 0	1 Nov, "	Widow of G. H. Knight, Shed Inspector, Railways.
Mary T. Le Mesurier.....	86 0 0	1 " "	Widow of A. H. Le Mesurier, Officer-in-charge, Douglas Park, Railways.
Janet & Raymond Chatfield	175 0 0	7 " "	Children of Charles Chatfield, Clerk, Public Instruction.
T. C. Abbott	307 4 5	7 " "	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office.
C. W. Cropper	364 11 8	20 " "	Draftsman and Computer, Survey Department.
Orville Dimelow	207 15 6	20 " "	" " " "
Robert Miller	138 2 6	20 " "	Clerk, Railways.
A. J. E. Lane	87 13 6	20 " "	" " " "
William Spink	145 16 8	22 " "	Dispenser, Maitland Gaol.
C. J. Metcalfe	362 3 1	27 " "	Surveyor, Lands.
A. Swyny	310 12 6	27 " "	Draftsman, Lands.
J. T. Ware	313 3 10	5 Dec., "	Clerk, Railways.
Marie Duff	122 10 0	9 " "	Widow of Robert Duff, Clerk, Railways.
J. W. Brown	432 14 2	11 " "	Shipping Master, Sydney.
E. Coberoff	125 5 6	19 " "	Forest Ranger.
John Murphy	162 18 4	5 Jan, 1891	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
G. H. Knibbs	361 5 0	22 Dec., 1890	Surveyor, Lands.
Isabella A. Bray	140 0 0	13 Nov., "	Widow of James Bray, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Lithgow.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

RETURN of CONSULS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES residing in NEW SOUTH WALES in 1890.

Name of Consul.	Name of the Country which he represents.	If confirmed, state the date of his Exequatur.	Remarks.
William Neill (C.)	Argentine Republic	21 July, 1884.	
A. L. R. Pell dram (A.C.)	Austria Hungary		
Clement Van de Velde (C.)	Belgium	16 June, 1883.	
William Henry Eldred (C.G.)	Chili	24 September, 1880.	
Alexander Gray (C.)	Costa Rica	22 December, 1884.	
Ernest W. Moon (C.G.)	Denmark		
Theodor August Boesen (C.)	France		
Arthur E. Hobson (A.C.)	German Empire	8 March, 1886.	Absent.
Henry Leon Verleye (C.)	German Empire	18 October, 1872	Absent.
Alfred Leopold Robert Pell dram (C.G.)	Hawaiian Islands	23 June, 1885.	Provisionally.
Carl Ludwig Sahl (C.)	Italy		
Wulf Christopher Wilhelm Bartels (A.C.)	Japan		
Ernest Octavius Smith (C.G.)	Netherlands		
Dr. Vincenzo Marano (C.A.)	Peru	2 March, 1877.	
Alexander Marks (C.)	Portugal	7 September, 1885.	
Dr. J. A. de Vicq (C.G.)	Persia	17 February, 1885.	
Alexander Gray (C.) (A.C.G.)	Russia	17 February, 1875.	
W. H. Dawson (A.C.)	San Salvador	13 January, 1883.	
Ernest Octavius Smith (C.)	Spain		
Henry Marriott Woodhouse (C.)	Sweden and Norway	14 December, 1882.	
Edmund Monson Paul (C.)	Swiss Confederation		
Henry Bonnard (C.G.)	United States of America	20 April, 1885.	
William von der Heyde (V.C.)	Liberia		
C. A. Falstedt (C.)			
Johann Jakob Roth (C.)			
Gilderoy Wells Griffin (C.)			
Patrick B. Kenna (V.C.)			
C. Watson Martin (C.)			

AT NEWCASTLE.

Alexander Brown (C.)	Belgium	17 October, 1882.	
Herbert Robert Cross (C.G.)	Chili		
Charles Frederick Stokes (V.C.)	Denmark		
Charles Frederick Stokes (C.A.)	France		
James Cole Ellis (V.C.)	German Empire	3 May, 1873.	
Henry Edward Stokes (V.C.)	Hawaiian Islands		
Alexander Brown (C.A.)	Italy		
Charles Frederick Stokes (V.C.)	Peru		
Robert Barclay Wallace (V.C.)	Netherlands		
Charles Frederick Stokes (A.C.)	San Salvador		
James Cole Ellis (C.A.)	Spain		
Robert Barclay Wallace (V.C.)	Sweden and Norway		
George T. Baggs (Com. A.)	United States of America		
Henry Edward Stokes (V.C.A.)			

AT NORFOLK ISLAND.

Isaac Robinson (C.A.)	United States		
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(C.G.) Consul-General. (A.C.G.) Acting Consul-General. (C.) Consul. (V.C.) Vice-Consul. (C.A.) Consula Agent. (A.C.) Acting Consul. (V.C.C.) Vice-Consul Chancellor. (Ch.) Chancellor. (C.R.) Consular Representative. Com. A. Commercial Agent. V.C.A.) Vice Commercial Agent.

BLUE BOOK OF
RETURNING OFFICERS.

RETURN of RETURNING OFFICERS for the year 1890, and Dates of Appointment.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.
Albury	Valentine Flood Nagle	23 Nov., 1882.	East Macquarie ...	Charles James West	28 Sept., 1880.
Argyle	Andrew Gibson Finlay	28 Sept., 1880.	West Macquarie ...	Alfred George Thompson	10 Nov., 1880.
Balmain	Alfred Hancock	28 Oct., 1886.	East Maitland	Samuel Clift	18 Sept., 1882.
Balranald	Thomas Robertson.....	25 Jan., 1889.	West Maitland.....	Alex. Wilkinson	1 Oct., 1886.
Bathurst	John Belmore Dalhanty	28 Oct., 1884.	Molong	Patrick Frederick Augustus Kinna	10 Oct., 1885.
The Bogan	George Henry Taylor.....	28 Sept., 1880.	Monaro	Charles Solomon.....	21 Nov., 1882.
Boorowa	Frederick William Hume	27 Jan., 1885.	Morpeth	James Brand Ritchie Robertson	28 Sept., 1880.
Bourke	Duncan Macalister	19 July, 1889.	Mudgee	Henry Crossing	26 Aug., 1882.
	succeeded by		The Murray	Alexander Landale.....	14 Mar., 1884.
	Thomas Ilbery	18 Aug., 1890.	The Murrumbidgee	Leonard Arthur Fosbery	31 May, 1889
Braidwood	John William Buckle Bunn .		The Namoi	John Matthew M'Donald	
Camden.....	John Macquarie Antill	28 Sept., 1880	The Nepean	John King Lethbridge	
Canterbury	Frederick Joseph Underwood..		Newcastle	Francis James Shaw	28 Sept., 1880.
Carcoar	James Oliver Dodd	28 Sept., 1880.	New England	George Allingham	
	succeeded by		Newtown	William Bailey	
	Russell Alfred Collic	19 July, 1890.	Northumberland ..	Robert Turton	22 Feb., 1886.
The Clarence	Donald Shearer	11 July, 1890.	Orange	George Towson	
Central Cumberland	George Edward Young.....	2 May, 1888.	Paddington	John Macpherson	28 Sept., 1880.
Durham.....	George Alexander Mackay ..	23 Jan., 1890.	Parramatta	Wm. G. Bladon	6 Dec., 1886.
Eden	Solomon Solomon		Patrick's Plains ...	Henry York	22 Nov., 1889.
Forbes	John Fullarton Armstrong ..	28 Sept., 1880.	Queanbeyan	Thomas Parr	28 Sept., 1880
				succeeded by	
				John James Wright	31 Jan., 1890.
The Glebe.....	Andrew Allan	26 Jan., 1887.	Redfern	John Rowland Dacey..	19 Jan., 1889.
Glen Innes	James Martin	28 Sept., 1880.	The Richmond.....	George Larkin	16 Oct., 1890.
Gloucester	John Richardson	5 Nov., 1880.	Shoalhaven	Zaccheus Glanville Bice	28 Sept., 1880.
Goulburn	John Davidson	7 Sept., 1883.	St. Leonards.....	Benjamin Jenkins	13 May, 1885.
Grafton	Thomas Bawden.....	22 Jan., 1889.	Sturt	Richard Piper	7 Mar., 1890.
Grenfell	Frederick Crommelin.....	17 Dec., 1889.	East Sydney.....	Thomas Frederick Thompson.	7 Dec., 1887.
Gundagai	Michael Norton	24 Mar., 1884.	South Sydney	Samuel Thomas Whiddon.....	25 Jan., 1887.
Gunnedah.....	Edward Underwood	22 Nov., 1889.	West Sydney ...	William Henry Simpson	29 Sept., 1885.
The Gwydir	George Hollinworth Gordon..	28 Sept., 1880.	Tamworth	Alexander Johnston	4 Dec., 1882.
Hartley.....	Edward Burns	29 Dec., 1886.	Tenterfield	David Moses	2 Mar., 1886.
The Hastings and Manning.	James M'Inherney.....	19 Jan., 1889		succeeded by	
				Edward Reeves Whereat	28 Feb., 1890.
The Hawkesbury...	James Bligh Johnston	2 May, 1890.	Tumut	Rowland Mansfield Shelley ..	28 Sept., 1880.
The Hume	Alexander Anderson	28 Sept., 1880.	Wellington	William Henry Forwood ...	26 Jan., 1887.
The Hunter	Richard Alexander Young .	22 Jan., 1889	Wentworth	William James Holding ...	19 Jan., 1889.
The Upper Hunter	John James Dodd	11 July, 1883.		succeeded by	
				Ormond Campbell McDougall	29 Jan., 1889.
Illawarra	Charles Frederick Smith	28 Sept., 1880.	Wilcannia	Edmund O'Donnell	29 Jan., 1889.
Inverell.....	James Harvey Hindmarsh	28 Sept., 1880	Wollombi	George Chapman	31 Dec., 1883.
Kiama	James Colley	28 Sept., 1880.	Yass Plains	Edward Arthur Ieeton ...	29 May, 1885
	succeeded by		Young	John Theophilus Heeley	28 Sept., 1880.
	John Colley	22 July, 1890.			
The Macleay.....	Frederick Goulburn Panton ..	28 Sept., 1880.			
	succeeded by				
	James Wm. Wilson	19 Jan., 1889			

AGREEMENTS VALIDATING OFFICERS.

RETURN of AGREEMENTS VALIDATING OFFICERS, for the Year 1890.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.		
GERMANY.						
Berlin	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission. (Under Act 39 Victoria No. 29)	A fee of 5s. is allowed for certifying agreement in the case of each person.		
Bremen	Heinrich Loffler	6 May, 1876				
Hamburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine	William Kirchner	19 Jan., 1884				
NEW ZEALAND.						
Auckland	David B. Cruickshank	25 May, 1876				
Christchurch .....	.....	.....		
Dunedin .....	.....	.....		
QUEENSLAND.						
Cooktown	John Walsh	6 May, 1876				
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
Adelaide	William Russell Hunt.....	2 Aug., 1876				
SWITZERLAND.						
Geneva	Louis Chapalay	29 Sept., 1876				
TASMANIA.						
Hobart	Luke Richard Castray	29 Jan., 1877				
ITALY.						
Genoa	Montagu Yeats Brown	10 April, 1883				
Naples	Henry Grant	10 April, 1883				
UNITED KINGDOM.						
England—						
Liverpool	William Gracie.....	15 Sept., 1876				
London	Thomas Hughes Phillips	30 April, 1880				
	Samuel Yardley	30 April, 1880				
Ireland—						
Belfast.....	Henry Atkinson	25 May, 1876				
Cork.....	John George M'Carthy	25 May, 1876				
Scotland—						
Aberdeen.....	Charles Duncan	9 June, 1876				
Glasgow	Alexander Stuart.....	6 May, 1876				
	James P. K. S. Gibson	7 May, 1883				
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.						
Boston.....	William Henry Wilkinson.....	25 May, 1876				
New York	Roderick William Cameron.....	6 May, 1876				
San Francisco	J. C. Merrill.....	6 May, 1876				
VICTORIA.						
Melbourne	William Wilmot Couche	31 May, 1876				

GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

RETURN of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria No. 30, as GUARDIANS OF MINORS, to give consent in cases of Marriage in New South Wales.

Town—District.	Town—District.	Town—District.	Town—District.
ALBURY— Albury— James H. Wood. Thomas H. Wilkinson. P.M. R. C. Riley. j	Cowra— John T. West.	GRENFELL— Temora— James Baker. Henry J. Woods. Grenfell— David Pyne. R. M. Vaughn. W. R. Watt, junr.	ILLAWARRA— Wollongong— Alfred A. Turner. Brownsville— John Brown. Bulli— Henry S. Fry.
ARGYLE (See Goulburn).	THE CLARENCE— Palmer's Island— Andrew Garven. Maclean— Donald Shearer. David See.	GUNDAGAI— Gundagai— James M'Inerney. Michael Norton. Charles W. Weekes, P.M.	INVERELL— Inverell— William W. Fraser, P.M. Hugh Munro.
BALBRANALD— Hay— Joseph E. Pearce, P.M. Hillston— Neil C. O'Neill, P.M. Balranald— Edward L. Rowling, P.M.	CENTRAL CUMBERLAND— Liverpool— Richard Sadleir. N. G. Bull. Alfred J. Allum. Smithfield— Francis A. Kenyon.	GUNNEDAH— Gunnedah— Patrick Brougham. Quirindi— Robert H. V. Allnut. Gunnedah— A. P. D. Hamilton. John James Smyth.	KIAMA— Kiama— H. Connell. James Colley.
BATHURST— Bathurst— Benjamin Lee. John B. Dulhunty. J. B. Graham, P.M.	DURHAM— Paterson— J. W. Boydell. Dungog— George M'Kay.	THE GWYDIR— Warialda— Alfred A. Adams. Bingera— William Corlette Lawson, P.M. Myall Creek— Hugh M'Donald. Pallal— Austin Mack. Morce— Charles E. Oslear, P.M.	THE MACLEAY— Kempsey— R. A. H. Kemp. Lower Macleay River— William McLean.
BOGAN— Coonamble— Robert R. Bailey, P.M. Peter A. Polin. Dubbo— W. S. Caswell. John Ryrie. John Egan. Nyngan— Tottenham L. Richardson.	EDEN— Moruya— T. T. Gannon. Geo. Maunsell. Bega— John Davis. Charles G. Stiles. Robert Ritchie. W. V. M. Cooke, P.M. Eden— George P. Keon.	HARTLEY— Lithgow— Andrew Brown. Henry Lumsdaine.	EAST MACQUARIE— Sofala— Henry Hinton.
BURROWA— Burrowa— W. J. E. Wotton. Joseph J. Kershan.	FORBES— Forbes— William Brooke. Ernest A. L. Sharpe, P.M. Charles St. Baker. Parkes— Thomas Tom. W. C. Weston. Condobolin— H. W. G. Innes. David Scott.	HASTINGS AND MANNING— Taree— Henry J. Cornish. J. A. Creagh, P.M. Wingham— W. A. Gardiner. Joseph Cochran.	WEST MACQUARIE— Rockley— C. Armstrong. Triangle Flat— Jacob Barnes.
BOURKE— Bourke— Vincent Brown. R. M. Hughes. G. C. Tompson. Brewarrina— James H. Tompson. Patrick D. McElligott. James T. Macrae. Cobar— T. C. K. McKell.	GLEN INNES— Glen Innes— George Martin. Samuel W. Burridge. James Martin.	THE HAWKESBURY— Windsor— Robert Dick. Richmond— William Lamrock. Joseph E. Onus.	EAST MAITLAND— East Maitland— Peter Green. John Lee. James N. Brooks. A. G. Cullen. E. E. Wright.
BRAIDWOOD— Braidwood— R. Maddrell. John Wallace. R. L. King, P.M.	GLOUCESTER— Raymond Terrace— C. R. Middleton. Stroud— James McIntyre.	THE HUME— Corowa— James. C. Leslie. Louis Willis.	WEST MAITLAND— West Maitland— Peter Green. John Lee. James N. Brooks. Bolwarra— John Rourke. West Maitland— John Gillies.
CAMDEN— Berrima— Charles L. Nicholson. Camden— Ebenezer Simpson. Francis Ferguson. Picton— John M. Antill.	GOULBURN AND ARGYLE— Goulburn— C. S. Alexander, P.M. Solomon Meyer. Alfred Ellis.	THE HUNTER— Branxton— Edward V. C. Mayne. Greta— Augustus E. O. Walker.	MOLONG— Molong— John Black. William Cousins. James Haslam. H. S. M. Betts.
CARCOAR— Carcoar— W. M. Rothery. N. Connolly. Trunkey Creek— Thos. A. Smith, P.M.	GRAFTON— Grafton— Edward M. Ryan. Thomas Bowden. South Grafton— Geo. W. Neale.	THE UPPER HUNTER— Merriwa— James B. Bettington. Murrurundi— P. W. Wright. George R. Evans. Scone— W. F. Parker. F. A. Parbury.	MONARO— Cooma— Robert B. Dawson. John E. Body. Milton S. Love. Bombala— Hyam M. Joseph.

Town—District.	Town—District.	Town—District.	Town—District.
GUARDIANS OF MINORS— <i>continued.</i>			
<p>MUDGEE— Mudgee— William D. Meares. Rylstone— W. W. Armstrong. Tambaroora— J. S. Willard. Mudgee— W. J. E. Wotton.</p> <p>THE MURRAY— Moama— George Redman. Deniliquin— George F. Scott. James Watson.</p> <p>THE MURRUMBIDGEE— Wagga Wagga— Henry Baylis. Hillston— Neil C. O'Neill. Narrandera— James J. Baylis. J. W. Lees, C.P.S. L. S. Donaldson, P.M.</p> <p>THE NAMOI— Coonabarabran— F. W. Edwards. Walgett— Charles N. Vaughn. Moorangorang— Francis Conder. Coonabarabran— Jethro White.</p> <p>THE NEPEAN— Penrith— John K. Lethbridge. John K. Cleve. Joseph D. Single.</p> <p>NEWCASTLE— Newcastle— C. B. Ranclaud. James Mair.</p>	<p>NEW ENGLAND— Armidale— Charles E. Smith. John Moore. Walcha— C. D. Fenwick. George H. Erratt.</p> <p>NORTHUMBERLAND— Lambton— Thomas Croudace. Thomas Grierson. Robert Turton. Hanbury— Robert Turton.</p> <p>ORANGE— Orange— John T. Lane. Josiah Parker. Richard Warren.</p> <p>PARRAMATTA— Parramatta— Neil Stewart. Henry Byrnes.</p> <p>PATRICK'S PLAINS— Singleton— George T. Loder. John C. S. McDouall. Robert H. Mathews.</p> <p>QUEANBEYAN— Queanbeyan— John T. Wright. Martin Byrne. William Price.</p> <p>THE RICHMOND— Casino— James Bray. Wellington C. Bundoock. Lismore— Edward Jones, P.M. Coffee Camp— Ernest Carter.</p>	<p>SHOALHAVEN— Milton— Percy Sheaffe. Nowra— Z. G. Bice. John Glanville.</p> <p>ST. LEONARDS— St. Leonards— Benjamin Jenkins.</p> <p>EAST SYDNEY— Randwick— A. M. Fisher, S.M. Darlinghurst— C. H. T. Pinhey, Registrar- General. Potts' Point— G. W. F. Addison, S.M.</p> <p>STURT— Milparinka— Walterus Le Brun Brown, P.M. Silverton— A. N. Barnett, P.M. Wilcannia— W. C. Rodgerson, P.M. Broken Hill— C. L. C. Badham, P.M.</p> <p>TAMWORTH— Tamworth— P. G. King. D. W. Irving. L. H. Hyman. J. L. King.</p> <p>TENTERFIELD— Tenterfield— J. B. Graham. E. R. Whereat.</p> <p>TUMUT— Tumut— F. W. Vyner.</p>	<p>WELLINGTON— Apsley— R. T. B. Gaden. Wellington— T. H. York.</p> <p>WENTWORTH— Silverton— Wyman Brown. Wentworth— A. N. Barnett. Menindie— Simon Mackenzie. Wentworth— W. C. Rodgerson, P.M. T. H. Wilkinson, P.M.</p> <p>WILCANNIA— Wilcannia— A. N. Barnett, P.M. W. C. Rodgerson, P.M.</p> <p>WOLLOMBI— Gosford— H. Gordon, P.M. George Watt. Millfield— Edwin Hinchcliffe. Wollombi— H. Lumsdaine, P.M.</p> <p>YASS PLAINS— Yass— Allen Cunningham. Gunning— Henry Saxby. Yass— H. J. Chisholm, P.M.</p> <p>YOUNG— Young— S. Robinson. Murrumburrah— T. A. Barnes. William Wilson.</p>

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CENSUS AND INDUSTRIAL RETURNS ACT OF 1891.
(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1892.

The Government Statistician to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Government Statistician's Office, 25 January, 1892.

In the second part of the Census and Industrial Returns Act of 1891 it is provided that "inquiry shall be made into the industrial condition of the people, the hours of labour, the regularity of employment, the wages of workers, and the accommodation afforded by employers for their workpeople, the employment of children and females, the displacement of labour by machinery, the return upon capital invested, the variation in prices, and any other subject on which the Colonial Secretary may deem it expedient to have inquiry made."

Power to accomplish the object in view is conferred by the provision that "it shall be lawful for the Government Statistician, or any person duly authorised under his hand, to enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, at any time within reasonable hours, for the purpose of making any inquiries or observations needful for the proper carrying out of this Act."

In compliance with the provisions just recited an inquiry has been made into the conditions prevailing in connection with the various industries of the Colony, and the results of such inquiry will be found in the series of reports, of which the accompanying form an instalment.

An investigation of the kind contemplated by the Act having never before been attempted in the Colony, it was feared that trouble of no ordinary kind would be encountered in persuading employers and others, from whom information was desired, to assist the inquiry. Some difficulty was certainly experienced before many would recognise that an exact knowledge of the industrial condition of the working classes was a matter of State concern, but great readiness was displayed in affording information within the scope of the inquiry, when its nature came to be understood. In no case has recourse been needed to the penal provisions of the Act, a most gratifying circumstance, seeing that from their nature some of the questions touched upon somewhat tender ground.

In the special report of each industry attention has been for the most part confined to the hours of labour, the regularity of employment, the accommodation provided for workers, their wages and earnings, the employment of women and children, and other cognate subjects.

With regard to the displacement of labour by machinery, the return upon capital invested, and other matters not touched upon in these reports, a considerable mass of useful information has been gathered. This it is proposed to embody in a general report, embracing all the leading industries, which will follow the special reports now being compiled.

T A. COGHLAN.

Report No. 1.—The Tailoring Industry.

As the manufacturing industry employing the greatest number of hands, and moreover, as the one popularly supposed to be more open to abuse than any other, and also as embracing greater variety in the circumstances under which work is executed, tailoring was selected as the first industry regarding which inquiry should be made. This inquiry has been of the most searching character, no detail being omitted, and no available source of information neglected. Whenever necessary assistance was sought from employers, from workers, and from the labour organisations or their officers. This has in most cases been freely afforded, and it is believed that nothing of material consequence within the knowledge of the persons and bodies mentioned has escaped attention.

The method of carrying on the tailoring trade in Sydney presents some striking peculiarities. The factory system has not yet assumed large dimensions, by far the greater portion of the work being done by "outside" or home-workers, who form a much more numerous class than the "indoor" or factory hands. The conditions of the homeworkers was therefore looked upon as of equal importance with that of the factory hands, and received a considerable share of attention.

Under the heading of Clothing Factories are included—(1), the large establishments in which "slop" clothing is made wholesale; (2) the workshops in connection with retail businesses in which most of the work is done to measure for the order trade; and (3) private residences where many hands are engaged on order, slop, or contract work.

ACCOMMODATION.

In the principal factories the accommodation provided for the workers is as exhibited in the following table, from which a fairly correct idea may be formed of the amount of care and attention bestowed thereon:—

	Fair.	Inferior.	Bad.		Fair.	Inferior.	Bad.
Cubic space	13	5	0	Approach	15	3	0
Floor space	13	5	0	Sanitary			
Ventilation	13	5	0	arrangements	18	0	0
Cleanliness	15	3	0	Light	12	6	0

The trade is carried on principally in the upper storeys of retail houses and stores, where many appliances and arrangements needful for the comfort of the workers are wanting. In five factories out of eighteen inspected the workers are unduly crowded; in three the premises are dilapidated and dirty; in five the ventilation is unsatisfactory, and in most the keeping of stoves for pressing operations in rooms where many hands are working all day long is the cause of much discomfort. In six establishments the workers are under great disadvantage owing to the deficiency of light in their workrooms. In other respects sanitary arrangements in factories are fairly good, though privacy and convenience demand more attention than they receive in some cases.

A highly objectionable feature is the entire absence of any precaution against fire, no provision being found in any factory either for the prevention or extinction of fire, or for the escape of the employees in case of danger.

In workshops attached to retail businesses the accommodation is generally inferior to that in factories, and the information regarding them may be summarised as follows:—

	Fair.	Inferior.	Bad.	Very Bad.		Fair.	Inferior.	Bad.	Very Bad.
Cubic space	23	19	1	0	Approach	19	17	5	2
Floor space	23	19	1	0	Sanitary				
Ventilation	19	20	4	0	arrangements	25	15	0	3
Cleanliness	19	18	5	1	Light	28	15	0	0

It is believed that these forty-three workshops, employing about 1,300 hands, of whom nearly 900 are women, fairly represent the different types to be found in Sydney. As a rule, the accommodation provided is inadequate, in regard to both ventilation and sanitary conveniences. At one place, where five men and twenty women are at work, there is only one small closet for general use; and the same undesirable state of things exists in another case, while in a third the sanitary conveniences are in connection with a large arcade, where the closets for both sexes adjoin, and are only separated by a corrugated iron fence 6 feet high, and open at the top. In two other instances the closets used by female workers are common to all the other occupants of the buildings to which they are attached, wherein many businesses, employing a large number of persons of each sex, are carried on. Unfortunately, as the law stands, it is impossible to compel owners or occupiers of premises unprovided with suitable conveniences to remedy the defect; and as the causes of complaint have in most cases existed for a long time, it is vain to expect that they will be remedied by the voluntary action of the parties concerned, who, for the most part, think their duty to their workpeople extends no further than the payment of their wages.

As in the larger factories, so in these workshops, no attempt is made in any case to supply facilities for the prevention, extinction, or escape from fire, although in large shops some degree of security may be found in the appliances provided for the protection of their retail branches. Some of the approaches to the workshops are dark and dingy, the stairways rickety, and lighted by gas during the day, and so steep and narrow as to be practically useless as a means of escape in the event of panic arising from an alarm of fire. In factories and workshops alike the absence of precautions against fire is a matter of the greatest importance, demanding immediate attention. Although in a few instances the ventilation is sufficiently good to keep the workrooms tolerably cool, in most the temperature is often uncomfortably and unhealthily high in the summer, and no means are provided for supplying warmth in winter. For the greater comfort of the workers some reform in these respects is urgently required.

The clothing trade has grown very rapidly, and has now expanded far beyond the capacity of the existing accommodation. Of all the factories examined only one has been built especially for the trade, and the arrangement and necessary conveniences are therefore more or less faulty throughout. In connection with "order" shops, the accommodation is, generally speaking, bad, those doing the better class of business providing, as a rule, the poorest housing for their employees. Amongst the small, low class shops, the accommodation being almost everywhere bad, descriptions of a few may serve as examples of the many; one for instance is an establishment comprising a small shop with equally small premises attached. The workroom in which a few girls are employed is not unlike a loft in appearance, having a sloping

sloping corrugated iron roof, destitute of any intervening ceiling to protect the inmates from the heat of the sun. This workroom is approached by a steep stair terminating in a trap-like opening. Another shop consists of a narrow space from 15 feet to 20 feet long by 5 feet wide. Originally it was an open passage way between two buildings, along which the drainage was carried off. The space has been roofed in with glass, and forms the workroom for six girls and one man. A third workshop is situated in a back yard, barely raised above the level of the wet and muddy ground, and too closely surrounded by other buildings to admit the free circulation of pure air. Another is a barn-like structure, in every respect unsuited to female workers.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

During recent years the trade has undergone many changes, and a marked tendency is now apparent to divide the numerous processes in the manufacture of clothing into distinct crafts. Formerly a beginner was not considered to have mastered the trade until able to make, not only the whole of a single garment, but every part of an entire suit. The number of workers now reckoned "complete" in any one article is comparatively small, and a coat, vest, or pair of trousers, before being finished, must generally pass through the hands of four or five persons. This division of labour is naturally most complete in the large slop factories, where the different classes of workers are close together, and the least time is lost in passing the work from one to another. The greater number of "complete" hands belong to the class of home-workers, although not a few are found among those who work in order shops.

As this division of labour is yet only in the transition stage, great difficulty has been experienced in arranging schedules of wages and prices paid for piecework. There exists also much confusion of terms used in the trade, the work of a "machinist" or "finisher" in one shop differing from that of workers under similar titles in another, while both may differ from outside hands passing under the same designations. This confusion of terms adds to the difficulty of accurate classification of work and the earnings of workers.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK.

The manufacture of clothing comprises three main classes of work:—

- (1.) The ordinary slop clothing found in all soft goods stores.
- (2.) Uniforms and clothing for public services made under contract with the Government.
- (3.) Clothing made to measure for the order trade.

RATES OF PAYMENT.

Slop clothing is made almost entirely by machinery, and the rates of payment are consequently low. A great deal of the work is of the roughest description, and the hands employed upon it the least qualified by skill and experience. Government contract work is also mostly done by machinery, but the quality of the material as well as the workmanship is better and commands higher pay than slop work. In the order trade the range of quality and workmanship is great, varying with the standing of the business and the character of its connection. With this range in the class of the work and the quality of the material there is necessarily considerable variation in the rates of payment, but there is no great difference in the prices paid for work of the same class by different employers. As a general rule factory indoor hands are on weekly wages, home-workers and order hands are paid by the piece. Cutters, pressers, improvers, and apprentices are usually weekly hands, but it is sometimes the practice to include pressing in the work to be done "by the piece." It is also sometimes customary for workers to find their own sewing cotton, thread, and silk, and this rule is general with regard to home-workers and order hands, the employers occasionally buying the thread wholesale and retailing it, as far as can be judged, at wholesale rates. Cotton and thread for trouser making costs from 1d. to 1½d. per pair.

The large factories are employed chiefly in the manufacture of the class of wearing apparel called "slops," which maintains a vigorous struggle for the command of the local market with goods of a similar kind imported from England and elsewhere. The strength of the English made goods lies wholly in their cheapness, that of the local production in greater suitability in shape and make to local taste. To gratify this it is found that purchasers are willing to pay for clothing made here, from 10 to 15 per cent. above the price of English goods of the same class. When the cost of cutting, trimming, and putting together bears a high proportion to the total value, as is the case with goods of the cheapest class, the importer commands the market, but when the material is of higher value the proportionate cost of labour diminishes and the local manufacture is able to hold its ground against the imported article so long as the difference in value does not exceed the margin above mentioned. The following tables show the relative cost of labour in London and Sydney in making a pair of trousers, (1) requiring 2½ yards of cloth at 1s. per yard, and (2) the same quantity at 3s. 6d. per yard, with the addition of 12½ per cent. to the value for import and other charges.

(1.) Cost in London—	s. d.	Cost in Sydney—	s. d.
2½ yards cloth at 1s.	2 6	2½ yards cloth at 1s.	2 6
Making up	1 4	Import expenses	4
	3 10		2 10
Add import expenses, say.....	5½	Making up	2 3
Price in Sydney	4 3½	Price in Sydney	5 1
(2.) Cost in London—	s. d.	Cost in Sydney—	s. d.
2½ yards cloth at 3s. 6d.	8 9	2½ yards cloth at 3s. 6d.	8 9
Making up	1 6	Import expenses	1 1
	10 3		9 10
Import expenses.....	1 3½	Making up	2 6
Price in Sydney	11 6½	Price in Sydney.....	12 4

The difference between the two values in the first case is about 20 per cent., but in the second only about 8 per cent, while the cost of labour compared with that of the product delivered in Sydney, is:—

- (1)—In London 31 per cent.; in Sydney 44½ per cent. (2)—In London 13 per cent.; in Sydney 20¼ per cent.

The

The cost of labour is from 75 to 100 per cent. greater in Sydney than in England, the amounts paid for making the same kind of clothing being as follows:—

Cost of making in London.		Cost of making in Sydney.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sac coats	2 6	3 6	6 6 to 7 0
Tweed trousers	1 2	1 6	1 9 „ 2 6
Tweeds suits	5 6	6 6	10 6 „ 12 6

When the price of the locally made clothing is more than 15 per cent. above that of the imported article, the question of cheapness overrides that of taste, and the imported goods are preferred. But when the material is of better quality and higher value, the cost of locally made goods can be kept within the margin named, and the local manufacturer can successfully compete with the importer. The duty to be levied under the new tariff on woollens will, however, somewhat modify these figures. For instance, the sale price of the London-made article given above as 4s. 3½d. will be raised to 4s. 8¾d., and the locally-manufactured clothing will cost 5s. 4¼d. instead of 5s. 1d., thus reducing the margin between the imported and home-made goods to 13¾ per cent., as compared with 20 per cent., the previous difference; similarly with the higher-class article—clothes which formerly cost 11s. 6½d. and 12s. 4d. will now probably realise 12s. 8¼d. and 13s. 3¼d. respectively, reducing the difference from 8 per cent. to 4½ per cent., and consequently bringing the cheap goods manufactured in the Colony within the purchaser's 15 per cent. margin of preference, the more costly goods being already within this preference before the imposition of the tariff.

EARNINGS.

There is very great difficulty in arriving at an estimate of the actual earnings of the different grades of workers in the different classes of work, especially when it is found that payments are calculated on different scales in different establishments, and the extras, allowances, and variations to be considered are almost endless. In the slop trade the rates paid depend upon a number of small particulars affecting each class of clothing, and there are at least four classes of ordinary slop trousers, and three of coats and vests, while “boys” and “youths” still further multiply the varieties. Exclusive of cutting and pressing, the rates paid for piece work are approximately as follows:—

	s. d.		s. d.
Coats.—Sac, stitched, from ..	2 6 each.	Trousers—Youths.....	13 0 per dozen.
„ bound ..	3 9 „	Boys	7 0 „
Walking ..	7 6 „	Vests (exclusive of buttons and buttonholes.)	
Overcoats ..	5 0 „	No. 1, ..	8 0 „
Trousers—No. 1, ..	7 0 per dozen.	No. 2, ..	12 0 „
No. 2, ..	10 0 „	No. 3, ..	18 0 „
No. 3, ..	13 0 „	Youths ..	12 0 „
No. 4, ..	18 0 „	Boys	9 0 „

The maximum payment for No. 4 trousers has been stated at 30s. per dozen, but very little slop clothing at this rate is manufactured, and 20s. per dozen may be taken as an outside estimate of the rate paid for this class of goods. The highest rate paid for making vests is also said to be 30s. per dozen, but it is very seldom that any firm pays more than 18s. per dozen for bound, and 13s. for stitched vests. In coats there is a wide margin for “extras,” but not much “slop” work is to be found at more than 4s. 6d. each, bound, and 3s. 9d. stitched.

The wages for factory hands, paid by the week, can be much more easily arrived at. The rates paid are as follows:—

Cutters	from 40s. to 100s. per week.	Improvers	from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week,
Trimmers	„ 30s. „ 70s. „	Apprentices	„ 2s. 6d. to 10s. „
Pressers	„ 35s. „ 80s. „	Buttonhole hands—	
Deliverers	„ 60s. „ 70s. „	Machinists } M. ... from 17s. 6d. to 40s. „	
Examiners	„ 60s. „ 65s. „	} and	
Machinists	„ 45s. „ 80s. „	Finishers } F. ... „ 12s. 6d. „ 25s. „	
„ (fem.)	„ 15s. „ 40s. „	Complete (manual labour) from 25s. to 55s. „	
Finishers	„ 18s. „ 40s. „		

The range covered by these figures is very great, corresponding with the range in skill and experience possessed by the hands and in the class of work they are called upon to perform.

In the “order” trade work by the piece is paid at the following rates:—

Coats (exclusive of cutting) ..	from 7s. to 39s. each.
Vests ..	„ 4s. 6d. to 10s. each.
Trousers ..	„ 3s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per pair.

A great deal of work is done at much lower prices under the name of “order” goods which are really more of a “slop” character. The above figures, however, can be taken only as the merest generalities, as there are almost endless variations in time, and consequently in the remuneration, required for making any garment affected by the taste of purchasers, which is not a matter that can be reduced within the limits of set rules. The rates of wages among indoor workers in factories, do not fluctuate very much, and the wages of outside workers who have followed the same avocation for a number of years have varied but little. A woman of ordinary skill can make an “order” coat in about twelve hours, a vest or pair of trousers in seven hours, and the average earnings of inside hands in the order trade will be about equal to those of the best workers in slop factories.

Information has been obtained in respect to nearly half the hands employed in order shops, and it would appear that during the past twelve months their average earnings have been £2 12s. for every week, or portion of a week, worked. This average gives for a person in full employment £135 a year. Unfortunately, in regard to the very important point of the amount of compulsory idleness which tailors engaged in the order trade have to submit to, the information is very conflicting; the executive officers of the union assert that the term of enforced idleness is not less than twenty-two weeks in the year, while the employers maintain that this period does not amount to more than six weeks, other idle time being voluntary or due to sickness. In the opinion of the agents employed in this inquiry, the time which an ordinary hand, willing to work, is compelled to remain unemployed is somewhere about eight weeks in the year, so that the earnings during twelve months amount to £114, which, distributed over the whole period, gives—instead of a possible £2 12s.—a weekly rate of £2 4s.

£2 4s. This last-mentioned sum happens also to be the average earnings of all the tailors working for more than half the year, regarding whom particulars have been received. In connection with the question of average earnings, it is proper to remark that the amount stated (£2 12s.) does not represent the actual sum earned by any considerable body of men. There are many men who with every opportunity do not earn more than £2 a week in ordinary hours, while on the other hand the number is by no means small whose weekly earnings rarely fall below £3 10s.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The hours of labour generally observed in factories are about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per day on five days, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ on Saturday, overtime being paid at the rate of pay and a half. During the busy season, just before Christmas, many factories work overtime at these rates, but the period is of short duration. The employees in factories usually begin work at 8.30 or 9 a.m., the interval allowed for dinner being three quarters of an hour. In most of the order shops the hours worked are $8\frac{1}{2}$ per day for five days and 6 on Saturdays, making a total of $48\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week; but pieceworkers are permitted to complete at home work not finished within ordinary hours, but receive no more than the ordinary rate; in this way about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week more are worked, making an average of 51 hours per week altogether. Cutters, trimmers, and pressers are seldom required to work overtime, and on such occasions receive regular overtime pay. Very long hours are not the rule in the trade, except among certain classes of outside workers, in reference to some of whom it is stated that, in the neighbourhood of Surry Hills, Goulburn and Foveaux Streets, the machines may be heard all night long, and sometimes even on Sundays.

FINES, &c.

The custom of inflicting fines for breaches of rules, so common in other parts of the world, does not obtain in Sydney. All work is examined by a person appointed for the purpose, and, if not passed by him, is returned to the worker to be amended. In most cases the worker is fairly and sensibly treated, but it is alleged, and perhaps with good reason, that some masters use their power of rejection as a means of defrauding their employees—an abuse which, however, does not seem to any great extent.

EARNINGS OF HOME-WORKERS.

The earnings of home-workers was one of the questions dealt with in the present inquiry upon which a large share of attention was bestowed. A considerable mass of evidence has been obtained, from which may be formed a tolerably accurate estimate of the amount a person of average skill may earn by working only the ordinary hours of the trade. The home-workers are for the most part women, from whose statements of the rates paid for the different classes and kinds of work, and from the time allowed by experienced hands as sufficient for doing such work, it is estimated that their earnings throughout the year average from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per week. In this average are included many whose earnings fall far below, as well as those whose weekly wages greatly exceed that amount.

The rate of pay for home-workers does not greatly differ from the sum needed by a single girl of that class to maintain herself in moderate comfort. A woman with a family to support must work at the same prices as a single girl of equal skill and reliability. The same rule obtains in factories and shops, where no one ever receives higher wages for any reason independent of the work to be done. A woman may have aged parents dependent upon her, or by the death or sickness of her husband may be suddenly called upon to provide food, clothing, and shelter for a family of young children, but she will be able to obtain no higher pay than a single girl possessing equal qualifications in regard to the work, and with no wants or desires to satisfy except her own. Even when she can secure the best paid work it is everywhere plain that the woman who has others dependent upon her can earn in reasonable hours no more than will be barely sufficient for her most pressing wants. The result is what might naturally have been expected. Women who have families to support, finding themselves unable to earn sufficient for their needs in factory hours, do not seek factory work, but devote themselves to outside piecework, and, as they themselves express it, work late and early to make ends meet. When it is remembered that the earnings average $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour there will be little difficulty in estimating what working "late and early" may mean to a woman with a family of four or five depending upon her, especially as she may be subjected to continual interruption by reason of the demands of her domestic duties, and has necessarily to lose several hours every week in receiving and returning work. To earn thirty shillings, about the smallest sum capable of supporting with decency herself and a family of four, she may be compelled to work 12 or 14 hours a day in addition to the time devoted to her household affairs.

The best and most reliable among the workers can earn from 30s. to 40s. per week, but there are others, and by far the greater number, whose earnings range from 10s. to 15s. per week. This disparity arises from the existence of a great number of unqualified and incompetent workers, who rove about from factory to workshop, and finally gravitate into the ranks of the poorest paid home-workers, or into the employ of the lowest class of sub-contractors. That so many incompetent hands should be employed in the trade is accounted for by the absence of any regular system of apprenticeship, many girls seeking to make a living as tailoresses who have never undergone any proper training to fit them for the work.

The tendency to a minimum wage already resulting from the existence of this large body of incompetent workers, is still further aggravated by the competition of women not wholly dependent upon their own earnings. For example, there are numerous cases where married women whose husbands earn fair wages seek to increase their incomes by tailoring work, and it is by this class that the minimum price for piecework is most frequently accepted.

OUTSIDE WORKERS.

In addition to the number of homeworkers with whom the factories and workshops have dealings, there is another larger class of outside workers who maintain themselves by assisting home-workers, or by working for sub-contractors. The wholesale soft goods houses, which supply the retail shops with ready-made clothing and other goods, are the chief patrons of the factories. The cloth supplied by them is first cut to measure by the factory cutter, and then distributed to the various workers, indoor and out, who make up the goods. It is the custom for the factories to deal with only a small number of the outside hands

hands, for, though some hands themselves complete the work they receive, many of the workers are responsible for much more than they actually perform. In the homes of the persons responsible to the factory small companies of tailoresses, ranging in number from two to twelve or more, work together, either on co-operative principles, or on weekly wages, or as apprentices to the chief workers. In most instances the chief worker is a woman, and the work done is taken on sub-contract.

This system has many objectionable features, and is obviously open to very grave abuses, natural results in most cases of the conditions which require that work shall always leave something in every hand it passes through. But the stoppage of outside work, if it were possible, while it would cure some of these evils, would also shut out from employment, or at least greatly inconvenience, many deserving workers, particularly women with young families or other helpless dependents upon their labours.

SWEATING.

Though the clothing trade is by no means free from abuses, it is, so far as can be ascertained, free from the grinding down of the workers, which has made tailoring a by-word in other parts of the world. Rumours of the prevalence of "sweating" in Sydney have been both plentiful and persistent, and their substantial truth has been avouched by apparently trustworthy persons. When tested, however, their assertions were found to be based on mere hearsay evidence, and, though the names and addresses of some few so-called sweaters were given, the accusations have not been sustained by the evidence obtainable. To get at the truth no pains were spared. Domiciliary visits were made to houses pointed out as "homes of the sweaters, where the hands are kept at work all night long," and to factories where "children of tender years are employed," but revealed nothing to substantiate the charges. Polish and other Jews in particular have been frequently denounced as the greatest offenders, but, though employed in the trade in large numbers, they are for the most part respectable workers, the charges against them being utterly unjust and without foundation. The persons employed by the Jewish tailors are rarely of the nationality of their masters, being of the same class as those finding employment in the ordinary shops of the city; and their wages and hours of labour will compare not unfavourably with those of their fellow-workers in more pretentious establishments. Visits were paid to eighteen so-called Jewish sweating-dens, and it was found that, in addition to the proprietors, there were employed therein some seventy-two hands,—twenty-one males and fifty-one females,—all engaged in tailoring. Seven of the males and fourteen of the females were apprentices, whose wages ranged from 2s. 6d. to 15s. per week, according to their skill and length of service; the average being 7s. 9d. for boys and 9s. 2d. for girls. The wages of the men varied between 25s. and 80s. per week, the general average being 51s. The women, other than apprentices, receive from 15s. to 45s. per week, and the average wage for all employed is 24s. 6d. per week. In the majority of cases the hours are on five days from 9 till 6, with the usual interval for dinner, while in one or two instances work begins at 8 o'clock; on Saturday work is suspended at 1 o'clock, but proprietors admitted that in cases of urgency jobs on hand would not be laid aside until 3, 4, or even 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In most cases the proprietors and their wives do not profess to be themselves bound by any regular hours, indeed it is probable they occasionally work far into the night if they have urgent work on hand, and the click of the machines betraying the fact that work goes on during the whole night is no unaccustomed sound in certain localities, but inquiry disclosed nothing worse than a man, his wife, with now and then a hired assistant, working against time to finish garments wanted in a hurry.

The system of sub-letting, shown by this inquiry to be the one mainly in operation here, is doubtless the cause of a great part of what has been said about sweating. In common parlance, the term "sweating" is understood to mean the practice of taking contracts by middlemen, who sublet them at a price so low that the unfortunates who do the work are compelled to toil for extremely long hours to make a scanty livelihood. But though most of the factories are practically sub-contractors, such a system of cutting down prices is almost non-existent here, and few instances have been found in which the hands are prejudiced, or where those most deeply interested express dissatisfaction. This last-mentioned circumstance, however, proves nothing, since it is from the victims of oppression that opposition to reform generally proceeds.

In cases where work goes on throughout the night or for many hours with little intermission, it is certain that such a press of work is preceded and followed by slack times. If an order is required at short notice extraordinary hours are worked to finish it in time, but the mean duration of daily labour throughout the year is not excessive; and there is no question of the coercion of the workers, who are tolerably independent of control, and whose overtime is entirely optional.

It is very difficult to define exactly the term "sweating" as used in the trade and by the public, but if the definition given to the London Board of Trade is accepted, and sweating is considered to be "a system under which sub-contractors undertake to do work in their own houses or small workshops, and employ others to do it, making a profit for themselves by the difference between the contract prices and the wages they pay their assistants," it is obvious that many will be included who are perfectly innocent of any suspicion of sweating, unless it is assumed that the sub-letting of a contract cannot be consistent with fair wages and perfect justice to the workers. When a contract passes from one intermediate agent to another the first may fairly be said to sweat the contract for his profit, but the last, who makes profit by cutting down the wages of the workers, is "the sweater" in the language of the trade. In London the investigation of this subject was resisted and opposed by the sweaters and their victims alike, both parties regarding the inspectors who conducted the inquiry as their common enemy. It may well be that a similar prejudice has exerted its influence here also, but though many workers, particularly women, suffer great hardships, and their wages are often lower than they should be, it is impossible to admit the existence in Sydney of any abuse approaching the conditions prevailing in London and elsewhere. Sanitary and other conveniences are frequently deficient, sometimes even very bad, but there are no "dens" or "hot-beds of infection" like those spoken of in connection with the London sweating atrocities.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

On account of rumours, and even definite assertions, that many children of unlawful age were employed in factories and workshops, particular attention has been directed to the matter, and every effort made to test the truth of these and other statements, but nothing confirmative has in any case been discovered. On several occasions young girls, apparently not more than 12 or 13 years old, were questioned on the point, and all except one gave their age at over 14 years. These children were apprentices, some of whom are doubtless under 14 years of age, but the number is certainly small. MORALITY.

MORALITY.

With regard to the specific charge of immorality which has been alleged against tailoresses as a class, the evidence proves that it is entirely without foundation, and that their standard of morality is as high as that of the rest of the community. This is a pleasing circumstance, seeing that dangers of an exceptional character assail them, especially in connection with the sanitary arrangements of many workshops, which, not being such as to encourage modesty or self-respect, afford many opportunities to those so disposed to take advantage of them.

Other abuses in connection with the trade have been alleged to exist, but the evidence elicited by this inquiry has failed to substantiate them.

WAGES AND PIECEWORK.

The impression prevailing that workers engaged by the week have an advantage in wages over those who work by the piece is based upon the supposition that the rates are governed by different principles, whereas the fact is that under both systems the rate is fixed by the same principle, and daywork and piecework are merely different methods of buying and selling given quantities of labour. Hence, in the tailoring trade, whilst it is customary to pay by the piece those who take work to be done in their own time or at their own homes, and by the week those who work in factories, yet both classes of workers will in all cases earn the same amount in the same time if they are equal in all other respects. Under existing circumstances piecework is a necessity here, because the room available in factories is not equal to the accommodation of one-third of the hands employed, and, in the absence of any law regulating workshops, the conditions of work for outside hands are likely to be preferable to those of the ordinary factory.

APPRENTICESHIP.

By the Act 8 Victoria No. 2 children over 12 years of age may be bound in apprenticeship to "any householder, tradesman, or other person exercising any art, mystery, or manual occupation," but in the clothing trade, so far as young girls are concerned, this Act is not taken advantage of. In some few cases girls are legally bound for a fixed period to learn some special branch of tailoring, but as a general rule between masters and their so-called apprentices there is no agreement other than a verbal one, and this is broken as easily as it is made. The number of such apprentices in order shops runs from two to six, and in the slop factories there are often more, from 13 to 15 years of age, who sometimes receive no pay for the first three or six months, sometimes 2s. 6d. per week, gradually rising to 10s. in about two years. The only branch of tailoring regularly taught is the making of coats, which may be learnt thoroughly in from two to three years. It is a common thing for a young girl to go to a factory for a few weeks as an apprentice, and then, though by no means qualified, to seek elsewhere a position as improver, often accepting wages below the current rates for improvers, but higher than those paid during the early days of apprenticeship. Wandering from shop to shop, and picking up a more or less imperfect knowledge of the trade in this precarious way, such girls usually become home-workers' incompetent assistants, working for low wages because they have not qualified for full rates. Workers and employers alike admit the magnitude of the evil, but, in the absence of any provision against the employment of young children not legally apprenticed, there is no way to overcome their rooted objection to submit to the irksome restraints of indenture for a fixed period.

The deficient supply of competent workers, as well as the superabundance of those at best but poorly qualified, is a serious disadvantage to the clothing trade, directly traceable to the want of a proper system of apprenticeship. To the same cause is due the unjust practice of some employers of keeping young girls on a very small wage long after they deserve more, and dismissing them if they ask for an increase. On both sides the system is abused, and the need for reform is becoming urgent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Though suffering at certain times from slackness, and, especially on the approach of Christmas, from over-pressure, employment in the clothing trade is fairly constant throughout the year, a large number of hands being kept in steady work by the Government contracts alone. In dull seasons some slop factories keep their hands employed on order work for country stores, distributing it among the most competent workers, the less efficient ones mostly suffering from lack of employment at such times.

The provision of separate workrooms is a very necessary reform, which might easily be effected. Workrooms common to both sexes, where long hours are spent in any sedentary occupation, are at all times most objectionable, for though whilst work is going on good order may be maintained, when discipline is relaxed during the interval allowed for dinner, the conduct especially of the males is too frequently offensive. In some of the large factories this difficulty is met by setting apart a large room for the use of the female employees during the dinner hour, an arrangement which should be enforced wherever practicable.

In these days of labour unions the clothing trade is of course not without its own organisations. In connection with different branches of the industry there are four unions: The Cutters' and Trimmers' Union, with forty-three members; the Amalgamated Journeyman Tailors' Association, with 350 members; the Tailoresses' Union, and the Pressers' Union.

APPENDIX A.

SLOP TRADE.

Number of Establishment.	Number in Factory.			Number of Establishment.	Number of Factory.			Number of Establishment.	Number of Factory.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	13	59	72	7	20	20	40	13	14	40	54
2	2	12	14	8	4	18	22	14	20	30	50
3	12	35	47	9	3	50	53	15	13	27	40
4	14	48	62	10	15	30	45	16	5	38	43
5	10	50	60	11	3	25	28	17	3	20	23
6	8	16	24	12	1	12	13	18	1	11	12

APPENDIX B.

ORDER TRADE.

Number of Establishment.	Number in Factory.			Number of Establishment.	Number in Factory.			Number of Establishment.	Number of Factory.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	3	12	15	16	6	18	24	31	2	6	8
2	4	42	46	17	4	15	19	32	1	5	6
3	.....	6	6	18	4	14	18	33	5	10	15
4	.....	29	29	19	7	30	37	34	10	15	25
5	12	.. ..	12	20	6	16	22	35	1	2	3
6	2	16	18	21	4	13	17	36	1	8	9
7	4	60	64	22	2	12	14	37	1	9	10
8	70	80	150	23	2	5	7	38	...	4	4
9	68	180	248	24	2	10	12	39	50	...	50
10	9	65	74	25	1	5	6	40	13	...	18
11	6	6	12	26	3	17	20	41	11	...	11
12	5	20	25	27	2	6	8	42	40	22	62
13	6	15	21	28	4	6	10	43	...	7	7
14	15	45	60	29	3	7	10				
15	5	35	40	30	2	3	5				

REPORT No. 2—Dressmaking.

OF the many branches of industry connected with the manufacture of women's apparel by far the most important is dressmaking, which affords employment to a great many workers, whose numbers probably amount to several thousands, though on this point exact information will not be available until the tabulation of the census returns is completed.

ACCOMMODATION.

The making of dresses is carried on largely in conjunction with the sale of materials by retail drapers, but the bulk of the work is done by persons specially designated by the term "dressmakers," whose business is carried on independently of any other trade. Some few factories also engage in dressmaking to a small extent. In the large retail shops, where it is customary to make costumes from materials sold over the counter, though the sanitary arrangements are in some instances defective, the accommodation provided is generally good, except that in six only, out of the seventeen inspected, has a separate room been allotted for the use and comfort of workers during the midday interval for rest and refreshment. Nearly 700 women and girls are employed in these shops, and the provisions for their health, comfort, and convenience may be classified as follows:—

	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.
Light	7	7	3	0
Ventilation	7	6	4	0
Cubic space	7	7	2	1
Sanitary arrangements	7	6	3	1
Heating	2	4	0	0

In the smaller retail shops the conditions under which work is carried on are for the most part unsatisfactory, the workrooms, besides being in many cases too small for the health and comfort of the occupants, are insufficiently lighted, badly ventilated, untidy, and dirty. The sanitary arrangements are generally defective, separate conveniences not being provided, and it might be assumed that most of the proprietors are ignorant of the necessity of paying some attention to privacy, decency, and cleanliness, were it not for the efforts made by them to conceal from the agents employed in this inquiry the existence of the discreditable conditions under which their employees work.

In establishments where dressmaking alone is carried on the provisions for health and comfort are better in character, the premises being in most cases good private dwelling-houses, and, although in a few instances the hands are somewhat crowded, on the whole the accommodation is fair, as represented in the following table:—

	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Nil, or not classified.
Light	7	10	0	2
Ventilation	4	13	1	1
Cubic space	5	10	3	1
Sanitary arrangements	5	6	0	8
Heating	0	2	0	17

The accommodation in factories, where the making of dresses forms but a small portion of the work done, will be dealt with in connection with the trades constituting the bulk of their business.

Dressmakers who work in their own homes, either entirely on their own account, or on piece-work for shops trading in women's apparel, form a large proportion of those engaged in this industry, and one or more of this class may be found in almost every street in the city, and in every town and village in the country. They work alone, or employ one or two assistants, in small rooms, usually in small terraced-houses or cottages, where the light and ventilation are often bad, and the accommodation generally of an inferior description. In the eighty-one establishments whose conditions have been investigated, 214 girls and women were employed, of whom 100 were principals and 114 assistants.

APPRENTICES.

Except in the classes under the technical branch of the Department of Public Instruction, which are attended by very few professional dressmakers, there is no proper system for teaching or learning dressmaking. In these classes two terms of the first year are devoted to measuring and drafting the separate portions of dresses, and one term to cutting and fitting them; during the second year instruction is given in practical dressmaking, and pupils who pass through the entire course should acquire sufficient knowledge and skill to enable them to cut, fit, and make up complete dresses of any material. But under the system in vogue among dressmakers the apprentices seldom acquire a sound knowledge of even one branch of the business. Many employers will not take apprentices, and in cases where they are taken, without indentures, on verbal agreements not always adhered to, and paying no premium, employers care very little whether the girls learn or not, being generally of opinion that little recompense is likely to be reaped for time and attention bestowed on so-called apprentices, who are at liberty to leave, and frequently do leave, without a moment's warning. As a rule, apprentices have little to do but run errands and wait upon other workers, their progress in the art of dressmaking depending largely on the quickness of their powers of observation and imitation. Their term of probation varies from six months to two years, but one year is the period most commonly agreed upon. A desire for change, impatience of restraint, or dissatisfaction with their employer, very often impels girls who have served a short period as apprentices in one shop to leave and engage in another as improvers, and it is a matter of common complaint that they know nothing of their business and must begin afresh. On the other side it is complained that employers frequently keep girls on apprentice wages long after they are qualified for a higher rate, and dismiss them as soon as they ask for remuneration more commensurate with the work they perform. In two years, girls of ordinary intelligence should be fully competent in at least one branch of the business, but a term of three years is recognised as necessary for complete proficiency. It might reasonably be supposed that most girls would learn plain sewing before aspiring to work demanding skill, but it is asserted that when entering their apprenticeship comparatively few

few know how even to hold a needle properly. Owing to the desultory teaching and defective training of apprentices there are a very great many half-taught, and consequently incompetent, workers who, as oft-times happens, are condemned by their lack of skill to labour on a wage hopelessly inadequate to their maintenance, and more inadequate still to the number of hours of work required of them.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The prevailing hours of labour are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an hour, or three-quarters of an hour, for the midday recess, and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. In a few houses 2 p.m. is the closing time on Saturdays, in some it is 3 p.m., and in others the same hours are observed as on other days. Out of thirty-four representative establishments forty-four hours are said to constitute a week's work in nineteen, forty-five hours in three, forty-six hours in three, and forty-eight hours in nine. These, however, are merely the nominal hours according to the statements of the employers, and fall far short of the actual number of working hours passed by the girls employed in many of these establishments.

The hours of labour of home-workers are governed only by their own circumstances; some who are under the necessity of earning as much as possible, or who work slowly, must work from ten to twelve hours a day, but the average working time of the whole class is considerably less than that of the shops. Out of eighty-one cases investigated, less than forty-four hours make a week's work in three, forty-four in thirty-five, forty-five in twenty, forty-six in four, forty-seven in three, and forty-eight in sixteen. In exceptional cases, where women are their own mistresses, their voluntary hours of labour extend even to eighty hours a week.

OVERTIME.

The greatest grievance among dressmakers' assistants is the system of overtime work, under which they are detained in the workrooms long after the proper closing time. It is asserted by many of the girls that they are called upon to work two or three hours' overtime two or three nights a week, and sometimes more; but the employers deny that such is the practice, though they admit that occasionally the hands are detained to finish orders promised at a certain hour, and that overtime is considered necessary for a week or two about Christmas or Easter. Only two employers admitted that overtime is frequent, the others almost unanimously asserting that it is seldom, if ever, necessary. Evidence on this point is very conflicting, that of work-girls as to overtime in shops where they are now employed being contradicted by their employers, who absolutely deny that the girls are kept later than 6 p.m. There is no doubt that the evidence of many employers in this regard is unreliable, and that overtime is the rule in most dressmaking establishments, and it is significant that, since this inquiry commenced, in not a few cases the practice has ceased, circumstances pointing to the probability that it has been suspended but not abandoned.

In cases where overtime is not brought about owing to the deliberate intention of employers to exact the greatest possible amount of work at the least possible expense, it may arise from (1) the accumulation of orders, (2) cases of emergency, or (3) the thoughtlessness of customers who neglect to give their orders until the last moment, without reflecting that work-girls must perhaps toil far into the night to finish them in time; or who fail to keep punctually their appointments for "trying on" their dresses, but nevertheless expect them to be finished in time. It is highly discreditable that the last is so frequently the cause of needless overtime work, for in such cases the girls waiting for a dress to be tried on are kept working at odds-and-ends until it is returned to them, when they must perforce toil long and late to regain the time thus wasted by the careless neglect or indifference of the customer.

It is pleasing to record that in some establishments the girls are treated more justly, the regular hours are strictly observed, extra hours of freedom next day are allowed in compensation for extra hours of work on the rare occasions when such are necessary, and the employees are not compelled to extend the hours of work beyond the number paid for. On the other hand, the proprietors of some large establishments, as well as many small shopkeepers and homeworkers, compel their employees to work without proper intervals of rest long hours beyond the time for which they are supposed to be paid. In these places the girls sometimes eat their luncheon without even leaving their seats, and immediately resume work, hurrying on in order to be earlier released, for experience has taught them that, when the job in hand cannot be disposed of within the regular hours, but can be completed that night, when 6 o'clock comes they will still be kept stitching wearily on till 7, 8, 9, or even 11 o'clock, before they may quit their work. The possible effect on the morals of young girls of compelling them to traverse without protection the midnight streets of a large city, and the injury inflicted on their bodily health by the overtime system, are very obvious evils. After bending for ten or twelve hours over their sewing, girls are too weary to have much appetite for their food, and on the morrow they rise unrefreshed to face the same monotonous routine of excessive toil, with insufficient food, rest, and exercise. Saturday is frequently the most trying day of all, because, expecting to be free at 1 o'clock, they take no lunch with them, and on such occasions it is an ordinary occurrence that they pass the whole day, from the morning till the evening meal, without refreshment of any kind. It is therefore not to be wondered at that few of the girls are robust, or that many exhibit signs of delicate health.

In large establishments the regular hours are sometimes observed in one room and not in another, because the power to keep the girls overtime rests largely in the hands of the forewoman of each room, who is expected to obtain a fixed result on the work done. The one-sidedness of the contract between employers and employed in this industry is well exemplified, in certain establishments, where the girls are fined half a day's pay if they are ten minutes late in the morning, and fined again on the flimsiest pretext, but, on the other hand, are compelled to work overtime without pay, and also in slack times to accept compulsory holidays on the same terms. The greatest sufferers in this direction are those entirely dependent on their earnings for subsistence, the exigencies of whose position silence their protests and compel them to submit to what they know to be injustice and oppression.

Payment for overtime is seldom offered, even in cases where extra hours are most common, employers claiming that, since the workers are sometimes absent and no deduction from their pay is made for public holidays, they may reasonably be expected to do extra work when it is required. For the credit of the business it is fortunate that exceptions to this odious rule are found in four establishments, where double rates are paid for overtime, and in a few other cases where pay at the rate of 6d. an hour and upwards is allowed. When detained too late to take tea at home the girls are most often paid from 3d. to 1s. for that meal. Even where overtime is paid for, however, parents, out of regard for their children's moral and physical well-being, strenuously object to the system.

WAGES.

WAGES.

Apprentices usually serve without pay for the first half-year, and receive 2s. 6d. a week for the second, though sometimes they are paid 2s. 6d. per week for the first three months, and 5s. per week for the remainder of their term, while in a few cases they receive no pay during their apprenticeship. The weekly wages of other hands in the large retail establishments inspected are as follows :—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Improvers	12/6	3/6	7/10
Skirt-hands	22/6	11/6	15/9
Bodice hands	25/-	12/-	18/-
Sleeve hands	25/-	15/-	18/-
Machinists	27/6	12/6	22/-
Heads of tables	50/-	25/-	31/-
Skirt-drapers	60/-	30/-	37/-
Head dressmakers	140/-	30/-	71/-

The position of head dressmaker is frequently one of great responsibility, the promotion, as well as the wages of subordinates, usually resting entirely in her hands; heads of tables also have considerable authority over the employees, the allotment and supervision of the work being part of their duties. Machinists who receive more than 20s. per week are usually expected to provide their own machines, which is tantamount to a reduction of wages by the hire of a machine, generally about 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week.

In dressmakers' shops the weekly wages are lower, to the extent of about 10 per cent., than those paid by the large retail drapers, the rates paid being as follows :—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Improvers	16/-	5/-	6/10
Skirt hands	25/-	7/-	14/5
Bodice hands	25/-	10/-	16/-
Heads of tables	30/-	25/-	28/6
Head dressmakers	100/-	20/-	58/-

But few head dressmakers or heads of tables are employed in this branch of the industry, those functions being usually discharged by the proprietors themselves. Wages vary greatly in the different shops, and there is, besides, a wide range in the payments to workers of the same designation, the rate changing with the degree of skill and competence. There is always something new to learn in dressmaking, and girls who are quickest to follow the changes of fashion have but little difficulty in obtaining the highest rates. Excellent work is, nevertheless, sometimes poorly paid, unscrupulous employers being prompt to take advantage of the necessities, the helplessness, and the unorganised condition of this class of workers.

Between the small suburban retail shops and the home-workers there is keen competition, and to make the competition effective there is a general tendency to reduce wages to the lowest possible figure, the highest wage paid to an assistant by a home-worker never exceeding 20s. per week, and even this amount is given to very few, the average rates being as follows :—

Apprentices (excluding those not paid)	2s. 6d. per week.
Improvers	7s. 8d. „
Skirt hands	11s. 5d. „
Bodice hands	13s. 8d. „
Complete assistants	16s. 0d. „

Improvers are paid from 4s. to 16s. per week, skirt hands from 7s. 6d. to 15s., and bodice hands from 9s. to 18s., while persons describing themselves as complete assistants have been found working for 7s. a week. It is however frequently the case that girls doing the same kind of work are called "improvers" in one place, and "complete assistants" in another. In the employ of home-workers who have been visited there were twenty-one apprentices, some of whom were receiving no pay, and others up to 4s. per week, the average being 2s. 6d. per week.

Excluding the small but highly paid classes of head-dressmakers, skirt-drapers, and forewomen, and also the numerous class of apprentices receiving merely a nominal wage or no pay at all, the average wage per week for ordinary hands in retail establishments, is a fraction over 14s.; in dressmakers' shops it is 12s. 8d.; and taking the two classes of shops together it is 13s. 8d. These figures are based on the experience of nearly 700 workers, and may be accepted as fairly indicating the average rate of weekly wages prevailing in the trade. The average rates for the superior grades alone are 49s. 3d. and 41s. 6d. in the two classes of shops respectively. Including all classes of dressmakers, from improvers at 5s. a week, up to head-dressmakers at £7, the average wage all round is 17s. 6d. per week.

Dressmakers working in their own homes usually earn more than they would if employed in shops, for when a connection is once formed work is fairly plentiful and sufficiently profitable to afford them a frugal subsistence. The average gross income for seventy-five houses visited is 65s. 5d.; but after paying assistants' wages, and making allowance for cases where two or more members of a family share in the proceeds, the average net income per head is 39s. 9d. per week.

Comparing the earnings of home-workers employing paid assistants with the earnings of those who employ none, the average net incomes per worker are 47s. 4d. and 31s. 5d. per week respectively. The assistants employed number about 2.5 per house, earning an average of 9s. 7d. each; or excluding nine unpaid apprentices, 10s. 5d. each per week. It would therefore appear that the advantage the homemaker derives from employing assistants is equal to 15s. 11d. per employer, and dividing by 2.5, the average number of assistants, this gives a profit to the employer of 6s. 4d. per week for each assistant employed.

EARNINGS.

EARNINGS.

The earnings of employees in dressmaking establishments at the weekly rates given above are affected by the fact that there are usually two slack periods in the dressmaking year, one in June and July, before the spring fashions come out, and one from December to February, before summer dresses begin to give way to autumn and winter costumes. At such times it is customary for employers to reduce their expenses by granting compulsory "holidays" for a week or a fortnight, or even longer, to most of their ordinary hands, that is, to all whose places could not readily be filled at short notice. Many girls being thus out of employment for a month or more every year their average earnings do not exceed £32 or £33 per annum. The greater number of the girls live with parents or relatives, and their earnings are usually subsidiary to the household income, but in some instances the small wage they earn forms the sole means of subsistence of girls thrown upon their own resources, a meagre pittance capable of affording them but little comfort. Very often girls profess to be independent of the necessity of following any trade, their parents being able to keep them, and that the desire for employment alone induces them to engage in dressmaking. This is for the most part a pleasing illusion, not confirmed by the fact that they are unwilling participants in the overtime system. Workers of the higher grades usually receive liberal salaries and maintain themselves in moderate comfort on their earnings. With the desire of learning to make their own clothes some girls take places in dressmakers' shops and work for a wage little more than sufficient to cover travelling expenses to and from the shop, and, long after attaining competent knowledge in that respect, such girls have been known to continue working merely for lack of distraction and occupation at home. Girls whose entire subsistence must be provided by the work of their own hands are obliged, when they can procure it, to take work to be done in the evenings not spent in gratuitous overtime work for their employers, but at the best they can earn no more than will suffice for the barest necessities of life. Their position becomes truly pitiable in slack times, when compulsory "holidays" are given to all whose services are not indispensable, and among these girls there is perhaps as much genuine hardship and suffering as anywhere else in the community.

COUNTRY DRESSMAKING.

As a rule, country dressmakers are slightly better off than metropolitan workers in the business, and their surroundings are in many respects superior. The establishments are usually small, the greatest number of assistants being employed by retail drapers, but the great bulk of the work is done in their own homes by independent workers, who rarely employ more than two or three assistants. In drapers' shops one good head dressmaker usually has entire charge of the work, at a wage of from £2 10s. to £5 a week, sometimes receiving, in addition, a bonus or percentage of the profits. The average weekly earnings of country dressmakers are as follows:—

Improvers	8/8
Bodice hands	19/3
Skirt hands	19/7
Head dressmakers	67/-

Improvers, however, are comparatively rare, apprentices generally serving two years in one establishment, and becoming fully qualified assistants on the completion of their term of probation. They pay no premiums, but learn the business thoroughly in all its branches, and receive higher wages than in Sydney, their pay usually being 2s. 6d. per week for the first half-year, with 2s. 6d. per week added for each half-year following.

PROFITS FROM DRESSMAKING.

As carried on in dressmakers' shop, and by independent home-workers, it has been seen that the business is fairly profitable, affording a fair income, especially in cases where paid assistants are employed. On the other hand, it is said that no profit is derived directly by retail drapers from the dressmaking department, which is carried on solely as a means of promoting sales in the retail department, proprietors, without exception, maintaining that so long as workrooms show no great loss, they are content with the profits derived from the sale of materials at retail prices. The books of some establishments certainly show a loss on the dressmaking, and in other cases the profits earned were small compared with the other branches of draper's business.

In the workrooms attached to the large retail drapers' establishments the most skilful artists commanding the highest salaries are employed, the highest average wages are paid, and the dresses made require the highest finish, and are, therefore, longer in hand than those of an inferior class. In dressmakers' shops the principals perform all the more expensive kinds of work, employ no highly paid assistants, and pay lower wages than the retail shops; their work does not require a high finish, and they can get through more work in a given time. These considerations are sufficient to account for the anomaly that retail drapers make little or no profit directly from dressmaking, while those who depend entirely upon it for their subsistence do find it remunerative.

HEALTH, &c.

On account of the confinement, the constant application, and the want of fresh air and exercise, the occupation of the dressmaker is not conducive to health. Long hours of work in a stooping position on seats which admit of little change of posture, in rooms during the summer too hot, during the winter too cold for comfort, and very often insufficiently ventilated, are sufficient to undermine even a strong constitution. Where girls are required to work overtime, especially on Saturday afternoons and evenings, when debility from want of food is superadded to the exhaustion and fatigue of incessant work for twelve or fourteen hours without rest, the evil effects soon make themselves visible in the pallid cheeks and lips, and other unmistakable signs of physical degeneration. In addition to this, no change of costume is insisted on in workrooms, so that girls who may be saturated with rain on their way to work in the morning are allowed to sit and work all day in wet clothes, and perhaps are even expected to go through
three

three or four hours of overtime in that state. Where the workers are not unduly pressed, have regular hours for food and rest, and their regular Saturday half-holiday, their health does not appear to suffer to any serious extent; on the contrary, many who have been a long time in the business declare themselves to be so far enamoured with it that they would be quite unable to give it up, and that it entails no injurious effects upon them, except from overwork.

Special attention has been directed to the investigation of charges of immorality levelled against dressmakers as a class, but as might have been expected these charges are found to be built up on the slenderest foundations. It is a universal experience that those who struggle to maintain themselves by honest industry have too much self-respecting pride to descend to such degradation, and that those whose self-respect is gone have no desire for steady industrious effort. Houses exhibiting external signs of connection with the business, but whose true character has become immediately apparent, have occasionally been observed, and to these are doubtless due the imputations referred to. As a rule, girls compelled to support themselves by their own exertions maintain a noble fight against immense odds, and work with an energy and perseverance beyond all praise.

Lying advertisements for numbers of assistants of various grades, inserted by employers who really want none, for the purpose of conveying a false impression of the magnitude of their businesses, and described by them as "tricks of trade," are a frequent cause of annoyance and disappointment to an industrious class of workers who deserve better treatment than to be subjected to expense and loss of time for the mere purpose of giving a fictitious inflation to a collapsing business.

REPORT No. 3—Millinery.

MILLINERY is a less complicated and extensive industry than dressmaking, and affords employment to a much smaller number of persons. It is carried on sometimes as a distinct business, sometimes as an auxiliary to the dressmaking, but principally in connection with drapery establishments, as a means of promoting the sale of material in the retail department. The goods manufactured are for "order" and "stock," terms which are sufficiently self-explanatory, and between these the demand is about equally divided. There is also a small class of contractors who trim large numbers of hats and bonnets for wholesale firms. When the summer or winter fashions are coming in there is sometimes a rush of employment, and hundreds of dozens of hats or bonnets of a particular shape or style are required as quickly as they can be made. The wholesale houses supply shapes and all materials except linings, which are furnished by the contractors, who sometimes carry on business as retail milliners, but usually have no shops, doing the work in their own homes or in rooms hired for the purpose.

ACCOMMODATION.

Whilst the provisions for the health, comfort, and convenience of workers are not in any instance decidedly bad, there is still much room for improvement, especially in connection with the sanitary arrangements. In twenty-seven establishments, important enough to be separately noted, the accommodation may be classified as follows:—

	Good.	Fair.	Poor or no provision.
Light	13	10	4
Ventilation	15	8	4
Cubic space	13	9	5
Sanitary arrangements	9	11	7
Heating	4	4	19

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The usual hours of labour for milliners are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on five days a week, with an hour's rest at midday, and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. In one or two cases 6 p.m. is the closing time on every alternate Saturday, and in others on every Saturday, the reason for these long hours being that customers frequently require alterations to be made at once in hats or bonnets purchased during the afternoon. In cases where milliners act as sales-women their duties in the latter capacity detain them till 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

OVERTIME.

The specified hours are observed with great punctuality, and overtime occurs only on the rare occasions when a pressing order must be completed by a given time. For this reason, as well as for its tasteful and artistic character, the business is highly approved by parents, who prefer that their daughters should not keep irregular hours, nor be compelled to return home unprotected at late hours of the night. Extra pay is not given when overtime does occur, and only one establishment allows tea money on such occasions.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Independent milliners generally keep shops for displaying their goods, and act both as sales-women and head milliners, but in a few cases the principals attend only to the sale of materials, and employ qualified assistants for the millinery department. The other grade of workers are apprentices, improvers, trimmers, or assistants, forewomen or heads of tables, and head milliners. In some of the large city drapery shops the head milliners are, properly speaking, managers of the millinery department and head sales-women, who buy all the materials required for the shop, and supervise the general working of the department, but do no actual trimming themselves. In some of the smaller retail shops, where the millinery business is not sufficient to occupy the full time of the assistants, when work is slack, and in the evening when sales at the counter are brisk, they act as sales-women, and generally receive higher wages than are usually paid to trimmers.

APPRENTICES.

Apprentices are never bound by indenture, but are taken on verbal agreements between parent and employer. They are seldom admitted under 14 years of age, and their term of probation, usually completed in one establishment, ranges from six months to two years. From three to four years are required to gain proficiency as a trimmer, beyond which grade the chances of promotion are very remote. In some establishments apprentices are taught something of the business, but in others are made use of to wait upon the more advanced workers, and are left to pick up the business as best they can. They are given only the simplest and roughest work until they have had considerable experience, and it is only when they possess natural ability and quickness that a share of the better work falls to their lot. The majority have no special natural gifts, and their promotion is consequently slow.

IMPROVERS.

Owing to the high place this industry holds in their estimation girls rarely fail to complete the term of apprenticeship with their first employer, and are generally desirous of remaining in the same service as improvers—a desire not always gratified, because of the excessive supply of this class of labour. Excepting those who display talent above the average, probationers must serve from one to two years as apprentices, and from one to four or five years as improvers. In the superior grade there is consequently a large body of fairly competent milliners who do the work of trimmers, but are called improvers, and receive improvers' pay. On the other hand, if they display more than ordinary talent their promotion is rapid enough until they become trimmers, when the openings for further progress are distinguished by their rarity.

WAGES.

WAGES.

Apprentices in some establishments receive no pay during their term of probation; in others, none for the first three, six, nine, twelve, or eighteen months; and in four only of the cases inquired into are they paid from the beginning, the wages being 1s. 3d. per week for the first, and 2s. 6d. per week for the second half year in one case, and 2s. 6d. per week for the first year in the remaining three. In the absence of indentures the conditions are regulated by the employers on their own particular systems; and there is, on that account, considerable diversity and great difficulty in forming an accurate general estimate, but it may be accepted as a rule with few exceptions that 2s. 6d. and 5s. are the wages paid about the end of the first and second years respectively. In one case a lump sum of £2 10s. is paid at the end of the first year to ensure completion of the term, no allowance being made for any shorter period.

For improvers the range of payment is from 4s. to 15s. a week in most cases, though in houses where no pay is given until the term of apprenticeship is complete they usually start on 2s. 6d. a week, rising to 7s. 6d., or it may be 10s., a week about the end of the second year. The greater number of houses give 10s. a week as their maximum for improvers, those who receive more being possessed of more than average ability, and reaching the grade of trimmers without undergoing any long terms of probation in the inferior grades. Trimmers, or assistants of exceptional talent, capable of filling positions of responsibility, may sometimes receive as much as 30s. a week, but the highest rate, in most cases, is from 20s. to 25s. a week for first-class hands, the ordinary wages being from 12s. 6d. to 15s. a week, though 10s. a week is by no means rare. Details have been obtained concerning the wages paid at a number of establishments employing altogether 168 hands, consisting of 84 improvers, 58 assistants, 13 forewomen or heads of tables, and 13 head milliners and head saleswomen. The rates of payment for these were obtained from the employers, and are set out in the following table side by side with the rates obtained directly from 81 employees, of whom 36 were improvers, 28 assistants, and 17 forewomen.

Class.	Employers' Statement.			Employees' Statement.		
	Highest Wage.	Lowest Wage.	Average.	Highest Wage.	Lowest Wage.	Average.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Improvers	0 15 0	0 4 0	0 8 6	0 12 6	0 2 6	0 7 1
Assistants	1 10 0	0 10 0	0 17 8	1 5 0	0 7 6	0 15 5
Forewomen	2 15 0	1 10 0	1 16 0	3 10 0	0 17 0	1 16 8
Head milliners	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....

A comparison of these statements indicates that the wages of improvers and assistants range between lower figures, and that the range for forewomen is between wider figures than those given by the employers. In the most fashionable establishments the head milliners and forewomen are not seldom brought direct from London or Paris, and in such cases of course receive payment on the highest scale.

EARNINGS.

Girls engaged in the millinery business are generally fairly educated, and belong to a class accustomed to the enjoyment of a considerable degree of comfort. As a rule the parents or relations with whom they reside are fairly well-to-do, and assert that their girls go to business not so much for the sake of earning money as for learning a useful accomplishment likely to be of service in the family circle. They are seldom entirely dependent upon their earnings, except in the higher grades, where the income is usually sufficient for comfortable existence. For those who have no other means the wages in the lower grades are utterly inadequate, and are not improved by the custom in many large houses of giving holidays in the slack periods, during the months of February and August. This compulsory idleness extends for from two weeks to a month, and must add materially to the troubles and difficulties the workers have to endure. The fact that but few of them are supported by their own earnings is, in part, responsible for the general complaint among trimmers that they are underpaid, for girls who have other means are willing to work for less than those who have not. The number ready to accept almost any terms is largely in excess of the requirements of the industry, so that, under existing conditions, the grievance admits of no simple remedy. The rate of wages is affected to a considerable extent by the existence of a number of semi-amateur workers, with whom the amount of pay is of less importance than a knowledge of the practical part of the business with which they desire to become acquainted, but with no intention of devoting themselves to it as a means of earning their livelihood.

HEALTH, &c.

In striking contrast with the pale and sickly looks of those who are subjected to much overtime work, and the consequent long hours of fasting and fatigue, a bright and healthy appearance is one of the most noticeable characteristics of milliners, and bears testimony both to the wholesomeness of their occupation and to the injury inflicted upon those who are deprived of their proper amount of rest and nourishment. Millinery work is lighter, of a less trying nature, and carried on under more favourable conditions than any other similar industry. The operatives usually occupy a somewhat higher social standing than the majority of girls employed away from their homes, and with few exceptions they reside with their parents, who appear to be well able to maintain them in comfort. Employers and forewomen in authority over them speak highly of their conduct and morality, and inquiries in other directions generally sustain the favourable opinion expressed by them of the girls engaged in the millinery industry.

REPORT No. 4.—Whitework and Various Articles of Clothing, &c.

INCLUDED under the general technical denomination of "whitework" are many articles made of calico, linen, holland, and similar materials, and comprising women's underclothing, children's clothing, house linen, &c., the manufacture of which is generally carried on in factories or workshops attached to drapery establishments, and also to a considerable extent in the private homes of the workers. It forms, however, but a portion of the work, other articles, such as blouses, mantles, babies' flannel gowns and hoods, women's morning wrappers and cloth coats, children's print dresses and pinafores, dust cloaks, holland aprons, Crimean shirts, &c., being largely manufactured in the same places. The conditions in connection with the making of these articles and of "whitework" are in no way different, and it will therefore be convenient to deal with them both at the same time.

ACCOMMODATION.

The provisions for the health, comfort, and convenience of the workers in factories and workshops are on the whole very satisfactory. In all the larger establishments the workrooms are spacious, well lighted, and well ventilated, and in two of them there is a separate luncheon-room, where tea is provided for the operatives. In one case the workers complain of the sanitary conveniences, which are merely partitioned off from the workroom, and are at times very obnoxious, especially to those who work closest to them, but generally speaking the conditions in connection with the factories are fairly satisfactory, though with some notable exceptions, including the establishments of certain Syrian manufacturers, who cater for the supply of goods to Indian and other hawkers. In one of these a most offensive smell pervaded the workrooms, and the surroundings generally were filthy and disgusting; in another the conveniences were in an abominably dirty state, and gave forth a sickening stench, highly suggestive of danger to the public health. Strange to say, the girls employed in these places, who are all machinists, earning a smaller average wage than the operatives in any other establishment examined, and who are surrounded by conditions so very much the reverse of enticing, express their satisfaction with employers and employment.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

In this branch of the sewing industry there are two main classes of workers, employees in shops and factories, and "home-workers." Factory operatives as a rule, are regularly trained in the business from apprenticeship upwards, the regular gradations among those who do "white work" being apprentices, improvers, finishers, machinists, forewomen, and cutters. There are also mantle-cutters and assistants, who usually do no other kind of work. Of all grades there are in the factories and workshops examined about 400 hands, the greatest number in any factory being 100, and in any workshop, seventy-one, the fewest numbers being ten and two respectively. Considerably more than half the entire number are machinists, the next in proportion being improvers, and the next apprentices. It is impossible to form any idea of the number of home-workers who take work from factories and shops to be done in their own homes, and in their own time. Few of them have served any regular apprenticeship, and there is no division of labour among them, all operations being generally performed by the same hands, except in the rare instances where apprentices or assistants are employed. They are mostly widows, or wives whose husbands are prevented by sickness or other causes from maintaining their families. In such cases upon the wives and mothers, in addition to their ordinary household and family cares, falls the burden of providing the means of subsistence. Among them are women of refinement reduced by misfortune from a position of comparative affluence to an incessant hand to hand struggle against poverty, whose condition is all the more pitiable because their desire to conceal the fact that they work for their living is generally regarded by employers as a reason for paying them lower wages. Many distressing cases have come under observation where such women, with all the responsibilities of supporting their families, in addition to their household work, have toiled twelve and thirteen hours a day at their needles, and even then earning an excessively small pittance totally inadequate to their labour, or to provide the barest necessities of life.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

In factories and workshops the hours of labour usually observed are from 8:45 a.m. to 6 p.m., with half-an-hour for lunch, on five days, and to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, making a total of forty-eight hours per week. In some places an hour is allowed for lunch and the week's work occupies from forty-four to forty-five hours. Overtime is very rare, and when it occurs the hands usually receive a bonus of 6d., or 4d. for tea, and a proportion of their ordinary wages, or the amount they earn on piecework. In the slack period near the end of the year a holiday of about a fortnight, without pay, is usually given by the factories to all but the indispensable hands, a practice seldom objected to by the girls, except when they are inconvenienced by the temporary cessation of their earnings.

Homeworkers' hours of labour are subject only to the will or the necessity of the individuals, and even they themselves can seldom give more than an approximate estimate of the number of hours daily devoted to sewing. They are subject to numerous interruptions from their household and family duties, and it is frequently necessary for them to work late at night in order to earn their daily bread. The comparison of a large number of cases shows that their hours per week vary from forty to seventy-eight, and that fifty-eight hours make an average week's work amongst them. It is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding overwork and microscopic remuneration, they are still able in many cases to keep their homes clean and respectable, even while they themselves are but scantily fed.

WAGES.

WAGES.

In factories and workshops some of the hands are on piecework, but the majority receive weekly wages, the rates paid in five establishments, employing altogether 254 hands, being as exhibited in the following table:—

Grades.	1				2				3				4				5				Total hands.	General average Wages.
	No. of hands.	Wages.			No. of hands.	Wages.			No. of hands.	Wages.			No. of hands.	Wages.			No. of hands.	Wages.				
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		
Apprentices . . .	10	5/-	5/-	5/-	10	5/-	5/-	5/-	12	2/6	1/3	4	10/-	7/6	8/4	10	2/6	2/6	34	4/5		
Improvers . . .	10	9-	7/-	7/8	10	9-	7/-	7/8	30	10/-	5/-	6/8	10/-	7/6	8/4	10	5/-	5/-	57	7/1		
Finishers . . .	10	10/-	7/-	8/-	10	10/-	7/-	8/-	30	10/-	5/-	6/8	10/-	7/6	8/4	10	5/-	5/-	10	8/-		
" on piece work . . .	10	10/-	5/-	6/8	10	10/-	5/-	6/8	30	10/-	5/-	6/8	10/-	7/6	8/4	10	5/-	5/-	10	7/4		
Machinists . . .	62	20-	10/-	13/4	10	20-	10/-	13/4	9	30/-	15/-	20/-	5	20/-	15/-	16/8	34	20/-	12/-	120	14/4	
" on piece-work . . .	3	25/-	12/-	16/4	3	25/-	12/-	16/4	3	25/-	12/-	16/4	3	25/-	12/-	16/4	6	22/6	10/-	13/6	9	14/5
Forewomen . . .	2	40/-	40/-	40/-	2	40/-	40/-	40/-	2	40/-	40/-	40/-	2	40/-	40/-	40/-	2	40/-	40/-	4	50/-	
Cutters of white work . . .	2	60/-	40/-	50/-	1	35/-	35/-	35/-	1	60/-	60/-	60/-	1	35/-	35/-	35/-	2	45/-	45/-	7	47/2	
" mantles	1	100/-	100/-	100/-	1	100/-	100/-	100/-	1	90/-	90/-	90/-	1	35/-	35/-	35/-	1	45/-	45/-	3	75/-	

In addition to the hands included above, eighteen mantle-makers' assistants are employed, receiving 30s. to 15s. a week, an average of 18s. 6d., also twenty machinists, 20s. to 15s., an average of 16s. 8d. per week, and ten machinists on piece-work, 20s. to 9s., an average of 11s. 9d. each per week. Of all grades there are in these establishments 318 hands, receiving an average weekly wage of 13s. 10d. each, or, excluding fifteen cutters and forewomen whose average weekly wage is 53s. 8d., there are 303 workers on an average wage of 11s. 10d. each per week. A strict record is kept of the work done by each hand in a factory, so that if a worker on weekly wage fails to complete a sufficient quantity of work in the week she is at once put on piece-work or dismissed. Those on piece-work again, if it is found that they can earn high wages at certain work, are not infrequently put on weekly wages, an arrangement affording a higher percentage of profit to the employers. The amount each worker should earn for her employer differs in each factory, the value of the work done usually ranging from 30 to 100 or 200 per cent. above the wages paid for it; the worker who receives 12s. per week earning from 4s. or 6s. to 12s. or 24s. a week for her employer. For stitching on piece-work the price usually paid in factories is 1s. per 100 yards, and a smart worker can do about 1,200 yards a week, averaging 2s. a day. At mattress-making the sum a quick and skilful worker can earn in a week ranges from 16s. to 20s. at 4s. per dozen, but ordinary hands cannot make more than 2 to 2½ dozen a week. If the price paid for piece-work were calculated on a fixed standard of relation to weekly wages the system would be relieved of one of its worst features; but in factories where work is done in great part by the piece employers usually offer work to the piece-hands at a price per dozen, and then take contracts from the wholesale houses to supply the articles in large quantities at a price calculated to leave themselves a large margin of profit, in which the worker does not participate. In this way the earnings of piece-workers are reduced to the lowest figure that will afford a bare subsistence, employers relying on the reluctance of the hands to refuse work until the insufficiency of the remuneration has been demonstrated by personal experience.

From operatives engaged in various factories, and numbering altogether less than fifty, the following statement of wages have been obtained, the averages of which are, on account of the small number compared, somewhat different from those given in the preceding table.

Grade.	Weekly Wages.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Apprentices	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 2 6
Improvers	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Finishers	0 7 6	0 13 0	0 8 10
" on piece	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 13 6
Machinists	0 6 0	1 10 0	0 16 2
" on piece	0 9 0	0 19 6	0 12 8

EARNINGS OF HOMEWORKERS.

Homeworkers are engaged in all branches of needlework, either working alone, or with other members of their own families, though occasionally they employ one or two assistants as apprentices or improvers. Their earnings vary considerably, the lowest return for a week's work being 2s. 3d., and the highest 72s; but these are both exceptional cases, ordinary rates ranging from 8s. to 20s. a week, or, allowing for cotton, travelling expenses, machine-hire, &c., from 6s. to 15s. when in full work. Homeworkers do not receive the same rates as factory hands, but for less than machinists' pay must do the work of both machinist and finisher. A few years ago there were no factories or middlemen, and the workers dealt directly with the wholesale firms, and were much better off than they are at present. The establishment of factories, where the work is done by steam-driven machinery, has materially affected their position, for they are necessarily sufferers to the extent of the factory proprietors' profits, and also from the reduction of prices by competing factories. They are also generally less skilful than trained factory operatives, and have not the advantage of steam power to drive their machines, consequently their work is much more fatiguing and requires longer hours than factory work. A good general notion of the articles they manufacture, their hours of labour, and rates of remuneration may be gathered

gathered from the annexed table, compiled from the statements of homeworkers employed for factories and for retail shops:—

Employees.	Hours per week.	Gross earnings.	Articles made.	Price per dozen.	Employees	Hours per week.	Gross earnings.	Articles made.	Price per dozen.
No. 1	66	27/6	Mantles	6/-	No. 28	48	12/-	Fancy work .....	.....
2	60	37/-	Morning wrappers ...	9/-	29	60	27/6	Blouses	5/6
3	48	12/-	Blouses	2/6	30	45	9/-	Mantles	13/-
4	40	8/-	.....	.....	31	60	{ 12/- }	Blouses	3/6
5	45	14/-	Matrass cases	4/-	32	48	{ 12/- }	Blouses	6/-, 7/6
6	60	15/-	Babies' hoods	5/6	33	72	18/-	Children's print dresses	2/6
7	72	20/-	Mantles	6/-	34	78	12/6	Children's pinafores ...	2/3
8	66	12/-	.....	.....	35	66	8/-	Babies' hoods	2/8, 3/4
9	66	12/-	Morning wrappers	9/-	36	72	{ 13/- }	Blouses	3/-
10	60	12/-	.....	.....	37	72	12/6	.....	1/6
11	48	12/6	.....	.....	38	48	12/-	Pillow-slips	{ 2/6, 3/- }
12	48	15/-	Aprons	1/6	39	48	15/-	Ladies' dust-cloaks	12/-
13	48	14/-	Mantles	13/-	39	48	15/-	Ladies' dust-cloaks	9/-, 12/-
14	45	14/-	Mantles	12/-	40	45	10/-	Ladies' cloth coats	15/-, 22/6
15	45	13/6	.....	.....	41	72	22/6	Ladies' underclothing ..	12/-
16	48	15/-	Children's pinafores ...	2/3	42	60	10/-	Blouses	2/6
17	45	10/-	Morning wrappers	10/-	43	60	12/6	Mantles	12/-
18	78	.....	Children's pinafores .	2/6	44	48	{ 18/- }	Mantles	12/-
19	66	{ 22/- }	Flannel gowns	18/-	45	48	22/6	Morning wrappers	8/-
20	48	27/-	Babies' hoods	24/-	46	60	10/-	Mantles	13/6
21	66	24/-	Pillow-slips	3/-	47	60	12/6	Ladies' coats	15/-
22	66	{ 13/6 }	Pillow-slips ...	3/9	48	60	10/-	Blouses	3/-
23	72	{ 13/6 }	Pillow-slips	6/-	49	60	12/6	Children's pinafores...	2/3
24	72	{ 15/9 }	Ladies' coats ...	8/-	50	60	10/-	Mantles	6/-, 12/-
25	72	{ 13/6 }	Children's print dresses	4/6	51	60	10/-	Children's pinafores..	4/6
26	60	9/-	Children's pinafores .	2/-	52	60	10/-	Ladies underclothing .	1/9
27	48	6/-	Children's print dresses	4/6	53	60	10/-	Blouses	3/9
			Children's pinafores ...	3/6	54	60	10/-	Mantles	12/-
			White blouses	3/-	55	60	10/-	Mantles	22/-
			Children's pinafores ...	2/3	56	60	12/6	Blouses	6/-, 9/-
			Children's pinafores ...	2/3	57	60	12/6	.....	9/-
			Ladies' dust-cloaks ...	13/-	58	60	12/6	Blouses	{ 18/-, 22/6 }
			Children's pinafores .	4/6	59	60	12/6	.....	18/
			.....	.....	60	60	12/6	.....	.....

Excluding five abnormally high and two exceptionally low earnings the average gross weekly wage for the remainder is 14s. 9d.; but from this must be subtracted, for travelling and other expenses and deductions, an average of 3s. per week, leaving an average net weekly wage of 11s. 9d. per head for homeworkers. The above list discloses remarkable variations in the earnings of different workers at the same work, one receiving 13s. 6d. per week for making children's pinafores at 2s. per dozen, equal to 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen per week, whilst another can earn only 2s. 3d. for 1 dozen. At blouse-making one earns 9s. a week at 6s. per dozen, whilst another earns 18s. a week at 3s. per dozen. The discrepancies in prices are due chiefly to differences in the quality of the work done, but to some extent to the fact that the higher prices are earned by operatives who obtain the work directly from the large retail houses, the lower prices by those who work for factories, and go far in support of the complaint everywhere urged by home workers that factory proprietors have made their business less remunerative than formerly. The differences in amounts earned by workers at the same articles are chiefly due to differences of individual skill.

APPRENTICESHIP.

The term of apprenticeship usually arranged for is from twelve to eighteen months, on verbal agreement only; wages 2s. 6d. per week for the first six months, except in one establishment, where no wages are paid during the first year. In factories there is no fixed rule of advancement but individual capacity, the term of probation for girls of exceptional ability being sometimes very short, as, for instance, in the case of a girl under 15 years of age who was earning 14s. to 15s. per week on piece-work within ten weeks of her admission as apprentice. Such examples are very rare; and, although it is perfectly true, as stated by a factory proprietor, that in six months a smart girl can earn from 15s. to 20s. a week and keep herself in comfort, the majority of girls are not smart, and their earnings, after a much longer probation, are generally less than 10s., seldom more than 15s., a week.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The conditions under which factory hands work are generally good, and there is in this occupation nothing prejudicial to health; but home-workers, who are compelled to work long hours on insufficient food and with unwholesome surroundings, find the extra fatigue of working their sewing-machines exercises a very injurious effect, though otherwise their work is not unhealthy. They are mostly of opinion that it is impossible for a woman to maintain a home, and difficult even to keep herself, on her earnings in this industry. The earnings of the younger operatives who reside with their parents form a welcome addition to the family income; but in cases where girls have to pay 10s. or more per week for lodgings they have seldom enough to keep them from week to week, and when any interruption in work occurs they are reduced to great straits. In the homes visited the conditions observed were as follows:—Good to very good, 20; fair, 13; poor to very poor, 16. Though signs of poverty were everywhere apparent, and the homes generally were situated in poor localities, they were clean and well cared for, except in cases where the housekeepers excused themselves for not keeping things tidy, by saying they could not spare the time from their work. Employers agree that the girls are respectable and of good moral character.

REPORT No. 5.—The Manufacture of Woollen Cloth.

VERY early in the century an attempt was made to manufacture cloth from wool grown in the Colony, first under Governmental auspices in the reformatory at Parramatta, and afterwards by Mr. John Lord in his mill at Botany. The amount of capital invested was but small, and the machinery of a very primitive description, but Mr. Lord's effort was attended with success sufficient to induce him to import new and improved machinery from Leeds. In 1830 Mr. Robert Cooper erected a much more complete and expensive plant at Blackwattle Swamp, but his investment proved unprofitable, and the industry was brought to a standstill, until in 1838 Mr. Cooper brought out from the West of England a number of weavers under a sort of co-operative agreement to make broadcloth at 6s. 6d. per yard, Mr. Cooper providing machinery and materials. This arrangement proved a temporary success, and the cloth manufactured brought from 10s. to 14s. per yard, but the hands quarrelled among themselves, the carding machines were damaged, and work was suspended. After a time the plant was removed to Stockton, where a losing struggle was carried on, till in 1857 the mill and machinery were destroyed by fire. Messrs. Raynor in 1838 started the Lachlan Mills near Randwick and afterwards removed to Emu Plains, where the industry was carried on from 1849 to 1870, when operations were suspended and finally abandoned. Other attempts have been made with tolerable success at Parramatta, Camden, Bowenfels, Clyde, and Sydney. The mills at Bowenfels and Camden have recently been reorganised and started afresh, and with those of Parramatta, Clyde, and Sydney, are now in full operation.

HANDS EMPLOYED.

During the past ten years the number of mills in operation has varied from 9 to 4, and the number of operatives from 385 to 155. In 4 of the 5 mills now in operation there are 145 hands, consisting of 75 males and 70 females. The following table shows the fluctuations in the number of mills and employees, and also in the output, from 1880 to 1890 inclusive:—

Year.	Mills.	Hands employed.			Output.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1880.....	8	114	100	214	353,100 yards.
1881.....	5	178	157	335	358,000 "
1882.....	8	266	119	385	319,225 "
1883.....	9	260	112	372	352,000 "
1884.....	7	175	137	312	305,000 "
1885.....	6	189	134	323	337,750 "
1886.....	8	104	78	182	324,788 "
1887.....	5	101	71	172	348,000 "
1888.....	5	117	60	177	241,000 "
1889.....	5	110	62	172	207,500 "
1890.....	4	94	61	155	310,000 "

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Instead of having a great many different grades of operatives, as in the woollen mills of Great Britain and America, the industry has hitherto been attempted in this Colony on a scale so small that it employs only some five or six grades, consisting of carders and spinners, weavers, pickers and winders, washers, sorters and dyers, and finishers. Some of these perform the functions of two grades, and it may naturally be supposed are less effective in both than operatives who confine their attention to one function only.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The hours of labour observed are from 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on five days, and to 12.15 p.m. on Saturdays, with the usual intervals for meals, making in all 54 working hours per week. At the present time all hands are fully employed, and in one mill are working overtime to fulfil outstanding orders.

WAGES.

Weavers, who are mostly women, are generally paid by the piece, the usual price being from 3½d. to 6d. a yard, or an equivalent rate "by the warp." At these prices men can earn an average weekly wage of about 40s. and women about 25s. The other grades are on weekly wages, and are paid according to the following scale:—

Grades.	Carders and Spinners.	Pickers and Winders.	Washers.	Sorters and Dyers.	Finishers.	Weavers.
Men	30/- to 70/-	.....	35/- to 45/-	.....	30/- to 42/-	30/- to 50/-
Boys	8/- to 14/-	.....	11/- to 20/-	.....	11/- to 15/-	15/- to 20/-
Women .....	.....	15/- to 20/-	.....	16/-	.....	17/- to 30/-
Girls.....	8/- to 14/-	8/- to 13/-	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE MILLS AND MACHINERY.

Out of the five mills now in operation four were formerly used as flour-mills, and are neither so convenient nor so well adapted for their present use as might be desired. Those with upper floors cause needless labour, and entail a considerable loss of time and expense in conveyance of materials to different parts of the mill. The only building designed and erected especially for a woollen mill has not been in operation for the past five years.

The

The machinery in use is of all classes and by different makers, and, generally speaking, obsolete, some of the looms working at little more than half the speed of modern looms, and utterly incapable of turning out high class cloth. Carding, weaving, warping, dyeing, and finishing, are operations requiring great care and skill, in order that the product when finished may not be deficient of any essential characteristic. None of these operations can be satisfactorily performed with the antiquated machinery in use at present, and the consequence is that the mills can only turn out an inferior class of cloth, at a low price, to compete against the imported article. In the attempt to manufacture goods of a higher class the faults of the machinery in use and other attendant circumstances involve so much needless expense that only failure has hitherto been met with. The total capacity of all the mills now in work is not equal to that of one fifth class English mill, a fact which points to the necessity of concentrating efforts to establish the industry on a firm footing, for it is useless trying to earn a fair return with insufficient capital and inadequate machinery. Even the largest of the mills achieves too small an output to afford a profit at all commensurate with the capital invested, and a glance at the following table will show the exceedingly small, almost insignificant, capacity of the various mills at work during 1890 :—

Mills.	Hands.	Cards.	Looms.	Spindles.	Picks per Minute.	Annual Output.
1	72	4	26	1,800	45 to 54	150,000 yards
2	34	3	14	1,200	50	90,000 „
3	14	1	8	600	50	20,000 „
4	25	1	8	800	60	75,000 „

With a gross possible output of 335,000 yards per annum the profit to be divided among these four mills would be so small a return for the capital invested that the proprietors could have but slight inducement to continue, were it not that the mills are worked in conjunction with clothing factories, enabling them to reap a second and perhaps more satisfactory return from the cloth manufactured in the mills.

REPORT No. 6.—Laundries.

THE laundry business of Sydney and suburbs is not an industry of any considerable magnitude, so far as the number of persons to whom it affords employment is concerned, but it assumes special importance by reason of its relation to the public health and of the various matters affecting the welfare of the employees which require attention.

ACCOMMODATION.

The structures in which the industry is carried on vary considerably in all their essential features, from the large well-appointed building, specially designed and constructed, with all the latest improvements in machinery and appliances, to the small half-open shed in the back yard of a private dwelling. The four establishments comprising the former class are clean, dry, and well drained, but the stables attached to them are, in some cases, not properly drained, as will be seen from the following table showing the arrangements in connection with them:—

Material.	Number of Rooms.		Horses in Stables.	Drainage of	
	Dwelling.	Laundry.		Stables.	Laundries.
Brick .....	...	4	4	Connected with sewer ...	Connected with sewer.
" .....	...	8	3	Inadequate sink	" "
"	4	7	3	Connected with sewer ...	" "
" .....	...	8	3	Not drained	" "

The conveniences provided for the workers in these establishments is in some respects highly unsatisfactory. It is true that cubic space, light, and ventilation are ample, except in the "hot rooms," to be referred to later, but there are no private rooms for the use of the women and girls, and the washers, who of necessity are compelled to change their clothing before and after work, must do so in the presence of the men and boys employed on the premises—an arrangement as unnecessary as it is offensive to modesty and decency. The sanitary conveniences are in some cases dark, dirty, and badly situated, and no separate provision is made for the women.

In the class of establishments not specially constructed for laundry purposes the accommodation so far as space, light, and ventilation are concerned, is generally ample, but the sanitary conveniences, though in some cases fairly good, are most frequently insufficient and inconveniently placed, and are used in common by both sexes. The washing-room floors are in many instances sloppy for want of adequate drainage, and very primitive contrivances are occasionally adopted to raise the workers out of the mud and water they would otherwise be required to stand in. In other respects the conditions where regular employment is afforded to a number of hands are as set forth in the following table:—

Laundries.	Construction.	No. of Rooms.		Stabling.	Drainage of	
		Dwelling.	Laundry.		Stables.	Laundry.
1	Brick.....	4	4	1 horse ...	Into lane at rear.....	Underground sewer.
2	"	3	3	1 " ..	Not drained.....	By street gutters 80 yards to sewer.
3	" .....	...	6	1 " ..	"	By street gutter 30 yards to sewer.
4	"	3	3	1 horse ...	Into sink beside the washhouse	" "
5	"	6	6	1 " ..	Not drained.....	By street gutters 150 yards to sewer.
6	"	3	5	2 horses..	"	By street gutter 50 yards to sewer.
7	Wood	5	3	1 horse ...	"	Into sewer.
8	Wood and stone ...	4	3	2 horses..	Into harbour	Into Harbour.
9	Wood	3	6	3 " ..	Not drained.....	Underground sewer.
10	Brick.....	4	3	1 horse ...	"	" "
11	Stone.....	8	5	4 horses..	Into sewer	" "
12	Brick.....	...	8	2 " ..	Not drained. Large heap of manure.	" "
13	Wood	4	2	None .....	.....	" "
14	Brick.....	4	3	" .....	.....	Into sewer.
15	Wood	5	2	" .....	.....	Under floor of house by open drains into harbour.

In many small laundries, where a very few women are employed, the conditions observed were usually such as are found in the humbler class of private dwellings.

Drainage is plainly the weak point of the laundry business, especially in the suburbs, where connection with the sewerage system is in general a matter of more or less difficulty. In most cases the open gutters of the streets form the only channels for carrying off the filthy soapsuds from private dwellings, as well as from public laundries. Even these are not always available, for in one case it was found that the foul water of a laundry is poured into a sink in the washing-room, from which an overflow pipe leads under the floor of the dwelling-house, and how much further is a matter of doubt, but certainly not to any distance, for at the lower side of the house the water reappears, flowing out in several channels, crosses some 20 or 30 feet of open ground, and empties directly into the harbour. The nuisance arising from the offensive odour of soapsuds is a lesser evil than the danger to the public health from the putrefaction, under the direct action of the sun, of the animal matter they contain, and for that reason it might be well that steps should be taken to prevent unsuitable premises being used as laundries.

The

The drainage of stables connected with laundries is generally defective, only two having been reported as "well drained." Of the others many are not drained at all, whilst in some of the cases where drainage of a kind has been attempted the effect is worse than if nothing had been done. In one case the odour from stable manure and other refuse, steeped in stable drainage and trodden in wet weather into a pestilential and disgusting mash in an open yard, is distributed with the clothes dried in fine weather in the same yard.

HANDS EMPLOYED.

Excluding all the small half-time laundries and reckoning only twenty of the largest establishments, the numerical strength of the industry in the winter season is represented by about 414 hands, consisting of 48 males and 366 females. The number of males varies very little, but in the summer the number of females increases considerably, and the same establishments probably employ from 450 to 500 women and girls.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

In the smaller laundries there is naturally very little diversity in the work done by the hands, who are generally speaking experts in all branches of the business. In those employing a great many hands, however, the work is minutely subdivided, each operation being performed by workers specially qualified and engaged for it, and called washers, wringers, starchers, starch-ironers, plain-ironers, shirt ironers, collar ironers, hangers out, folders, and sorters, names sufficiently descriptive to render explanation unnecessary. To enable them to decipher the marks on clothing and make out the list and account for each lot it is necessary that sorters should be able to read and write, and have some slight knowledge of arithmetic, and for this reason they are usually better educated than any other class of laundry employees.

WAGES.

Work is occasionally paid for by the piece, especially in the various grades under the head of ironing, but the ordinary basis of payment is time, the indispensable hands receiving weekly wages, and others a given rate per day for the number of days employed in each week. Shirt-ironers on piece-work are paid 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen, or 4s. for 2½ dozen; collar-ironers receive from 3d. to 4d. per dozen, and others according to circumstances. In laundries where machinery is used men employed as washers are paid from 27s. to 40s. a week; folders, 35s.; engine-drivers, 45s. to 60s.; firemen, 30s.; carters, 30s. to 45s.; handy men, 35s. to 42s.; boys, 10s. to 12s. The ordinary rates for the different classes of female workers are as follows:—

Class.	Daily Wages.		Average.	Weekly Wages.		Average.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Washers	3 0	to 5 0	3 8	16 0	to 30 0	21 0
Wringers	3 0	to 3 6	3 4	15 0	to 20 0	17 6
Ironers—Starch	4 0	to 5 0	4 8	20 0	to 30 0	25 9
" Plain	3 0	to 5 0	3 9	14 0	to 25 0	20 0
" Shirt	3 6	to 5 0	4 9	20 0	to 30 0	24 9
Hangers out	3 0	to 4 0	3 5	14 6	to 18 6	16 1
Folders	2 6	to 3 6	3 1	6 0	to 15 0	12 3
Sorters.....	.....	.....	... ..	42 0	to 60 0	50 0

HOURS OF LABOUR.

From 7.45 or 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an hour or three-quarters of an hour for the midday meal for all hands six days a week, are the hours usually observed in all the large laundries. Where the work is not sufficient to occupy full time the number of days is proportionately reduced, and some laundries work only two or three days a week.

OVERTIME.

In one of the largest laundries overtime work to the extent of fifteen hours a week for females and twenty hours a week for males, has been the rule until quite recently, and in others it has prevailed to a considerable extent, although small laundries do not as a rule work full time. The rate of payment for overtime is usually the same as for ordinary time, but in some cases 6d. per hour is paid to all hands alike. Folders, whose ages range from 14 to 17 years, do more overtime than any other grade, for the reason that their work begins only when the others have finished.

HOLIDAYS.

In the large establishments where work is constant, varying only between full time and overtime, it is not customary to allow the workers to have any public holiday but Christmas Day, and absence without leave on any other day is punished by instant dismissal. As there is in most cases a greater press of work towards the end of the week it is always more difficult to obtain leave of absence at that time than in the earlier portion.

BONUSES AND FINES.

In one laundry a system is in force of giving a bonus of 2s. per week instead of an increase of wages, professedly as a reward for regular attendance. Half of this bonus, and half a day's pay, are forfeited by absence for half a day, and all the bonus and a full day's pay by a day's absence, without notice. A day's notice leaves the forfeiture of the bonus at the discretion of the employer. The bonus and wages for the number of days of absence are forfeited by absence through sickness. The same employer discharges without notice, yet holds back the first week's pay to prevent employees from leaving without giving a week's notice. Then, if they are compelled to leave without giving notice, whether by sickness or any other necessary cause, they forfeit whatever wages may be due at the time the bonus, and this half week's pay in addition.

EARNINGS.

EARNINGS.

Workers engaged by the day are, in consequence of the nature of their work, idle for a day or two, some at the beginning, others at the end of the week, and their earnings are therefore proportionately reduced. Ironers, for instance, lose a portion of every week, and work an average of only five days, overtime included, earning an average of 22s. 6d. a week or an average wage of 4s. 6d. a day, whilst ironers engaged by the week receive an average of 24s. 3d. a week. Washers, on an average of 3s. 8d. a day, work only four and a half days a week and earn 16s. 6d., whilst those on weekly wages receive an average of 21s. The average earnings of all classes on daily wages amount to about 15s. 6d. a week, and of all on weekly wages to about 18s. a week, and the average week's work for all is very nearly five days a week. In some small laundries however the workers are rarely employed for more than two or three days a week, and their earnings are consequently much below this average.

DRYING ROOMS.

When the necessary space is available drying is carried on as far as possible in the open air, the roof of the laundry being sometimes utilised for the purpose, but a considerable portion of the drying must always be done indoors, even in fine weather. A hot room is therefore an indispensable adjunct to a public laundry, and several are attached to all the larger laundries. The "old style" of hot room is heated by furnaces or stoves, and labours under the defect of an unequal distribution of heat, clothes hanging near the fire being sometimes in danger of scorching, whilst those more remote do not dry quickly. The new style of hot room is heated by steam pipes, and is much more efficient and less expensive. In these rooms clothes are hung to dry on lines or "horses," the highest rungs being from 6 to 8 feet above the floor, and only to be reached by climbing on the lower. The temperature maintained is sufficient to dry a room full of clothes in about twenty minutes, and frequently produces evil effects on those subjected to it for any length of time. In some laundries, especially those using old style hot rooms, ironing is done in the same room, the irons being heated at the furnaces which heat the rooms, the comfort of the workers being studied less than economy of fuel and heat.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Clothes are collected for laundries from private dwellings, hotels, boarding-houses, ships, steamers, hospitals, and asylums, and it is asserted by laundry-keepers and workers that sufficient care is not exercised with regard to infected clothing. In consequence of the reprehensible practice of sending such clothing to laundries without first disinfecting it diphtheria and other diseases are said to have been contracted by sorters and washers, and the latter sometimes suffer from sore hands and partially paralysed arms from the same cause. With these exceptions, and the evils arising from working in the "hot rooms," the laundry business is not unhealthy in itself, but from carelessness with regard to drainage and infected clothing, danger to the public health may at any time arise. Even in the matter of transit negligence of the very grossest kind is sometimes displayed, as in the case of a carter who uses his vehicle alternately for carrying clothes for a hospital to and from the laundry, and for hawking vegetables.

REPORT No. 7.—Shirtmaking.

THE manufacture of shirts in the metropolitan district affords employment to not more than 150 hands, and cannot, therefore, be said to have attained an important position among the productive industries of the Colony. There are but four factories exclusively devoted to the business, and these are in a small way; besides the factories, the industry is carried on in some nine or ten retail soft-goods establishments, and by a few small contractors for the supply of slop-made stock shirts to retail shops. The factories confine themselves almost exclusively to the manufacture of white shirts of good quality, while other shirtmakers undertake, as well, Crimean and flannel shirts; but their output is not large, as these goods are usually made by persons working for the manufacturers of whitework and sundries, mentioned in a previous report.

ACCOMMODATION.

The comfort and convenience of the workers have in all cases been well provided for, and the sanitary arrangements in connection with establishments where this industry is carried on may fairly be classified as good. In one instance, however, a basement is used as a workroom, and though fairly suitable in other respects, the light and ventilation are defective.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Very few of the employees are qualified to put together a complete white linen shirt, though, for the most part, they acquire a knowledge of several portions of the work to be done, and do not, with the exception of machinists, confine themselves to any one particular branch. The various grades are apprentices, body and sleeve hands, collar, cuff, and front hands, button-holders, machinists, and cutters. In some establishments the only grades are apprentices, finishers, machinists, and cutters, the latter being, in most cases, either proprietor or manager of the business. Cutters and forewomen competent to take charge of a workroom are seldom to be found, and it is a general complaint among employers that competent workers in any branch are very scarce, the supply being by no means equal to the demand, and that apprentices are, as a rule, too independent, too careless, and too fond of change to learn the business quickly and thoroughly. On the other side it is urged that the remuneration to be obtained by shirtmakers is not such as to warrant any apprentice remaining at the trade longer than necessity compels.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the factories and shops inspected the hours of labour range from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to $45\frac{1}{2}$ per week, the general average of 44 hours obtaining in most cases. There is no overtime, except on rare occasions, when it is always paid for and tea is usually provided when the hands are detained beyond the recognised hour for closing. Among homeworkers the hours vary from 40 to 70, averaging a trifle over 59 hours of work per week.

WAGES.

The rates paid to different classes of workers vary considerably, not only under different employers but even in the same establishment. Apprentices in some cases complete their probation without pay, and receive in others 2s. or 2s. 6d. a week during the latter portion, and sometimes 5s. a week from the beginning. The range is great in other classes also, the wages commonly paid varying between the following figures:—

Grades.	Wages.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Apprentices	2	0	to	7 6 per week.
Body and sleeve hands	7	6	„	13 0 „
Collar and front hands	10	0	„	17 0 „
Button-holders	10	0	„	12 6 „
Machinists.....	7	6	„	21 0 „

Cutters and forewomen are sometimes paid £5 to £6 and £2 to £3 10s. per week respectively, but persons of these classes are comparatively scarce, and the work which would otherwise be entrusted to them is usually done by the proprietors. Excluding cutters and forewomen, the average wages of the employees in the shirt-making industry amount to 11s. 4d. per week, and excluding apprentices, to 14s. 6d. per week, or from 3d. to 4d. an hour.

Homeworkers employed in the manufacture of Crimean and woollen shirts and flannel vests, on piecework for whitework factories, average 11s. 6d. per week, or less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. The highest recorded weekly earning was 15s. for 60 hours, and the lowest 8s. for 40 hours.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the colder months trade is generally slack, but for the rest of the year work is fairly constant. There is always some demand for locally made shirts and for shirts made to measure, in preference to imported stock shirts, but the latter are generally cheaper as well as superior in workmanship and appearance, so that although the local industry holds its ground, there seems little possibility of any expansion under present conditions. It is said, too, that there is not in the colony a single fully competent "shirt-dresser" capable of imparting to the newly finished articles an appearance similar to that presented by imported shirts, which are consequently preferred to the local stock product of even superior quality. Ordinary prices for locally made shirts range from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each, whilst imported shirts of similar quality range from 5s. to 8s. 6d. each, and usually present a much more highly finished appearance.

1891-2.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

CENSUS AND INDUSTRIAL RETURNS ACT OF 1891.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

 Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Government Statistician to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Government Statistician's Office, 14 March, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward the following reports, prepared in accordance with Part II of the Census and Industrial Returns Act, viz. :—

No. 8: The Growth and Manufacture of Tobacco.

No. 9: Bootmaking.

No. 10: The Furniture Trades—Cabinet-making.
 Carving.
 Chair-making.
 Turning.
 French Polishing.
 Cane and Wicker work.
 Upholstering.
 Mat-making.

T. A. COGHLAN,
 Government Statistician.

REPORT No. 8.—On the Growth and Manufacture of Tobacco.

GROWTH.

THE cultivation of the tobacco plant was introduced into New South Wales by some of the earliest settlers, but its expansion into an important industry dates only from about the year 1826, when the Australian Agricultural Company had under crop a considerable area on their estate at Stroud. From thence the cultivation extended to the valleys of the Hunter River and its confluent, the Paterson and Allyn rivers, and later to the Argyle district. In all these places, for many years after its introduction, tobacco-growing received much attention. Recently, however, the cultivation has almost ceased in the districts where it was first undertaken, and the greater part of the crop now grown in the Colony is obtained from the electoral districts of Gundagai, the Murrumbidgee, and Tumut.

The climate of New South Wales is highly favourable to the cultivation of tobacco, and the soil, especially of the fertile alluvial valleys of the Murrumbidgee and other rivers and of the Tumut district, rich in volcanic deposits, is eminently suitable for its growth. In the valleys, however, it is found that the returns fall away rapidly after the third or fourth year, owing to the exhaustion of the soil, unless refertilised by floods, but in the Tumut volcanic region abundant crops are raised for a number of years in succession from the same land, and the leaf obtained is said to be as good as the best grown in Virginia or Kentucky. Analyses of the plant show that it varies in composition with the climate and soil in which it is grown, and the quantity of ash is found to range from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the weight of the plant, the average being about 20 per cent. The principal constituents of the ash are lime, potash, magnesia, and chlorine, found with other constituents in the following proportions:—

Silica	from 0·05 to 0·30 per cent.
Chlorine	„ 0·08 „ 2·55 „
Sulphuric acid	„ 0·52 „ 1·69 „
Phosphoric acid... ..	„ 0·47 „ 0·80 „
Lime	„ 3·17 „ 8·22 „
Magnesia	„ 0·94 „ 2·21 „
Potash	„ 3·90 „ 7·45 „
Soda	„ 0·08 „ 1·81 „

The plant also contains from 3·2 to 5·1 per cent. of nitrogen, and traces of other components of less importance are sometimes found. Samples of leaf vary not only in regard to the quantity of the above-mentioned substances in the ash, but also in the presence or absence of particular constituents, whose special functions with regard to the making of good tobacco are not recognisable in the present state of information on the subject. By comparison of analyses of American and Australian leaf, and of the soils in which they are grown, it may be possible to discover whether the inferiority of Australian leaf results from the presence or absence of any particular substance in its composition.

Whatever may be its inherent defects there is evidence which would seem to show that most of the faults of locally-grown tobacco are due to defective preparation for the market. Thus the tobacco grown in the Tumut district is reported to be, as leaf, not only much superior to any other grown in Australia, but to be equal to American leaf, yet, when manufactured, it is not found to be much better than any other Australian tobacco. Curing is a process requiring knowledge and skill, as well as careful attention and proper appliances, and may be said to be the weak point in the tobacco industry as carried on in New South Wales. In most districts the industry is to a large extent in the hands of Chinese, who appear to bestow upon it greater care and patience than their European competitors, and are rewarded by a leaf of better quality, but much of the advantage gained by them in this way is lost by reason of lack of skill in curing and the absence of suitable barns for housing, drying, and preparing the crop after it is harvested.

From the subjoined table showing the area under cultivation, and the total production of tobacco leaf for the past eighteen years, it will be seen that the industry has been subject to very great fluctuations, the breadth of land under crop varying from 199 acres in 1874 to 4,833 in 1889, and the production from 1,261 cwt. to 55,478 cwt.

Year.	Area. acres.	Production in leaf. cwt.	Year.	Area. acres.	Production in Leaf. cwt.
1874	199	1,261	1883	1,815	17,540
1875	539	6,069	1884	1,785	20,006
1876	491	4,098	1885	1,046	9,914
1877	333	2,440	1886	1,603	22,947
1878	399	3,049	1887	1,203	13,642
1879	835	7,932	1888	2,371	23,465
1880	592	6,221	1889	4,833	55,478
1881	1,791	19,469	1890	3,239	27,724
1882	1,625	18,311	1891	1,148	10,592

The explanation of the anomalies revealed by these figures is not far to seek. So long as the production is not in excess of the demand of the local factories, tobacco-growing is undoubtedly a highly remunerative industry, but, as the leaf has no value whatever as an article of export, whenever a surplus is grown the excess remains a waste product on the hands of the growers. Warned by the experience of years of over-production many growers have abandoned the industry, but there has been no lack of others to take their places, so that only thrice since 1880 has production been less than manufacturers' requirements, whilst for the other eight years the quantity grown amounted in all to 204,940 cwt., of which, allowing for the three years of under-production, only 147,500 cwt. could be used; the remaining 57,440 cwt., representing excessive production, was, of necessity, thrown away. The inability of the growers to gauge the probable demand with any approach to accuracy has a very serious effect on the successful prosecution of the industry, for it cannot be expected that, where a market is wanting, any care will be taken in the preparation of the leaf, and under existing conditions it would be idle to look for a market outside the limits of the Colony.

In the year of greatest production, 1889, the quantity of leaf grown in New South Wales was 6,213,536 lb., and the total consumption of tobacco and cigars, 3,020,240 lb., of which 1,985,987 lb. were made in the Colony, the leaf used being 560,336 lb. of American and 1,425,651 lb. of local growth. Allowing for stems and waste, this latter would represent about 1,780,000 lb. of leaf, which, in a moderate season, could be grown on about 1,700 acres, whilst the area under tobacco was 4,833 acres. The supply for 1889 was, therefore, more than three times as great as the demand, whilst even in 1890, with a decrease of one-third in area and one-half in production, supply exceeded demand by 1,275,000 lb., or about eight months' supply, in addition to stocks remaining from the previous year. This over-production has affected prices to such an extent as to have made tobacco-farming an unprofitable industry. The present year shows a great falling off in the breadth of land devoted to tobacco, and the yield, which has been greatly affected by blight, amounted to only 1,186,300 lb., a quantity which would be far short of the local demand were it not for the supplies remaining over from the previous year.

THE MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

In New South Wales there are at present only nine establishments in which is carried on the manufacture of tobacco, six being situated within the Metropolitan area, and employing about 600 hands; while Newcastle, East Maitland, and West Maitland have each one, providing between them employment for 75 hands. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is undertaken by only two of the principal tobacco-manufacturers, but this industry is carried on to some extent outside the factories by cigar-makers. These latter employ about 25 assistants altogether, so that in all its branches the industry affords employment to about 700 hands, comprising 480 males and 220 females.

ACCOMMODATION.

The factory buildings in and around Sydney have been specially designed and constructed for their present use, and are all substantially built, with every facility for economical management of the business and ample accommodation for the employees. Light, space, and ventilation have been supplied, and separate work-rooms and sanitary conveniences set apart for the use of the females. The comfort of the workers in most of the factories receives more than ordinary attention, but in one or two cases the want of a separate room for dressing, and taking their midday meal has subjected the female employees to considerable annoyance and discomfort. Two factories are fitted throughout with a fire-extinguishing apparatus, and in others the doors and stairs are of iron, and the furnaces, and in one case the lift also, are placed outside the main building, in order to minimise the danger of destruction by fire.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The recognised hours of work are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an interval of one hour for dinner, making in all nine hours a day. There is no overtime, most of the work is done by the piece, and as a rule only permanent hands are kept on weekly wages. Periods of slackness are of frequent occurrence, and may cover as much as three months in the year, so that tobacco-workers must perforce be able to turn to other industries in case of need, and to this circumstance is due the fact that it is not an infrequent occurrence for piece-workers to absent themselves from the factory for weeks at a time, even when there is employment offering.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Tobacco operatives are distributed into various classes, called, after their occupations, dryers, steamers, strippers, pickers, twistors, plugmakers, plug-coverers, pressers, cigar-makers, and cigarette-makers. In none of the work required of them is any high degree of skill or knowledge necessary, and none of the processes involve any very laborious exertion. As a natural consequence boys and girls are employed in considerable numbers, the proportion of boys to men being about 62 per cent., and of girls to women slightly higher.

WAGES.

When in full work the average weekly wages of the various grades of pieceworkers are as follows:—

	Men.	Women.		Men.
Tobacco—Plug hands ...	28s. to 40s.	15s. to 21s.	Cigars ...	30s. to 60s.
Coverers ...	30s. to 40s.	20s. to 30s.	Cigarettes ...	27s. to 40s.
Twistors ...	50s. to 80s.		Boys and girls	10s. to 25s.
Boys ...	10s. to 21s.	Girls 8s. to 15s.		

EARNINGS.

In slack times it is customary to retain only the best hands, who for the most part work little more than half-time on piecework at the rates given in the preceding table. The less steady and skilful hands are for the time dispensed with, and must find, if possible, other occupations until the opportunity occurs of returning to the tobacco industry. By these slack periods, as well as by voluntary absences from work, the average earnings in the trade are very considerably reduced, a wage of £2 10s. per week representing an aggregate of not more than £70 or £80 for the whole year, while 4s. a day when in full work, which may be taken as the average pay of the best female workers, means probably £40 a year. Even those women who apply themselves more assiduously to work whenever it is procurable, and are able to earn the highest wages paid to females, nevertheless find themselves at times in very straitened circumstances. If such is the case with the most highly paid, it is not difficult to surmise what must be the lot of those who, through physical inability or other cause, cannot work assiduously or earn anything beyond a minimum wage. Females are employed almost exclusively on piecework, and some, who earn from 15s. to 20s. a week in busy times, have been engaged in this occupation for a number of years, and though unable by unremitting toil during factory hours to earn more than a very meagre subsistence, yet for conduct and morality the record of these constant hands is everywhere very favourable.

HEALTH.

If the testimony of employers and employees be accepted it goes very far to establish the healthiness of the industry, yet the sallow complexions of the workers would appear to belie this testimony, and it has been said that some of the processes are apt to cause specific diseases, and that men who have been engaged in this business for any length of time are unfitted for any other occupation, but sufficient evidence on this head has not been available for a definite opinion to be safely offered.

TAXES

TAXES ON TOBACCO.

The taxes levied on tobacco are as follows:—

Import duties	per lb.	Excise duties	per lb.
Tobacco	3/-	Tobacco	1/3
Snuff	3/-	Cigars	2/6
Leaf	3/-	Cigarettes	2/6
Leaf for manufacture ...	1/-		
Cigars	6/-		
Cigarettes	6/-		
Tobacco for sheepwash ...	-/3		

LICENSE FEES.

In addition to these taxes, fees for licenses to manufacture are charged as follows:—

FEES PAYABLE UNDER SECTION 5, ACT 47 VICT., 1884.

LICENSE A.

For every license to manufacture tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes from imported tobacco, upon which the full Customs duty of 3s. per lb. has been paid, and from leaf tobacco the produce of New South Wales, in quantities of manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes—

lb.	lb.	£
Not exceeding 5,000	£5
Exceeding 5,000, but not exceeding 10,000...	...	£10
" 10,000 " " 20,000...	...	£20
" 20,000 " " 50,000...	...	£50

LICENSE B.

For every license to manufacture tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, under the immediate supervision of an officer of excise, from imported leaf tobacco received direct either from a Customs bonding warehouse or from ship's side, upon which the Customs duty of 1s. per lb. has been paid, or from leaf tobacco the produce of New South Wales, in quantities of manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes—

Not exceeding 100,000 lb. ... ..	...	£100
Exceeding 100,000 lb., but not exceeding 200,000 lb. ... ..	...	£150
" 200,000 lb. " " 350,000 lb. ... ..	...	£200
" 350,000 lb. ... ..	...	£250

Under License A, cigars and cigarettes made from tobacco on which the duty of 3s. per lb. is paid are free from the excise duty of 2s. 6d. per lb., provided no locally-grown tobacco is mixed therewith. This is equivalent to a preference of 3s. per lb. to the local manufacturer, as the import duty on cigars and cigarettes is 6s. per lb. Under License B an excise of 1s. 3d. per lb. is levied on all tobacco manufactured from imported or locally-grown leaf. This is equivalent to a preferential duty of 9d. per lb. in favour of the local manufacturer who used only imported leaf, and 1s. 9d. where only locally-grown leaf is used. In practice, however, it is found that the manufacturers use local and imported leaf in making tobacco in such proportions that the import duty of 1s. and the excise of 1s. 3d. equal a duty of 1s. 6½d., as against the import duty of 3s. on manufactured tobacco.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

The quantity of cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the Colony is but small, and there has been of late years a considerable decline in the production of cigars, though this has been accompanied by a large increase in that of cigarettes. Some idea of the condition of these branches of the tobacco industry may be gathered from the following table showing the quantities manufactured for each year since 1885, also the quantity of cigars and cigarettes imported.

Year.	Made in Colony.		Imported.	
	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1885	9,402	6,901	317,995	40,593
1886	7,125	5,340	310,694	49,923
1887	6,057	10,269	257,312	50,318
1888	3,624	8,296	275,818	95,431
1889	5,392	9,200	341,328	72,142
1890	4,120	18,328	273,882	87,973

The cigars usually made in the Colony contain both Sumatra leaf and American seed tobacco. To make 1,000 cigars, 3 lb. of the former, valued at about 4s. 9d. per lb., is required; 6 lb. of the latter, worth approximately 1s. 3d. per lb., and 5 lb. of slightly inferior quality at (say) 1s. per lb., or 14 lb. in all, worth £1 6s. 9d. The duty at 3s. per lb. amounts to £2 2s., and the labour of making costs 35s. to 40s. If to this is added the cost of packages and other incidental charges, the cigars are worth £5 18s. to £6 3s. per 1,000 at the factory. The usual price obtained by the maker is from £6 10s. to £7, and the consumer pays the retailer 3d. each, or 1s. for five cigars.

The value of tobacco in cigarettes forms but a very small portion of the retail cost, the principal items being duty and excise, wrappers, and packing. From 2 lb. to 2¼ lb. of tobacco will make 1,000 cigarettes, the cost of the tobacco used varying from 6d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. The paper for wrappers is worth 3d., and the boxes and other packing expenses cost 4s. The expense of making varies according as machinery or hand power is employed. A good machine will turn out 100,000 cigarettes in a week of ordinary working time; by handwork a cigarette maker will average from 800 to 1,000 per day, but a good man will make as many as 1,500 by working long hours. The usual pay for handwork is 4s. per thousand, though in exceptional houses 5s. are paid. A good many females are employed in this work. Cigarettes are made mostly from American tobacco; perhaps not more than 7½ per cent. of New South Wales leaf is used, and then only the finer quality.

IMPORTS

IMPORTS AND MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO.

Out of a total import of 1,380,000 lb. of manufactured tobacco, the United States sends 635,000 lb., the United Kingdom 327,000 lb., and the remainder comes mostly from Germany and Hongkong. Nearly one-half of this total is re-exported, principally to Queensland, the South Sea Islands, New Caledonia, and the other colonies. The position of the manufacture within the Colony since 1885 is exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of hands Employed.		Import duty on—		Excise on Tobacco.	Leaf used in Manufacture.		Manufactured in the Colony.	Imported for home consumption.	Total consumption of Tobacco.
				Manufactured Tobacco.	Leaf for Manufacture.		Locally grown.	Imported.			
		M.	F.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1885	16	411	257	3 0	1 0	1 0	1,460,688	672,480	2,133,168	327,249	2,460,417
1886	17	559	144	3 0	1 0	1 0	1,482,725	561,514	2,044,239	372,408	2,416,647
1887 ..	13	506	156	3 0	1 0	{ 1 0 } { 1 3 }	1,595,012	552,217	2,147,229	492,346	2,639,575
1888	14	554	161	3 0	1 0	1 3	1,451,895	610,480	2,062,375	591,503	2,653,878
1889	10	454	167	3 0	1 0	1 3	1,425,652	545,740	1,971,392	711,109	2,682,501
1890	9	506	172	3 0	1 0	1 3	1,323,172	569,420	1,892,592	768,449	2,661,041

GENERAL REMARKS.

The quantity of tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, consumed in the Colony, amount to 3,020,240 lb., being at the rate of 2·75 lb. per head of the estimated population for 1890. The decline in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, and the increasing consumption of imported tobacco and cigarettes, are features deserving special notice.

It is the opinion of manufacturers that the operation of the excise taxation has injuriously affected the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, causing a decrease in the local production, and a large increase in importations, and it is certain that several small factories, some of which had been in existence for more than fifty years, have recently been closed. The terms usually allowed by manufacturers to wholesale buyers virtually amount to a credit of at least five months, so that the present amount of excise (£118,257) necessitates the employment of an additional capital of £50,000, a sum considerably more than half the value of the plant and machinery employed in the business. It is therefore not surprising to find that the excise duties have had in their operation a depressing effect on all businesses where the command of capital has been limited. The stoppage of the small factories cannot, however, be entirely attributed to this cause. There is no doubt that this was at least partly to the change of fashion. Machine-made plug tobacco has almost entirely superseded in popular favour the "twist," the hand-made product of the small factories, whose businesses were too small to yield a profit on the expensive machinery and large capital required for the manufacture of plug tobacco. Another cause was the inferiority of the leaf used, or, at least, of the tobacco produced, which possesses a flavour far less delicate and agreeable than the imported. Cigars manufactured from locally-grown leaf have a limited sale for the same reason, for it is not to be supposed that popular taste will submit to use the disagreeable simply because it is of local manufacture.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Rumours and reports to the effect that children under fourteen years of age were employed in several factories have been carefully investigated, but when questioned, the children invariably declared that they were over fourteen, and however strongly appearances might discredit their statements, no means of ascertaining the truth with regard to them were available.

REPORT No. 9.—Bootmaking.

THE manufacture of boots and shoes under the factory system has been carried on in New South Wales for nearly thirty years, and is now one of the most vigorous of the staple industries of the Colony. Though the goods manufactured are, for the most part, of a common description, there is a decided disposition on the part of the manufacturers to improve the quality of their product, both in material and workmanship, and to undertake the manufacture of superior classes of goods, the supply of which is at present almost entirely imported. That some of the persons who are engaged in the industry consider the future of their enterprise to be assured is sufficiently proved by the amount of capital they have already expended in the erection of substantial premises, equipped in many instances with the most recent appliances for minimising labour. There are large factories in all the principal towns of the Colony, but the chief seat of the industry is naturally found in the metropolitan district, where the largest factories are situated.

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

Excluding those employing fewer than seven hands, in 1878 there were 71 factories, employing 1,883 hands; and in 1891, although the number of factories was reduced to 60, the hands employed had risen to 2,806, giving an average of 46 operatives per factory, the greatest number in any one establishment being 300. The steady growth of the industry may be traced in the following figures:—

Year	No. of Factories.		Hands employed.		Total.
			M.	F.	
1886	...	65	1,672	433	2,105
1887	...	68	1,856	416	2,272
1888	...	60	1,837	436	2,273
1889	...	57	1,618	427	2,045
1890	...	59	1,955	465	2,420
1891	...	60	2,262	544	2,806

It is agreed by both masters and men that the trade has for some time been in a very satisfactory condition, and that it has in recent years displayed new vigour in every direction. This is certainly a matter for congratulation, seeing that the trade in most of the other colonies is in anything but a flourishing condition.

ACCOMMODATION.

In about twelve factories of comparatively recent construction, the conditions affecting the health, comfort, and convenience of the operatives have received ample consideration, and the efforts made to secure light, working space, and ventilation, have left little to be desired, nor can any fault be found with the sanitary arrangements. In other cases the factory buildings consist of wooden or iron sheds, barn-like in appearance, and more or less dilapidated and unclean, erected in the first instance without regard for convenience or sanitary considerations, and affording the very poorest accommodation. In these sheds the workers are so closely packed that it is with difficulty they are able to avoid impeding one another; no separate workrooms or conveniences are set apart for the use of the females, and the general arrangement of the premises is not calculated to secure health or comfort, or even the maintenance of ordinary decency.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Although in most cases apprentices are supposed to be regularly indentured, yet they do not scruple to throw aside their indentures whenever it suits their whim or convenience. Their number is now very small, employers, especially those who have large factories, being loth to find room for lads who, experience shows, are likely to abandon their apprenticeship as soon as their services are of any real value to their masters, at whose charge they have acquired a certain degree of proficiency in the trade.

Girls usually enter the trade as "tiers off," to attend on machinists and fitters, fasten ends of threads and paste parts together, and are paid from 3s. to 10s. a week, their term of probation being three or four years. Boys, when taken as apprentices, are expected to wait upon other workers and make themselves generally useful. Their wages are from 2s. 6d. to 15s. during their period of service, usually four years, but there is no uniformity in the practice of the trade, every employer being at liberty to make his own terms of agreement with his apprentices. The opportunities afforded them to learn their trade are so desultory that, at the completion of their period of indenture, apprentices are frequently found very far from being skilful workmen, and for this reason it is no uncommon thing for a father to take his son to assist him in the factory, where he receives no wages, but learns the trade more rapidly and thoroughly than in any other way.

Early in 1891 a question arose in regard to apprenticeship, which for a time threatened to cause a disruption of the good understanding that had for a long time existed between the employers and the employed. It would appear that a factory proprietor had entered into indentures with certain apprentices whose number was in excess of that authorised by the rules of the Union. He was requested to reduce the number to the specified proportion, but pleaded inability to break his arrangements, and also objected on the ground that the resolution in regard to apprenticeship had not been submitted for the approval of the masters previous to his making the engagement, and the Union then declared his shop "black." The Masters' Association gave passive support to the employer by declining to sign the new log, and matters appeared to be rapidly approaching a deadlock which would have rendered futile the mutual work of masters and men in preparing the improved time statement. Better counsels fortunately prevailed, and the dispute was settled by the Union withdrawing its opposition without insisting upon an immediate reduction in the number of apprentices, while the masters agreed that in future the rule regulating the proportion of apprentices should be strictly observed, viz., one for the first three men, and one for every additional six.

HOURS

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The eight-hour system is observed in the greater number of factories, forty-four hours constituting a week's labour for both male and female workers. In the remaining establishments male employes usually work forty-eight hours a week, but in some few cases their time is fifty hours. Overtime is of rare occurrence, and there is no fixed rule in regard to payment for it, the custom in some shops being to pay at the rate of time and a half, and in others at ordinary rates.

WAGES.

Among the male hands, cutters, clickers, and apprentices are almost invariably on weekly wages, makers and finishers, on piece-work. Females, except in the few instances where their work is done in their own homes, are paid by the week. For all classes the payment seems to be calculated on a more liberal scale than in any industry demanding a like amount of skill, or indeed than in many industries usually reckoned superior to bootmaking. The average weekly wages for the various classes of operatives are shown in the following table which includes returns from all the factories of any consequence:—

<i>Hands on Weekly Wages.</i>	Wages.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
<i>Females—</i>			
Fitters	30/-	18/-	23/1
Machinists.....	32/6	15/-	23/1
Tiers off.....	10/-	5/-	7/2
<i>Males—</i>			
Sole Cutters	60/-	40/-	45/10
Clickers	55/-	40/-	48/10
Apprentices	15/-	2/6	7/1
<i>Hands on Piece-work.</i>			
Makers	60/-	27/6	42/7
Finishers	100/.	35/-	53/4

In addition to the eight classes mentioned above, there are a few "improvers," for the most part apprentices whose term of probation is finished, who receive wages ranging from 15s. to 30s., and averaging 21s. a week. Foremen and forwomen are found only in a few factories, and their wages average 70s. and 50s. a week, respectively. Home-workers are found in connection with only about a dozen factories, and are, of course, engaged entirely on piece-work, their weekly earnings ranging from 45s. to 70s. for the men, and from 25s. to 32s. 6d. for the women.

EARNINGS.

The payments to the various classes in the above synopsis represent only the averages of their weekly earning. Statements taken casually from the books of several factories show that their actual individual receipts for any single week may differ widely from the figures there given, "makers," for instance, varying from 83s. 9d. down to 21s., and "finishers" from 96s. to 26s. for one week's work. Hence it is evidently possible for industrious and capable workmen in these classes, to earn very good wages, but the general average is diminished by the lack of steady perseverance and sobriety too frequently characteristic of workers in this trade. On this account it has been found impossible to arrive at any estimate of their average annual earnings.

In this connection it may be mentioned that though many of the hands are steady industrious men, working full time and earning good wages, there are also others who are lazy and dissipated, working only when driven thereto by necessity, and spending in drunkenness the greater part of their earnings. It was the unfortunate experience of the agents who conducted this inquiry to find that many of the men visited at their own homes during the evening were the worse for liquor. Such men rarely work more than four days a week, and often not more than two, but, however much they may earn, they never return to the factory until their money is exhausted, and necessity drives them to work again. Their homes are squalid, miserable, and uncared for, in keeping with themselves and their habits, whilst the dwellings of the steady, frugal, and industrious workers everywhere display a bright, cheerful, and comfortable appearance, and their wives and children are well fed, well clad, and well cared for.

THE BOOTMAKERS' UNION.

At Redfern, the principal seat of the bootmaking industry, are situated the head quarters of the Bootmakers' Union, which has branches in all the principal towns throughout the Colony. These branches are under the control of the central authority, but act independently in matters of merely local interest. The Union includes only "makers" and "finishers," and in proportion to the whole number of workers of these two classes it is the foremost trade organisation in the Colony. Its numerical strength, inclusive of country members, is about 1,750, and it is an exceptionally well managed and influential body. It was recently proposed to form a Female Workers' Union, but having made no head-way it is feared the project must be abandoned.

THE NEW "LOG."

For many years the "log" or statement of working prices remained unchanged, notwithstanding the improvements and alterations in certain lines and the manufacture of various kinds of boots not known in the trade at the time it was agreed upon, until at length it failed to meet the purpose it was intended to serve, and as a natural result friction and dissatisfaction arose between employers and operatives. The Masters' Association complained that different scales existed for the same class of work, and the operatives felt that there should be a discriminating rate to meet the numerous innovations recently introduced. In the interests of all parties it became manifest that a complete revision of the "log" was of the first importance and should be no longer delayed. The work of revision was entered upon in an amicable and conciliatory spirit. The Union drew up a proposal dealing with over 100 boots or variations in

in boots, which then received much careful consideration from a committee whereon the Masters' Association and the Union were equally represented, and was finally agreed to without any material alteration. Owing to various causes the adoption of the new statement was delayed for several months, but a common understanding was eventually arrived at, and a "log" embodying all the essential points of the statement was brought into operation at the close of last year. The new "log" places all the manufacturers on a level in regard to the prices to be paid, which range some 10 per cent. above the old rates; on the other hand it provides that the quality of all work done by operatives shall be equal to a fixed standard, which is somewhat higher than has hitherto prevailed in many shops. Standard boots are held by the Union authorities and also by the Masters' Association, so that any question respecting quality or value of work can be readily determined. It is not improbable that the new "log" will have the effect of purging the trade of the more unskilled members, who have been in the habit of working in the small factories at lower rates than those paid in the larger establishments or sanctioned by the Union. This result, however, depends upon the adoption of the new "log" by all the factories, for there still remains the possibility that some of the smaller ones will disregard it and so perpetuate the disparity of prices it was intended to remove.

Although no serious disagreements have as yet arisen, the new "log" has not proved an unqualified success, or given satisfaction to either masters or men, and about thirty disputed cases have already been settled by the arbitration committee. It is found that the advance in wages is not so general as was anticipated, being distributed for the most part among the "makers" and those engaged in the common classes of work, while "finishers" and operatives in the higher classes have suffered a slight reduction. The new system has also so far failed to remove the anomalies in the prices paid in different factories for work apparently of the same quality. It is hoped however that with the goodwill of all parties working in a friendly manner towards a satisfactory settlement these difficulties will shortly be obviated.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The output of the factories is represented by an exceedingly large variety of boots, of many sizes, grades, and descriptions; the product of a certain leading establishment, for instance, embraces 98 different kinds of men's, 35 of youths', 30 of boys', 47 of women's 23 of maids', 24 of girls', and 10 of children's, or altogether a total of 267 varieties of boots and shoes of all shapes and sizes. In the manufacture of these are used a great many different kinds of leather, and combinations of leather and cloth, and along with these varieties of material there are many distinctions in workmanship, and innumerable modifications of shape and size. The common "blucher" boots are made in larger quantities than any other kind. Next in order comes the "elastic side" in many varieties, commanding a ready sale, and forming an important part of the general output.

The leather used in the manufacture of the lower grades of boots is usually the soft, porous, mal-odorous, and dark-coloured product of the local tanneries. The tanners find that this inferior leather pays better than the higher qualities, and the manufacturers perceive that they can make more profit out of the lowest class of boots made of the cheapest leather than out of the higher classes. The fact that high class boots command a ready sale and that the best qualities of leather are imported and used by the makers of "order" boots, proves that there is a good market for good boots. An idea of the magnitude of this market may be gathered from the figures of the import trade, which show that during the ten years, 1881-90, boots and shoes to the value of nearly £5,750,000, and leather worth about £750,000, were imported; making a total import of about £6,500,000 sterling.

APPENDIX.

Details of Earnings, &c., in twenty-three Important Factories.

FACTORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	AVERAGES.		
Hands employed.....	108	270	290	100	130	41	46	21	46	46	168	23	59	86	50	96	45	20	30	22	140	133	30	Hands. 87		
Hours of Labour....	M.	44	44	50	50	48	48	50	44	44	44	44	50	44	50	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	50	Hours. 46	
	F.	40	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
On Weekly Wages.	Fitters.....F.	20/- 25/-	18/- 20/-	20/- 30/-	22/6 25/-	18/- 25/-	22/6 22/6	25/-	25/-	25/-	20/- 25/-	20/-	25/-	20/- 25/-	25/-	22/-	25/-	25/-	23/-	25/-	18/- 25/-	23/-	25/-	23/-	25/-	23/1
	Machinists....F.	25/-	23/-	20/- 27/-	20/- 30/-	23/-	20/- 22/-	23/-	25/-	25/-	25/-	20/- 25/-	23/-	25/-	25/-	23/-	27/6	25/-	18/- 22/6	15/- 20/6	20/- 32/6	20/-	17/-	23/-	20/-	23/1
	Tiers off.....F.	7/6 10/-	5/-	8/-	6/- 9/-	6/-	7/6	10/-	5/- 8/-	6/- 8/-	9/-	8/-	7/6 8/-	7/6	8/-	8/-	5/- 6/-	5/- 7/6	5/- 6/-	6/- 10/-	8/-	7/6	5/- 8/-	6/-	7/2	
	Sole-cutters....M.	40/-	45/-	40/- 50/-	45/-	45/-	60/-	50/-	40/-	45/-	45/-	45/-	40/-	50/-	55/-	40/-	45/-	45/-	45/-	45/-	50/-	45/-	40/-	45/-	50/-	45/10
	Clickers.....M.	40/- 45/-	42/6 47/6	45/- 47/6	40/- 52/6	40/-	45/-	50/-	45/-	45/-	45/-	42/-	40/-	50/-	40/-	47/6 55/-	47/6 55/-	40/-	45/-	45/-	50/-	40/-	45/-	45/-	45/-	43/10
	Apprentices....M.	9/-	2/6 12/6	5/- 10/-	8/- 10/-	2/6 15/-	5/- 10/-	5/- 10/-	6/- 15/-	5/- 10/-	3/- 9/-	3/- 15/-	2/6 5/-	5/- 10/-	5/- 15/-	5/-	5/-	2/6 10/-	2/6 10/-	4/-	5/-	5/-	2/6 10/-	5/- 15/-	5/-	7/1
	Makers.....M.	45/-	45/-	45/-	40/-	40/-	40/-	35/-	35/-	42/-	45/-	42/6	48/-	60/-	35/-	35/-	40/-	40/-	40/-	40/-	45/-	50/-	27/6	50/-	44/-	42/7
Finishers.....M.	50/-	45/-	47/6 50/-	50/- 55/-	45/- 50/-	45/- 47/6	42/-	47/-	50/-	48/- 55/-	53/-	45/-	50/-	55/-	56/-	60/-	55/-	50/-	55/-	50/-	35/-	100/-	59/-	40/-	53/4	

REPORT No. 10.—The Furniture Trade.

DURING the last few years some progress has been made in the manufacture of high-class furniture, but the output of the local factories still consists mainly of the cheaper kinds, while the greater portion of the goods imported is superior in quality—not only of material, but also of workmanship. Fashion in furniture, especially of the better kinds, is subject to rapid change, and the desire to possess the latest designs, combined with great facility of transport, induces the affluent to seek what they require from European art centres instead of from the local manufacturers. Nevertheless, importations show a tendency to decrease, and there is reason to believe that the influences in favour of the local production of superior furniture will ultimately prevail.

The Chinese question is dealt with at length in the appendix attached to this report; but here it may be noted that the intrusion of the Chinese into the cabinetmaking business has, without doubt, had an injurious effect upon the Australian worker, not so much by reason of the output of the Chinese factories, as from the prejudice raised in the minds of all classes against all locally made goods. Chinese competition was, in reality, directed, not against the local maker, but against the importer of cheap furniture from the East end of London, and so successfully that this class of goods has now almost ceased to be imported. Since the passing of the Chinese Restriction Act, however, their work and wages each year approach more nearly those of Australians, and their competition is, therefore, rapidly becoming less acute.

The principal articles of household furniture are produced by three broadly distinguished classes of workers, viz., woodworkers, cane and wicker workers, and upholsterers. The woodworkers are subdivided into a number of distinct trades, chief among them being cabinetmakers, carvers, chairmakers, and turners. Connected with these, but hardly to be called woodworkers, are several other trades, of which the most important are the polishers, gilders, and Venetian blind makers. Among upholsterers, also, there are many sub-classes, such as mattress and palliasso makers, and makers of mosquito-nets, window-blinds, curtains, carpets, loose covers, and so on.

Owing to the numerous ramifications of the industry it is impossible, at present, to give an estimate of its numerical strength for the whole Colony, but in the metropolitan district alone it affords employment to probably not fewer than 1,500 hands, males and females, the latter being engaged for the most part in the various branches of upholstery where needlework is required.

CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY.

Of recent years the cheap furniture business has drifted, to a great extent, into the hands of auctioneers and furniture brokers. The regular weekly sales of cheap Chinese-made goods with occasional speculative shipments from England, America, and elsewhere, have done much to interfere with the ordinary trades, as such lines are nearly always subject to forced sales without reserve, and local makers justly complain that the practice has a tendency to reduce first the price and then the quality of all classes of furniture. But too great emphasis has, nevertheless, been laid on the injuries inflicted upon the trade by these importations, for to this cause the workers ascribe their intermittent employment and limited earnings, while the employers assign to it the existing depression, and almost every other misfortune that has befallen the industry. As an instance of their proneness to exaggerate in this direction may be taken the complaints frequently heard in the course of this inquiry, that during the last five or six years the large importations of various kinds of furniture from Italy had injuriously affected the local industry, whereas the fact is that altogether only £262 worth came in from Italy during the years 1886-91 inclusive.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

The tendency to subdivide labour has of late extended its influence in every direction, and shows itself in this industry in the number of specialists, who make only one part of a piece of furniture, or confine themselves to a single operation in the upholstering or polishing branches. The old-time worker, who could make any article of furniture throughout, is now seldom found. Under the old system it was necessary for a workman to serve a long apprenticeship before he could claim to be fully qualified; but such necessity does not now exist, and the practice of apprenticeship is consequently fast falling into desuetude.

ACCOMMODATION.

The workrooms are usually roomy and well lighted, but in most cases very little attention is paid to the necessity of providing proper sanitary conveniences; and even where such have been supplied they are not kept clean and fit for use. This seems a weak spot in all factories; yet very few complaints are made, workers having apparently become reconciled to the idea that order and cleanliness are not to be looked for in such places.

Most workrooms are situated in buildings originally designed for some other purpose, and communication between the floors is usually by means of wooden ladders or stairs. Little or no work is done in these places at night, and the risk of fire in the daytime is small; but should a fire occur, the means of exit would be almost immediately closed to those at work on the upper flats, and loss of life would be inevitable.

CABINET-MAKING.

Cabinet-makers are the largest and most important class of furniture operatives, and it is estimated that about 230 Europeans and Chinese are at present engaged in the trade.

Complete information as to the wages, earnings, and hours of labour were obtained in regard to the great majority of these men; and nearly all the shops in the metropolitan district as well as some in the country were visited, so that it is hardly probable that any material circumstance affecting the trade has escaped attention. The recognised working time is forty-eight hours per week, and in all but four of the establishments inspected this time was observed; the time in the exceptional shops was two or three hours longer, but the number of men affected was probably not more than eight or ten.

Apprenticeship.

Much prejudice exists in the minds of parents against putting their sons to cabinet-making, on account of the hold which the Chinese have acquired in the trade. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of apprentices is very small, the ranks of the trade being recruited from fresh arrivals in the Colony. And in this connection it may be worthy of mention that only four out of every ten members of the Furniture Trade Society are native born.

It is very seldom that apprentices are bound by indenture. Usually the beginner enters the workshop as a "generally useful boy"; in the course of a few months he picks up a little knowledge of the business by observation, and then leaves and enters some other establishment as an improver. In this way he wanders from shop to shop, gradually improving his wages and knowledge, but seldom becoming a really efficient tradesman. Only ten apprentices were met with in the shops inspected, and these were receiving from 5s. to 15s. per week, the average being 10s. 3d. Where indentures are signed, the term of service is usually five years. Improvers are of necessity as rare as apprentices, and only three persons so styling themselves have been seen. They are receiving 12s. 6d., 15s., and 25s. respectively.

Instruction in cabinet-making may be obtained at the Technical College; but at present only nine persons are availing themselves of this course, and probably at least three of these are amateurs. Two nights in every week instruction is given by competent teachers. Tools and their application, glue and its uses, methods of joining, dovetailing, mortising, and tenoning, cabinet woods and their uses, buhl work, &c., all receive attention during a one-year course.

Earnings.

Amongst cabinet-makers there are the usual two classes, piece and time workers, and as might naturally be expected there is but small difference in the earnings of each class, such difference as there is being in favour of the piece-hands. Taking the trade generally the greater number of hands work on wages; perhaps the proportion in a hundred would be 63 wage hands and 37 piece-hands. The average earnings of each class were as follows:—

	Average weekly earnings.	Rate per hour.
On wages	51s. 3d.	1s. 1d.
Paid by results.....	56s. 1d.	1s. 2d.
Mean.....	53s. 0d.	1s. 1½d.

These are the rates obtained by operatives when in work, but the average worker is out of employment for from two to three months in the year, so that the annual earnings may be set down at £106 to £116. Of course numbers of men do not manage to obtain even nine months constant employment, but on the other hand many are never idle, and the general opinion among operatives is that skilled men need rarely lack employment. From the nature of the trade it might be anticipated that no particular season of the year would be called busy; nevertheless there is usually a press of work during the months of December, January, and February, when every available hand finds employment. Very little work of any kind is done by cabinet-makers at their own homes, so that there is not the inducement to cut rates by working long hours which is a growing evil in some of the other trades.

Cabinet-makers usually provide their own appliances with the exception of the bench; the value of a first-class kit is estimated at about £30, but £10 will buy sufficient tools for most purposes.

AUSTRALIAN WOODS.

Some Australian forest timbers are light, soft, rich in colour, beautifully grained and marked, highly fragrant, and easily worked. These woods are eminently suitable for the finest descriptions of cabinet-making and buhl work, but unfortunately, with the exception of red cedar, they are not abundant in districts accessible by water, and their use is consequently restricted by the expense and difficulty of carriage by land. The denudation of the forests of red cedar has proceeded so rapidly that the wood is already becoming scarce, and a substitute of some kind must soon be sought. This may have the effect of bringing into use some other of the native woods, of which there is a large variety. Several hundred specimens of different species of Australian timber are exhibited in the Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. The principal timbers suitable for cabinet work are as follows:—

Red Cedar.—Beautiful in grain and colour, durable, and easily worked.

Blackbean.—In colour and quantity resembling walnut; abundant.

Forest Oak.—Rich Red, well marked, but hard to work and heavy.

Pigeon Ash.—Long fibre, white and clear, a good substitute for oak.

Onionwood.—Resembles cedar, but is less fragrant and beautiful.

Beech.—Handsome, durable, easily worked, and plentiful.

Rosewood.—Rich red, fragrant, beautiful, durable, abundant.

Satinwood.—Clear golden colour, durable, small and scarce.

Silky Oak.—Beautifully marked, pale golden colour, small and scarce.

Tutip.—Beautifully marked, hard, small and scarce.

Myall.—Dark, hard, heavy, small, with strong perfume of violets.

UPHOLSTERY.

In the upholstering trade there are many branches whose connection with one another is not very apparent to the uninitiated; amongst the more important may be mentioned mattress making, mattress stuffing, coach upholstering, carpet laying, carpet sewing, blind sewing, palliasso sewing, bolster sewing, pillow sewing, cording, loose covering, mosquito-net making, and draping. In these branches there are in the metropolitan district about 200 operatives, and for two-thirds of these the work is constant. The remainder lead a hand to mouth existence, and only obtain work at irregular intervals.

In London an upholstress is supposed to be able to turn her hand to any branch of the work, and in this colony in some establishments the same upholstresses sew mattresses, carpets, and blinds. In most cases, however, the branches are distinct, each having its own special workers, who seldom drift into any other kind of employment.

Apprenticeship.

Apprenticeship.

The proportion of indentured apprentices to journeymen is very small, being only about one to every ten; but, learning the trade without indentures, there are about three boys to every ten competent hands. Starting with wages averaging about 5s. per week, these beginners gradually acquire a little knowledge of several branches of the trade, and finally settle down to that in which they are most efficient. Smart lads properly taught may learn the business in about five years, but a knowledge of woman's work is more quickly acquired, and girls, though never bound by indentures, may become qualified assistants in about two years.

Wages.

There are four grades of workers among the male hands, viz.: Foremen, journeymen, improvers, and apprentices, whose rates of wages and average weekly earnings are set forth in the following table:—

Grade.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Foremen	70/-	60/-	64/6
Journeymen	60/-	30/-	50/3
Improvers	20/-	20/-	20/-
Apprentices	15/-	5/-	10/6

Journeymen are occasionally employed on piecework, their wages ranging from 60s. to 40s., and their earnings averaging about 53s. per week while in full work.

The various classes of female workers, and their average weekly earnings, are as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Mattress sewers	18	0	Corders	20	0	Carpet sewers	17	6
Palliasse sewers	20	0	Leather sewers	25	0	Mosquito-net makers...	20	0
Men's hands	17	6	Loose covers	20	0	Drapers	25	0

Though all receiving weekly wages, the time and amount of work done by each hand are measured with great minuteness, and every care is taken to secure from all a certain average amount of work in a given time. Mattress and palliasse makers are expected to make 1 dozen mattress covers, or 6 to 8 palliasse covers, per day; corders, to finish a suite of furniture in two days; carpet sewers, to sew 20 to 30 yards per day; and leather sewers, who are more highly paid on account of the heaviness of their work, to "pipe" a pair of arms in 1½ hours, or to cover a settee in 4 hours, extra time being allowed for joining skins.

Carpet sewers are sometimes paid by the piece at the rate of 2d. per yard, finding thread, or 1½d. per yard if thread is provided. The average quantity of work per hour is from 3 to 4 yards, though some can do 5 to 8 yards without over exertion. In cases of exceptional ability or exceptionally profitable descriptions of work they occasionally make large earnings, but the rates above given fairly represent their average weekly earnings.

A few women are employed as bedding hands at about 40s. per week, and others, whose business is to attend upon the upholsterers and do odds and ends as required, are called "men's hands," and receive about 17s. 6d. per week.

Employment for all hands in these branches is fairly constant, and no good worker should be idle for more than three weeks in the year.

A few years ago, business being but small, and competent hands very scarce, rates of remuneration were consequently high, and few shops could give constant work on weekly wages. The greater part of the upholstering was done by women on piecework, and a quick needlewoman often earned very high wages during the time she was at work. As business increased, and work was more minutely subdivided, girls were engaged on weekly wages, and persons were found to undertake certain portions of upholstering at wages far lower than had previously been paid to fully competent hands.

MATTRESS STUFFING.

The principal materials used in stuffing mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, chairs, sofas, and cushions are: Horsehair, feathers, Ceylon fibre, cocoanut fibre, hemp, flax, kapok, pulu, stringybark, seaweed, white flock, and black flock. Of these the best and most expensive are horsehair, feathers, the various kinds of fibre, kapok, and pulu. Seaweed is objectionable on account of its tendency to absorb moisture from the air, and become damp and offensive; white flock is the waste product of cotton mills, and is largely used in upholstering the cheaper classes of imported furniture. Black flock, or, as it is called in the trade, "Melbourne wool," is made from the filthy woollen rags collected by ragpickers from street dustbins and refuse heaps. Without undergoing any process of purification or disinfection, these choice pickings are usually taken straight to the flock-mill, where the "teaser" reduces them to fluff, which is then sold to upholsterers who use it largely in the production of cheap furniture. The boys who tend the teasing mills, and the hands who stuff black flock mattresses, generally wear respirators, but the filthy dust of this abominable material frequently nauseates them in spite of that precaution. Although every upholsterer is opposed to black flock, it is nevertheless employed to a much greater extent than all other classes of stuffing material, and its use is undoubtedly a menace to the public health, since the very beds and couches have become the vehicles by which disease may be spread. Pretentious-looking upholstered chairs and couches stuffed with this material have been opened and found swarming with larvæ, and ordinary cheap mattresses not long in use have been found in a like condition. It is apparent, therefore, that the public health is regarded as a matter entirely subordinate to personal profit by the furniture dealers who impose upon the confidence of an unsuspecting people a deception so atrocious. Even if it were cleansed and disinfected it would still be repugnant to most people, and its use would be rendered impossible if people were careful to find out what the covers of their sofas and mattresses conceal.

During

During the last few years the almost complete displacement of the palliasse by the wire or spring mattress has formed a noticeable feature in upholstery. Its lightness, cleanness, and general suitability to the climate of this Colony has brought it very rapidly into public favour, and the proportion of palliasses now sold is scarcely one to a hundred of its new-born rival. The palliasse-maker has drifted into other branches of the trade, and the carpenter and the wire-worker—or, more correctly speaking, wire-working machinery—have taken his place. In one firm where three years ago five palliasse-makers were constantly employed, not one is now engaged, but the rough carpenter is found instead putting together the frames, while a boy guides the wire curling and twisting machine.

FRENCH POLISHING.

In the Metropolitan district there are about 300 men engaged in the polishing trade, about one third of whom are out of employment for three or four months of the year, during the periods of slackness prevailing in this as in other branches of the furniture industry.

The usual length of a week's work is 48 hours, though in a few shops it is from 2 to 3 hours longer.

The rate of payment for work done by the piece varies with the quality of the work from 3d. to 8d. a foot, but the average weekly earnings at these rates will not differ much, the more highly paid classes of work requiring more time than the inferior classes. The earnings of journeymen on piece-work range from 50s. 6d. up to 60s., and average 52s. a week.

The rates of weekly payment vary considerably, and some of the workers are able to make good wages, though it by no means follows that the best tradesmen receive the highest rates, but rather the contrary, since inferior hands who get through much work are most in demand. The grades of workers and the highest, lowest, and average wages recorded for each, are set forth in the following table:—

Grade.	Weekly Wages.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Foremen.....	72/-	55/-	60/6
Journeymen	60/-	40/-	49/6
Improvers	43/-	12/6	24/-

The French polishing of furniture was formerly done by day work in the shops of the manufacturers, but there is now a growing tendency in favour of sub-letting it to the lowest tenderers, with the natural consequence of encouraging inferior work and extending the hours of labour. Similar bad results follow from the practice of sub-letting contracts for polishing the fittings of buildings, which is usually done by furniture polishers. It is customary in the first instance to sub-let the contract for painting and polishing, and the sub-contractor usually again sub-lets the polishing, naturally at a profit to himself. This sub-contract is carried out on piece-work, and it not infrequently happens that there are three or four persons who, without any risk or trouble, make a profit out of the work of the polisher. In the interest of honest work, and to enable the polisher to reckon on fair wages, this system should be as much as possible discouraged by all connected with the trade.

Although proper instruction is necessary to make a competent workman, yet it is a very easy thing for beginners to learn a little of the polishing trade, and the greater part of the undercutting and swagging induced by the sub-letting of contracts is due to the existence of a large body of half-taught polishers, who will take any job at a very low price and do it badly.

Great skill is displayed by some polishers in producing on wood, such as Huon or kauri pine, imitations of other and more valuable timbers so perfect that it is difficult in some instances to distinguish them from the genuine article.

Apprenticing to the trade is now very rare. Boys begin at 5s. a week and work up, sand-papering the wood, filling in the grain with plaster of Paris, oiling, giving first coat, and so on until qualified to rank as improvers.

CHAIR-MAKING.

The importation of Austrian chair frames has so seriously affected the business of chair-making that a large proportion of those at one time engaged in the industry have found it impossible to obtain work at their trade. These men naturally turned their attention to cabinet-making, but as the knowledge required in that trade is essentially different from that of the chair-maker, they have found that the change involved considerable hardship.

The working time is generally 8 or 9 hours a day, and a good hand receives 50s. to 60s. a week, and improvers, 22s. to 25s. a week.

Very few men are at present employed solely at chair-making, those who put together imported frames being mostly rough carpenters or packers, whose weekly wages are very little higher than the average of ordinary unskilled labour.

CARVING.

The greater portion of their most important and remunerative work, comprises capitals for columns, mouldings, brackets, and other architectural details, so that carvers, although classed as a subdivision of cabinet-makers, might, with equal propriety, be treated as an independent trade. Yet their general condition is so much influenced by the state of the cabinet-making industry that it may not be thought inappropriate to deal with them here.

The trade has for a considerable period suffered from a serious depression, the severity of which has been greatly increased by inconsiderate internal competition. At the present time there remain in Sydney not more than fifty carvers, and even for this small number employment is very irregular, and extends over only about eight months in the year. Almost all work is done by the piece, and 9 hours usually constitute a day's work, the wages ranging from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per hour, according to the state of the trade and the ability of the workman.

There is no union or organisation among the operatives, and in slack times competition is so keen that work is undertaken at very reduced rates.

TURNING.

TURNING.

In this branch of the furniture industry competition during the last few years has become very keen between the large joinery mills, where most of the work is done by machinery, driven by steam power, and the smaller shops, where hand power is mostly used. A man who can engage a lathe at one of the mills is enabled to work at a lower rate than the small turner who provides his own motive power, and by using up odd lengths of timber from the mill can make table legs and sell them in sets lower than their price if made of material procured in the ordinary way. As illustrating the great fall in prices, it may be mentioned that less than ten years ago the contract price for the supply of insulators to the Telegraph Department was 45s. per 100; three years later it was 35s. per 100 to the same firm; in the year following another contractor supplied them at 30s. per 100; a year later a third undertook the work at 19s. 6d. per 100, and again at 15s. 6d. per 100; and for the last two years the price has been 14s. 6d., or less than was formerly paid to the turner for making them. These insulators are of Australian hardwood, the pin being 10 inches long with a 2-inch worm, and the turner's wages during the period above mentioned fell from 16s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per 100.

Apprentices are found in nearly all the mills, and are usually indentured for five years at a progressive wage of 5s. to 20s. a week. The wages of journeymen range from 45s. to 66s., the average earnings of those on weekly wages being 57s., and of piece-workers, 58s. a week, while improvers are paid 30s. to 40s. a week. The hours of labour are usually 48 per week, but as there is no trade organisation, men will, in dull times, work longer hours for lower wages. These slack periods generally last for three or four months every year. Turners generally provide their own tools to the value of about 20s. There are about 100 workers in this trade in the Metropolitan District, to which it is almost exclusively confined.

CANE, PITH, AND WICKER WORK.

During recent years there has been a great development in the manufacture of furniture from cane, pith, and wicker, and despite the importations from Germany, China, and elsewhere, the local factories at Sydney and Newcastle display considerable activity. The articles made of those materials are specially adapted to this climate and have to some extent superseded the heavier kinds of furniture.

Cane or rattan comes principally from China, Java, Singapore, and Calcutta, and costs from 6d. to 1s. per lb. For common basket ware the ruling price is from £16 to £20 per ton.

The outside or skin of cane is chiefly used for seating chairs, &c., while the pith or inside is twisted into basket work chairs of various kinds.

For wicker work the material used is mostly the ozier willow grown in Tasmania, and worth about £30 per ton.

It is estimated that there are about seventy men and thirty boys employed in the trade in Sydney and Newcastle. Some apprentices are bound for three years, others for four or five years, at wages rising from 5s. to 20s. per week.

Formerly there was a Cane and Wicker Workers' Union, but finding itself powerless to control the trade, or even its own members, the organisation speedily came to an end. During its existence the Union endeavoured to establish the principle that an employer should engage not more than one apprentice to every three men. An effort was also made to enforce a fixed price for piece-work, and a uniform rate of 1s. per hour for all articles not on the list.

The present rate of wages varies from 40s. to 70s. a week, and the earnings of a skilful worker will average 60s. a week for nine months in the year.

The hours of labour are not everywhere the same, but a week's work averages about fifty hours.

A few females in their own homes engage in the manufacture of cane chairs and basket work, and earn on an average from 15s. to 20s. per week.

The local manufacture finds formidable rivals in the German made fancy basket ware and the lounges, chairs, blinds, &c., imported from China and other countries in rapidly increasing quantities. It is said that some firms send samples of locally made wares to China with orders for goods of a similar description, and local manufacturers complain that their business is greatly injured by the practice.

PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS.

This industry has never attained a position of importance and is now reduced to a very low ebb. The materials used for frames of pictures are imported for the most part from Germany. Some oak and hardwood mouldings are made in Sydney, but the quantity is too small to provide continuous employment for more than a few hands. The principal occupation of those employed in this trade consists in making frames to order from imported materials. The hands are recruited mainly from the ranks of the carpenters and joiners.

Including gilders, who are in some sense associated with the frame makers, there are about sixty men employed in this business, but the work available is not sufficient to keep this number in full work for more than nine months in the year.

The hands are engaged almost without exception by the week and the rates of wages are, for first class gilders 60s. per week, for others doing gilders work 40s. to 50s. per week. Frame makers and glass cutters work eight to nine hours, and are paid 7s. to 8s. per day.

There is no organisation in the trade, and the conditions of labour differ greatly in the different shops, and although both hours of labour and rates of wages are quoted, these must not be interpreted too strictly, as the trade is in an altogether unsatisfactory state, and men are willing to work longer hours, if necessary, to keep their employment.

VENETIAN BLIND MAKING.

The materials most commonly used in the manufacture of Venetian blinds are redwood and clear pine, which are imported from the United States. In the busy season it is estimated that, including boys and apprentices, about 100 persons find employment in this trade. During about three or four months, however, business is dull, and a large proportion of the workers are compelled to seek employment in other trades, such as upholstery and joinery, while, as might be expected, a good many persons belonging

belonging to these trades take up Venetian blind making during the busy season. A large number of females were formerly employed sewing loops on the webbing, but these are now woven in by the web manufacturers, so that few females are at present employed.

The usual length of a day's work is nine hours, and the average wages are, for journeymen, 45s. per week, and for boys from 10s. to 18s. per week.

MAT MAKING.

With the exception of one private establishment, where ten hands are employed at wages ranging from 16s. to 30s. per week, mat making in Sydney is carried on only in Darlinghurst Gaol and the Industrial Blind Institution.

The material used in the manufacture is coir, or coir yarn, from India, and the mats usually have some device, or pattern, or a name of the house, firm, or person, woven into the texture. Mats imported from Calcutta are usually plain and are sold at prices from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. lower than the locally-made article, much of which is made to order and to measure. The prices are, for imported mats, 6d. per lb., for the locally-made, 8d. to 9d. per lb., for mats of equal quality.

At the Industrial Blind Institution there are fifteen persons engaged in mat making who are paid by results, and earn from 15s. to 20s. a week.

APPENDIX.

CHINESE IN THE FURNITURE TRADES.

FURNITURE making is the only manufacturing industry in which Chinese have exercised an influence prejudicial to Australian workmen. Their opposition, however, is now much less powerful than it was three years ago, and under the operation of the Chinese Restriction Act it will presently disappear.

Conditions.

It is popularly supposed that Chinese live on food of a cheap and inferior character, but this belief is entirely erroneous. The cabinet-makers have regularly three meals a day, of which salt-fish, rice, pork, cabbage, and the cheaper kinds of tea, constitute the principal items. On Sundays these are generally supplemented by poultry of some kind and gin.

The workmen invariably live on the premises where they work, and the most objectionable characteristic of the sleeping accommodation is the entire neglect of the most ordinary sanitary requirements in regard to cubic space. The dimensions of a number of rooms have been taken, and it is found that 500 cubic feet is the average space allotted to each sleeper. In many cases, however, the space is much less than this average, 300 cubic feet to each person being all that is available in some of the rooms examined. The buildings are mostly of the ramshackle order, and on that account the ventilation as a rule is sufficient, but the stench is tolerable only to Chinese nostrils. The sanitary condition of their workshops is for the most part poor in the extreme, but it must be said in their favour that the workers invariably bathe at the close of each day's labour.

As a rule their habits are simple, their wants few, and their expenses small. They never fail to send home regular remittances for the support of their wives and children, or other relatives. Their amusements are necessarily few, for owing to their lengthy hours of labour they have very little time to spend away from their lodgings. Few masters will employ opium-smokers, even on piece-work, for they are usually indolent and unsatisfactory workers. They also object to men who gamble, as they well know from experience, that when the love of gambling seizes a man he ceases to be a good workman. Gambling is very prevalent, but it is carried on almost entirely in the dens so plentiful in Sydney. Domino playing is one of their principal sources of amusement and certain games of cards are also very popular amongst them.

Employers describe their men as peaceful, sober, methodical, honest, learning quickly, imitating cleverly, and protecting to the best of their ability the interest and property of their employers. Masters and men are on familiar terms and talk together with the greatest freedom.

The hours of labour are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, ceasing at an earlier hour in winter. Half-an-hour is allowed for breakfast and the same for dinner, the men losing no time in going backwards and forwards by taking their meals on the premises. Much longer hours than those above stated are sometimes worked when required, but men on weekly wages receive no pay for overtime, and piece-workers receive no advance on the price for work done in ordinary time.

In every shop a schedule of prices paid to piece-workers is hung up in a prominent place for the information of applicants for employment.

Wages.

Men who were satisfied with 15s. or 20s. a week before the Restriction Act was passed have since become more independent in consequence of the limitation of their numbers, and now demand and receive a regular wage of 25s. to 30s. with board and lodging. Good cabinet-makers can earn 32s. to 35s., and even more, with board and lodging, which is equivalent to an additional 9s. per week.

Some twelve months since a strike amongst the Chinese cabinet-makers resulted in an increase in the piece-work price of several articles, equivalent to a general advance of 10 per cent. Another outcome of the strike was that a considerable number of employees set up on their own account. In most cases they associated themselves in companies of three or four, and no machinery being required a capital of £8 or £10 each sufficed to start them in business. In April and May last year further agitations produced a slight additional increase in the rates paid.

It was a common practice, but not now so general as in former days, for workmen to draw only sufficient of their earnings to defray current expenses, leaving the balance to accumulate in the hands of their employers, to be paid without interest at their final separation. The item of lodging is thought so unimportant as not to be worth taking into consideration in the matter of payment, but 9s. or 10s. a week is deducted from the earnings of each piece-worker to pay for his food, the supply of which is estimated to cost employers 9s. a week for each man. The workmen find their own tools and usually work in their national costume without covering to their feet, and their expenditure on clothing does not exceed an average of £5 per head per annum. Allowing for tobacco, and occasional indulgences at festivals, men who do not gamble are able to save a fair sum during the year. As already explained, a certain amount is annually transmitted to their relatives in China, as the filial piety inculcated by their religion requires of them, but in spite of this the steady workman continues to lay by something in expectation of the day when enough has been saved to enable him to live at ease in his own "flowery land," whither he loses no time in returning.

The Chinese carpenters are exceedingly economical workmen. Timber that would be rejected as unfit for use by the ordinary Australian is utilised in some way or other, so that nothing comes amiss and there is absolutely no waste in his work. The timber they buy is usually selected in lengths an Australian tradesman would consider too troublesome to work. Old packing cases are used up for backs of meat-safes and similar articles, and parts not seen, such as bottoms and backs of drawers, are seldom even roughly planed. Their small economies of various kinds do more to make their competition against the Australian tradesman effective than their long hours and lower wages.

Where the business is extensive, in order to allow a departure from the standard thicknesses of the saw-mills and to effect certain economies of material, the timber is generally sawn upon the premises. The sawyers are rarely Chinese, who do not appear to possess strength for the work, or perhaps think their energies better employed in other directions. Only one firm has yet procured any machinery worth noticing, and it is surprising to see how much they contrive to do without it. Their manual skill is considerable, and the dexterity with which they hold and guide the material and keep it in position with their toes, renders each foot almost equivalent to another hand.

The profits of Chinese cabinet-making are not so great as formerly, owing partly to the advance in wages brought about by the strike above mentioned, and partly to the competition of the small co-operative establishments alluded to, which are the chief supporters of the furniture auction sales. Another source of trouble is the determination of a large local firm to undersell them in their own special lines. By the aid of complete machinery it is likely the firm in question will succeed in their purpose, especially if the upward tendency of the wages of Chinese workmen is maintained. Taking all things into consideration it is evident that the lot of the Chinese cabinet-maker is not so prosperous as once it was.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

With regard to the method of settling differences between masters and men a great deal may be learnt from the Chinese. When a matter involving a conflict of opinion arises the question is first argued at length by the master and his workmen. Should no satisfactory arrangement be arrived at, a deputation of workmen waits upon the master, and the facts are again discussed. If the dispute is not then settled, the party aggrieved has the option of calling together what is known as a "Ki Fong," that is, he issues invitations to some of the principal Chinese in business in the city, who meet at an appointed place, hear the parties, and after weighing the arguments, at once settle the matter by a vote of the majority. Their verdict is in all cases final, and is seldom if ever appealed against or disregarded.

The "Ki Fong" has frequently been the means of preventing very expensive law proceedings and prolonged conflicts between employers and employed. In selecting its members preference is always given to the most highly educated and intelligent men, who rarely refuse to adjudicate when called upon, as it is regarded as an honor to be so selected. It is worthy of note that no witnesses are called, the verdict being based upon the statements of the contending parties alone.

There are at present in Sydney eight or more different groups or tribes of Chinese, each composed of men from the same district in the land of their birth. Before sailing from Hongkong each man receives a list of the principal houses of business belonging to people of his own tribe in the city of his destination, to some of whom he makes himself known immediately on his arrival. The members of each tribe use their best endeavours to promote the welfare of their fellow tribesmen, and the preference given to them in all matters of business is very noticeable, especially in some establishments where members of a particular tribe are employed to the exclusion of all others.

The general condition of Chinese life in the Colony has been discussed at some length, as it bears directly upon the question of competition between Chinese and Australian tradesmen. It will be seen that there is not such a wide difference as is generally supposed between the wages of the two nationalities, and the food consumed by the Mongolian is, in point of quality and value, not much below that enjoyed by the Australian. The working day of the former is some two and a half hours longer, but the latter has a compensating advantage in the greater use of machinery and the better quality of work done. The points where the Chinese gain most advantage are—economy of material and contentment with inferior conditions. The first, it will be acknowledged, is a virtue, or something very like one; the second is emphatically a matter calling for the intervention of the sanitary authorities. The wretched sleeping accommodation already referred to, as well as the common lodging-houses in this city, whether occupied by Chinese or by Australians, are a source of danger, not to their inmates only, but to the entire community, and demand some sweeping reform.

Were the Chinese operatives compelled by law to observe proper sanitary precautions, and had they the same standard of comfort in their dwellings as Australian workers generally insist upon, the competition between the two races would be purged of some of its evils, and placed on the same footing as in other branches of industrial enterprise.

Present

Present prices paid by Chinese furniture houses for work done by the piece.

	Each.	Average time taken.		Each.	Average time taken.
Cedar wardrobe, 3-drawers, pine or cedar	30/-	4 days.	3-ft. toilets, pine or cedar, marble and tile, per pair.....	17/-	2½ days.
Do 1-drawer, do ...	27/-	3½ "	Common cedar safes	5/-	1 day.
Round corner book-case, do ...	30/-	4½ "	Do size a little larger...	5/6	1 "
Square do do do ...	25/-	3½ "	Common pine safes.....	3/-	2 per day.
Round corner, 7-drawers, chest of drawers	20/-	3 "	Dining tables, 6 ft. x 4 ft.....	5/6	1 "
Square do 7 do do ...	14/-	2 "	Do 7 ft. x 4 ft.....	7/-	1 "
Largest size wardrobe, two sides, glass centre	80/-	14 "	Do 4 ft. x 3 ft.....	2/6	2 "
8-drawer chest drawers, pine or cedar ...	25/-	4½ "	Kitchen tables, 2 x 4	2/6	3 "
9 do do do ...	25/-	4½ "	Dresser and table combined	14/-	2 days.
5-ft. cedar sideboard.....	30/-	5 "	3-ft. washstands	3/6	2 per day.
4-ft. do	25/-	3 "	2-ft. 6-in. washstands.....	2/6	3 "
3-ft. do	18/-	2½ "	Very common do	2/-	3 "
Chiffonier, ordinary size	10/-	1½ "	Writing desks or table (covered).....	30/-	5 days.
4-ft. toilets, pine or cedar, marble and tile, per pair	25/-	4 "	4-drawer chest.....	8/6	1½ "
3-ft. 6-in. toilets, pine or cedar, marble and tile, per pair	20/-	3 "	Dinner waggons	16/-	2½ "

NOTE.—The above articles are those made mostly by the piece-work men, and are simply made up in their rough state, that is, put together ready for the sandpaper man and the polisher to turn out. The timber is cut and got ready by the man in charge of the sawing department, and the quantities as required are handed over to the workman.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.
(POPULATION RETURNS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 March, 1892.

RETURN of the Population of New South Wales, showing the number in each Division of the Colony; the increase of population during ten years since the Census of 1881 in each Division of the Colony; and the Ages of the People.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

TABLE A.—Population of New South Wales, showing the Number in each Division of the Colony.

Division.	General Population.			Chinese.						Aborigines.						Total Population.		
				Full-blood.			Half-castes.			Full-blood.			Half-castes.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Eastern Division—Metropolis	190,238	189,403	379,641	3,424	79	3,503	70	69	139	34	19	53	21	23	50	193,787	189,599	383,386
„ Outside Metropolis	304,830	263,479	568,309	6,212	49	6,261	245	280	525	1,350	1,062	2,412	875	819	1,694	313,512	265,689	579,201
Central Division.....	58,234	42,171	100,405	2,336	21	2,357	72	65	137	607	412	1,019	528	492	1,020	61,777	43,161	104,938
Western Division	35,936	19,933	55,869	1,032	6	1,038	35	31	66	905	708	1,613	239	180	419	38,147	20,858	59,005
Lord Howe Island.....	30	25	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	55
Shipping.....	5,180	339	5,519	129	1	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,309	340	5,649
	594,448	515,350	1,109,798	13,133	156	13,289	422	445	867	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183	612,562	519,672	1,132,234

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

Ages of the People.

TABLE B.—Number of persons, Males and Females, exclusive of Aborigines, at each period of age.

Periods of Age.	Population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.		Chinese and Chinese Half-castes.		Population, Exclusive of Aborigines.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0	17,462	17,068	22	49	17,484	17,117	34,601
1	16,345	15,686	32	36	16,377	15,722	32,099
2	17,018	16,386	35	34	17,053	16,420	33,473
3	16,475	16,285	42	33	16,517	16,318	32,835
4	16,166	15,710	29	32	16,195	15,742	31,937
5	15,694	15,221	37	27	15,731	15,248	30,979
6	14,957	14,721	27	34	14,984	14,755	29,739
7	14,533	14,222	28	22	14,561	14,244	28,805
8	13,653	13,656	23	26	13,676	13,682	27,358
9	13,522	13,013	21	20	13,543	13,033	26,576
10	13,505	13,425	24	23	13,529	13,448	26,977
11	12,631	12,359	15	22	12,646	12,381	25,027
12	12,445	12,247	17	18	12,462	12,265	24,727
13	11,357	11,179	13	21	11,370	11,200	22,570
14	11,745	11,574	21	9	11,766	11,583	23,349
15	10,954	11,055	15	6	10,969	11,061	22,030
16	10,968	10,999	22	18	10,990	11,017	22,007
17	10,404	10,463	23	21	10,427	10,484	20,911
18	10,586	10,807	59	8	10,645	10,815	21,460
19	10,819	10,758	75	15	10,894	10,773	21,667
20	10,966	10,766	155	16	11,121	10,782	21,903
21 and under 25	45,476	42,244	876	39	46,352	42,283	88,635
25 " 30	57,574	46,560	1,933	37	59,507	46,597	106,104
30 " 35	49,551	36,347	2,173	18	51,724	36,365	88,089
35 " 40	38,476	27,058	1,597	8	40,073	27,066	67,139
40 " 45	29,448	21,962	1,652	6	31,100	21,968	53,068
45 " 50	25,533	18,462	1,222	.....	26,755	18,462	45,217
50 " 55	21,080	14,635	1,415	1	22,495	14,636	37,131
55 " 60	15,823	10,699	752	1	16,575	10,700	27,275
60 " 65	11,840	7,660	613	.....	12,453	7,660	20,113
65 " 70	6,666	4,855	249	.....	6,915	4,855	11,770
70 " 75	4,894	3,658	103	.....	4,997	3,658	8,655
75 " 80	2,803	1,903	34	.....	2,837	1,903	4,740
80	468	311	6	.....	474	311	785
81	272	167	2	.....	274	167	441
82	226	159	1	.....	227	159	386
83	163	118	.....	.....	163	118	281
84	153	124	.....	.....	153	124	277
85	133	86	1	.....	134	86	220
86	105	73	2	.....	107	73	180
87	77	59	.....	.....	77	59	136
88	60	40	.....	.....	60	40	100
89	43	23	.....	.....	43	23	66
90	56	43	3	.....	59	43	102
91	36	14	1	.....	37	14	51
92	23	9	1	.....	24	9	33
93	8	10	.....	.....	8	10	18
94	14	3	.....	.....	14	3	17
95	8	9	.....	.....	8	9	17
96	3	9	.....	.....	3	9	12
97	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	8
98	5	1	.....	.....	5	1	6
99	1	4	.....	.....	1	4	5
100	5	2	.....	.....	5	2	7
101	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	4
102	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
103	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	4
104	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
107	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Not stated	1,149	434	184	1	1,333	435	1,768
Total	594,448	515,350	13,555	601	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
Aborigines, including half-castes, ages not tabulated					4,559	3,721	8,280
TOTAL POPULATION					612,562	519,672	1,132,234

T. A. COGHLAN.

Government Statistician's Office,
Sydney.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

TABLE C.—Increase of Population during the ten years since the Census of 1881 in each Division of the Colony of New South Wales.

Division.	1881.			1891.			Increase.			Rate of Increase percent. per annum.	Total Increase per cent.
	ales.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Eastern Division—											
Metropolis	112,763	112,176	224,939	193,787	189,599	383,386	81,024	77,423	158,447	5'48	70'44
Eastern Division—											
Outside Metropolis.	235,636	193,066	428,702	313,512	265,689	579,201	77,876	72,623	150,499	3'05	35'11
Central Division	43,892	28,299	72,191	61,777	43,161	104,938	17,885	14,862	32,747	3'81	45'36
Western Division	15,699	6,710	22,409	38,147	20,858	59,005	22,448	14,148	36,596	10'16	163'31
Lord Howe Island ...	.....*	.....*	.....*	30	25	55	30	25	55	...*	...*
Shipping	3,159	68	3,227	5,309	340	5,649	2,150	272	2,422	5'76	75'05
	411,149	340,319	751,468	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	201,413	179,353	380,766	4'19	50'67

* The Census of Lord Howe Island was not enumerated by this Colony in 1881.
 Note.—In 1881 the Chinese numbered, males, 10,141; females, 64; total, 10,205; and in 1891, males, 13,555; females, 601; total, 14,156—which shows an increase of males, 3,414; females, 537; total, 3,951. The aboriginal population for the Census years cannot be compared, as the number enumerated in 1881 only included those within the bounds of civilization.

Government Statistician's Office,
 Sydney.

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