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NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1893,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN TWO VOLUMES,
AND SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME.

VOL. II.

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1893.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1893.

(IN TWO VOLUMES AND SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME.)

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1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 24, sec. 62.

REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

For the Year 1892.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, 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,—

We have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council our Report for the year 1892, in terms of section 62 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, that one member shall retire annually, Critchett Walker, Esq., C.M.G., Principal Under Secretary, retired on the 31st December, 1891, and the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the appointment of James Powell, Esq., Collector of Customs.

Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A., the Parliamentary Draftsman, and now President of the Land Appeal Court, was elected to the position of Chairman.

Forty-three meetings of the Board have been held for the transaction of business during the year.

The returns furnished in terms of sections 25 and 62 show—

Increases in the number of persons employed in the Public Service under the following heads, viz. :—

Appointments of probationers	...	...	...	29
" under section 7	...	...	...	279
" " 8	...	...	...	259
" " 28	...	...	...	8
" " 29	...	...	...	7
" of temporary officers	...	...	under	
section 31	...	...	...	213
" of teachers	...	...	...	479

— 1,274

And decreases as under :—

Retirements of Staff Officers	60
Officers dispensed with—contributors	31
Resignations—contributors	198
" non-contributors	195
Dismissals—contributors	41
" non-contributors	129
Non-contributors dispensed with	102
Deaths	79
	835
The actual increase has therefore been	439

In their Report for the year ending 31st December, 1891, the Board had occasion to bring again under the notice of the Government various suggestions with a view to the amendment of the Civil Service Act, and during the past year the necessity for such amendments has been made still more apparent.

The Board have found considerable difficulty in dealing with many matters which have arisen—for want of explicit provisions in the Act—and at times their actions have been hampered because, while the general spirit of the Act indicated a certain course of procedure, a strict legal interpretation of certain clauses precluded them from doing what they were of opinion it was intended they should have power to do or to recommend.

The report of the Actuary appointed to investigate the state and sufficiency of the Superannuation Account for the second triennial period was received during the year, and after careful consideration the Board submitted a supplementary report on 15th November, 1892, indicating the causes which, in their opinion, had brought about the unsatisfactory condition of the Fund, as shown by the Actuary, and submitting certain propositions with a view to an amendment of the Act.

The most important cause was stated to be the action taken by the Government in dispensing with the services of a very large number of officers, and charging their pensions to the extent of £32,620 1s. 7d. per annum upon the Superannuation Account.

During the year 1892 the compulsory retirement of officers has been continued, and the annual charge on the Fund thus increased to £33,751 19s. 7d.

Papers in reference to further forced retirements have been submitted to the Board, and they have received intimation that it is intended to dispense with the services of other officers. These claims for retiring allowances will make a disastrous inroad upon the Fund.

The Board are clearly of opinion that the Legislature when providing for the creation of the Fund never contemplated the wholesale compulsory retirements of officers which have taken place, and they consider that it will be impossible to meet the rapidly accruing claims unless special provision be made, not only for those who have been already retired, but also for those whose retirement is now contemplated, or who may in future be dispensed with for purposes of retrenchment and reorganisation.

The Board desire to bring the matter under the notice of the Government in the most forcible terms possible, so that the accruing claims of those who are entitled to superannuation allowance, by reason of their age or infirmity, may not be imperilled by the forced retirements already referred to.

The

The Board invite attention to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, and to the position which, in their opinion, they must be deemed to occupy in administering the Act, with reference particularly to the superannuation or retirement of officers. No charge should, in their opinion, be made against the Superannuation Fund until the report of the Board has been made to the Colonial Secretary.

The course ordinarily pursued has been for the Department in which the retiring officer is employed to report to the Board the desire of the officer to retire, or of his incapacity for duty. The Board then make the necessary inquiries and report thereon to the Colonial Secretary as Administrator of the Act, the minute for the consideration of the Governor-in-Council being based on such report. It has, however, occasionally happened that Executive minutes dealing with superannuation matters have been obtained without prior submission of the case to the Board, and the plea has been raised that under section 49 the power to deal with these matters rests with the Minister in whose Department the officer concerned may be; but the Board contend that section 49 is ruled by preceding sections, and that no payment should be made from the Fund until the claims of the officers have been adjudicated upon by the Board. Unless the course of procedure indicated by the Board be adopted in every case it will be difficult to prevent irregularities arising in dealing with retirements.

The promotions in the Service during the year have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Appointments have in some cases been made from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff, in which the concurrence of the Board has not been asked, or having been requested has been withheld. These appointments have been made under the provisions of section 28 of the Act, and were objected to by the Board, as it was considered that the section was not intended to refer to junior clerkships or officers in the lower grades of the Service, but rather to the higher positions, where the duties necessitated technical knowledge or professional or special attainments.

SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

The balance at credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, a statement of which is submitted herewith in accordance with the 62nd section of the Act, was, on the 31st December, 1891, £441,911 12s. 10d. This was augmented during the year by receipts to the amount of £104,711 16s. 0d., making the total £546,623 8s. 10d. The disbursements during the year were £72,994 4s. 8d., leaving a balance to the credit of the Superannuation Account on 31st December, 1892, of £473,629 4s. 2d., and showing an increase of the Credit Balance during the year of £31,717 11s. 4d.

The number of officers who have retired on pensions since the Act came into operation on 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1892, is 589, and the amount to which they were entitled, £76,342 13s. 9d. per annum. Five pensions, which are not yet payable, have been assigned by the Government, amounting to £1,671 10s. per annum. The question as to whether pensions of this nature should form a charge upon the Superannuation Account is under reference to the Attorney-General. Eighty-eight pensioners, whose pensions amounted to £12,120 8s. 9d. per annum, have died since 1st January, 1885, reducing the amount to £64,222 5s. 0d.

During

During the same period, gratuities, amounting to £82,634 11s. 11d., have been granted to 552 recipients, and one gratuity of £166 13s. 4d. has been assigned, but is at present in abeyance. The following statement shows the items in detail:—

To persons whose services have been dispensed with for purposes of retrenchment—

	£	s.	d.	
For 238 pensioners	37,838	4	7	per annum.
229 gratuitants	37,225	1	8	
1 gratuitant (gratuity not yet payable)	166	13	4	

Retirements under 60 years of age, consequent on ill-health—

	£	s.	d.	
For 137 pensioners	14,663	5	5	per annum.
95 gratuitants	15,440	9	0	

Officers who have retired voluntarily, being over 60 years of age—

	£	s.	d.	
214 pensioners	23,841	3	9	per annum.
40 gratuitants	6,246	16	7	

Officers who have received injury while in the execution of their duty—

	£	s.	d.	
9 gratuitants	2,312	12	1	
Gratuities to 179 widows and children ...	21,409	12	7	

There are 16 pensioners, under Schedule B of the Constitution Act, receiving £3,258 12s. per annum.

As shown above, the pensions now payable amount to £64,222 5s. 0d., of which £30,470 5s. 5d. are paid to officers who were entitled to retire on account of their age being over 60, or were certified by medical report to be permanently incapacitated for performance of their duty.

In the opinion of the Board, the pension claims for which the Fund is legitimately liable amount to £30,470 5s. 5d. The balance, £33,751 19s. 7d., is to a large extent a charge upon the Fund not contemplated when the Superannuation Scheme was introduced.

J. H. STOREY, Chairman.

JOHN RAE.

ARCH. C. FRASER.

JAMES POWELL.

Sydney, 12th July, 1893.

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APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT showing Gratuities granted to Widows and others under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," during the year 1892.

Name of Recipient.	Service for which the Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity.
Bailey Robert D.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs	Ill-health	£ s. d. 126 6 5
Priest Jemima A.	Widow of J. Priest, Light-keeper, Port Stephens	Widow	115 0 0
Abbott Marion	do T. K. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate	do	430 0 0
Davies Evan	Inspector of New Rolling Stock, Railways	Dispensed with	270 16 8
Fisher Ann	Widow of S. Fisher, Warder, Ordnance Department.	Widow	32 0 0
Rue Ellen	Widow of William Rue, Inspector of Mines	do'	62 10 0
Justin Margaret.....	do J. W. Justin, Harbours and Rivers Department.	do	85 16 0
Holt Albert	Clerk, Railways	Dispensed with	220 16 8
Colley Mary A.....	Widow of H. Colley, Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	Widow	180 0 0
Webb John... ..	Wharfinger, Circular Quay	Dispensed with	105 0 0
Hannell Agnes M.	Widow of H. E. Hannell, Clerk, Customs, Newcastle.	Widow	120 0 0
Cornthwaite Jane	Widow of T. Cornthwaite, Inspector, Railways...	do	140 0 0
Dalrymple Robert.....	Clerk, Diamond Drill Branch, Mines	Dispensed with.....	204 17 2
Gibbons Susan A.	Widow of G. Gibbons, Railway Station-master, Tarana.	Widow	41 5 0
Laughton Margaret	Widow of W. Laughton, Newcastle, Railways ...	do	77 10 0
Turner Christian	Teacher, Public School, Narrabri	Ill-health	88 17 9
Duffy P. J.	Clerk, Railways	do	149 0 6
Geekie John B.	Assistant Mileage Clerk, Railways	do	166 5 0
Burgess Esther	Teacher, Public School, South Wagga Wagga ...	do	68 17 6
Goode Harold G.	Draftsman, Lands	do	179 10 3
Chissell Emma F.	Widow of W. J. Chissell, Clerk, Mines	Widow	145 0 0
Thomson James W.	Draftsman, Railways	Dispensed with	160 8 4
Chambers James	Steel and Iron Tester, Railways.....	do	347 11 5
Higgs Percival	Draftsman do	do	188 15 0
Tierney Elizabeth	Widow of John Tierney, Teacher, Public School, Eurunderee.	Widow	90 0 0
Cox Emily C.....	Widow of H. M. Cox, Teacher, Public School, Gregra.	do	66 0 0
Mercer Robert J.	Sub-Inspector of Bridges, &c., Railways	Over 60 years of age	209 0 7
Barras Eva M.	Widow of James Barras, Teacher, Public School, Doughboy Hollow.	Widow	90 0 0
Hayes R.	Widow of A. H. Hayes, Teacher, Public School, Denison Town.	do	48 0 0
Nicholl Mary.....	Widow of T. A. Nicholl, Railway Station-master, Greta.	do	90 0 0
Macdonald Robert.....	Clerk of Works, Department of Public Instruction	Over 60 years of age	288 6 8
Heyelman Marion.....	Widow of B. W. G. Heyelman, Assistant Superintendent, &c., Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Widow	120 0 0
Ormiston Gertrude	Widow of Jas. E. Ormiston, Accountant, Colonial Secretary's Department.	do	250 0 0
Foley John.....	Coxswain, Dredge "Charon," Harbours and Rivers Department.	Over 60 years of age	157 13 4
Cork Marianne	Widow of W. J. Cork, Stationer, Stores Department.	Widow	125 0 0
Stapleton Margaret	Widow of T. Stapleton, Dispenser, Darlinghurst Gaol.	do	47 10 0
Jell William	Engineer, Tug "Athena," Harbours and Rivers Department.	Ill-health	213 6 2
Murray Catherine	Widow of P. Murray, Telegraph Operator, Gunnedah, Railways.	Widow	70 0 0
Keele James	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands Department.	Over 60 years of age	300 0 0
Agnew Alice F.	Widow of J. B. Agnew, Clerk, Stores Branch, Railways.	Widow	112 10 0
Hughes Honorah	Widow of J. Hughes, Engine-driver, Dredge "Archimedes," Harbours and Rivers Department.	do	79 4 0
Broderick Katherine.....	Widow of J. Broderick, Postal Assistant, Bathurst	do	115 0 0
Hobbes Margaret A.....	do J. T. Hobbes, Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie.	do	195 0 0
Viles E. A. and L. P.	Children of Samuel S. Viles, Teacher, Public School, Farro.	Children under 16 years of age.	78 0 0
Hansen Hans W,	Carpenter, Dredge "Ulysses," Harbours and Rivers Department.	Ill-health	113 6 0
			£ 6,564 0 5

APPENDIX IV.

OFFICERS retired on Pensions for purposes of retrenchment under Section 46 of the "Civil Service Act," 1884.

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.
1885.		yrs.	£ s. d.
M'George, John	Superintendent, Temporary Hospital for Insane, Cooma	38	70 3 0
1886.			
Byrne, M. M. G.	Matron, R. C. Orphanage, Parramatta	47	125 8 0
1887.			
Wilson, John	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	64	64 9 0
Goldsmith, Henry	do do do	63	109 6 0
Allan, Henry A.	Draftsman, Survey Office	41	116 10 0
Brown, Edward	Clerk, Lands	48	182 6 0
Canty, Michael	Draftsman, Survey Office	36	124 9 0
Chisholm, Daniel H.	Chief Draftsman, Albury Survey Office	42	200 10 0
Davidson, John	Clerk, Survey Office	60	221 1 0
Ellis, John W.	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office	68	384 8 0
Evans, Thomas	Accountant, Survey Office	42	168 18 0
Gerard, Francis	Chief Draftsman, Occupation Branch, Lands	38	160 9 0
Goggin, John F.	Draftsman, Survey Office	46	189 7 0
Greaves, William A. B.	Surveyor, Survey Office	58	288 17 0
Landers, John F.	Secretary and Cashier, Survey Office	57	287 8 0
Lewis, Thomas H.	Draftsman, Survey Office	58	393 4 0
Long, George	do do	77	164 15 0
Macdonald, Wm.	Clerk, Lands	64	97 17 0
*Neate, Charles E.	do do	58	197 18 0
Newman, Thomas E. L.	do do	39	97 2 0
Paterson, Edmund	do do	59	117 1 0
*Sharp, George W.	Lithographic Engraver, Lands	55	115 6 0
Slade, John James	Draftsman, Survey Office	48	149 12 0
Slack, Edward	Clerk, Charting Branch, Survey Office	40	69 18 0
Stevens, Thomas	Draftsman, Survey Office	48	211 2 0
Underwood, Richard G.	Description Writer, Survey Office	47	127 12 0
Williams, Frank	Clerk, Lands	40	99 3 0
Woolrych, Francis B. W.	Surveyor, Lands	61	208 11 0
Willis, James A. C.	Draftsman, Survey Office	54	324 1 0
Wiseman, John	Clerk-in-charge, Local Land Board, Grafton	39	167 16 0
Groat, Malcolm	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	74	104 17 0
Downey, Patrick	do do	61	77 12 0
Turner, George	do do	61	106 13 0
Schwartzkoff, Henry	Assistant Superintendent, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	51	146 11 0
*Sanders, George	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	61	83 10 0
Eccles, John	Lithographic Printer, Lands	62	180 10 0
Collis, Walter	Draftsman, Lands	33	92 14 0
Lyne, Emanuel	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	66	78 10 0
Neate, J. R.	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury	56	133 16 0
*Fitzgerald, R. D.	Deputy Surveyor-General	56	553 11 0
1888.			
De Milhau, Gabriel	Postal Inspector, Post Office	67	171 4 0
Adams, P. F.	Surveyor-General	59	579 15 0
Dudding, William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton	68	220 15 0
James, George C.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37	58 2 0
Willans, Obadiah	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	72	128 5 0
Hare, Henry	Chief Draftsman, Lands Office, Cooma	37	172 14 0
Hicks, Lucy H.	Matron Superintendent, Newington Asylum	53	145 0 0
Bolton, Constantine F.	District Surveyor, Lands	48	309 5 0
1889.			
Newcombe, Geo. W.	Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary	59	183 15 0
*Barney, Geo. H.	Chief Inspector, Distilleries	60	412 17 0
Moriarty, Ed. O.	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	64	791 13 0
Rae, John	Under Secretary, Public Works	75	543 14 0
Boag, Thomas	Locomotive Foreman, Railways	64	281 8 0
Scott, William	Locomotive Engineer, Railways	62	443 7 0
Godson, Richard	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	74	109 7 6
Wallace, Michael	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst	67	110 5 0
Moppett, Thomas J.	Ledgerkeeper, Audit Department	60	230 15 0
Gilchrist, Drummond	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department	68	250 9 0
De Courcy, Thomas	Clerk, Railways	33	71 10 10
Finegan, John P.	Examiner of Accounts, Railways	35	153 6 4
Malony, Cornelius C.	Clerk, Railways	52	73 11 3
Vyner, Frederick W.	Police Magistrate, Tumut	69	181 18 5
Higgs, John	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway	59	357 7 6
Muller, Wolfgang	Draftsman, Bourke Survey Office	41	134 3 4
Seale, Michael	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	40	174 8 0
Higgs, Edward	Inspector, Traffic Branch, Railways	54	249 1 0
Slatyer, Hampton	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	36	58 1 0
Howarth, Shepherd	Issuer, Stores Branch, Railways	70	67 13 4
*Bourne, E. J.	Superintendent of Rolling Stock, Railways	66	192 10 0
*Wascoe, John O.	Clerk, Stores, Railways	68	64 16 0
*Sirkett, Thomas	Foreman, Stores, Railways	58	89 3 0
Bingham, George	do Carriage Shop, Railways	49	160 17 0
Smithers, A.	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways	45	38 19 0
Betteridge, George	do do	41	42 17 0
*Docksey, William	Sub-Inspector, Existing Lines, Railways	52	96 16 0
Brabstone, Michael	Overseer, Stores Branch, Railways	51	78 13 0
Pickering, James E.	Clerk, Railways	30	89 17 0
Fligg, Henry	Storekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	65	173 16 0
Kensett, F. J.	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways	69	95 17 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.
1889—continued.			
Evans, George T.	Superintendent of Stores, Railways	40	£ 190 0 0
Iredale, L. P.	Record Clerk, Railways	45	151 19 0
Keon, George P.	Police Magistrate, Eden	68	378 0 0
Forbes, Alexander	Gaoler, Bathurst	62	134 18 0
Irvine, Christopher	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways	49	94 4 0
Caldwell, Samuel	Gaoler, Armidale	77	131 15 0
*Wood, A. P.	Assistant Engineer, Roads	46	308 4 0
*Small, William	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison	65	284 15 0
Forsyth, Francis W. G.	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol	61	88 0 0
Read, Sir John C., Bart.	Governor, Sydney Gaol	68	372 4 5
*Forbes, Alex. Leith	Examiner, Public Instruction	66	390 0 0
Gardiner, John	Chief Examiner, do	65	471 17 0
Duff, John	Chief Compiler, Government Statist	55	225 17 0
Jager, Joseph	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs	76	122 11 0
Hinton, Alfred	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board	77	165 3 0
Luterick, Nicholas	Coxswain, Marine Board	48	71 16 0
Berney, Augustus	Landing Surveyor, Customs	57	360 4 0
Browne, W. J.	Sub-Collector of Customs, Grafton	64	135 8 0
Coleman, James	Coxswain Newcastle, Customs	59	79 0 0
Fay, Michael	Locker, Customs	65	100 0 0
Ikin, Henry	do do	72	154 0 0
O'Donnell, John	do do	56	110 8 0
*Ormsby, Arthur J.	Landing Waiter, Customs	62	303 7 0
Passmore, W. R. T.	do do	64	255 0 0
Rucker, Henry John	Clerk, Customs	68	293 7 0
Small, Robert.	Cashier, Customs	62	257 9 0
O'Donnell, George	Chief Clerk, Government Stores	43	91 13 0
Purton, Henry	Inspector, Permanent-way, Railways	57	185 5 0
Dietz, William	Foreman, Permanent-way, Railways	59	90 6 0
Murdock, George	do do	69	100 6 0
*Moodie, Andrew	Station-master, Marulan, Railways	63	147 13 0
*Scotland, David	do Windsor, Railways	63	112 18 0
Thompson, John R.	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railways	44	105 7 0
Read, W. V.	Traffic Manager, Railways	50	546 10 0
Williams, Walter	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour, Railways	78	40 10 0
Cane, Frederick	Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	70	127 7 0
*Vernon, Donald	Secretary for Railways	50	392 15 0
Moriarty, M. H.	Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers	46	322 6 0
*Cane, Elizabeth	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	61	30 12 0
Woods, George	Foreman Blacksmith, Tramways	59	89 9 0
Clarke, James	Messenger, Public Works	72	49 0 0
Roberts, H.	Gate-keeper, Bathurst, Railways	64	68 10 0
Higgs, James	Station-master, Granville, Railways	57	208 18 0
Dowling, Edward	Assistant Superintendent of Technical Education	46	307 17 0
Graham, James	Signal-master, South Head	70	177 11 0
Drewett, J. W.	Assistant Engineer, Railways	69	418 15 0
Bayley, G. W. A.	Draftsman, Railways	64	174 8 0
Meldrum, J. B.	Road Superintendent, Roads	69	193 14 0
Waring, T. W.	Clerk, Roads	64	49 2 0
1890.			
Richardson, Ralph	Inspector, Tramways	61	106 15 0
Lennox, John	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways	61	120 19 0
Carpenter, Abraham	Station-master, Hexham, Railways	61	97 7 0
Evans, Thomas	Carnage Examiner, Railways	53	108 14 0
Baker, John	do do	54	88 18 0
Cobb, John	Locomotive Engineer, Railways	54	277 7 0
Crewes, Richard	Machinist, Railways	64	50 5 0
Hopkins, Evan	Blacksmith, Railways	65	66 10 0
Burrowes, Joseph	Labourer, Railways	71	34 6 0
*Molloy, John	Boatman, Marine Board	53	55 9 0
Scott, George	do do	72	71 16 0
*Lindman, G. R.	do do	61	56 11 0
Dwyer, Patrick	Station-master, Uralla, Railways	58	149 2 0
Muir, John	do Tarana, Railways	61	109 8 0
Sladen, Alfred W.	Clerk, Public Instruction	53	171 14 0
Robertson, James J.	District Superintendent, Railways	50	228 7 0
McIntosh, Jas.	Sheeting Foreman, Railways	64	85 11 0
Phelan, Samuel	Guard, Railways	60	110 8 0
Fitzpatrick, Denis	General Foreman, Railways	51	154 2 0
Barnet, James	Colonial Architect	62	592 18 0
Wallis, Nathaniel	Clerk, Roads	35	95 2 0
Morrison, James	Fitter, Locomotive Branch, Railways	58	49 0 0
Gray, Henry	Boatman, Marine Board	63	46 9 0
Landers, Geo.	Chief Clerk, Permanent-way Branch, Railways	52	176 0 0
Franks, R. C.	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands	51	77 8 0
Brown, James N.	Clerk, Customs	37	82 3 0
Tobin, Nicholas	do Railways	51	49 4 0
Walker, Selma G.	Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	56	74 8 0
Law, Alexr.	Clerk, Audit Department	64	67 7 0
Gerard, E. M. S.	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Orange	48	220 17 0
Fewings, E. W.	Draftsman, Land Board, Tamworth	32	80 1 0
Meldrum, T. B.	do Lands Department	39	67 7 0
Wansbrough, C. H.	Surveyor, Lands Department	49	121 12 0
Bennett, L. G. J.	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Forbes	45	215 6 0
Kelly, T. A.	Messenger, Lands	45	67 7 0
Jamson, T. C.	Inspector of Distilleries	65	293 6 8
Duff, John	Inspector of Forests	45	145 10 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.		
		yrs.	£	s.	d.
1890—continued.					
Heron, John	Locomotive Inspector, Railways	60	180	0	0
Cowdery, George	Engineer for Existing Lines, Railways	60	451	19	0
Crawford, Leslie	Foreman, Railways	60	125	5	0
Wikner, M. E.	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	63	93	19	0
Duncan, Fredk.	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways.....	69	66	17	0
Blake, Robert	Senior Inspector, Distilleries	68	96	10	0
1891.					
Hyde, John	Messenger, Prisons	69	73	1	0
Farr, E. J. R.	Registrar Mines	61	203	10	0
McLean, John	Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways.....	60	106	3	0
Stubbin, J. N.	Landing Waiter, Customs	59	245	5	0
Hampton, Aaron	Sub-Inspector, Railways	64	153	4	0
Morrison, Peter	Inspector do	64	163	7	0
Salkeld, Benjamin...	Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways	61	96	6	0
Humphries, John	do East Matland, Railways	60	123	12	0
Sullivan, James	Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers	55	52	1	0
Thurlow, Jonathan	Gatekeeper, Railways	69	65	5	0
Edwards, James P.	Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways	60	59	3	0
White, George F.	Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office	68	50	13	0
Herald, Edmund	Station-master, Singleton, Railways.....	60	157	4	0
Gallagher, Patrick	Engine Driver, Railways	63	114	15	0
Lewis, Mortimer W.	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	70	400	0	0
Neale, John Thomas	Clerk do	59	207	10	0
Doherty, John B.	Draftsman do	36	96	6	0
Clarke, Henry	Porter, Singleton, Railways	60	51	5	0
King, Robert	Gatekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	61	46	6	0
Miller, Hugh	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department.....	51	84	12	0
Harte, Michael S.	Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office .....	...	210	14	0
Falconer, Robert	Draftsman, Government Architect's Office	30	67	7	0
Wells, Frederick	Engineer for Roads, Roads and Bridges Department	54	400	6	0
Pearce, William	Messenger, Traffic Branch, Railways	60	46	10	0
Cameron, Wm. W.	Teacher, Public School, Coogee	63	95	2	0
Richardson, John	do do Unanderra	67	89	1	0
Colley, Edwin	Clerk of Works, Government Architect... ..	60	173	0	0
Hayes, Samuel	Shipwright Superintendent, Harbours and Rivers Department	61	140	11	0
Dowling, William	Guard, Railways	63	88	5	0
Moffat, Ada	Mistress, Infants Department, Public School, Summer Hill	61	59	16	0
Pike, Thomas	Porter, Railways	67	31	2	0
McShane, James	Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department	65	271	9	0
Rose, Henry	Night-officer, Erskineville, Railways	64	52	16	0
Munson, Nathan	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways	61	77	6	0
Dyson, E. D.	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department	55	90	13	0
Newton, George	Inspector, Newcastle, Railways	60	205	11	0
1892.					
Tanner, James	Railway Station-master, Rylstone	60	52	10	0
Walker, John H.	do do Wallsend	60	98	5	0
Killick, William	Teacher, Public School, Banks' Meadows	65	105	5	0
Green, Thomas	Forester, Forest Department	63	47	8	0
Pearson, James	Accountant, the Treasury	67	411	0	0
Laurence, Charles	Clerk, Newcastle, Railways	63	81	10	0
Jacobs, Jesse	Sheeting Foreman, Railways.....	61	110	0	0
Pike, John G.	Traveling Inspector, Railways	66	103	5	0
Burton, Edmund	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Department	68	338	1	0
Couldrake, Thomas	Ganger, Railways	61	67	2	0
Garvan, D. A.	Railway Station-master, Macdonaldtown	44	114	16	0
Booty, Enoch W.	Messenger, Bankruptcy Office	61	76	1	0
Temperley, Thomas	Inspector, Fisheries Department	46	69	7	0
Powell, David	Pilot, Newcastle, Marine Board	61	222	10	0
Doran, John	Engineer Mechanic, Fitzroy Dock	59	144	13	0
Squires, Josiah	Signalman, Wallsend, Railways	61	48	9	0
Willison, George	Ganger, Railways	64	78	14	0
*Packer, George	Assistant Manager, Public Wharfs	63	101	4	0
Mulholland, Phillip	Shed Inspector, Eveleigh, Railways	45	155	18	0
Woods, Moses	Porter, Wagga Wagga do	61	52	4	0
Fitzpatrick, Charles	Guard, Redfern, Railways.....	61	113	8	0
Williams, John	Officer-in-Charge, Goulburn, Railways	60	48	17	0
Fleming, James	Guard, Redfern, Railways	61	120	1	0
Gould, Edwin	Porter, Darling Harbour, Railways.....	62	61	10	0
Hawkins, John	Do Albury, Railways	62	52	0	0
Callaghan, Patrick	Gate-keeper, Burwood, Railways	61	54	11	0
Wallworth, Daniel	Machinist, Railways	67	75	19	0
Cruickshank, William	Sub-Inspector, Railways	60	77	0	0
Canavan, William	Carpenter, Railways	67	93	11	0
Brackenreg, Manan	Assistant Superintendent, Industrial Schools for Girls, Parramatta	43	66	8	0
Paton, John	Inspector, Railways	72	78	14	0
Total		£	37,838	4	7

Pensions have been assigned by the Government to the undernoted officers in consequence of their retirement from the offices set against their names, but such pensions will not become payable until final retirement from the employment of the Government.—

	£	s.	d.
1887—George Lewis, Draftsman, Survey Office; age, 43	196	13	0
1888—J. T. Blanchard, Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master; age, 48	274	17	0
1890—Chas. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands; age, 40	380	14	0
1890—Stephen Freeman, Under Secretary for Lands; age, 42	386	14	0
1892—Alexander Oliver, Parliamentary Draftsman; age, 58	472	12	0

£1,071 10 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX VI.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing Pensions granted under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1892.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age	Reason for Retirement.	Pension
1885.				
		yrs		£ s. d
Crane, William.....	Stipendiary Magistrate	58	Ill-health ...	369 16 6
Russell, Macnamara	Chief Draftsman, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways	49	do	111 0 11
Proctor, James	Inspector, Locomotive Branch, Railways ..	59	do	90 15 0
M'George, John	Superintendent, Temporary, Hospital for Insane, Cooma	38	Abolition of office	70 3 0
*Carroll, Gabriel H. L. ...	Inspector, Telegraphs	53	Mental derangement..	86 12 0
*Newport, Thomas	Driver, Railways	61	61 years of age ..	55 2 0
*Duhigg, Matthew	Public School Teacher, Nelanglo	60	do	38 10 0
Sixsmith, William	Engine-driver, Railways	69	do	69 10 0
*Cumming, J. E.	Public School Teacher, Jerry's Plains	61	do	77 8 0
Harrison, Jerman T.	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa	47	Mental derangement ..	81 15 0
Stevenson, Jane	Public School Teacher, Camperdown	60	60 years of age	59 1 0
*Palmer, George	do Wyong Creek	75	do	24 13 0
Pentland, Colin C.	do Daisy Dale	73	do	20 10 0
*Macedougall, Robert ...	do Bumbury	63	do	31 13 0
Spanswick, George	do Appin	56	Ill-health	72 7 0
West, Josiah	Messenger, Railways	76	76 years of age	20 6 0
Bell, Joseph	Public School Teacher, Dural	52	Ill-health	46 13 0
Styles, Eliza	do Mudgee	52	do	123 0 0
M'Cormick, Peter D.	do Crown-street	52	do	76 19 0
Rohan, Patrick	do Spamiard's Hill	48	do	46 12 0
O'Grady, Michael	do Saucy Creek	54	do	51 2 0
1886.				
*Crothers, Thomas	Station-master, Harley, Railways	79	79 years of age	22 13 0
Johnson, Alexander	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	60	do	173 17 0
Dempsey, Denis	Locker, Customs	57	Ill health	71 5 0
Small, Samuel	Store Labourer, Ordnance	59	do	45 15 0
Kelly, James	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	54	do	44 4 0
Curnane, James	do Parramatta Gaol	60	60 years of age	45 10 0
Parsons, Charles	do Mantland Gaol	55	Ill health	47 8 0
*O'Brien, Thomas	do Bathurst Gaol	71	71 years of age	34 3 0
Darby, Anthony	do Darlinghurst Gaol	60	do	41 13 0
Walker, Edward	Public School Teacher, Upper Myall River	65	do	37 0 0
Wilkins, William	Messenger, Customs	64	do	63 8 0
Hanna, William	Warder, Albury Gaol	52	Ill-health ..	32 14 0
Goold, Pierce	Postmaster, Newtown	70	70 years of age ..	85 7 0
Tessier, Henry	Boatman, Macleay River, Marine Board ..	52	Ill health	49 9 0
Burnell, Arthur J.	Chief Draftsman, Forbes, Survey Office ...	36	do	108 10 0
*Hayes, Geo. Pool	Public School Teacher, Morebinger	65	65 years of age ..	17 12 0
Hinder, Edward R.	do Enfield	56	do	104 10 0
*Ledsam, Jeremiah	Gate-keeper, Railways	81	do	11 19 0
Miller, Samuel King	Public School Teacher, Burrawang	55	Ill-health	100 7 0
Donaldson, Robert	Road-Superintendent, Roads and Bridges ..	47	Accident ..	106 16 0
*Stack, John	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	55	Ill-health	166 11 9
Ward, Robert D.	Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum ..	66	66 years of age	40 10 0
Mackinlay, John	Head Bailiff, District Court	66	do	64 10 0
Poole, George	Boatswain, Marine Board	58	Ill-health	62 8 0
Dunkin, John	Letter-carrier, General Post Office	53	do	60 3 0
*Harland, Thomas	Mate, Dredge "Vulcan," Harbours and Rivers ..	71	71 years of age.....	42 3 0
*Suter, Francis E.	Cook and Steward, Dredge "Vulcan," do	69	do	35 10 0
*Jamieson, George	District Engineer, Railways	58	Ill-health	166 18 0
Hawkins, Richard	Public School Teacher, Prospect	61	61 years of age ..	92 4 0
Langton, William	do Riverstone	60	do	109 7 6
*Field, Thomas	Messenger, Lands	63	do	33 1 0
Richards, Thomas	Government Printer	55	Ill-health	480 2 0
Gosnell, Edward	Carriage-lifter, Railways	72	72 years of age	36 12 0
*Egan, Miles	Police Surgeon	58	Ill health ..	327 2 0
Sangster, John	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	61	61 years of age	255 13 9
Board, W. W.	Public School Teacher, Drutt Town	63	do	74 13 0
Ferguson, Peter	Engine-driver, Railways	59	Ill-health	70 8 0
Woodgate, Edward	Station-master, Dubbo, Railways	60	60 years of age ..	150 19 0
Shaw, William E.	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace ..	72	do	84 7 0
Tiddy, Loerin	Public School Teacher, Hurstville	51	Ill-health	75 4 0
Watt, Charles	Government Analyst	65	65 years of age.....	118 2 0
Booth, James	Public School Teacher, Yalwal	59	Ill-health	43 19 3
Jacob, John	do Third Creek	60	60 years of age	49 8 0
*May, William	Principal Messenger, Legislative Assembly ..	66	do	82 1 0
Walker, William	Light-keeper, Clarence Head, Marine Board ..	72	do	47 7 0
1887.				
*Grant, A. O.	Police Magistrate, Bourke.....	60	Over 60 years of age..	215 15 0
Byrne, Mrs. M. M. G.	Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta.	47	Abolition of office ..	125 8 0
Whalen, William	Watchman, Railways	63	Over 60 years of age..	37 6 0
Price, Mrs. Mary A.	Teacher, Public School, Mount Murray	46	Ill-health	31 15 3
Groves, William	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	do	52 8 0
Fleming, Martin	do do	49	do	41 18 0
Carlisle, Thomas	Traffic Auditor, Railways	62	Over 60 years of age...	163 15 0
Hunter, Wm.	Compositor, Government Printing Office	66	do	79 4 0
Henderson, Robert	Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta ..	62	do	38 11 0
Fancourt, Thomas	Warehousekeeper, and Inspector of Warehouses, Customs.	68	do	251 1 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX V—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted	Age	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1887—continued.		yrs		£ s. d.
*Gilberthorpe, William ...	Acting 1st-class Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	64	Over 60 years of age..	37 2 0
Goldsmith, Henry.....	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	63	do do	109 6 0
Rodd, Clement T.....	Custodian of Plans, Survey Office	43	Ill-health	74 9 0
Plunkett, W. E.	Under Secretary for Justice	57	do	631 17 9
Easton, George R.	Pilot, Marine Board	71	Over 60 years of age ..	97 7 0
Cuttriss, Charles B.	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street	58	Ill-health	174 17 0
*Browne, John C. ...	Teacher, Public School, Tirranra Creek	62	Over 60 years of age ..	68 10 0
Read, J. A.	Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	63	do	208 16 8
Mills, John	Teacher, Public School, Blacktown	67	do	54 3 0
Maloney, Patrick O'Dwyer	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	63	do	125 6 8
Wilson, John	do do do	64	do	64 9 0
Beck, Wm	Landing-waiter, Customs	67	do	167 0 0
Porter, Andrew	Clerk, General Post Office	45	Ill-health	108 18 0
Mawson, Benjamin	Head Porter, Railways	62	Over 60 years of age...	44 9 0
Reid, James	Screwery do	60	do	36 0 0
Crackanthorp, Richard H.	Clerk, General Post Office	61	do	85 5 0
Emmett, John H	Teacher, Public School, Forest Hill	63	do	30 9 0
Wheeler, Henry	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook.....	85	do	56 17 0
Williamson, Thomas	Foreman Blacksmith, Fitzroy Dock	64	do	56 15 0
*Snape, Phillip.....	Police Magistrate, Gulgong	69	do	88 13 0
Lambert, George	Teacher, Public School, Guildford	64	do	54 8 0
*Scowcroft, James	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern	69	do	90 6 0
Tompson, E. H.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga	68	do	110 17 0
Allan, H. A.	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	41	Abolition of office ..	116 10 0
Brown, Edward	Clerk, Lands	48	do	182 6 0
Canty, Michael	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	36	do	124 9 0
Chisholm, D. H.	Chief Draftsman, District Survey Office, Albury ..	42	do	200 10 0
Davidson, John.....	1st Clerk, Survey Office	60	do	221 1 0
Ellis, J. W.	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office.....	68	do	384 8 0
Evans, Thomas	Accountant do	42	do	168 18 0
Gerard, Francis	Chief Draftsman, Occupation Branch, Lands.....	38	do	160 9 0
Goggin, J. F.	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	46	do	189 7 0
Greaves, W. A. B. ...	1st-class Surveyor do	58	do	288 17 0
Landers, J. F.	Secretary and Cashier do	57	do	287 8 0
Lewis, Thomas H.	1st-class Draftsman do	58	do	393 4 0
Long, George	do do do	77	do	164 15 0
Macdonald, William ..	Clerk, Lands	64	do	97 17 0
*Neate, Charles E. ...	do do	58	do	197 18 0
Newman, Thomas E. L. ...	do do	39	do	97 2 0
Patterson, Edmund	do do	59	do	117 1 0
*Sharp, George W. ...	Lithographic Engraver, Lands	55	do	115 6 0
Slade, John James	2nd-class Draftsman, Survey Office	48	do	149 12 0
Stack, Edward	Clerk do	40	do	69 18 0
Stevens, Thomas	1st-class Draftsman do	48	do	211 2 0
Underwood, Richard G. ...	Description Writer do	47	do	127 12 0
Williams, Frank	Clerk, Lands.....	40	do	99 3 0
Woolrych, Francis B. W. ...	Surveyor, Lands	61	do	208 11 0
*McNaught, Thomas ...	Teacher, Public School, Broughton Creek	60	Over 60 years of age ..	70 11 0
Willis, James A. C. ...	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	54	Abolition of office ..	324 1 0
Wiseman, John	Clerk-in-charge, Local Land Board, Grafton	39	do	167 16 0
Groat, Malcolm	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	74	do	104 17 0
Downey, Patrick	do do do	61	do	77 12 0
Turner, George	do do do	61	do	106 13 0
Packer, Goodwin R.	Chief Draftsman, Local Land Office, Grafton ..	37	Ill-health	150 10 0
Ahearn, Wilham	Boatman, Newcastle, Customs	58	do	38 15 0
Schwartzkoff, Henry	Assistant Superintendent, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.	51	Abolition of office ..	146 11 0
*Arnott, John S.	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham.....	54	Ill-health	60 10 0
*Cork, Robert	Sea Pilot, Marine Board	65	Over 60 years of age..	105 11 0
*Sanders, George.....	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction ..	61	Abolition of office ..	83 10 0
Forde, Wilham	Chief Clerk, Public Works	49	Ill-health	253 18 0
*Bolding, H. J.	Police Magistrate, Narrabri	77	Over 60 years of age ..	104 17 0
Vetch, John Ward ...	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta ..	55	Ill-health	74 4 0
Fitch, John	Engineer and Master, Dredge "Gamma," Harbours and Rivers.	61	Over 60 years of age..	106 12 0
*Harris, Richard	Health Officer, &c, Newcastle	80	do	63 4 0
McGregor, Roderick ..	Teacher, Public School, Cambewarra	47	Ill-health	80 10 0
Eccles, John	Lithographic Printer, Lands	62	Abolition of office ..	180 10 0
Collis, W.	Draftsman, Lands	33	do	92 14 0
*Maybury, W. H.....	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn	72	Over 60 years of age ..	81 12 0
Lynce, Emanuel	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction ..	66	Abolition of office ..	78 10 0
*Wilson, Archibald ..	Stationary-engine Driver, Railways	55	Ill-health ..	65 16 0
Chandler, Wilham	Gatekeeper, Railways	79	Over 60 years of age..	52 17 0
*McLerie, Thomas P. ...	First Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	39	Mental derangement...	156 0 0
Neate, J. R.	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury	56	Abolition of office ..	133 16 0
*Biddlecomb, W. J. ...	Teacher, Public School, Cranbury	54	Ill-health ..	37 18 0
Swynn, John	Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury	61	Over 60 years of age..	169 8 0
Donelan, Anthony Charles	Locker, Customs	41	Ill-health	107 10 0
*Fitzgerald, R. D. ...	Deputy Surveyor-General, Lands.....	56	Abolition of office ..	553 11 0
Nicoll, Wilham	Carrriage Builder, Railways	75	Over 60 years of age ..	36 2 0
Anderson, Alexander ..	Teacher, Public School, Gledswood	65	do	67 4 0
*Buchanan, Louis	Chief Clerk, Customs	60	do	160 16 0
Jones, Stephen W.	Clerk, Legislative Assembly	62	do	549 0 0
Johnson, John	Carpenter, Dredge "Pluto"	62	do	56 7 0

* Deceased

APPENDIX V—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age	Reason for Retirement.	Pension
1888.				
		yrs.		£ s. d.
Milbau, G. de	Postal Inspector, Post Office.....	67	Abolition of office ..	171 4 0
Adams, P. F.	Surveyor-General	59	do	579 15 0
Canter, R. A.	Examiner of Accounts, Treasury	50	Ill-health	212 10 0
Austin William	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	do	40 10 0
Dudding, William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton.....	68	Over 60 years of age	220 15 0
Sims, Henry	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office	70	do	70 7 0
Lewton Joseph	Inspector of Permanent-way, Railways	61	do	153 8 0
Rockliff, Lawrence	Teacher of Public School, New Lambton	61	do	93 8 0
James, George C.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37	Abolition of office ..	58 2 0
Turner, A. A.	Police Magistrate, Wollongong	61	Over 60 years of age	277 2 0
Groberty, Catherine.....	Public School Teacher, Clairvaux	60	do	63 14 0
Duffy, James	Inspector, Railways.....	58	Ill-health	160 3 0
Doyle, Michael J.	Public School Teacher, Manila	42	do	56 3 0
*Weber, Adalbert.....	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	64	Over 60 years of age	211 11 0
Thomas, E. R.	Draftsman, Railways	65	do	99 19 0
Willans, Obadiah	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	72	do	128 5 0
*Thomson, James	Chief Inspector and Consulting Accountant, Treasury	61	do	371 8 0
Hare, Reginald	Police Magistrate, Wellington.....	75	do	102 12 0
Lumsdaine, Alexander ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle	66	do	77 17 0
Clennett, W. P.	Assistant Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office	61	do	68 5 0
Edwards, George	Teacher, Public School, Oakendale	66	do	36 10 0
*Matthews, William ...	do do Macquarie-street South	53	Ill-health	174 9 0
Wilson, William	do do Boolong	61	Over 60 years of age	48 15 0
Silva, Emanuel	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	80	do	46 13 0
Bryant, Thomas	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways	61	do	129 18 0
*Colher, J. P.	Public School Teacher, Broke	64	do	78 3 0
Dallas, John	Fettler, Railways.....	63	do	36 3 0
Sydenham, William J.	Station-master, Rooty Hill, Railways	52	Ill-health	71 5 0
*Buchanan, James	Stipendiary Magistrate	60	Over 60 years of age.	413 10 0
*Liardet, F. C.	Station-master, Railways	64	do	59 13 0
*Reeve, Edward	Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie	65	do	126 11 0
D'Arnetta, Walter	Overseer, Government Printing Office	58	Ill-health	226 9 0
M'Donald, John	Chairman, Land Board, Tamworth ...	60	Over 60 years of age	459 17 0
Donnellan, John	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	58	Ill-health	43 8 0
*MacDermott, Michael ..	Locker, Customs	59	do	126 11 0
*Joyce, Thomas	Warder, Sydney Gaol	51	do	40 4 0
Robinson, William	Chief Clerk, Agent-General's Office ..	69	Over 60 years of age	141 10 0
Hill, Francis W.	Superintendent and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	56	Ill-health	470 3 0
Hollis, John	Inspector, Railways.....	66	Over 60 years of age.	122 11 0
*Chapman, Chas. M.	Public School Teacher, Luddenham	71	do	75 8 0
Charteris, Frederick M. ...	Deputy Registrar of Brands, Mines	65	do	102 7 0
Robinson, G. J.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines	54	Ill-health	120 4 0
*Taylor, James	Pilot, Marine Board	55	do	148 16 0
Denson, Alfred	Warder, Sydney Gaol.....	61	Over 60 years of age ..	44 14 0
*Thompson, W. H.	Postmaster, Newcastle	71	do	230 3 0
Houslar, Robert	Pilot, Marine Board	64	do	75 10 0
Richards, Evan	Sheriff's Officer and District Court Bailiff	67	do	104 11 0
Stronge, William	Teacher, Public School, Picton	58	Ill-health	91 1 0
Pownall, Ellen	do do Rouse Hill	52	do	34 10 0
Wood, Jas. H.	1st-class Surveyor, Lands	59	do	271 19 0
Hare, Henry	Chief Draftsman, Lands Office, Cooma	57	Abolition of office	172 14 0
Hicks, Lucy H.	Matron-Superintendent, Newington Asylum ...	53	do	145 0 0
Davis, John	Police Magistrate, Bega	70	Over 60 years of age.	142 18 0
King Frederic	Manager of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.	62	do	214 0 0
Bolton, Constantine F. ...	District Surveyor, Lands.....	48	Abolition of office...	309 5 0
Galbraith, Bridget	Mistress, Public School, Waterloo	40	Ill-health	116 4 0
Patterson, David	Teacher, Public School, Grantham	68	Over 60 years of age	46 19 0
Watson, David	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department	66	do	27 6 0
Bayly, W. H.	School Attendance Officer, Grafton	46	Ill-health	86 6 0
Henderson, M. Honora ...	Teacher, Public School, Norwood	44	do	41 18 0
Halkett, Alexander	Dredge-Master, Harbours and Rivers	65	Over 60 years of age	75 6 0
Holland, W. T.	Teacher, Public School, Burrangong Heights	66	do	70 4 0
Boone, John	Driver, Railways	60	do	71 13 0
*Delaney, J. W.	Sheriff's Officer, Newcastle	56	Ill-health	113 11 0
Emblin, J. W.	Postmaster, Armidale	63	Over 60 years of age	168 16 0
Bewick, George	District Engineer, Railways	64	do	275 10 0
*Flood, William	Sub-Inspector, Railways	54	Ill-health	75 9 0
Bradford, William	Senior Warder, Tamworth Gaol	60	Over 60 years of age.	55 14 0
1889.				
Kealey, John	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	61	Over 60 years of age ..	86 12 0
Youll, Richard	Teacher, Public School, Plattsburg	63	do	153 11 0
Corcoran, Thos. H.	do do Yatteyatah	68	do	69 18 0
Allen, Robert	Carpenter, Railways	61	do	60 9 0
*Darby, Richard	Station master, Moituary	73	do	152 18 0
*Bissett, John G., senior	do Brewangle	71	do	96 10 0
Bonamy, George	do Ashfield	69	do	156 12 0
Woodrow, John	Sub Inspector, Railways	61	do	74 9 0
Caldwell, Isabella	Matron, Armidale Gaol	69	do	20 8 0
Newcombe, Geo W	Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	59	Abolition of office	183 15 0
Hollis, Thomas	Sub-Inspector, Railways	69	Over 60 years of age	63 5 0

* Deceased

APPENDIX V—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1889—continued.		yrs.		£ s. d.
*Barney, G. H.	Chief Inspector of Distilleries	60	Abolition of office ..	412 17 0
Moriarty, E. O.	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	64	Services dispensed with ..	791 13 0
Rae, John	Under Secretary for Public Works	75	do ..	543 14 0
Boag, Thomas	Locomotive Foreman, Railways	64	do ..	231 8 0
Scott, William	do Engineer, do	62	do ..	443 7 0
Godson, Richard	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	74	do ..	109 7 6
Wallace, Michael	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst	67	do ..	110 5 0
Connell, Henry	Police Magistrate and Customs Officer, Kiama	60	Over 60 years of age ..	342 0 0
*Eames, Robert L.	Landing Waiter, Customs	61	do ..	135 1 0
South, Samuel N.	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs	54	Ill-health ..	84 13 0
Simpson, George	Teacher, Public School, Bowra	60	Over 60 years of age ..	70 1 0
Moppett, Thomas J.	Principal Ledger-keeper, Audit Department	60	Abolition of office ..	230 15 0
Glechrist, Drummond ..	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department	68	do ..	250 9 0
*Grant, James	Shed Inspector, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age ..	131 17 0
DeCourcy, Thomas	Clerk, Railways	33	Services dispensed with ..	71 10 10
Finegan John P.	Examiner of Accounts, Railways	35	do ..	153 6 4
Forbes, Alice	Matron, Bathurst Gaol	58	Ill-health ..	20 8 0
Molony, C. C.	Clerk, Railways	52	Services dispensed with ..	73 11 3
Long, Isidora C.	Teacher, Infant School, Balmain	50	Ill-health ..	116 14 0
Vyner, F. W.	Police Magistrate, Tumut	69	Services dispensed with ..	181 18 5
*Sutton, George	Examiner, Locomotive Branch, Railways	67	Over 60 years of age ..	47 1 0
Barry, Mary Jane	Housemaid, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville	52	Ill-health ..	29 0 0
Higgs, John	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway	59	Services dispensed with ..	357 7 6
Mullamphy, John	Teacher, Public School, Duramana	63	Over 60 years of age ..	37 5 0
Muller, Wolfgang	Draftsman, Survey Office, Bourke	41	Services dispensed with ..	134 3 4
Dunman, John	Teacher, Public School, Aberglasslyn	59	Ill-health ..	51 7 0
Buckley, William	Carpenter, Railways	77	Over 60 years of age ..	39 14 0
*Haggarty, Marmaduke ..	Watchman, Fitzroy Dock	60	do ..	40 7 0
Williamson, J. W.	Trades Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	64	do ..	88 4 0
Seale, Michael	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways ..	40	Services dispensed with ..	174 8 0
Higgs, Edward	Inspector, Traffic Branch do	54	do ..	249 1 0
Slatyer, Hampton	Clerk, Audit Branch do ..	36	do ..	58 1 0
Howarth, Shepherd	Issuer, Stores Branch do ..	70	do ..	67 13 4
*Bourne, E. J.	Superintendent of Rolling Stock do ..	66	do ..	192 10 0
*Sirkitt, Thomas	Foreman, Stores do ..	58	do ..	89 3 0
Bingham, George	do carriage-shop do ..	49	do ..	160 17 0
Smithers, A.	Clerk, Traffic Branch do ..	45	do ..	38 19 0
Betteridge, Geo.	do do do ..	41	do ..	42 17 0
*Docksey, Wm.	Sub-Inspector, Existing Lines do ..	52	do ..	96 16 0
Brabstone, Michael	Overseer, Stores Branch do ..	51	do ..	78 13 0
Pickering, Jas. E.	Clerk do ..	30	do ..	89 17 0
Fligg, Henry	Storekeeper, Newcastle do ..	65	do ..	173 16 0
Kensett, F. J.	Clerk, Traffic Branch do ..	69	do ..	95 17 0
Evans, Geo. T.	Superintendent of Stores do ..	40	do ..	190 0 0
Iredale, L. P.	Record Clerk do ..	45	do ..	151 19 0
*Wascoe, John O.	Clerk, Stores do ..	68	do ..	64 16 0
*Hankin, J. C.	Station-master, Newtown do ..	57	Ill-health ..	113 18 0
Hall, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Ghinni Ghinni ..	63	Over 60 years of age ..	44 8 0
Keon, G. P.	Police Magistrate, Eden ..	68	Services dispensed with ..	378 0 0
*Bussell, Francis H.	Operator, Telegraph Department	37	Ill-health ..	76 13 0
*Starkov, James	Shed Inspector, Railways	51	do ..	72 18 0
Fuller, Edgar	Public School Teacher, Calyton	64	Over 60 years of age ..	72 0 0
Forbes, Alexander	Gaoler, Bathurst	62	Services dispensed with ..	134 18 0
Irvine, Christopher	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways	49	do ..	94 4 0
Caldwell, Samuel	Gaoler, Armidale	77	do ..	131 15 0
*Wood, A. P.	Assistant Engineer, Roads	46	do ..	308 4 0
*Small, Wm.	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison	65	do ..	284 15 0
Lynch, Annie	Mistress, Infant School, Wagga Wagga	32	Ill-health ..	60 10 0
Forsyth, F. W. G.	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol ..	61	Services dispensed with ..	88 0 0
Read, Sir John C., Bart. .	Governor, Sydney Gaol ..	68	do ..	372 4 5
*Forbes, A. Leith.	Examiner, Public Instruction	66	Abolition of office ..	390 0 0
Clarke, Hannah	Nurse-in-charge, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.	66	Over 60 years of age ..	35 14 0
Rothe, Anna M.	Teacher, Public School, Burrundulla ..	51	Ill-health ..	45 18 0
Vaughan, Patrick	Senior Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta ..	48	do ..	52 16 0
Gardner, John	Chief Examiner, Public Instruction ..	65	Abolition of office ..	471 17 0
Henerie, Patience	Sewing Mistress, Public School, Glebe. .	42	Ill-health ..	21 13 0
Moxham, Wm.	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol	52	do ..	73 7 0
Sebrader, John F.	Messenger, Court-house, Newcastle ..	79	Over 60 years of age ..	21 5 0
Kelly, Thomas	do Head Office, Railways	75	do ..	40 13 0
Cook, Peter	Watchman, Traffic Branch, Railways ..	70	do ..	22 3 0
*Scott, James	Driver, Railways	64	do ..	50 3 0
Hannell, Jesse	Superintendent, Nobby's Light-house, Newcastle	70	do ..	117 17 0
Bewes, Joseph	Foreman, Railways	69	do ..	71 8 0
Costley, Charles	Warder, Gaol, Yass	58	Ill-health ..	45 8 0
Slattery, James	do Sydney Gaol	57	do ..	45 3 0
*Bennett, W. C.	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads	65	Over 60 years of age ..	675 0 0
Cox, F. W.	Station-master, Armidale ..	54	Ill-health ..	138 16 0
Duff, John	Chief Compiler, Government Statistician's Office	55	Abolition of office ..	225 17 0
Davidson, F. B.	Assistant C.P.S., Water Police Office ..	65	Services dispensed with ..	188 5 0
Williams, Walter	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour, Railways ..	78	do ..	40 10 0
Chapman, Wm.	Warder, Sydney Gaol ..	55	Ill-health ..	48 2 0
Hinton, Alfred	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board ..	77	Services dispensed with ..	165 3 0
Lutrick, Nicholas	Coxswain, Marine Board ..	48	do ..	71 16 0
Berney, Augustus	Landing Surveyor, Customs ..	57	do ..	360 4 0
Browne, Wm. Jas.	Sub-collector of Customs, Grafton	64	do ..	135 8 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX V—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1889—continued.				
		yrs.		£ s. d.
Coleman, Jas.	Coxswain, Customs, Newcastle	59	Services dispensed with	79 0 0
Fay, Michael	Locker, Customs	65	do	100 0 0
Ikin, Henry	do do	72	do	154 0 0
O'Donnell, John	do do	56	do	110 8 0
*Ormsby, Arthur J.	Landing-waiter, Customs	62	do	303 7 0
Passmore, W. R. T.	do do	64	do	255 0 0
Rucker, H. J.	Clerk, Customs	68	do	293 7 0
Small, Robert	Cashier, do	62	do	257 9 0
O'Donnell, Geo.	Chief Clerk, Government Stores	43	Abolition of office	91 13 0
Meares, William D.	Police Magistrate, Mudgee	66	Over 60 years of age	364 11 0
Purton, Henry	Inspector, Permanent Way, Railways	57	Services dispensed with	185 5 0
Deitz, William	Foreman, Railways	59	do	90 6 0
Murdock, George	do do	69	do	100 6 0
*Moodie, Andrew	Station-master, Marulan	63	do	147 13 0
*Scotland, David	do Windsor	63	do	112 18 0
Thompson, John R.	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railways	44	do	105 7 0
Board, Gregory	Bookkeeper, Telegraphs	48	Ill-health	102 19 0
Cane, Frederic	Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	70	Services dispensed with	127 7 0
Ralph, John	Attendant do do	53	Ill-health	26 7 0
*Vernon, Donald	Secretary for Railways	50	Services dispensed with	392 15 0
Moriarty, M. H.	Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers	46	do	322 6 0
Brackenreg, Caroline	Assist. Matron, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	60	Over 60 years of age	30 12 0
*Cane, Elizabeth	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	61	Services dispensed with	30 12 0
Clarke, James	Messenger, Public Works	72	do	49 0 0
M'Cormick, John	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67	Over 60 years of age	33 7 0
Roberts, H.	Gate-keeper, Bathurst, Railways	64	Services dispensed with	68 10 0
Jackson, Robert	Labourer, Ordnance Stores	64	Over 60 years of age	34 0 0
Meldrum, J. B.	Road Superintendent, Roads	69	Services dispensed with	193 14 0
Waring, T. W.	Clerk, Roads	64	do	49 2 0
*Laman, Thomas	C.P.S., Stroud	83	Over 60 years of age	65 11 0
Burns, James	Station-master, Muswellbrook	62	do	163 4 0
*Marsh, Jas. M.	Stipendiary Magistrate, Water Police Court	60	do	422 17 0
Jager, Joseph	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs	76	Services dispensed with	122 11 0
Woods, George	Foreman Blacksmith, Tramways	59	do	89 9 0
Read, W. V.	Traffic Manager, Railways	50	do	546 10 0
Higgs, James	Station-master, Granville	57	do	208 18 0
Dowling, Edward	Assistant Superintendent, Technical Education	46	do	307 17 0
Graham, James	Signal Master, South Head	70	do	177 11 0
Drewett, J. W.	Assistant Engineer, Railways	69	do	418 15 0
Bayley, G. W. A.	Draftsman, Railways	64	do	174 8 0
*Macdiarmid, R. N.	Clerk, Biloela Gaol	38	Medical Board	69 17 0
1890.				
Blakers, Geo. T.	Teacher, Public School, Broughton	61	Over 60 years of age	72 14 0
Roche, James	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	58	Ill-health	83 8 0
Mather, Joseph	Engineer, Dredge "Hunter"	70	Over 60 years of age	100 10 0
Richardson, Ralph	Inspector, Tramways	61	Services dispensed with	106 15 0
Coles, William	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect	68	Over 60 years of age	466 13 0
Lennox, John	Foremen Blacksmith, Railways	61	Services dispensed with	120 19 0
Carpenter, Abraham	Railway Station-master, Hexham	61	do	97 7 0
Smith, Geo.	Letter-carrier, General Post Office	60	Over 60 years of age	74 2 0
Evans, Thos.	Carriage Examiner, Railways	53	Services dispensed with	108 14 0
*Hunt, Hy. H.	Teacher, Public School, Forbes	66	Over 60 years of age	97 10 0
Baker, John	Carriage Examiner, Railways	54	Services dispensed with	88 18 0
Cobb, John	Locomotive Engineer, Railways	54	do	277 7 0
Mills, Henry	Teacher, Public School, Menangle	65	Over 60 years of age	60 3 0
Crewes, Richard	Machinist, Railways	64	Services dispensed with	50 5 0
Hopkins, Evan	Blacksmith, Railways	65	do	66 10 0
Burrows, Joseph	Labourer, Railways	71	do	34 6 0
*Molloy, John	Boatman, Marine Board	58	do	55 9 0
Scott, Geo.	do do	72	do	71 16 0
*Lindman, G. R.	do do	61	do	56 11 0
Dwyer, Patrick	Station-master, Uralla, Railways	58	do	149 2 0
Muir, John	do Tarana do	61	do	109 8 0
Pegum, Stephen	Teacher, Public School, Islington	47	Ill-health	69 10 0
Farquhar, James	Caretaker, Eveleigh, Railways	80	Over 60 years of age	49 15 0
Stokes, Benjamin	Teacher, Public School, Hartley Vale	46	Ill-health	96 6 0
Sladen, Alfred W.	Clerk, Public Instruction	53	Services dispensed with	171 14 0
Robertson, James J.	District Superintendent, Railways	50	do	228 7 0
Scott, Innes	Teacher, Public School, Cockburn River	64	Over 60 years of age	47 18 0
M'Intosh, James	Sheeting Foremen, Railways	64	Services dispensed with	85 11 0
Phelan, Samuel	Guard, Railways	60	do	110 8 0
Pinnington, Thos.	Mail Guard, General Post Office	62	Over 60 years of age	80 18 0
Biggs, Chas.	Line Repairer, Telegraphs	48	Ill-health	118 4 0
Dalton, P. J.	Chief Warder, Parramatta Gaol	67	Over 60 years of age	113 7 0
Fitzpatrick, Denis	General Foremen, Railways	51	Services dispensed with	154 2 0
Buchanan, Peter	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office	66	Over 60 years of age	220 12 6
Blackman, William	Chairman, Land Board, Grafton	60	do	321 2 0
Stone, Thos. H.	Postmaster, Albury	68	do	216 12 0
Strong, W. E.	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator	62	Over 60 years of age	240 9 0
Haggarty, Catherine	Office-keeper, Water Police Court	56	Ill-health	44 8 0
Ward, Ed. Grant	Registrar-General	60	Over 60 years of age	302 9 0
Williams, John	Master of Tug "Ceres," Harbours and Rivers	52	Ill-health	107 16 0
Rose, James	Inspector, Railways	55	do	101 7 0
Wallis, Nathaniel	Clerk, Roads	35	Services dispensed with	95 2 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX V—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1890—continued.		yrs.		£ s. d.
M'Cann, Emily	Sewing Mistress, Public Instruction	58	Ill-health	51 1 0
M'Credie, John	District Inspector, Public Instruction	58	do	296 18 0
Morrison, James	Fitter, Locomotive Branch, Railways	58	Services dispensed with	49 0 0
M'Donough, Kate	Mistress, Infants' School, Fort-street	59	Ill-health	201 15 0
Gray, Henry	Boatman, Marine Board	63	Services dispensed with	46 9 0
Landers, George	Chief Clerk, Permanent-way Branch, Railways	52	do	176 0 0
Franks, R. C.	Inspector, Conditional Purchases, Lands	51	do	77 8 0
*Foss, C. V.	Clerk, Bathurst Gaol	65	Over 60 years of age	65 0 0
Booth, Wm.	Teacher, Public School, Belmore	60	do	74 3 0
M'Keary, D. J.	Sub-collector, Customs, Wentworth	60	do	209 17 0
Ewen, John	Coxswain, Dredge "Archimedes"	64	do	34 4 0
Carroll, Wm.	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	61	do	74 10 0
Whittou, John	Engineer-in-Chief, Railways	70	do	675 0 0
Thomas, William	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	60	do	108 13 0
Harrison, Edward	Engine Driver, Railways	55	Ill-health	96 13 0
Brown, James N.	Clerk, Customs	37	Services dispensed with	82 3 0
Tobin, Nicholas	Clerk, Railways	51	do	49 4 0
Walker, Selina G.	Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	56	do	74 8 0
Carter, James S.	Sheriff's Officer, Yass	66	Over 60 years of age	47 0 0
Crook, S. E.	Station-master, Binalong, Railways	44	Ill-health	82 16 0
Law, Alexander	Clerk, Audit Department	64	Services dispensed with	67 7 0
Sharp, Jonathan	Teacher, Public School, Dundas	63	Over 60 years of age	95 13 0
Gerard, E. M. S.	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Orange	48	Services dispensed with	220 17 0
Fewings, E. W.	Draftsman, Land Board, Tamworth	32	do	80 1 0
Meldrum T. B.	Draftsman, Lands Department	39	do	67 7 0
Wansbrough, C. H.	Surveyor, Lands Department	49	do	121 12 0
Bennett, L. G. J.	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Forbes	45	do	215 6 0
Kelly, T. A.	Messenger, Lands	45	do	67 7 0
Arnold, W. M. M.	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly	39	Ill-health	192 17 0
Jamison, T. C.	Inspector of Distilleries	65	Services dispensed with	293 6 8
Duff, John	Inspector of Forests	45	do	145 10 0
Heron, John	Locomotive Inspector, Railways	60	do	180 0 0
Taylor, Janet	Teacher, Public School, The Vineyard	60	Over 60 years of age	51 19 0
Cowdrey, George	Engineer for Existing Lines, Railways	60	Services dispensed with	451 19 0
*Campbell, Thos.	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department	61	Over 60 years of age	36 1 0
Crawford, Leslie	Foreman, Railways	60	Services dispensed with	125 5 0
Wikner, M. E.	Roads Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	63	do	93 19 0
Abernethy, James	Teacher, Public School, Woodonga	60	Over 60 years of age	56 4 0
Duncan, Frederick	Stationary Engine-driver, Railways	69	Services dispensed with	66 17 0
Del Prado, Emanuel	Messenger, Audit Department	60	Over 60 years of age	89 18 0
Farrell, Michael	Teacher, Public School, Stockyard Creek	64	do	72 16 0
Frost, Charles	Engine Driver, Railways	58	Ill-health	83 5 0
Blake, Robert	Senior Inspector, Distilleries	68	Services dispensed with	96 10 0
Nicholson, James	Boatman, Richmond River, Marine Board	61	Over 60 years of age	56 10 0
1891.				
Barnet, James	Colonial Architect	62	Dispensed with	592 18 0
Hyde, John	Messenger, Prisons	69	do	73 1 0
Farr, E. J. R.	Registrar, Mines	61	do	203 10 0
M'Lean, John	Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways	60	do	106 3 0
Stubbin, J. N.	Landing Waiter, Customs	59	do	245 5 0
Noake, Israel	Forest Ranger, Forest Department	70	Over 60 years of age	41 13 0
Hampton, Aaron	Sub-Inspector, Railways	64	Dispensed with	153 4 0
Morrison, Peter	Inspector, Railways	64	do	163 7 0
Salkeld, Benj.	Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways	61	do	96 6 0
Chisholm, Wm.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay	60	Over 60 years of age	109 11 0
Watt, Alexander	Governor, Maitland Gaol	62	do	120 19 0
*M'Donald Matthew	Public School Teacher, Farnham	58	Ill-health	36 14 0
Humphries, John	Station-master, East Maitland, Railways	60	Dispensed with	123 12 0
Sullivan, James	Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers	55	do	52 1 0
Thurlow, Jonathan	Gatekeeper, Railways	69	do	65 5 0
M'Donnell, John	Public School Teacher, Milton	56	Ill-health	124 3 0
Edwards, Jas. P.	Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways	60	Dispensed with	59 3 0
White, George F.	Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office	68	do	50 13 0
Herald, Edmund	Station-master, Singleton, Railways	60	do	157 4 0
Gallagher, Patrick	Engine Driver, Railways	63	do	114 15 0
Main, James	do do	53	Ill-health	76 11 0
Gunning, Alfred P.	Public School Teacher, Gongolgon	61	Over 60 years of age	36 9 0
Davis, William	do do Blakehurst	56	Ill-health	66 9 0
Hornidge, M. A.	District Superintendent, Railways	49	do	154 14 0
Whitehand, Wm.	Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala	65	Over 60 years of age	69 19 0
Warman, Thomas	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	63	do	31 4 0
Joyce, Patrick	Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury	62	do	134 18 0
Chapman, Julia	Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst	58	Ill-health	33 8 0
Smith, Chas. G.	P.M. and C.P.S., Dungog	68	Over 60 years of age	176 1 0
Lewis, Mortimer W.	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	70	Dispensed with	400 0 0
Neale, John Thomas	Clerk do do	59	do	207 10 0
Doherty, John B.	Draftsman do do	36	do	96 6 0
Bardsley, James	Public School Teacher, Crown-street	61	Over 60 years of age	126 2 0
Bull, Frank	Ticket Sorter, Railways	37	Ill-health	40 6 0
Rice, John	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council	54	do	87 4 0
Clarke, Henry	Porter, Singleton, Railways	60	Dispensed with	51 5 0
Hall, Richard	Public School Teacher, Omega Retreat	68	Over 60 years of age	76 6 0
Hammond, Chas. P.	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama	55	Ill-health	135 8 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX V—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
		yrs.		£ s. d.
1891—continued.				
Woodall, George	Station-master, St. Mary's, Railways	58	Ill-health	143 2 0
Wise, George F.	Agent for Immigration	77	Over 60 years of age.	272 14 0
King, Robert	Gatekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	61	Dispensed with	46 6 0
Miller, Hugh	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	51	do	84 12 0
Mulhall, George	Principal Light-keeper, Barrenjoey, Marine Board	51	Ill-health	148 12 0
Harte, Michael S.	Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office	60	Dispensed with	210 14 0
Falconer, Robert	Draftsman, Government Architect's Department	30	do	67 7 0
Wells, Frederick	Engineer for Roads, Roads and Bridges Department	54	do	400 6 0
Pearce, Wm.	Messenger, Traffic Branch, Railways	60	do	46 10 0
Cameron, Wm. W.	Public School Teacher, Coogee	63	do	95 2 0
Richardson, John	do Unanderra	67	do	89 1 0
Keats, Wm. H.	Coxswain, Customs	65	Over 60 years of age.	37 10 0
Colley, Edwin	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	60	Dispensed with	173 0 0
Hayes, Samuel	Shipwright Superintendent, Harbours and Rivers Department.	61	do	140 11 0
Dowling, Wm.	Guard, Railways	63	do	88 5 0
Ball, James W.	Schoolmaster, N.S.S. "Vernon"	55	Ill-health	119 5 0
Barncastle, John	Inspector, Railways	56	do	113 8 0
Moffat, Ada	Public School Mistress, Summer Hill	61	Dispensed with	59 16 0
Shepherd, George	Messenger, Lands	74	Over 60 years of age.	54 8 0
Mann, Wm. R.	Boatman, Bellinger River, Marine Board	60	do	54 10 0
Bennett, Copeland	Station-master, Bowral, Railways	49	Ill-health	84 15 0
*Williams, John	Crown Solicitor	69	Over 60 years of age.	646 13 0
Pike, Thomas	Porter, Railways	67	Dispensed with	31 2 0
Sullivan, Matthew	Coxswain, Dredge "Hercules," Harbours and Rivers Department.	64	Over 60 years of age.	86 7 0
Webster, James	Porter, Railways	61	do	58 15 0
M'Shane, James	Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department	65	Dispensed with	271 9 0
*Coleman, John	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department	39	Ill-health	111 2 0
*Harrison, Lear	Public School Teacher, Norton	68	Over 60 years of age.	38 17 0
Sim, Robert	Dredge "Pluto," Harbours and Rivers Department	71	do	42 16 0
Rose, Henry	Night Officer, Erskineville, Railways	64	Dispensed with	52 16 0
Munson, Nathan	Stationary Engine-driver, Railways	61	do	77 6 0
Weir, Thos. G.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	59	Ill-health	84 1 0
Collins, John	Station-master, Redfern, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age.	283 6 8
Dyson, E. D.	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department	55	Dispensed with	90 13 0
Newton, George	Inspector, Newcastle, Railways	60	do	205 11 0
1892.				
Tanner, James	Railway Station-master, Rylstone	60	Dispensed with	52 10 0
Walker, John H.	do do Wallsend	60	do	98 5 0
Killick, William	Public School Teacher, Banks Meadow	65	do	105 5 0
Nathan, T. F. S.	Clerk, office of the Clerk of the Peace	59	Ill-health	174 4 0
Drewe, Amelia	Assistant Teacher, Public School, William-street	50	do	67 4 0
Green, Thomas H.	Forester, Forest Department	63	Dispensed with	47 8 0
Pearson, James	Accountant, Treasury	67	do	411 0 0
Walsh, Cecilia	Teacher, Public School, Marlee	56	Ill-health	34 1 0
Dagwell, Joseph H.	Pilot, Newcastle, Marine Board	60	do	211 9 0
Lawrence, Charles	Clerk, Newcastle, Railway Department	63	Dispensed with	81 10 0
Jacobs, Jesse	Sheeting Foreman, do	61	do	110 0 0
Pike, John G.	Travelling Inspector, do	66	do	103 5 0
Barron, James	Labourer, Ordnance Department	63	Over 60 years of age.	28 16 0
Cole, Frederick R.	Preventive Officer, Wollongong, Customs	73	do	92 9 0
Burton, Edmund	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Department	68	Dispensed with	338 1 0
Couldrake, Thomas	Ganger, Railways	61	do	67 2 0
Garvan, D. A.	Railway Station-master, Macdonaldtown	44	do	114 16 0
Booty, Enoch W.	Messenger, Bankruptcy Office	61	do	76 1 0
Slade, Frederick J.	Teacher, Public School, Peel	52	Ill-health	55 6 0
Temperley, Thomas	Inspector, Fisheries Department	46	Dispensed with	69 7 0
Powell, David	Pilot, Newcastle, Marine Board	61	do	222 10 0
Palmer, George	Teacher, Public School, North Richmond	61	Over 60 years of age	103 5 0
O'Brien, Patrick	do do Mogo	62	do	45 5 0
Coleman, John	Sub-Inspector, Railway Department	55	Ill-health	75 5 0
Doran, John	Engineer Mechanic, Fitzroy Dock	59	Dispensed with	144 13 0
Squires, Josiah	Signalman, Wallsend, Railway Department	61	do	48 9 0
Willson, George	Ganger, Railway Department	64	do	78 14 0
*Packer, George	Assistant Manager of Public Wharfs	63	do	101 4 0
Reeves, Henry P.	Teacher, Public School, Camden	61	Over 60 years of age.	135 8 0
Cooke, Fanny	do do Blackfriars	41	Ill-health	122 10 0
Verdon, William M	Railway Station-master, Uralla	61	Over 60 years of age.	149 14 0
Abrams, Lewis G.	Sheriff's Officer, Mudgee	60	do	44 0 0
Mulholland, Phillip	Shed Inspector, Eveleigh Railways	45	Dispensed with	155 18 0
Thomson, Isabella D.	Teacher, Public School, St. Leonards	60	Over 60 years of age	72 8 0
Martyn, Henry	Warehouseman, Government Printing Office	62	do	191 7 0
Woods, Moses	Porter, Wagga Wagga, Railways	61	Dispensed with	52 4 0
Fitzpatrick, Charles	Guard, Redfern, do	61	do	113 8 0
Williams, John	Officer-in-charge, Goulburn, Railways	60	do	48 17 0
Fleming, James	Guard, Redfern, do	61	do	120 1 0
Gould, Edwin	Porter, Darling Harbour, do	62	do	61 10 0
Hawkins, John	Porter, Albury, do	62	do	52 0 0
Fairfax, Andrew	Cashier, Department of Public Instruction	58	Ill-health	282 16 0
Webster, William	Steam-shed Inspector, Railways	59	do	210 0 0
Callaghan, Patrick	Gate-keeper, Burwood, Railways	61	Dispensed with	54 11 0
Wallwork, Daniel	Machinist, do	67	do	75 19 0
Cruickshank, William	Sub-inspector, do	60	do	77 0 0
Canavan, William	Carpenter, do	67	do	93 11 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1892— <i>continued.</i>		yrs.		£ s. d.
Flanders, John	Senior Warder, Grafton Gaol	62	Over 60 years of age.	93 0 0
Brackenreg, Marian	Assistant Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.	43	Dispensed with.....	66 8 0
Cooke, W. V. M.	Police Magistrate, Dungog.....	55	Ill-health	178 8 0
Carroll, John.....	Deputy Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol	63	Over 60 years of age..	164 10 0
Kinsley, Henry H.	Teacher, Public School, Lower Southgate	53	Ill-health	41 18 0
Chandler, William	Travelling inspector, Railways	33	do	48 17 0
Rein, William	Officer-in-charge, Clarendon, Railways.....	62	Over 60 years of age..	63 19 0
Folkard, William	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	48	Ill-health	67 6 0
Paynter, Henry	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council	68	Over 60 years of age..	70 1 0
Wildash, Charles C.....	Inspector of Stock, Mines	72	do	133 16 0
Paton, John	Inspector, Railways.....	72	Dispensed with.....	78 14 0
Fitzpatrick, Thomas.....	Warder, Maitland Gaol	59	Ill-health	48 14 0
Fowler, Frederick.....	Superintendent, Reception House for Insane, Darling- hurst.	66	Over 60 years of age..	140 7 0
Burn, Jane.....	Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.....	72	do	98 2 0
Milton, John.....	Labourer, Railway Department	63	do	53 6 0
Ritchie, William	Engine-driver, do	55	Ill-health	92 17 0
*Lawson, Elizabeth	Teacher, Public School, Brookvale	46	do	39 6 0
Falconer, James	Engine-driver, Dredge "Vulcan"	63	do	51 11 0
Flannery, Eleanor.....	Mistress, Infant's Department, Public School, Glebe...	54	do	121 10 0
Wyatt, William.....	Teacher, Public-school, Camdenville	54	do	79 12 0
			Total.....	£ 76,342 13 9

* Deceased.

Pensions have been assigned by the Government to the undernoted officers in consequence of their retirement from the offices set against their names, but such pensions will not become payable until final retirement from the employment of the Government:—

1887—George Lewis, Draftsman, Survey Office; age, 43	196 13 0
1888—J. T. Blanchard, Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master; age, 43	274 17 0
1890—Chas. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands; age, 40	360 14 0
1890—S. Freeman, Under Secretary for Lands; age, 42	368 14 0
1892—A. Oliver, Parliamentary Draftsman; age, 53	472 12 0
	£1,671 10 0

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 September, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 5 of 7th December, 1892.]

Question.

- (5.) THE CIVIL SERVICE:—MR. G. D. CLARK asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—Has he any objection to lay upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—
- (1.) The total number of persons employed in the various Departments of the State at the end of 1884?
 - (2.) The total number of persons employed at the present time?
 - (3.) The total number of retirements under the Superannuation Act since the Act came into operation?

Answer.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Department.	Number of Persons employed at end of 1884.	Number of Persons employed at end of 1892.
His Excellency the Governor	4	4
Executive Council	3	3
Legislative Assembly	25	30
Parliamentary Library	3	4
Parliamentary Reporting Staff	7	11

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENTS.

Department.	Number of Persons employed at end of 1884.	Number of Persons employed at end of 1892.
Colonial Secretary's Office	35	49
Auditor-General	45	51
Registrar-General	64	78
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	Nil.	1

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Department.	Number of Persons employed at end of 1884.	Number of Persons employed at end of 1892.
Police	1,378	1,768
Lunacy	312	423
Master-in-Lunacy	4	12
Medical Adviser to the Government	64	87
Local Government Office	Nil.	17
Charitable Institutions	37	94
Aborigines Protection Board	1	2
City of Sydney Improvement Board	1	2
Government Statistician—		
Statistician's Office	Nil.	16
Census	Nil.	20
Friendly Societies	2	2
Ordnance Department	57	75
Immigration	9	2
Fisheries... ..	37	33
Fire Brigades Board	2	3
Naval Forces	33	16
Botanic Gardens	63	68
Centennial Park	Nil.	35
Civil Service Board	Nil.	7
Government Labour Bureau	Nil.	9
Rookwood Reformatory	Nil.	7
Agent-General for the Colony	16	9
Medical Board	1	2
Military	104	205
Chicago Exhibition Commission	Nil.	9
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE	543	680
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT... ..	2,898	4,799
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	2,316	4,369

RETURN of Persons Employed in the Treasury Department at the end of 1884 and at the present time (end of the year 1892).

Department.	Number of Persons employed at end of 1884.	Number of Persons employed at present time (at end of 1892).
The Treasury	73	89
Stamp Duties... ..	19	23
Customs	273	375
Government Printing Office... ..	409	671
Stores and Stationery	32	37
Board of Health	36	36
Board of Pharmacy	1	1
Shipping-master, Sydney	10	10
Shipping-master, Newcastle... ..	3	5
Glebe Island Abattoirs	18	41
Marine Board	231	235
Public Wharfs	8	24
Imperial Pension Office	1	1
Gold Receivers**

* Included in Return furnished by Police Department.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the Number of Persons Employed on New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, and the Earnings and Miles open in 1884 and 1893.

Particulars.	1884.	1893.
RAILWAYS.		
Number of persons employed	8,365	10,097
Earnings	£2,086,237	£3,107,296
Average earnings per employee	£249 8s.	£307 15s.
Miles open	1,618	2,314
Average number of employees per mile	5·17	4·36
TRAMWAYS.		
Number of persons employed	1,029	1,223
Earnings	£219,942	£305,090
Average earnings per employee	£213 14s. 11d.	£249 9s. 3d.
Miles open	27½	49
Average number of employees per mile	37·4	25

NOTE.—The number of persons and miles in 1893 is for January. As the present year's Financial Report will not be compiled until the end of next June, the Earnings have been given for the year ending June, 1892.

RETURN showing the Total Number of Persons Employed under the Administration of Justice at the end of the year 1884 and at the end of the year 1892.

Office.	1884.	1892.
Ministerial	19	33
Master-in-Equity	9	12
Prothonotary	21	21
Sheriff	76	90
Bankruptcy	10	10
City Coroner	5	7
Metropolitan District Court Office	12	14
District Court Bailiffs (Country)	82	43
Metropolitan Magistrates	6	6
Central Police Office	14	19
Water Police Office	10	21
Police Magistrates	70	a58
Clerks of Petty Sessions, Assistant Clerks, and Probationers	127	b167
Police Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions	108	c137
Prisons Department and Gaols	464	635
Country Coroners (paid by salary)	.....	2
Court Cleaners	223	d247
Patents Office	.....	8
Copyright Office	2	3
Probates Office	.....	e12
Curator's Office	.....	7
Inspector of Weights and Measures	1	f1
Total	1,259	1,553

- (a) Of these Police Magistrates, eleven are also Mining Wardens without salary from this Department.
 (b) Of these, eleven are also Police Magistrates.
 (c) Police Officers paid allowance £10 per annum, excepting three or four who are paid from £15 to £20 per annum.
 (d) Increase caused through creation of new Courts of Petty Sessions.
 (e) Of this number, six were Copying Clerks paid at the rate of 2½d. per folio. There are now only two Copying Clerks employed.
 (f) This officer is appointed by Stipendiary Magistrates, but paid salary by Justice Department.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons Employed in Department of Public Instruction at the end of 1884 and at the end of 1892.

	At end of 1884.	At end of 1892.
Officers	198	158
Teachers	3,272	4,661
*Technical Education Branch—Officers, including Teachers, at Technical College	54	147
†Technological Museum	9	23
Cadet Corps Branch	2	12
N.S.S. "Vernon"	16	.....
N.S.S. "Sobraon" ... ..	.....	21
Industrial School, Parramatta	9	10
Sydney Observatory	9	13
Australian Museum	20	31
Free Public Library	20	29
Church and School Lands Branch	5	4
Totals... ..	3,614	5,109

* Under the Board of Technical Education in 1884.

† Under the control of the Trustees of the Australian Museum in 1884.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Persons Employed in Department of Lands in December, 1884 and 1892.

1884... .. 981 1892... .. 772

RETURN showing the Total Number of Persons Employed in the Offices under the Attorney-General's control in the year 1884 and at the present time.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(1.) In 1884, 3.

(2.) At present time, 3.

CROWN SOLICITOR.

(1.) In 1884, 17.

(2.) At present time, 19.

PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN.

(1.) In 1884, 3.

(2.) At present time, 4.

CLERK OF THE PEACE.

(1.) In 1884, 17.

(2.) At present time, 15.

CLERK OF AWARDS.

(1.) In 1884, Nil.

(2.) At present time, 4.*

* Office created in 1893.

(3.) The total number of retirements under the Civil Service Act to 31st December, 1892, 962. (Pensions, 595; gratuities, 354; and pensions under Schedule B of the Constitution Act, 3).

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING EMPLOYEES IN ELECTORATES OF THE HUME AND ALBURY WHOSE SALARIES EXCEED £150 PER ANNUM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 September, 1893.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

RETURN respecting employees in Electorates of The Hume and Albury whose salaries exceed £150 per annum.

Place.	Name and Rank.	Annual Salary.
HUME ELECTORATE.		
Germanton	Barnet Geo., Sergeant of Police	£ s. d. 168 16 3
Corowa	Bedingfeld, T. W. „	168 16 3
ALBURY ELECTORATE.		
Albury	Creaghe, R. F., Superintendent of Police	400 0 0
„	Grugeon, H., Senior Sergeant	191 12 6
„	Brown, R. A. „	191 12 6

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of Officers in the Customs Department employed in the respective Electoral Districts of The Hume and Albury whose salaries are over £150 per annum.

Electoral District.	Station.	Name.	Position.	Salary.	Nature of Duties.
The Hume	Mulwala	G. B. St. John	Sub-Collector of Customs ...	£ 325	Collect Customs revenue and supervise the Customs business generally.
	Corowa	A. G. Morley	„	390	
	Howlong	W. A. Hunt	„	325	
Albury	Albury	M. Scrymgour	„	390	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CIVIL Servants employed in the Electorates of The Hume and Albury, whose salaries exceed £200 per annum, in the Department of Public Works.

THE HUME.				ALBURY.			
Name.	Office.	Duties.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Duties.	Salary.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.							
Nil .....	.....	.....	£ ...	J. T. Thorne...	Clerk of Works	Inspecting and reporting on works and buildings in Albury and the surrounding districts, extending to Tumut, Gundagai, Hillston, Temora, Mount Hope, Hay, Ballranald, Wentworth, Ivanhoe, Deniliquin, and Moama. Albury is his headquarters.	£ 350
WATER CONSERVATION BRANCH, &C.							
Nil .....	.....	.....	...	J. W. Collier...	Gauge-reader.	To read the river gauge at a regular hour every day, enter the exact height of the river in his Gauge Record Book, and forward to this office a copy of the records at the end of each month.	£10 per annum
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.							
E. C. B. Smyth	Resident Engineer.	Roads at Albury.	450	(E. C. B. Smyth's office is at Albury, and his duties as Resident Engineer extend over both Electorates.)			
H. W. Statham	Resident Engineer.	Roads at Tumberumba.	250				

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

RETURN showing names of all Civil Servants employed under the Department of Public Instruction in the respective Electoral Districts of The Hume and Albury (whose salaries are over £150 per annum), the salaries paid to them, and the duties they have to perform:—

Name.	Position.	Public School.	Present Salary.
ALBURY ELECTORATE.			
T. Pearson	Inspector of Schools, Albury section of Wagga District .....	.....	£400 per annum.
J. Crosby	Principal Teacher	Albury Superior ...	£336 "
Miss A. Buckworth	Mistress, Girls' Department	"	£192 "
Miss L. Ireland	Mistress, Infants' Department	"	£204 "
Miss A. Kennedy	Temporary Mistress, Girls' Department	"	£201 "
Wm. Church	Assistant, Boys' Department	"	£180 "
Isaac Manus	Teacher	Black Range.....	£156 "
J. A. Daley	"	Bowna	£180 "
F. Hansford	"	Jindera	£156 "
F. W. Spence	"	Thurgoona ...	£180 "
THE HUME.			
J. P. Buggy	Principal Teacher	Corowa	£228 per annum.
J. H. Godfrey	"	Corraunton	£216 "
John Dennis	"	Howlong	£216 "
Alex. Pittock	"	Major's Plains	£156 "
Jas. Bickerstaff	"	Mulwala	£180 "
Jas. Meldrum	"	Tumberumba	£216 "
Frank Bibb	"	Wagga	£156 "

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

RETURN showing the names of all Civil Servants employed in the respective Electoral Districts of The Hume and Albury (whose salaries are over £150 per annum), the salaries paid to them, and the duties they have to perform.

Name.	Salary.	Duties.
THE HUME.		
Gale, C. H., Land Agent at Corowa ..	£ 320 0 0	Receives all moneys for Revenue and issues receipts for same. Registers and disposes of all applications in connection with land matters.
McPhillamy, J. S., C.P. Inspector at Culcairn.	300 0 0	Reports on the fulfilment of conditions of residence and improvements made on conditional purchases.
ALBURY.		
Korff, F. D. A., Land Agent at Albury...	350 0 0	Receives all moneys for Revenue and issues receipts for same. Registers and disposes of all applications in connection with land matters.
Barlow, M., Surveyor at Albury ..	400 0 0	Checks surveys of Licensed Surveyors, carries out road surveys and other urgent work required, viz., preparation of designs, &c.
Nowland, W. U., Assistant Surveyor ..	182 10 0	Assists the Surveyor generally.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

RETURN showing the names, &c., of all Civil Servants employed under the Department of Justice in the Electoral Districts of The Hume and Albury whose salaries are over £150 per annum.

Electoral District.	Place.	Name.	Salary.	Duties performed.
The Hume.	Corowa ...	C. H. Gale (a) . . .	£ 50	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Crown Land Agent, Registrar of the District and Small Debts Courts, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Curator's Agent.
"	Tumberumba.	J. F. Makinson (b)	440	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Licensing Magistrate, Mining Warden, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, and Coroner.
Albury	Albury	T. A. Browne ..	500	Police Magistrate (visiting minor Courts at Corowa, Germanton, Howlong, and Mulwala), Mining Warden, Coroner, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Visiting Justice to the Gaol, also Licensing Magistrate.
"	"	C. Jennings ...	350	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Registrar of the District and Small Debts Courts, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Curator's Agent, and District Registrar in Bankruptcy. (Acts in the absence of the Police Magistrate.)
"	"	Henry Harris	240	Gaoler, having charge of the control and management of the Gaol, and order, discipline, and regularity of the establishment and safe custody of prisoners.
"	"	R. C. Riley (c) .	160	Sheriff's Officer; has the executing of all processes of the Supreme Court, &c., District Court Bailiff and Warden's Bailiff. This officer's district includes also most of The Hume Electorate.

(a) Paid also at the rate of £408 per annum as Crown Lands Agent by Lands Department (b) Paid also at the rate of £50 per annum as Warden's Clerk by Mines Department. (c) Paid also at the rate of £5 per annum as District Court Bailiff, and at rate of £10 per annum as Warden's Bailiff, by Mines Department.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

RETURN showing the names of Officers of the Department of Mines and Agriculture employed in the respective Electoral Districts of The Hume and Albury (whose salaries are over £150 per annum), the salaries paid to them, and the duties they have to perform.

Electoral District	Officer.	Annual Salary.	Duties
MINES DEPARTMENT.			
The Hume	Nil .....	.....
Albury	Nil.....	.....
STOCK BRANCH.			
The Hume	Theodore Watson	£385	Inspector of Stock, Corowa. Inspection of stock; supervision and protection of travelling stock and camping reserves, and the enforcement of the provisions of the Diseases in Sheep Acts, Registration of Brands Acts, and Pastures and Stock Protection Acts; supervision of pounds and poundkeepers.
The Hume	Gordon Bruce	£385	Inspector of Stock, Germanton. Ditto.
Albury	George E Mackay	£385 ..	Inspector of Stock, Albury. Ditto.
PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES BRANCH.			
The Hume and Albury	J. J. Coughlan	£250 .	Inspector of Public Watering-places.
FOREST BRANCH.			
The Hume and Albury	J. S. Taylor ...	£215 .	Forester.
The Hume	J G Condell ...	£210	"
The Hume	S. Payten	£210	"

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of Civil Servants employed in the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department in the respective Electoral Districts of The Hume and Albury (whose salaries are over £150 per annum), the salaries paid to them, and the duties they have to perform.

District	Name.	Office and Duties.	Salary.
THE HUME.			
Corowa	J. M. Cooke...	Post and Telegraph Master	£ 240 0 0
Germanton.	S H. Phillips	" "	190 0 0
Howlong	G J. Dennis	" "	190 0 0
Mulwala	C. O. Smith	" "	190 0 0
ALBURY.			
Albury	C E. Dale	Postmaster	380 0 0
"	R G. Smith.....	Assistant	220 0 0
"	Robt. Morrison ..	"	190 0 0
"	J Gleeson	Letter-carrier ..	160 0 0
"	W J Parsons .. .	Telegraph master ..	330 0 0
"	H E. Jones	Operator	200 0 0
"	A F Cornell	"	160 0 0
"	E A Jones	"	160 0 0

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st November, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of persons employed in the Harbours and Rivers Department, exclusive of the dredge service at Newcastle.
“(2.) The names of the persons employed in the Harbours and Rivers Department, exclusive of the dredge service at Newcastle.
“(3.) The term of service of persons employed in the Harbours and Rivers Department, exclusive of the dredge service at Newcastle.
“(4.) The number of persons suspended or discharged owing to retrenchment in the Harbours and Rivers Department, exclusive of the dredge service at Newcastle, during the years 1892 and 1893.
“(5.) The names and terms of service of the persons so suspended or discharged in the Harbours and Rivers Department, exclusive of the dredge service, during the years 1892 and 1893.”

(Mr. Fegan.)

STATEMENT showing names of men employed under the Harbours and Rivers Branch, Newcastle, also names of those discharged during 1892 and 1893.

(1) No	(2) Name.	Position	Date of first joining the Service	(3) Length of Service to 15th November, 1893.		
				yrs.	mths.	days.
1	Gilmour, Hugh	Labourer	About 1851	Over 40	0	0
2	Mason, John	Clerk of Works	About 1861	Over 30	0	0
3	Nicoll, Jos.	Clerk of Works	4 July, 1862	Over 30	0	0
4	Kennedy, Patrick	Labourer	10 Dec., 1868	25	0	14
5	Sullivan, Henry	Storeman	7 July, 1875	17	11	9
6	Beath, Robt.	Engine-driver, "Cliona"	1 Aug., 1868	21	9	0
7	Snelson, Jas.	Labourer	29 Sept., 1868	19	9	17
8	Collins, Andrew	Driver, hydraulic engines	25 Feb., 1876	17	7	23
9	Sommers, John	Foreman	1 Sept., 1876	17	1	23
10	Duncan, Thos.	Driver, hydraulic engines	5 July, 1877	16	4	23
11	Campbell, Walter	Foreman	22 Nov., 1877	16	0	5
12	Blattman, Conrad	Messenger	20 Dec., 1877	15	9	23
13	Meredith, Jas.	Labourer	9 Jan., 1878	15	10	8
14	Coleman, Jos.	Labourer	11 Mar., 1876	15	6	2
15	Commerford, Keiron	Labourer	11 July, 1876	15	3	0
16	Ford, Richard	Labourer	15 Aug., 1876	15	1	5
17	Hughes, Peter	Foreman, "Cliona"	6 Jan., 1879	14	10	24
18	Howard, Arthur	Labourer	13 Aug., 1879	14	3	8

(1)	(2)	(3)				
No.	Name.	Position.	Date of first joining the Service.	Length of Service to 15th November, 1893.		
			yrs. mths. days.			
19	Mason, Geo.	Carpenter	6 Nov., 1879	14	0	16
20	Hawkins, E. J.	Winch-driver, "Poseidon"	7 Jan., 1879	13	11	23
21	Stitt, Wm.	Winch-driver, "Poseidon"	29 Jan., 1879	11	5	9
22	Butler, Wm.	Labourer	1 May, 1883	10	6	20
23	Seers, Peter.	Engine-driver, "Powerful"	7 June, 1883	10	6	12
24	Jones, Henry	Deckhand and diver, "Cliona"	17 May, 1884	9	6	12
25	Wood, John B.	Timekeeper	21 Mar., 1885	8	8	2
26	Norman, Geo.	Deckhand, "Cliona"	11 Feb., 1885	8	3	23
27	Cook, Jno.	Deckhand, "Cliona"	10 June, 1885	8	3	17
28	Roberts, Fred.	Blacksmith	1 Oct., 1885	8	3	2
29	Beale, H. W.	Chainman	1 Oct., 1885	8	1	23
30	M'Millan, Alex.	Deckhand, "Poseidon"	3 July, 1885	8	1	12
31	Snelson, J. C.	Striker	3 Nov., 1885	8	0	22
32	Bell, Fredk.	Diver and deckhand, "Cliona"	6 June, 1883	7	7	1
33	Heard, Chas.	Deckhand, "Poseidon"	1 July, 1885	7	1	13
34	M'Carthy, Jno.	Coxswain and labourer	22 Nov., 1886	6	6	14
35	Devereux, Ed.	Carpenter	10 July, 1885	6	6	5
36	Carmichael, Peter	Night watchman, "Poseidon"	23 Feb., 1887	5	3	23
37	Wilson, Wm.	Diver and deckhand, "Poseidon"	16 Nov., 1887	5	0	23
38	Carleton, Alfred.	Deckhand, "Poseidon"	2 Aug., 1889	3	3	13
39	Rush, Fredk.	Diver and deckhand, "Poseidon"	16 Sept., 1890	3	2	11
40	Neaves, Thos.	Electrician	1 Mar., 1892	1	8	23
41	Morrant, Wm.	Engine-driver and lamp-trimmer, electric light	1 Mar., 1892	1	8	23
42	M'Donald, Ronald	Fireman, "Poseidon"	16 July, 1892	1	3	23
43	Carter, Thos.	Engineer, "Poseidon"	15 Nov., 1892	1	0	8
*44	Black, Jno.	Fireman, hydraulic engine-house	3 Feb., 1893	0	9	18
*45	Kavanagh, Thos.	Fireman, hydraulic engine-house	3 Feb., 1893	0	9	18
*46	Williams, Isaac	Fireman, hydraulic engine-house	3 Feb., 1893	0	9	18
*47	Toomey, Jas.	Boiler-cleaner, hydraulic engine-house	3 Feb., 1893	0	9	18
48	Henderson, Norman	Engine-driver and lamp-trimmer, electric light	17 Feb., 1893	0	9	6
49	Bale, E.	Leading chainman	— Aug., 1892	1	2	0
50	Walsh, H. D.	Supervising engineer	14 Jan., 1878	15	10	0
51	Kemp, W. E.	Resident engineer	1 June, 1875	18	5	0
52	Hunter, A. J.	Clerk	7 Feb., 1882	11	9	0
53	Dalton, M. J.	Clerk	1 May, 1877	16	6	0
54	Wylie, W. R.	Junior clerk	12 June, 1890	3	5	0

* Taken over from Railway Department when boilers were placed under the control of the Harbours and Rivers Branch.

(4)	(5)	(5)				
No.	Name.	Position.	Date of first joining the Service.	Length of service to 15 November, 1893.	Date of discharge.	
			yrs. mths. days.			
1	Lowe, Alfred*	Labourer	6 Aug., 1879	9	11	13
2	Coyle, Michael	Labourer	20 Mar., 1877	9	8	0
3	Hunter, Fred	Oiler, hydraulic engine-house	22 Oct., 1883	9	7	5
4	M'Elhinney, Robt.	Labourer	12 Jan., 1885	8	3	10
5	Rees, John	Labourer	14 Jan., 1885	8	3	14
6	Witel, Samuel	Foreman and diver	2 June, 1884	7	0	0
7	Connor, Martin	Labourer	20 May, 1885	6	4	6
8	M'Innes, Angus	Labourer	18 June, 1885	6	3	24
9	Buck, William	Labourer	3 Nov., 1885	6	3	9
10	Morgan, Thomas	Labourer	16 Nov., 1885	5	11	0
11	Rymer, Charles	Labourer	1 June, 1885	5	3	21
12	Gilpin, Paul	Labourer	19 Nov., 1886	4	11	20
13	Hyde, Robert	Labourer	1 Mar., 1887	4	11	0
14	Walker, John	Carpenter	1 Oct., 1888	4	9	12
15	Hopper, Johnson	Labourer	22 Nov., 1886	4	7	21
16	Hyland, Thomas	Carpenter	2 July, 1888	4	5	4
17	Silverthorn, Alf.	Labourer	3 June, 1885	4	1	23
18	Ambrose, R. C.	Labourer	27 Sept., 1887	3	8	6
19	Newton, William	Labourer	1 Aug., 1889	3	7	0
20	Sinclair, A. J.	Fireman	8 May, 1890	2	11	22
21	Samways, Edwin	Labourer	22 Nov., 1886	2	3	26
22	Dumbleton, A.	Labourer	28 Sept., 1887	2	3	20
23	Campbell, W. W.	Oiler, hydraulic engine-house	1 Oct., 1891	2	1	15
24	Graham, Jas.	Labourer	6 Oct., 1876	2	1	0
25	Nattrass, Geo.	Labourer	19 June, 1889	2	0	0
26	Colwell, Lawrence	Deck hand, "Toredo"	1 May, 1890	1	10	16
27	O'Connell, Maurice	Deck hand, "Toredo"	1 May, 1890	1	10	16
28	Thrum, Arthur	Driver, "Toredo"	2 June, 1890	1	9	15
29	Wards, John	Lamp trimmer, electric light	1 Mar., 1892	0	7	16
30	Matters, W.	Carpenter	4 Aug., 1891	0	4	13
31	Starbird, Walter	Lamp trimmer, electric light	17 Oct., 1892	0	4	0
32	Black, Thomas	Winchman, "Poseidon"	29 Aug., 1892	0	2	5
33	Elder, —	Winchman, "Poseidon"	16 July, 1892	0	0	24
34	Charles, H. B.	Resident engineer	19 Jan., 1880	13	3	0
35	Dalton, M. J.	Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Percy, William	These men were transferred to the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board on its taking control of the works.	19 July, 1875	.....	.....	.....
	Croft, James		12 Feb., 1883	.....	.....	.....
	Elliott, William		1 July, 1885	.....	.....	.....
	Boardman, James		1 April, 1886	.....	.....	.....

* This does not include mechanics and others employed in Repairs' shops for special jobs, men who are taken on as required, and discharged on the completion of the job. † Reinstated, 12 June.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETIREMENT OF MR. W. M. M. ARNOLD FROM THE
CIVIL SERVICE.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House:—

“All papers relating to the retirement of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold since 31st
“January last.”

(*Mr. Crick.*)

Minute by The Chief Secretary.

Civil Service Pension.

In the case of Monte Arnold, write him that, in terms of section 47 of the Act, the Government require that he submit to an examination (medical) with a view to his returning to the service, as we are led to believe he has sufficiently recovered to resume his duties.
18/7/93.

G.R.D.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. W. M. M. Arnold.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 July, 1893.

With reference to your retirement from the Civil Service, under the 45th Section of the “Civil Service Act of 1884,” I am directed by the Chief Secretary to state that the Government require you to submit yourself for a medical examination with a view to your returning to the service, as it is understood that you have sufficiently recovered to enable you to resume duty, in terms of the 47th section of the above-named Act.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. W. M. M. Arnold to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

95, Pitt-street, Sydney, 21 July, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 18th instant, referring to my retirement from the Civil Service, and requiring me to submit myself for a medical examination with a view to my returning to the service. In reply, I beg to state that I shall hold myself in readiness to wait upon the Medical Adviser of the Government whenever and wherever you may be pleased to direct.

I have, &c.,

W. M. MONT. ARNOLD.

Submitted, 27/7/93. Dr. Anderson Stuart, and some other qualified officer to be named by him, to be appointed a Board, to whom all papers should be sent.—G.R.D., 31/7/93. The Medical Adviser to the Government.—C.W., B.C., 2/8/93.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to Mr. W. M. M. Arnold.

Sir, Offices, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 5 August, 1893.
 With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, addressed to the Principal Under Secretary, intimating your willingness to wait upon the Medical Adviser for the purpose of being examined as to your fitness to return to duty in the Civil Service of this Colony, I have the honor, by direction, to request you to be good enough to attend at these offices at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, for such examination.

I have, &c.,
 EDMUND SAGER.

Mr. W. M. M. Arnold to The Secretary to the Board of Health.

Sir, 95, Pitt-street, Sydney, 7 August, 1893.
 I have to acknowledge your letter of the 5th instant, requesting me to attend at your office at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, for medical examination. In reply I beg to say that I will attend at the time and place named.

I have, &c.,
 W. M. MONT. ARNOLD.

Report of Medical Board.

Report of a Medical Board upon Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, retired on pension from the office of Clerk of Records in the Legislative Assembly.

WE examined Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, under directions from the Chief Secretary, on the 9th instant, and are of opinion that his health is now so far restored that he is able to perform any clerical or other duties during ordinary office hours.

Taking, however, his prior history into consideration, we are of opinion that a return to the special position which he vacated, and which involved lengthened and continuous duty under exceptional conditions, would, in his case, be likely to lead before long to another breakdown in health.

A. STUART, M.D., Medical Adviser.
 F. NORTON MANNING, M.D.

The Principal Under Secretary. B.C., 16/8/93. Submitted, 17/8/93. For Cabinet.—G.R.D.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FITZROY DOCK.
(RETURN RESPECTING RETIREMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 October, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th September, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, documents, and other papers connected with the retirement of the General Superintendent of the Fitzroy Dock.”

(*Mr. G. D. Clark.*)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Minute by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, in regard to proposed retrenchment of Officers. 7 July, 1893	1
2.	Minute by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, recommending retirement of Mr. James Hoey. 21 July, 1893	1
3.	Letter from the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to Mr. James Hoey, informing him of his retirement. 26 July, 1893	2
4.	Statement of Services of Mr. Hoey	2

No. 1.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, 7 July, 1893.

In accordance with the Minister's instructions, I have revised the staff of this branch, with the view of reducing expenditure by dispensing with the services of all officers who can well be spared at present, owing to the cessation of new works and stoppage of dredges.

* * * * *

A few more changes and reductions, I think, can still be made, but I am not at present able to submit the names, as it will first be necessary to make provision for supplying their places, or to allow works in hand to be completed.

* * * * *

Approved.—W.J.L., 20/7/93.

C.W.D.

No. 2.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, 21 July, 1893.

When reporting on retrenchment in the staff under my direction, I referred to a proposed change in the management at Fitzroy Dock. I, however, made no recommendation then, until I was in a position to recommend a good successor to Mr. Hoey, who, I proposed, should be retired on a pension.

In justice to Mr. Hoey, I must state that I have no fault to find with his management. He is an old and faithful servant, and has carried on all work entrusted to his care in a zealous and most efficient manner; but as it is imperative that our present staff should be reduced, the only way I can see for doing

so, with the least amount of hardship, is to let those retire who by age or service are entitled to a pension, and promote to their places other officers from the staff who would otherwise have to be retired without any pension. This is, however, on the supposition that there are other officers fitted for the vacated positions.

In this case care should be taken to secure a man of experience in general engineering practice, and one who can manage a body of men with tact.

From my own knowledge, as well as from inquiries made, I believe that the officer best fitted to take this position is Mr. E. J. H. Broad, now a mechanical draftsman in this branch. Mr. Broad has been a little over thirteen years in the Service. The first portion of his time he was in the Railway and Tramway Department in the position of foreman of workshops for some time, and the officers of the Department speak highly of his capabilities. He has had long practical experience in England as manager. Mr. Broad's age is about 53.

I therefore recommend that Mr. Hoey be retired on a pension after the usual leave of absence, and that Mr. Broad be appointed to succeed him at a salary of £400 per annum.

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Approved;—but Broad to be put in temporary charge only at his present salary, until such time as I can further consider who should be permanently appointed.—W.J.L., 21/7/93.

No. 3.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to Mr. J. Hoey.

Sir,

Harbours and Rivers Branch, 26 July, 1893.

I have to inform you that it has been decided that you shall retire from the Service on the 31st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

I need hardly add that I regret very much to have to convey this intimation to you; but a concession in the shape of six months' leave of absence on full pay will be granted you from the 1st August next.

I have, &c.,

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

No. 4.

Statement of Services of Mr. Hoey.

INFORMATION required in the case of James Hoey, Dock Superintendent, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, with a view to retirement under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884":—

Date of retirement,—31st January, 1894.

Length of service,—23 years and 3 months.

Amount of salary received up to 31st December, 1884 ... £4,647 12s. 1d. } £4,776 15s. 5d.
Amount of rent received up to 31st December, 1884 ... £129 3s. 4d. }

Age at retirement,—63 years.

Present salary,—£470 per annum.

Average amount of salary for last three years ... £490 } £540.

Emoluments (other than forage, equipment, or travelling allowance) ... £50 }

Has applicant paid 4 per cent. deduction on salary and allowances? Yes. (Salary only.)

If so; from what date? 1st January, 1885.

In which way will the liability to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund (in case of a pension) be discharged, in accordance with section 55 of the Act? Government.

C. W. DARLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

STATEMENT of Services and Annual Amount of Salary received by Mr. James Hoey.

Date of Appointment and Promotion.	Rate of Pay per annum.	Annual amount received.		Date of Appointment and Promotion.	Rate of Pay per annum.	Annual amount received.	
		Year.	Amount to 31 December.			Year.	Amount to 31 December.
Not registered prior to 15 December, 1871	£ 200	1871	£ s. d. 9 2 9	1 January, 1886	£ 350	1886	£ s. d. 440 0 0
26 August, 1872	200 } 250 }	1872	217 9 4	1 July, 1887	350 } 400 }	1887	445 0 0
1 January, 1874	300	1874	300 0 0	1888	400 }	1888	450 0 0
1 January, 1875	350	1875	350 0 0	1889	50 }	1889	450 0 0
	350	1876	350 0 0	1 January, 1890	450 }	1890	500 0 0
	350	1877	350 0 0	1 January, 1891	500 }	1891	550 0 0
	350	1878	350 0 0	1892	50 }	1892	550 0 0
	350	1879	350 0 0	1 January, 1893	470 }	1893	246 5 0†
	350	1880	350 0 0	Total .....	£ .....	.....	8,457 0 5
1 June, 1882	350 } 50 }	1882	379 3 4*				
	350 }	1883	400 0 0				
	50 }	1884	400 0 0				
1 January, 1885	370 } 50 }	1885	420 0 0				

* House allowance.

† To 31 May, 1893. Includes over payment on account of 10 per cent. reduction.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. MAIR.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the appointment of Mr. Mair.”

(*Mr. Kelly.*)

The Secretary of the Pastoralists' Association to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Melbourne, 2 January, 1893.

I have the honor to apply for the post of Validating Officer in Victoria for the Government of New South Wales, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. Mitchell.

I have succeeded Mr. Mitchell as Secretary of the Pastoralists' Association of Victoria, and my appointment as Validating Officer would, I believe, prove convenient to those interested.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MAIR.

Telegram from The Secretary of the Pastoralists' Association to The Chief Secretary.

Melbourne, 20 January, 1893.

REFERRING to my letter of second instant, great public inconvenience resulting from validating officer not having been appointed. Agreements awaiting validation.

A Bill is now before Parliament (copy herewith) which has passed its second reading, thereby it is proposed to repeal the Act under which the appointment is sought.—23/1/93. Inform and send copy.—C.W., 23/1/93.

The Chief Secretary to The Secretary of the Pastoralists' Association.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 January, 1893.

Referring to your letter and telegram, dated respectively the 2nd and 20th instant, regarding your application for the appointment of Agreements Validating Officer for this Colony, at Melbourne, *vice* Mr. E. Mitchell, resigned, I have the honor to inform you that a Bill (copy herewith) is now before Parliament, and has passed its third reading, having for its object the repeal of the Act under which the appointment is sought.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Secretary of the Pastoralists' Association to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Melbourne, 7 March, 1893.

As I learn that the Bill to repeal the Agreements Validating Act, which has been before your Legislature, has been defeated, I beg to renew my application of 2nd January last for the post of Validating Officer in Victoria for your Government.

In support of this application, I would refer you to letters forwarded to you with my former application, and also state that it has the approval of the members of the council of the above association, many of whom are interested in properties in New South Wales.

As the office has been vacant since the close of last year, and great inconvenience may result in the event of agreements being entered upon here which cannot be validated, I beg respectfully to ask your early consideration of the application.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MAIR.

A.U.S.—20/3/93. Mr. Mair, the writer of this letter, has succeeded Mr. Mitchell, who was a Validating Officer, and asks that he may be appointed in his stead. It is alleged that the appointment is necessary as a public convenience.—29/3/93. Keep on hand.—C.W., 29/3/93.

The Secretary of the Pastoralists' Association to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Melbourne, 20 July, 1893.

I have the honor to direct your attention to my letters of 2nd January and 7th March last, in which I applied for the post of Validating Officer in Victoria for your Government.

To the latter letter I have received no reply, and I now beg respectfully to urge my application upon your early and favourable consideration.

There have already been cases in which agreements requiring validating have been brought under my notice, and considerable inconvenience has been caused by the absence of an officer to validate.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MAIR.

There does not appear to be any objection to this appointment.—C.W., 27/7/93. Approved.—G.R.D., 31/7/93.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Agreements Validating Officer, Melbourne.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 August, 1893.

I RECOMMEND that authority be granted to John Mair, Esquire, as the officer at Melbourne, Victoria, in whose presence contracts or agreements made under the provisions of the Agreements Validating Act, 39 Vict. No. 29, between any persons for any personal services to be rendered or performed within the Colony of New South Wales, shall be made and subscribed.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Minute of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council advise that John Mair, Esq., be appointed Validating Officer at Melbourne as herein recommended in connection with contracts or agreements made under the Agreements Validating Act, 39 Vict. No. 29.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—R. W. DUFF, 2/8/93. Min. 93/39, 2/8/93. Confirmed, 8/8/93.

Commission.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a 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.

To John Mair, of Melbourne, Victoria, Esquire,—

GREETING:—

KNOW you, that in pursuance of the power conferred by the Agreements Validating Act, I, Sir Robert William Duff, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, authorise you to be the Officer at Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, in whose presence shall be made and subscribed every contract or agreement made in that place under the provisions of the said Act, between any persons for any personal services to be rendered or performed within the said Colony of New South Wales.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, aforesaid, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

R. W. DUFF.

By His Excellency's command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 15, page 267, this fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.—For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records, CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary.

Extract from *Government Gazette*, 15 August, 1893.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 August, 1893.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to authorise

JOHN MAIR, Esquire,

to be the Officer at Melbourne, Victoria, in whose presence contracts or agreements made under the provisions of the "Agreements Validating Act," 39 Victoria No. 29, between any persons for any personal services to be rendered or performed within the Colony of New South Wales, may be made and subscribed.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Principal Under Secretary to J. Mair, Esq.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 August, 1893.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased with the advice of the Executive Council to authorise you to be the officer at Melbourne, Victoria, in whose presence may be made and subscribed contracts or agreements made at that place under the Agreements Validating Act (39 Victoria No. 29) ^{12 August, 1893.} between any persons for any personal services to be rendered or performed within the Colony of New South Wales, I have the honor to transmit herewith the necessary instrument that has been issued in your favour accordingly, and to request that you will be good enough to acknowledge its receipt.

2. The authority thus conferred upon you has been notified in the *Government Gazette* of the present date, a copy of which accompanies this communication.

3. I have the honor, at the same time, to transmit herewith for your information a copy of the Agreements Validating Act, and to invite your special attention to the duty imposed upon you by the first section of the Act in respect to agreements to be made or entered into by agents on behalf of other persons.

I have, &c.

(For the Chief Secretary),

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Secretary of the Pastoralists' Association to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Melbourne, 17 August, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th instant (93/9509) forwarding instrument authorising me to be Validating Officer at Melbourne, under the Agreements Validating Act.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MAIR.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Officer in Charge of Immigration matters.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 August, 1893.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to appoint John Mair, Esquire, to be an Officer at Melbourne, Victoria, in whose presence may be made and subscribed contracts or agreements made at that place, under Agreements Validating Act (39 Victoria No. 29) between any persons for any personal service to be rendered or performed within the Colony of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales, Sydney, 18 September, 1893.

I have been instructed by the above Council to forward you a copy of the following communication received from the Melbourne Trades' Hall Council, and from which information may be gathered relative to Mr. John Mair, an officer appointed by the New South Wales Government, before whom contracts or agreements may be made and subscribed in Victoria, under the "New South Wales Agreements Validating Act of 1876":—

Trades' Hall Council, Melbourne, September 1st, 1893.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Trades' Hall Council to bring under your notice the appointment of Mr. John Mair, Secretary of the Pastoralists' Union, as the officer in Melbourne before whom contracts or agreements under the "Agreements Validating Act of New South Wales" may be subscribed. The objects of that Act, we believe, is to protect workmen being induced to agree to work in your Colony under circumstances that did not fully reveal the conditions of employment they were going to take up. The appointment of Mr. Mair, whom we formerly knew as an employer in the bootmaking trade, but now Secretary of the Victorian Pastoralists' Association, is the most glaring that could be conceived, because, clearly, under circumstances that probably may arise at any moment, it would be his business to induce persons to accept employment in your Colony at less than the ruling wages. All agreements made outside your Colony are invalid under the Act, unless subscribed and signed before a person invested with the powers of office by the Governor-in-Council, and it seems to us an overt act on the part of the Government of New South Wales to subvert the provisions of the law by putting this power in the hands of Mr. Mair. We believe, though we are not sure, that a salary is paid, and, if so, your Government is practically subsidising the Secretary of the Pastoralists' Union. We, therefore, request you to make inquiry, and take steps to induce the Government of New South Wales to cancel the appointment.

I have, &c.,

J. BARRETT,

Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales.

The members of the New South Wales Council are of the opinion that Mr. Mair cannot with any degree of justice or fairness to the working classes in both colonies, considering the position he holds as Secretary of the Victorian Pastoralists' Union, administer the laws contained in the Agreements Validating Act of 1876, more especially with regard to Schedule in the said Act, which states that "the Commissioner shall

shall inform (the contracting party of the second part) of the current rate of wages for persons of his trade or calling, and of the current prices within the Colony of New South Wales, for house-rent, food, and clothing, according to the latest advices received by him (the Commissioner) from the Agent-General of New South Wales (or other officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony), &c., &c."

Of course we cannot prove to the contrary that Mr. Mair has not strictly adhered to the provisions contained in the Act, but nevertheless we are inclined to doubt that such has been the case, considering the position held by Mr. Mair as Secretary to the Pastoralists' Association of Victoria. We therefore request that the appointment of Mr. Mair as Commissioner in Melbourne, under the New South Wales Agreements Validating Act of 1876, be cancelled, and an independent person be appointed to the position.

With regard to the New South Wales Government paying a salary to Mr. Mair, or subsidising him in any way for services rendered, we believe that such is not the case, but the members of the New South Wales Council would like to be better informed on the subject.

Trusting to be favoured with an early reply.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN RIDDELL,
Secretary.

The Chief Secretary directs verbally that this should be only acknowledged.—C.W., 21/9/93.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the Trades and Labour Council
of New South Wales.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 September, 1893.

I am desired by the Chief Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Melbourne Trades' Hall Council relative to Mr. John Mair, an officer appointed by this Government under the Agreements Validating Act of this Colony.

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

Minute of the Chief Secretary.

Acknowledge and inform that the Colonial Secretary declines to accept the dictation of the Trades and Labour Council with regard to cancelling the appointment of Mr. Mair. If at any time a charge is made, and proof offered, that that gentleman has failed to perform the nominal duties of his office, he will be removed.—G.R.D., 22/9/93.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1893.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Chief Secretary declines to accept the dictation of the Trades and Labour Council with regard to cancelling the appointment of Mr. John Mair as an officer before whom contracts or agreements may be made and subscribed in Victoria, under the Agreements Validating Act of this Colony.

2. I am desired at the same time to say that if at any time a charge is made, and proof offered, that Mr. Mair has failed to perform the nominal duties of his office, he will be removed.

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

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

(REPORT FOR 1892.)

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, 6 October, 1893.
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 1892.
I have, &c.,
T. P. ANDERSON STUART,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

The Government Analyst to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir, Government Laboratory, Sydney, 24 August, 1893.
I have the honor to submit the following Report on the working of the Government Laboratory for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

The total number of analyses made, of which reports were duly furnished, were:—

For the Medical Adviser and Board of Health...	...	...	...	...	332
For the Inspector-General of Police ... ..	...	...	...	...	170
For the Collector and the Commissioners of Customs ... ..	...	...	...	...	76

578

Some of this work involved my absence from Sydney, which, excluding all inquests and attendances at the Metropolitan Courts, necessitated my travelling more than 8,000 miles during the year (8,128 miles).

The great variety of articles submitted for analysis included water supplies of Sydney and of various country towns; proposed new water supplies; water supply of asylums and other public institutions; the old Botany supply; brandy, beer, gin, schnapps, whisky, wines, rum, silent illicit and methylated spirits; rectified spirits and absolute alcohol; lime juice for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, dyes, colours, paints, white and red leads, kaimit, textile fabrics, metal cylinder-packing, buried bank notes, quack and proprietary medicines, tin-foil wrappers employed in packing food, poisonous cheese and tinned meats, calculi, cement, concrete, boiler fluids, sago, Chinese lozenges, lithographic stone, printing inks, "infants' preservative," "preservitas," tea, opium, chloroform, soaps, manures, sand, disinfectants, oils, naphthas, drugs, food, and medicines; water used for ice-making, blood-stains, and human viscera.

Periodical analyses were regularly made of the Sydney water supply, also that of Newcastle and Maitland, and of the effluents from the sewage farm at Shea's Creek. Of the former it may be said that few of the large cities of the world possess a better supply of drinking water than that supplied to the city of Sydney. In the following analysis it will be seen that it maintains its usual standard of purity, and may be described as an excellent drinking water and suitable for all household and dietetic purposes.

ANALYSIS of Sydney Water Supply.

Crown-street Reservoir.

Expressed in Grains per Gallon.				Expressed in Parts per Million.				Hardness.		Appearance in the standard 2-foot Tube.
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.	Before Boiling.	After Boiling.	
5·88	2·3	·009	None.	None.	·07	·21	·53	2	...	Clear.

AVERAGE composition of the water supplied to the City of Sydney during the year 1892.

Description.	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.
Sample from Randwick, Jan., 1892	6·86	2·45	.....	None.	None.	·10	·30	·63
Do Feb., ,,	6·58	2·40	.....	do	do	·08	·32	·72
Do Mar., ,,	6·58	2·45	.....	do	do	·08	·35	·41
Do April, ,,	7·28	2·40	.....	do	do	·06	·20	·42
Do May, ,,	7·28	2·35	.....	do	do	·06	·20	·66
Do June, ,,	5·60	2·40	.....	do	do	·07	·35	·59
Do July, ,,	6·44	2·30	.....	do	do	·05	·36	·60
Do Aug., ,,	6·16	2·40	.....	do	do	·08	·25	·51
Do Sept., ,,	6·44	2·40	.....	do	do	·09	·25	·84
Do Oct., ,,	5·88	2·40	.....	do	do	·06	·31	·60
Do Nov., ,,	6·16	2·35	.....	do	do	·08	·31	·84
Do Dec., ,,	6·30	2·40	.....	do	do	·08	·36	·72
Mean for the twelve months	5·96	2·39	.....	.....	.....	·07	·30	·62

Samples of the old Botany water supply were forwarded for analysis early in the year, in order to note the effect (if any) caused on the nature and quality of the water through disuse. The results indicate that the stagnant water is not so good now as when the supply was made use of. There was an increase in the total amount of organic impurity, and much suspended vegetable matter, together with considerable numbers of living organisms, many discernible by the unassisted eye.

There was also a very large increase in the quantity of oxygen used to consume the organic impurity present. Should the water be again required for drinking purposes, an efficient method of filtration would become necessary.

THE OLD BOTANY WATER SUPPLY.—Samples taken from the Engine Pond.

Description.	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.
The Botany water when formerly in use	4·75	2·4	traces.	none.	None.	·10	30	·76
Botany water in January, 1892	6·16	2·6	do	traces.	traces.	·14	·49	1·23

Of the various samples of waters received from premises registered under the Dairies' Supervision Act, and analysed by order of the Board of Health, over 42 per cent. were found to be unfit for human consumption.

These results show a slight improvement on comparison with past years' work, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Percentage of Dairy Waters condemned as unfit for human consumption.
1890	49·0
1891	50·0
1892	42·7

In the case of the Hunter District Water Supply the water is drawn from the Hunter River at Walka, above the town of Maitland. After passing through the filter beds, and consequent oxidation, the water, as it is presented for delivery in the mains, is a fairly good water, and one that may be freely used for all the usual household purposes.

The sewage farm at Shea's Creek, Botany, affords a typical example of what may be done with sewage by the aid of surface oxidation. A large proportion of the nitrogenous organic matter of the sewage is utilised by growing crops, the remainder passing away in the effluent—that is, the filtered watery portion of the sewage, which, when at its best is not much worse than some waters found in polluted underground tanks. In this condition such effluents may safely be permitted to flow away into rivers, tidal estuaries, and streams other than those used for sources of domestic water supply. It, however, must be borne in mind that the filter beds sometimes appear to be over taxed, and the effluent has an offensive odour, but the normal appearance of an effluent from this farm is usually that of a clear peaty water, quite free from odour.

A number of oils and paints have been sent in for analysis; many of the latter were found to be grossly adulterated, some samples containing more than 50 per cent. of earth, sand, whiting, ground spar, &c. The paints used in the public service are considerably less adulterated than formerly, and instead of paints or colours containing from 50 to 70 per cent. of foreign ingredients, the genuine article is supplied as tendered for, or in accordance with the terms of the specification.

Although the police have been on the alert respecting the subject of adulteration of spirits, very few cases presented themselves during 1892, the most remarkable instance being that of some rum found to be adulterated with methylated spirit. A conviction was obtained, and a heavy fine inflicted; the defence being that the liquor may have come in a cask that had previously contained methylated spirit.

Some

Some interesting facts came to my knowledge regarding quack medicines, which serve to show that simple, harmless substances are used by those who traffic upon the credulity of the public instead of running the risks inseparable from the unskilled use of potent drugs. A poor woman living in the country had a child hopelessly suffering from infantile paralysis—a cripple and quite unable to walk. One of the many quack advertisements in a Sydney evening paper was answered and brought the prompt reply that the child's case was not hopeless, and that on the payment of £1, medicines would be forwarded of such undoubted efficacy, as to make the child walk about quite naturally in less than six weeks from the date of applying the remedy. The money being sent to the Sydney address, the woman received in return a packet of twelve powders, which were carefully given to the child in good faith and according to the directions. A second supply of the powders was obtained on payment of another pound, but as the child was none the better for the course of treatment, the mother naively enough sends the powders to the local police for analysis. The powders came in due course and were submitted to chemical analysis and were found to consist of nothing more nor less than ordinary white powdered sugar; and although some were marked No. 1 and some No. 2 (to be swallowed by the patient on alternate days), yet both were composed of the same well-known and simple article—sugar.

The analytical investigations carried out during the year for the Department of Justice and the Inspector-General of Police embraced many cases of poisoning, criminal assaults, and other cases involving the minute examination of articles of clothing, weapons, and utensils.

The list included the "Makin" baby-farming case, in which a series of infants' remains were exhumed and submitted to chemical analysis; also the case of the sudden death of an infant after having been dosed with Atkinson's Infant's Preservative, a preparation found to contain morphine; the sudden death of a child; alleged assault with a lead-pencil; murder in which a bar of iron had been used as the weapon; case of hocussing or poisoning by drugging the victim's drink by means of opium; attempted suicide by strychnine; three suicides by arsenic; one case of poisoned tea; one of drugged beer; a case of accidental poisoning by arsenic at the Narrabri Hospital; blood-stained clothing and tomahawk from Walcha; two cases of ptomaine poisoning; "De Wayne's case," administering drugs for an unlawful purpose, besides several other criminal cases.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM M. HAMLET,
Government Analyst.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SANITARY LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND.

(REPORT ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 December, 1893.

Sir,

Sydney, 11th September, 1893.

When I was in England last year I was requested by you, in a letter dated 28th April, 1892, to inquire, on behalf of the Government, into the working of the various Acts in force in England relating to the public health, with a view to the introduction of similar legislation in this Colony.

The results of my inquiries are set forth in the accompanying report.

I have endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to give a clear and intelligible account of the subject as a whole without entering into such minute particulars as might prove tedious and uninteresting to readers who were not conversant with the details of the science of Hygiene. In particular, I have avoided the consideration of what is known as sanitary engineering in its bearings on the supply of water and the disposal of sewage. There are many books which give a perfectly trustworthy account of this subject, and the satisfactory solution of the questions involved in it depends so much on the special circumstances of each individual town or community to be dealt with, that it does not seem to me to be possible to give, within reasonable space, a general view which would possess any practical value.

I have also refrained from entering into the question of vaccination: this matter has been for some years in the hands of a Royal Commission, whose final report is anxiously expected by all who are interested in the subject.

The historical sketch with which my report begins is founded upon Sir John Simon's admirable work on English Sanitary Institutions, which gives an excellent account of the development of sanitary legislation and administration in England.

I have to express my grateful acknowledgment of the kindness shown to me during my inquiry by Dr. Thorne Thorne, C.B., Mr. W. H. Power, and Mr. Preston Thomas, of the Local Government Board. My thanks are also specially due to Professor Wynter Blyth, Dr. Shirley Murphy, Dr. Sedgwick Saunders; Dr. Tatham, of Manchester; Dr. Turner, of Broxbourne; and Mr. C. G. Jones, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board: and while in Scotland I was favoured with repeated interviews by Dr. Russell, of Glasgow; Dr. Campbell Munro, of Paisley; and Mr. A. Murray, of the Board of Supervision.

If there be anything of value in this report, I beg that it may be attributed to the cordial assistance I received from the gentlemen whom I have named.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. N. MACLAURIN.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENGLISH SANITARY LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

In England at the accession of King William IV. the only statutory enactment in existence bearing on public health was the Quarantine Act, for the prevention of infection brought from beyond the seas. There was no registration of causes of death, and therefore, no one knew with any accuracy the loss of life resulting from preventible diseases. No provision was made for the removal of filth from dwellings, which was commonly stored in cesspools on the premises; often, indeed, in the basement of the houses. Sewers, it is true, there were in many towns, but usually ill-planned and ill-constructed; acting more as receptacles of solid filth than as carriers, commonly diffusing liquid matter rather than removing it. Against nuisances there was no statutory provision; anyone aggrieved by his neighbour's neglect was left to the tedious, uncertain, and costly remedies of the common law. The sale of drugs and of poisons was free and untrammelled; adulteration of food or drink was only noticed by the law, when it affected the exchequer through the excise. Many years before, Lind, Blane, Trotter, and Pringle had shown what sanitary measures could do in controlling disease among our seamen and soldiers; but their beneficent labours were unregarded by the civil authorities, and while death from preventible disease was taking title of every household, the nation and its rulers looked on calmly with the apathy of ignorance.

From this condition the nation was roused in 1831, by the threatening invasion of Asiatic cholera, which gave rise to intense alarm in Great Britain, as well as on the Continent, and the powers given by the Quarantine Act were brought into action. A general Board of Health was appointed, with subordinate local boards; temporary Acts were passed providing for reports of attacks and of deaths by cholera; for the establishment of cholera hospitals; and for the empowering of local authorities to remove nuisances. At last the plague was stayed; the temporary Acts expired by effluxion of time; the Board of Health came to an end, and with the disappearance of the disease it seemed as if the nation would again fall into the apathetic condition from which it had been so sharply aroused. Towards the end of King William's reign, there was, however, passed an Act for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, which furnished materials for the compiling of information as to the actual death-rate of the country, and as to the loss of life caused by diseases fairly to be regarded as preventible.

The alarming growth of pauperism in England gave rise to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, which was the indirect occasion of a new and more permanent interest in Public Health. In 1838, the Commissioners under this Act addressed an official letter to the Home Secretary, drawing attention to the charges incurred for the relief of destitution caused by diseases resulting from nuisances which generated contagion, and pointing out the alarming prevalence of fever in the metropolis. They suggested that certain powers should be given to Boards of Guardians for the abatement of nuisances, and for the removal of causes of disease; and they supplemented their letter by the addition of reports from their medical inspectors on the prevention of fever by proper sanitary measures, and on the removal of the causes of sickness and mortality among the poor by sanitary regulations. The evils they pointed out were excessive crowding, defective ventilation, absence of drainage, lack of scavenging, insufficient water supply, and consequent accumulations of putrefying organic refuse, poisoning the atmosphere of the surrounding dwellings. They pointed out, moreover, that these evils were not merely the cause of great national loss from the excessive charges incurred for the relief of sickness among the poor, but that the diseases produced by them spread freely into the households of the well-to-do, carrying suffering and death in every direction. They recommended the improvement of dwellings and of ventilation by an amendment of the Building Act, the construction of underground sewers with efficient surface drainage into them, and the immediate removal of nuisances by effectual scavenging. In conclusion, they pointed out that the policy they suggested was not only humane, but also economical, for the outlay required for sanitation would be more than repaid by the saving in the cost of destitution arising from sickness and death.

This important letter, which may be fairly regarded as the origin of authoritative sanitation in the United Kingdom, attracted no small share of public attention. As a consequence, in 1840 the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances affecting the health of the inhabitants of large towns with a view to improved sanitary arrangements for their benefit. After sitting for three months, and taking evidence, the Committee reported, recommending (1) that there should be a General Buildings Act; (2) that there should be a General Sewerage Act; (3) that in every town of a certain population there should be a Board of Health, partly medical, with power to inspect, to report, and to recommend; and (4) that in every large town there should be an Inspector, whose duty it should be to enforce the observance of sanitary regulations. They further recommended that a Sanitary Act of general import should be passed, which might be applied in particular places by local option; and they pointed out, as subjects for further consideration in the interest of public health, burial grounds, water supply, public open spaces, lodging houses, baths, and the granting of local powers for cleaning and improving building sites. In 1842 another Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended that legislation should be proposed for the abolition of intra-mural interments in all towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants, and for authorising the provision of extra-mural cemeteries.

In the same year a further report was issued by the Poor Law Commissioners in three volumes, the first and second containing local reports on England and Scotland, the third, by Mr. Chadwick the Secretary of the Commission, being a general report on the sanitary condition of the labouring population of Great Britain. These volumes gave a striking account of the evils resulting from filth and overcrowding in every part of the Kingdom. The methods recommended for their amelioration were mainly: removal of the decomposing refuse of towns by the flow of water in drains and sewers; improved water supply as a necessity for this system, and the appointment of District Medical Officers, independent of practice, for the prevention of disease occasioned by defective ventilation and other causes of impurity in workshops and other places where large numbers are assembled. In 1843 a further report was issued by Mr. Chadwick on the practice of interments in towns, strongly confirming the conclusions arrived at by the Select Committee of 1842.

The shocking disclosures contained in these successive reports so impressed the public mind that the political heads of the nation felt bound to give the matter their earnest consideration, and on 9th May, 1843, a Royal Commission was appointed, with the Duke of Buccleuch as Chairman, for the purpose of inquiring

inquiring into the sanitary state of large towns in England and Wales, into the best means of securing the public health under the laws, regulations, and usages then in force, and as to how far the public health might be promoted by the amendment of such laws, regulations, and usages. In their two Reports of 1844 and 1845, the Commission fully confirmed the statements made in the reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, and they pointed out the necessity of new legislation, and the lines which such legislation should follow, their recommendations agreeing in the main with those of Mr. Chadwick. To carry these recommendations into effect a Bill was shortly afterwards introduced by the Earl of Lincoln, but owing to circumstances connected with the general political history of the country it did not pass until 1848, when it became law under the title of the "Public Health Act, 1848," with a provision that it should only remain in force for five years, and thereafter to the end of the succeeding Session of Parliament. This Act established a general Board of Health to exercise control on behalf of the Government; it provided a summary jurisdiction against nuisances, to be exercised by local justices; directed further powers to be conferred on populous places outside London where the death-rate should exceed twenty-three per 1,000, and conferred certain powers on the Privy Council in case of the exceptional prevalence of epidemic disease. This Act did not apply to London, but in the same year were passed two Acts, of similar purport, one for the City of London, and one for the metropolitan district outside the city. The Act for the city, with an additional Act in 1851, is to a certain extent still in force, the others have been superseded by more recent legislation, in particular by the Act of 1891.

The members of the General Board of Health under the Act of 1848 were the First Commissioner of Works for the time being, *ex officio*; the late Earl of Shaftesbury, well-known for his interest in all philanthropic measures; and Mr. Chadwick, a barrister by profession, whose name has been already mentioned in connection with inquiries under the Poor Law; and it was not until two years had elapsed that it was thought fit to add a medical member, Dr. Southwood Smith, to a board appointed for the care and promotion of the public health. During the six years from 1848 to 1854, the board did good service on the whole, more especially with reference to the removal of filth, to sewerage and drainage, and to the protection of the country from cholera: it also published valuable reports on quarantine, on intra-mural interments, and on metropolitan water supply. But the constitution of the board was not good; it came too much under the control of Mr. Chadwick, who, with great ability, was rather too despotic for the administration of a department which was not yet familiar to the public mind. Mr. Chadwick was impatient of opposition, and inclined to be peremptory in his methods, and there gradually arose a strong feeling of hostility to his administration. Consequently, in 1854, when the Act of 1848 came again under consideration, the House of Commons declined to renew the provision for a general board; the Act itself was continued, to be annually renewable, and a nominal board was established consisting of a paid president together with several Ministers of State, who were not expected or intended to act, excepting in unusual emergencies or during the temporary absence of the president. In 1857 it was provided that the Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education should also be President of the Board of Health.

Of the various politicians who held the presidency, the best known was the late Sir Benjamin Hall; the secretary was the late Mr. T. Taylor, who was more distinguished as a writer of amusing comedies than as a contributor to the science of public health.

The main duties of the Board were to consider and, if satisfied, to sanction schemes for improvements submitted by local authorities; to act in certain cases under the Nuisances Removal Act; to make special inquiry into the state of interment in large towns; and generally, to act as an adviser in all questions connected with the public health. Among other matters, the Board had to deal with a severe outbreak of Asiatic cholera, which caused 54,000 deaths in England alone. The Board also published a report on quarantine adopting strongly an anti-contagionist theory of epidemic diseases. The views expressed in this report were at variance with the general medical opinion of the day, and their inaccuracy has been demonstrated by recent discoveries, especially in the domain of bacteriology. But we might expect errors in science from a Board of Health consisting mainly of a politician and a playwright. It may be stated generally that the success of English sanitary administration has been more marked in the direction of the abatement of nuisances than in matters more distinctly pathological or medical. The most important reforms effected by the new Board under the presidency of Sir B. Hall were the establishment of a metropolitan board of works for the management of London outside the city, with subordinate vestries and district Boards for sanitary and other purposes, and the appointment of a medical officer who became afterwards the medical officer of the Privy Council; this office was for many years held by Sir John Simon, without doubt the most distinguished English authority in sanitary science.

In 1858, the Board of Health ceased to exist, its medical functions being transferred to the Privy Council, to which the medical officer was attached, and its other duties to the Home Secretary. The Privy Council continued to discharge these functions till the appointment of a Local Government Board, to which they were finally transferred in 1876.

The medical department of the Council devoted its energies at first to a careful and systematic inquiry into the defects of sanitary law and administration, chiefly with respect to nuisances, to contagious diseases, and to diseases affecting particular trades. The results of these inquiries are to be found in the reports of the medical officer of the Privy Council, a mine of wealth for the student of sanitation. It was further the duty of the Privy Council to superintend the performance of public vaccination, and to issue such orders as might be required in view of threatening invasions of cholera.

From what has been stated it will be seen that up to this time the sanitary legislation and administration of England had been piecemeal and fragmentary in character, and, as might be expected, the result was a state of confusion as to legal provisions, as to the duties and rights of over-lapping local authorities, and as to the ill-defined powers of the central authority or authorities. At the suggestion of the British Medical Association, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to inquire into the sanitary administration of England and Wales, excluding London, both city and metropolitan, with particular reference to the laws in force for the promotion of the public health and the prevention of disease, and to the improvements which might be suggested in the constitution of local authorities and the methods of local administration. The report of this Commission, which was completed in 1871, was naturally subjected to severe discussion; its details need not be enumerated here, but its general intention was to establish a Local Government Board as a central authority, to define the areas of local authorities all over the country, and to require that every local authority should retain the services of a Medical Officer of Health. To carry out in the main the recommendations of the Commission, the following Acts were passed:—In 1871, constituting a Local Government Board; in 1872, amending the constitution and powers of local authorities; and

PRESENT STATE OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND.

In describing the present state of sanitary administration in England I shall endeavour to be as concise as possible, giving a general view of the subject, with no more detail than may be necessary to represent it fairly.

The Department of Public Health is, together with that of the relief of the poor, and several others, under the control of the Local Government Board.

In the English method of Government there are two classes of Boards:—

- 1st. Real Boards like the Admiralty, where the Board sits and acts regularly having usually a political head, several professional members, a parliamentary secretary, and an official secretary. Such a Board conducts, and is responsible for, the business of its department, the technical knowledge and practical experience of its professional members being brought directly to bear on the various exigencies which may arise in the management of a great branch of the Public Service.
- 2nd. Nominal Boards, theoretically consisting of a president and of several other Cabinet Ministers and great officers of State, but never sitting or acting as a Board. Here the entire administration is carried on by the president and his secretary or secretaries, the high professional members of the department occupying the position of superior and quasi consultative officers whose advice is demanded, adopted, or rejected at the sole will and decision of the parliamentary head, their direct connection with administrative duties being sometimes very limited.

The Local Government Board belongs to the second or nominal class. It consists of a President, who is usually a Cabinet Minister, of the Lord President of the Council, the Home, Foreign, Colonial, War and Indian Secretaries, the Lord Privy Seal and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But these great officers and Ministers of State take no part in the conduct of the business of the office; once in a way one of them may be asked to sign a formal paper in the absence of the president; the Department is administered by the president and secretary whose signatures authenticate the official deliverances of the Board.

As usual in English great offices there are two principal secretaries; one, the parliamentary secretary, who goes out of office with every change of Government; the other the permanent secretary who is the head of the official staff, and whose duties are not in any way affected by political change. The business of the office, then, is nominally conducted by two political officers whose tenure is uncertain and often very short, and a permanent officer who becomes thoroughly acquainted with official routine. Naturally this permanent officer, although apparently in the background, tends to gather the reins of real power into his own hands; the parliamentary so-called heads having but little knowledge of the particular business of the office, and having at best a somewhat precarious position, tend naturally to assume more or less the character of figure heads, and authority passes gradually into the possession of the permanent head of the Department. But this phenomenon is not peculiar to the Local Government Board; it is common to all the English high Government offices, excepting where, as at the Admiralty, the influence of the permanent official is restrained by the authority of a Board which is strong by the professional knowledge and ability of its members, or, as in some other cases like, for instance, the Treasury and the Foreign Department, the political importance of the office requires that it should be filled by a Minister of first-rate ability and of long administrative experience.

The present permanent secretary of the Local Government Board is Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., a barrister-at-law.

The duties of the Local Government Board are extremely multifarious. They may be conveniently divided into four heads; (1) local Government and County Councils; (2) relief of the poor and poor-rates; (3) public health and local administration, including adulterations of food and drugs; and (4) local taxation and valuation.

Of these the third is the section with which I have to do, and with which the Medical Department is chiefly concerned.

The medical officer of the Local Government Board is Dr. Thorne Thorne, whose name among sanitarians ranks second only to that of his illustrious predecessor, Sir John Simon. The assistant medical officer is Mr. W. H. Power, well known for his researches into the causation of scarlatina. Under these gentlemen there are nine medical officers who are employed in making inspections and inquiries into the causes of unusual prevalence of disease in particular places. I believe the number of these inspectors is to be increased; there are also several medical officers employed in the supply and distribution of vaccine lymph.

In addition, among the officers of the Board there are an architect and an assistant architect; and seven inspecting engineers, four of whom, including the chief, are retired officers of the Royal Engineers. Of clerical officers, assistant secretaries, and legal advisers there is a full staff.

As regards the administration of the Public Health Act the powers and duties of the Local Government Board may be set forth as follows:—

- 1st. To explain by circular to the local authorities the powers conferred and duties imposed on them by recent sanitary legislation.
- 2nd. To draw up and issue to the local authorities such orders as may seem necessary for the prevention and suppression of epidemic disease and from time to time to modify these as may be requisite.
- 3rd. To superintend the vaccination service throughout England and Wales.
- 4th. To establish the boundaries of sanitary districts where this has not already been done by Act of Parliament and likewise to appoint Port Sanitary Authorities.
- 5th. To control the appointment, and dismissal of medical officers of health and of public analysts, and to receive copies of the analysts' reports.
- 6th. To prepare and publish a set of model by-laws for the use of local authorities and to examine, and, if satisfied, to confirm the various by-laws submitted for approval by local authorities.
- 7th. To inquire into the annual receipts and expenditure of local authorities, to sanction loans from the Public Treasury to local authorities for specific purposes, and to control all loan expenditure by local authorities.
- 8th.

- 8th. To inquire into and, if satisfied, to sanction schemes proposed by a local authority for better sanitation of their district, such as by improved sewerage, improved water supply, clearing away of insanitary areas and the like, where legal powers already exist for these purposes the approval of the board is final; where fresh legislation is required the board issues a *provisional order* which does not come into operation until the necessary Act of Parliament has been passed.
- 9th. To inspect the sanitary condition of any district, especially during the prevalence of any unusual amount of epidemic or other disease.
- 10th. Generally to exercise supervision and control over the sanitary administration of the country, and particularly to compel negligent or recalcitrant local authorities to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred on them by law.
- 11th. To prepare an annual report for the information of Parliament.

The authority for ordinary local administration in England is now the County Council, but for sanitary purposes, although the County Council possesses considerable powers, and in some cases uses them, administration is practically in the hands of much smaller bodies known as metropolitan, urban, rural, and port sanitary authorities. The number of these is very great, there being on the list 41 metropolitan, 1,011 urban, 574 rural, and 58 port authorities. The constitution of these authorities varies a good deal; thus in the metropolitan area we have the city under the Commissioners of Sewers appointed by the common councilmen out of their own number, the port under the corporation, twenty-six districts under vestries of large parishes, thirteen under boards of works of combined small parishes, and one under a local board of health. In the urban, rural, and port districts there is also a great variety, but without going into useless detail it may be said generally that the local authority is based either on the corporation in municipalities, or on the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Poor in unincorporated places; in a few the authority is in the hands of Commissioners for Improvements appointed under local Acts of Parliament.

There are certain peculiar features in the administration of the city of London which make it desirable to set forth the constitution of that local authority a little more particularly. The administration of the city is distinct from that of the rest of London, and is quite independent of the London County Council; it is based on the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848, and 1851, somewhat modified by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. It is carried out by a body called the Commissioners of Sewers; of these there are ninety-five appointed annually by the common councilmen out of their own number, besides the mayor, the recorder, and the common sergeant, who are commissioners *ex officio*. The commissioners are the rating authority for the city for sanitary purposes and the like, having power to impose a sewerage rate not exceeding 4d. in the pound per annum, and a consolidated rate for general purposes not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the pound per annum, and having power to borrow on the security of these rates. The authority of the commissioners is confined to the city, within which they control the lighting, paving, cleansing, and all sanitary measures, including markets and slaughter-houses; they regulate burials, providing for that purpose a cemetery at Ilford, in Essex, where, on an average, 9,000 corpses are buried in each year; they also administer the Food and Drugs Act.

For convenience, the commission is divided into three committees:—

- I. Finance and improvement: Manages revenue and expenditure and controls all permanent improvements which are to be a charge on the rates or on the security of the rates.
- II. Streets: Manages lighting, paving, cleansing, and dealing with house and street refuse, controls sewers, and maintains urinals and lavatories at suitable places.
- III. Sanitary: Is charged with all matters more immediately connected with health, such as prevention of infectious and epidemic disease, disinfection of infected premises and things, erection and maintenance of mortuaries, maintenance of a laboratory for the analyses of food, drugs, and water; inspection, condemnation, and destruction of diseased animals and meat in the markets and slaughter-houses within the boundaries of the city.

Every local authority is bound to appoint a medical officer of health and an inspector of nuisances. The appointment of the medical officer is subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, without whose consent he cannot be dismissed. He is engaged for five years; at the end of this term he may be reappointed, or simply dropped and another appointed in his stead, an arrangement which cannot be said to conduce to the independence of the medical officer. The medical officer is the servant of the local authority to whom all his communications must be addressed, to be dealt with by the authority as they shall see fit. He is not permitted under any circumstances whatever to communicate directly with the medical officer of the Local Government Board, but all correspondence on public affairs must pass through what is known as the official channel. Thus if a local medical officer wishes any matter of urgency to be brought under the notice of the chief medical officer he must lay it before the local authority, say, perhaps the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Poor. They will take it into consideration at their next meeting and refer it most likely to the County Council; the County Council will consider it at their next meeting and send it on to the secretary of the Local Government Board, who will, with the sanction of the president, refer it to the medical officer for his advising, which is again sent back to the local medical officer by the same circuitous route. It will be seen that a good deal of water runs under London Bridge while a matter of life and death is being carried leisurely along the official channel.

It is clear that the position of the medical officer ought to be greatly improved, so that he should be invested with a due independence of evil local influence. His engagement should be permanent, and he should not be removable excepting on pension for age or infirmity, or by the Local Government Board for cause shown. He should be under the authority of the Medical Department, with which he should be permitted to communicate directly under the safeguards necessary for preserving the respect due to the local authority with whom he works. It is improper to ask men, however accomplished and high-minded, to perform delicate official duties without giving them the protection and assistance which are necessary to ensure their independence. The change proposed would, it is true, be a short step towards centralisation, a word of fear to conjure with in England. But persons whose children were saved from disease and death would not, I fancy, care very much whether they owed it to a central or to a local authority.

The relation of the County Council to the local sanitary authority is ill-defined, varying a good deal with the interest taken by the councillors in sanitary affairs. Some councils feel but little interest in the matter and do not even take the trouble to appoint a county medical officer; such a body naturally exercises

exercises no power but merely acts as a conduit through which communications pass between the Local Government Board and the local sanitary authority. On the other hand the London County Council turns much attention to sanitary affairs, operating, it is true, under a special Act, the "Public Health, London Act, 1891." Generally, it may be said that so long as the local authority performs its duties, the powers of the council are not exercised in ordinary cases, but the following special subjects are reserved in London for the control of the County Council:—

- 1st. The management of the main sewers; connecting sewers are under the local sanitary authority (vestry or district board of works).
- 2nd. Regulating and inspecting offensive trades.
- 3rd. Licensing cow-sheds and slaughter-houses, and registering dairies and milk shops. Dairymen and milk vendors are registered but not licensed; so the council does not possess the ready means of stopping the sale of unwholesome or infected milk by withdrawing the vendor's license and so making it unlawful for him to sell.
- 4th. Under the Act for the notification of infectious diseases the council exercises the power conferred by clause 6, *i.e.*, that of adding to the list of notifiable diseases enumerated by the Act.
- 5th. The County Council is the local authority for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.
- 6th. The County Council may make by-laws for the removal of nuisances and with respect to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, &c., but such by-laws shall not have force within the city. These by-laws are still in course of preparation.
- 7th. The County Council exercises a general control over the local sanitary authorities comprised within the metropolitan area excepting the city. If any local authority neglect to perform any duty under the Act with respect to the removal of nuisances, the institution of proceedings or the enforcement of by-laws, the County Council may perform any such duty and may recover the expenses from the sanitary authority, provided they have not been recovered from any other person and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceeding (sect. 100). In cases of default in sanitary duty not covered by this provision the County Council may make complaint thereof to the Local Government Board who, after inquiry, may make an order requiring the authority to perform the duty complained of within a limited time; and if such duty is not performed within the time limited, the order may be enforced by writ of *mandamus*, or the Local Government Board may appoint the County Council to perform the duty. Where such appointment is made the County Council may recover all expenses from the defaulting local authority (sect. 101).

These provisions do not extend to the City of London which is under the management of the Commissioners of Sewers, who do not appear to be in any way under the control of the County Council, although many of the more active members of the council would gladly see their powers extended in that direction.

As for the Commissioners of Sewers, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government Board that they have made default of duty with respect to nuisances, the board may authorise any officer of police of the City of London to institute any proceedings which the commissioners might institute with regard to such nuisances, and the officer may recover his expenses from the commissioners. Where default is made by them in any other matter under the Act the Local Government Board may issue an order requiring them to perform the duty wherein default has been made within a limited time; and if the duty is not performed within the time limited, the Local Government Board may enforce it by writ of *mandamus*, or may appoint a person to perform the duty, with power to recover expenses and reasonable remuneration.

These various provisions for control appear to me to be obscure and even perhaps in some respects inconsistent. At least I have not been able to meet any one who could distinguish for me the circumstances which require the Local Government Board to proceed by *mandamus* from those which require the procedure by appointment. Nor is it easy to draw the line between the matters in which the County Council can act of its own authority, and those in which it can only act when appointed by the Local Government Board. Empowering enactments ought, one would think, to be as clear as possible; but I do not fancy these will be found to be clear till they have been explained by the costly commentary of an action at law. At present I cannot find that they are often turned to account.

The London County Council appoints a chief medical officer and two assistants, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, and has extensive powers of inquiry into sanitary matters. On the whole it cannot be denied that there is a certain degree of vagueness and probably of over-lapping of powers in the relations between the London County Council and the various local sanitary authorities of London.

Provision is made for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious fevers, diphtheria, or small-pox by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body consists of seventy-two members, of whom fifty-four are elected by the Boards of Guardians of the thirty parishes, or parish unions, which make up the metropolitan area, and eighteen nominated by the Local Government Board. The Asylums Board was established under the Poor Law Act of 1867, to provide accommodation for harmless insane poor persons and for poor persons suffering from infectious diseases. In 1889 its powers were extended to providing accommodation for all infected persons who might desire admission to the hospitals under control of the Board, irrespective of their station in life. The Board is also charged with the duty of training pauper boys for the merchant service or the Royal Navy, but in this report I shall confine myself to an account of the mode of dealing with the infectious sick.

For cases of infectious fevers there are five hospitals at Homerton, Hampstead, Fulham, Stockwell, and Deptford, with about 1,900 beds, and one convalescent hospital at Winchmore Hill with nearly 500 beds; for small-pox there are two ships at Longreach, in the river Thames, with 350 beds, and a convalescent hospital at Gore Farm, near Dartford, with 800 beds; the total accommodation comes to over 3,500 beds. The Board, I am informed, finds this amount insufficient, and is desirous of opening a new convalescent hospital; its intentions are, however, much impeded by the opposition of the County Council of Middlesex. Each hospital is under the control of a medical superintendent who is responsible for everything connected with his institution, under supervision of a visiting committee of twelve members appointed by the Board.

For

For the transport of patients by land there are three ambulance services, stationed in close proximity to the Homerton, Fulham, and Deptford Hospitals respectively, but under an independent administration; the total accommodation for the staff and for horses and vehicles is as follows:—

	Homerton.	Fulham.	Deptford.
Men	22	15	20
Women (including nurses)	14	11	12
Horses	16	15	20
Vehicles	30	13	25

At Homerton and Deptford the accommodation for horses can be increased, on emergency, by sixteen and twenty respectively.

For water transport to the small-pox hospital ships there are three wharfs, at Wandsworth, Rotherhithe, and Blackwall, respectively; and three specially constructed ambulance steamers for the conveyance of patients, with a steam pinnace for the use of the staff. As many as 100 cases of small-pox can be conveyed on one trip by the three steamers.

The chief office of the board is at Norfolk-street, Strand, and it is in telephonic communication with the various hospitals, ambulance stations, and wharves.

The management of these various establishments may be justly called a model of efficiency.

The removal of patients suffering from infectious disease is carried out as follows:—As soon as a medical practitioner certifies that a patient is suffering from fever, diphtheria, or small-pox, a telegraphic or telephonic message is sent by him or by the patient's friends to the chief office, if it be between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on week days; if on Sundays, or between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. on week days, the message is sent to the nearest ambulance station. The message must contain the name, age, and full address of the patient, the disease from which he is suffering, and the name of the person applying for his removal. The message is at once transmitted from the chief office to the proper ambulance station, and within five minutes of its receipt, an ambulance with nurse, driver, and a male attendant, if the patient be over 10 years of age, is despatched to the patient's address. If the case be one of fever or diphtheria it is at once taken to the nearest hospital, if it be one of small-pox it is taken in times of epidemic prevalence to one of the wharves where it is examined by a specially engaged medical officer, and if the diagnosis be confirmed the patient is at once sent by ambulance steamer to one of the hospital ships.

Patients may also be removed by the board's ambulances to places other than the hospitals under the control of the board. For this service 5s. is charged with 2s. 6d. extra for a nurse (if one is required) within the metropolitan area; if the removal be to a place outside the metropolitan area an extra charge is made of 1s. per mile.

After each journey the ambulance vehicle is at once thoroughly disinfected on its return to the station.

Many thousands of persons have been removed by the board's ambulances; removals have been carried out in all weathers, at all seasons of the year, and very often during the night, and I am informed that in no case has there been any detriment to the patients or any accident or injury to any person.

Persons receiving treatment for infectious diseases in the board hospitals, at the public expense, do not thereby become paupers in the eye of the law.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Asylums Board has been most beneficial to the sanitary condition of London, so far as regards the prevalence of infectious disease. It has been a most important factor in the extraordinary reduction of the London death-rate from fever, which will be noted in a later part of this report. As to small-pox, also the salutary effect of the system of speedy isolation of infected cases has been well marked. Since 1884, the year in which the methods of the board attained their present standard of thoroughness, there has been no year in which London has not been threatened by an outbreak of small-pox, and in no year has the action of the board failed to arrest the outbreak before it assumed serious epidemic proportions. It should never be forgotten that "isolation, disinfection, and vaccination are the three means for checking the spread of small-pox." (Birdwood Metropolitan Asylum Board Reports for 1891, p. 62.) I believe that speedy isolation and disinfection are the best means of dealing with the other infectious fevers.

There are, however, certain points in this excellent system which seem to me to be susceptible of improvement, and I may shortly note them here.

- 1st. Each infectious hospital is governed by its own committee. I fancy that it would be more conducive to efficiency, especially with respect to the speedy increase of accommodation in time of epidemics, if all these cognate institutions were managed by one general committee with small sub-committees for the inspection of each separate hospital.
- 2nd. A place for the isolation and inspection of suspected cases of small-pox is much wanted in London. No patient can be admitted to a small-pox hospital in London until the eruption has declared itself, however morally certain it may be that he is suffering from initiatory fever of small-pox.
- 3rd. There are no compulsory powers of isolation, excepting under a magistrate's order, which naturally requires considerable delay. And even when such an order has been obtained, the patient cannot be compelled to obey it; the only course is to wait till he is sufficiently recovered to be brought before a magistrate, when he can be fined for disobedience.
- 4th. Notification of infectious diseases, although carried out fairly well, has not yet been performed with that thoroughness which is required for the absolute suppression of infectious disease. This seems to be mainly due to the supineness of local authorities who have not insisted sufficiently on the exact performance of this duty.
- 5th. There is sometimes a difficulty in closing schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred, the school board is not always willing to fall in with the views of the medical officers.
- 6th. Measles is not one of the diseases mentioned in the Act for notification, it may, however, be added to the list by any local authority.

I may under this head quote the words of the Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (Report for 1891, p. 9) as applied to small-pox, they are, in my opinion, with some modification equally applicable to other infectious fevers. "It

“It is a matter for great regret that, although London possesses an ambulance service and a system of hospitals admittedly unrivalled, yet it has no central authority charged with the duties of tracing out an outbreak of this infectious disease *ab initio*, and of taking concerted action towards stamping it out by measures of disinfection and vaccination or re-vaccination. These matters still remain in the hands partly of the forty-one local sanitary authorities, partly of the thirty Boards of Guardians, partly of the Local Government Board, and partly of the London County Council; and the responsibilities appear to be divided as follows—After the managers—frequently, through their officials, the first to hear of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease—have isolated the patients in hospital, and given notice thereof to the local sanitary authorities, (1) those authorities institute such measures of disinfection as may be considered necessary; (2) then the Boards of Guardians may set in motion the vaccination officer and the public vaccinator; and lastly, (3) if they think proper to do so, either the Local Government Board or the London County Council, or both, may, after the lapse of time and the occurrence of many cases have been sufficient to render all their efforts futile endeavour to discover the origin of the outbreak.” And the committee go on to recommend that the necessary legislation should be obtained “to place entirely in the hands of a central body, powers, not only of isolating the sick, but of following the ambulance with the means of immediately disinfecting the premises, bedding, &c., from which the infected persons have been removed, of vaccinating or re-vaccinating those who may have been in contact with infected persons or things, of investigating by skilled assistance the origin of the outbreak, and of compensating when necessary persons detained in quarantine in the interests of the public health. Only by these means, the committee believes, will the Metropolis be saved from the occurrence of a wide-spread epidemic of small-pox, which the persistent attacks of this most preventible disease constantly threaten.”

It will be noticed that these paragraphs set forth in the main the principles which have guided the action of the Board of Health of New South Wales in regard to small-pox for many years past.

To give a detailed account of the sanitary powers which are conferred on local authorities by the various Acts of Parliament in force in England (of which I have already given a list) would swell this report to unreasonable dimensions. It will, I think, be sufficient for my purpose if I adopt the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as a type of the rest, and endeavour to give an intelligible and concise account of its principal provisions. This Act is intended to do for the Metropolis what the Public Health Act of 1875 did for the rest of the country. It repeals various Acts and consolidates others with amendments constituting a real sanitary code for London, and it may be taken on the whole as a fair representation of the ideas in sanitary legislation which an experience of nearly twenty years has shown to be most useful and most practicable. It applies to the administrative county of London, or the area under the jurisdiction of the London County Council, including the City and the parishes and districts enumerated in the schedules to the Metropolis Management Act of 1855 and amending Acts.

The Act begins by declaring it to be the duty of every sanitary authority to inspect their district from time to time for the discovery of existing nuisances, and to enforce the provisions of the Act for the abatement of nuisances, as well as to put in force all powers vested in them relating to public health, so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of their district.

A general account is then given of the nuisances which may be dealt with summarily under this Act. It is expressed in wide terms, applying to premises, pools, ditches, drains, closets, privies, urinals, cesspools, dung-pits, and ashpits so kept as to be a nuisance, or dangerous to health; to animals kept in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health; to dangerous accumulations or deposits, to overcrowded houses, to houses without proper water fittings (which are afterwards declared to be unfit for human habitation), and to factories and workshops which are either filthy and subject to effluvia, or insufficiently ventilated, or overcrowded.

Any person may give information of a nuisance to a sanitary authority, and every officer of a sanitary authority is bound to give such information. The sanitary authority must then give notice to the person responsible for the nuisance, or to the owner or occupier of the premises requiring him to abate the nuisance and to prevent its recurrence. Failing obedience, the sanitary authority must apply to a petty sessional court who may enforce the requirement of the sanitary authority by a summary order, and who, in cases of wilful act or default, may also inflict a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or not exceeding forty shillings a day during the continuance of default; and the necessary rights of entry for inspection are given to the sanitary authority. Certain other provisions are enacted, and powers are given; in particular the sanitary authority are permitted, if they think proper, to proceed before the High Court instead of summarily.

Sanitary authorities are directed to make by-laws against particular nuisances, such as the accumulation of filth in the streets; the discharge of offensive matter from manufactories, breweries, slaughter-houses, dunghills, &c.; the keeping of animals, and in particular of swine, in improper places; and for regulating the transport of offensive matter, the filling up of cesspools, and the removal of house refuse.

The Act then proceeds to deal with offensive trades, prohibiting the new establishment of the following businesses, viz., that of blood boiler, bone boiler, manure manufacturer, soap boiler, tallow melter, or knacker; and of the following, excepting with the consent of the County Council, viz., that of fell-monger, tripe boiler, slaughterer of cattle or horses (for the purpose of the flesh being used as butcher's meat), or any other business which the County Council may declare by order, confirmed by the Local Government Board, and published in the *London Gazette*, to be an offensive business, saving however the rights of the corporation of the city of London as to the Metropolitan cattle market and the cattle market at Deptford. Provision is made for the licensing of cow-houses and slaughter-houses, and it is declared to be the duty of the sanitary authority to complain to a petty sessional court in case of any nuisance arising from an offensive trade. If a nuisance is caused by any sanitary authority from its method of removing house or street refuse, or in the premises used for the treatment or disposal of house or street refuse, then the duty of making complaint is laid upon the County Council.

In London, the nuisance arising from the pollution of the air by smoke is of very great moment, and the Act accordingly directs that all furnaces and steam vessels shall consume the smoke arising from them, and gives the sanitary authority power of entry for inspection as in the case of any other nuisance. But the operation of this section is somewhat limited by two provisions:—1st, that in the case of a nuisance arising from smoke, an information can only be laid under the direction of the sanitary authority; and 2nd, that the person using the furnace is not required to consume all the smoke, but only so much as the court may think reasonable under the circumstances. In the case of a conviction under this section

the penalties are fairly heavy, being not more than five pounds for the first conviction, ten pounds for the second conviction, and for each subsequent conviction double the penalty inflicted at the previous conviction.

Provision is made for the lime-washing and cleansing of workshops and for the cleansing and ventilation of bakehouses, and this section applies to factories which are not subject to the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and amending Acts.

In respect to dairies it is provided that the Local Government Board may make general or special orders for the following purposes :—

- (a) For the registration with the County Council of all persons carrying on the trade of dairymen.
- (b) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies in the occupation of persons carrying on the trade of dairymen.
- (c) For securing the cleanliness of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.
- (d) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.
- (e) For authorising the County Council to make by-laws for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them.

For offences against these orders, fines may be imposed by an order of the Local Government Board, and power of entry for inspection is given to the County Council. As regards the city of London, the place of the County Council is taken by the Corporation.

The sanitary authority are bound to remove street refuse and house refuse; and, when required by the owner or occupier of any premises, to remove trade refuse, but in the latter case the owner or occupier must pay a reasonable sum for this service. Accumulations of filth, which it is not the duty of the sanitary authority to remove, must be removed by the owner of the accumulation, or by the occupier of the premises, on requisition by a sanitary inspector, failing which the sanitary authority shall remove it, and recover expenses by sale of the matter removed, and, in case of deficiency, by proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction. Provision is also made for the removal of manure and other refuse from stables and cow-houses.

Regulations are laid down for the provision, maintenance and repair of water-closets in houses, factories, and workshops, with power of inspection by the sanitary authority, and fines are imposed for offences in respect thereof; sanitary authorities are instructed to cause offensive pools, ditches, or drains to be cleansed, covered, or filled up; and every sanitary authority is empowered to maintain public lavatories and sanitary conveniences in places where they may be required, and to defray the expenses of erection and maintenance as if they were expenses of sewerage, and to make regulations for their proper management and for the decent conduct of persons using them. An officer of any sanitary authority is empowered to enter any premises and examine any animal or any article, whether solid or liquid, intended for sale for the food of man. If he find such animal or other article of food diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for the food of man, he may seize and remove the animal or article of food, in order to have the same dealt with by a justice, if the animal or article of food be found to be diseased, &c., the justice shall condemn it and order it to be destroyed, and the owner thereof shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than fifty pounds for each animal or article of food, or, at the direction of the court, without a fine, to imprisonment for not more than six months, with or without hard labour. If any person be twice convicted under this section within twelve months, the court may order a notice of the fact to be affixed for twenty-one days to the premises which he occupies. If any person has on his premises any article of food unfit for human consumption, he may require the sanitary authority to remove it, as if it were trade refuse. This provision will take away the ground of the common defence, that any diseased article of food had been set aside before it was seized with the intention of destroying it.

Any occupied house without a proper supply of water is declared to be a nuisance, and if it be a dwelling-house, to be unfit for human habitation; no newly erected house is to be occupied as a dwelling-house until the sanitary authority have certified that it has a proper supply of water. If a water company cut off the supply of water from any inhabited dwelling-house, they shall give notice thereof to the sanitary authority within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of not more than ten pounds. Every sanitary authority shall make by-laws for the cleansing of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles of drinking water; and sanitary authorities may provide and maintain public wells, pumps, and drinking fountains in convenient and suitable situations. Penalties are imposed for fouling or polluting water used for drinking, and sanitary authorities are empowered to close polluted wells, tanks, cisterns, or pumps.

The next part of the Act is practically a reproduction of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act of 1889. The diseases to which it applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid or enteric, relapsing, continued and puerperal fevers, and any other infectious disease to which the section has been applied by the sanitary authority for any particular district, or by the County Council for London as a whole, with the approval of the Local Government Board. When an inmate of any house is suffering from any such infectious disease it must at once be reported to the medical officer of health by :—

- (a) The head of the family, or the nearest relatives in the building or in attendance on the patient, or the person in charge of the patient, or the master of the house; and by
- (b) The medical practitioner in attendance on or called in to the patient, who shall send to the medical officer of health a certificate containing full particulars of the case.

As for division (a), a notice by any one in the list avails for all enumerated later in the list, but apparently not for those enumerated earlier. Thus a notice by the head of the family renders it unnecessary for the relatives to give notice, but a notice by the relatives does not relieve the head of the family from the consequences of himself failing to give notice.

Every one failing in this duty is liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and every medical practitioner is entitled to receive two shillings and sixpence for each certificate sent by him in accordance with the Act, while the provisions of the Act do not apply to houses belonging to the Queen, or to ships belonging to any foreign government.

For the prevention of infectious diseases it is directed that sanitary authorities shall provide premises and apparatus for the removal, disinfection or destruction of infected articles, and may remove, disinfect, and return, or destroy such articles free of charge; for this purpose two or more sanitary authorities

authorities may combine on such terms as may be agreed upon. On the certificate of a medical practitioner a sanitary authority may require the master or owner of a house to permit the cleansing of the house and the disinfection or destruction of infected articles therein; and the sanitary authority shall compensate the master or owner for any unnecessary damage caused by such disinfection, and for the value of the articles destroyed by the sanitary authority. The sanitary authority may require that bedding, clothing or other articles shall be given up to them to be disinfected or destroyed, and they shall return the disinfected articles free of charge, and shall compensate the owner for such articles as may have been destroyed. Any person casting infected rubbish into any ash-pit or dust-bin without previous disinfection shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and to a further fine of forty shillings for every day during which the offence continues after notice.

Letting for hire any house or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from an infectious disease without having it disinfected is punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; this section includes the reception of a guest at an inn. If any person letting or showing a house or part of a house for hire shall knowingly make a false answer to an inquiry as to the existence of infectious disease therein at any time within six weeks, he shall be liable to a fine of twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a month with or without hard labour. Any person ceasing to occupy a house in which there has been an infectious disease within six weeks shall either have it disinfected, or give notice to the owner of its infected state, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. Infected persons without proper lodging may be removed to a hospital by a magistrate's order under a penalty for disobedience, not exceeding ten pounds. The next section is so important that I shall quote its very words:—

“If any person—

- (a) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disease wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disease in any street, public place, shop, or inn; or,
- (b) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or,
- (c) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, removes or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any such disease;

He shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.”

But proceedings under this section shall not be taken against persons transmitting with proper precaution any bedding, clothing or other articles for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

Infected persons are not to carry on business, so as to be likely to spread infection, under a penalty not exceeding £10. No infected person is to travel in any public conveyance, and if any public conveyance has become infected, it may be disinfected by the sanitary authority free of charge. If infectious disease break out in a dairy, the dairyman may be required to cease from supplying milk till the sanitary authority grant permission, under a penalty not exceeding £5, and 40s. for every day during which the offence continues. Provision is made for preventing infection from the corpses of persons who have died from infectious disease.

Powers are given to sanitary authorities to provide hospitals for the sick and to recover expenses of treatment from any patient who is not a pauper or suffering from an infectious disease, and they may provide ambulances for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease into hospitals or other places of destination, as well as wharves for the embarkation and landing of persons removed to or from any floating hospital. It is expressly stated that any person who is reasonably believed to be suffering from fever, small-pox, or diphtheria, may, although not a pauper, be admitted to hospital and the expenses of his treatment shall be paid by the Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union from which he is received, to be repaid out of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, but the admission of any person suffering from infectious disease into hospital shall not be deemed to be parochial relief, nor shall he by reason thereof be deprived of any right or privilege, or be subjected to any disability, or disqualification.

It is further directed that sanitary authorities shall enforce all epidemic regulations issued by the Local Government Board, in pursuance of section 134 of the “Public Health Act of 1875”; at present these relate only to cholera, and for this purpose the metropolitan asylums managers are declared to be a sanitary authority.

Sanitary authorities are directed to provide and fit up mortuaries, and powers are given to make by-laws for their management, and in certain cases in which a dead body may be a source of danger to health a justice may, on the certificate of a medical practitioner, direct its removal to a mortuary. Provision is also to be made for *post mortem* examinations, for coroners' inquests, and for keeping unidentified corpses with a view to identification.

Power is given to make by-laws for the regulation of lodging-houses, as to the number of lodgers, separation of the sexes, registration and inspection of lodging-houses, for enforcing drainage, ventilation and cleanliness, with periodical lime-washing, and for the prevention of infectious disease. The definition of *common* lodging-houses is attended with some difficulty and has often engaged the attention of distinguished lawyers. It would seem to include that kind of a lodging-house in which persons of the poorer class are received for short periods, and, though strangers to one another, are allowed to inhabit one common room, and this is the definition which seems to be accepted in the model by-laws issued by the Local Government Board. In the by-laws of the city of Glasgow, under the head of *common* lodging-houses are included all houses let in lodgings at a rate of not more than 6d. a night, as well as all lodging-houses for emigrants and seamen.

Sanitary authorities are empowered to make by-laws for the regulation of tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation, and in case of over-crowding or other injurious conditions, such structures are declared a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under the Act. But this section does not apply to any tent, shed, or similar structure in use by Her Majesty's naval or military forces.

Provision is made in respect of underground rooms let or occupied separately as a dwelling, regulating their dimensions, providing for dryness, ventilation, lighting by means of an area, warming, drainage and closet accommodation. If two convictions for unlawfully occupying an underground room have taken place within three months a petty sessional court may direct the temporary or permanent closing of the room.

So

So far the Act in its first ninety-eight sections describes the various deleterious influences it is intended to combat. It then goes on to establish the authorities for the execution of the Act, already referred to as the sanitary authority, and to provide for the case of default by any sanitary authority; into these matters I have already gone at some length, and it is unnecessary to repeat them.

Provision is made for the general expenses of the Act as follows:—

In the case of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City, out of their sewer rate and consolidated rate, or either of such rates.

In the case of a vestry or district board, out of their general rate.

For the maintenance of hospitals, ambulances, &c., by the metropolitan asylums managers, partly from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund,* and partly from contributions by the unions and parishes, according to their ratable value.

Borrowing powers are given for the provision of vessels (hospital ships), hospitals, mortuaries, sanitary conveniences, disinfecting apparatus, and premises for inquests and *post mortem* examinations; and for raising such loans the consent of the Local Government Board is required. Instructions are given for the appointment of medical officers of health and of sanitary inspectors, and the qualifications of such officers are defined.

Provision is made for the sanitary control of vessels, and in particular of the port of London, in which the corporation of the city is declared to be the sanitary authority, and the sections of the Public Health Act of 1875 relating to regulations and orders of the Local Government Board with respect to cholera and other epidemic diseases are declared to extend to London.

Sections 115 to 132 are mainly legal in character relating chiefly to procedure, penalties, expenses, and appeals and to the protection of sanitary authorities from personal liability. Sections 133 to 135 relate specifically to the city of London, declaring *inter alia* that the Commissioners of Sewers are independent of the London County Council, and prescribing the course to be followed in the event of the commissioners making default of duty in sanitary matters. These provisions I have already sufficiently explained.

The remaining sections are also chiefly legal, containing saving clauses for water rights and for the powers of the Thames conservators, temporary provisions for the case of officers holding office under appointment made before the passing of the Act, an elaborate interpretation clause, a repealing clause, an appointment of time for the commencement of the Act, and a short title (Public Health [London] Act, 1891).

The first schedule contains sections of enactments applied; of these the first declares that the absence of the prescribed water fittings from any house shall be a nuisance, and shall be deemed to render the house unfit for human habitation; others give power to sanitary authorities to take proceedings in respect of nuisances arising outside their district; declare the power of the Local Government Board to issue orders and regulations as to the treatment of persons affected with cholera in the harbours of the United Kingdom and on the seas within 3 miles of the coast, and to enforce them by means of the officers of Customs; give powers to the Local Government Board during the prevalence of epidemic or infectious disease to make orders and regulations for the speedy interment of the dead, for house visitation, for the provision of medical aid, and for ventilation, cleansing and disinfection, and for preventing the spread of the disease; provide for the making of by-laws by sanitary authorities subject to confirmation by the Local Government Board, and authorise the Local Government Board to make such inquiries as they may think fit in matters concerning the public health in any place. The second schedule enumerates the provisions of public health Acts extended to Woolwich; the third gives forms of notices, summonses, nuisance orders, &c.; and the fourth schedule contains a list of enactments repealed by the Act, amounting to thirty-six, of which sixteen are wholly repealed and the rest repealed in part.

As an example of the action of the Local Government Board in preventing the introduction of disease from abroad, under the authority of the various health Acts, I may give a short resume of the cholera orders now in force. The general orders in their present form were issued on 28th August, 1890, and slightly amended on 6th September, 1892. Under these orders if any officer of Customs has reason to suspect that a ship is infected with cholera he shall detain such ship, ordering the master forthwith to anchor the ship in the appointed position, and he shall give immediate notice to the sanitary authority, no one being allowed to leave the ship until she has been examined by the medical officer; provided that if the medical officer's examination shall not have taken place within twelve hours after notice has been given, the ship shall be no longer detained.

Every sanitary authority within whose district passengers are likely to be landed from ships coming from abroad shall, with the approval of the chief officer of Customs of the port, or of the Queen's harbour-master in ports where such an officer exists, appoint a suitable position where vessels may be anchored during detention for medical examination. The medical officer of health shall visit and examine vessels detained by the officer of customs and all other vessels which he may suspect of being infected by cholera.

If a medical officer shall find a ship to be infected by cholera, he shall certify the sanitary authority to that effect, and he shall also inform the Local Government Board. Persons infected by cholera shall be as soon as practicable removed to some hospital appointed for that purpose by the sanitary authority; and the other passengers shall not be permitted to land until they have satisfied the medical officer as to their names, places of destination and addresses; these names and addresses are to be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the sanitary authority to the sanitary authorities of the various places of destination. If a ship is not infected with cholera but has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, the medical officer may similarly require the passengers to satisfy him as to their names and addresses, before allowing them to leave the ship; and he may in cases of infected ships, or of ships which have come from places infected with cholera, direct the bilge water to be pumped out before the ship enters a dock or basin. In infected ships the medical officer is to direct the necessary steps to be taken to prevent the spread of disease; bodies of persons who have died of cholera are to be taken to sea.

* The Metropolitan Common Poor Fund is raised by contributions from the several unions, parishes, and places in the metropolis, assessed according to ratable value, upon precepts issued by the Local Government Board. The fund is paid to a receiver appointed by that board, and it is applied to a variety of purposes, among which is the maintenance of patients in fever or small-pox asylums.

sea and committed to the deep properly loaded to prevent their rising, or to be interred on shore as the sanitary authority may direct; the ship is to be thoroughly disinfected, and all articles likely to retain infection are to be destroyed or disinfected, as the medical officer may require.

The master of every ship infected with cholera is to hoist a yellow flag under the national ensign, and keep it flying from sunrise to sunset.

Besides these general orders there are also special orders in force prohibiting the importation of rags from ports in France, in the Black Sea, and Sea of Azov, and from all ports in Europe to the north of Dunkirk, excepting the ports of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Local Government Board has also drawn up regulations and instructions for medical officers of health, providing for their appointment by local authorities subject to the approval of the board; for their tenure of office for a fixed period, subject however to one month's notice from the medical officer, and under certain circumstances to six month's notice by the local authority; and for the salary to be paid, of which one-half is to be contributed by the board. The duties imposed on the medical officers practically cover everything connected with the sanitary condition of a district, and may be readily gathered from the Act which I have just considered.

Perhaps the most important of the publications of the Local Government Board is the series of Model By-laws for the guidance of urban sanitary authorities in administering the Health Act, in framing which the board had the advantage of receiving the views of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The contents of the series may be summarised as follows:—

I. By-laws which are intended for operation where the local authority do not themselves undertake or contract for—

- (a) The cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises;
- (b) The removal of house refuse from any premises; and
- (c) The cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools belonging to any premises.

And which impose the duty of such cleansing or removal, at such intervals as the local authority may think fit, on the occupier of any such premises.

In general, however, it is desirable that local authorities should themselves undertake such cleansing and removal; and they may undertake this duty, and, when required by the Local Government Board, must undertake it. In such cases the by-laws under this head would not be required.

II. By-laws for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health. These and the preceding by-laws are under the 44th section of the Public Health Act (38 and 39 Vict., c. 55).

III. By-laws with respect to common lodging-houses:—

- (a) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging-house, and for the separation of the sexes therein; and
- (b) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses; and
- (c) For the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease; and
- (d) Generally for the well ordering of such houses.

These by-laws are framed under the eightieth section of the Public Health Act (1875). The introductory note by the Local Government Board describes what constitutes a common lodging-house and what constitutes registration. It then points out the extreme importance of preliminary inspection of premises proposed to be registered, because the by-laws assume that, as the result of careful inspection, the structural fitness of the premises in all essential details will have been ensured in advance. The requirements of the by-laws are essentially directed to the maintenance of these conditions of fitness; and in connection with such maintenance frequent systematic inspection of such registered houses is essential.

The by-laws provide for the fixing of the number of lodgers, for the separation of the sexes, for the accommodation of married couples, for the cleansing of yards, rooms, passages, windows, woodwork, beds and bedding, for arrangements for personal ablution, for cleansing and maintenance of water-closets, earth-closets, and privies, and for keeping ashpits in good order. They direct that means of ventilation shall be maintained, that windows of sleeping apartments shall be kept open for stated periods every day, when the weather shall permit; and that bedding and bed clothes shall be aired for at least two hours every day. Regulations are laid down for the prevention of the spread of infection, and other provisions direct that kitchens shall not be used as sleeping apartments, that males above the age of 10 years shall not occupy the same bed, that no new lodger shall occupy the bed of a former lodger within a period of eight hours after the former lodger has vacated it, and that sleeping apartments are to be furnished with the requisite bedsteads, beds, bedding, and necessary utensils. Finally, every common lodging-house keeper is directed to post in each room a placard declaring the maximum number of lodgers who may be received in such room, and in a conspicuous part of the house a copy of the by-laws adopted by the sanitary authority; and the concluding by-law declares the penalties to be incurred, which are recommended to be not more than five pounds for each single offence, and forty shillings per day for each continuing offence.

IV. By-laws relating to new streets and buildings:—

- (a) With respect to the level, width, and construction of new street.
- (b) With respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health.
- (c) With respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and with respect to the ventilation of buildings.
- (d) With respect to the drainage of buildings, to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connection with buildings, and to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to prohibition of their use for such habitation.
- (e) As to the giving of notices; as to the deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings; as to inspection by the sanitary authority; and as to the power of such authority to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of such by-laws.

These

These by-laws are framed under section 157 of the Public Health Act (1875). They do not specify provisions for the sewerage of new streets, the reason being that by-laws for such a purpose must satisfy conditions to a great extent dependent upon the varying circumstances of different localities; moreover, ample powers are already given by the express provisions of the Public Health Act. The by-laws are elaborate and technical, being well illustrated by diagrams; it would therefore be impossible to give a reasonable *précis* of them. But some are so important, from a sanitary point of view, especially with relation to what has happened in Sydney, that it may be as well to quote them *in extenso*. Thus with respect to foundations and sites we have the following:—

“9. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any foundation of such building upon any site which shall have been filled up with any material impregnated with faecal matter or impregnated with any animal or vegetable matter, or upon which any such matter may have been deposited, unless and until such matter shall have been properly removed, by excavation or otherwise, from such site.

“10. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the whole ground surface or site of such building to be properly asphalted or covered with a layer of good cement concrete, rammed solid at least 6 inches thick.

“10A. In every case where the intended site of a new building may have been or may have formed part of a clay-pit, or where, by reason of excavation and the removal of earth, gravel, stones, or other materials from such site, the whole or any part of the surface thereof, may be at such a depth below the level of the surface of the ground immediately surrounding and adjoining such site as may render the elevation of the whole or part of the existing surface of such site necessary for the prevention of damp in any part of any building to be erected thereon:—A person shall not construct any foundation of a new building upon such site or upon such part thereof as, for the purpose aforesaid, may require elevation, unless and until there shall have been properly deposited thereon a layer or layers of sound and suitable material sufficient to elevate such site or such part thereof to an adequate height, and to form a stable and healthy substratum for such foundation.

“10B. In every case where the intended site of a new building may be within an area bounded by [*here insert boundaries of the area to which the following requirement is to apply*], a person shall not construct any foundation of such building unless and until there shall have been properly deposited upon the site a layer or layers of sound and suitable material sufficient to elevate such site to a height at least feet above the ordnance datum, and to form a stable and healthy substratum for such foundation; or unless he shall so erect the building upon cement concrete, masonry, or brickwork, that the floor of the lower storey shall be at least feet above the ordnance datum.”

Here in Sydney we have had many instances of the evils which arise from the non-existence of such provisions as are contained in these by-laws.

In addition to by-laws concerning details of construction, provisions are made with respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, to the ventilation and drainage of buildings, with many diagrams, and to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ash-pits, and cesspools in connection with buildings; and regulations are laid down as to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to prohibition of their use for such habitation; and as to the giving of notices, deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings, as to inspection by the sanitary authority, and as to the power of such authority to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of the by-laws.

V. The last series of by-laws relates to slaughter-houses:

- (a) For the licensing, registering and inspection of slaughter-houses;
- (b) For preventing cruelty therein;
- (c) For keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state;
- (d) For removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours; and
- (e) For requiring them to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

These by-laws are framed under Sect. 169 of the Public Health Act, and under Sect. 128 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, which, so far as regards slaughter-houses, is incorporated with the Health Act.

Any person desiring a license for a slaughter-house must make his application in proper form setting forth all necessary particulars as to the premises; and it is recommended that the following requirements be insisted on before license is granted.

The cattle lairs and slaughter-house must not be within 100 feet of any dwelling-place, and at least two sides of the slaughter-house must be open to direct communication with the external air; it must not in any part be below the surface of the adjoining ground; the approach to it should not be at an incline of more than one in four, and should not be through a dwelling-house or shop. No room or loft should be constructed over the slaughter-house, which should be provided with an adequate water-tank, of which the bottom should be not less than 6 feet above the floor of the slaughter-house. The pavement should be of asphalt or concrete, laid with proper slope and channel towards a gully properly trapped and covered with a grating, and the slaughter-house should be efficiently drained. The interior surface of the walls should be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material to a sufficient height. No water-closet, privy, or cesspool should be constructed within the slaughter-house, nor should there be any direct communication between the slaughter-house and any stable, water-closet, privy, or cesspool. The lairs should be properly paved, drained, and ventilated, and no habitable room should be constructed over any lair.

The aim and scope of the by-laws may be best understood from the following extract from Dr. Ballard's report on nuisances in connection with the slaughtering of animals (Med. Officer, L.G.B., 1876):—

“The essentials of slaughtering so as to avoid nuisances are scrupulous cleanliness of the slaughter-house and pound, of the atmosphere of both, and of all utensils, and the speedy removal of all decomposable matters. The business ought to be so worked that, except during the time when actual slaughtering is going on, there should be no unpleasant odour of any kind perceptible within the premises, or proceeding from them. In order to ensure these results much care is requisite in respect of details of construction of the buildings, and in respect of the mode of conducting the business.”

“I.

“I. As to the arrangement and construction of the buildings:—

1. The slaughter-house and pound should not be contiguous to any inhabited buildings; *a fortiori*, they should not, either of them, be within a dwelling-house or directly or indirectly communicating with one. The slaughter-house and pound should be two distinct and separate buildings, or should at least be capable of being entirely shut off from each other.
2. The inner surface of the walls of both should be of brick or stone, and the surface should be covered with a layer of limewash which can be renewed from time to time. The lower parts of the wall to the height of 5 or 6 feet should be covered with smooth cement, slabs of slate, zinc sheeting, or some similarly impervious material capable of being washed clean with water. At Mr. T. Harris's slaughter-house at Calne, where, from the mode of killing, blood becomes scattered high upon the wall, the whole of the walls are covered with a smooth cement. There should be no exposed woodwork within the slaughter-house; any woodwork which there may be should be covered with a layer of paint, tar, or zinc sheeting.
3. The flooring of the slaughter-house should be of some uniform material, sufficiently even to be capable of ready and thorough cleansing with water and a brush, and sufficiently rough to avoid slipping upon it. At the same time it should be firm and incapable of giving way under the fall of heavy beasts, or of breaking under rough usage. . . . The best paving of all is an even jointless paving, sufficiently hard and firm to resist rough usage, and sufficiently rough not to be slippery. Such a pavement is furnished by some concrete and some asphalt compositions. . . . With a jointless paving, and with the wall surfaces protected, as I have recommended, it is possible to maintain perfect cleanliness and sweetness of the whole inner surface of the slaughter-house.
4. The paving should be so sloped as that liquid matters shall run off to a proper channel leading to the inlet of a duly laid pipe drain. This inlet should be outside the slaughter-house, and should be provided with the means of arresting the flow of anything but liquid matter into the drain.
5. Slaughter-houses and pounds should be separately and very freely ventilated, preferably by louvres at the roof or in opposite walls, so as to provide for a horizontal movement of air across all the upper part.”

“II. As to the conduct of the business:—

1. During the process of slaughtering, as much care as possible should be taken to prevent the discharge of blood or other animal matters upon the floor of the slaughter-house. The emptying of the contents of the viscera should, where practicable, be performed in a separate place, and any filth should be swept up from the floor and taken away at short intervals.
2. Hides, skins, blood, fat, offal, dung, and garbage should be removed from the slaughter-house as quickly as possible, and while they remain on the premises should be so kept as not to become sources of nuisance. Where hides or skins are necessarily retained for a day or two before they can be removed, they might without injury be advantageously (especially in the summer) brushed over on the fleshy side with a solution of carbolic acid or some other antiseptic. Fat should be freely exposed to the air in a cool place. Blood, offal, dung, and other garbage should be placed in covered movable receptacles, constructed of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material. Such articles as the last mentioned should be, under any circumstances removed from the premises, without undue delay, in the vessels in which they have been placed. A dung-pit, as a substitute for immediate removal, need not be requisite in any urban sanitary district properly administered.
3. Immediately slaughtering is completed, the whole slaughter-house floor and walls (to the height of the impervious portion) should be thoroughly washed with water and the pound thoroughly cleansed. All the vessels and implements used in the slaughtering, or brought from outside into the premises, should be made and kept clean and sweet. The inner walls of the slaughter-house and pound should have their surface periodically renovated by limewashing.”

The by-laws are mainly intended for the carrying into effect of the principles laid down by Dr. Ballard. In addition, provision is made for the prevention of cruelty to the animals in the process of slaughtering, and during preparation for slaughtering; and it is also provided that no dogs are to be kept in slaughter-houses. From the well-known agency of the dog in the spread of hydatids it will at once be seen that the last is a most important provision. The keeping of pigs in or about slaughter-houses is also forbidden except in preparation for slaughtering.

Finally a fine of not more than £5 is imposed for every offence against these by-laws, and, in the case of a continuing nuisance, of not more than 10s. for every day during which such nuisance shall be continued after the conviction for the first offence.

A very important portion of the sanitary legislation of the United Kingdom is the Housing of the Working Classes Act (1890), which applies to England and, with the necessary modification, to Scotland and Ireland. The Act is divided into three parts, of which the first deals with unhealthy areas, the second with unhealthy dwelling-houses, and the third with working-class lodging-houses.

Part I. (Unhealthy areas) does not apply to rural sanitary districts. In any urban sanitary districts, when a representation is made to the local authority by the medical officer of health, (either of his own motion, or at the instigation of two justices or of twelve ratepayers), that, within a certain area of the district, either any houses, courts, or alleys are unfit for human habitation, or the narrowness, closeness, and bad arrangement, or the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, or the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, or any other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants either of the buildings in the said area or of the neighbouring buildings, and that the evils complained of can only be remedied by an improvement scheme for the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses within the area, then the local authority may pass a resolution declaring that such area is an unhealthy area, and, in that case, shall forthwith prepare a scheme for the improvement of the said area. This scheme, which must be accompanied by maps, particulars, and estimates, and must provide dwelling accommodation

accommodation for the working classes displaced by it, after proper advertisement, and service of notice on owners interested, shall be sent with a petition to the confirming authority who shall be, for the county or city of London, the Secretary of State; for other parts of England the Local Government Board; for Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland, and for Ireland, the Local Government Board for Ireland. If, on examination of the documents, the confirming authority think fit to proceed with the case, they shall direct a local inquiry to be held in or near the area proposed to be dealt with, so as to ascertain the correctness of the representation, the sufficiency of the scheme proposed, and any local objections which may be made to it. On receipt of the report of this inquiry the confirming authority may make a *provisional order* declaring the limits of the area, and authorising the scheme to be carried out with such modifications as the confirming authority may think fit, but no addition may be made to the lands proposed by the local authority to be taken compulsorily; and it shall be the duty of the local authority to serve a copy of this provisional order upon every person interested, excepting tenants, for a month or less. This provisional order is not, however, of any validity until it has been ratified by an Act of Parliament, which the confirming authority applies for as soon as may be convenient, and which, when passed, is known as the Confirming Act.

When the Confirming Act is passed by Parliament it becomes the duty of the local authority to purchase the lands required for the scheme and otherwise to carry the scheme into execution; this may be done either by selling or letting the land under the necessary conditions as to buildings or by arranging with trustees or other persons to carry the scheme into effect; but the local authority may not themselves undertake the reconstruction part of the scheme without the express consent of the confirming authority. The Act does not contemplate the entire execution of the scheme by the local authority; they may clear the site and make streets, but they are, in general, to leave to third persons the work of rebuilding under the necessary conditions. If within five years after the land has been cleared the local authority fail to provide for the reconstruction of working-class dwellings the confirming authority may step in and direct the land to be sold by auction for the carrying out of the reconstruction part of the scheme.

Provision is made for the compulsory purchase of the lands included in the scheme and for compensation being paid at the fair market value without any allowance for forced sale or for improvement made after the scheme had been advertised; and it is also provided that upon the purchase by the local authority all rights of way and other easements are extinguished.

The expenses of the execution of the scheme may be paid from the local rates, or from money borrowed on the security of the local rates; and, on the recommendation of the confirming authority, the Public Works Loan Commissioners may lend to the local authority, on the security of the rates any money required for the purposes of the Act; and any such loan must be repaid within such period, not exceeding fifty years, as the confirming authority may recommend.

Part II. (Unhealthy Dwelling-houses):—When it appears to any local authority that any dwelling-house within their district is unfit for human habitation it shall be their duty to give notice to the owner or occupier to execute the works necessary to put the house in proper condition, and in case of his failing to do so to apply to a magistrate for an order prohibiting the use of the premises for human habitation (called in the Act a “closing order”); and every occupying tenant of the house in question shall receive notice of the closing order, and must obey the order by leaving the house within a period named in the notice, but not to be less than seven days. If a closing order has been made against a house, and the owner does not take the necessary steps to make it fit for human habitation, the local authority shall pass an order that it is expedient to order the demolition of the building, and give notice of the order to the owner of the building so that he may state his objections thereto. When an order has been made for the demolition of a house the owner shall carry it out within three months; and if he fail to do so the local authority shall take down and remove the building, sell the materials, and after deducting expenses, pay over the balance (if any) to the owner. Any person aggrieved by an order of the local authority under this part of the Act may appeal to a Court of Quarter Sessions, and no steps shall be taken under the order until the appeal has been decided.

If any owner has executed the works required by this Act with respect to any dwelling-house, he may, for his reimbursement, obtain from the local authority an order charging the house with an annuity for thirty years of £6 for every £100 spent; and this annuity shall take precedence of mortgages and ordinary charges.

Powers of compulsory purchase and demolition, or of demolition without purchase, are given to local authorities with respect to obstructive buildings, that is to say, any building which causes one of the following effects:—“Stops ventilation, or otherwise makes or conduces to make other buildings to be in a condition unfit for human habitation, or dangerous or injurious to health; or prevents proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health or other evils complained of in respect of other buildings.”

As to obstructive buildings the local authority may be set in motion either by the medical officer of health, or by any four or more inhabitant householders of the district. A reconstruction scheme may be proposed as in Part I, and ratified by an order by the Local Government Board; and this order does not require the sanction of Parliament unless an owner of the property in question petitions the Local Government Board against it. The arrangements for compensation of owners and for providing money for expenses are similar to those described under Part I, and in addition powers are given to county councils to put this part of the Act in operation in cases where a local authority has failed to do so; certain modifications are also enacted with respect to the county and city of London.

Part III. (Working-class Lodging-houses):—This part applies both to urban and to rural sanitary districts, and empowers local authorities to erect new buildings for the lodging of the working classes whether in town or in country, and where lodging-houses have already been erected, if convenient, to purchase them. It is also provided that in rural districts a working-class lodging may be interpreted to mean a cottage with a garden of not more than half an acre, but so that the estimated annual value of the garden shall not exceed £3. The usual provisions are made for the confirmation of the scheme and its execution by the local authority; power is given to make by-laws for the management of lodging houses; and authority is given to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make advances for the purposes of this part of the Act, on terms laid down at length; and these advances may be made not merely to local authorities, but under certain conditions to owners of property, whether companies employing labour, or private persons, who may desire to erect working-class lodging-houses on their property.

The rest of the Act is mainly taken up with details of administration which do not apply in New South Wales.

A report on English sanitary legislation would be incomplete if it did not contain some notice of the very important Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891. The regulation of factories has long occupied the attention of the authorities in England, the first Act on the subject having been passed in 1802, and many separate enactments on the subject at different times afterwards. In 1875, owing to the multiplicity of the regulations which had come into force under these different Acts, and the varying conditions of manufacturing operations which have rendered many of them but of little value, it was found advisable to refer the whole subject to a Royal Commission, which, after an exhaustive inquiry, issued a comprehensive report in 1876, tracing out distinctly the course of legislation and the causes of the difference of regulations in different trades, and setting forth a series of resolutions which should form a basis for preparing a consolidating and amending Act. The Act of 1878 was in the main founded on the recommendations of the Royal Commission; it was followed by the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1883," the "Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889," and the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1891."

By these Acts a factory is defined to be a place in which machinery is moved by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power; a workshop includes all works in which no steam, water or other mechanical power is used. Factories are divided into textile and non-textile; workshops into three classes, viz. :—

Workshops ;

Workshops in which neither children nor young persons are employed ; and,

Domestic workshops.

The last of these (domestic workshops) are defined to be workshops carried on in a private house, room, or place in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there.

The scope and bearing of the various Acts will, I think, be best shown by the following analysis of the regulations now in force, which I have extracted from "Redgrave's Factory Acts," 4th Edition, London, 1891.

TABULAR analysis of the Regulations of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, as amended by the Act, 1891 ; and of the application of them to the different classes of works.

Regulations to be observed in Textile Factories.	Corresponding Regulations to be observed in Non-textile Factories.	Workshops.
SANITARY PROVISIONS.		
Section 3.—Every factory to be kept in a cleanly state free from effluvia, &c. ; to be well ventilated ; not to be overcrowded.	The same as textile	The sanitary condition of workshops is under the local sanitary authority. In default of sanitary authority, the Secretary of State may enforce sanitation.
Section 4.—If an inspector observe a nuisance he must report to sanitary authority.	do	
Inspector authorised to take medical officer of health, &c., with him into the factory.	do	
Section 33.—Every factory to be limewashed once in fourteen months, unless painted in oil once in seven years, when it must be washed once every fourteen months.	do	The same.
The Secretary of State may exempt from this provision any class of factory, or part thereof not requiring it for the purpose of cleanliness.	do	
Section 37.—A child, young person, or woman not to be employed in wet spinning, unless means are taken to prevent their being wetted, and to prevent the escape of steam.	Where dust is generated by grinding, glazing, or polishing, a fan shall be provided, for preventing the inhalation of the dust.—s. 36.	do
	Bakehouses to be limewashed once in six months, or where painted in oil to be washed once in six months.—s. 34.	do
SAFETY AND ACCIDENTS.		
Section 5.—Hoist or teagle, steam-engine, water-wheel, mill gearing, and dangerous machinery, to be securely fenced.	The same as textile	None.
Section 9.—Employment of a child in cleaning machinery in motion, and of a child, young person, or women in cleaning mill-gearing in motion, prohibited.	do	do
Employment between fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine forbidden.	do	do
Section 31.—Notice of accidents to be sent to the inspector and certifying surgeon—	do	Only fatal accidents and those caused by unfenced vat or pan to be noticed.
If fatal.		
If caused by machinery moved by power or vat, or pan, and so as to prevent the injured person returning to his work for five hours on three days after the accident.		
The certifying surgeon to report the same to the inspector	do	The same.
Section 82.—If any person suffer bodily injury from neglect of fence, mill-gearing or machinery, &c., requiring to be fenced, the occupier is liable to a penalty of £100, which may be applied by the Secretary of State for the benefit of the injured person.	do	The same if from vat or pan.
Secretary of State may require special rules to be adopted in case of dangerous incidents of employment.	do	The same.
Sufficient means of escape from fire to be provided in the case of factories.	do	None.

Regulations to be observed in Textile Factories.	Corresponding Regulations to be observed in Non-textile Factories.	Workshops.
EMPLOYMENT AND MEAL HOURS.		
Section 10.—A child, young person, or woman not to be employed, except during period of employment stated in notice.	The same as textile	The same.
<i>Young Persons and Women.</i>		
Section 11.—The period of employment, inclusive of meal hours, shall be either between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. or between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.	do	do
	But the period of employment in the works named in Schedule 3, Part 1, may be between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.—s. 42.	do
	The Secretary of State is authorised to add other non-textile factories to this list, and further may authorise the period of employment to be between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.—s. 43.	do
On Saturday when work commences at 6 a.m.—	All work must cease at 2 p.m.—s. 13.	do
If not less than one hour be given for meals, manufacturing processes must cease at 1 p.m., and all other work at 1.30 p.m.		
If less than one hour be given for meals, manufacturing processes must cease at 12.30 p.m., and all other work at 1 p.m.		
On Saturday, when work commences at 7 a.m., manufacturing processes must cease at 1.30 p.m., and all other work at 2 p.m.	do	do
	When the times of work are between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., or between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., work may continue on Saturdays until 4 p.m.—s. 42.	do
	When working in day and night shifts, the Saturday half-holiday is not compulsory for male young persons.—s. 58.	
	In Turkey red-dye works, work may continue on Saturday until 4.30 p.m.—s. 47.	
	The Secretary of State is authorised under certain circumstances to substitute another day for the Saturday half-holiday.—s. 46.	do
	Where the hours of work have not exceeded eight in any one week, they may be extended to eight hours on Saturday.	do
Section 50.—If the occupier of a factory be of the Jewish religion, and close his factory on Saturday until sunset, he can employ young persons and women until 9 p.m. on Saturday.	The same as textile	do
Section 11.—All young persons and women must have two hours for meals during the period of employment, of which one hour must be given before 3 p.m.	One hour and a half must be given, of which one hour must be given before 3 p.m.—s. 13.	do
On Saturday, at least half an hour must be given	The same as textile.—s. 13	do
A young person or woman not to be employed for more than four hours and a half without an interval of half an hour.	Not to be employed more than five hours without an interval of half an hour.—s. 13.	do
Section 48.—Except in the factories named in Schedule 3, Part 7, and others added thereto by order of the Secretary of State.		
<i>Children.</i>		
Section 12.—Children are to be employed either morning or afternoon or on alternate days.	The same as textile.—s. 14	do
The period of employment for a child begins and ends the same as for a young person.	do	do
	But the period of employment in the works named in Schedule 3, Part 1, may be between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and 4 p.m. on Saturdays.—s. 43.	do
Children in the morning set must cease work at the dinner hour, but not later than 1 p.m.	Children not to be employed after 8 p.m.—s. 43.	do
Children in the afternoon set begin at the end of the dinner-time, but not earlier than 1 p.m.	The same as textile	do

Regulations to be observed in Textile Factories.	Corresponding Regulations to be observed in Non-textile Factories.	Workshops.
EMPLOYMENT AND MEAL HOURS—<i>continued</i>.		
Children may work on the alternate day system on Saturdays as young persons.	The same as textile	The same.
A child shall not be employed on Saturday in two successive weeks, nor on Saturday in any week, if on any other day in the week he has worked more than five hours and a half.	The morning set ends and the afternoon set begins on Saturdays, the same as on other days.	do
Children working on alternate days may work as young persons, but must not work on two successive days, nor on the same days in two successive weeks.	A child shall not be employed in two successive weeks in a morning set, or in two successive weeks in an afternoon set.	do
When a child is employed as a young person, he must have the same intervals for meals as a young person.	The same as textile :— Provided that children can only work on alternate days if two hours are allowed for meals.	do
A child not to be employed more than four hours and a half without an interval of half an hour; except	The same as textile	do
Section 48.—In the factories named in Schedule 3, Part 2, and others added thereto by the Secretary of State.	A child shall not be employed more than five hours without an interval of half an hour.	do
HOLIDAYS.		
Section 22.—Every child, young person, and woman shall be allowed the following holidays :—	The same as textile	do
The whole of Christmas Day and the whole of Good Friday; or instead of Good Friday the next public holiday under the Holidays Extension Act, 1875.	do	do
Notice must be given of such holidays and fixed up in the factory. A half holiday shall comprise one-half of the period of employment on some other day than Saturday.	do	do
A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed on any day or part of a day set apart for a holiday.	do	do
Section 22.—In Scotland, other days may be substituted for Christmas Day and Good Friday.	do	do
Eight half holidays or equivalent whole holidays, of which half shall be given between 15th March, and 1st October following.	do	do
Section 50.—In the factory of a Jew, in which all the persons employed are Jews, two Bank Holidays may be given instead of Christmas Day and Good Friday.	do	do
Section 106.—In Ireland, the 17th of March, or Good Friday, or Easter Tuesday must be given, and will reckon as two of the eight half-holidays.	do	do
	The Secretary of State is authorised to permit the holidays under certain conditions to be given to different sets on different days.—s. 49.	do
	When working in day and night shifts it is not compulsory to give eight half holidays to male young persons.—s. 58.	do
EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.		
Section 23.—The parent of a child shall cause such child to attend a recognised efficient school, which may be selected by himself.	The same as textile	do
A child when employed in a morning or afternoon set shall attend school for one school attendance on each day of every week during any part of which he may be employed.	do	do
A child when employed on alternate days must attend school for two school attendances on each alternate day.	do	do
Attendance at school must be made between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.	do	do
A child is not required to attend on Saturdays, or on any holiday or half-holiday in pursuance of this Act.	do	do
Non-attendance caused from sickness, &c., &c.	do	do
When there is not a certified school within 2 miles of the child's residence, the child may attend some other school temporarily approved by an inspector.	do	do
A child who has failed to attend school regularly cannot be employed the following week unless the deficient attendances be made up.	do	do
Section 24.—The occupier shall obtain certificates from a school-master of the school attendance of the children employed in his factory, and keep such certificates for two months, and produce the same to the inspector.	do	do

Regulations to be observed in Textile Factories.	Corresponding Regulations to be observed in Non-textile Factories.	Workshops.
EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—continued.		
Section 25.—The school managers may apply in writing to an occupier to pay the school fees, not exceeding 3d. per week, or one-twelfth the wages of a child, which the occupier may deduct from the wages of the child.	The same as textile	The same.
Section 26.—When a child of 13 has obtained a certificate of proficiency either of having passed the prescribed standard, or of having attended school the prescribed number of attendances, he is deemed to be a young person.	do	do
CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		
Section 27.—A person under 16 shall not be employed for more than seven, or, if the certifying surgeon resides more than 3 miles from the factory, thirteen working days unless the occupier has obtained from the certifying surgeon a certificate in the prescribed form of the fitness of employment of such person.	do	The Secretary of State may require certificates to be obtained in workshops.—s. 41. The occupier may require the certifying surgeon to grant certificates as if his workshop were a factory.—s. 28.
A certificate of fitness shall not be given unless a certificate of birth be produced, or other proof of real age.	do	
Section 29.—When an inspector considers any person under 16 unfit to work he may give notice to the occupiers, and the persons shall not be employed more than seven days unless certified by the certifying surgeon to be fit for work.	do	
Section 30.—An inspector may annul a certificate of a certifying surgeon if certificate of age of the person named therein was not produced, if he think the person under the age named in the certificate.	do	
When a child becomes a young person a fresh certificate of fitness must be obtained.	do	
Section 73.—A certificate of fitness shall only be granted on personal examination.	do	Not applicable at present in workshops.
Section 30.—The same certificate of fitness may be valid for all the factories in the occupation of the same occupier in the district of the same certifying surgeon.	do	
Section 73.—A certifying surgeon shall examine persons only at the factory where such persons are employed, unless the number of children and young persons is less than five, or unless specially allowed by an inspector.	do	
Section 72.—Certifying surgeons to be appointed by an inspector ...	do	
Section 74.—Fees to be paid to a certifying surgeon	do	
Section 71.—Where there is not a certifying surgeon within 3 miles, the poor law medical officer to act as certifying surgeon.	do	
REGULATIONS AS TO MEAL TIMES.		
Section 17.—All children, young persons, and women to have the times allowed for meals at the same periods of the day.	The same as textile, but not to apply to the factories named in Sch. 3, Part 2. do	
A child, young person, or woman, is not allowed to remain in any room where a manufacturing process is being carried on, or to be employed during a meal time.	The Secretary of State authorised to extend these modifications in certain cases.—s. 52. Meals are not to be taken in certain parts of glass-works, lucifer match-works, and earthenware works—Sch. 2. The Secretary of State power to prohibit meals being taken in places injurious to health.—s. 39	The same. do
Sections 19 and 78.—Notice of meal-hours to be fixed up—of hours of work, &c.	The same as textile	do

Regulations to be observed in Textile Factories.	Corresponding Regulations to be observed in Non-textile Factories.	Workshops.
PROHIBITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.		
Section 20.—A child shall not be employed under the age of 10 years. After 31st December, 1892, the minimum age will be 11 years.	The same as textile.....	The same.
Section 21.—A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed on Sunday ; but	The same as textile, except as respects male young persons in blast furnaces and paper mills.—s. 58.	do
Section 51.—If the occupier be of the Jewish religion, and close his factory on Saturday, both before and after sunset, a Jewish young person or woman may be employed on Sunday the same as if Sunday were Saturday.	The same as textile.....	do
	A child or young person is not to be employed in the silvering of mirrors by the mercurial process or the making of white lead.—Sch. 1	do
	A child or female young person is not to be employed in melting or annealing glass.—Sch. 1	do
	A female under 16 is not to be employed in brick-making or salt-making.—Sch. 1	do
	A child is not to be employed in dry grinding in the metal trades, or where lucifer-match dipping is carried on.—Sch. 1	
	A child under 11 shall not be employed in metal grinding other than dry metal grinding, or in fustian cutting.—Sch. 1	
OVERTIME AND NIGHTWORK.		
Section 44.—Male young persons of 16 years of age may be employed in lace factories between 4 a.m. and 10 p.m. under certain conditions.	Male young persons of 16 years of age may be employed in bakehouses between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. under certain conditions.—s. 45	do
Section 50.—If the occupier be of the Jewish religion and keep his factory closed on Saturday both before and after sunset he may employ the young persons and women one hour on every other week day, but not before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m.	The same as textile	do
Section 57.—Secretary of State may authorise employment of young persons and women to recover lost time in water-mills at the rate of one hour per day, for not exceeding ninety-six days in case of drought, and not exceeding forty-eight days in case of flood.	do	
Section 63.—The Secretary of State, where cleanliness, &c., is deficient, may by order direct the adoption of special means as a condition of the exceptional employment.	do	do
Section 64.—When an exception has been authorised, and it is found to be injurious to health, the Secretary of State may by order rescind such exception.	do	do
	Young persons and women may be employed for fourteen hours, including two hours for meals between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. or between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., or between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. in the works named in Schedule 3, Part 3, for not more than five days in a week and forty-eight in a year; and in the works named in Schedule 3, Part 5, for ninety-six days in a year.—ss. 53, 56.	do
	The Secretary of State authorised to extend these provisions to other non-textile factories under certain conditions.—ss. 53, 56.	do

Regulations to be observed in Textile Factories.	Corresponding Regulations to be observed in Non-textile Factories.	Workshops.
OVERTIME AND NIGHTWORK— <i>continued.</i>	<p>If a process be incomplete at the end of the period of employment in the works named in Schedule 3, Part 4, children, young persons, and women may be employed for thirty minutes beyond the period of employment, provided the hours of work do not exceed the hours of work allowed by law.—s. 54.</p> <p>The Secretary of State authorised to extend these provisions under certain conditions.—s. 54.</p> <p>Young persons and women may be employed so far as is necessary to prevent damage from spontaneous combustion in Turkey red-dyeing, and from atmospheric influence in open-air bleaching.—s. 55.</p> <p>Male young persons may be employed on day and night shifts in the factories named in Schedule 3, Part 6.—s. 58.</p> <p>The Secretary of State authorised to permit the employment of male young persons of 16 years of age in night shifts.—s. 58.</p> <p>Male young persons of 16 years of age may be employed at night in provincial newspaper offices on two nights in a week.—s. 59.</p> <p>Male young persons may be employed in glass works according to the accustomed hours of the works under certain conditions.—s. 60.</p> <p>The Secretary of State may authorise the employment of male young persons of 16 years of age as male adults in bakehouses.—s. 45.</p>	<p>The same.</p> <p>do</p> <p>None.</p> <p>The same.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>The same.</p>
MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.		
Sections 19, 78.—Notice to be hung up of times of work and meals: Abstract of Act. Names of inspectors and certifying surgeons. Clock by which hours of work are regulated.	The same as textile	do
Section 66.—Notice of special exception to be hung up, and notice to be sent to inspector.	do	do
When working overtime under special exception, same to be entered in a register.	do	do
Section 77.—Register of young persons under 16 years of age to be kept, with details, as prescribed by the Secretary of State. Extracts to be sent when required by the inspector.	do	Secretary of State may require registers to be kept in workshops—s. 77.
Section 76.—Hours of work to be regulated by a public clock.....	do	The same.
Section 92.—Any person in a factory while machinery is in motion or while a manufacturing process is carried on deemed to be employed, unless the contrary be proved.	do	do
Section 94.—Definition of employment.....	do	do
Section 75.—Occupier of factory to send notice to inspector within one month of commencing to work a factory.	do	do
Section 80.—Inspectors of weights and measures authorised to examine weights and measures used for checking wages, &c.	do	do

The provisions which apply to workshops conducted on the system of not employing children and young persons (section 15) are the following :—

The period of employment for a woman shall be for a specified period of twelve hours, between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., and of eight hours between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

There shall be allowed to each woman for meals and absence from work, between such periods of employment, one hour and a half, except on Saturday, and on Saturday not less than half an hour.

Prohibition of work on Sunday.

The only provisions of this Act which apply to domestic workshops (section 16) are the following, applying only to children and young persons :—

The period of employment for a young person shall be between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., and 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

There shall be allowed to each young person, between such periods of employment, four hours and a half, except on Saturday, and on Saturday, two hours and a half.

The period of employment for a child shall be between 6 a.m. and 1 p.m., or between 1 p.m. and 8 p.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

A child shall be employed in morning and afternoon sets, changing every week.

The parent of a child must cause his child to attend school.

A child shall attend school daily for one school attendance.

A child shall not be employed for more than five hours without an interval of half an hour.

Prohibition of work of children and young persons on Sunday.

In domestic workshops overtime cannot be worked.

The enactments respecting inspection, duties, and authority of inspectors, legal proceedings, amount and levying of fines, definition of terms, &c., are alike applicable to textile factories, non-textile factories, workshops, and workshops in which neither children nor young persons are employed, and with the exception of the maximum amount of the fines to domestic workshops.

In flax scutch mills, in which women only are employed intermittently, and for not more than six months in the course of the year, their labour is entirely unrestricted, but the mills are subject to the sanitary regulations, and those relating to the fencing of machinery, &c.

The occupations of straw-plaiting, pillow-lace making, glove making (section 97), and manual labour in the manufacture of light articles, where the labour is exercised at irregular intervals, and does not furnish the principal means of living to the family exercising them in a private house (section 98), are entirely exempted from the provisions of the Act.

The administration of the Factories Act is under the Home Secretary, with power to appoint the necessary inspectors, clerks, and servants; the principal officers are the chief inspector and the superintending inspectors; the chief inspector's address is at the Home Office, Whitehall.

The last branch of English sanitary legislation to which I shall draw attention, is the provision made against adulteration, by the sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1875. For many years the law had taken some notice of the pernicious practice of adulteration of food and drugs, but rather for the purpose of protecting the public revenue than from any care for the preservation of the public health; and it was not till the famous inquiry by the *Lancet* newspaper in 1851, into the quality of the food and drugs commonly sold in London, conducted principally by Dr. Hassall, that public attention was drawn to the importance of this subject from a sanitary point of view. The revelations of the *Lancet* inquiry were sufficiently startling, showing that adulteration prevailed to an extraordinary extent; and some time afterwards, in 1855, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs. The report of this committee confirmed in great measure the results of the *Lancet* inquiry; and in 1860 the Adulteration of Food Act was passed, which was based on the recommendations of the select committee. It authorised but did not enjoin the appointment of public analysts, and it left the procuring of samples in the hands of private persons, imposing a penalty not exceeding £5 on every person who should sell as pure and unadulterated any article of food or drink which is adulterated or not pure. The Act was practically a dead letter; very few analysts were appointed; private persons did not care to take up the somewhat invidious position of informers; and it was difficult to prove the sale of particular articles as pure and unadulterated. Another Act was passed in 1872 extending the definition of adulteration, providing for the purchase of samples by inspectors, and giving private purchasers the right of obtaining analyses at the rate of 2s. 6d. each.

This Act, although in many respects exceedingly valuable, was found to cause a good deal of hardship to many respectable tradesmen, partly in consequence of the want of a clear understanding as to what does and what does not constitute adulteration, and partly from the conflicting opinions and inexperience of the analysts; moreover the number of proceedings under it outside London and a few large towns was exceedingly small. Another committee was accordingly appointed in 1874, which recommended that the Acts of 1860 and 1872 should be repealed, and that a consolidating and amending Act should be substituted for them; that a court of analytical reference should be constituted at Somerset House; that provision should be made for sending samples by post to the Analyst; that fraudulent abstraction, *e.g.*, of cream, should be included among the offences punishable as adulteration; and that protection should be given to retail traders selling goods which they had purchased under written warranty of their purity; and which at the time of selling they had no reason to believe to be other than pure. These recommendations were carried out in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, certain doubtful points in which were made clear by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879.

It would be tedious to set forth in detail all the provisions contained in the principal Act and the amending Act; anyone interested in the subject will find them clearly and elaborately stated in "The Law on Adulteration," by Thomas Herbert (Knight & Co., London, 1884). I shall content myself with a brief account of the operation of the law, for which I am indebted to Mr. Preston Thomas, of the Local Government Board, who has charge of that department.

For the purpose of dealing with adulterations each county and every quarter sessions borough of over 10,000 inhabitants must appoint a public analyst, subject in each case to the approval of the Local Government Board. It is the duty of the analyst to analyse such specimens as may be brought to him, on payment of a sum not exceeding 10s. 6d. Any private person, or any medical officer of health, inspector

inspector of nuisances, inspector of weights and measures, inspector of markets, or police constable under the direction of the local authority, may purchase any article of food or drink, or any drug for analysis, informing the dealer of his purpose immediately on the completion of the purchase. He must then at once divide the article purchased into three parts; one for the public analyst, one to be retained by the dealer, and to be analysed on his behalf if he think fit; and the third to be sealed for analysis at Somerset House if it should be found necessary.

If the analyst find any adulteration in the sample, an information is laid before a magistrate, and the case is tried by him. Should the analysis on behalf of the dealer differ materially from that by the public analyst, the magistrate may, before deciding, send the third portion to be analysed at Somerset House, and the result of this analysis will determine the question. A fine not exceeding fifty pounds may be imposed for the mixing of injurious ingredients with any article of food or drink or with any drug; for a second offence the punishment is imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with hard labour. For selling articles of food or drink, or drugs, not of the proper nature, substance and quality, the penalty is a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Although any private person has a right to purchase samples for analysis, yet in practice the right is exercised, with very rare exceptions, only by the public officers whom I have named.

The various local authorities are bound to furnish annual reports of their proceedings under these Acts to the Local Government Board, from which the board compiles a report to be laid before Parliament. From the report for 1891 it appears that the total number of analyses for that year was 29,028, there being one analysis for every 580 persons in London, and one for every 1,100 in the provinces; but the extent to which the Acts are put in force varies considerably in different districts. The report expresses surprise that in many cases the local authorities are content to leave the inhabitants without that protection against fraud by the sale of adulterated food, which the exercise of the statutory powers conferred on the authority would be likely to ensure. It appears from the report that the proportion of adulterated samples is rather more than 12 per cent. of those analysed. On this subject the analyst for Kent makes some very pertinent remarks which I quote:

"The practice of adulteration has become a fine art, scientific knowledge and technical skill being applied to the subject as perseveringly and, indeed, as successfully as the same things are being employed in other more legitimate directions. Works chemists of the highest skill in each special department of the food trade are continually engaged in the endeavour to produce articles that can be sold at a greater profit than the things they resemble at perhaps a less price. This gives rise to a perpetual conflict between the falsifier on the one hand and the public analyst on the other, in which the latter in some respects is placed at a great disadvantage, for whereas every move and method on his part that is devised to advance the art of detecting adulteration is done openly in the face of the scientific world, the arts of the adulterator are practised and perfected in secret. In point of fact the most refined and successful processes that have been introduced for the falsification of food have been devised in view of, and with the express design to elude those means of detection which from time to time are discussed and published in the transactions of our scientific societies. This will explain how it comes about, that from time to time new methods of adulteration are sprung upon us, and for a while a new fashion in adulteration sets in, until in turn, by the invention of new processes, or, perhaps by the perfecting of old ones, detection of the new fashioned mode of adulteration is made possible, and a check thereby put upon the evil practice, which in course of time dying out, is followed by other perhaps more cunning devices; and so it goes on year by year, an everlasting see-saw of attack and defence, from all of which it naturally follows that the pursuit of the public analyst day by day becomes more onerous and more exacting."

The report comments on this statement by remarking that it is satisfactory to be able to believe that the progress of analytical science has more than kept pace with that of fraudulent sophistication; and it is probable that one effect of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act has been to stimulate the discovery of new and improved methods of analysis.

One or two of the special points in the report may perhaps be of interest. Thus it is mentioned that at Worcester the analyst found that some genuine milk contained microbes and bacilli, being the produce of a diseased cow, and at Brighton two samples of milk were condemned on account of the presence of a considerable number of larvæ of gnats. With regard to condensed milk the analyst for the Strand district reports that one sample contained 1.5 per cent. fat. The original milk from which it had been prepared had therefore been deprived of at least 80 per cent. of its fat. For infants it was recommended that the milk should be diluted with from eight to thirteen times its bulk of water. The consequence of feeding a child on such a mixture would be *semi-starvation*.

Adulteration of butter seems to be on the increase in spite of the passing of the Margarine Act, 1887. Some of the samples analysed consisted almost entirely of foreign fats, and in one case a packet which was labelled as containing 80 per cent. of butter was found to have only about one-sixth of that proportion.

Mixtures sold under the name of coffee were often mainly composed of chicory, and in some instances the proportion of genuine coffee was as little as 30,15, and even 5 per cent. As to two cases in which nineteen-twentieths of the "coffee" was chicory, the analyst for Salford suggests that the presence of the trace of the genuine article must have been due to the accidental use of a coffee scoop to weigh out the chicory, and he adds that it is no wonder that there should be a decline in the use of coffee when adulteration is carried on to this extent.

In some of the lager beer examined it was found that salicylic acid has been used as a preservative. Whether the minute quantities employed for the purpose can be properly regarded as an adulterant or as injurious to health is a question upon which there appears to be some difference of opinion among analysts.

Many samples of spirits were found to have been diluted beyond what is allowed by the Act of 1879. In very few instances had anything but water been added; though in one case a small amount of treacle was detected, and in another there was some tincture of guaiacum.

Of aerated waters sixty-three samples were found to contain small quantities of lead, usually from some defect in the process of manufacture.

As to olive oil the following note by the analyst for West Sussex is interesting:—

"Of four olive oils, two only consisted of real olive oil; whilst one contained 67 per cent. of cotton oil, and another was a mixture of three parts of cotton oil and one part of mineral oil. Such a mixture, I need hardly point out, is utterly unfit for human food, mineral oils being absolutely indigestible. It is equally unfit for lubrication, as cotton oil has strong drying properties, and would rapidly clog any machinery to which it was applied."

"Cotton

"Cotton oil, manufactured in immense quantities, chiefly in America, is a sweet oil in every way suitable for human consumption, but has less than one-half the market value of good olive oil. It is in consequence largely used as an adulterant of the latter. Very little oil indeed is now sold under the name of olive oil, and indefinite terms like salad, Lucca, or household oil, with adjectives generally in the superlative, have been adopted by grocers and oilmen, in order to evade the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act."

All tea is analysed under the authority of the Commissioners of Customs before being taken out of bond. This system seems to work very well, inasmuch as of the 412 samples purchased from retailers during the year, not one was found to be adulterated. Of the 876 samples analysed under the authority of the Customs, 816 were found to be satisfactory, while, of the remainder, fourteen were ultimately admitted for home consumption, thirty-two being exhausted, damaged, or mixed with other substances, were restricted to exportation, and fourteen were condemned as unfit for human food.

Of the 29,028 samples analysed during the year, all but 177 were obtained by officers of local authorities. As invariably happens, a much larger proportion (34·5 per cent.) of the private than of the official samples was found to be adulterated, since (apart from the fact that inspectors, unless they take special pains to conceal the object of their purchase, often have superior articles supplied to them), a private individual is unlikely to saddle himself with the trouble and expense of procuring an analysis, unless his suspicion of adulteration is based on tolerably solid grounds.

RESULTS OF SANITARY LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND.

THE benefits accruing to a country from a sound system of sanitary legislation and administration may be expected to present themselves in two ways:—First, in the diminution of the general death-rate, and consequent increase of the general longevity: Secondly, in the diminution of the amount of sickness, actually existing, with a consequent increase in the working power of the population, and a lessening of the period of shattered health resulting from all serious illness, even though ending in recovery. How far the second of these benefits has actually resulted from the Public Health Act of 1875, it is impossible to say with accuracy. There are no data, statistical or other, in existence, from which we can ascertain the amount of sickness actually prevailing in England in any particular year. But a sufficient notion may be obtained inferentially, from an examination of the evidence bearing on the first of the expected benefits, *i.e.*, the diminution of the general death-rate. If the number of fatal cases of sickness be diminished in any year, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the number of non-fatal cases of sickness is also diminished in a similar proportion, more especially if we bear in mind the considerable number of deaths resulting from epidemics in which a high mortality is generally associated with a correspondingly large number of non-fatal cases. A high mortality means generally not only a large number of deaths, but also a large number of cases of sickness followed by permanent or temporary recovery. Now the annual variation of the death-rate in England may be ascertained with the utmost accuracy from the reports of the Registrar-General dating from the year 1838 to the year 1890, the last which is as yet published. Let us then consider shortly what these reports tell us, and let us for convenience divide the period under consideration into three parts; first, from 1838, the first year for which materials exist, to 1875, the year in which the Health Act was passed; second, from 1876 to 1880, when the new system was in course of introduction; and third, from 1881 onwards, when it may be held to be fairly exercising its beneficial influence.

Here then are the facts. From 1838 to 1875, inclusive, the death-rate averaged 22·3 per 1,000 (Longstaff);* from 1876 to 1880 it averaged 20·8; from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, the average was 19·14; a reduction in the period 1876–80, as compared with 1838–75, of 1·5 per 1,000, and 1881–90 of 3·16 per 1,000. To those who are unaccustomed to percentages these figures may not appear to signify much; but when differently expressed they may be more intelligible. Thus Mr. Noel Humphreys, in a paper read before the Statistical Society, showed that if the fall in the death-rate of 1876–80 were to continue it would mean an increase in the mean duration of male life in England by two years, and of female life by 3·4 years, as compared with the English life table (Longstaff, p. 226). For the sexes taken together, so far as I can gather from the material at my command, the increase in the mean duration of life for the period 1876–80 as compared with that of 1838–75, if the low death-rate were maintained would amount to 2·366 years. Now the fall in the death-rate for the period 1881–90, in spite of the severe epidemic of influenza in the last year of the period, is still greater than that for 1876–80, as is shown by the figures I have just given. It is, therefore, clear that the prospect of an increase in the mean duration of life both for males and females is better than it was in 1880. According to my calculation the increase in the mean duration of life in England for the third period, as compared with the first, taking both sexes together, would amount to 4·28 years. If we bear in mind that this increase applies (as we shall see) chiefly to persons in youth and at the more vigorous periods of life, it will be seen to be no small gain. Or, the gain may be represented in another way, (Monod, "Les Mesures Sanitaires en Angleterre" p. 14) by calculating the number of lives preserved to the country, which would have been lost if the old high death-rate had been maintained. The numbers of lives saved are as follows:—†

1880...	...	...	55,183	1885	...	...	87,522
1881...	...	...	85,722	1886	...	...	80,545
1882...	...	...	68,543	1887	...	...	95,757
1883...	...	...	72,177	1888	...	...	125,680
1884...	...	...	62,986	1889	...	...	142,446

This amounts to a total of 876,581 persons preserved from death in ten years; about two-thirds of the population of New South Wales. It

* Studies in Statistics, London, 1891, p. 226.

† M. Monod's figures are a shade too high: the Registrar-General's estimate of the population during the latter years, on which the calculations were based, was found by the Census of 1891 to have been a little in excess of the real population. But the excess is trifling, it has not amounted in any year to more than 0·35 per 1,000 in the death-rate; I have, therefore, quoted the figures as they stand in M. Monod's book.

It may be as well that I should here point out that the total death-rate per 1,000 cannot be used as a ground for comparing the sanitary condition of different countries, or different parts of the same country, without making the necessary corrections for their different constitution as regards sex and age of the inhabitants. It is clear that any country or part of a country, with an unusual proportion of its population between the ages of 10 and 35 will, *ceteris paribus*, have a low death-rate; while a country with an unusual proportion of its population above 45 will, *ceteris paribus*, have a high death-rate, and the well-known greater longevity of females is not without an effect on the recorded rate, according to the preponderance of either sex. Thus, as Longstaff points out, in 1883 the recorded death-rate of Bradford was 18·34, consequently 1·20 below that of England and Wales; but when the correction for age and sex was applied, the death-rate was found to be 20·26 or 72 above that of England and Wales. Similarly in Manchester for the same year the recorded death-rate was 27·64, while the corrected death-rate amounted to no less than 30·80, or nearly 60 per cent. above the average of the whole country. Hence it seems to be of little use to compare, as is sometimes done, the recorded death-rate of New South Wales with that of more settled countries, without making the necessary age correction which could only be done after careful investigation of the census returns. We should naturally expect a low recorded death-rate in a colony where the population is being steadily increased by the arrival of young and vigorous adults, and this death-rate cannot be fairly compared with that of older and more settled countries till the proper estimation has been made for the proportional difference in age and sex of the populations of the two countries compared. Before any trustworthy comparison could be made between the annual death-rate of two countries, it would be necessary to work out satisfactorily the relative proportion of the two populations compared as to infancy, youth, period of vigour, and period of decline. This, so far as I am aware, has not been done in any of the comparisons which are occasionally made between the death-rate of New South Wales and that of other countries. They do not, therefore, seem to me to have any very great value, as exact statements of the relative health condition of the Colony, although doubtless the circumstances of life in New South Wales are naturally in many ways more favourable to longevity than those which attend life in crowded cities of the old world.

But this is a digression. Having seen that there has been a substantial reduction in the death-rate of England and Wales since the passing of the Public Health Act in 1875, let us examine the question a little more closely, so as to find out what are the particular causes of death which have been beneficially affected, in other words, what are the diseases which have been rendered less fatal by the operation of sanitary legislation. This subject has been carefully investigated by Longstaff (*op. cit.*) to whose observations I am much indebted. To give a general view of the subject I insert here a table, extracted from his work (brought down as far as 1879), comparing the rise and fall in the death-rate per million for various diseases, in the quinquennial periods, 1850-54, and 1875-79.

Rise or fall in the death-rates per 1,000,000 persons living in England and Wales, from various causes or groups of causes, averages of quinquennium 1875-79, compared with averages of 1850-54:—

<i>Risen per 1,000,000 living.</i>		<i>Fallen per 1,000,000 living.</i>	
Lung diseases	1,213	Phthisis	694
Heart diseases	696	Developmental diseases	617
Brain, excluding convulsions	378	Fever	569
Kidney diseases	229	Dropsy	405
Cancer	151	Convulsions	342
Diphtheria and croup	69	Cholera	287
Tabes mesenterica	65	Small-pox	197
Whooping cough	45	Scarlet fever	173
Rheumatism	45	Tubercular meningitis	111
Liver disease	32	Sudden death; cause not ascertained	101
		Diarrhoea	85
		Diseases of stomach and intestines	68
		Measles	64
		All other causes	299
Total... ..	2,963	Total... ..	4,012

Balance, a fall of 1,049.

Let us, however, extend our view over the whole period from 1838 to 1890, taking now the terms from 1838 to 1870 as representing the period before the Health Act of 1875, the intermediate or transitional decennium from 1871 to 1880, and then from 1881 to 1890, to represent the time since the Act began fully to produce its beneficial effect. The materials with which I have worked will be found at page xlv. of the 53rd Report of the Registrar-General.

Of the diseases which have been materially reduced in fatality by sanitary legislation, the most striking example is fever, including typhoid, typhus, and what is known as simple continued fever. The distinction into these three divisions was not made in the Registrar-General's Reports till 1869; up to that year they must therefore be included under one head; in the latter period they can be calculated separately.

The improvement in the fatality of fever is interesting to us because that disease has always been regarded as dependent on filth or bad water supply, and on what are commonly known as insanitary surroundings, and moreover in New South Wales, and particularly in Sydney, it has for many years figured amongst our most important causes of death. Fever also, for the most part, attacks persons in youth or in the prime of life, thus producing a disproportionate diminution of the working power of a community.

For the period from 1838 to 1870 (excluding 1843-46 for which the figures are not given) the average mortality per 1,000,000 living from fever was as follows:

1838-42	1,053
1847-50	1,246
1851-60	913
1861-70	886

The average taken from these would be approximately 974; this would be, however, too low, inasmuch as the four years of presumably high mortality 1843-46 are left out. If we suppose that the mortality of these

these years was, on the whole, a mean between the early lower and the late higher period, and if we complete the calculation on that datum we shall find the mean to be almost 994; and this may be taken to represent the average annual mortality from fever per million persons living in England and Wales for the thirty-three years ending in 1870, showing an appalling loss of life from this cause alone.

In the succeeding decennium 1871-80, the sanitary measures which I have described in the introduction, began to produce their expected effects in the reduction of the death-rate from fever; but as the great extending and consolidating Health Act of 1875 was passed in the middle of the decennium, it will be convenient to divide the period into two parts, the first *before* and the second *after* the passing of the Health Act. Now, also, we possess materials which enable us to distinguish between typhus, enteric (or typhoid), and simple continued fever.

For the first half of the decennium, from 1871-75, the figures are as follows:—

						Typhus.	Enteric.	Simple.
1871	...	...	...	...	...	121	371	186
1872	...	...	...	...	...	80	377	145
1873	...	...	...	...	...	70	376	132
1874	...	...	...	...	...	74	374	130
1875	...	...	...	...	...	62	371	108

From these it will be seen that the average of deaths from fever per million was reduced to 595, made up of typhus 81, enteric (or typhoid) 374, and simple continued 140.

During the second half of the decennium the reduction is more marked, as these figures will show:—

						Typhus.	Enteric.	Simple.
1876	...	...	...	...	...	48	309	81
1877	...	...	...	...	...	45	279	78
1878	...	...	...	...	...	36	306	71
1879	...	...	...	...	...	21	231	58
1880	...	...	...	...	...	21	261	58

For this quinquennium the average annual death-rate from fever is reduced to 380 per million (excluding decimals), which is distributed into typhus 34, typhoid or enteric 277, and simple continued 69.

During the succeeding decennium, 1881-90, the satisfactory diminution of death-rate continued, the figures being for fever, as a whole, 238, distributed as typhus 15, enteric 198, and simple continued fever 25; while for 1890, the last year of the period, the rate was reduced to 197 from fever, as a whole, made up of typhus 5, enteric 179, and simple continued 13. That is to say, under the operation of sanitary legislation, the mortality from fever per million living was reduced from 994, the rate prevailing before 1871, to 197, the rate of 1890, a saving of nearly 800 lives in the million, or on the whole population of England and Wales, as estimated in 1890, of 22,900 lives in one year. This is truly a result of which the English sanitarians may be proud.

Still more striking are the results if we confine our attention to the case of London, the largest town the world has ever seen, with a climate made wretched by almost perpetual fog and smoke, and containing many thousands of persons who live in the greatest poverty. In 1838, the death-rate from fever in London per million amounted to the enormous figure of 2,316. It must be acknowledged that this was an unusually bad year, for never again has the rate approached that figure; but even in 1864 it amounted to 1,278. For the years 1885 to 1890 the figures (for fever as a whole) are given:—

1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154

giving an average of 166 per million per annum. For the year 1890 the total of 154 was distributed into typhus 2, typhoid 144, and simple continued fever 8.

Comparisons are often misleading; but I think I am justified in comparing this result with what presents itself in Sydney, a city so favoured by nature as to climate and situation, where wages are high and where food is cheap. In Sydney and suburbs the fever death-rate calculated per million living, amounted in 1890 to 481, or more than three times the fever death-rate for London. And let it not be thought that 1890 was an exceptionally bad year for Sydney; in truth, it seems to be an exceptionally favourable year. For, as I showed some years ago, the fever death-rate per million in 1883 was 677, in 1884 it was 734, and for 1885 it rose to 782, or more than four times the fever death-rate of London for the corresponding year. Much has been done since 1885 to reduce the fever-rate in Sydney in the way of improved water-supply and of efficient drainage, and though last, not in my opinion least, by the active supervision of the supply of milk; but much remains to be done before we bring Sydney up to the level of London. These figures should never be out of the minds of conscientious public men. London with its detestable climate of fog, smoke, and rain, and its vast mass of poverty, and even starvation, gives a fever death-rate reduced to 154, and Sydney, with its charming situation, pure air and health-giving breezes, and with a population in comparative affluence, gives 481 at its best. Or, to put it in a clear and simple way; in 1890 in Sydney and suburbs 124 persons died of fever, whose lives would have been preserved if our comparatively small city had been managed with the success apparent in the administration of the huge bulk of London.*

It is worthy of note, in connection with the reduction in the fever death-rate, that fever for the most part claims its victims from the ranks of young adults, and of persons in the prime and vigour of life. The gain to the community, as I have already noted, is therefore, proportionally even greater than the mere figures would at first sight imply, as it is for the most part a gain of persons at the maximum of their capacity for work, with the greater part of their working lives before them, and therefore, belonging to what is, commercially speaking, the most valuable part of the community.

* The death-rate from fever in Sydney is still improving, though not yet so favourable as in London. By Mr. Coghlan's last report I find that in 1891 there were 109 deaths from fever in Sydney, which, with an estimated population of 399,270, would give a death-rate per million of 273.

The mortality from phthisis and other tubercular diseases in England, as in other parts of the world, is very terrible, but even here there has been a substantial reduction. In the three years from 1858 to 1860 the average death-rate from these diseases per 1,000,000 living was 3,304; in the quinquennium 1886-90 it was only 2,322, a reduction of nearly 1,000. It is true that in 1890 there was a rise as compared with the years immediately preceding, and the rate was 2,376. This would seem to have resulted from the severe epidemic of influenza, which was very fatal in persons with a phthisical taint.

The cause of the gradual improvement in the death-rate from phthisis is not quite easy to explain, but it would seem to be dependent on an improvement in the resisting power of the constitution due to improved sanitary conditions generally, and in particular to improved ventilation of workshops, and to increased dryness of the soil due to more efficient drainage. There is still, however, a great deal to be done in the way of sanitary action against the inordinately high death-rate of tubercular diseases, which in almost every country in the world show themselves the most deadly of the enemies of the human race. The discovery of the tubercle bacillus, due to the genius of Koch, leads us to infer that these diseases can be most efficiently prevented by measures of protection against communication, either from infected human beings or from infected cattle.

Infant mortality, that is to say, the rate of mortality among children under one year, shows signs of improvement. The death-rate per 1,000 born, which up to 1870 continued pretty steady at 154, is now reduced to 142 for the decennium 1881-90. But there is still a good deal to be done in this direction.

As for the specific infectious fevers, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and diphtheria, the results cannot be said to be uniformly satisfactory. Small-pox, it is true, has been greatly reduced in prevalence and in mortality by the very efficient system of vaccination carried out under the compulsory Act. But the local outbreaks which occur from time to time in London and other large towns tend to confirm the opinion which I have long held that vaccination, however thoroughly carried out, will not act as an absolute preventive of occasional epidemics, although of course greatly reducing their severity, and that it requires to be supplemented by strict measures of isolation. This opinion, I believe, is now gaining ground in England, and it is carried into effect by the general establishment of small-pox hospitals, although public action against this disease in the way of isolation, is not as yet marked by the vigour which has produced such excellent results in the colonies of Australia.

As to measles, it may be said that there has been no improvement, the death-rate being now practically as high as in the period 1858-60.

In the case of scarlatina the results have of late been rather more favorable. Since 1881 the decrease in the mortality from this disease has been, on the whole, steady, from 548 per million in that year to 242 per million in 1890. This satisfactory result is, I believe, in some measure due to the recent discovery of the great importance of milk as a carrier of infection, and to consequent greater care in the supervision of dairies and milk shops.

Diphtheria, a somewhat allied disease, tends on the other hand rather to grow in severity. While much less fatal than it was in 1858-60, it has increased of late years from 93 per million in 1872, to 179 per million in 1890. Some of this apparent increase may be due to greater accuracy in diagnosis; but, on the whole, it cannot be denied that sanitary legislation has not as yet had much influence on this disease.

Whooping-cough, which, though not strictly speaking a fever, is an eminently contagious disease, presents the same unsatisfactory result; the death-rate still amounts to 478 per million, as compared with 389 per million in 1840, the maximum being 736 in 1866. Here, also, sanitation has as yet shown no particular influence.

Cholera has not for some years figured high in the mortality returns, and there can be no doubt that sanitary legislation deserves much credit for this satisfactory result, especially for the protection of England from the dreaded epidemic during the autumn of 1892. It would seem, however, that the disease is but smouldering in a few of its continental *foci*, and there is every likelihood that the summer of 1893 may again see England threatened by an importation of the poison. Whether the measures adopted by the port sanitary authorities will suffice to keep out the terrible visitor remains yet to be seen.

From a review of the facts which I have just stated, it will appear that the success of English sanitarians has been for the most part in the domain of diseases dependent on filthy surroundings and on contaminated water; while in the case of the more specifically infectious fevers results have been by no means so satisfactory. The reason is not far to seek. For years the actual administration of the public health laws was practically in the hands of persons who had no medical training, some of whom were imbued with notions as to contagion which were opposed to the best-known medical principles (see *ante* on Hall, Taylor and Stansfeld). Even now, I feel bound to say that great as is the influence of the accomplished medical officer of the Local Government Board, Dr. Thorne Thorne, I do not think that he and his colleagues occupy that position in the official hierarchy which their eminent abilities deserve and the public interest requires. But it is difficult to persuade people in England that any one is competent to fill a prominent public office unless he be a politician or an unsuccessful barrister. Gentlemen of these professions, however great their capacity, seldom possess the training which is requisite for the vigorous superintendence of the public health. Hence, it results that while great attention has been paid to the removal of nuisances and to the supply of pure water, much less interest has been taken, till quite recently, in more purely medical measures devoted to the prevention of the spread of infection. It is to be hoped that the Act for the Notification of Infectious Diseases (1889), incomplete in some aspects as it undoubtedly is, will be so far effectual in remedying this defect.

It would be interesting to consider in detail those diseases in which the death-rate has increased, but this would lead me too far from my immediate subject. I must content myself by saying generally that if a larger number of young persons are preserved by sanitary legislation from the dangers of youth and early manhood, there must be a correspondingly larger number of persons exposed to the risks of the middle and advanced periods of life. Public sanitation cannot bring about immortality, nor can it even guarantee old age; all it can do is to lessen and perhaps to extinguish the tribute levied on young and promising lives by disease which is preventible by combined action. Accordingly, a careful examination of the question would show that where increase in the death-rate is not the result of greater accuracy in diagnosis, it is for the most part due to diseases which prevail in middle life and in old age. For a more detailed notice I must refer to Longstaff's work already quoted, in which will be found a careful analysis of the figures given in his tables.

SHORT-COMINGS OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND.

HAVING given an account of the general results of recent sanitary legislation and administration in England, I now proceed to set forth my views as to the points in which the English sanitary system falls short of the ideal which it is the aim of every sanitarian to realise. For this purpose it will be convenient that we regard the subject from three different points of view, so that clear ideas may be presented and confusion in discussion avoided.

I. The English sanitary system has achieved its greatest triumph in the domain of diseases like typhoid fever, which appear to depend mainly on filthy surroundings and on impure water supply. How great this triumph has been, especially in London, I have already sufficiently set forth. But although the reduction in the mortality from enteric fever in England as a whole has been very striking, yet this disease appears still to be unduly prevalent in certain parts of the country. This is especially the case with respect to the eastern parts of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, from Morpeth on the north to Middlesborough on the south.* In this district the death-rate from enteric fever for 1890 amounted to 394 per million living, being much more than twice the death-rate for the whole of England and Wales, which was only 179 per million for that and the two preceding years. This high death-rate appears to have prevailed in the district named for the three preceding years, 1887-88-89. The borough of Salford, in Lancashire, seems to be even worse. With a population given as 204,522, it had 83 deaths from enteric fever in 1890, thus showing a rate per million of 405. Moreover, there were a few cases of typhus and simple continued fever—if these are included the death-rate per million living is raised to 449. This is nearly three times the London rate for 1890, which, as already stated, was only 154. It is clear, therefore, that there must be some short-coming in the sanitary arrangements of the eastern districts of Northumberland and of the borough of Salford.

The precise nature of this short-coming it is, of course, impossible for a stranger like myself to state with accuracy. But from my general acquaintance with the English sanitary system I should expect to find it of twofold origin—arising first from the neglect of the local sanitary authority, and secondly from insufficient power in the central authority to compel the local authority to do its duty. In the case of a general neglect of duty by a recalcitrant local authority, the central authority (*i.e.*, the Local Government Board, which is really the President) can practically only enforce obedience to its instructions by applying to the High Court of Justice for a writ of *mandamus*, the ultimate sanction of which is the imprisonment of the members of the local authority in the event of continued disobedience. This, like all action by law courts, is tedious and costly, and more than all other legal action, it gives rise to hostile feeling on the part of the persons put in peril of imprisonment. Local ill-feeling no timorous politician can venture to disregard, and the temptation is strong for a Minister, with the fear of a general election before his eyes, to take refuge in the secure haven of inaction. The initiative in such a case ought not to lie with a Cabinet Minister. His training has seldom been such as to enable him to speak with authority on sanitary matters, and he must generally act merely as the mouth-piece of his advisers, while the whole responsibility and possible unpopularity of his actions must rest on him alone, with occasional disastrous results to himself or to his party at the next elections. In these days of closely-balanced party struggles and severe, and sometimes unfair criticism, it is hardly reasonable to expect any Cabinet Minister to incur the dangers attendant upon a vigorous use of his power in a matter with which he is not himself personally conversant. It seems to me that it would be wiser to place the central executive authority for the administration of the Act in the hands of a board, containing among its members persons of high professional and scientific attainments, who should, of course, be responsible to the Minister for the due execution of their powers. It would seem best to give the Minister merely a controlling or restraining power, to be exercised if the board should, in his judgment, fall into error. This power in the hands of a strong and judicious Minister would be really an assistance to the board; with a weak Minister, his very weakness would keep him from using it excepting in cases, if any such should occur, where the board seemed to be flagrantly wrong; and if it were thought necessary that there should still remain a power of bringing disputed questions of administration under the cognizance of the law courts, it would be well to arrange that in such cases the objecting local authority should occupy the position of plaintiff rather than that of defendant. This is a matter of detail which could be easily accomplished, and my experience teaches me that it would prevent a great deal of litigation, while contested cases would not be followed by the extreme irritation which is inseparable from the procedure by *mandamus*. People are generally more ready to defend an action than to bring one, especially when the other party to the suit is a high public body backed by the resources of the Government.

These, however, must be taken simply as general reflections, without any special application either to Salford or to the Northumberland districts, regarding which I possess no more information than can be obtained from the Registrar-General's Reports. My object has been merely to show how, in my opinion, the central administration of the law might be made at once more vigorous and less likely to cause irritation.

II. As regards the suppression of outbreaks of contagious or infectious disease the English sanitary administration leaves a good deal to be desired. Take for example the case of small-pox. England is a very well vaccinated country; the law on the subject is well known; the vaccination department is admirably managed, and the public vaccinators are skilful and zealous in the performance of their duties. As a consequence of their exertions we find that the death-rate from small-pox is extremely low; for 1889 and 1890 it is returned as only one per million, the total number of deaths having been twenty-three in the former year and sixteen in the latter; but I have long maintained that vaccination, although an indispensable protection against small-pox and a sure means of reducing the death-rate from that disease, cannot in practice be carried out with such far-reaching thoroughness as quickly to arrest and suppress an epidemic outbreak. I am confirmed in this opinion by the consideration of what has taken place in England during the last nine or ten months. In the beginning of 1892 the disease was by no means prevalent; there were a few cases in London, and now and then a few in the larger provincial towns, and it was confidently expected that the outbreak would not assume serious proportions. This expectation

* Fifty-third Annual Report of the Registrar-General, p. xii.

expectation has, however, been disappointed; the disease has spread gradually to many other towns. How far it has extended will be seen from the following quotation from the *Lancet* of 28th January, 1893:—

“ Week by week the diffusion of small-pox proceeds on an extended scale, but with the exception of some half dozen places the outbreaks are neither on a wide scale nor do they present indications of special virulence. The list of places attacked is, however, a large one. Amongst them we would note as follows:—Alcester, Barnsley (where four fresh cases occurred last week, and where sixteen cases are in the Kendray Hospital), Batley, Bedale, Birmingham (where tramps are in question), Blyth, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Bridgend, Brighouse, Coventry, Chadderton, near Oldham (with ten fresh attacks), Cleckheaton (in the neighbourhood of which the disease is spreading), Chester-le-street (where the disease has appeared in common lodging-houses), Derby, Durham (near which the disease is gaining ground), Dewsbury (where sixteen cases are in the hospital), East Marston, near Skipton (where navvies are attacked), Halifax (where fifteen new cases occurred last week), Hendon (where the workhouse is infected), Huddersfield (where a temporary hospital is being erected), Hull (where three cases have occurred in the prison), Keighley, Lancaster, Leicester (where eleven fresh attacks were recorded last week), Leyton, Leeds (where between fifty and sixty cases are in the hospital), Linthwaite (where thirteen cases have occurred), Llanelly (where a tramp has introduced the disease), Liverpool, Macclesfield, Manchester (where 200 cases have occurred since the beginning of December, and where an attempt to erect an hospital in Withington is being opposed before Mr. Justice Chitty), Middlesborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North Bierley, Northampton, Northallerton (where danger arises from tramps), Oxford, Oldham (where fifteen fresh attacks have occurred), Pontefract, Rotherham (where there are nine cases in the workhouse), Salford, Scholes, Settle, St. Helen's (with six fresh attacks), Sheffield, Southampton (where the disease still extends, and proper isolation arrangements are for the moment exhausted), Solihull, Sunderland, Skipton, Stockport, Thetford (where the disease has assailed the workhouse), Tynemouth, Wakefield (where about twenty are in hospital), West Hartlepool, Willington, Warrington (where the disease still lingers, twelve fresh attacks having occurred last week), and Leadon. In the metropolis, the number of cases under isolation in the hospital ships has steadily increased to seventy-two, but there was only one fatal attack last week. . . . We cannot cope with the erratic movements of our ignorant tramp and pauper classes except by preparing ourselves in advance by a recent vaccination against such small-pox as these classes may at any moment bring into our midst.”

The list does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it is long enough to be alarming. The cases are not commonly virulent, just as we should expect in a country where the protection afforded by vaccination is so widespread; but the disease is spreading slowly and surely to all the great centres of population and to many country towns and villages. I believe that in New South Wales such an outbreak would have been suppressed months ago.

What then, are the defects in the English system which have allowed this disease, though by no means of a virulent type, to creep gradually from one end of the country to the other? They are easily enough discovered:—

- 1st. The notification required by the Infectious Diseases Notification Act is insufficient, as it is not necessary to notify cases of doubtful diagnosis; in this way mild but infectious cases of varioloid may readily escape attention under the mistaken idea that they are only chicken-pox. In New South Wales the Act, which unfortunately is restricted to small-pox, requires that householders and medical practitioners should forthwith report every case which may be reasonably supposed to be small-pox. The responsibility for dealing with it then rests with the Health Department, which has, I think wisely, always acted on the principle that in cases of doubt it is best to secure the public safety even at the expense of a little private inconvenience.
- 2nd. The Notification Act is comparatively recent: its application by local authorities is optional: and local authorities who have adopted it do not yet seem to be, in all cases, sufficiently impressed with its importance to insure its being vigorously enforced. Thus the first prosecution in London under this Act, as I am informed, took place in July, 1892, when a lady and her medical attendant were fined for failing to notify a case of scarlet fever. From what I gather, I fear that many other cases of failure to notify must have been overlooked by the authorities, but of this I cannot of course have any definite knowledge.
- 3rd. There are no statutory powers of compulsory isolation, excepting under a magistrate's order, which naturally entails considerable delay; and even when such an order has been obtained the patient cannot be compelled to obey it. The only course open to the authority in such a case is to wait till the patient is sufficiently recovered to be brought before the magistrate, when he may be fined for disobedience. By this process I suppose the majesty of the law is sufficiently vindicated, but it can hardly be said that the spread of infection is satisfactorily prevented.
- 4th. In many places the provision for isolation of infectious diseases is insufficient: in some a part of the workhouse is used for this purpose, a practice which late experience has shown to be quite unsuited for coping with an outbreak of small-pox. In London the accommodation provided by the Metropolitan Asylums board is exceedingly good, but scarcely large enough for dealing with a severe outbreak. The board have been much impeded in their efforts to extend their accommodation by the opposition of the Middlesex County Council.
- 5th. No provision is made for the isolation and inspection of suspected cases of small-pox: no patient can be admitted to a place of isolation in London until the eruption has declared itself, even although it may be morally certain that he is suffering from the initiatory fever of the disease. As for the control and inspection of persons who are known to have been exposed to infection, and who are therefore liable to contract the disease, so far as I can find out, it is not even thought of. In Manchester, Dr. Tatham, the able and energetic medical officer of health, has provided a special house of observation for cases of doubtful diagnosis, especially in patients who are known to have been exposed to infection. This cannot fail to be of great assistance to him in dealing with an outbreak, but I fear that his accommodation for such cases is hardly large enough. It would be well if similar provision were made by every local authority, for there can be but little doubt that small-pox is infectious at a very early stage of its course, and therefore the sooner a patient is isolated the less risk there is of his spreading infection.

If the English, who are so well protected by vaccination, would but adopt these three measures, rigorous enforcement of the notification of all cases which might reasonably be supposed to be small-pox, immediate isolation of affected persons, and control and supervision of persons who have been exposed to infection, they would cut short their outbreaks of small-pox just as surely and as speedily as it is done in New South Wales.

As regards the other infectious diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, which occur for the most part among the young, similar drastic measures might perhaps be found impracticable. But the law gives considerable powers, which unfortunately are not given in New South Wales; and if it were amended by making notification compulsory in every place, and by including measles in the list of diseases to be notified, it would, I think, be quite satisfactory if it were vigorously carried out. But *there* is the difficulty. Local authorities are often easy-going and averse to taking trouble: and all the zeal of the medical officers of health, whose scientific attainments and enthusiasm in the cause of sanitation cannot be too highly praised, is sometimes insufficient to overcome the apathy of lazy and careless people. Not that this applies to all local authorities: many of them are honourably distinguished by an intelligent desire to discharge their duties to the public. But there is, and I fear always will be, a residuum which can only be driven to the energetic performance of its functions by a vigorous application of the spur from above.

Where the law is effectively carried out a great deal is done to stay the spread of epidemic disease by the enforcement, so far as is practicable, of measures of isolation. It would be a distinct improvement, however, if more care were taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease in schools. It is the opinion of many that much of the increase of diphtheria in recent years is due to the more thorough enforcement of school attendance; and it would seem also that this is not without its effect in helping to spread scarlet fever and measles. It would, I think, be a wise plan to give medical officers of health the power of temporarily closing schools when epidemic outbreaks occur among children, and when in the opinion of the medical officer continued attendance at school is the means of spreading disease. This would bring their responsibilities home to parents, to school masters, and to school managers, and would probably induce their zealous co-operation in the necessary measures of isolation, as to which I fear they are at present, in some cases at all events, less attentive than they might be.

III.—Few or no precautions are taken in England to prevent the importation of disease from abroad excepting with respect to small-pox and cholera. If a ship arrives, with small-pox on board, the affected persons are sent to a hospital, and the rest of the passengers and crew are advised to submit to vaccination or re-vaccination. But no steps are taken to prevent them from mixing with the general population during the period of a possible incubation of the disease.

In the case of cholera the procedure is as follows:—* When a ship arrives from a port which is known to be infected with cholera, she is at once boarded by the port medical officer who inspects the passengers and crew. If any persons are found to be suffering from cholera they are at once sent to hospital; the other passengers are not permitted to leave the ship till they have furnished the medical officer with their names and the addresses at which they propose to live when in England, and the local authorities of their various destinations are informed of their arrival, and the infected ship is moored in a separate anchorage till she has been disinfected, and all infected bedding destroyed. So far this plan has been successful in keeping the disease at bay, and I doubt if under the circumstances of English trade, and considering the constant intercourse with the continent, more stringent measures of restriction would be practicable. And there can be no doubt that the medical officers of the chief ports have carried out their duties with great vigour and energy.

There are however many deficiencies in the existing law, which throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of these gentlemen, and which might be supplied without causing any appreciable inconvenience to the trading or travelling public:—

- 1st. Power should be taken to proclaim infected ports or places, so that port medical officers should have authoritative information as to what ships it is necessary to board and inspect. I believe that no such general information is at present given.
- 2nd. All ships sailing from or having touched at infected ports should be obliged to hoist a distinguishing flag on arrival, and they should be required to anchor for inspection before being allowed to enter the inner and more crowded part of the port.
- 3rd. The port medical officer should have power to detain a suspected ship for a reasonable time to enable him to form a correct opinion as to her sanitary condition. For example, he should not be required to inspect a ship after nightfall; the ship might be detained till daylight, so that she should not escape from efficient inspection by arriving between sunset and sunrise.
- 4th. Vessels arriving from infected ports should be regarded as infected and prevented from communicating with the shore till the port medical officer has either declared that they are not infected or taken steps to remove any source of infection that he may find existing on board.
- 5th. No vessel arriving from an infected port should be permitted to discharge fresh water, whether carried as ballast or for the use of the crew and passengers, into the harbour.
- 6th. Masters of ships arriving from infected ports should be required to answer all questions of the port medical officer with reference to the ship, the voyage, the crew, and the passengers. Refusing to answer or giving false answers should be punished with great severity.

These points are essential to the maintenance of a due control over the possible importation of disease from abroad. As far as I know, they are not provided for by English law.

These seem to me to be fair examples of the chief defects which may be noticed in the English system. It must not be imagined, however, that they are not recognised in England, or that they have not been carefully discussed by English sanitarians. Such as they are they arise from the strong English feeling of respect for the autonomy of local authorities and for the absolute liberty of the individual, even if the individual is a tramp, carrying about with him the seeds of small-pox. But I believe that the sound good sense of the nation will gradually evolve a way of invigorating the central administration, and more thoroughly controlling the spread of infectious disease, without unduly interfering with the exercise of corporate rights or the enjoyment of personal liberty.

CONCLUSION.

* The importation of rags from infected ports is also forbidden.

CONCLUSION.

In New South Wales, as every one knows who has been engaged in sanitary administration, we fall in many particulars very far short of the high standard of legislation for the public health which has been attained in England, and our deficiencies in this respect have been frequently pointed out, more especially by the Hon. Dr. Mackellar, the first President of the Board of Health, who prepared a very excellent measure dealing with the subject so long ago as 1885. His bill was introduced into the Legislative Council and read a first time, but owing to a change of Government no further progress was made with it.

Since that date one or two useful measures of limited scope have been passed, such as the Dairies Supervision Act, the Leprosy Act, and the Diseased Animals and Meat Act, and two Acts amending the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act were passed in 1888 and 1889.

But no attempt has been made to pass an Act of general scope and import, and there are many points of the utmost consequence as to which no legislative provision, or, at all events, no adequate legislative provision, exists in the Colony. Among these I may mention the notification and prevention of epidemic disease (excepting with respect to small-pox), the prevention of building on insanitary sites, the dealing with insanitary areas and insanitary buildings (excepting to a certain extent within the city of Sydney), the regulation of common lodging-houses, the regulation of factories and workshops, the dealing with noxious and offensive trades, the effectual prevention of the adulteration of articles of food and drink and of drugs, and, though last not least, but greatest in importance, the compelling negligent local authorities to carry out the sanitary powers with which they may be entrusted.

These are all matters of the highest importance from a sanitary point of view, and I trust that no long time will elapse before a measure embracing a full and complete sanitary code will be laid before Parliament for its consideration.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT.

(REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF, FOR THE YEAR 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1893.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 12th October, 1893.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a report on the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act for the year 1892.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

DURING the year 1892 the provisions of the Dairies Supervision Act, 50 Victoria No. 17, were extended to the following districts:—

- (a) The parish of Ellis, county of Brisbane (extension of Muswellbrook);
- (b) The borough of Cootamundra and an area of 5 miles outside such borough;
- (c) The municipal district of Lismore;
- (d) The municipal district of Forbes;
- (e) The boroughs of Mudgee and Cudgegong and an area of 10 miles outside the latter borough;
- (f) The portion of the Macleay Licensing District, lying east of a line commencing at Mount Kippara on the southern boundary, and extending due north to the northern boundary;
- (g) The borough of Armidale and an area within a radius of 8 miles outside such borough;
- (h) The boroughs of Orange and East Orange and an area within a radius of 15 miles outside such boroughs;
- (i) The municipal district of Yass; and
- (j) The borough of Grafton and the population area of Grafton outside such borough.

In Appendix A will be found a complete list of the districts to which the Act has been extended since it was assented to on the 30th September, 1886, together with a list of the various local authorities charged with its administration.

The officers of the Board have during the year inspected the premises of the registered dairymen and milkvenders within all these districts, with the exception of those to which the Act had been very recently extended.

In Appendix B will be found a synopsis of the reports of such inspections, together with the action taken by the Board consequent thereon. The dairies are now in a far more satisfactory condition, and the local authorities are administering the Act in a more efficient manner, much improvement having been made during the year by reason of the officers of the local authorities more thoroughly understanding the requirements of the Act.

By the appointment of Veterinary Inspectors the Board have been able to give greater attention to the condition of the stock and to the destruction of diseased cattle, and there can be no doubt that the information gained by the local inspectors from the visits of these officers has much tended to the proper administration of the Act.

During the year prosecutions have been instituted and convictions obtained for flagrant breaches of the Act in selling milk from diseased cows and for not reporting dangerous epidemic disease on dairy premises.

In Appendix C will be found the usual abstract of the annual reports furnished by the local authorities charged with the administration of the Act, from which it will be seen that the provisions of the Act are now being more strictly enforced. Many local authorities which hitherto displayed much antagonism to the operations of the Act, are now administering its provisions in a proper manner.

As in previous years, the Board caused the water supplies of the dairy premises in certain districts to be examined, and, of 103 samples so examined, forty-four were found to be so polluted as to be unfit for use on dairy premises. (*Vide* Appendix D.)

In all cases in which dairy waters are found polluted the local authorities are immediately advised to cause the supplies to be closed in accordance with the Act, or to cancel the registration. The importance of this matter is very great, though unfortunately the local authorities do not in all cases realise the danger, or their duties in regard thereto, and allow dairymen to continue to supply milk to the public whilst a known polluted source of water supply is accessible on their premises.

In accordance with the provisions of section 7 several cases of infectious disease have been reported on dairy premises during the year 1892. In every case the local authority concerned has been immediately notified, and requested to cause the registration to be cancelled until the recovery of the patient, or preferably, to cause the affected person to be removed to an hospital, and in either case to clean and disinfect the premises. By this action it is believed that the spread of infectious disease has been largely prevented.

Cases of infectious disease amongst dairy cattle have also been reported, and the Board have in all instances furnished veterinary assistance to the local authorities, and subsequently advised them as to the action to be taken in the matter.

In the reports for previous years the Board pointed out that the Act required amendment in several particulars, and a Bill to amend the existing Act has been prepared and forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. The chief points of the Bill are as follows:—

- (1.) To extend the provisions of the principal Act to persons producing milk for the manufacture of any product of milk, and also to those persons engaged in the manufacture of such product;
- (2.) To enable the local authorities to charge a registration fee to cover the cost of administering the Act;
- (3.) To give to the officers of the Board powers of entry and inspection similar to those now possessed by the local authorities; and
- (4.) To make provision for the issue by the Government of the necessary regulations for the working of the Act, and to provide for the enforcement of such regulations by penalties.

By order of the Board of Health,

EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

Sydney, 11th October, 1893.

APPENDIX A.

THE Dairies Supervision Act came into operation in the Metropolitan Police District on the passing thereof, viz., 30th September, 1886, and was extended to the following portions of this Colony by proclamation in accordance with the first section, as follows:—

Portions of the Colony.	Date of Act coming into operation.
The Borough of Hunter's Hill	1 August, 1887
„ Municipal District of Penrith	1 November, 1887
„ „ „ Hamilton	1 January, 1888
„ Borough of West Maitland	1 January, 1888
„ Municipal District of Adamstown	1 March, 1888
„ „ „ Wickham	1 March, 1888
„ Borough of Narrandera	2 April, 1888
„ County of Argyle	1 August, 1888
„ City of Newcastle	1 September, 1888
„ Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Gloucester, Camden, and those portions of the County of Cumberland in which the Act is not already in force	1 October, 1888
„ Municipal District of Balranald	1 July, 1889
„ „ „ Broken Hill	1 August, 1889
„ Borough of Albury	1 February, 1890
„ Portion of the Police District of Shoalhaven within the County of St. Vincent	1 April, 1891
„ Borough of Tamworth, and that area outside the Borough which is within 6 miles from the Tamworth Post Office	1 October, 1891
„ Borough of Bathurst, and that area outside the Borough which is within a distance of 10 miles from the Bathurst Post Office	
„ Parish of Ellis, County of Brisbane	1 January, 1892
„ Borough of Cootamundra, and an area of 5 miles outside such Borough	2 May, 1892
„ Municipal District of Lismore	1 June, 1892
„ „ „ Forbes	1 August, 1892
„ Boroughs of Mudgee and Cudgegong, and an area of 10 miles outside the latter Borough	1 September, 1892
„ Portion of the Macleay Licensing District lying east of a line commencing at Mount Kippara on the southern boundary, and extending due north to the northern boundary	1 October, 1892
„ Borough of Armidale, and an area within a radius of 8 miles outside such Borough	1 November, 1892
„ Boroughs of Orange and East Orange, and an area within a radius of 15 miles outside such Boroughs	
„ Municipal District of Yass	1 December, 1892
„ Borough of Grafton, and the population area of Grafton outside such Borough	

List of Local authorities charged with the administration of the Act, in accordance with the second section:—

Name of Local Authority.	Date of Act coming into operation.	Name of Local Authority.	Date of Act coming into operation.
(1) The Municipal Council of Sydney ...	On the 30th Sept., 1886, when the Act was assented to.	(2) The Municipal Council of—	1 October, 1888
(2) The Municipal Council of—		Campbelltown	
Alexandria		Carrington	
Ashfield		Central Illawarra	
Balmain		Drummoyne	
Botany		Dundas	
Burwood		East Maitland	
Camperdown		Ermington and Rydalmere	
Canterbury		Gerrington	
Concord		Gosford	
Darlington		Granville	
Enfield		Greta	
Five Dock		Jamberoo	
Glebe		Kiama	
Hurstville		Lambton	
Kogarah		Liverpool	
Leichhardt		Merewether	
Macdonaldtown		Mittagong	
Manly		Morpeth	
Marrickville		Moss Vale	
Newtown		Muswellbrook	
North Botany		New Lambton	
North Sydney		North Illawarra	
Paddington		Parramatta	
Petersham		Plattsburg	
Randwick		Prospect and Sherwood	
Redfern		Raymond Terrace	
Rockdale		Richmond	
Strathfield		Rookwood	
St. Peters		Ryde	
Waterloo	Shellharbour		
Waverley	Singleton		
Willoughby	South Singleton		
Woollahra	Smithfield and Fairfield		
Hunter's Hill	St. Mary's		
Penrith	Stockton		
Hamilton	Waratah		
West Maitland	Wallsend		
Adamstown	Windsor		
Wickham	Wollongong		
Narrandera	Balranald		
Goulburn	Broken Hill		
Newcastle	Albury		
Auburn	Nowra		
Bowral	Numba		
Berry	Central Shoalhaven		
Broughton Vale	Tamworth		
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	Bathurst		
Camden	Cootamundra		

Name of Local Authority	Date of Act coming into operation.	Name of Local Authority	Date of Act coming into operation.
(2) The Municipal Council of—		The Senior Police Officer—	
Lismore	1 June, 1892	Martland	} 1 October, 1883
Forbes	1 August, 1892	Muswellbrook	
Mudgee	} 1 September, 1892	Newcastle	
Cudgegong		Parramatta	
Kempsey	} 1 October, 1892	Paterson	
Armidale		Patrick's Plains	
Orange	} 1 November, 1892	Penrith	
East Orange		Picton	
Yass	} 1 December, 1892	Port Stephens	
Grafton		Raymond Terrace	
(3) The Superintendent of Police, Sydney (a)	30 September, 1886	Ryde	} 1 October, 1891
The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn (b)	1 August, 1888	Shoalhaven	
The Senior Police Officer—		Windsor	
Berrima	} 1 October, 1888	Wollongong	
Brisbane Water		Tamworth	
Camden		Bathurst	
Campbelltown		Cootamundra	
Dungog		Mudgee	
Kiama		Macleay River	
Liverpool		Armidale	
Manning River (County of Gloucester)	Orange		
		Grafton	1 December, 1892

(a) For the non incorporated portions of Metropolitan Police District.
(b) " " " " the county of Aigyle

APPENDIX B.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT, 1892.

ABSTRACT of Reports on the Registered Premises in the Municipal and Police Districts hereunder referred to, for the year ending 31st December, 1892, showing the steps taken by the Board of Health to enforce the provisions of the Act.

No	Name of District.	No of Registered Premises		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Action taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies	Milk Stores			Date.	Nature of Communication forwarded to Local Authority.
1	Adamstown	10	.	20/7/92	Fairly satisfactory	23/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging improvement of three premises and cancellation of registration of one
2	Albury	21	1	-/12/92	Satisfactory. Marked improvement	31/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending further improvements individually and generally
3	Alexandria	18	10	27/5/92	Satisfactory	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending abolition of pig-pen at one dairy, the provision of a proper water supply at another, and the substitution of pan closets for cesspits at all registered premises, also, inquiring as to disposal of two diseased cows found.
4	Armidale . . . . .	.	.	.....	} Not inspected by officers of Board		Act extended to this district, 1st October, 1892
5	Armidale (a)				
6	Ashfield	14	6	9/5/92	Generally satisfactory	23/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending the discontinuance of the practice of burying nightsoil on dairy premises, the removal of same by Council's contractor, and certain structural improvements
7	Auburn	10	.	29 8/92	Clean and satisfactory	9/9 92	Copy of report sent with letter urging abolition of certain cess-pit, and prosecution of unregistered dairymen
8	Balmam	17	50	12/4/92 and 13/4/92	Very good	20/4/92	Letter sent congratulating Council on administration of Act, but urging the adoption of pan closets
9	Balranald	5	.	4/1/93	Clean and satisfactory	8 2 93	Letter sent advising the abolition of cesspits and adoption of pan closets
10	Bathurst	24	.	20/1/92	Fairly satisfactory	29/1/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending improvement of premises before registration, the substitution of pan closets for cesspits, that pigs should not be allowed on dairy premises; and that a sample of water from one doubtful source should be forwarded
11	Bathurst (a)	16	....	19/1/92 and 21/1/92	Clean and satisfactory	29/1/92	Copy of report sent to the Inspector General of Police with letter recommending improvements at certain dairies, and the provision of pan closets at premises without them.
12	Berrima (a)	212	....	1/2/92 to 21/2 92	Very satisfactory	3 3 92	Copy of report sent to the Inspector-General of Police complimenting Local Authority on administration of Act, and recommending legal enforcement of cleanliness and the carrying out of the minor improvements
13	Berry	103	....	6/10/92 to 19/10/92	Unsatisfactory (12 diseased animals here).	28/10/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending attentive consideration of same, more stringent administration of the Act; the provision of closets and milk rooms; and the carrying out of suggested improvements
14	Botany . . . . .	.	.	3/6/92	Satisfactory	10/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter expressing satisfaction at the administration of the Act
15	Bowral	6	....	16/11/92	Very satisfactory	24/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of necessary improvements
16	Brisbane Water (a)	8	....	23/8 92	Fairly satisfactory	1 9/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector General of Police stating that certain improvements are necessary, and urging inspection of new premises before registration.
17	Broken Hill	14	6	-12/92	Fairly good	31/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending the provision of milk rooms at certain premises, the registration of vendors of concentrated milk, and the carrying out of minor improvements.
18	Broughton Vale	25	....	7/10/92 to 12/10/92	Very satisfactory	25/10/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting the decided change in the condition of premises, and recommending certain further improvements.

(a) Police district; not incorporated.

No	Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority.
19	Burwood	9	1	10/5/92	Generally satisfactory	23/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of suggested improvements.
20	Camden	16	...	11/11/92 and 2/12/92	Unsatisfactory	9/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending destruction of certain diseased cows, better keeping of register; and more frequent inspections by local officers.
21	Camden (a)	83	...	12/12/92 to 19/12/92	Fairly satisfactory	3/1/93	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police noting improvement; recommending destruction of diseased animals; and the carrying out of other improvements; and drawing attention to certain butter factory suppliers not being registered.
22	Campbelltown ...	37	...	30/12/92 and 31/12/92	Unsatisfactory	6/1/93	Copy of report sent with letter drawing special attention to the unsatisfactory state of individual premises; and recommending compulsory use of milk-rooms; and the carrying out of minor improvements.
23	Campbelltown (a) ..	...	...	..	No registered premises in this district.	.....	.....
24	Camperdown	5	13	17/5/92	Very satisfactory	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting satisfactory administration of Act.
25	Canterbury	9	15	20/5/92	Generally satisfactory	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending provision of proper closet accommodation and milk-room at two dairies, and inquiring as to disposal of diseased cows.
26	Carrington	1	...	18/7/92	Satisfactory	28/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising substitution of a pan for a pit closet on one dairy.
27	Central Illawarra ..	135	...	1/12/92 to 12/12/92	Fairly satisfactory	15/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending its careful consideration; the carrying out of suggestions therein; the prosecution of unregistered traders; and the destruction of diseased cows (48), with cancellation of registration in cases of refusal or neglect to do so.
28	Central Shoalhaven	21	...	9/9/92	do do	23/9/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of suggested improvements; and cancellation of registration in two special cases unless premises are put in sanitary condition within fourteen days.
29	City of Sydney ...	8	317	29/1/92	Unsatisfactory	17/2/92	Copies of reports sent with letters recommending cancellation of registration of one dairyman, and also of one vendor if better milk storage arrangements not provided.
30	Concord	7	...	12/5/92	Satisfactory	23/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending filling in, or fencing off, of polluted waterhole, and proper scavenging of nightsoil by Council.
31	Cootamundra .....	...	...	.....	Not inspected by Officers of Board.	.....	Act extended to this district, 2nd May, 1892.
32	Cootamundra (a) ..	...	...	.....	do do .....	.....	Act extended to this district, 2nd May, 1892.
33	Cudgong .....	...	...	.....	do do .....	.....	Act extended to this district, 1st September, 1892.
34	Darlington	1	5	26/5/92	Satisfactory	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting satisfactory administration of Act.
35	Drummoyne	7	...	11/4/92	Good	14/4/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending improvements at one dairy, or cancellation of registration; and a fresh sample of water from another—sample sent being bad.
36	Dundas	2	...	21/4/92	Satisfactory	3/5/92	Copy of report forwarded with covering letter.
37	Dungog (a)	5	...	23/12/92	Fairly satisfactory	31/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police, stating that district appears on the whole in a satisfactory state.
38	East Maitland ...	23	...	29/4/92	do do	6/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting better administration of Act; and recommending carrying out of suggested improvements, and the abolition of cesspits.
39	Enfield	11	...	11/5/92	Generally satisfactory	23/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter inquiring as to disposal of diseased cow, advising certain improvements; and requesting samples from two wells.
40	Ermington & Rydalmere.	4	...	4/4/92	Fairly satisfactory	3/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter stating general condition of dairies satisfactory, and advising removal of a pig-sty
41	Five Dock	6	...	11/4/92	do do	13/4/92	Copy of report sent with letter requesting certain fresh samples.
42	Forbes .....	...	...	.....	Not inspected by officers of Board.	.....	Act extended to this district, 1 August, 1892.
43	Gerringsong	63	...	20/10/92 to 27/10/92	Fairly satisfactory	1/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending careful consideration, the destruction of all diseased animals (38) with cancellation in default, the carrying out of suggested improvements; and the proper keeping of Register.
44	Glebe	6	17	17/6/92	do do	23/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter calling attention to the highly unsatisfactory state of certain premises; advising cancellation of registration, and suggesting substitution of pan-closets for cesspits.
45	Gordon (a)	8	...	24/3/92	do do	31/3/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector General of Police recommending prosecution of unregistered traders.
46	Gosford	2	...	22/8/92	Satisfactory	22/8/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising stringent administration of Act, and the prosecution of unregistered traders.
47	Goulburn	31	...	1/3/92	do do	9/3/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising substitution of pan-closets for cesspits, and the carrying out of the suggested improvements.
48	Goulburn (a)	97	...	2/3/92 to 16/3/92	Fairly satisfactory	23/3/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting good condition of premises; advising prosecution of unregistered persons; and recommending carrying out of improvements.
49	Granville	12	1	12/8/92	Satisfactory	19/8/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising closing of polluted well; carrying out of improvements suggested, and the prosecution of unregistered persons.
50	Greta	18	...	26/4/92	Clean	6/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising the provision of proper milk storage accommodation, and the adoption of efficient system of nightsoil scavenging.
51	Hamilton	9	2	20/7/92	Generally satisfactory	23/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging certain improvements.
52	Hunter's Hill ...	10	...	27/3/92	Satisfactory	30/3/92	Copy of report sent with letter requesting samples of water from polluted sources, and suggesting inspection of water-supply before registration.
53	Hurstville	15	...	6/6/92	do	18/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter stating general condition of premises satisfactory, and requesting samples of water from newly-registered premises
54	Jamberoo	137	...	1/11/92 to 14/11/92	do	24/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting better condition of premises; and recommending the carrying out of suggested minor improvements; and the destruction of diseased animals (45).
55	Kempsey .....	...	...	.....	Not inspected by officers of Board.	.....	Act extended to this district, 1 October, 1892.
56	Kiama	23	...	28/10/92 and 29/10/92	Fairly satisfactory	8/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter drawing attention to necessary improvements; and advising cancellation of registration in all cases of neglect or refusal to destroy diseased animals (10), with reregistration after destruction only.
57	Kiama (a) .....	...	...	.....	No dairies in this district—all in incorporated areas.	.....	.....
58	Kogarah	8	...	7/6/93	Fairly satisfactory	18/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting satisfactory state of premises, and recommending carrying out of suggested improvements, the collection of nightsoil by Council's contractors, and the forwarding of two samples of water.
59	Lambton	21	1	22/7/92	Generally satisfactory	6/8/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging carrying out of the suggested improvements, and the adoption of a general system of nightsoil scavenging.
60	Leichhardt	28	14	16/5/92 and 17/5/92	Satisfactory	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending that certain improvements should be insisted upon, and that cesspits should be abolished.

(a) Police district; not incorporated.

No.	Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority.
61	Lismore	...	...		Not inspected by officers of Board		Act extended to this district, 1 June, 1892.
62	Liverpool	11	...	24/11/92 and 25/11/92	Fairly satisfactory	1 12/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising carrying out of minor suggested improvements.
63	Liverpool (a)	1	...	25/11/92	Very satisfactory	1/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police drawing attention to fact that unregistered persons are selling milk to local factory, they being resident in Penrith district.
64	Macdonaldtown	7	11	22 5/92	Satisfactory	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of suggested improvements, and the abolition of cesspits.
65	Macley River (a)	...	...		Not inspected by officers of Board		Act extended to this district, 1 October, 1892.
66	Maitland (a)	13	...	25/4 92 and 26/4 92	Very satisfactory	6/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police noting efficient administration of Act.
67	Manly	4	4	26/2/92	Satisfactory	9/3/92	Copy of report sent with letter stating that condition of premises is considered satisfactory by the Board.
68	Manly (a)	3	1	26/2/92	do	9 3/92	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector General of Police stating that Board considers condition of premises satisfactory.
69	Manning River (a)	3	...	22/12/92	Fairly satisfactory	31/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police.
70	Marrickville	35	9	9/6/92 and 25/6/92	Unsatisfactory	1/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter drawing attention to remarks concerning individual premises, advising cancellation of registration in one case unless premises and appliances placed in thoroughly satisfactory condition in 21 days; and recommending substitution of pan closets for cesspits.
71	Merewether	11	...	18.7.92	Fairly satisfactory	28/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging closer inspection; more stringent compliance with Act; the carrying out of suggested improvements; and the adoption of a general system of night-soil removal.
72	Mittagong	8	1	17/10.92	Not very satisfactory	24/10 92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of all suggested improvements.
73	Morpeth	9	...	27/4 92	Fairly satisfactory	6/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting better administration of Act; recommending carrying out of suggested improvements; and requesting samples of water.
74	Moss Vale	9	...	19/11/92	Very good	24/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising carrying out of suggested improvements.
75	Mudgee	...	...	...	Not inspected by officers of Board	...	Act extended to this district, 1 September, 1892.
76	Mudgee (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Muswellbrook	8	...	31/3/92	Fairly satisfactory	6/4/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting improved administration of Act, and urging erection of milk-rooms; and the substitution of pan-closets for cesspits.
78	Muswellbrook (a)	2	...	29/3/92	Highly satisfactory	6/4/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting improved administration of Act.
79	Narrandera	5	...	26/12/92	Unsatisfactory	6/1 93	Copy of report sent with letter recommending putting up of statutory notices, the carrying out of improvements; and a more stringent administration of the Act.
80	Newcastle	25	8	4/7/92 and 5/7/92	Dairies satisfactory, vendors unsatisfactory	13/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending provision of City water to all premises; abolition of cesspit; cancellation of registration in certain cases unless improvement made; efficient supervision over vendors' premises; and supply of samples of other than city water.
81	Newcastle (a)	98	...	10/8/92 to 20/8/92	Fairly satisfactory	25/8/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police stating that greater care is necessary in keeping register, and advising carrying out of improvements.
82	New Lambton	11	...	21,7/92	Clean and satisfactory	28/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging adoption of a proper system of nightsoil disposal.
83	Newtown	5	35	18 5/92	Satisfactory	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising cancellation of one registration; the carrying out of the suggested improvements; and the abolition of cesspits.
84	North Illawarra	26	...	12/12.92 and 13/12/92	Fairly satisfactory	21/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting satisfactory administration of Act; and recommending destruction of all diseased animals (5) with cancellation of registration in cases of refusal or neglect.
85	North Sydney	22	17	24/2/92	Satisfactory	3/3/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting general satisfactory condition of premises, and advising certain enlargements and improvements.
86	Nowra	13	2	26/5/92	Unsatisfactory	9/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging more stringent administration of Act, and the carrying out of suggested improvements.
87	Numba	9	...	13/9/92 to 15/9/92	Fairly satisfactory	23/9/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending careful consideration, and the carrying out of suggested improvements.
88	Paddington	3	33	3/5/92	Very unsatisfactory	23/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending stringent administration of Act; the careful keeping of register; and the provision of proper milk-storage accommodation.
89	Parramatta	17	1	9/8/92 and 10/8/92	Unsatisfactory	19/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising more stringent administration of Act, the carrying out of suggested improvements; and the substitution of a pan-closet for a certain cesspit.
90	Parramatta (a)	23	...	21/12/92 and 22/12/92	Fairly satisfactory	31/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police advising further supervision of certain premises with cancellation of registration, unless improvements made; the destruction of diseased cows (2), and carrying out of minor improvements.
91	Paterson (a)	14	...	24/12/92	Satisfactory	31/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter to Inspector-General of Police, recommending carrying out of the minor improvements.
92	Patrick's Plains (a)	38	...	2/4/92 to 5/4/92	Very unsatisfactory	13/4/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter recommending immediate registration of suppliers to butter factories, and the carrying out of the suggested improvements within a fixed time.
93	Penrith	15	...	3/11/92 and 4/11/92	Fairly satisfactory	18/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of improvements, drawing special attention to certain individual premises; and advising cancellation of one registration failing improvement in a month.
94	Penrith (a)	8	...	8/11 92 and 9/11/92	do do	18 11/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter advising carrying out of suggested minor improvements.
95	Petersham	16	4	19/5/92	do do	3/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending the carrying out of suggested improvements, and the abolition of cesspits.
96	Pictou (a)	39	...	28/12/92 to 30/12/92	Satisfactory	6/1/93	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter recommending carrying out of improvements, and the keeping of utensils in the milk-rooms.
97	Potsburg	14	...	25/7/92	do	8/8/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging substitution of pan-closets for cesspits at dairies.
98	Port Stephens (a)	4	...	20/12/92	do	31/12/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police.
99	Prospect and Sherwood.	16	...	25/10/92	Fairly satisfactory	16/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending cancellation of one registration failing improvement; the abolition of cesspits; and the effecting of other improvements.
100	Randwick	11	4	6/5/92	Very satisfactory	23/5/93	Copy of report sent with letter urging more frequent lime washing of certain premises.
101	Raymond Terrace	5	...	26/7/92	Satisfactory	8/8/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging adoption of general system of nightsoil disposal, and destruction of diseased cow.
102	Raymond Terrace (a)	29	...	26/7/92 to 28/7/92	Generally satisfactory	5/8/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector General of Police with letter urging improvements at certain premises with cancellation of one registration failing same being effected.

(a) Police district; not incorporated.

No.	Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies.	Milk Stores			Date	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority.
103	Redfern	5	95	25/5/92 and 1/6/92	Satisfactory	10/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging cancellation of two registrations unconditionally, and a third failing improvement within twenty-eight days.
104	Richmond	10		30/6/92	do	8/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging use of Hawkesbury water at dairies.
105	Rockdale	23	3	24/6/92	do		Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of minor improvements; the use of milk-rooms for utensils and milk only; and the abolition of one cesspit, also asking for two samples of water.
106	Rookwood	9		30/8/92	do	9/9/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of suggested improvements.
107	Ryde	14		27/1/92	Unsatisfactory	3/2/92	Copy of report sent with letter drawing special attention to the bad condition of dairies as a whole and individually; recommending improvement with cancellation in one case failing same; and requesting samples of water.
108	Ryde (a)	9		20/4/92	Satisfactory	27/4/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter stating that improvements should be carried out at the dairy specially mentioned.
109	St. Marys	15		1/11/92	Fairly satisfactory	18/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter suggesting that care should be taken to see that butter and cheese makers do not sell milk.
110	St. Peters	13	2	14/6/92	do do	23/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of suggested improvements, and the substitution of pan-closets for cesspits.
111	Shellharbour	118		12/11/92 to 26/11/92	do do	1/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending special attention to certain premises; the provision of closets at dairies without same, and the destruction of diseased animals (48).
112	Shoalhaven (a)	130		10/9/92	do do	1/11/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter urging the carrying out of suggested improvements; the cancellation of four registrations, and the destruction of diseased animals (34) with cancellation in default.
113	Singleton	4		2/4/92	do do	1/4/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising provision of pan-closets at all dairies, and carrying out of improvements mentioned.
114	Smithfield and Fair field.	13		28/10/92	Satisfactory	8/11/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of suggested improvements, and the provision of milk-rooms at all dairies.
115	South Singleton	3		1/4/92	Fairly satisfactory	13/4/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging provision of pan-closets at all dairies, and the carrying out of the improvements mentioned.
116	Stockton				Not inspected by officers of Board..		
117	Strathfield	2		13/5/92	Fairly satisfactory	23/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending the placing of one dairy in proper condition, or the cancellation of registration.
118	Sutherland and Homebush (a)				Not inspected by officers of Board..		
119	Tamworth	31		20/3/92	Fairly satisfactory	6/4/92	Copy of report sent with letter noting satisfactory initiation of Act; and recommending the provision of milk-rooms; the substitution of pan closets for cesspits; and the carrying out of suggested improvements.
120	Tamworth (a)	3		29/3/92	Unsatisfactory	6/4/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter recommending improvement within a fixed time, with cancellation in default.
121	Wallsend	14	1	20/6/92	Generally satisfactory	8/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter, urging carrying out of suggested improvements; inspection of premises before registration; and substitution of pan-closets for all cesspits.
122	Waratah	21		19/7/92	do do	23/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging improvements at certain premises, and the adoption of a proper system of nightsoil removal.
123	Waterloo	18	19	22/4/92	Fairly satisfactory	3/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending more stringent administration in certain cases, and requesting samples of water.
124	Waverley	15	4	4/5/92 and 5/5/92	Satisfactory	23/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising cancellation of one registration, and requesting samples of water.
125	West Maitland	27	1	28/5/92	Fairly satisfactory	6/5/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending carrying out of suggested improvements, and substitution of pan closets for cesspits at all dairies.
126	Wickham	6		19/7/92	do do	28/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging improvement at certain premises, and substitution of a pan-closet for cesspit at one dairy.
127	Willoughby	26	1	22/3/92	do do	31/3/92	Copy of report sent with letter urging substitution of pan-closets for cesspits, requesting samples of water; and recommending closing of a polluted well.
128	Windsor	14	1	29/6/92	Generally satisfactory	8/7/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising carrying out of suggested improvements; inspection before registration; and the substitution of pan-closets for cesspits at all dairies.
129	Windsor (a)	10		27/6/92 to 28/6/92	Unsatisfactory	8/7/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter pointing out falling off in administration of Act, and stating that milk rooms should be used for milk and utensils only.
130	Wollongong	8		12/12/92	Satisfactory	21/12/92	Copy of report sent with letter recommending destruction of one diseased cow.
131	Wollongong (a)	39		15/12/92 to 17/12/92	Fairly satisfactory	21/12/92	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter recommending more frequent inspection; greater attention to register; and carrying out of suggested improvements.
132	Woollahra	10	13	30/5/92	do do	4/6/92	Copy of report sent with letter advising cancellation of one registration unconditionally, and another failing improvement.

(a) Police district; not incorporated.

ABSTRACT of ANNUAL REPORTS furnished by the Local Authorities charged with the

DAIRYMEN										
Number	Name of District or Local Authority	Number registered		Condition of premises specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case	Special observations
		New registrations during the year	Total number registered at end of year							
1	Adamstown		2	Good	4 times	2 (tanks)				
2	Albury	1	21	Good	3 times					One diseased cow destroyed
3	Alexandria		18	Good	8 times	3		1		Two diseased cattle destroyed
4	Aimdale	6	6	Good	Twice					
5	Armidale (a)	5	5	Fair	4 times					Act came into operation on 1st October, 1892
6	Ashfield	3	12	Good	4 times			5		
7	Auburn	1	10	Good	Twice			1		District taken over from police in July, 1892
8	Balmran	3	19	Good	6 times			1		
9	Balranald	1	10	Good	12 times			1		
10	Bathurst	2	20	Good	3 times			2		One cow removed
11	Bathurst (a)	28	40	Good	4 times			7		One cow destroyed
12	Berri (a)	60	240	Good	4 times		1	26	1 non registered dairyman fined 5s	Five diseased cows destroyed
13	Berry	6	109	Good	3 times	6				Twelve diseased cows destroyed and one removed
14	Botany		3	Good	6 times					
15	Bowral	2	4	Good	2 to 4 times			1		
16	Brisbane Water (a)	2	10	Good	4 times		1	3		
17	Broken Hill	3	14	Good	4 times	2 (tanks)	5	2		
18	Broughton Vale	1	26	Good	4 times					
19	Burwood	1	8	Fair	5 times			2		Two diseased bulls removed
20	Camden	9	16	Good	Once					Two cows destroyed Present inspector appointed September, 1892
21	Camden (a)	18	81	Good	4 to 6 times			4		
22	Campbelltown	6	31	Good	3 times			4		Cattle, premises, and utensils well kept
23	Campbelltown (a)									
24	Camperdown	1	5	Good	4 times			1		
25	Canterbury	9	15	Fair	7 times	1	9	3		Three cows destroyed
26	Carrington		2	Good	Once					
27	Central Illawarra	9	134	Satisfactory	2 to 4 times		1	9	1 dairyman fined £5 & costs for milking diseased cows	Nine cows destroyed
28	Central Shoalhaven		16	Fair	4 times			2		One cow destroyed
29	City of Sydney		6	Satisfactory	24 times		1	1	1 non registered dairyman fined £2 and costs	
30	Concord		6	Good	3 times	1 (water hole)		1		One cow destroyed
31	Cootamundra	12	12	?	(No inspections made)					
32	Cootamundra (a)									
33	Cudgong	131	131	Good	Once					Cows in good condition Act came into operation on 1st December, 1892
34	Darlington		1	Good	6 times					
35	Drumoyne		4	Very satisfactory	5 times	1				
36	Dundas		2	Good	4 times					
37	Dungog (a)	1	5	Good	6 times					
38	East Maitland	3	21	Good	2 to 4 times			7		
39	Enfield		10	Good	5 times	5		1		One cow destroyed
40	Ermington and Ryalmere	5	8	Good	4 times					
41	Five Dock	1	5	Very satisfactory	Once			2		
42	Forbes	9	9	Clean	Once					Act came into operation on 1st November, 1892
43	Gerringsong	7	68	Satisfactory	4 times					Six cows destroyed
44	Glebe	1	7	Clean	12 times			2		One diseased cow removed
45	Gordon (a)	7	9	Fair	4 times		9	2		
46	Gosford	2	3	Good	4 times					No diseased cattle
47	Goulburn	16	39	Clean	12 times		1	6	2 non registered dairymen each fined £1 and costs	One cow destroyed
48	Goulburn (a)	49	119	Satisfactory	4 times			27		
49	Gianville	7	18	Good	3 times	1		3		Many only keep one cow Council part of year without inspector
50	Gieta	6	20	Clean	5 times			7		
51	Hamilton	4	9	Good	2 to 4 times			2		
52	Hunter's Hill	5	14	Satisfactory	5 times	4	1	7		
53	Hurstville	7	19	Good	4 times	2				
54	Jamberoo	20	131	Good to fair	5 times					Forty nine diseased cattle destroyed
55	Kempsey	2	2	Satisfactory	Once					Act came into operation on 1st October, 1892
56	Kiama	4	30	Good	3 times			2		Four cows destroyed
57	Kiama (a)									
58	Kogarah	4	9	Satisfactory	6 times			2		
59	Lambton		22	?	12 times					One cow destroyed
60	Leichhardt		29	?	6 times			1		
61	Lismore		8	?	Twice		1			One cow destroyed
62	Liverpool		13	?	11 times					
63	Liverpool (a)	1	1	Good	8 times			1		
64	Macdonaldtown		6	Good	12 times					
65	Maclean River (a)	106	106	Good to fair	Once and twice					Act came into operation on 1st October, 1892
66	Maitland (a)	76	88	Good	4 times		4	1		One cow destroyed
67	Manly	5	5	Satisfactory	26 times			3		
68	Manly (a)		2	Good	4 times					No cattle destroyed
69	Manning River (a)	1	3	Fair	5 times		1	1		
70	Marrickville	1	30	Fair to bad	1 to 4 times			1		One cow destroyed Present inspector appointed end of August 1892
71	Merewether	2	13	Fair	4 times		1	1		One cow destroyed
72	Mittagong	3	10	Clean	4 times					

(a) Police District, not incorporated¹

DIX C.

MILK VENDORS ACT, 1892

administration of the above Act for the year ending 31st December, 1892

MILK VENDORS								
Number	Number registered		Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each milk store been inspected during the previous twelve months	Number re-registered	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case	Special observations
	New registrations during the year	Total number registered at end of year						
1	3	3	Good	4 times		1		
2		1	Good	3 times				
3	6	18	Fair	5 times				Small business
4								
5	3	3	Fair	4 times				
6	2	3	Good	4 times	1			
7								
8	37	67	Good	6 times		25		
9								
10								
11	1	1	Good	3 times				
12								
13		2	Good	4 times				
14								
15	7	4	Good	2 to 4 times		6		
16								
17	3	7	Good	4 times	1			
18								
19	2	2	Good	5 times		2		Large number of vendors from outside districts
20								
21								
22								
23								
24	2	11	Good	4 times		4		
25								
26		2	Satisfactory	4 times				
27								
28								
29	347	318	Satisfactory	12 times	13	5 (446 also discontinued business)	1 neglecting to report case of scarlet fever, fined £1 ls and costs	
30								
31								
32								
33								
34	5	6	Good	6 times		5		
35	1	1	Very satisfactory	6 times				Only registered 15th November, 1892
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41								
42	12	12	Clean	Once				
43								
44	11	20	Clean	12 times	2	4		Vendors mostly grocers, confectioners, or fruiterers.
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								
51	1	3	Good	1 to 4 times		1		
52	2	2		4 times				District now connected with Sydney Water Supply.
53								
54								
55	14	14	Satisfactory	Once				
56								
57								
58								
59	9	1	Fair	12 times		7		
60		21		Twice				
61								
62								
63								
64	7	10	Clean	12 times		4		Many vendors only sell one or two gallons per day
65								
66								
67	5	7	Satisfactory	26 times		3		
68		1	Good	Almost daily				
69								
70	2	12	Satisfactory	Once				* Since September, 1892
71								
72	1	2	Clean	4 times				

DAIRYMEN.										
Number.	Name of District or Local Authority.	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
		New registrations during the year	Total number registered at end of year.							
73	Morpeth	3	10	Satisfactory	4 times			9		One cow removed
74	Moss Vale	1	9	Good	4 times	?		3		
75	Mudgee	1	1	Very fair	Once					
76	Mudgee (a)	76	76	Fair	Once					Act came into operation on 1st December, 1892
77	Muswellbrook	2	11	Good	1 to 3 times					
78	Muswellbrook (a)	1	1	Good	Twice					
79	Narrandera	2	6	Fair	4 to 6 times			2		
80	Newcastle	1	3	Fair	4 to 5 times	1				Cattle in good health
81	Newcastle (a)	4	23	Good	3 to 4 times		2	4		Cattle in good health
82	New Lambton	6	25	Good	13 times					Two cows destroyed
83	Newtown	1	5	Good	1 to 5 times			1	7	
84	North Hawaria	17	27	Satisfactory	5 times				2	Five cows destroyed
85	North Sydney	1	20	Fairly good	4 times					
86	Nowra	3	15	Improved	1 to 4 times					No disease in cows seen or heard of
87	Numba	1	41	Fair	Twice			1		Premises suitable
88	Paddington	1	4	Satisfactory	12 times					
89	Parramatta	1	15	Clean	12 times			3		Three cows destroyed
90	Parramatta (a)	3	9	Clean	4 to 6 times		1	1		Three cows destroyed
91	Pateison (a)	11	14	Clean	4 to 6 times					Cattle in good health
92	Patrick's Plains (a)	5	5	Good	4 times					Cattle in good health
93	Penrith	2	12	Fair	4 times		3	15		
94	Penrith (a)	1	3	Good	4 times			4		
95	Peterham	2	15	Satisfactory	4 times			1		
96	Pieton (a)	5	33	Good	3 to 4 times		1	3		
97	Plattsburg	1	16	Good	3 to 4 times					
98	Port Stephens (a)	1	1	Good	2 to 5 times					
99	Prospect and Sherwood	4	16	Fairly clean	4 to 5 times	1				
100	Randwick	1	10	Clean	12 times			1		
101	Raymond Terrace	1	5	Very good	4 times			2		One cow destroyed
102	Raymond Terrace (a)	30	40	Good	1 to 4 times		1	2		
103	Redfern	1	6	Good	4 times					
104	Richmond	1	1	Very good	Once					
105	Rockdale	5	23	Good	12 times	4		1		
106	Rookwood	5	5	Clean	2 to 4 times					Cattle in good condition
107	Ryde	4	14	Good	5 times	3		4	1, dismissed	Three cows destroyed
108	Ryde (a)	4	11	Good	4 times			1		
109	St. Mary's	3	19	Fair	5 times	10		1		Four cows destroyed
110	St. Peter's	5	12	Good	20 times	2		5		Six cows destroyed
111	Shellharbour	?	113	Fair	3 times	?				Twenty-six cows destroyed; Act now regarded with much favour by former opponents.
112	Shoalhaven (a)	33	161	Satisfactory	3 times			9		
113	Singleton	1	9	Satisfactory	3 times					
114	Smithfield and Fairfield	1	14	Fair	5 times			4		Three cows destroyed
115	South Singleton	?	1	Good	4 times					
116	Stockton									
117	Strathfield	1	1	Good	12 times			2		
118	Sutherland and Homebush(a)	5	10	Good	12 times			3		No cattle condemned
119	Tamworth	22	30	Satisfactory	4 times		1	14		Three cattle condemned
120	Tamworth (a)	1	2	Fairly good	2 and 3 times.			3		
121	Wallsend	3	36	Good	3 and 4 times.					
122	Waratah	8	22	Good	5 times			6		
123	Waterloo	1	16	Fairly good	22 times		1	5		Two cows destroyed
124	Waverley	1	20	Satisfactory	6 times					Many premises now connected with sewer
125	West Maitland	7	23	Satisfactory	1 to 4 times			5		
126	Wickham	2	8	Very fair	4 times					
127	Willoughby	2	21	Satisfactory	5 times			4		
128	Windsor	2	18	Satisfactory	3 times	2				
129	Windsor (a)	19	39	Good	4 times					Dairy cattle healthy
130	Wollongong	1	8	Satisfactory	5 times					Dairy cattle healthy
131	Wollongong (a)	5	33	Fair	2 and 3 times.		1	10		One cow condemned
132	Woollahra	1	10	Satisfactory	4 times					

(a) Police District; not incorporated.

MILK-VENDORS.

Number.	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any).	How often has each milkstore been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
	New registrations during the year.	Total number registered at end of year.						
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	3	3	Very fair	Once	.....	.....	.....
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	1	2	Good	4 times	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	9	54	Fair	5 to 6 times	2	15	.....
81	23	66	Good	3 to 4 times	3	10	.....	Steady improvement in condition of premises.
82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	17	41	Fair to very good	1 to 6 times	.....	13	.....
84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	16	30	Good	4 times	1	10	.....
86	1	2	Clean	2 and 4 times	.....	1	.....
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	33	52	Satisfactory	12 times	1	13	.....
89	3	9	Clean	12 times	.....	.....	.....
90	3	15	Clean	4 to 7 times	2	3	.....
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	101	106	Good	4 times	2	2	.....	Great improvement since last year.
93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	2	5	Satisfactory	4 times	.....	4	.....
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	.....	2	Good	2 to 4 times	.....	.....	.....	Very little trading.
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	1	5	Clean	12 times	.....	.....	.....
101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	38	58	Good	12 to 24 times	.....	17	.....	All closets connected with sewer.
104	4	13	Satisfactory	4 times	.....	1	.....	Council of opinion that Act has done much good.
105	1	2	Good	12 times	.....	1	.....
106	?	?	Clean	2 to 4 times	.....	.....	.....
107	.....	5	Not examined, out of district	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	1	3	Good	5 times	.....	.....	.....
110	1	2	Good	20 times	.....	1	.....
111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	.....	1	Satisfactory	4 times	.....	.....	.....
113	3	4	Satisfactory	3 times	1	.....	.....
114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	1	3	Good	4 times	.....	.....	.....
116	1	.....	Bad	Twice	.....	1	.....	Registration cancelled owing to change of residence to unsuitable premises.
117	1	1	Good	12 times	.....	2	.....	Vendors registered in adjoining districts.
118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One, for sending out without having name on cart, fined 5s and costs.
119	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	10	21	Fair	21 times	.....	13	.....	Premises fairly well kept.
124	5	20	Satisfactory	5 times	1	.....	.....
125	.....	3	Satisfactory	4 times	.....	.....	.....
126	?	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	2	1	Satisfactory	3 times	.....	1	.....	* Not inspected; resident outside municipality
128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	7	15	Satisfactory	4 times	9	4	.....	All premises now connected with sewer.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of the number of samples of water, analysed by order of the Board of Health, from premises registered under the Dairies Supervision Act, showing the number of sources found polluted and recommended to be abolished, during the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Name of District.	Number of samples analysed.	Number of sources found polluted and recommended to be abolished.	Name of District.	Number of samples analysed.	Number of sources found polluted and recommended to be abolished.
Alexandria.....	2	1	Kogarah.....	2	0
Armidale	3	1	Morpeth.....	1	0
Ashfield	2	0	Newcastle	6	1
Balmain	3	3	Nowra	2	2
Botany (North)	1	1	Petersham	1	0
Bathurst	1	0	Rockdale	6	2
Canterbury	2	2	Ryde	22	11
Drummoyne	2	1	Waterloo	4	1
Enfield	4	4	Waverley	2	1
Five Dock	2	1	Willoughby	10	5
Hunter's Hill	9	4	Woollahra	1	0
Hurstville	15	3	Total	103	44

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

(THEIR SANITARY CONDITION, AND INOPERATIVENESS OF PRESENT ACTS RELATING TO SAME.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 November, 1893.*The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance
and Trade.

Sir,

Offices, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 18 October, 1893.

By direction of the Board of Health I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Colonial Treasurer, a report on the condition of the slaughter-houses throughout the Colony of New South Wales.

When veterinary surgeons were appointed to act as Inspectors under the Dairies Supervision Act and the Diseased Animals and Meat Act, the Board determined to avail themselves of the services of these officers in obtaining an accurate account of the condition of the slaughter-houses in the districts which they had occasion to visit. The information thus obtained pointed to the prevalence of a condition of affairs that constituted a serious danger to the public health, and it was therefore decided to obtain, through the Police Department, special reports on the slaughtering establishments throughout the Colony, and the annexed epitome of these reports places beyond doubt the statement that the slaughtering trade is, as a whole, carried on under conditions that can only be described as filthy and insanitary in the highest degree.

At present licenses to slaughter are granted by the local Bench of Magistrates in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Slaughtering Act. Accordingly, when the first reports on the condition of the slaughter-houses were received by the Board, copies were forwarded to the Department of Justice, with a recommendation that the attention of the Benches of Magistrates throughout the Colony should be called to the insanitary state of these establishments, and that they should be advised that before renewing any registration they should obtain a report from the local Inspector of Slaughter-houses as to the cleanliness and suitability of the premises.

The Department of Justice, upon referring the matter to the Crown Solicitor, was advised as follows:—

“I HAVE the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the state of slaughter-houses in certain districts, referred to me for advice as to what legal steps, if any, can be taken to compel licensed slaughter-houses to be cleansed and the necessary requirements in regard thereto to be carried out.

It has been suggested by the Board of Health, in drawing attention to the insanitary state of some of these places, that the benches of magistrates throughout the colony should be advised that before renewing any registration of any licenses a report should be obtained from the local inspector of slaughter-houses as to the cleanliness and suitability of the premises.

The licenses for slaughter-houses are granted in pursuance of the provisions of the old Act 5 William IV, No. 1. On referring to section 2 of that Act it will be seen that applications for such licenses should be made “on some day in the month of August next” after the passing of the Act. The Bench of Justices on such an application being made had to be satisfied on two points, namely:—

1. That the applicant was of unexceptionable character, and
2. That the situation of the proposed slaughtering-houses was not objectionable.

On being satisfied on these two points it would appear that the Justices had no alternative but to grant the license.

Section 3 then provides:—That it shall and may be lawful for any Bench of Justices to grant in manner as aforesaid a license for a slaughter-house to any unexceptionable person who may or shall apply for the same at any meeting of such Bench, and such license shall remain in force until the 31st December following.

Under this section Justices are directed to grant, in manner aforesaid, a license to any unexceptionable person, and I think the Act must be taken to mean that the Justices have no option but to grant such license if he be satisfied on the two matters referred to in section 2.

I do not think, therefore, that the Justices on such an application could take into consideration any report that may be put before them as to the state of the premises.

It may be that the premises have not been kept in such a manner as would be approved of by an inspecting officer, but it is difficult, I think, to hold that the applicant is on that account not "an unexceptionable person."

With regard to compelling these licensees to keep their premises cleansed, I cannot find in any of the Acts any power of this kind. As pointed out by the Inspector-General of Police, except in towns, the Acts appear to be silent in the matter of cleaning slaughter-houses, and also as regards building requirements.

The amending Act, 14 Victoria, No. 30, which prohibits slaughter-houses within the limits of any city or town to which the Act is extended by Proclamation, contains a proviso that this is not to prevent the renewal of any license already issued, but that such renewal is to be subject to the provisions therein contained. These provisions are those enabling the Justices to give notice to cleanse buildings and to issue a warrant authorising the Police to enter and inspect, etc.

These provisions, unfortunately, only apply to places of this kind—"within the limits of such city or town." They do not apply to a slaughter-house outside these limits.

An Act was passed last year for (amongst other things) empowering the Governor to make regulations for the inspection of animals on slaughtering premises; but the powers conferred by that Act relate only to the seizure, condemnation, and destruction of diseased animals, and diseased meat found on such premises. There is no provision made for ensuring the cleanliness of such premises.

I have, therefore, to advise that, under the existing Acts there is no power to compel licensees of these slaughter-houses situate outside the limits of a town to comply with any requirements of the kind indicated.

The reports submitted with the letter of the Secretary to the Health Board certainly disclose a very disgraceful state of things, and the matter appears to be one urgently requiring to be dealt with by the Legislature.

In any Bill that may be brought forward for this purpose, I would suggest that very full powers should be given, enabling the Executive to issue regulations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act in the fullest manner possible."

As the very limited and inadequate powers contained in the amending Act, 14 Victoria, No. 30' only apply to those premises situated within the limits of a proclaimed town, and as the majority of such premises have been removed beyond the municipal limits, the provisions of the Act for the enforcement of sanitary maintenance of slaughtering premises are virtually inoperative, though all authorities agree that freshly-slaughtered animals are liable to become tainted with the germs of disease, and that it is therefore of the utmost importance, in the interest of the public health, that all slaughtering-places should be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Reform in this matter is urgently required, both for the protection of consumers in the home market and to inspire greater confidence in the treatment of the meat now being forwarded in such large quantities to the European markets. To accomplish this, fresh legislation is needed, and this should give this Board adequate powers of supervision over these establishments, which, if conducted in a proper manner, would not be in any way offensive. The eminently satisfactory results which have followed the enforcement of the Dairies Supervision Act can be as easily obtained by adopting the same machinery for the supervision of slaughter-houses. A measure dealing with the matter is now engaging the attention of the Board, and, when completed, will be submitted to the Colonial Treasurer for his consideration.

I am instructed to add that the Board is doing at the present time what is possible to carry on this work; but to ensure efficient supervision further legislation is needed. The Veterinary Inspectors, who now act under the Dairies Supervision Act and the Diseased Animals and Meat Act already referred to, have been instructed to continue their inspection of slaughter-houses when visiting these establishments for the purpose of examining the meat, and these officers could in future, armed with the requisite powers, carry out the supervision of slaughter-houses without additional cost to the Government.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

The Veterinary Inspector to The Secretary, Board of Health.

Sir,

Board of Health Office, 31st August, 1893.

I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions I have prepared a rough summary of the sanitary condition of the majority of the premises of those persons holding Slaughtering Licenses throughout the Colony, compiled from returns furnished by the different Inspectors of Slaughter-houses (Police) and other sources; and my personal knowledge of large numbers of such establishments in the suburbs of Sydney and many country districts has guided me in the endeavour to present a plain and correct statement in regard to the existing state of these premises.

It may be mentioned that in sending in these reports some of the Inspectors have included every person in their district to whom a license to slaughter has been granted, whilst others have only remarked on the premises, the occupiers of which carry on a *bonâ fide* business under such license. In explanation,

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it is necessary here to state who are the persons that apply to be licensed under the Slaughtering Act. In all the country districts a great many farmers or selectors, killing a few beasts per annum for home consumption, and from their own stock, sell the portion of the carcass to a neighbour, and in rare instances to travellers, and to protect themselves take out a license. They have virtually no slaughtering "premises," as a gallows in a corner of a stock-yard or paddock is all that is provided. The amount of meat that they sell is very small, the transaction being for mutual convenience, and they cannot be looked upon in any way as engaged in the butchering trade.

The other holders of licenses, persons who transact a *bond fide* business, are the wholesale and retail butchers, proprietors of boiling-down and meat preserving works, &c., and it is with the premises of this class of licensee that this report deals, and more especially with those of the retail butcher.

To the uninitiated a "Slaughter-house" would suggest premises comprising say, a killing-house with surrounding stock-yards, and perhaps a store for hides and skins, &c.—a place that would be kept in a fairly sanitary state, and where the business of preparing the carcasses of animals as food for human consumption would be carried on with such an amount of care and cleanliness as should be inseparable from a business of this nature, and such as the public would ordinarily conclude is usually exercised. Such a slaughter-house is however very rarely met with.

With few exceptions a variety of occupations are engaged in on the premises of those holding a license under the Slaughtering Act. In addition to the killing of animals and the preparation of their carcasses for food, boiling-down operations are carried on, piggeries and poultry farms are kept, and the business of a "knacker," viz., one who kills horses and cattle (diseased and otherwise) for boiling-down, is a frequent accompaniment to the general trade.

It may be well at this point to give a description of the structure and arrangement of the premises as they are generally met with.

That portion used for the slaughtering may be a house with masonry, sawn or slab wood walls, or perhaps just a roofed-over pen. The floors are variously concrete, cement, stone flags, brick, but chiefly sawn wood or rough wooden slabs, and in some instances the ground surface. The drainage (blood and swilling water) from this killing-house falls usually on to the ground or into a trough immediately outside one end of the building. The other houses for hides, boiling-down coppers, &c., are generally huddled close to the slaughter-house, and often all are under the same roof. Adjoining the killing-house are, of course, the stock pens, and also the pig-yards and styes. In many of the reports furnished by the police it is noticed that large businesses are carried on in some districts without any buildings whatever, as many as 300 animals and over being slaughtered monthly in an open pen without any flooring or drainage.

A few of these places are kept in fair repair, but the majority are defective, especially as regards the condition of the floors and drainage.

In reference to the sanitary measures adopted, it is but fair to state that occasionally a butcher is met with who shows a commendable desire to keep his premises, and conduct his business, in such a manner as might reasonably be expected of him; but unfortunately a man of this class is rarely found, and often this attempt at sanitation is frustrated in its results from lack of attention in detail to the general surroundings of premises. As an instance, no matter how clean the inside of killing-house may be, the dirty piggery immediately adjoining is often overlooked.

With very few exceptions slaughtering establishments are in a deplorable condition from faulty arrangement and disrepair, from the many occupations carried on in the same premises, and from the utter disregard of the fact that regular and effective cleansing is necessary. The inner walls of killing-house are plastered with fat and blood, the accumulation of long periods; the floors are broken and under-run with decomposed and highly offensive soilage; in corners and on the rafters overhead are heads and feet, in many cases in an advanced state of decomposition, and it is no uncommon occurrence for maggots to drop on to you when walking under them; the baulks (spreaders on which carcasses hang) are rarely cleansed from the first time they come into use; and the same remark is applicable to the saws, knives, cleavers, and other implements used in the trade, and to the men's clothes, cloths used in dressing, covering carcasses in carts, &c. The water used for dressing purposes is often of a very impure nature. Such is the condition of the inside of slaughter-houses very frequently met with.

The surroundings are of an equally revolting kind, and it is noticeable that in the few cases where attention is paid to the cleansing of the inside, the neglected state of the surroundings of the slaughter-house is almost universal. As before remarked, the blood and swillage generally runs on to the ground surface, or into a trough which overflows in the piggery adjoining; and the result is that the pigs are often wallowing in a black foul-smelling slush, up to their bellies, and extending for a radius of several yards. In any situation the effect of this arrangement is bad, but where the premises are in a low-lying situation, the result can be more easily imagined than described. In addition to this quantities of uncooked offal are frequently thrown to the pigs, who drag it about and leave it to fester in all sorts of holes and corners. The pigs are oftentimes shut up in the yards, but in several instances I have found them in the slaughter-house, tugging away at the neck of a carcass that was hanging to cool.

The boiling-down and hide houses are generally in a very unclean condition, and bones and offal are allowed to accumulate for unwarrantable periods.

The stock pens are often in a dirty state, in bad repair and imperfectly drained, and do not receive the attention that they ought.

Reports have been furnished from time to time by officers of your Department, on the slaughtering premises in some districts, and on individual establishments, and I have thought it fit to quote here some of the remarks contained therein:—

"Hoofs, sheep's paunches, and intestines are carted away into a large paddock, and there tipped out for pigs to feed on; the average number of these animals is from 1,000 to 1,200. These pigs have no care, being left to breed promiscuously, so that it is not surprising to find many die, &c. The paddock is so large that the pigs have ample room, but some prefer to congregate near the slaughter-yards, and lie about in the drains, &c. This I suggest should be prevented by fencing them across the creek."

"Some of the slaughtering-places are in most out of the way situations, hidden from view in the bush, and these are usually objectionably filthy; but the four largest business places are in anything but a satisfactory sanitary condition. The stock-yards and piggeries generally are in a very bad state, and beyond

beyond washing down the killing floors little else is done in the way of cleanliness. Hides are usually cured under the same roof where the carcasses are dressed and hung. The slaughter-pen floors are often imperfectly constructed, and the crevices between the bricks harbor septic matter. The water supplied is in many cases of very doubtful purity. The objectionable practice of pig-feeding on blood and offal close to slaughtering-places is general. The piggeries are offensively filthy places. Much more attention should be given to drainage and cleanliness of stock-yards, and to the removal of accumulations of refuse from the immediate surroundings of the slaughtering-places. Scraping and then lime-washing the interior of the buildings periodically would add much to their salubrity."

"I have the honour to report having visited 25 places. They are all more or less in a bad sanitary state, which could be easily improved. Some butchers are willing to do so; others are indifferent and will require some compulsion. In consequence of the demoralising influences surrounding the trade, it is not surprising to find sanitary measures ignored, and individual convenience only considered in carrying on the work. I found the slaughtering-places usually in some secluded, out of the way place, back in the bush, on elevated ground draining into adjacent creeks or other water places. The use of the water being necessary, its subsequent pollution does not appear to have been thought of. It is used for removing blood from the carcase, and in washing down floors; but its use on the wood-work, walls, benches, posts, &c., is omitted altogether. As a rule, dry blood, grease, and filth form a disgusting coating over the interior of the slaughter-houses. Limewashing is almost unheard of. The slaughter-house is usually connected (under the same roof) with the baulks for hanging carcasses to set, a place for salting hides spread on the floors, a place for separating fat from offal, heaps of heads, horns, legs, &c., lying about. The walls are rough hewn battens, permitting the free circulation of air, also dust and noxious fumes, from the loathsome surroundings. Altogether the places are not nice to hang a clean looking carcase to set and dry for market. No wonder meat will not keep without speedily developing the taint of putrefaction. *It cannot be too well known that fresh dressed, warm, moist flesh will readily absorb septic germs and noxious gases; therefore sanitation about slaughtering places is a very important matter.* Blood and offal passes from the slaughter-houses to pigs kept just outside; the gutters or troughs in which the pigs wallow and fight are too disgusting to describe; offal is dragged about the pig paddock, where remains lie about putrid and filthy; offal is given to pigs raw. These scavengers are much neglected, badly sheltered, in very filthy yards and paddocks; many suffer with lung diseases, and others have cancerous sores &c."

"All these slaughtering establishments are similar in the nature of their business, viz.:—that of a slaughter-house, a boiling-down house, and piggery, and in some cases a poultry farm. As regards construction the buildings are in most cases very rough, huddled together, and of such arrangement that keeping them in a proper sanitary condition would be a difficult matter, even if attempted. At nearly all the places the piggeries are very close to the killing-house; numerous repairs and alterations are needed; and there is an almost total absence of such cleanliness as the nature of the business warrants."

"In the majority of the places visited (35), I found the whole of the premises, inside and out, in a very insanitary condition; and in a few not the slightest attempt at cleansing in any manner, ever appeared to be done. The hide-house and boiling-down coppers were under the same roof as the killing-house, in many cases no partition; decomposing heads, feet, and offal, lying about in corners, or on the rafters overhead, and the floors never washed off. The drainage from slaughter-house is usually into a pig's trough placed outside; but in several cases on the ground surface. Many of the butchers go to the nearest creek or waterhole for the water for dressing purposes and this usually is very impure."

"I visited in all ten, situate outside municipal limits, at distances from 2 to 7 miles from town. Although varying in regard to construction and arrangement of buildings, and the extent of business, the whole of the establishments are similar, as in addition to the slaughtering done, boiling-down operations are carried on, and extensive piggeries are kept. Some of the buildings are very old and dilapidated, others are of recent erection, but the state of repair of many and the surroundings of, I may say, all are such as to prohibit the proper sanitary maintenance of premises, which should be considered as necessary from the nature of the business conducted thereon. The carcasses of slaughtered animals hang in the killing-house amidst these surroundings for various periods up to four and five days."

Attached to this report are summarised notes of over 500 slaughtering places in different parts of the Colony, and from the plain facts disclosed in these notes, and from the remarks already made, it must be acknowledged that legislation is urgently called for in the public interests to protect the health of the community, by causing these premises to be maintained in a proper sanitary condition.

I have, &c.,

SYDNEY T. D. SYMONS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

District No. 1. Number of Slaughter-houses, 7.

Four of these places I consider satisfactory. Three are evidently unsatisfactory, from the following causes:—Offal fed pigs are either running loose on premises, or are immediately adjoining killing premises. Drainage at two places is bad, and one slaughter-house has no floor or drainage.

District No. 2. Number of Slaughter-houses, 14.

Three only of these establishments can be considered satisfactory. Of the remainder they are evidently unsatisfactory from the following causes:—At nine places the pigs are running loose, or kept in styes and paddocks immediately adjoining killing-house. At four places there is danger of pollution of creek water used for domestic purposes, from piggery and other drainage. Other places are in bad repair, and two slaughter-houses have no flooring.

District No. 3. Number of Slaughter-houses, 11.

Returns furnished from eleven places, but as four are persons who only occasionally kill I have not considered their premises. Of the remainder, who are evidently regular butchers, the premises of two only are satisfactory. The others, no matter how otherwise well kept, cannot be in a sanitary state as the pigs run loose or are kept adjoining the killing-house.

District No. 4. Number of Slaughter-houses, 5.

I find that at all these places pigs are either kept in paddock adjoining slaughter-house or are allowed to run in and about that building. The constable remarks "slaughter-houses kept fairly clean, but pig yards sloppy."

District

District No. 5. Number of Slaughter-houses, 1.

This place from a sanitary point is fairly satisfactory. The constable remarks, "fairly clean, but require repairing which the licensee has promised to do."

District No. 6. Number of Slaughter-houses, 3.

Returns are furnished of the condition of premises of twelve persons licensed to slaughter, but I have only considered that of the three who are evidently *bona fide* butchers. One place is described as "very old," which may mean in bad repair, and is probably so. The sanitary arrangement of the other two establishments is bad, as the pigs are yarded adjoining the slaughter-house.

District No. 7. Number of Slaughter-houses, 4.

From the returns the condition of the premises in this district is somewhat of an improvement on those preceding. They are stated to be in good repair and clean, and the pigs are kept in paddocks at distances 35, 10, 17, and 10 feet from the slaughter-house. Although the fact of the pigs being paddocked at such short distances as abovementioned is better than allowing them to be loose or immediately adjoining, such distances are not adequate to allow of the carcasses of slaughtered beasts hanging to cool in an atmosphere of sufficient purity.

District No. 8. Number of Slaughter-houses, 14.

The returns from this district are comprehensive, and I should consider that the buildings are in good repair, and well kept, due to proper supervision and advice. Of the fourteen places however, there are only three that can be supposed to be in a proper sanitary state. At the remainder the fact of piggeries being so adjacent to killing-house prevents that uniform state of premises that sanitarily ought to be maintained in such a business. Extracts from the Police Sergeant remarks:—"Piggery adjoining very dirty." "In good repair, but dirty and offensive owing to pig yards being too near slaughter-house." "Piggery adjoins slaughter-house, premises near main road, close to the village of ———, several residences within 200 yards, including public school." "Piggeries very offensive at times." "Pigs are kept in yards adjoining, and in a very offensive state. A large piggery abuts on slaughter-houses and will become very offensive in time, &c." In this district judging from the reports, the slaughtering establishments themselves appear to be well maintained, but the surroundings of the premises are very defective and objectionable.

District No. 9. Number of Slaughter-houses, 2.

The returns give only two establishments for this district. In reply to questions:—"These premises are in good repair and kept clean, pigs run in the paddock adjoining slaughter-house, fed with offal, &c." also, "Premises old but clean, occupier preparing to erect new ones. Pigs are kept in a paddock adjoining slaughter-house, fed with food boiled in a copper, &c." Both premises are returned as being "clean," but as the pigs run in the paddock adjoining slaughter-house, the conditions of the surroundings can be imagined, especially as the pigs congregate against that portion of the house from which the blood, &c., flows on to the ground.

District No. 10. Number of Slaughter-houses, 45.

The number of returns furnished by persons licensed to slaughter is forty-five. Out of this number eighteen are *bona fide* butchers, the remainder killing occasionally for themselves and perhaps neighbours. The slaughter-houses in this district were inspected by an officer of the Board of Health in April last, and on that occasion many of the premises were found in a faulty condition as to arrangement, and badly kept. From the returns now to hand, out of this number (eighteen), one place only is still in a defective state, and the licensee having been notified that his license will be opposed, preparations are being made to erect improved premises, both as regards construction, and arrangement. The different constables who are inspectors of slaughter-houses remark:—"The pigs are not 50 yards off. This place has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired within the last few weeks." "Pigs now 200 yards from slaughter-house." "The pigs are now styed 100 yards away. The drainage from the slaughter-house is caught in a tub and carried away to piggery after each killing. All the improvements recommended by Inspector Symons of the Board of Health have been done." "When Inspector Symons from the Board of Health inspected these premises the pigs were running up to the walls of the slaughter-house, but they have now been removed to where he pointed out to proprietor, and other repairs have also been effected." "Great improvements have been done at this place, all the pigs have been enclosed, walls have been scraped and lime-washed and offal is removed after each killing as recommended by Inspector of Health Department." From these and other remarks, it is apparent that a marked improvement has taken place in the sanitary keeping of the slaughtering establishments in this district, and the transformation has been effected with very little outlay, either as regards labour or material. It has all been done by advice, aided by police supervision, and occupiers of premises have readily acquiesced in carrying out the necessary alterations; but it is very doubtful if these improvements would have been attempted, was it known that they could not be legally enforced.

District No. 11. Number of Slaughter-houses, 18.

In the returns furnished for this district, the majority of the premises are referred to in the following terms:—"All the premises are kept fairly clean and in good repair." "All in good condition and clean." "Fair repair and clean," but others again are described, "these premises are not in good repair and not very clean." "They are in fair order but not clean." The above remarks bear solely on the keeping of the interior of the killing-house and in furnishing reports; little consideration is paid to the state of the surroundings, however bad they may be. Out of the total number of places, eighteen, it is noticeable that at only one place there are not any pigs; at all the others the usual piggery is present. "Pigs are kept at all the yards, close to the slaughter yards and fed on the blood and offal." "Yes, sixty kept in paddock adjoining slaughter-house, fed upon offal." "Yes, in a paddock adjoining slaughter-house, &c." "At these two places pigs are allowed to run loose about premises and are fed in troughs." "The drainage from No. 1 slaughter yard is likely to pollute the water of creek," &c. It will thus be surmised that it may be said the whole of the premises in this district are, from a sanitary point, defective, being bad in arrangement and generally lacking that cleanliness which should accompany such a business.

District No. 12. Number of Slaughter-houses, 16.

The reports for this district are carefully filled in, and evidently a number of the places as regards the slaughtering premises are well kept, owing to proper advice and supervision. Out of the sixteen places, "no pigs" is only returned from one. At the remaining fifteen, pigs are kept fenced off in three cases, distances of 5, 20, and 150 yards. Everywhere else, "pigs are kept in a paddock adjoining slaughter-house." "Pigs are kept and run in a paddock surrounding the slaughter-house." "The licensee of these premises keeps the inside of his slaughter-house clean and tidy, but the pigs, being fed so close, prevents him from keeping the outside as clean as it could otherwise be kept." In addition other places are described: "In good repair, but dirty, rubbish of all descriptions being allowed to accumulate; the pig yard is also in a very dirty state." "These premises are in a very dirty condition, the licensee allows bones, offal, &c., to accumulate." "Premises are in fair repair, but kept in a filthy condition," &c. The summary of the reports on this district point to the fact that the majority of the premises used for slaughtering are kept in good repair and clean, but that the surroundings vary little from those preceding, and must certainly be considered as bad, in that where pigs are kept in such close proximity to the killing house any benefit derived from the keeping of the inside of that building in a clean state is destroyed by the dirty (and it cannot be otherwise) condition of the immediate surroundings.

District

District No. 13. Number of Slaughter-houses, 19.

The remarks on the condition of nearly all these premises are "Fair repair and clean," "Good and clean," "Good repair and very clean," &c., and it is noticeable that the insides of the killing-house are in many cases regularly lime-washed. At three places "no pigs" are kept, but at all the others large number; and although in a few instances fenced off at distance of 8 chains, 500 yards, 45 yards, 29 feet, and 6 feet, the usual thing is for them to be yarded adjoining slaughter-house or running loose at will on premises. One establishment in this district, as regards premises, is described, "Good and clean, lime-washed," and in reply to pigs, "Yes, 100 in yard adjoining killing-house fed on offal," &c. It can be easily imagined that notwithstanding all ordinary care is exercised, the surroundings of these premises must be in a very offensive condition, more especially in summer weather. As slaughtering businesses are at present conducted, this district compares very favourably with some others, but the above remarks are sufficient evidence to show the generally bad and defective arrangement of premises in what is in all probability thought a model establishment in the neighbourhood.

District No. 14. Number of Slaughter-houses, 12.

These establishments are evidently large, as a great number of animals are returned as slaughtered in each. The condition of repair and cleanliness, in regard to slaughter-house, may be summarized as "fairly satisfactory." With one exception, the surroundings of same must be considered as bad, and arrangement similarly described. Pigs are kept at distances of 15, 12, 30, 80, and 130 feet from killing-house, and in large numbers. It is not mentioned whether the waters of these streams are afterwards drawn from for domestic use, but the Police-Sergeant, who furnishes most of the reports states, "there is likely to be danger," &c. At places other than those above-mentioned the pigs are kept adjoining the slaughter-house. The general condition of the whole of these premises must therefore be looked upon as lacking proper arrangement and sanitary keeping, and calling for numerous improvements.

District No. 15. Number of Slaughter-houses, 7.

There are seven licenses granted here, but only five licensees appear to be *bona fide* butchers. Of the premises of these persons, as regards repair and cleanly keeping, the reports state, "good repair," "fair repair" and "clean," but this evidently as usual only applies to the inside of slaughter-house. At all the places pigs are kept, and they run in yards adjoining the killing-house. In two cases there is undoubted pollution by drainage of a creek, the water of which is largely drawn from for domestic purposes, and there are other facts in the reports to show that these premises generally are not kept in such manner as they ought to be.

District No. 16. Number of Slaughter-houses, 9.

Only eight regular butchers, but these carrying on fairly extensive businesses. The condition of premises as regards repair and cleanliness is described in one case "very good," and of the others "fairly good." The reports are not very comprehensive, but at all the places it is stated, "Yes, pigs are kept and allowed to feed around the yard on the offal of cattle slaughtered, grain, &c." So it may be presumed that the state of the surroundings of the killing-house is not in any different from that of the generality of districts, the cleansing of premises being limited to cleaning off the floor of slaughter-house.

District No. 17. Number of Slaughter-houses, 5.

The persons licensed all carry on fairly large business. As regards state of repair and cleanliness, four are described as "in good repair and clean," and one "in bad repair and very dirty." These remarks evidently apply to the inner keeping of killing-house and conduct of business. At all the places the pigs are kept "in yards close to slaughter-house and fed on offal, &c." Other than for this bad arrangement the returns report favourably, with the exception of the one place mentioned. provided the inside of slaughter-house is kept moderately clean, very little attention is probably given to surroundings however much they may require it.

District No. 18. Number of Slaughter-houses, 34.

Out of the large number of these returns for these districts many of the places are small, and the reports speak favourably of the manner of their keeping; but of the larger establishments, in which the meat for town consumption is prepared, the remarks are very unsatisfactory. Some of the premises are dilapidated, and many of them are evidently in a very offensive state. Amongst other remarks by the Inspectors of Slaughter-houses are the following:—"Premises are very much out of repair and not kept clean, no drainage. Pigs are the cause of all the dirt on these premises." "Very old buildings; pigs in yard adjoining; pigs should be kept away off premises." "Premises in fairly good repair, but could be kept much cleaner if pigs were away," &c. "Pigs are kept and are running about the slaughter-house." "Premises very old and dilapidated," &c. The main establishments must thus be considered as bad, and lack all such proper arrangement and maintenance as the nature of the calling carried on therein warrants.

District No. 19. Number of Slaughter-houses, 9.

One or two of these places may be considered to be in a fairly sanitary condition as they are reported as clean, and no pigs are kept, but the majority may be looked upon as unsatisfactory establishments. Although the business is extensive, killing 130 and 70 animals per month, it is noticed that at two places there are not any properly floored and drained buildings, the slaughtering of such a number of beasts being done in an open yard with an earth floor, which absorbs a quantity of the blood and drainage. Such an arrangement cannot fail to render the premises in a very objectionable condition, and must give rise to a doubt of the wholesomeness of meat that has to cool and hang for a considerable period in such an atmosphere. Then again surrounding most of the premises the pig-yard or paddock is met with, adding to the already undesirable state of the premises. "Pigs are kept yarded 20 feet off." "Pigs are running loose adjoining the yards." "Pigs are running at large in yards adjoining, and fed on the refuse." The refuse probably means uncorked offal.

District No. 20. Number of Slaughter-houses, 17.

These are for the most part the premises of butchers carrying on extensive businesses, and the reports plainly indicate that the majority of the establishments are in a deplorable condition as regards arrangement and sanitary keeping. Many of the places are within municipal limits, and the others outside are only 2 or 3 miles distant from the Post Office. In only a few instances is there a proper floored slaughter-house, and at no less than fourteen places out of the seventeen, the reports state, "There are no buildings." The slaughtering is done in a post and rail yard, earth floor, no drainage. The number of animals slaughtered per month in such yards is variously returned as 120 sheep, 60 cattle, 4 pigs; 160 sheep, 48 cattle, 4 pigs; 350 sheep, 26 cattle, 4 pigs; 800 sheep, 40 cattle 20 pigs; 600 sheep, 40 cattle, 8 pigs; &c., and the universal reply to question; "What is drainage of buildings and yards?" is "Nil." At all the places pigs are kept, at a distance of 50 and 56 yards at two—at the others, "In yards adjoining the slaughter-house," "In yards adjoining the slaughter pen and running at large," "Yes, running at large, fed of offal," &c.; so it is very perceptible that the question "In what condition are the premises as regards cleanliness and repair, &c.;" is improperly answered, although perhaps unintentionally, when the reply in regard to such premises as are described above is, "good and kept clean," "In good repair and clean," &c. At two of the places a domestic water supply is polluted, the remarks on same being, "These yards are on side of a hill within 100 yards of water-course, which drains about 1½ miles east of yards into the Imperial Dam (Government) the water of which in dry seasons is used for domestic purposes."

District

District No. 21. Number of Slaughter-houses, 6.

The two chief slaughtering establishments in Denilquin killing 620 and 477 animals per month may from the reports be considered satisfactory, the same stating—"Both are in good repair and very clean pigs are kept at some distance from the slaughter-house. These places have complete and necessary arrangements for a slaughtering business." The same satisfactory arrangement is apparently adopted at ———. At ——— the condition of the premises is returned as "Good and clean;" but this, no doubt, only refers to the inside of killing-house, as it is noticeable that at all the places "Pigs are kept in paddock adjacent to yards," &c.; so their general condition cannot be looked upon other than as unsatisfactory.

District No. 22. Number of Slaughter-houses, about 25.

A few of these places judging from the reports are in a fairly satisfactory state. At some of them it is remarked that pigs are not kept, and that the condition of premises is good, being clean and having good natural drainage, &c. At the majority, however, the pigs are either in paddock surrounding the slaughter-house, or run loose, which means they have a free run of inside as well; so this, coupled with the fact that some of the houses are without floors and imperfectly drained, &c., point to the necessity of uniform regulations as to arrangement and keeping of all slaughtering premises.

District No. 23. Number of Slaughter-houses, 24.

A lengthy report on this district (extracts from same noted in other part) was furnished in September, 1892, by Mr. Stanley, Government Veterinarian, and disclosed that many of these establishments were in a wretched state of filth and neglect, and totally unfit for licensed slaughter-houses. The reports now sent in by the police, although not so lengthy, thoroughly endorsed many of Mr. Stanley's remarks, and still point to the fact that such places are totally unfit, from their arrangement and keeping, for the preparation of animals as food for man. At one place 1,200 sheep are killed monthly, and the quantity of pure water is totally inadequate, consequently water is used from a hole described as bad. Pigs and poultry are kept in large numbers and crowded around the killing-house, and there are only three or four of these licensed premises that can be looked upon at all favourably from a sanitary point. In fact, bad as the country are, those in the Metropolitan District appear to be in a far worse condition.

District No. 24. Number of Slaughter-houses, 16.

A few small places not considered. Only about two of these licensed premises can be believed to be in anything like a proper sanitary condition. The usual piggery is an accompaniment to the majority of the businesses, and it is either close to the slaughter-house, or the pigs run loose at their pleasure. Some of the butchers have no slaughter-house, but kill in an open unfloored pen, and doing extensive trades too. Altogether, these districts vary little from others, and the slaughtering establishments must collectively be looked upon as improper in arrangement and keeping, incidental to the nature of the business carried on.

District No. 25. Number of Slaughter-houses, 30.

Many of these establishments are large, being either boiling-down works, or chilling depôts. The reports are too meagre to form any decided opinion as to whether these businesses are as a whole improperly carried on; but there is ample evidence in the case of several to show that sanitarily they are very defective. Some of the places are returned as "good and clean," and offensive smells destroyed by the use of lime, and the pigs kept a short distance away, but others are not so arranged. "One place killing 140 animals per month, has a bark roof slaughter-house, ground floor [presumably earth], drainage natural slope to paddock. Pigs kept in small paddock of 1 acre adjoining fed on offal," &c., and yet the condition of premises is returned as "good and clean." As before remarked, provided the floor of the killing house is kept fairly clean, it is the usual thing to pay little or no attention to the surroundings of the place no matter how bad they may be.

District No. 26. Number of Slaughter-houses, 7.

The reports from this district are evidently carefully prepared, and are comprehensive. The officer furnishing them states his cases plainly and properly. Where credit is due it is given, as two places are mentioned to be "In good repair and very clean and well kept," "in good repair and fairly clean," but of the others the remarks are very unfavourable.—"These premises are in a very unsatisfactory condition." "These are very good and substantial premises, but are allowed to fall into very bad repair. The slaughter-yard and premises are in a filthy condition. A summons has been applied for to compel owner to clean and repair premises, but owing to the Act not being extended to Tamworth, the summons could not be granted." "These yards could be considerably improved if the Act was extended to Tamworth, when the butchers could be compelled to drain, whitewash, and cleanse their premises." From the above it is apparent that the butchers of this place are aware that they cannot by law be compelled to clean up, and act accordingly. Although the reports furnished by this Inspector of Slaughter-houses are descriptive, and evidently true, they are in no way exaggerative, and are applicable to the majority of the places where those filling up the reports have meagrely stated "Fairly good," "Fairly clean," &c.

District No. 27. Number of Slaughter-houses, 5.

Two places at ———; fairly extensive business. No buildings. Stock-yard with gallows. No pigs. Three places at ———; premises reported "In good repair and kept clean." It is noticeable, however, that at two establishments the pigs are kept in paddock in which slaughter-house is situated and when a beast is killed and being dressed, the pigs come to yard and eat the offal which is thrown to them.

District No. 28. Number of Slaughter-houses, 4.

At one boiling down establishment, killing 14,000 sheep per month, "Offal is carted away and buried in pits on the bank of the river. There would be danger of pollution of water in flood time. There is a very offensive smell from these premises." The other three places are described: "Bad repair"; "Fairly clean"; "Good repair" "In a filthy condition"; "bad repair"; "In a filthy condition," and the number of pigs in paddock where slaughter-house stands is respectively 100, 100, 250. Altogether pointing to the general unsatisfactory state of the whole of these premises.

District No. 29. Number of Slaughter-houses, 9.

Both the ——— places are described "In good repair and clean," but pigs are kept in paddock adjoining the slaughter-house. At ——— the condition of all the premises is given as very good, and the same phrase is used in regard to the pigs, viz.: "Pigs are kept in a yard near slaughter-house and fed on offal." The arrangement here is presumably the same as usual where pigs are kept—their paddock adjoins the killing house and they always congregate up against one side of it. At ———, pigs are styed away at distances of 100, 300, and 500 yards, but at other places adjoin slaughter-house.

District No. 30. Number of Slaughter-houses, 9.

All these establishments are apparently of the same class, those of butchers doing an extensive business. The slaughtering buildings are of durable construction, but badly arranged, and evidently very indifferently kept. Such reports as: "All the pigs are kept in a paddock and run round slaughter-house. Pigs are kept adjoining slaughter-houses," &c., in regard to the whole of the premises, is sufficient indication that very little attempt at sanitation is made; so these places are evidently to be considered as in no way differing from the ordinary run of such establishments.

District

District No. 31. Number of Slaughter-houses, 15.

At nearly all these places extensive businesses appear to be carried on, and defective arrangement and keeping is very evident at all. Some have no buildings, but kill in an open yard. At others the premises are reported in bad repair. Piggeries are as usual general, and the reports state :—" Pigs are kept about slaughter-yards running about yard and pen. These yards are dirty owing to the rains, and the pigs rooting them about," &c.

District No. 32. Number of Slaughter-houses, 16.

This number comprises the main slaughtering establishments in these towns, all of retail butchers. The majority of the premises are reported in fair repair, and one of the places may be considered satisfactory, in that the inspector states :—" Premises in good repair ; no pigs kept, places always clean and in a sanitary condition." The whole of the remainder are in some manner defective, chiefly from the objectionable piggeries, so close to the slaughter-house, and complaints have been made by local residents from the nuisance created by some of these places. One inspector reports that the premises are dirty "From fowls roosting in the slaughter-house," and although this is so far the first instance of such a practice being noted, many other inspectors might have (if they cared) remarked the same thing, as it is a common occurrence in country slaughter-houses for the fowls to regularly roost on the sapling beams overhead.

District No. 33. Number of Slaughter-houses, 20.

The reports from these districts as furnished do not differ materially from those of any other, and most of them must be considered unsatisfactory. Extracts from reports on both these districts made by officers from the Board of Health will be found elsewhere.

Returns from numerous other districts have been carefully read, but there is little or no difference in the condition of premises from those previously remarked upon. Throughout the Colony the whole of the butchers' slaughtering establishments, although varying in size, appear of the same nature in regard to the numerous occupations carried out thereon, and early measures are called for to rearrange, effect necessary repairs, enforce cleanly keeping of premises, and a better care in the conduct of business, such being urgently required in the interest of the Public Health.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 54 Vic. No. 25, sec. 112.

REGULA GENERALIS.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }
 In its Probate Jurisdiction. }

The fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
 THE form appended hereto shall be the form to be used for the purposes set out in the 20th section of the Probate Act Amendment Act, 56 Victoria No. 30.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.
 W. J. FOSTER, J.
 C. J. MANNING, J.

Form of Acknowledgment under Section 20 of Probate Act of 1890 Amendment Act.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT made under the Probate Act of 1890 Amendment Act between [name or names] executor [or executors] of the duly proved Will [or administrator (or administrators) with the Will annexed] of [name] late of [address and occupation as in Will] deceased of the one part and [name or names] devisee [or devisees] under the said Will of the other part whereby the said executor [or executors or administrator or administrators] doth [or do] acknowledge that the said devisee [or devisees] is [or are] entitled for the estate for which the same is devised to him [or them] by the said Will to the real estate described in the said Will as [describe as in Will].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18
 [Signature or signatures] of

Executor [or executors or administrator or administrators] above described.

Witness,—

RULES AS TO PERSONAL APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS OF PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

1. Persons wishing to obtain grants of Probate or Letters of Administration, without the intervention of a Solicitor, must apply in person to the Registrar of Probates, or a District Agent, but not by letter.

2. No such application will be received through an Agent of any kind (whether paid or unpaid).

3. The fees as set out in the Schedule hereto are to be paid in advance.

4. Applications which have in the first instance been made through a Solicitor cannot be entertained as personal applications.

5. Whenever, in the opinion of the Registrar, it becomes necessary in the course of a personal application, to obtain the directions of the Court, the application will not be further proceeded with except by leave of the Court.

6. All affidavits and other forms necessary to support the grant applied for will be filled up by the Registrar or District Agent, if so desired. Any further papers that may be required will be prepared by the Registrar or District Agent. Testamentary papers deposited with the Registrar will not be given out unless by order of the Judge.

7. Every applicant for a first grant of Probate or Letters of Administration must produce a certificate of the death of the deceased, or give a reason to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the non-production thereof.

8. The engrossment of wills and testamentary papers will be made in the office of the Registrar, and for the purpose of these applications, printed forms of Probate or Letters of Administration may be used.

9. The District Agent shall transmit with the papers in each case the amount of fees received by him, as fixed by the Schedule hereto, and shall forward to the Registrar a monthly statement of all such fees, and the Registrar shall, before the tenth day of each month, transmit the amount of such fees to the Treasury, less such amount as the Probate Judge may direct to be applied thereout as remuneration to the District Agent.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.
 W. J. FOSTER, J.
 C. J. MANNING, J.

SCHEDULE.

Where estate does not exceed £50..... 10s.
 Where estate exceeds £50, the sum of 10s., and the further sum of 2s. 6d. for every £50 or fraction of £50 by which the estate exceeds £50. These fees to include copy of will, search for will in the Registrar-General's Office, and the attestation of the execution of any Bond.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE
CASE OF JOHN DENIFF;
TOGETHER WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,
AND
APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
18 *October*, 1893.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 113. WEDNESDAY, 7 JUNE, 1893.

10. CASE OF JOHN DENIFF:—Mr. Waddell moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the case of John Deniff, who was convicted on the 4th February last, at Dubbo, on a charge of stealing a sum of money from one Christie Cunningham, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment, but was subsequently released after a magisterial inquiry.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Barton, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Perry, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Hindle, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hayes, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
- Question put and passed.
-

1893.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 4. TUESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1893.

12. CASE OF JOHN DENIFF:—Mr. Waddell moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the case of John Deniff, who was convicted on the 4th February last, at Dubbo, on a charge of stealing a sum of money from one Christie Cunningham, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment, but was subsequently released after a magisterial inquiry.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Barton, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Perry, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Langwell, Mr. Hindle, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hayes, and the Mover.
- (3.) That the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee of Session 1892-3, be referred to such Committee.
- Debate ensued.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 11. WEDNESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1893.

10. CASE OF JOHN DENIFF:—Mr. Waddell, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 3rd October, 1893, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1893.

CASE OF JOHN DENIFF.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 3rd October, 1893, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the Case of John Deniff,*" and to whom was referred, on the same date, the Minutes of Proceedings of and Evidence taken before the Select Committee of Session 1892-3 on the same subject, have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) and carefully considered the evidence referred, find,—

* See list,
p. 5.

1. That on 4th February, 1892, John Deniff was indicted at Dubbo and found guilty (with a strong recommendation to mercy) on a charge of stealing £78 from one Christie Cunningham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
2. That a doubt having arisen as to the prisoner's guilt, His Excellency the Governor appointed Mr. Henry Byrnes, J.P., to hold an inquiry.
3. That, on the 13th and 14th April, 1892, Mr. Byrnes held an inquiry at Nyngan, and examined twenty witnesses, including the prosecutor, Cunningham, and reported,—
 - (1) That the said Christie Cunningham did not have the said moneys to steal; (2) that there was no robbery whatever; (3) that the Prisoner's character was good; (4) that the said Christie Cunningham's character was bad; and (5) that the Prisoner should be released from custody.
4. That immediately on receipt by His Excellency the Governor of the said Report, that is to say, on the 23rd day of April, 1892, after having served about eleven weeks, accused was discharged from gaol and from custody.
5. That the said John Deniff suffered considerable pecuniary loss through the destruction of his business and credit, and heavy legal, medical, funeral, and other expenses.
6. That immediately after the charge had been preferred against John Deniff, his wife (who had hitherto enjoyed good health) took ill, and died on the 27th March, 1892; and the medical man attending her stated that the primary cause of her death was nervous prostration and shock, caused by the incarceration of her husband.

Your Committee, for the foregoing reasons, regard the case as one calling for special consideration, on account of the serious injustice done and the loss sustained, and therefore recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Government.

T. WADDELL,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 18th October, 1893.

1892-3.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 8 JUNE, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hayes,	|	Mr. Perry,
	Mr. Waddell.	

Mr. Waddell called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.*Ordered*,—That the Rev. P. M. Ryan, Mr. John Deniff, and the Under Secretary, Department of Justice, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Waddell in the Chair.

Mr. Hindle,	|	Mr. Kelly,
	Mr. Morgan.	

John Deniff called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Archibald Colquhoun Fraser (*Under Secretary, Department of Justice*) called in, sworn, and examined.Witness *produced* the papers in connection with the case of John Deniff.

Witness withdrew.

The Rev. Patrick Matthias Ryan called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Deniff recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated as to their Report.

[Adjourned till Monday next, at *Three* o'clock.]

MONDAY, 12 JUNE, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Kelly,		Mr. Waddell.
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In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 13 JUNE, 1893.

The House continuing to sit during the time appointed by the Committee, no meeting could be held.

1893.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hayes,	|	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Langwell,	Mr. Waddell.	Mr. Perry,

Mr. Waddell called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee and referring the Minutes of Proceedings of, and evidence taken before the Select Committee of Session 1892-3, *read* by the Clerk.

Papers referred before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Waddell in the Chair.

Mr. Hayes, | Mr. Kelly,
 | Mr. Morgan.

Motion made (*Mr. Morgan*) and Question,—“That the Minutes of Proceedings of and Evidence taken before the Select Committee of Session 1892-3 be adopted by this Committee”—put and passed.

John Deniff, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Reassembling of Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Waddell in the Chair.

Mr. Gormly, | Mr. Perry,

The Rev. Patrick Matthias Ryan, Roman Catholic Clergyman, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* bank pass-book in connection with account of Mrs. Deniff and *handed in* letters from several firms in Sydney referring to the character of John Deniff in connection with business transactions. [*See Appendix.*]

Witness withdrew.

John Deniff called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned until Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*]

TUESDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Waddell in the Chair.

Mr. Hayes, | Mr. Kelly,
 | Mr. Perry.

The Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read, amended, and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CASE OF JOHN DENIFF.

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1893.

Present:—

MR. WADDELL,	MR. HINDLE,
MR. KELLY,	MR. MORGAN.

T. WADDELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Deniff called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Labourer at present.
2. In the month of January, 1892, were you charged at Nyngan, in company with a man named M'Dermott, with having robbed a man named Christie Cunningham of £78? Yes.
3. Were you remanded to be tried at Dubbo, and, subsequently, in the month of February, 1892, were you tried there on this charge? Yes.
4. Did a jury bring in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy, and were you then sentenced by the judge to two years' imprisonment? Yes.
5. How long were you in prison before you were released? Eleven weeks.
6. Did Mr. Byrnes, of Parramatta, hold an inquiry at Nyngan, and as a result of that inquiry were you released? Yes, in about nine days.
7. You were found to be innocent of the charge? Yes.
8. When you were charged with this offence were you in business as a hotel-keeper on the Cobar Road? Yes.
9. Did your wife and family reside with you at the time? Yes.
10. Was your wife usually a healthy woman? Yes; she was never a day sick, and we had been married about fifteen years.
11. Shortly after you were convicted did your wife fall ill? Yes; she took ill in the Court, and she never got out of bed again. The shock killed her.
12. Who was the doctor who attended her? There were two doctors.
13. Are you satisfied that your wife died on account of the severe shock that she sustained through the position in which you were placed? Yes, as sure as I am sitting here.
14. At that time had you any intention of giving up business? No.
15. Was your business then a paying one? Yes.
16. Owing to your having been convicted, and to the sad end of your wife, was your business broken up and did you lose it? Yes.
17. Were you put to any legal expense in connection with this case? Yes; my wife paid away £300 or £400.
18. Was that for legal expenses? Yes; and for other expenses. She had the money.
19. Owing to the circumstances of the case did your wife pay £300 or £400 for legal and other expenses? Yes; and I am tormented now with bills coming in every day.
20. Were there also doctor's expenses? Yes.
21. And the expenses of the burial of your wife? Yes.
22. Owing to the loss of your wife have you been put to additional expense in keeping your family? Yes. When I came out of gaol I did not know that my wife was dead. I was told at Wellington that she was dead. I was heavily bound in irons, I fainted in the carriage, and was nearly dead when I got to Dubbo, but the man would not take off the irons.

Mr.
J. Deniff.
9 June, 1893.

- Mr. J. Deniff. 23. Have you suffered in health owing to your imprisonment? I was very sick all the time I was in gaol.
 9 June, 1893. 24. Are your children young? The eldest is about 11 years old and the youngest is about 4 years. I have four children.
 25. On account of their youth have you had to get somebody to take care of them? My sister in Sydney sent up her daughter and brought them down. Myself and my four children were kept by her for nine months; only for that I would have had to put them in an orphan asylum. Then I got work at Parramatta. Before I was charged with this offence my credit in Sydney was good for thousands of pounds. I was storekeeping as well, and anything I wanted in Sydney I could get. Owing to this affair I could not afterwards get sixpence credit. The day I was released my sister sent me a few pounds, and only for that I would not have had sixpence in my pocket.

Mr. Archibald Colquhoun Fraser, Under Secretary, Department of Justice, called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. A. C. Fraser. 26. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the case in which John Deniff and a man named M'Dermott were imprisoned in connection with a charge brought against them by a man named Christie Cunningham? Yes.
 9 June, 1893. 27. Were they tried at Dubbo, in February, 1892, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment? Yes.
 28. Was a magisterial inquiry held at Nyngan two months afterwards by Mr. Byrnes, of Parramatta, and was the result of the inquiry such that the Minister of Justice decided to release the two men at once? Yes.
 29. Do you now produce the whole of the papers in connection with the case? Yes; representations were made to the Department in the shape of three petitions, which, I think, were presented by yourself; one from Cobar, one from Nyngan, and one from Nymagee. Inquiries were also made by the police, who rather favoured the holding of an inquiry. The grounds that were given in the sworn declarations were to the effect that no robbery had ever taken place, and that evidence could be produced to that effect. The accused were of exceptionally good character in the opinion of a large number of the inhabitants of the district, and the prosecutor was of very bad character. Judge Coffey was asked for a report, and he said that he thought that the reason of the conviction was, "that the witnesses for the defence contradicted themselves. If the case had gone to the jury without any evidence being called for the defence, I should have been surprised at the conviction, considering the state of intoxication Cunningham was in. But one of the witnesses for the defence being manifestly unreliable, and some of the others contradicting each other tended, I consider, to the verdict being returned. As to the statement set out in the declarations, no evidence of that description was tendered. Cunningham admitted going on the spree, as he termed it; otherwise he stood the test of examination as to his character. That accounts for the conviction." The Minister then acceded to holding an inquiry, and appointed Mr. Byrnes, a magistrate, on whom he had reliance to hold it. Mr. Byrnes, in his report, finds that Cunningham was not in possession of the money at the time he alleged it was taken from him, that no robbery had taken place at all, and that Cunningham was a man of unreliable and untrustworthy character. Also, that the prisoners were of good repute and esteemed as honorable men, and he recommended that the Government should exercise the prerogative of mercy.

Rev. Patrick Matthias Ryan, Roman Catholic clergyman, called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Rev. P. M. Ryan, 30. *Chairman.*] Have you some knowledge of the case before the Committee? Yes;—unfortunately I have a very intimate knowledge of it. The person whose life was lost was my sister.
 9 June, 1893. 31. Do you remember that the date when the charge was preferred was in January, 1892? Yes.
 32. Was your sister up to this date a strong healthy woman? Exceedingly so.
 33. Immediately after the charge had been preferred did she take ill? Yes; she was taken bad on the day itself as well as I remember. She got worse and worse until I was summoned to see her, and she was then in a dying state.
 34. Did her death take place at the latter end of January or February? It took place within a few weeks of the committal.
 35. Do you know the doctors who attended her? Yes; her doctor was Dr. Treseder, of Dubbo. The other local doctor of Dubbo was called in I do not know how many times.
 36. Did Dr. Treseder give any certificate as to the cause of her death? Yes; I gave it to the Minister of Justice with the papers.
 37. Did he state in that certificate that the primary cause of death was shock to the nervous system? Yes; he said that the primary cause of death was shock, or what was commonly known as a broken heart, and the secondary cause was atrophy of the liver.
 38. From your knowledge of the circumstances have you any doubt that Mrs. Deniff's death was caused by the shock of seeing her husband in this position? I am not a medical man, but I have no hesitation in saying that I am as sure that her death was caused by the sentence passed on her husband as I am that you are sitting in that chair. The doctors who attended her said the same thing. When I was summoned to her death-bed I asked the two doctors if anything could be done to save her life. They said that the only chance of saving her life was to have her husband called back. That might prolong her life or save it. They said it was the shock that brought about her death.
 39. At the time that Deniff was arrested, was he engaged in hotel-keeping near Nyngan? Yes; I understood so. I was never in that part of the country and did not know much about his business relations.
 40. Do you know what expense Deniff was put to? I do not know in pounds, shillings, and pence. Deniff was locked up; it was a question of saving the woman's life; and I spent a large sum on his behalf believing that justice ought to be done to him, and thinking that he might be able to repay me at some time or another. The money spent by myself and his friends were certainly legitimate expenses incurred by him. It was a question of saving the woman's life and her children. I stopped at nothing, and his friends in Sydney sent money. He was kept in gaol for about three months. There was no one to look after his children; he broke up two homes; there were the expenses of the two trials. Although the second trial was supposed to be costless as far as he was concerned, it cost a great deal, because all the witnesses had to be fossicked out throughout that great scattered country, and buggies and horses had to be hired trying to get

get the people who had worked alongside of Deniff and who knew his character. A lot of money was spent in that way. I kept no account and I had practically to act for Deniff. I did not know that it would ever come to an inquiry like this. I said, "We must try to do the best we can to save his wife, and then try to get justice done." The loss would come to a very large sum if we reckon up the expenses of the two law suits, the doctors' expenses, the breaking up of two homes, and then, worst of all, the destruction of his credit in Sydney. He could go into any place in Sydney and get credit before this calamity, but all that was changed after he had been sent to gaol. He could not start in business in Sydney. He was for nine months living in Sydney as a pauper. He was trying to get work to keep his children. It would be hard to say what all this cost in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Rev.
P. M. Ryan.
9 June, 1893.

41. *Mr. Hindle.*] Do you know anything with regard to Deniff's financial position when he was arrested? I know they had money to their credit in the bank, but I do not know the amount. He was in a comfortable position. He was doing a good business, and he was in no way pushed for money. He could have lent a man a few hundred pounds if he wanted it.

42. Can you form any exact estimate of your expenses in connection with the case? I would not go through the work and loss of money again for £200. When I took in the state of affairs I did not stop to count the money. On the occasion of the second trial I spent an enormous amount of money on telegrams alone.

43. *Mr. Morgan.*] Was there any effort made by anyone to retain the business? There was no one there to look after it. There were only four little children.

44. What actually became of the business and the stock-in-trade? I think it was sold off.

45. Was there any mortgage over it? Not as far as I am aware.

46. Was no effort made by the friends of Deniff or his wife to keep the business? The whole effort made was to try to get justice done to him and to keep the children while he was in gaol. He had no friends who could go into the bush and who could look after the business for him.

47. Have you expended from £100 to £200 on the case? I cannot say the exact amount that I spent in money. I kept no record, but I spent a considerable sum of money. I thought it would be a matter between Deniff and myself.

48. *Mr. Hindle.*] Would you do the same again for £200? Certainly not.

Mr. John Deniff recalled and further examined:—

49. *Mr. Morgan.*] Was there any mortgage over your business? No.

50. Were you perfectly free? Yes; I was free from all debt.

51. Was any effort made on your behalf to keep the business together? No.

52. Had you any friend who could take up and keep your business together? No.

53. What became of the stock-in-trade and good-will of the hotel? My wife gave it up.

54. There was no possibility under the circumstances of carrying it on? There was no one there to carry it on.

55. What expenses have you incurred in connection with the loss of your business and during the time of your incarceration and since? £600 or £700.

56. Did you keep a banking account? Yes; at the Joint Stock Bank. My wife used to sign the cheques. She drew out the money required.

57. What amount did she draw? I do not know; all the money was drawn out except £20, and Mr. Lyons got that.

58. The whole of your business besides the money you had in the bank was entirely lost owing to your apprehension and incarceration? Yes. I had not a sixpence when I was released. My brother-in-law sent me up 30s.

59. Was your actual loss in this case between £600 and £700? Yes; besides my business.

60. Were you a healthy man before you were put in gaol? Yes; but my hair turned as white as snow five weeks afterwards.

61. Have you been in good health since? No; I have been in bad health ever since.

62. Are you able to follow any occupation? I have got work painting bridges at Parramatta, but I am scarcely able to do it. I am broken down in health.

63. *Mr. Kelly.*] Who is keeping your children at present? I am. I have been working for the last four months. I cannot do hard work. My sister kept me for nine months.

64. *Mr. Hindle.*] At the time of your arrest were you worth £700? Yes.

65. Was that all lost? Yes; I am not worth a shilling now beyond what I can earn from day to day.

66. *Mr. Kelly.*] How old are you? I am getting on for 50 years.

67. *Mr. Hindle.*] How came it about that you were charged with stealing this sum of money? I do not know. I was not in the house at the time I was said to have stolen the money. I was over at Thorndale for sheep. I was not acquainted with the man who made the charge. When I was going into Nyngan one day with my cart I met him on the road carrying his swag, and I gave him a lift into town. After he had been knocking about there for a week he went to the police and swore he had been robbed.

68. What age were you at the time of your arrest? I am now getting on for 50 years. It was a year and three months ago when I was prosecuted.

Mr. J. Deniff.
9 June, 1893.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CASE OF JOHN DENIFF.

THURSDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1893.

Present:—

MR. WADDELL,
MR. HAYES,

MR. KELLY,
MR. MORGAN.

T. WADDELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Deniff called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Mr. Hayes.*] At the time of your conviction were you an hotelkeeper and storekeeper on the Cobar Road? I was an hotelkeeper only.
2. Can you state the value of the stock in your hotel at the time you were convicted? Immediately before I was arrested I had about £40 or £50 worth of stock. There was furniture and other things that I could not value.
3. What was the average takings of your hotel for three months before your arrest? About £10 per week. Trade at that time had got very low.
4. Did you not say in your former evidence that you were storekeeping? I did not mean that I was storekeeping when I was arrested; but previously I had been storekeeping at Nyngan and Carcoar. At the time of my conviction I was not storekeeping.
5. How much money had you in the Bank at the time you were arrested? I am no scholar, and my wife kept all the accounts. The day before my trial I asked her, "How do we stand?" As near as I remember she replied, "We have between £600 and £700."
6. Were did you bank? At the A.J.S. Bank, Nyngan.
7. Do you produce your bank-book? I have no bank-book. When I came out of gaol I had no papers or anything.
8. Could you not have gone to the Bank and had a pass-book made up? It was my wife who got it made up.
9. In whose name was the account kept? In my wife's name. She used to draw the cheques and money.
10. Can you get an account made up showing the amount to your credit, or your wife's credit, at the time you were convicted? I suppose I will be able to do so.
11. Since you came out of gaol have you not been in a position to know the state of your accounts? I wrote to the manager of the Bank at Nyngan when I came out of gaol, and all that there was to her credit was £20.
12. Do you say that the expense of defending you was between £600 and £700? Yes, to the best of my belief; and there are debts in addition to that unpaid at present.
13. Can you give us any items of expenditure? No.
14. Can you tell us what were the items for, say, law costs, witnesses' expenses, and so on? I cannot say, because I was in gaol all the time. I know that there are amounts still to be paid.
15. How much has still to be paid? There is between £30 and £40 to be paid in Dubbo.
16. Is that in connection with your defence? Yes; and also £50 that a friend of mine sent down to Cowra. That was lost.

Mr.
J. Deniff.
5 Oct., 1893.

- Mr. J. Deniff.
5 Oct., 1893.
17. Are you in a position to give us any information from your personal knowledge as to what it cost for your defence? No.
18. You said in your previous evidence that you lost between £600 and £700 in your defence, and in addition to that you lost your business? Yes.
19. What do you estimate was the loss on your business? I cannot say.
20. *Chairman.*] Did you own the hotel? No; I rented it.
21. Had you taken it for any length of time? I took it for three years, but I could give it up at any time.
22. Was your credit good before you were arrested? Yes; it was good for thousands in Sydney. I was never refused anything in Sydney.
23. Is there anybody in Sydney who would be able to corroborate your statement as to your credit? Yes, Allt & Co. I also dealt with Prince, Ogg, & Co. when I was storekeeping, and I could always get £500 or £600 worth of goods from them when I wanted it.
24. *Mr. Kelly.*] Do you refer to your storekeeping business when you say that? Yes; I had nothing to do with Prince, Ogg, & Co. when I was hotel-keeping.
25. *Mr. Morgan.*] What was the nature of your dealings with Allt & Co.? I always dealt with them when I wanted liquor for the hotel.
26. What was the extent of your yearly transactions with Allt & Co. when you were at Cobar? I cannot say.
27. What rent did you pay? £3 a week for the first twelve months and £2 a week afterwards.
28. Was your income only £10 a week? It was only £10 a week during the latter end of the time after the navvies and others had left the district.
29. Was it larger than that at any one time? Yes; my income was about £50 a week when the navvies were there.
30. *Mr. Hayes.*] How long ago is it since you gave up storekeeping altogether? The last place at which I was storekeeping was in Carcoar. That was about four years ago, and before I went to Cobar.
31. *Chairman.*] Was your business, at the time you were arrested, sufficient to keep your family? Yes, because we lessened the number of servants.
32. If your arrest had not occurred, do you think the business would have continued to be sufficient to support your family? I cannot say, but if the business did fall off I intended to look for another place. We intended to stop as long as we could at that place, but we would have continued in business.

THURSDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1893.

Present:—

MR. GORMLY, | MR. PERRY.
T. WADDELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. Patrick Matthias Ryan, Roman Catholic clergyman, called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Rev. P. M. Ryan.
12 Oct., 1893.
33. *Chairman.*] Did you state, in your former evidence, that you were the late Mrs. Deniff's brother, and that you knew a great deal of this case in connection with sums of money which were paid away in defending John Deniff? Yes.
34. Is this book which you produce Mr. and Mrs. Deniff's bank-book? Yes.
35. Will you read out some of the items which, to your own knowledge, were expended in connection with his case? The book does not represent all the expenditure. I see one item of £10 10s. paid to Messrs. Booth and M'Guinn, solicitors, of Dubbo. There are various other amounts in the pass-book which Mrs. Deniff drew herself, and I have no doubt they went to pay current law expenses. Then there is an item of £15 15s. paid to Mr. W. Blacket who, I think, was a barrister engaged in the case. Then I see there is an item of £1 5s., and another amount of £1 5s. paid to Dr. Treseder who attended Mrs. Deniff. That does not represent all the money paid for medical attendance as she was ill most of the time.
36. Were there any other sums which you paid for law expenses in connection with this case? Yes; I sent up by telegraph £20 to a person acting for Mrs. Deniff. That was the first amount I sent. The next amount I sent was £25 on 22nd April, 1892. Then I paid an undertaker at Nyngan £5, and £3 to Mr. Deniff's mother to keep the children at Dubbo after their home was broken up. Then there was paid to me by telegram, through Mr. Powell, £50. That was sent on to me, and spent by me for the defence of Deniff, and for the support of his family while he was in prison.
37. *Mr. Gormly.*] Is Mr. Powell a relative of his? Yes; a brother-in-law. I sent word to him that I could not go on any further without some money, and he sent that amount at once. I produce the original telegram with which that money was forwarded to me.
38. *Chairman.*] Are there any other sums which you could mention? There were a great many other expenses incurred by me in the case, but I cannot give the items.
39. Will you look at the pass-book again and see if it does not contain another item of £10 10s. for legal expenses? Yes; I see that on 23rd January, 1892, £10 10s. was paid to Booth and M'Guinn for legal expenses, and another payment was made to them on 15th February, 1892, of £10 10s.
40. Did you keep a record of all the expenses you incurred in connection with Deniff's case? No. The larger items occur to my mind, but the small ones do not. Most of the money was sent up by his friends, either by telegram or by post-office order. I did not think that these items of expenditure would be required, but during the last few days I have tried to trace them through the post-office. I have only succeeded in getting the telegram which I have handed in, but I find it impossible in the time at my disposal to trace all the amounts which were sent through. When I was travelling throughout the country with others, getting up evidence and so on, we had to pay ready cash for everything, as we were not known to the people, and therefore could not pay them in cheques, and therefore no record was kept of the expenditure.
41. Are you sure that there were other amounts paid besides those you have named? I am perfectly sure of that. There was money sent by other persons; Mr. and Mrs. Deniff had money in their house. The furniture in the hotel was sold, and there were proceeds from that.

Rev.
P. M. Ryan.
12 Oct., 1893.

42. Do you think that money was not placed in the bank to Mrs. Deniff's credit, and that she spent the money in carrying on the case? Yes. I would not like to swear it, but I am very sure that there were other large sums paid away. That must have been the case, because she was not able to sit up in bed and sign cheques.
43. Do you know of any expenses which accrued owing to Mrs. Deniff's death, and owing to the children having to be looked after by other people? Yes; two servants were kept in the house after the business was broken up until Deniff was released. They had practically nothing to do except to mind the children. About the time that Deniff was released his sister went up to Dubbo and brought all the children down to Sydney. There were expenses in connection with that journey. When Mrs. Deniff was not able to sign cheques Deniff's sister wired up £17 to her.
44. *Mr. Gormly.*] With reference to the £50 which you stated was sent to you by telegram from Mr. Powell, was the whole of that money spent by you in connection with the defence of Mr. Deniff or for the benefit of his family while he was in prison? Yes, most positively.
45. The money was sent to you for that purpose and was devoted to that purpose? Yes; it was devoted to Mr. Deniff's case and to his children. It was spent either in getting evidence or in helping his family.
46. *Chairman.*] By looking at this pass-book and seeing these items, which were paid in weekly, of £49 17s. 6d., would you be in a position to give us any idea as to what were the takings of the hotel at the time that Deniff got into this trouble? I am not in a position to speak about that. I was never in the house until after her death. I believe that they were doing fairly well.
47. Up to that time were you aware that they were embarrassed in any way? No; on the contrary, I always felt that if I asked Mrs. Deniff for £100 I could get it.
48. Did she do all the banking and monetary business for her husband? Yes; she did all the head work.
49. To your knowledge, was she generally in a position to have £200 or £300 to her credit? Yes; always. I do not know whether or not it was in the bank.
50. *Mr. Perry.*] Had she any other source of income besides that from the public-house? I am inclined to think she had. I do not see how they could have carried on after the home was broken up if she had not means.
51. Do you not think that the items of £49 17s. 6d. which appear in the pass-book show that £50 per week were remitted to the bank? Yes.
52. That would show a business of £150 per month, as the items appear in the bank-book every ten days? Yes.
53. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you wish to state? I would like to point out that, first of all, evidence had to be obtained in connection with the Police Court proceedings. Deniff had to bring witnesses in from the Cobar line, and pay their expenses while they were in town. Then, when he was committed, he had to bring his witnesses down to Dubbo, and he had to pay the lawyers. After he was sentenced it was a question with his friends to search the whole country for people who knew the character of his accuser. That entailed enormous work and expense. Mr. Powell, his brother-in-law, went up there for that purpose, and when he returned to Sydney he sent up his son for several weeks. Mrs. Powell sent up to him various sums of money which I have tried to trace through the Post Office, but in the time at my disposal I have not succeeded. After the first trial there was the question of having an inquiry into the case, and we had to incur very great expense. We had to get all the witnesses together again. Some of the men were at Molong, some at the back of Cobar, and others at Bourke. We had to pay cash as we went along, and no records were kept of the expenditure. I got a letter from one gentleman the other day, and he took a very prominent part in working up the evidence. He states that he lost £160 while he was engaged in doing so, and I have no doubt that is a fact. He gave up his business and interested himself in the case for over two months, and he never expected any remuneration for his services. Deniff's first home was broken up and his furniture sold off. I do not know what loss was incurred thereby. Mrs. Deniff then followed her husband down to Dubbo when he was sentenced, and she set up her home there, so that she might be near him. When she died that home was broken up also, and the furniture was all sacrificed; in fact, I think some of it was stolen. Then of course there was the loss of Deniff's business, there was the loss of his wife, of his credit, health, and character. On the last occasion when I gave evidence I was asked if some testimony could not be obtained from the firms in Sydney with which he used to deal. I now hand in letters from some of the leading firms—from Hoffnung & Co., of Sydney and Brisbane; Williams and Co., of Sydney, boot manufacturers and importers; Robert Gray & Co.; John Fraser & Co. [See *Appendix.*] Deniff has bills unpaid now which he incurred in connection with the case. There is a bill of £11 11s. owing to Mr. Ryan, solicitor, of Dubbo.
54. *Mr. Gormly.*] Is Deniff now left destitute, and not able to meet his engagements? I do not say that he is altogether destitute, but he is very badly off.
55. Has he lost all the means which he possessed before this case occurred? Yes.
56. He has actually not been able to meet the debts incurred through the trial? Yes; since the trial he has been practically living on his friends.

Mr. John Deniff recalled and further examined:—

57. *Chairman.*] With reference to the expenditure shown in the bank book produced, do you know of any other sums which were spent? No; I cannot say anything about the money matters.
58. I see by the bank-book that on the 21st January, 1892, a sum of £49 17s. 6d. was paid into your credit at the Bank at Nyngan, and on the 30th January £49 17s. 6d.; then on 11th February £49 17s. 6d.; would these amounts represent the takings in the hotel? I have no idea. I left all that business to my wife, because she was a good wife; I left it entirely to her.
59. Had you any other source of income besides your business at that time? No; my wife had an allotment at Cootamundra, but there was a debt upon it. The income at that time would be from my business.
60. This is your pass-book at the Bank, showing what was there at your credit? Yes.
61. As this book shows that the sums I have mentioned were placed to your credit at those dates, were such sums derived from the takings of your business? Yes; my wife signed the cheques because I could not. My greatest loss is the loss of my wife. I need never have done any hard work if she had lived.

Mr.
J. Deniff.
12 Oct., 1893.

- Mr. J. Deniff.
12 Oct., 1893.
62. *Mr. Gormly.*] Was the whole of the property which you possessed lost during the time you were prosecuted, and while you were in prison? Yes.
63. When you came out of prison were you left in destitute circumstances? Yes; when I came out of gaol I had only £20 left in the Nyngan Bank, and that went to the lawyers. Mr. Powell had to send me £2 or £3 to pay my fare down from Nyngan.
64. Were you in a very bad state of health when you got out of gaol? Yes; in a very bad state.

CASE OF JOHN DENIFF.

APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence of Rev. P. M. Ryan.*]

165, 167, and 169, Pitt-street, Sydney, 6 October, 1893.
THIS is to certify that we have known Mr. John Deniff for many years, and always found him straightforward and honest in any business transactions we had with him, and his ruin and loss of credit we attribute to the unfortunate charge that has been levelled against him.

S. HOFFNUNG & CO.

278, George-street, Sydney, 6 October, 1893.
THIS is to certify that we have had several transactions with Mr. John Deniff, of Nyngan, and our business relations were of the most amicable; and we always had the greatest confidence in him during our business transactions up to the time of his trouble.

T. WILLIAMS & CO.

York-street, Sydney, 9 October, 1893.
DEAR SIR,—At your request we have pleasure in stating that, from the year 1884 up to January, 1887, we had many business transactions with you, on all of which you paid us promptly. We certainly regarded you as an honorable and straightforward man, well worthy of business credit. Your account with us covered several hundreds of pounds sterling.

Yours, &c.,

R. GRAY, SON, & CO.

Mr. J. Deniff, late of Carcoar.

Barrack and York Streets, 6 October, 1893.
MR. JOHN DENIFF, storekeeper, Canowindra, had business transactions with us during the years 1888 and 1889, and he was prompt in his payments and honorable in his business relations; and during the years stated we knew nothing prejudicial to his reputation as an upright and honorable man of business.

JOHN FRAZER & CO.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF TOOHEY *VERSUS* LAW.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1st November, 1893, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House:—

“Copies of all papers, depositions, and other documents in the case of
“Toohey *versus* Law, heard before Captain Fisher, in the Glebe Police
“Court, on the 10th instant (October, 1893.)”

(*Mr. Houghton.*)

Police Charge, No. 411.

Court of Petty Sessions, 6 October, 1893.

Mr. Burcher for accused.

Thomas Law (age 45), stealing one bag of chaff, value 3s. 6d., property of Patrick Toohey.
Adjudication—Remanded till Tuesday; bail, self in £10. Taken before Captain Fisher, S.M.,
verbal.

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.

Police Charge, No. 411.

Court of Petty Sessions, 10 October, 1893.

Mr. Meagher (Crick and Meagher) for prosecution; Mr. Burcher for defence.

Thomas Law (age 45), stealing one bag of chaff, value of 3s. 6d., property of Patrick Toohey.
Plea, not guilty. Adjudication, discharged. (*See summary jurisdiction form at end of evidence.*)

THIS deponent, *William Cronin*, on oath, saith as follows:—I am constable stationed at the Glebe; I remember the 6th of October last; I saw Mr. Toohey, and from what he told me I went to accused's house, and said I would have to take him to the station; Mr. Toohey was outside of the door; accused said, “Wait till I dress”; I charged him at the station with stealing a bag of chaff, value of 3s. 6d., property of Toohey.

To Mr. Burcher: The bag of chaff was lying in the street, a little distance from Toohey's; Mr. Toohey gave him in charge; he persisted in giving him in charge.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the } WM. CRONIN.
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *Patrick Toohey*, on oath, saith as follows:—I am a produce-dealer in No. 2, Glebe-street Glebe; I know accused (Law) some time; I have owned the store three years, and bought it from my brother, and then Law owed £23 to my brother; I was then a partner, but am now sole owner; Law has left a small balance on my books a few weeks ago, but now and of late he has always had to pay strict
cash;

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cash; it is seven months since he had the small balance; he bought 25s. worth, and only had £1 at the time to pay me; my stock has been mysteriously diminishing lately; on 6th October I went into the back of Mr. Schwench's baker's shop to get a view of my shop without being observed; Arthur Clanfield and Hudson were in my store; they are employed by me; while I was concealed I saw Law enter my store and go through; Charles Wilkes also went into the store, two minutes after Law, who went out of my sight in the store; about five or six minutes after I saw Law—it was a quarter to 8—he had then a bag of chaff; he went very quick; he had nothing before going into the store; I ran after him and asked where he got the chaff; he said, "In the store"; I said, "Who gave it to you?" he said, "I took it myself"; when asked who authorised him, he was confused; I called my two men, Hudson and Clanfield, and in Law's presence, they replied they had not given him permission to take any chaff; I see a bag of chaff in Court; it is my chaff, and the same bag as Law had; he struggled with me and got away; the value of the chaff is 3s. 6d.; I did not tell Law he could have it; I have no ill-feeling against him.

To Mr. Burcher: I was ordered to remove my chaff after the fire, as the Inspector said it was a nuisance, and I complained to Mr. Law about it; I don't remember if I told a lot of people that Law put the Inspector of Nuisances on to me; Law has bought off me for years; if I was there I would not let him take a bag of chaff without he paid me; I keep books, and if a person bought chaff for cash I would sometimes book it and sometimes not; I give receipts sometimes; last time Law got chaff he paid my man cash; I would make out a bill if any stuff was bought off me; people were passing up and down in front of my store on the day in question; Law's wife got wood on that morning and paid my man when it was ordered; it was not delivered until after the arrest; the value of the wood was 1s.; Law begged me not to give him in charge; he was 5 or 6 yards from his house when I grabbed him; his wife rushed out of her house and said, "What is the matter?" she seemed to know all about our struggle, and tendered me the money; I don't know how much; no one told her what was the matter when she asked; Law's father has been in the habit of buying up to £2 per week, but not of late; Law has been in the habit of using my scales to weigh skins; I did not object; I don't know how often he weighed skins; sometimes my men would weigh his skins, and other times he himself; Law always paid for everything but wood—his wife paid for it; there was a partition in my store with a door in it, and anyone in the back could not see a person in the front part.

To Mr. Meagher: During the last three years he has had to pay cash except for one or two small amounts.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the } PATRICK TOOHEY.
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *Arthur Clanfield*, on oath, saith as follows:—I work for Mr. Toohey, in the store; I have been seven weeks there; on occasions I have sold to Law for cash; my employer gave me instructions in regard to Law; I remember the 6th October; I got to the store at 20 minutes to 8; I opened the store; Hudson was with me; I saw Mr. Toohey before leaving home; he told me something; I went to the back to do my horse; Hudson was with me; Law came and asked for 1s. worth of wood for his wife; he asked for no chaff; afterwards I saw Toohey and Law struggling in the street, and a bag of chaff was lying in the street; there is a particular brand on the bag of chaff, and I would know where to put it in the store by the mark; I picked up the chaff and put it against the fence.

To the Bench: I heard Mrs. Law ask Toohey to let him off for the sake of her and the children.

To Mr. Burcher: All said to me by Law was, "Will you send my missus in 1s. worth of wood"; the wife paid me for it; I did not authorise Law to take the chaff, and he did not say he was taking it.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the } ARTHUR CLANFIELD.
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *George Hudson*, on oath, saith as follows:—I have worked eighteen months for Mr. Toohey, and live on his premises; I know Law; I have supplied him with goods, always for cash; I have had strict instructions about Law; I recollect the 6th of October, and I met Clanfield, and we opened the store; there was a lot of chaff in the store like that now in Court; I saw accused in the store, and he asked for 1s. worth of wood for his wife; he never asked for chaff, and the first I knew about this bag of chaff was when I saw Law and Toohey struggling in the street and a bag of chaff there.

To the Bench: I never saw the wife at all then, as I went for the police.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the } GEORGE HUDSON.
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *Charles Wilkes*, on oath, saith as follows:—I am a carter, and live at 500, Wattle-street; I recollect the 6th of October; I saw Law in Toohey's store that day; I then went into the back and saw two men there who are employed by Mr. Toohey; I saw Law and Toohey struggling in the street.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the } C. WILKES.
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

DEFENCE.

THIS deponent, *Thomas Law*, on oath, saith as follows:—I live at 6, Glebe-street, about 30 feet from Toohey's store; I have known him years; have been on good terms until a fortnight ago; he showed me a notice that the Inspector of Nuisances had served on him, and he blamed me for it, and he said the Mayor and the lot of us could be bought for 5s.; I have generally paid cash to Toohey; while Costello was in charge of the store I used to get some carrots, and he used to let me pay during the day if I had not the cash on me at the time; I have taken things away from the store without paying at the identical time; on the 5th, I saw Toohey's two men in the store, and had been reading the paper; Clanfield went out to the back, and I weighed myself; I asked Arthur if he had change of half-a-sovereign, as I wanted some chaff; he said "No"; I pulled some chaff out of the bag that is now in Court, and told Hudson I would take it to-morrow; I weighed the bag, and threw it near the stack; it came to about 3s. 10d.; it was

was

was after 8 a.m., Thursday morning; I did not go there again that day; on the 6th, at about 7 a.m., I had some conversation with my wife, and gave her £1; I then went to my father's, and found there was no chaff there; I then went to Toohey's store, and at the back door I saw Arthur; I called out, "Arthur"; he said, "Well"; I then asked him if Percy, my son, had been in about the wood, if not, my wife will be in and pay you for some wood and a bag of chaff, and Arthur called out, "It's all right"; I took the bag of chaff, and went towards my front door to see my wife, and to get to the stables I would have had to go back past the store; when within 3 or 4 yards of my door, I felt someone get hold of me; it was Mr. Pat. Toohey; he said, "Where are you going with the chaff?" I said, "I am going to see my wife, and then to the stable"; he said, "I'll give you in charge"; I replied, "I weighed it yesterday to take it to-day, and I gave my wife £1 to get change to pay for the wood and chaff"; up to last Saturday week I owed Toohey 3d.; Toohey called one of his men, a witness here to-day, and asked if he served me, and then he said, "Go for a policeman"; I had not seen my wife that day from 7 o'clock until she came on the scene; she said, "What is the matter?" I replied, "Toohey charges me with stealing this bag of chaff"; she replied, "Oh, no, here is the money—he gave me it to pay for wood and chaff—he gave me it before he left home"; she said to Toohey, "Don't make a show of me before my place to disgrace me and my children"; I was going to take the chaff to Bay-street to the stable.

By Mr. Meagher: There are other produce-stores in Glebe, but Toohey keeps the best chaff; my wife and I have not talked only casually about this case; when I said "I will take it to-morrow" I saw Hudson at the store, and when I was struggling with Toohey I did not suggest to send for Hudson; I said, "Send for my wife"; I called Arthur, and said I was taking the chaff, but when the struggle was on I did not tell Toohey I had told Arthur; I was too much upset to do so; the men in Toohey's yard were about 60 feet away, and I had to call out loud for them to hear me; I saw Wilkes go through the store into the yard, but he went into the yard through the store after I had called out to the men.

To Mr. Burcher: I had a lot of Toohey's goods in my place since the fire; I looked after them; I did not tell Constable Cronin anything about the affair; I have handed all back to Toohey; I had his books, and have fixed up his invoices and way-bills.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

THOMAS LAW.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *Elizabeth Law*, on oath, saith as follows:—I am wife of the accused; I recollect the 6th of October; he left home at 7 o'clock, and gave me £1 to pay for some chaff and wood; he said it would come to about 4s.; I had 1s. besides the £1, and I paid that shilling for wood; I put it through the fence to the man; I saw Mr. Toohey and my husband struggling on the footpath; he said, "Mr. Toohey accuses me of stealing a bag of chaff"; I said, "I have the money to pay for it"; Mr. Toohey would not take it; I said, "Mr. Toohey, for God's sake, don't make a show of the place."

To the Bench: I was on my way at the time to go and pay for this bag of chaff.

To Mr. Meagher: When I paid the 1s. for wood, I had the change of the £1 in my bedroom.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

ELIZABETH LAW.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

George Hudson recalled:—*To Mr. Meagher*: Mr. Law did not tell me on the 5th of October that he had weighed a bag of chaff, and would take it to-morrow; on the 6th, I did not hear Law call out about the wood and chaff, only the wood.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

GEORGE HUDSON.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Patrick Toohey recalled:—*To Mr. Meagher*: Mr. Law, after my fire, took into his house books and way-bills, and that is all I received back from him.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
10th day of October, 1893, before me,— }

PATRICK TOOHEY.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

New South Wales, } (46 Vic. No. 17, section 150.)
Glebe. }
to wit. }

WHEREAS Thomas Law stands charged before the undersigned, a Stipendiary Magistrate, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this tenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1893, for that he, the said Thomas Law, on the sixth day of October, 1893, at Glebe, in the said Colony, did steal one bag of chaff, value 3s. 6d., the property of Patrick Toohey, of Glebe, and the evidence for the prosecution is, in my opinion, sufficient to put the accused on his trial; but it appearing that the case may properly be disposed of summarily, I have reduced the charge into writing and read it to him; and having asked the accused whether he now consents to its being disposed of summarily, and having explained to him that he is not obliged to plead before me, but is entitled to have the case disposed of in the ordinary course of law, he consents to its being disposed of summarily, and being asked whether he is guilty or not, pleads "not guilty."

The accused is discharged.

Police Office, Glebe, this 10th day }
of October, 1893. }

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M., J.P.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSE FOR THE "ROBIN HOOD HOTEL," OXFORD-STREET, SYDNEY.

(RETURN RESPECTING).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the refusal by the Licensing Bench of Magistrates of an application of William McCracken for a renewal of license for the 'Robin Hood Hotel,' Oxford-street, Sydney."

(*Mr. Murphy.*)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Mr. W. McCracken to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

43, Oxford-street, Sydney, 24 July, 1893.

With my family, consisting of my wife and seven children, I have been a resident of New South Wales for the past twenty years, during eleven of which I have been a licensed victualler. By ordinary honesty and industry I had, prior to the 6th of June, 1893, acquired a competent livelihood and property, worth at least £1,000, as the lessee of the premises lately known as the "Robin Hood Hotel," Oxford-street, Sydney, but, by a decision of the Central Police Court (Licensing Bench), Sydney, I have been deprived of my livelihood and lost the value of my premises for hotel purposes, remaining liable for the high rental paid for hotel properties for a further period of six years. I am thus reduced, at the age of fifty, to poverty and destitution.

As I am advised that there is no legal form of appeal against the harsh and, as I think, most unjust decision of the Licensing Bench, and, as you are the representative of the public and the preserver of the public interests in the administration of justice in that Court, I beg your permission to bring the whole of the facts of my case under your observation, and to submit that a cruel injustice has been perpetrated upon me by the decision of the Licensing Bench. If, then, it remains that your office has no power to remedy the wrong done, I shall at least have the satisfaction of protesting against the decision, which I regard as an outrage upon my natural rights.

In

255—

In May, 1892, I purchased from the then licensee—the lease having seven years to run, license, and goodwill of the “Robin Hood Hotel” for the sum of £1,000 cash, the purchase money representing the whole of my savings. The transfer was granted to me, without objection by the police or otherwise. In June, 1892, the ordinary renewal was granted, as a matter of course. After the renewal I renovated and improved the premises at a cost of £100. When I rented it, the house had been licensed from year to year, as a matter of course, since the passing of the Licensing Act, 1882.

On the 6th of June, 1893, I duly lodged the ordinary application for renewal, objections being made by Inspector Bremner, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The second objection was at the hearing withdrawn, the police admitting that it had become unnecessary, as that ground of complaint had been already removed by me immediately upon their suggestion. The application was heard by the Licensing Bench on the 6th of June, 1893, and refused. The police objections to my renewal were the first intimation I had had that the premises were unsuitable.

Being willing and desirous of complying with the reasonable requirements of the licensing authorities, so as to preserve my interest in the hotel, upon which my family and I were entirely dependent, I had the premises inspected by an architect and plans prepared by him for certain suggested alterations, which I thought would be approved of by the police as sufficient.

On the 28th day of June, 1893, I lodged an application for a conditional license for the same premises, together with the plans of the proposed alterations; meanwhile, I had had the premises inspected, and the plans perused by the City Architect, and received from him the report enclosed. Inspector Bremner lodged the objections, copy of which is enclosed.

My application was heard on the 18th of July instant, before the Central Police Court, Licensing Bench, Sydney, when I submitted the following evidence:—

The architect (Mr. Shelvey) who prepared the plans, to prove the sufficiency of the proposed alterations to the premises generally, and who said, in his opinion, they compared favourably with many existing licensed houses which he had inspected. The City Architect's report above mentioned was admitted by the Bench as evidence in lieu of calling him. A petition favouring the reopening of the house.

I myself then proved the facts above stated in reference to my purchase of the good-will and license, and the terms of my lease, and that I had invested the whole of my savings in this property some fifteen months before, and that the business was my sole means of livelihood.

I then offered in Court to effect the alterations with expedition, and, in addition, to do any reasonable requirements of the Bench and the police. This closed my case.

Inspector Bremner then verified his objections of the 4th July instant, and still persisted therein:

Mr. Doyle, solicitor, who appeared for me, then addressed the Bench on my behalf, and fully brought under their notice all the facts and reasons herein referred to in favour of the granting of my application.

The Bench refused the application.

On the 20th July instant I applied to the Licensing Clerk for a copy of the depositions, or of the Magistrates' notes of evidence, presuming that such had been made in compliance with sub-section 5 of section 10 of the Licensing Act, 1882, in order that I might place the same before you, and I was informed that no such depositions had been taken, and that he had no notes.

If the above decisions of the 6th June, 1893, and the 18th July last, are allowed to stand, they will result in my pecuniary ruin, and involve the loss of hard and honest savings of my lifetime, deprive me of my livelihood, and leave me liable for rent at the rate of £4 10s. per week (add rates and taxes) for a period of six years from now, a rental greatly in excess of the value of the house for any other business.

I thereby humbly submit the whole case to you as the Minister charged with the administration of justice in the Licensing and all other Courts of this Colony, and I crave you will consider whether or not injustice has been done me, and, if you think so, whether there is any remedy which you, as such Minister, can apply to relieve me from the threatened injury. And, with great respect, I venture to hope that you will exercise a power that will prevent the administration of justice in these Courts exciting the odium and contempt of an honest and respectable citizen.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM McCracken.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

(45 Vic. No. 14, sec. 10.)

Notice of Objection to Renewal of License.

New South Wales to wit—Metropolitan Licensing District.

To William McCracken, the licensee of the licensed premises known as the “Old Robin Hood Hotel,” situate at Oxford-street, Sydney, in the Metropolitan Licensing District.

TAKE notice that the application for the renewal of your license for the above-named premises has been objected to on the following grounds:—

1st. That the premises are unfit to be licensed, and do not contain the accommodation required by the Licensing Acts of 1882 and 1883.

* 2nd. You opened a private bar in a room on the first floor, which was formerly a bedroom.

And that you will be required to attend at the hearing of the said application, at noon, on the 6th day of June, 1893, at the Licensing Court, to be holden at the Court-house, at Liverpool-street, Sydney, to answer the said objection.

Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1893.

F. S. ISAACS,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

(B.)

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 4 July, 1893.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Licensing Bench, Central Police Court, Sydney.

Gentlemen,

I respectfully beg to oppose the application of William McCracken for a publican's conditional license for premises known as the “Robin Hood Hotel,” Oxford-street, Sydney, on the following grounds, viz.:—

1st. That if the house would be altered in accordance with plans lodged with the application at the Central Police Court, the premises would then be altogether unsuitable for the purposes of a public-house.

2nd. That an additional public-house is not required, there being already two public-houses within 22 yards of the premises sought to be licensed, eight within 120 yards, and twelve within 220 yards, which are much more than ample for the requirements of the neighbourhood or the travelling public.

3rd. A renewal was refused on the 6th ultimo, on the ground that the premises were unfit to be licensed.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BREMNER,

Inspector.

(C.)

* This was waived by the police.

3

(C.)

Sir,

City Building Surveyor's Office, Sydney, 17 July, 1893.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, with reference to the inspection of premises No. 43, Oxford-street, known as the "Robin Hood Hotel," and, in reply, have to inform you that I have examined the building referred to and find the same substantial. The walls are soundly built and in good repair. The front portion is of stone and the rear brickwork.

The back wall facing lanc requires to be re-cemented and the brickwork on the openings repaired.

The premises I consider to be in first-class order, and are not amenable to the 29th section of the Act (42 Vic. No. 25.)

I have, &c.,

GEO. McRAE,

City Building Surveyor.

Obtain report and papers from Licensing Bench and Police.—R.E. O'C., 27/7/93. The Inspector-General of Police for favour of report.—A.C.F., B.C., 2/8/93. Referred to Superintendent Read for inquiry and report.—E.F., 3/8/93. Referred to Mr. Bremner for report.—G. READ, Superintendent, 3/8/93.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. McCracken.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 August, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on 28th ultimo, of your letter of the 24th idem, complaining of the decisions of the Metropolitan Licensing Court with reference to your applications for a publican's license, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 3.

Mr. Police-Inspector Bremner to Mr. Police-Superintendent Read.

Sir,

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 5 August, 1893.

I have the honor to report with reference to the refusal of a renewal and a conditional publican's license to Mr. William McCracken, for premises known as the "Robin Hood Hotel," situated in Oxford-street, Sydney.

In May last I inspected Mr. McCracken's premises, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Robinson. On the ground-floor there were a bar, small parlor, small dining-room, and kitchen. On the first floor there was a private bar, which was established by Mr. McCracken shortly after he obtained the license. (This room had previously been a bedroom.) There was a small parlor at the back of the bar, which was used by the barmaids and persons frequenting the bar. There were nearly always two barmaids in this bar, some of whom were of very questionable character, and the licensee had been made aware of that fact. The house where they resided had been complained of as a house of bad repute. I had been informed several times that the private bar had been sublet to the different barmaids who carried on business there. When Mr. McCracken was spoken to about the matter he denied it. I could not obtain sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution against the licensee and the persons carrying on the bar.

There were four bedrooms, which are built over the kitchen and dining-room. These rooms are separated by wooden partitions, and the only access to them is by passing through each of the rooms. There are also two small attics over the main building. When I inspected the premises the whole of the house, beds, and bedding were very dirty, and utterly unfit for public accommodation.

Mr. McCracken, his son, and an old woman (whom he stated was a servant), were residing in the house. His wife and the remainder of the family did not reside there. I have been informed that they reside at Albury.

The trustee of the premises informed me, also Sub-Inspector Robinson, that he was willing to cancel the lease of the premises, and had informed Mr. McCracken to that effect.

The premises are altogether unfit for the purposes of a public-house. I informed Mr. McCracken before he obtained the license that the premises were unsuitable for a public-house.

When a conditional license was applied for plans were lodged which showed some slight alterations. A passage was to be built outside the four bedrooms, which I have already described, by which access could be got to these rooms separately.

There are now twelve public-houses within about 250 yards of the premises referred to, which are much more than ample for all the requirements of the place.

The principal cause of the constant violation of the Licensing Act is the large number of small public-houses, which are much in excess of the requirements of the place, and, in consequence many of the licensees have to resort to the subletting of private bars and systematic Sunday trading, which I have no doubt would not be done if their trade was remunerative without doing so.

An additional public house is certainly not required in the neighbourhood.

I gave evidence at the Licensing Court against a renewal of the license being granted, also against a conditional license being granted. Mr. McCracken gave evidence on the former occasion, but did not give evidence on the latter.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BREMNER,

Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Supt., 7/8/93. Forwarded to the Under Secretary, Department of Justice. The cancellation of this license, and many others, was a public benefit.—E.F., B.C., 7/8/93. The Licensing Bench of Magistrates, Central Police Office, for favour of report and papers in this matter.—A.C.F., B.C., 9/8/93. Urgent.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Mr. W. McCracken to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

43, Oxford-street, Sydney, 9 August, 1893.

I would respectfully beg permission to draw your attention to the fact that my house has been now closed for the period of six weeks, during which time my expenses have been running the same as when open.

Under these circumstances, may I ask that you will be good enough to give my case your very earliest consideration.

By so doing, you will greatly oblige.

Yours, &c.,

WM. McCRACKEN.

Case *re* petition of W. McCracken *re* refusal of license.

Inform that inquiries are being made in the matter.—A.C.F., 9/8/93.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. McCracken.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 August, 1893.

Referring to your letter of this date, asking that the matter of the refusal of the renewal of the license lately held by you for the "Robin Hood Hotel," Oxford-street, Sydney, to which attention was drawn in your letter of 24th ultimo, may receive early consideration, I have the honor to inform you that inquiries are at present being made in regard to the matter.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

Mr. W. Summers to The Honorable Sir G. R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G., Premier, N.S.W.

Sir,

43, Oxford-street, Sydney, 4 August, 1893.

Being an elector in the electorate of the Murrumbidgee, I venture to address you on behalf of a personal friend of mine, well knowing you are ever ready to interest yourself in the cause of justice.

Believing that an injustice has been done I respectfully crave permission to bring under your notice the following facts:—

In the month of May last year a Mr. McCracken came down from the country and bought an hotel business in Oxford-street, paying the sum of £1,000 for the same—I believe nearly all the money he possessed.

The license was granted to him without any opposition, and in the following month (June) he applied for and got a renewal of the license again without opposition.

This year, however, on applying for a renewal of his license he was opposed by Inspector Bremner on the ground that the premises did not have the required accommodation, and that the house in question was not fit to hold a license. He then got the City Architect to inspect the premises, who gave him a certificate to the effect that the premises were sound and in good repair. He also had plans prepared for what alterations were thought necessary.

On the 30th of June he had to close the house, and on the 18th July he again applied to the Quarterly Licensing Bench, but Inspector Bremner again opposed the application and it was refused.

Being informed that there is no appeal from the Licensing Court he has applied to the Minister of Justice, hoping he would move in the matter, as his case is a very hard one, and, I venture to think, a very unjust one, as there was nothing against the man or the manner in which he conducted his business.

I have known him personally for the last nine years as a most respectable man, and one who always kept a respectable house.

Under these circumstances I would respectfully ask you to use your great influence in his behalf, and endeavour to get the Bench to grant the man his license.

Mr. McCracken is a man of 50 years of age, and has a family of seven depending on him for support. If you would be good enough to see the Minister of Justice about the matter you could inspect the papers and proceedings of the Licensing Court. Mr. McCracken thinks that if the Licensing Bench were asked to visit the premises and review the case he would get his license. The premises are in a better condition now than when the license was first granted to him, and contain the required number of rooms, &c., as laid down in the Act.

Should you require any further information Mr. McCracken and myself will have great pleasure in waiting on you at any time suiting your convenience.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM SUMMERS,

Whitton.

(Present address—43, Oxford-street, City).

Refer to the Department of Justice.—C.W., B.C., 18/8/93. The Under Secretary of Justice. To await receipt of report from Licensing Bench.—T.E.M.N., 21/8/93.

No. 7.

Mr. W. McCracken to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

43, Oxford-street, Sydney, 19 August, 1893.

On the 24th of July last, I wrote you in reference to a decision of the Central Police Court Licensing Bench, and I have respectfully waited your reply thereto, but all I have received from your office is a simple acknowledgment of my letter.

As

As I am anxiously awaiting your reply, and as in the meantime I am unable to enter into any occupation, and am thus put to a great deal of expense and anxiety, I will deem it a great favour if you will give this matter your earliest attention, and let me have a reply at the earliest possible date. I may state that it is now eight weeks since I was deprived of my license, which means my livelihood.

I am, &c.,

WM. McCracken.

Inform Mr. McCracken that inquiries are being made in the matter.—A.C.F., 22/8/93.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. McCracken.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 August, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 19th instant, asking for a reply to your previous communication with regard to the refusal of the Metropolitan Licensing Court to renew your license for an hotel in Oxford-street, Sydney, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that inquiries are being made with respect to the matter.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary

(Per T.E.M.N.)

No. 9.

Mr. W. Summers to The Honorable Sir G. R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G., Premier, N.S.W.

Sir,

43, Oxford-street, Sydney.

In reference to a letter I sent you a few weeks ago, asking you to interest yourself on behalf of a Mr. McCracken, of Oxford-street, who lost his hotel license, and learning you were going up country next week, I venture to ask you to see the Minister of Justice with the view of getting his early decision, as my friend has been closed now eight weeks, which is a great consideration to him, and a sore tax on his means; and as I think he has been dealt with very unjustly in this matter, I trust you will use your best endeavour to see him get his rights.

Apologising for again troubling you.

I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM SUMMERS.

Refer to the Department of Justice.—C.W., B.C., 22/8/93. The Under Secretary of Justice.

These papers are forwarded to the Stipendiary Magistrates in connection with previous papers forwarded on 10th instant. I shall be glad to be furnished with that report as soon as possible. The Stipendiary Magistrates, Central Police Office.—A.C.F., B.C., 25/8/92.

No. 10.

Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Central Police Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1893.

This application was refused by a Bench of no less than six Magistrates, of which Mr. O'Malley Clarke was Chairman. The report on the matter has been delayed for his return. In his absence we can only say that the matter was duly investigated in open Court, and, in pursuance of our policy of refusing licenses to all unsuitable persons, or for houses not in accordance with the standard required by the Act, after personal inspection by one or more of the Licensing Magistrates, the license was refused. The fact of the house in question not having been previously reported as unfit to be licensed by the police would apply to every other one condemned, and appears to us to be no reason for our not carrying out the provisions of the Act when the case is brought under our notice. No license can be cancelled without loss to someone concerned, but the Licensing Bench have steadily refused to entertain private transactions between landlord and tenant, but confine their consideration of the case solely as to the requirements of, or the objections taken under, the Act. In this instance it was considered that no amount of alteration would supply the necessary accommodation, and it was accordingly refused a second time by a full Bench. The practice of allowing landlords or licensees to condone their neglect by permitting them to rebuild, would put an end to the efforts of the Licensing Bench to reduce the number of licensed houses in Sydney and suburbs, and raise the standard of the remainder.

Papers herewith.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON

(For the Licensing Bench).

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

Notice of application for renewal of publican's license.

I, WILLIAM McCracken, of Oxford-street, Sydney, do hereby give notice that I desire to obtain, and will, at the next Licensing Court, to be holden at Central Police Court on the 6th day of June, apply for a certificate authorising the issue of a publican's license for a house, "Old Robin Hood Hotel," situate at Oxford-street, City, containing six rooms, exclusive of those required for the use of the family.

Dated the 22nd day of May, 1893.

Signature of applicant,—

WM. McCracken.

Address—"Old Robin Hood Hotel," Oxford-street, Sydney.

(B.)

(B.)

To the Worshipful the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Licensing Bench, Central Police Court, Sydney,—
Gentlemen,

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 30th May, 1893.

I respectfully beg to oppose the granting of a renewal of a Publican's license to William McCracken, for premises known as the "Old Robin Hood Hotel," Oxford-street, Sydney, on the following grounds, viz. :—

- 1st. That the premises are unfit to be licensed, and do not contain the accommodation required by the "Licensing Acts of 1882-3."
- 2nd. The licensee opened a private bar in a room on the first floor which was formerly a bedroom.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BREMNER,
Inspector.

(C.)

(Notes of Evidence.)

McCracken.

James Bremner: The house is an old house; there are four rooms built over, and you have to pass one room to another; there are four bedrooms, and you have to pass through them to get into the parlor; the licensee is a man of good character.

Sub-Inspector Robinson: The hotel is in a very dirty state; the rooms are very narrow, and are partitioned with weatherboard.

Wm. McCracken: On 25th May last year I entered the hotel; if the renewal of the license is granted I will not open a private bar; I had a barmaid of doubtful character in the private bar.

Edmund Banes: I am trustee in the Banes estate; the place has been licensed for the last forty years.

Refused.—6th June, 1893.

(D.)

Notice of application for Publican's Conditional License.

I, WILLIAM McCracken, publican, of Oxford-street, Sydney, do hereby give notice, that it is my intention to apply at the next Licensing Court, to be holden at Central Police Office, Sydney, on the 18th day of July, 1893, for a Publican's Conditional License for a house already erected, but requiring alteration, at Oxford-street, Sydney, and to contain seven rooms, exclusive of those required for the use of the family.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1893.

Signature of applicant—WM. McCracken,
Address—"Robin Hood Hotel," Oxford-street, Sydney.

(E.)

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 4 July, 1893.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Licensing Bench, Central Police Court, Sydney,—
Gentlemen,

I respectfully beg to oppose the application of William McCracken for a publican's conditional license for premises known as the "Robin Hood Hotel," Oxford-street, Sydney, on the following grounds, viz. :—

- 1st. That if the house would be altered in accordance with plans lodged with the application at the Central Police Court, the premises would then be altogether unsuitable for the purposes of a public-house.
- 2nd. That an additional public-house is not required, there being already two public-houses within 22 yards of the premises sought to be licensed, eight within 120 yards, and twelve within 220 yards, which are much more than ample for all the requirements of the neighbourhood or travelling public.
- 3rd. A renewal was refused on the 6th ultimo, on the ground that the premises were unfit to be licensed.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BREMNER,
Inspector.

(Notes of Evidence.)

Robert Shervey states :—He is an architect, and prepared the plans produced; if the alterations are effected they will be quite effective, and the building will be quite strong.

William McCracken states :—He was the late licensee of these premises; Mr. McRae, the City Architect, visited the hotel, and I produce his report, also a petition for the granting of a license for the premises.

Sub-Inspector Bremner states :—The plans are the same as the old house, with the exception of a passage; the house is not necessary; there are twelve houses within a radius of 220 yards.

Application refused.—13th July, 1893.

No. 11.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Submitted,

14 September, 1893.

THE Bench appear to have refused to renew McCracken's license on the ground that he had failed to maintain his premises (the "Robin Hood Hotel"), and the accommodation thereof at the standard required by the "Licensing Acts 1882-3," but the evidence of this given to the Court does not appear, the notes taken at the hearing of his application for renewal being very meagre. Information on the matter is, however, given in Inspector Bremner's report of 5th ultimo.

Section 42 of the Principal Licensing Act permits the Licensing Court to refuse the renewal of a license when it shall be proved that such license is liable to be forfeited or cancelled under any of the provisions of that Act; and section 58 provides that a license shall be liable to cancellation if (*inter alia*) the licensee fails to maintain his premises and the accommodation thereof at the standard required by the Act, or shall allow such premises to become ruinous or dilapidated otherwise than by fire, flood, or other uncontrollable cause.

Section 30 of the Principal Licensing Act provides that licensed houses shall contain, "in addition to and exclusive of such reasonable accommodation for the family of the licensed publican as the Court shall think requisite, at least two moderate sized sitting-rooms and four sleeping-rooms, *constantly ready and fit for public accommodation*"—such rooms to contain not less than 1,200 cubic feet of air space, and not be less than 9 feet in height.

Whether the Court was right or not in refusing to grant McCracken's applications, (1) for renewal, and (2) for a conditional license, this Department cannot interfere in the matter now, as the grant or refusal of an application for a license is discretionary with the Court to which it is made, and there is no appeal when the application has been refused.

Inspector

Inspector Bremner, in his report of 5th ultimo, states that the premises in question are altogether unsuitable for the purposes of a public-house, and that he so informed Mr. McCracken before he obtained the license.

Inspector Bremner has also stated in his report that the trustee of the premises informed him, and also Sub-Inspector Robinson, that he was willing to cancel the lease of the premises, and had apprised Mr. McCracken to that effect.

The Inspector has further intimated that Mr. McCracken's wife and family (with the exception of one son) did not reside at the hotel with him.

McCracken might be informed in terms of the last four paragraphs of this minute.

The Inspector-General of Police, in forwarding police reports with regard to this matter stated (7th August, 1893) "the cancellation of this license and many others was a public benefit."

The two objections filed by the police (on 31st May, 1893) to the granting of a renewal of McCracken's license were (a) "that the premises are unfit to be licensed, and do not contain the accommodation required by the Licensing Acts of 1882 and 1883"; and (b) that he "opened a private bar in a room on the first floor which was formerly a bedroom."

The second objection appears to have been waived by the police (*vide* notation on copy of objections attached to paper 93-11,751) and that letter—in which McCracken states "the second objection was at the hearing withdrawn, the police admitting that it had become unnecessary, as that ground of complaint had been already removed by me immediately upon their suggestion."

The circumstances causing the filing of the objection in question are given in Inspector Bremner's report of 5th August last.

At the hearing of McCracken's application by the Licensing Court the Inspector admitted that applicant was a man of good character (*vide* notes of evidence.)

A. C. F.

Approved.—R.E.O'C., 14/9/93.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. McCracken.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 September, 1893.

Referring to your letters of the 24th July last, and 19th ultimo, respecting the refusal by the Metropolitan Licensing Court of your application; first, for the renewal of your publican's license for the "Robin Hood Hotel," Oxford-street, Sydney; and, secondly, for a conditional license for the same premises, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that inquiries have been made with regard to the matter, but that, whether the Court was right or not in refusing your applications, this Department cannot interfere in regard thereto now, as the grant or refusal of an application is discretionary with the Court to which it is made, and there is no appeal when it has been refused.

I am, at the same time, to state that Inspector Bremner has reported that your premises are altogether unsuitable for the purposes of a public-house, and that he so informed you before you obtained the license; further, that the trustee of the premises informed him, and also Sub-Inspector Robinson, that he was willing to cancel the lease of the same, and had apprised you to that effect.

The Inspector has also intimated that your wife and family (with the exception of one son) did not reside at the hotel with you.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM THE REVEREND JAMES EDWARD CARRUTHERS, PRAYING THE HOUSE NOT TO INTRODUCE A COMPENSATION CLAUSE IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the residents of West Maitland, in public meeting assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That a public meeting of the residents of the town of West Maitland was held in the Town Hall, West Maitland, on Friday, the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

2. That the Reverend James Edward Carruthers, of West Maitland, Wesleyan Minister, presided over such meeting.

3. That, at the said meeting, the following resolution was carried almost unanimously, namely:—
“That this meeting protests against the introduction of a compensation clause in the Local Option Bill on the ground that the liquor traffic is pernicious to the morals, health, and well being of the community, and it affirms that, on the grounds of public policy, it should be abolished; and be it further resolved that the foregoing resolution be embodied in a Petition and signed by the Chairman for presentation to Parliament.”

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that the above resolution may receive the most favourable consideration of the Members of your Honorable Assembly.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

J. E. CARRUTHERS,
Chairman.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM JOHN ROSEBY, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS HELD IN THE OUTER DOMAIN, PROTESTING AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF A COMPENSATION CLAUSE IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Session now assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a duly advertised and convened Public Meeting held in the Outer Domain, Sydney, at which over seven thousand citizens were present,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and supported, and carried with only one dissentient:—

1. That this Public Meeting of Citizens emphatically protests against compensation being incorporated in the Local Option Bill now before Parliament, and respectfully prays that the Legislative Assembly will not add fresh taxation to the already heavy burdens of the people.
2. That the resolution against compensation to publicans be embodied in a petition to the Legislative Assembly, and signed by the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take into consideration the foregoing resolution, and will see fit to grant the relief which so large a number of citizens most respectfully seek from your Honorable House.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN ROSEBY,
Chairman.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM WM. LAWSON DASH, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL, SYDNEY, PRAYING THE HOUSE NOT TO INTRODUCE A COMPENSATION CLAUSE IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Sydney, on Friday, 27th October,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That the following resolutions were unanimously carried,—

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, representing the united temperance organisations of the Colony and other citizens, the demand made by the publicans for compensation in the event of a renewal of their licenses being refused is indefensible, either upon legal or moral grounds, and should therefore be strongly resisted.
2. That this meeting emphatically protests against the action of the Legislative Assembly in accepting an amendment in favour of compensation, and would respectfully urge all friends of liquor law reform in the House to resolutely oppose the passing into law of any measure embodying so unfair and iniquitous a principle.
3. That the above resolutions be embodied in a Petition, signed by the Chairman, and presented to Parliament.

Humbly praying that your Honorable House will give the foregoing resolutions your most favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WM. LAWSON DASH,
Chairman.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM E. RUFFORD, D.D., CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT MARRICKVILLE HILL, PRAYING THE HOUSE NOT TO INTRODUCE A COMPENSATION CLAUSE IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Marrickville Hill, on Sunday, 5th November,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That the following resolutions were unanimously carried,—

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting of the residents of Newtown, Marrickville, and St. Peters, the demand made to pay the publicans compensation in the event of a renewal of their licenses being refused is indefensible, either upon legal or moral grounds, and it, therefore, should be strongly resisted.
2. That this meeting emphatically protests against the recent action of the Legislative Assembly in accepting an amendment in favour of compensation, and respectfully urges all friends of the liquor law reform in the House to resolutely oppose the passing into law of any measure embodying so unfair and iniquitous a provision.
3. That the above resolutions be embodied in a Petition, signed by the Chairman, and presented to Parliament.

Humbly praying that your Honorable House will give the foregoing resolutions your most favourable consideration.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

E. RUFFORD, D.D.,
Chairman.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM P. J. STEPHEN, WESLEYAN MINISTER, AGAINST COMPENSATION TO LICENSE-HOLDERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

YOUR Petitioners, Members adherents of the Balmain Wesleyan Central Mission and various temperance bodies assembled in the Central Hall, Balmain, humbly pray that your Honorable House reject the proposal to compensate the liquor sellers for the loss of licenses under the Local Option Act, should it become law.

First, because the legal liberty to sell intoxicating drink is not a right common to all citizens, but only a personal privilege granted to a few.

Second, because this privilege, in the terms of the Act, is granted, not for an indefinite period, but only for one year.

Third, because this privilege has not been secured at the public request, but often in opposition to the expressed will of the people, and solely for the pecuniary benefit of the license-holders.

Fourth, because legislative enactments have already considerably restricted the liquor traffic, and no compensation has been granted for losses thus sustained.

Fifth, because if, in any case, the drink traffic has not been remunerative, no loss can be sustained by its being prohibited, and hence no compensation can be due; and in those cases where the traffic has been profitable the pecuniary advantage has been due to the possession of a privilege to which the license-holder had no special claim, and which was withheld from other members of the community, from whom the compensation, if given, must come.

Sixth, because when the drink traffic is prohibited it will be because it has been injurious to the best interests of the community, and if any compensation be due it must be to the public which has suffered, and not to the traffic which has inflicted the injury.

Upon these grounds your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the above reasons into your favourable consideration.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of about 1,000 adult persons, assembled in the Central Hall, Balmain,—

P. J. STEPHEN,
Wesleyan Minister.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM J. E. MOULTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE ANNUAL TEMPERANCE MEETING, AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF COMPENSATION CLAUSE IN LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 December, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of the Wesleyan Conference Annual Temperance Meeting, which was held in the Centenary Hall, Sydney, on the 16th November last, and very largely attended,—

SHOWETH:—

That the following resolution was unanimously passed,—

“That this meeting views with alarm the proposal to compensate publicans whose licenses may not be renewed by or under a local option vote, and would earnestly ask that the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill be passed without the addition of a clause so unjust to the people of this country.”

Your Petitioner, as Chairman of the meeting, and at its request, very respectfully asks that your Honorable House will give immediate effect to the wishes expressed in the said resolution.

And your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. E. MOULTON,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 5th December, 1893, from a meeting of the Executive of the Order of Sons and Daughters of Temperance; 11 signatures.

Do from a public meeting of the citizens of Sydney; 3 signatures.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM D. E. CHALKER, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF THE "HOPE OF MITTAGONG" LODGE,
PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the "Hope of Mittagong" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Mittagong, in meeting assembled, humbly pray that in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

D. E. CHALKER,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 4th October, 1893, from Henry Ross Murdoch, Chairman of a Meeting of the "Miner's Friend" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Balgownie.
 " " from Herbert J. Noake, Chairman of a Public Meeting held in St. Barnabas' School-room, George-street West, Sydney.
 " " from Fred. Flowers, Chairman of a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Sydney, held in the Domain.
 On 5th October, 1893, from Henry Paterson, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Jubilee Union" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Barrabangah and Tadevale.
 " " from David Beddie, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of "Charity" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Blayney.
 " " from G. D. Young, Chairman of a Meeting of the "Lifeboat" Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Good Templars, and others.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM J. M. STEEL, CHAIRMAN OF MEETING OF THE "HOPE OF WALCHA" LODGE, I.O.G.T.,
PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the "Hope of Walcha" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Walcha, in meeting assembled, humbly pray that in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. M. STEEL,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 10th October, 1893, from Joseph Hargreaves, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Phoenix" Lodge, No. 714, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Leichhardt.
- " " from the Members of the "Ebenezer" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and certain residents of Hamilton; 54 signatures.
- " " from Jno. Edwards, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Reunion" Lodge, No. 539, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of North Botany.
- On 11th October, 1893, from Thomas Kench, Chairman of a Meeting of the residents of Marrickville.
- " " from J. E. P. Walker, Chairman of a Meeting of the "New Dawn" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Goulburn.
- On 12th October, 1893, from Tom Taylor, Chairman of a Meeting of the Members of the "Pride of the Hill" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Tighe's Hill.
- " " from P. Smith, Chairman of a Meeting of the Members of the "Rose of Gilgandra" Lodge of Good Templars.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM ROBERT J. MILLER, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE "MILTON" LODGE, I.O.G.T., PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the "Milton" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Milton and district, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROBERT J. MILLER,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 17th October, 1893, from William Lawson Dash, J.P., F.S.S., Chairman of a Mass Meeting held in the Domain, Sydney.
- " " from George Tait, Chairman of a Meeting of the Members of the "Wilberforce" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Millthorpe.
- " " from Thomas Oswald, Chief Templar, Chairman of a Meeting of the Members of the "Paragon" Lodge, No. 69, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Merewether.
- " " from George Watson, on behalf of the Members of the "Star of South" Lodge, No. 230, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Tyndale.
- On 18th October, 1893, from Leslie Hollis, Goulburn.
- " " from Henry Jenkins, Chairman of a Meeting of the Members of the "Nil Desperandum" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Teralba.
- " " from Augustus Donkin, Chief Templar, at a Meeting of the Members of the "Golden Valley" Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, No. 307, Kendall, and other residents.
- " " from John Lumsden, Chairman of a Meeting of the Members of the "Hope of Goulburn" Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Goulburn.
- " " from John Elkin, Chairman of a Meeting of residents of Five Dock.
- " " from George Wotten, Chairman of a Meeting of the Members of the "Esto Perpetuum" Lodge, No. 651, Independent Order of Good Templars, Black Mountain.
- " " from Thos. Dean, Chairman of a Meeting of residents of the Borough of Ashfield.
- On 19th October, 1893, from W. B. Smith, Chairman of a Meeting of residents of Baulkham Hills.
- " " from Jno. Saunders, Chairman of a Meeting of residents of Glenhaven and surrounding district.
- " " from Members of the "Pride of Namoi" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Narrabri and district, in meeting assembled; 75 signatures.
- " " from H. C. Brierley, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Friendship" Lodge, No. 156, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Ashfield.
- " " from Edward Leeson, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Hope of Freedom" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, residents of Marrickville.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM JAMES C. SULLIVAN, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE "HOPE OF WILCANNIA" LODGE, I.O.G.T., PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the "Hope of Wilcannia" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Wilcannia, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES C. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 24th October, 1893, from George Bennett, Chairman of a Meeting of residents of Parramatta.
 " " from Charles G. Black, C.T., Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Dauntless" Lodge, No. 181, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Manly.
 " " from James McMillan, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Pride of Glen Morrison" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Glen Morrison.
 " " from H. F. Ransom, junr., Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Pearl of Peace" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Newtown.
 " " from Alex. A. McDonald, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Palmerston" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Palmer's Channel.
 " " from Thomas Skinner, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Rescue" Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Five Dock.
 On 25th October, 1893, from E. W. Cantrill, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Pride of Borenore" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Borenore.
 " " from E. Fisher, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Prince Edward of Wales" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Sydney; 2 signatures.
 " " from Members of the "Home of Temperance" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Graigin; 34 signatures.
 " " from Members of the "Dawn of Hope" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Bowling Alley Point; 26 signatures.
 " " from Leslie Hollis, Chairman of a Public Meeting of the citizens of Goulburn.
 " " from W. J. C. Perry, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Union of East" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of East Grove.
 On 26th October, 1893, from Alf. D. Sellars, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Star of the East" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Dundas and Carlingford.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM W. H. MITCHELL, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE "SUNSHINE" LODGE, I.O.G.T., PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the "Sunshine" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Baulkham Hills, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. H. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 31st October, 1893, from William O. Irvine, Chief Templar, at a Meeting of the Members of the Jamberoo "Excelsior" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars.
- " " from James W. Buttsworth, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Light of Wilberforce" Lodge, No. 335, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Wilberforce.
- On 1st November, 1893, from Members of "Star of the South" Lodge, No. 76, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Cooma; 27 signatures.
- " " from W. E. Pass, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the "Rescue" Lodge, No. 619, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Nyngan.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM JOHN RAPSON, CHIEF TEMPLAR OF THE ENDEAVOUR LODGE, AND RESIDENTS OF CHICHESTER RIVER, NEAR DUNGOG, PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the Endeavour Lodge, No. 699, Independent Order of Good Templars and residents of Chichester River, near Dungog, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN RAPSON,
Chief Templar.

[Here follow 65 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 7th November, 1893, from the Members of the "Hope of Wentworth" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Wentworth; 4 signatures.
- On 8th November, 1893, from "John Wright" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Tinonee; 40 signatures.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM JACOB JACOBSON, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE GUARD OF HONOUR LODGE, No. 629, I.O.G.T., PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the "Guard of Honour" Lodge, No. 629, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Alexandria, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JACOB JACOBSON,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 15th November, 1893, from A. E. Axford, Chairman of a meeting of Members of the "Light in the Valley" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Lithgow.
- On 15th November, 1893, from Robert McAlister, Chairman of a meeting of Members of the "Crystal Spring" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Sydney.
- On 16th November, 1893, from W. A. Kedzlie, Chairman of a meeting of Members of the "Star of Hope" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Berry.
- On 16th November, 1893, from Charles Edward Boardman, Chairman of a meeting of the Members of the "Sea View" Lodge, No. 713, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Bellawongarah.
- On 16th November, 1893, from W. Finlay Wilson, Chairman of a meeting of residents of the respective districts of Berry, Gerringong, Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, Wattamolla, Nowra, Kangaroo Mountain, Broughton Village, and Broughton Vale.
- On 16th November, 1893, from A. King, Chairman of a meeting of members of the "Pride of Wattamolla" Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Wattamolla.
- On 16th November, 1893, from members of the "Anchor of Hope" Lodge, No. 196, and residents of Crookwell; 122 signatures.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM MEMBERS OF THE ROSE OF MARRICKVILLE LODGE, I.O.G.T., PRAYING FOR THE TAKING OF A PLEBISCITE VOTE ON THE DISTINCT ISSUE OF PROHIBITION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, Members of the "Rose of Marrickville" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and residents of Marrickville, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the manifold evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the widespread demand for reform, your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass into law a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the distinct issue of prohibition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 33 signatures.]

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL (No. 2).

(MESSAGE No. 2.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 October, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 2.

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 make provision in substitution for some, and in aid of other, provisions in the Sale of Liquors Licensing Acts, as to the voting in respect of licenses, and to enable electors in electorates to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, or otherwise to have effectual control over the drink traffic within such areas."

Government House,
Sydney, 10th October, 1893.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(PETITION FROM W. H. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE RESIDENTS OF PENRITH, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 September, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That at a public meeting of the residents of Penrith, in the Colony of New South Wales, the following Resolutions were passed :—

1. That this public meeting of the residents of Penrith desires to express its emphatic approval of the Local Option Bill now before the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, as it contains the principle of full local option without compensation. We therefore earnestly hope the measure will speedily be made the law of the land.
2. That the abovenamed resolution be embodied in a Petition and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting for presentation to Parliament by the Member representing this district.

We therefore pray your Honorable House to take the abovenamed Resolution into favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, IN FAVOUR
OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 December, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament
assembled, in the Colony of New South Wales.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That we, the Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who are organised in various Unions throughout the Colony of New South Wales, and now assembled in annual convention, desire to express our emphatic approval of the Local Option Bill introduced into your Honorable House by the Hon. John Kidd, as it provides not only for the reduction of public-houses but also for their entire prohibition within electorates by a majority of the Parliamentary electors.

We would also earnestly recommend your Honorable House to amend the Bill by the insertion of a clause making provision for the exercise of the franchise on this question by the adult women of the Colony.

As the demoralising drink traffic has been the giant curse of this Colony for so many years, we humbly pray that you will take immediate steps to pass the said Bill into law, and thus enable the people to stamp out the blighting traffic wherever they so desire.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 33 signatures.]

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act 18 Vic., 1854.

The Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 2 August, 1893.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the proceedings of the Trustees, and progress of the School during the past year, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of "The Sydney Grammar School Act."

The Honorable Sir William Windeyer was elected Chairman at the Meeting of the Trustees, held in the month of January, and held such office throughout the year.

The Trustees' efforts were specially directed towards carrying on the School with the least expenditure, consistent with providing for the efficient teaching of the boys, and keeping the school premises in a proper state of repair.

Beyond some minor changes the Teaching Staff remained as before, and continued to perform their duties most satisfactorily.

The extension of Natural Science teaching in the Upper School, and the introduction of systematic physical training in the Gymnasium, may be mentioned as features in the working of the School during the year.

The result of the school teaching is best evidenced by the Examiners Reports, which are hereto appended, while it seems clear from the attendance of Pupils—the average for the year being 420·5—that the popularity of the Institution is fully maintained.

Mr. Edward Sydney Simpson was awarded the R. A. A. Morehead Scholarship.

A statement of the Income and Expenditure of the School for the past year is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM C. WINDEYER,
Chairman Sydney Grammar School Trustees.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1892.

Receipts.		Total.	Disbursements.		Total.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To School fees		5,736 0 0	By Balance due to the Commercial Bank ..		296 14 8
Colonial Treasury.			„ Salaries	6,394 0 0	
„ Endowment	1,499 19 4		„ Allowances	422 4 9	7,629 14 9
„ Vote for Junior Masters' salaries ..	550 0 0		„ Capitation fees paid to Head Master ..	903 10 0	
„ Vote for Head Master's residence ..	250 0 0		„ Examination expenses and fees to		146 7 6
„ Vote for lectures in Science	250 0 0		Examiners		
„ Vote for Gymnasium	249 19 10	2,799 19 2	„ Stationery	86 5 3	
Special Prizes.			„ Printing	2 2 6	
„ Cowlishaw prizes (1891)	10 0 0		„ Advertisements	21 11 6	109 19 3
„ Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0		„ School prizes		53 15 0
„ George Knox prize	3 0 0		Special Prizes		
„ Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	12 0 0		„ Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0	
„ Citizens prizes	26 5 0		„ Sir George Wigram Allen prizes ..	10 10 0	
„ Windeyer prize	3 3 0		„ Citizens prizes	26 5 0	
		69 3 0	„ Windeyer prize	3 3 0	
„ Rent of confectioner's shop	40 0 0		„ George Knox prize	3 3 0	
„ Discount and Rebate	1 9 3		„ Cape prize	3 3 0	
„ Balance due to the Commercial Bank ..		725 18 6			61 4 0
			„ Repair account		89 13 7
			„ Gymnasium account		670 6 10
			„ Insurance	9 4 0	
			„ Postage and sundry expenses	104 10 10	
			„ Subsidy to Sports Committee ..	47 10 0	
			„ Subsidy to Cadet Corps	50 0 0	
			„ Tennis Court	2 5 0	
			„ Refund to Colonial Treasurer ..		213 9 10
			„ Interest on overdrawn account ..		100 0 0
					21 9 6
		£ 9,372 14 11			£ 9,372 14 11

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant.
27 January, 1893.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
17 January, 1893.

RETURN of the Salaries and Allowances of the Masters of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1892.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Bythessa Weigall	500 0 0	250 0 0	903 10 0	1,653 10 0	For residence.
Mathematical and Science Master ..	George Ernest Blanch	600 0 0			600 0 0	
Master of the Lower School	Arthur Giles	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Arthur Key Farrar	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	350 0 0			350 0 0	
Assistant Master	Charles Dashwood Goldie ..	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Arthur Hill Griffith	225 0 0			225 0 0	
Do do	Leonard Halford London ..	400 0 0			400 0 0	
Do do	David M'Burney	300 0 0	60 0 0		360 0 0	
Do do	Charles De Kantzow	225 0 0			225 0 0	
Do do	Henry Maurice Joscelyne ..	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Charles Thomas Soar	358 6 8			358 6 8	
Do do	Norman Fitz	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Reginald Heber Bode	200 0 0	25 0 0		225 0 0	
Do do	George Pitty Barbour	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Do do	George Frederick Vaughan ..	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Do do	S. O. Purvis	16 13 4			16 13 4	Resigned
Assistant to Science Master	Arthur Norman	78 0 0			78 0 0	
Lecturer	Walter Roth	10 10 0			10 10 0	
Do	J B Peder	10 10 0			10 10 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant ..	Frank Morris	180 0 0	30 0 0		210 0 0	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	57 4 9		157 4 9	
		£ 6,304 0 0	422 4 9	903 10 0	7,629 14 9	

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant.
27 January, 1893.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
17 January, 1893.

RETURN of the Number of Masters, and the Number of Scholars, at the Sydney Grammar School in the year 1892.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year.
18 Masters. 2 Lecturers.	411	414	441	416	420.5

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—DECEMBER, 1892.

Reports of the Examiners.

Mr. C. H. Rendall, M.A., Late Scholar Hertford College, Oxford; Late Lecturer in the University of Melbourne; Head Master of Haileybury College, Brighton Beach, Melbourne; reports upon the Classical work of the Upper VI Form as follows:—

Gentlemen,

I have examined the Classical work of four boys of the Sixth Form. I have found them good and accurate scholars in both Latin and Greek. The translation and critical paper were especially good, Waddell obtaining forty-five marks out of fifty in a Greek critical paper certainly not easy.

Their style and power of expression shows cultivation, and they have been taught to think. Mitchell did a very able History paper. I consider the whole standard slightly higher than anything I have seen in the School before, and very nearly approaching the Upper Sixth of a great English school.

Mr. E. E. Morris, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at the University of Melbourne, reports upon the English History and Composition of the Commercial School as follows:—

Gentlemen,

I have examined the Form called "English" and those called Commercial I and II. I consider that the first of these three has a good knowledge of English History and has been well taught. There are one or two very poor, and one or two with confused notions. Howell, Pettit and Pitt are very good.

I don't know the average age in these forms, but unless the boys in Commercial II are quite little boys I do not think they are as good in history as they ought to be. In both forms there is a great difference between the best and the worst. Cook 2, Rewohl and Morgan deserve prizes in Commercial I. Cameron is the best in the lower form.

English Composition. The division called "English" certainly has been taught English History well. On the whole the boys have a good idea of writing an essay; and they spell well. It is natural that the matter should be better than the treatment. There is a slight tendency to introduce what is irrelevant.

In the Composition of Commercial I, I find the Form much together. This shows that they are well sorted. I think they have been well taught. Essays are difficult at any time to mark satisfactorily: in the case of this Form I found it difficult to make differences in the marks. No one is bad: and the average of the spelling is surprisingly good.

The Composition of Commercial II is, as is natural, decidedly inferior to that of the higher form, especially in the matter of spelling.

Mr. E. E. Morris, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at the University of Melbourne, reports on the teaching of French and German as follows:—

Gentlemen,

French. The work of the Sixth is as a whole good. Mitchell and Strickland are especially good. The paper of Unseen passages was long and hard, but many translated very well. The General paper revealed differences more than either the Composition or the Translation.

The French of the Upper IV is good. Only three boys obtained less than half marks. I marked the three parts of the paper equally, viz., unprepared translations, grammar and sentences to be turned into French.

The Middle IV had the same paper, and are certainly behind the higher form. There is a difference of 15 per cent. in their averages. The grammar is well known in both forms, not always well applied.

In passing to Lower IV and Remove I find regular gradations. Even in the lowest form there is no boy utterly ignorant of his subject. No one falls below quarter marks.

A curious instance of the way in which boys avoid thought. The words neven-nez are treated by more than half the number as a mysterious compound,—“nephew-nose”—because the printer had used a broken dash. A moment's thought must have shown it was a printer's mistake and a very little one.

German. I am much pleased with the work of Division I, especially with Strickland's General Paper and some of his translations. The translation paper was varied and long, but more than one found time to write verse translations of the German poetry set, and by no means bad translations they were. When German is taught as it has been to these boys, it is surely an excellent substitute for Greek. The only caution I would add is, that in the study of literature attention should be confined to what is first-rate. Histories of literature seldom so confine it.

Division II shows a very decided improvement on Division III in knowledge and attainments.

In Divisions III and IV there is a great difference between the boys in each division. In one case the best boy has ten times as many marks as the lowest. Some have worked very well, and some have shown a great power to forget all that they have been taught. In Division III, Williamson, Pilcher, and Stephen, 4, deserve most credit. The last two stand exactly at the end of a long row of marks. In Division IV, Wallace, 1, excels.

Mr. E. M. Moors, M.A., Cambridge, Mathematical Lecturer at Sydney University, reports as follows on the Mathematics of the Upper and Lower Schools.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you a report on the recent Examination in Mathematics.

I set the papers for the Upper and Lower Schools in Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Trigonometry, and examined the answers from the first three divisions in detail, and also certain papers from those of the other divisions.

Arithmetic. The results are good throughout. In the higher divisions the difficult questions calling for the exercise of thought were well done but at the expense of the accuracy of the elementary work. This may to some extent have arisen from the length of the paper, as almost all the answers were disfigured by blunders, which certainly would have been corrected on revision. The use of decimals instead of vulgar fractions seems to have had very little attention paid to it throughout the school. It would be well also to accustom the boys to work steadily forward in vulgar fractions without being deterred by their length of complexity.

Algebra. In the highest division some very good work indeed was done. The solution of equations was weak in the rest of the school and none of the candidates seemed to have verified the solutions they obtained. This verification is good training, as it emphasises the value of the solution and raises the reasoning above the level of mere rote work. In the lower divisions the mechanical work was, on the whole, accurate but very few seemed to have the courage to persevere when the expressions dealt with began to grow somewhat larger and more complicated than they were accustomed to. The simplification of the fractions was better done throughout than usual. In certain cases I noticed some very good work indeed in the lowest divisions, shewing good teaching and a thoroughly refreshing grasp of the subject on the part of the pupils.

Geometry. The Euclid papers have been thoroughly good throughout. The bookwork has been well learned and the intelligent way in which the riders have been successfully solved by some, and attempted by others, shows that the subject matter has been well understood.

Trigonometry. The two higher divisions only were examined in this subject. Throughout the two divisions elementary portions of the subject as treated in the modern textbooks were apparently imperfectly grasped and therefore loosely and inaccurately reproduced. In the higher division the solution of the equations was very poorly done. The more advanced portions of the work showed a very marked difference, being well known and produced exactly; neither too much nor too little. In the lower division the vagueness already alluded to also characterises the other portions of their paper. This is probably due, however, to the inherent difficulties attendant on a first acquaintance with a subject so novel to the ordinary boy.

An easy paper was set on Statics which was very creditably done by all. A higher paper was also set on Statics for two boys—and Strickland's paper was extremely good. A higher miscellaneous paper on general mathematics was set to two boys who came out very nearly equal on the totals, though these were obtained in different subjects. Neither did well in the questions on theory of equations and interest.

Mr.

Mr. James Bruce reports upon the Handwriting:—

Gentlemen,

I duly conducted an examination on Handwriting of pupils attending Commercial and Lower Schools with the following results:—

Forms Commercial I and English—

40 per cent. write a clear, fair hand and may reasonably be termed good penmen.

35 per cent. fair writers, but exhibit a stiff, laboured action.

25 per cent. very faulty in form and unbusiness-like in style.

Forms Commercial II and III. The work from these forms, especially in the speed exercises, shows that a large percentage of the pupils possess an awkward, erratic movement, and the writing therefore is irregular, and also much inferior to that of previous forms.

Lower School. Many of the papers, I am pleased to report, present a tidy and neat appearance and evidence habits of care and orderliness, and some very promising pupils are to be found in the Junior forms 1A and 1B.

Penholding. Position and Movement are details of great importance in the art of writing, and demand from all teachers much more attention; I am confident that improved results would speedily compensate for the extra time and attention so given.

Mr. F. W. Jonson reports upon the Shorthand as follows:—

Gentlemen,

Speaking of the work generally, it manifests an effort on the part of the students to turn out clear, neat outlines, and in this they have been very fairly successful.

Two hours a week for a subject such as this is an extremely small amount of time, and can hardly be expected to yield a satisfactory result. If the boys were first thoroughly taught Shorthand, the time devoted to it would be afterwards more than saved in the school life of each boy by the use of the system in ordinary school work, such as Compositions, Translations, &c.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(PETITION FROM GEORGE JAMES, PRESIDENT OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That we, the members of the Primitive Methodist Church connected with an Intercolonial Conference, held in Sydney from October fourth to October twelfth, regard the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one of the main causes of demoralisation, poverty, and crime, and a constant menace to the happiness and welfare of the community.

We desire to express our hearty approval of the Local Option Bill introduced to your Honorable House by the Hon. J. Kidd, as it provides not only for the reduction of public-houses, but also for their entire prohibition within electorates by a majority of Parliamentary electors.

We, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take immediate steps to pass the said Bill into law, and thus enable the people (without any compensation) to stamp out the drink traffic wherever they so desire.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

GEORGE JAMES,
President.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to Your Excellency their Thirty-ninth Annual Report.

1. The hours during which the Museum was open to the public were, as in previous years, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.; but in summer till 6 p.m., except on Sundays, when they were from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and on Mondays, when the Museum was closed for cleaning. The number of visitors was 130,701, being a decrease of 2,144. The largest attendance on any one week day was 2,536, on Monday, 3rd October. The largest Sunday attendance was 1,066, on 13th November. The average for the year was 265 on week-days, and 712 on Sundays.

2. The collections are still steadily increasing, although, on account of the temporary disarrangement of the Museum for building purposes, and for the sake of economy, the Trustees have continued to limit the acquisition of new specimens. The principal purchases during the year have been:—

Collection of Tasmanian Minerals.

Skeletons of two whales from New Zealand.

Casts of the remarkable shell, *Pleurotomaria*, fossil and recent.

Ethnological specimens from New Zealand, South America, the South Sea Islands, &c.

The most important acquisitions by exchange have been:—

A collection of Philippine Island shells, from Dr. Von Mollendorff.

Echinodermata from the United States National Museum.

A collection of rocks and minerals from the Dumfries Museum, Scotland.

The most valuable presentations were:—

Giant earth-worms from Queensland.

Portion of a Solomon Island canoe found buried on the foreshore of Port Jackson.

Portions of trees with aboriginal carvings.

3. Collecting expeditions were sent at the request of the New South Wales Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, to the Seal Rocks, in the Government Steamer "Thetis," to the Bellinger River District, and to Blackman's Swamp, near Lithgow, with the result that 5 Seals and 61 other Mammals, and 500 Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, &c., were procured.

A few minor collecting expeditions were sent out for special purposes, the most important of which resulted in obtaining the skeleton of an Aboriginal, together with some curious relics buried in the grave with him.

4. The work connected with the building alterations having been completed, the new hall and galleries were lent for a few months to the Department of Public Works, for the exhibition of competitive designs for a proposed new Hospital at Rossville, Goulburn, and for the proposed new Pymont Bridge. Contracts were afterwards let for the erection of show cases for the more suitable display of certain of the collections, and these are well advanced.

2—A

5.

[1,945 copies—Approximate cost of Printing (labour and material), £44 12s. 3d.]

5. The following Publications have been issued :—

Catalogue of Marine Shells by J. Brazier, Part 1, Cephalopoda ; Part 2, Pteropoda.

Catalogue of Australian Mammals, by J. Douglas Ogilby.

Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott ; edited and revised by Mr. A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde, Vol. II, Part 3.

Records of the Australian Museum, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of Vol. II.

6. Full information with respect to the working of the Institution will be found in the Curator's Report, comprised in Appendix I.

7. The vacancy at the Board, caused by the death of C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge, in 1891, was filled in the early part of 1892 by the election of Professor T. W. Edgeworth David.

8. It is with feelings of deep regret that the Trustees have to record the death, on 27th September, of Robert Hunt, Esq., C.M.G., one of the Elective Trustees, who occupied a seat on the Board from 1879 to 1892.

9. The following Appendices are attached to this Report :—

I.—Curator's Report.

II.—Annual Balance-sheet.

III.—Attendance of Visitors.

IV.—Attendance of the Trustees.

V.—Donations of Specimens to the Museum.

VI.—Exchanges.

VII.—Additions to the Library.

VIII.—Publications of the Australian Museum.

The Common Seal of the Museum was hereunto affixed by order of the Board, this 2nd day of May, 1893.

(Signed) JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
Chairman.

(Signed) S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

(L.S.)

APPENDIX I.

CURATOR'S REPORT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum.

Gentlemen,

The alterations to the "Old Wing" of the Museum Buildings have now been completed, and contracts have been let for the erection of show-cases.

All the members of the staff have faithfully attended to their duties and the collections are in good order. The scientific staff has been strengthened by the engagement of Dr. T. Cooksey as Assistant in Mineralogy, and by the employment of three lads as cadets, to assist the officers in various departments.

I submit herewith a Report of the work done and the condition of each department.

MAMMALS.

The specimens acquired and registered in this Department are :—

Purchased	30 specimens.
Collected	65 "
Received by exchange	2 "
Presented	69 "

The most noteworthy were two rare whales from New Zealand.

The Foreign mammals have been, as already intimated, withdrawn from exhibition owing to the building alterations, but the Australian mammals are on view as usual in the north end of the ground floor. A catalogue of the Australian mammals, by Mr. J. D. Ogilby, has been published.

BIRDS (*Mr. A. J. North*).

During the year 1,314 specimens of birds, nests, and eggs have been determined and registered, viz. :—

Purchased	304 specimens.
Collected	634 "
Received by exchange	64 "
Presented	312 "

The unusually large number of specimens registered is chiefly due to the collections made by Mr. R. Grant, on the Bellinger River and Blaxland's Swamp, the greater portion of which has been since sent to the Chicago Exhibition.

The principal acquisitions consist of a specimen and egg of the rare *Polytelis alexandrae*, collected by Dr. Stirling at Newcastle Waters, Central Australia, received from the Trustees of the Adelaide Museum in exchange; a number of fine specimens of *Charadrius veredus*, a very rare visitant, procured by our Taxidermist, Mr. J. A. Thorpe, at Randwick, during September and October; and a collection of Kingfishers, purchased.

The Group Collection is being steadily added to, and forms one of the most interesting portions of the Ornithological Gallery; amongst others, twenty groups have been mounted during the year, showing the mode of nidification, eggs, and young of the birds found breeding in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The Nest Collection has been rearranged and named. The Exhibition Collection of Australian Birds' Eggs has been supplemented by other eggs, in sets where possible, arranged in separate boxes and named, and a large number of tickets in the Ornithological Gallery has been renewed.

Mr. North has published the following papers in the "Records" :—

- (1.) Supplement to the Descriptive Catalogue of "Nests and Eggs of Birds found Breeding in Australia and Tasmania." Part II.
- (2.) Note on the Nidification of *Manucodia comrii*, Sclater.
- (3.) Additions to the Avifaunas of Tasmania, and Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands.

A paper by Professor Alfred Newton, M.A., F.R.S., &c., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, entitled, "Note on the occurrence of the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*) in New South Wales," has also appeared in the "Records."

REPTILES, BATRACHIANS, AND FISHES (*Mr. T. Whitelegge*).

The acquisitions registered have been :—

Reptiles and Batrachians—Presented	162 specimens.
Purchased	75 "
Collected	62 "
Fishes—Presented	63 "
Purchased	40 "
Collected	7 "

Among the reptiles worthy of notice may be mentioned a valuable collection from the Peruvian Andes, including many rare species not hitherto represented among our exhibits. The most interesting addition to the fishes was *Aulostoma chinensis*, from Lord Howe Island.

MOLLUSCA—MARINE SHELLS (*Mr. J. Brazier*).

The acquisitions registered in this Department have been :—

Presented (99 species)	376 specimens.
Received by exchange (35 species)	123 "
Purchased (2 species)	7 "

The purchases include the cast (a coloured reproduction) of the recent species of *Pleurotomaria adansoni*.

The principal donation, consisting of shells that will fill up many gaps in the collection, was made by Mr. James Dall, of New Zealand.

The

The greater part of Mr. Brazier's time has been taken up in determining, naming, and cataloguing the marine shells; and in unpacking and selecting those of Australia and Tasmania, to be laid aside for an Australian collection as soon as cases to display them in are ready.

In literature, Mr. Brazier's work is represented by—

Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, Parts I and II.

MOLLUSCA—LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS (*Mr. C. Hedley*).

Mr. Hedley was engaged during most of the year in arranging the Australian land and fresh-water shells contained in the Brazier collection, and in mounting a collection of *Pelecypoda*, which had been named by E. A. Smith, Esq.

The principal exchanges effected were with Dr. Von Mollendorff, of Manilla, and Mr. Suter, of Christchurch, New Zealand. Messrs. Musson and Worcester presented the largest donations.

The additions registered were acquired as follows:—

Presented (92 species)	518 specimens.
Collected (14 species)	71 „
Received in exchange (142 species)	464 „

Mr. Hedley's literary work was represented by papers—

- (1.) On the structure and Affinities of *Panda atomata*, Gray. Published in the "Records."
- (2.) On *Parmacochlea fischeri*, Smith. Published by special permission of the Trustees in the Macleay Memorial Volume.

INSECTA (*Mr. F. A. A. Skuse*).

Upwards of 1,277 specimens have been received and registered as follows:—

Presented	440 specimens.
Exchanged	707 „
Purchased	130 „

These numbers represent the more important specimens which have been named, mounted and classified. In addition, 16 small miscellaneous collections have been acquired, and numerous other specimens have been reared and collected, the individual species of which, owing principally to minuteness and great numbers, have not yet been particularised, though provisionally registered.

An interesting collection of Madagascar *Lepidoptera* and *Neuroptera*, numbering 99 specimens (31 species) and a series of rare Wood-moths from the Newcastle district were purchased. Also a specimen of the scarce beetle *Phalacrognathus muelleri* was purchased from a correspondent in the Cairns district, this being the occasion of ascertaining for the first time the exact habitat of this beautiful Lucanid. Among the exchanges are a collection of exotic *Coleoptera*, 302 specimens (120 species), from Mr. A. M. Lea, Sydney, and a collection of South African *Coleoptera*, 365 specimens (96 species), from Mr. J. H. Brady, Cape Town.

Much time has been devoted to sorting, setting and re-setting series of the various orders from the duplicate collection, preparatory to their being placed on exhibition in the new gallery, to arranging the cabinet of Australian *Rhopalocera* (butterflies), and generally keeping the collections in good order and free from deprecation.

Papers were published by Mr. Skuse in the "Records," as follows:—

- (1.) Notes on Australian Aquatic *Hemiptera*, No. 1.
- (2.) Remarks on a new "Cyria" from New South Wales.

MARINE INVERTEBRATA (*Mr. T. Whitelegge*).

The acquisitions registered in this Department amount to 348 specimens, of 212 species, of which the different sections are represented as follows:—

Molluscoidea	39 specimens received in exchange.
„	4 „ collected.
Crustacea	88 „ presented.
„	5 „ purchased.
„	1 „ collected.
Vermes	21 „ presented.
Echinodermata	10 „ presented.
„	147 „ received in exchange.
„	32 „ collected.
Coelenterata	23 „ presented.
„	1 „ collected.
4 Packets of Foraminiferous Sand	received in exchange.

The most noteworthy additions consist of a large collection of *Echinodermata*, received in exchange from the U.S. National Museum, in which 16 genera and 58 species are represented, all of which are additions to the collection; and of a small collection of *Crustacea* from Port Phillip, for which the Museum is indebted to Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson, M.A., of Geelong, Victoria.

Much of Mr. Whitelegge's time has been occupied with the registration of specimens, in attending to the exhibits, and to the extensive duplicate collection.

ETHNOLOGICAL,

ETHNOLOGICAL, NUMISMATICAL, AND HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS (*Mr. A. J. North*).

During the year, 506 Ethnological specimens have been registered, as follows:—

Purchased	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363 specimens.
Received by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 "
Presented...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 "
Collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 "

More space is wanted for the proper display of the exhibits in the Ethnological Hall, many of the specimens being hidden by recent acquisitions, although the greater portion of those obtained has been stored.

The most interesting additions consist of a number of specimens from the Dutch Moluccas, presented by Captain Carpenter, all of which are new to the Collection; eight portions of trunks of trees, with aboriginal carvings, from Narellan, presented by Mr. Albert Vickery; a number of weapons from Peru, South America, purchased; a small collection from the Solomon Islands, received in exchange; and the remains of a male aboriginal, together with a number of personal effects buried with him thirty years ago, collected by the Palæontologist, Mr. R. Etheridge, at Gorman's Flat, Parish of Wingecarrabee, County Westmoreland; and who has given a full account of the ethnological observations made during the expedition in the "Records of the Museum," vol. II.

Only one Numismatical and three Historical specimens have been received during the year, all of which were presented, the most valuable of the latter being an old M.S. pamphlet, with a coloured sketch of the Crucifixion, supposed to have been used by one of the early missionaries in New South Wales to teach Christianity to the Aborigines, presented by Mr. Carl Hoffman.

PALÆONTOLOGY (*Mr. R. Etheridge, Palæontologist*).

The specimens registered during 1892 numbered 2,974, comprising as follows:—

Purchased	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 specimens.
By exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 "
By presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 "
Old collections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626 "

The most important presentation consisted of bones of Diprotodon, Phascolonus, and other extinct marsupials, from Weetalabah Creek, by Mr. J. MacMaster.

The chief exchanges were a series of Lower Silurian Graptolites, from Sandhurst, through Mr. J. M. Knight, and South Australian Tertiary Mollusca, through Mr. G. B. Pritchard.

Those portions of the old collection registered comprised, amongst others, the late Rev. J. E. T. Woods' types of Muddy Creek Tertiary Mollusca, co-types of Professor R. Tate's Victorian and South Australian Tertiary Mollusca, and a large series of similar specimens obtained through the late Mr. Bailey, of Melbourne, in 1892.

MINERAL DEPARTMENT (*Dr. T. Cooksey*).

During the year 2,604 numbers have been added to the register, embracing, in all, about 2,850 specimens. Of these 322 have been acquired as follows:—

By purchase (during 1891 and 1892)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 specimens.
By donation (do do)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 "
By exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 "

The remainder consists principally of mineral specimens which belong to the foreign collection now on exhibit in the Museum.

Among the purchases three Enhydros and some remarkably good specimens of Molybdenite are deserving of mention. These and some Bismuth minerals have been described by Professor A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., in the Museum Records for August, 1892.

By exchange some very good specimens have been obtained, among which are several rare lead minerals from Scotland; and 340 specimens have been sent away.

LIBRARY (*Mr. S. Sinclair, Librarian*).

The books having been thoroughly cleaned have now all been placed in the new Library Rooms.

In spite of precautions taken, they have, in some instances, greatly suffered from their domicile in the temporary iron building, owing to the attacks of Dermestes, the damp, and the excessive heat. In some instances it will be necessary to rebind them.

A rough inventory shows about 6,500 volumes, of which about 460 were new acquisitions in 1891, and 220 in 1892.

The work at the catalogue was necessarily delayed, during the time the books were in temporary quarters.

The catalogue is to be in three parts, viz.:—

- Part 1.—Alphabetical Catalogue, by Author's Name.
- 2.—Periodicals, Proceedings, &c.
- 3.—Subject Index.

E. P. RAMSAY,
Curator.

APPENDIX IV.
ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1892.

<i>Crown Trustees.</i>				
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	...	...	...	12
<i>Official Trustees.</i>				
His Honor the Chief Justice	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Attorney-General	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	0
The Auditor-General	...	...	...	9
The Collector of Customs	...	...	...	0
The President of the Medical Board	...	...	...	1
<i>Elective Trustees.</i>				
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.	...	...	...	10
A. Liversidge, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.	...	...	...	8
The Honorable Jas. Norton, M.L.C., LL.D.	...	...	...	10
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., Knt.	...	...	...	5
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.	...	...	...	8
Robert Hunt, Esq., C.M.G.	...	...	...	5
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.	...	...	...	6
The Honorable P. G. King, M.L.C.	...	...	...	10
W. D. Campbell Williams, Esq., L.R.C.P., London, &c.	...	...	...	6
T. P. Anderson Stuart, Esq., M.D.	...	...	...	7
W. A. Haswell, Esq., D.Sc.	...	...	...	6
T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A.	...	...	...	5
Number of Board Meetings during the year, 12 ordinary, 4 special.				

APPENDIX V.
DONATIONS OF SPECIMENS TO THE MUSEUM.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
MAMMALIA.			
Mr. John Brazier ...	1	Black Rat ...	<i>Mus rattus</i> , Linn.
Mr. Wm. Boswell ...	1	Bat ...	<i>Nyctinomus australis</i> , Gray.
Mr. O. Le Bon ...	1	Monkey (young).	
Mr. R. W. Cox ...	1	Large Domestic Cat run wild.	
Captain Carpenter ...	1	Spider Monkey ...	<i>Ateles</i> , sp.
Do ...	1	Fœtus of a Deer.	
Hon. W. R. Campbell ...	1	Yellow-footed Pouched Mouse ...	<i>Phascogale flavipes</i> , Water.
Rev. Actæon Forrest ...	1	Pallas' Fruit Bat ...	<i>Uronycteris cephalotes</i> , Pallas.
Do ...	1	Brown Horseshoe Bat ...	<i>Hipposiderus bicolor</i> , Temm.
Do ...	1	Bat ...	do <i>tricuspidata</i> , Temm.
Mr. O. W. Hanby ...	1	Pigmy Flying Opossum ...	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> , Shaw.
Mr. W. F. Holpen ...	1	Yellow-bellied Flying Opossum ...	<i>Petaurus australis</i> , Shaw.
Mr. J. Millett ...	1	Flying Fox ...	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> , Tem.
Mr. J. E. Ross M'Master ...	1	Spotted-tailed Native Cat ...	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> , Kerr.
Mr. H. J. M'Cooley ...	1	Echidna ...	<i>Echidna aculeata</i> , Shaw.
Mr. C. J. M'Master ...	1	Small-toothed Bat ...	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i> , Gray.
Mr. H. Newcombe ...	1	Native Bear ...	<i>Phascolarctus cinereus</i> .
Master Chas. Palmer ...	1	Eastern Water-rat ...	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> , Geoff.
Master A. Palmer ...	1	Long-nosed Bandicoot ...	<i>Perameles nasuta</i> , Geoff.
Sir Henry Parkes ...	1	Squirrel ...	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> , Linn.
Miss E. Rohde ...	1	Native Cat ...	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> , Shaw.
Mr. W. J. E. Rohde ...	1	Small-toothed Bat ...	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i> , Gray.
Do ...	3	Native Cats ...	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> , Shaw.
Do ...	1	Native Cat ...	do.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	1	Eastern Water-rat ...	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> , Geoff.
Do ...	1	Native Cat ...	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> , Shaw.
Mr. James Ramsay ...	1	Long-nosed Bandicoot ...	<i>Perameles nasuta</i> , Geoff.
Mr. J. S. Ramsay ...	1	Flying Fox with young attached ...	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> , Linn.
Mr. Schultz ...	1	Young Long-nosed Bandicoot from pouch.	<i>Perameles nasuta</i> , Geoff.
Mr. Searl ...	1	Black-tailed Wallaby ...	<i>Macropus ualabatus</i> , L. & G.
Superintendent, Gladesville Hospital for Insane.	1	Red Deer ...	<i>Cervus elaphus</i> , Linn.
Mrs. Smart ...	25	Embryonic Marsupials.	
Do ...	1	Australian Long-eared Bat ...	<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i> , Geoff.
Do ...	1	Gould's Bat ...	<i>Chalinolobus gouldi</i> , Gray.
Do ...	1	Rüppell's Bat ...	<i>Scotophilus ruppellii</i> , Peters.
Do ...	3	Pigmy Flying Opossums ...	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> , Shaw.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>MAMMALIA—continued.</i>			
Mr. Stringer ...	1	Black-tailed Wallaby ...	<i>Macropus ualabatus</i> , L. & G.
Do ...	1	Kangaroo ...	<i>Macropus giganteus</i> , juv., Zim.
Mr. H. Schleicher ...	1	Black rat ...	<i>Mus rattus</i> , Linn.
Mr. T. Willis ...	1	Native Cat (black var) ...	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> , Shaw.
Mr. A. Weatherhead ...	1	Young Common Opossum... ..	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> , Kerr.
<i>AVES.</i>			
Mr. E. D. Atkinson ...	1	White-faced Storm Petrel... ..	<i>Pelagodroma fregata</i> .
Do ...	1	Nankeen Night Heron ...	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> .
Rev. Joseph Annand ...	1	White-headed Stilt ...	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i> .
Master H. Atwell ...	1	Nest Yellow-eared Honey-eater ...	<i>Ptilotis chrysops</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of Rufous-breasted Pachycephala.	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> .
Do ...	3	Nest and two Eggs of Superb Warbler.	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i> .
Mr. J. G. Blaxland ...	1	Australian Painted Snipe ...	<i>Rhynchæa australis</i> .
Mr. H. H. Burns ...	1	Wattled Honey-eater ...	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> .
Mr. O. Le Bon ...	3	Plain-coloured Finches ...	<i>Aidemosyne modesta</i> .
Do ...	1	Australian Bittern ...	<i>Botaurus poicilopterus</i> .
Do ...	1	Beautiful Grass Finch ...	<i>Pœphila mirabilis</i> .
Do ...	1	Lyre Bird ...	<i>Menura superba</i> .
Do ...	1	Dollar Bird ...	<i>Eurystomus pacificus</i> .
Mr. J. Bate ...	1	Pacific Heron ...	<i>Ardea pacifica</i> .
Mr. H. Burns ...	1	Allied Harrier ...	<i>Circus assimilis</i> .
Mr. W. R. Bucktrout ...	1	Red and Blue Lory... ..	<i>Electus polychlorus</i> .
Master S. Butters ...	3	Nest and two Eggs of Sanguineous Honey-eater.	<i>Myzomela sanguineolenta</i> .
Master Arthur Caro ...	1	Small Egg of a Domestic Fowl.	
Mr. Henry Chisholm ...	1	Australian Painted Snipe ...	<i>Rhynchæa australis</i> .
Do ...	1	Black-fronted Dotterel ...	<i>Hiaticula nigrifrons</i> .
Dr. Creed ...	1	Wattled Peewit ...	<i>Lobivanellus lobatus</i> .
Do ...	1	Emu Wren ...	<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i> .
Do ...	2	Fulvous-fronted Honey-eaters	<i>Glyciphila fulvifrons</i> .
Mr. John Cantle ...	1	Pied Cormorant ...	<i>Graculus varius</i> .
Captain Carpenter... ..	3	Great Pittas ...	<i>Pitta maxima</i> .
Do ...	1	Macklots Pitta ...	<i>Pitta mackloti</i> .
Do ...	2	Wallace's Standard Wings... ..	<i>Semioptera wallacei</i> .
Do ...	2	Rufous-throated Grebes ...	<i>Podiceps tricolor</i> .
Mr. W. Cornick ...	1	Little Black Cormorant ...	<i>Graculus sulcirostris</i> .
Master A. Caro ...	2	Eggs of Blue-faced Honey-eater ...	<i>Entomyza cyanotis</i> .
Do ...	1	Piping Crow Shrike ...	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> .
Mr. T. S. Air ...	1	Sacred Kingfisher ...	<i>Halcyon sanctus</i> .
Dr. Thomas Evans ...	2	Australian Painted Snipes... ..	<i>Rhynchæa australis</i> .
Mr. Charles Fraser ...	1	Straw-necked Ibis ...	<i>Geronticus spinicollis</i> .
Master A. Fuller ...	2	Eggs of Sacred Kingfisher... ..	<i>Halcyon sanctus</i> .
Mr. G. C. Knight Gregson ...	1	Welcome Swallow (semi-albino) ...	<i>Hirunda neoxena</i> .
Mr. G. N. Griffiths ...	1	Mallee Hen ...	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i> .
Mr. G. S. Goodin ...	1	Freckled Duck ...	<i>Stictonetta nævosa</i> .
G. B. ...	1	Laughing Jackass (albino) ...	<i>Dacelo gigas</i> .
Dr. Geo. Hurst ...	2	Nests of White-throated Gerygone..	<i>Gerygone albigularis</i> .
Do ...	6	Two Nests and four Eggs of Rufous-flanked Zosterops.	<i>Zosterops cærulescens</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of Brown Gerygone ...	<i>Gerygone fusca</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of Bell Bird ...	<i>Manorhina melanophrys</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of Brush Wattle Bird ...	<i>Anellobia mellivora</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of White-cheeked Honey-eater.	<i>Meliornis sericea</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of Lunulated Honey-eater ...	<i>Melithreptus lunulatus</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of the Frontal Shrike-Tit ...	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> .
Do ...	2	Marsh Tringas ...	<i>Limnocinclus acuminata</i> .
Do ...	4	Two Nests and two Eggs of Little Grass Bird.	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i> .
Do ...	4	Nest and three Eggs of Yellow-tufted Honey-eater.	<i>Ptilotis auricomis</i> .
Do ...	1	Nest of Ground Graucalus ...	<i>Pteropodocys phasianella</i> .
Mr. W. C. Hunter... ..	1	Freckled Duck ...	<i>Stictonetta nævosa</i> .
Dr. Lonsdale Holden ...	1	Australian Raven ...	<i>Corone australis</i> .
Do ...	1	Lewin's Water Rail ...	<i>Rallus brachipus</i> .
Do ...	1	New Zealand Shoveller ...	<i>Spatula variegata</i> .
Mr. John Hay ...	15	Pied Crow Shrikes ...	<i>Strepera graculina</i> .
Mr. C. Harris ...	3	Nest and two Eggs of New Holland Honey-eater.	<i>Meliornis novæ-hollandicæ</i> .

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>AVES—continued.</i>			
Mr. C. Harris ...	1	Abnormal Egg of Domestic Fowl.	
Do ...	1	Nest of Yellow-faced Honey-eater.	<i>Ptilotis chrysops.</i>
Mr. D. Hogg ...	2	Eggs of Plain Turkey ...	<i>Eupodotis australis.</i>
Mr. H. W. Hargraves ...	1	Little Black Cormorant ...	<i>Graculus sulcirostris.</i>
Mr. W. Kershaw ...	2	Cape Barren Geese ...	<i>Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
Do ...	1	Chestnut-crowned Pomatostomus...	<i>Pomatostomus ruficeps.</i>
Mr. B. Lucas ...	1	Nest of Lunulated Honey-eater ...	<i>Melithreptus lunulatus.</i>
Do ...	7	Nest and six Eggs of Little Grass Bird.	<i>Megalurus gramineus.</i>
Do ...	3	Nest and two Eggs of Yellow-tufted Honey-eater.	<i>Ptilotis auricomis.</i>
Do ...	2	Nest and one Egg of Yellow-eared Honey-eater.	do <i>chrysops.</i>
Do ...	6	Eggs of Rufous-breasted Pachycephala.	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of Pied Grallina ...	<i>Grallina picata.</i>
Do ...	4	Eggs of Rufous-flanked Zosterops..	<i>Zosterops cærulescens.</i>
Do ...	7	Eggs of White-fronted Ephthianura.	<i>Ephthianura albifrons.</i>
Do ...	15	Eggs of Red-eye-browed Finch ...	<i>Estrela temporalis.</i>
Do ...	3	Eggs of Yellow Robin ...	<i>Eopsaltria australis.</i>
Dr. P. H. Metcalfe ...	1	Allied Petrel ...	<i>Puffinus nugax.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of White Tern ...	<i>Gygis candida.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of Rayner's Parrakeet ...	<i>Platycercus pennantii (var. rayneri).</i>
Mr. Chas. Moore ...	1	Black-necked Swan ...	<i>Cygnus nigricollis.</i>
Dr. James Norton ...	1	Grey Crow Shrike ...	<i>Strepera cuneicaudata.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of Coach-whip Bird ...	<i>Psophodes crepitans.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of Little Grass Bird ...	<i>Megalurus gramineus.</i>
Mr. A. J. North ...	4	Nest and three Eggs of Australian Meadow Pipit.	<i>Anthus australis.</i>
Do ...	1	Nest of the Australian Sun Bird ...	<i>Cinnyris frenata.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of Brown Hawk ...	<i>Hieracidea orientalis.</i>
Do ...	3	Eggs of Temporal Pomatostomus...	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis.</i>
Do ...	1	Nest of New South Wales Cat Bird	<i>Ailurædus viridis.</i>
Do ...	1	Nest of Black-fronted Flycatcher...	<i>Monarcha melanopsis.</i>
Do ...	1	Nest of Southern Sphecotheres ...	<i>Sphecotheres maxillaris.</i>
Do ...	1	Egg of Lanceolated Honey-eater...	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata.</i>
Do ...	1	Egg of Yellow-tufted Honey-eater.	<i>Ptilotis auricomis.</i>
Do ...	1	Egg of Pallid Cuckoo ...	<i>Cacomantis pallida.</i>
Do ...	1	Egg of White-throated Thickhead..	<i>Pachycephala gutturalis.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of Crested Oreoica ..	<i>Oreoica cristata.</i>
Do ...	1	Nest of Coach-whip Bird ...	<i>Psophodes crepitans.</i>
Do ...	1	Australian Golden Plover ...	<i>Charadrius fulvus.</i>
Do ...	1	Nest of Spine-tailed Orthonyx ...	<i>Orthonyx spinicaudus.</i>
Mr. H. Newcombe... ..	1	Straw-necked Ibis ...	<i>Geronticus spinicollis.</i>
Do ...	1	Australian Cormorant ...	<i>Graculus novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
Do ...	1	Small Black-spotted Turnix ...	<i>Turnix melanotus.</i>
Mr. E. G. W. Palmer ...	1	Fire-tailed Finch ...	<i>Estrela bella.</i>
Do ...	1	Rufous-flanked Zosterops ...	<i>Zosterops cærulescens.</i>
Do ...	1	Red Eye-browed Finch ...	<i>Estrela temporalis.</i>
Sir Henry Parkes ...	1	Southern Stone Plover ...	<i>Œdicnemus grallarius.</i>
Master Pierson Ramsay ...	1	Banded Grass Finch ...	<i>Pœphila cincta.</i>
Dr. E. P. Ramsay ...	1	Blue-throated Warbler ...	<i>Cyanecula suecica.</i>
Rev. W. H. Rickard ...	1	Crow Shrike ...	<i>Cracticus cassicus.</i>
Do ...	1	New Ireland Wood Swallow ...	<i>Artamus insignis.</i>
Mr. Chas. Robertson ...	1	New South Wales Cat Bird	<i>Ailurædus viridis.</i>
Do ...	1	Pheasant Coucal or Swamp Pheasant.	<i>Centropus phasianus.</i>
Mr. W. J. E. Rohde ...	1	Fan-tailed Cuckoo ...	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis.</i>
Do ...	1	Orange-winged Sittella ...	<i>Sittella chrysoptera.</i>
Do ...	1	Tawny-shouldered Podargus ...	<i>Podargus strigoides.</i>
Do ...	1	Collared Crow Shrike ...	<i>Cracticus torquatus.</i>
Do ...	1	Yellow Robin ...	<i>Eopsaltria australis.</i>
Do ...	1	Little Black and White Cormorant..	<i>Graculus melanoleucus,</i>
Do ...	1	Brown Flycatcher ...	<i>Micræca fascinans.</i>
Do ...	1	Lewin's Honey-eater ...	<i>Ptilotis lewinii.</i>
Do ...	1	Orange-winged Sittella ...	<i>Sittella chrysoptera.</i>
Do ...	1	Sacred Kingfisher ...	<i>Halcyon sanctus.</i>
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	1	Australian Sparrow Hawk ...	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus.</i>

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>AVES--continued.</i>			
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	2	Nankeen Kestrels	Tinnunculus cenchroides.
Do	8	Little Black and White Cormorants	Graculus melanoleucus.
Do	5	Horsfield's Bush Lark	Mirafra horsfieldii.
Do	2	Allied Harriers	Circus assimilis.
Do	3	White-backed Crow Shrikes ...	Gymnorhina leuconota.
Do	4	Scarlet-breasted Robins	Petroica leggii.
Do	1	Horsfield's Bush Lark	Mirafra horsfieldii.
Do	1	Little Black Cormorant	Graculus sulcirostris.
Do	4	Nest and three Eggs of Buff-rumped Geobasileus.	Geobasileus reguloides.
Do	1	Brown Plover	Charadrius veredus.
Do	2	Nest and Egg of Yellow-faced Honey-eater.	Ptilotis chrysops.
Do	7	Two Nests and five Eggs of Yellow-rumped Geobasileus.	Geobasileus chrysorrhœa.
Do	1	Nest of Brown Flycatcher ..	Micræca fascians.
Do	1	Brown Plover	Charadrius veredus.
Do	1	Marsh Tringa	Limnocinclus acuminata.
Do	1	Australian Cormorant	Graculus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	1	White-cheeked Honey-eater ...	Meliornis sericea.
Do	4	Nest and three eggs of Rufous-flanked Zosterops.	Zosterops cærulescens.
Do	1	Nest of Reed Warbler	Acrocephalus australis.
Do	9	Two Nests and seven eggs of Black Fan-tailed Flycatcher.	Sauloprocta motacilloides.
Mr. H. O. Rotton ...	1	Dollar Bird	Eurystomus pacificus.
Mr. Thomas Roper ...	1	Spotted Bower Bird	Chlamydodera maculata.
Mr. Fred. Ruthven ...	1	Black-faced Thrush	Garrula sinensis.
Master John Sharkey ...	2	Restless Flycatchers	Seisura inquieta.
Do	2	Hooded Robins	Melanodryas bicolor.
Do	1	Black-faced Graucalus	Graucalus melanops.
Do	4	Nest and three eggs of Yellow-breasted Robin.	Eopsaltria australis.
Do	3	Eggs Yellow-faced Honey-eater ...	Ptilotis chrysops.
Do	3	Eggs of Superb Warbler	Malurus cyaneus.
Dr. H. Sinclair ...	1	Gouldian Finch	Pœphila gouldiæ.
Do	1	Red-tailed Finch	Bathilda ruficauda.
Do	1	Parrot Finch	Erythrura psittacea.
Mr. N. J. Seckold ...	1	Teal (albino)	Anas castanea.
Mr. Jno. Stevenson ...	1	White Goshawk	Astur novæ-hollandiæ.
Mr. W. F. Schey ...	1	White-headed Stilt	Himantopus leucocephalus.
Mr. J. Stringer ...	8	White Cockatoos	Cacatua galerita.
Do	8	Blue-bellied Lorikeets	Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	2	Rose-breasted Cockatoos	Cacatua roseicapilla.
Do	2	Pennant's Parrakeets	Platycercus pennantii.
Do	2	Beautiful Grass Finches	Pœphila mirabilis.
Do	1	Goldfinch	Fringilla carduelis.
Do	3	Black-capped Finches	Munia atricapilla.
Do	1	Cockatoo Parrakeet	Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	2	Chestnut-breasted Finches	Donacicola castaneothorax.
Do	2	Californian Quail	Callipepla californica.
Do	2	King Lories	Aprosmictus scapulatus.
Miss Grace Salter ...	2	Pallid Cuckoos	Cacomantis pallida.
Mr. Geo. Saville ...	1	White-headed Stilt	Himantopus leucocephalus.
Mr. P. Smith ...	1	Australian Pelican	Pelecanus conspicillatus.
Do	1	Australian Cormorant	Graculus novæ-hollandiæ.
Mrs. Teece ...	1	Laughing Jackass	Dacelo gigas.
Mr. R. Taylor ...	1	Peacock	Pavo cristata.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe ...	1	Green Oriole	Mimeta viridis.
Do	1	Mangrove Kingfisher	Halcyon sordidus.
Do	1	Pennant's Parrakeet	Platycercus pennantii.
Do	1	Rosehill Parrakeet	do eximus.
Do	1	Square-tailed Brush Cuckoo ...	Cuculus insperatus.
Do	1	Fairy Martin	Lagenoplastes ariel.
Do	1	Little Black Cormorant	Graculus sulcirostris.
Do	3	Eggs of Black Fan-tailed Flycatcher.	Sauloprocta motacilloides.
Mr. C. H. Wickham ...	1	Silver Gull	Larus Jamesoni.
Dr. H. Ward ...	1	Australian Spoonbill	Platalea flavipes.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>AVES—continued.</i>			
Mr. James Yardley ...	4	Eggs of Welcome Swallow ...	<i>Hirundo neoxena.</i>
Do ...	5	Eggs of Swamp Quail ...	<i>Synoicus australis.</i>
Do ...	1	Egg of Coach-whip-Bird ...	<i>Psophodes crepitans.</i>
Do ...	3	Eggs of White-shafted Fan-tail ...	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa.</i>
Do ...	1	Egg of Noisy Pitta ...	<i>Pitta strepitans.</i>
Do ...	1	Egg of Lewin's Honey-eater ...	<i>Ptilotis lewinii.</i>
Do ...	2	Eggs of Red-eyebrowed Finch ...	<i>Estrela temporalis.</i>
<i>REPTILIA.</i>			
Mr. A. C. Atkinson ...	1	Red-naped Snake ...	<i>Brachysoma diadema.</i>
Mr. W. Attewell ...	1	Black and white Ringed Snake ...	<i>Vermicella annulata.</i>
Mr. E. G. Braddon ...	1	Gecko ...	<i>Nephrurus sp.</i>
Do ...	1	Burrowing Snake ...	<i>Typhlops sp.</i>
Mr. Albert Butcher ...	1	Wood Adder ...	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus.</i>
Mr. Stephen Craddock ...	1	Lizard ...	<i>Lygosoma tenue.</i>
Mr. George Cole ...	1	Black-bellied Snake ...	<i>Hoplocephalus signatus.</i>
Mr. Thos. Cathcart ...	1	Brown Snake ...	<i>Diemenia superciliosa</i>
Mr. Robt. Cameron ...	2	Black Snakes ...	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus.</i>
Do ...	1	Burrowing Snake ...	<i>Typhlops sp.</i>
Do ...	1	Gecko ...	<i>Diplodactylus sp.</i>
Captain Carpenter ...	1	Snake ...	<i>Hoplocephalus sp.</i>
Do ...	1	Ringed Sea Snake ...	<i>Platurus scutatus.</i>
Do ...	1	Bibron's Snake ...	<i>Enygrus bibronii.</i>
Hon. W. R. Campbell ...	1	Scarlet-spotted Snake ...	<i>Brachysoma diadema.</i>
Hon. Dr. Creed ...	1	Slow-worm and Egg ...	<i>Pygopus lepidopus.</i>
Mr. S. W. Daniel ...	1	Death Adder ...	<i>Acanthophis antarctica.</i>
Judge Docker ...	1	Burrowing Snake ...	<i>Typhlops nigrescens.</i>
Mr. J. Dunbar ...	1	Death Adder ...	<i>Acanthophis antarctica.</i>
Mr. W. Dixon ...	1	Brown-banded Snake ...	<i>Hoplocephalus curtus.</i>
Mr. J. Dennis ...	1	Flat-tailed Gecko (Alive) ...	<i>Gymnodactylus platurus.</i>
Mr. C. French ...	1	Slow-worm ...	<i>Pygopus lepidopus, var.</i>
Rev. A. Forrest ...	3	Flat-tailed Geckos ...	<i>Gecko vittatus var. bivittatus.</i>
Do ...	1	Lizard ...	<i>Lygosoma cyanurum.</i>
Do ...	2	do....	do <i>cyanogaster.</i>
Do ...	1	Brown Tree Snake ...	<i>Dipsas fusca.</i>
Do ...	1	Northern Tree Snake ...	<i>Dendrophis calligaster.</i>
Do ...	18	Bibron's Snake ...	<i>Enygrus bibronii.</i>
Do ...	3	Keeled Snake ...	do <i>carinatus.</i>
Mrs. Farley ...	1	Flat-tailed Geckos ...	<i>Gymnodactylus platurus.</i>
Do ...	1	Prickly Lizard ...	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus.</i>
Mr. J. Geddes ...	1	Green Tree Snake ...	<i>Dendrophis punctulata.</i>
Messrs. Jas. Gibbs & Sons..	2	Gould's Snakes ...	<i>Hoplocephalus gouldii.</i>
Mr. P. Gondolf ...	1	Black Snake ...	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus.</i>
Mr. H. Healy ...	1	Guichenot's Lizard... ..	<i>Lygosoma guichenoti.</i>
Mr. W. H. Hargraves ...	1	Flat-tailed Gecko ...	<i>Gymnodactylus platurus.</i>
Mr. R. Heness ...	1	do ...	do
Master S. Hellings..	1	Death Adder ...	<i>Acanthophis antarctica.</i>
Mr. T. Illidge ...	1	Freshwater Snake ...	<i>Tropidonotus picturatus.</i>
Mr. Jackson ...	1	Death Adder ...	<i>Acanthophis antarctica.</i>
Mr. George Lee ...	1	Spotted Gecko ...	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus.</i>
Mr. John Lackey ...	1	Gecko ...	<i>Gymnodactylus miliusii.</i>
Mr. G. E. Long ...	4	Snakes ...	<i>Typhlops bicolor.</i>
Mr. J. Laurence ...	1	Diamond Snake ...	<i>Morelia spilotes.</i>
Mr. R. T. Mackey ...	1	Bibron's Snake ...	<i>Enygrus bibroni.</i>
Mr. J. E. Ross M'Master ...	1	Snake ...	<i>Hoplocephalus frontalis.</i>
Do ...	1	do ...	do <i>sp.</i>
Do ...	1	do ...	do <i>ornatus.</i>
Do ...	3	Gould's Snakes ...	do <i>gouldii.</i>
Do ...	2	Bearded Lizards.	
Mr. Wm. Madgwick ...	1	Bearded Lizard ...	<i>Amphibolurus barbatus.</i>
Mr. Mereweather ...	1	Flat-tailed Gecko ...	<i>Gymnodactylus platurus.</i>
Mr. W. MacMannamy ...	1	Scarlet-spotted Snake ...	<i>Brachysoma diadema.</i>
Master Herbert Moore ...	1	Brown Snake ...	<i>Diemenia superciliosa.</i>
Mr. J. A. Morris ...	1	Ruppell's Blind Snake ...	<i>Typhlops ruppellii.</i>
Mr. H. J. M'Cooley ...	1	Black-naped Snake ...	<i>Hoplocephalus nigrescens.</i>
Do ...	1	Lizard ...	<i>Ablepharus boulengeri.</i>
Mr. C. J. M'Master ...	1	Snake ...	<i>Hoplocephalus suboccipitalis.</i>
Do ...	5	Snakes ...	do <i>frontalis.</i>
Master H. Napthali ...	1	Brown Tree Snake ...	<i>Dipsas fusca.</i>

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>REPTILIA—continued.</i>			
Mr. J. D. Ogilby ...	1	Guichenot's Lizard ...	Lygosoma Guichenoti.
Mr. W. Rosser ...	1	Brown Snake (young) ...	Diemenia superciliosa.
Mr. M. Rigny ...	1	Ruppell's Burrowing Snake ...	Typhlops ruppelli.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	1	do ...	do.
Do ...	1	Brown Snake ...	Diemenia superciliosa.
Mr. G. Rogerson ...	1	Diamond Snake ...	Morelia spilotes.
Mr. W. A. Stephens ...	1	Ringed Snake ...	Vermicella annulata.
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse ...	1	White's Lizard ...	Egernia Whitei.
Do ...	1	Prickly Lizard ...	Amphibolurus muricatus.
Dr. E. Sinclair ...	1	Burrowing Snake ...	Typhlops sp.
Mrs. Smart... ..	1	Carpet Snake ...	Morelia variegata.
Do ...	2	Black Snakes ...	Pseudechis porphyriacus.
Do ...	3	Death Adders ...	Acanthophis antarctica.
Do ...	1	Green Tree Snake ...	Dendrophis punctulata.
Do ...	5	Brown Snakes ...	Diemenia superciliosa.
Do ...	1	Krefftt's Dwarf Snake ...	Cacophis Kreffttii.
Do ...	1	Eyed Sea Snake ...	Hydrophis ocellata.
Do ...	2	Black and White-ringed Snakes ...	Vermicella annulata.
Do ...	1	Gunther's Burrowing Snake ...	Typhlops guntheri.
Do ...	1	Gray's Burrowing Snake ...	do nigrescens.
Do ...	1	Ruppell's Burrowing Snake ...	do ruppelli.
Do ...	3	Burrowing Snakes ...	do sp.
Do ...	1	Green-tree Frog ...	Hyla phyllochroa.
Do ...	2	Bibron's Swamp Frog ...	Pseudophryne bibroni.
Do ...	1	Green Goanna ...	Varanus prasinus.
Do ...	1	Lizard ...	Lygosoma sp.
Do ...	3	Slender Lizards ...	do tenue.
Do ...	3	Spotted Geckoes ...	Diplodactylus vittatus.
Do ...	2	Prickly Lizards ...	Amphibolurus muricatus.
Do ...	3	Slow-worms ...	Pygopus lepidopus.
Do ...	2	Burton's Lialis ...	Lialis burtonii.
Do ...	2	Lesueur's Lizards ...	Lygosoma Lesueuri.
Mr. G. L. Saunders ...	1	Spotted Gecko ...	Diplodactylus vittatus.
Mr. E. Seecombe ...	3	Water Lizards ...	Physignathus Lesueuri.
Do ...	2	Tree Frogs ...	Hyala sp.
Do ...	1	Lizard ...	Lygosoma sp.
Unknown ...	1	Red-naped Snake ...	Brachysoma diadema.
Do ...	1	Lizard ...	Lialis punctulatus.
Mr. F. M. Vernon... ..	1	Lesueur's Tree Frog ...	Hyla Lesueuri.
Mr. Percy Wakefield ...	1	Flat-tailed Gecko ...	Gymnodactylus platurus.
Do ...	1	Lizard ...	
Mr. W. T. Wyndham ...	1	Verreaux's Lizard ...	Lygosoma verreauxi.
Mr. J. Weatherall... ..	1	Slow-worm ...	Pygopus lepidodus.
Do ...	1	do ...	do lepidopus.
Dr. W. D. Campbell Williams.	1	Black Snake ...	Pseudechis porphyriacus.
<i>PISCES.</i>			
Mr. A. Berney ...	1	Pipe Fish ...	Sygnathus sp.
Master Allan Cook ...	1	do ...	Fistularia serrata.
Mr. Henry Curan ...	1	Toado ...	Tetrodon inermis.
Do ...	1	Star-gazer ...	Ichthyoscopus inermis.
Dr. J. C. Cox ...	1	Spiny Sea-horse ...	Solenognathus spinosissimus.
Captain Carpenter ...	1	Surgeon Fish ...	Acanthurus lineatus.
Do ...	1	Coral Fish ...	Chaetodon vagabundus.
Do ...	1	do ...	do speculum.
Do ...	1	Fish ...	Premmas biaculeatus.
Do ...	1	Sucking Fish ...	Echeneis remora.
Do ...	5	Fishes ...	Glyphidodon caelestinus.
Do ...	1	Flying Fish... ..	Exocoetus sp.
Do ...	1	Pipe Fish ...	Fistularia depressa.
Rev. A. Forrest ...	1	Eel ...	Ophichthys colubrinus.
Do ...	1	do ...	Muraenichthys schultzei.
Mr. Justice Fitzhardinge ...	1	Box Fish ...	Aracana lenticularis.
Master Cyril Gunther ...	1	Port Jackson Shark ...	Heterodontus philippii.
Mr. James Hill ...	1	Hard-gut Mullet ...	Mugil dobula.
Mr. R. Hellings ...	1	Flying Gurnard ...	Dactylopterus orientalis.
Mr. W. H. Hill ...	1	"Maori" ...	Coris lineolata.
Mr. C. Harris ...	2	Gobies ...	Gobius gobiodes.
Mr. Jackson ...	1	Angler Fish... ..	Antennarius pinniceps.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
PISCES—continued.			
Mr. Jackson ...	1	Banded Morwong ...	Chilodactylus vittatus.
Mr. T. Mulhall ...	1	Truncated Coral Fish ...	Chelmo truncatus.
Do ...	1	Pilot Fish ...	Naucrates ductor.
Do ...	1	Semi-banded Kelp Fish ...	Coris semicincta.
Do ...	1	Pig Fish ...	Cossyphus bellis.
Do ...	1	West Indian King Fish ...	Elacate nigra.
Do ...	1	Red Bull's-eye ...	Priacanthus macracanthus.
Do ...	1	Coral Fish ...	Chaetodon oligacanthus.
Do ...	1	Pennant Fish ...	Caranx ciliaris.
Do ...	1	Blue Groper ...	Platycheilichthys gouldii.
Do ...	1	Wirrah ...	Plectropoma ocellatum.
Do ...	2	Banded Sea Perches ...	do annulatum.
Do ...	1	Banded Morwong ...	Chilodactylus vittatus.
Do ...	1	Star Gazer ...	Kathetostoma laeve.
Do ...	1	Red Gurnard Perche ...	Sebastes percoides.
Mr. Walter McLaren ...	1	Leafy Sea Horse ...	Phyllopteryx foliatus.
Mr. J. Millett ...	1	Kelp Fish ...	Coris lineolata.
Do ...	1	Semi-banded Sea Perch ...	Plectropoma semicinctum.
Do ...	1	Striped Perchlet ...	Apogon fasciatus.
Mr. W. J. Mildwater ...	1	Bleeker's Plesiops ...	Plesiops bleekeri.
Mr. J. D. Ogilby ...	1	Black Fish ...	Girella tricuspidata.
Do ...	1	Samson Fish ...	Seriola hippos.
Do ...	1	Pearly Trevally ...	Teuthis margaritifera.
Do ...	1	Brown-flamed Sea Perch ...	Lutianus fulviflamma.
Mr. H. Prince ...	1	"Dolphin" of the Sailors ...	Coryphaena hippurus.
Do ...	1	West Indian Kingfish ...	Elacate nigra.
Mr. H. Papworth ...	1	Broad-striped Parrot Fish ...	Labrichthys laticlavus.
Do ...	1	Butter Fish ...	Chironemus marmoratus.
Mr. T. Ryan ...	1	Jaws of Port Jackson Shark ...	Heterodontus galeatus.
Mr. P. W. South ...	1	Box Fish ...	Aracana lenticularis.
Mrs. Smart ...	1	Sting Ray ...	Urolophus testaceus.
Mrs. Thirkettle ...	1	Horned Box Fish ...	Ostracion cornutus.
Mr. J. W. Wullfing ...	1	Spiny Sea-horse ...	Solenognathus spinosissimus.
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge ...	1	Parrot Fish ...	Labrichthys migromarginatus.
Do ...	1	Dart ...	Trachynotus russelli.
MOLLUSCA.			
Mrs. R. H. Adams ...	1	Cuttle Fish ...	Sepia mestus, gray.
Mr. J. Brazier ...	1	.....	Cryptochiton stelleri, Midd.
Do ...	3	.....	Helicarion thomsoni, Ancey.
Do ...	2	.....	Pupa fallax, Say.
Do ...	2	.....	Schizoglossanovoseelandica, Pfr.
Rev. George Brown ...	4	.....	Charopa sp.
Do ...	4	.....	Papuina chancei, Cox.
Do ...	2	.....	do lambei, Pfr.
Do ...	2	.....	Chloritis erinaceus, Pfr.
Do ...	2	.....	Polygyra macgregori, Cox.
Mr. Jas. S. Bray ...	1	.....	Oliva irisans, Lam.
Mr. W. T. Bednall ...	2	.....	Hadra fodinalis, Tate.
Mr. F. W. Billingham ...	46	Land and Freshwater Shells, 5 species.	
Dr. J. C. Cox ...	50	European Slugs ...	{ Limax gagates, Drap.
Do ...	60	Land and Freshwater Shells, 18 species.	{ do agrestis, Muller.
Mr. James Dall ...	211	Marine Shells from New Zealand, 49 species.	
Mr. R. Grant ...	1	Zebra Avicula ...	Avicula zebra, Reeve.
Mr. C. Hedley ...	2	.....	Helicina solitaria, Smith.
Mr. W. H. Hargrave ...	2	.....	Hadra gulosa, Gould.
Dr. L. Holden ...	12	.....	Tatea rufilabris, A. Adams.
Do ...	2	.....	Assiminea bicincta, Petterd.
Do ...	6	.....	Bithynella simsoniana, Braz.
Mr. C. T. Musson ...	250	Land and Freshwater Shells, 40 species.	
Mr. K. Mackellar ...	1	.....	Malleus albus, Linné.
Mr. G. M. Mackay ...	1	.....	Limnea brazieri, Smith.
Do ...	4	.....	Bulinus proteus, Sowb.
Mr. A. Sidney Olliff ...	1	.....	Aneitea graeffei, Humbert.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>MOLLUSCA—continued.</i>			
Miss S. Beatrice Ramsay ...	1	Slug	<i>Limax maximus</i> , Linn.
Mr. T. Ryan ...	123	Marine Shells from S.E. Coast of South Australia.	
Mr. H. Suter ...	2	Slugs	<i>Janella bitentaculata</i> , Quoy and Gaimard.
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse ...	1	Octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i> , Linné.
Do ...	1	do	<i>Eledone octopodia</i> , Pennant.
Mrs. Smart ...	1	do	<i>Octopus granulatus</i> .
Mr. T. Worcester ...	10	Marine Shells	<i>Mesodesma præcisa</i> , Desh.
Do ...	3	do	<i>Natica incei</i> , Phill.
Do ...	1	do	<i>Zenatia acinaces</i> , Q. and G.
Do ...	1	do	<i>Corbula nasuta</i> , Sowerby.
Do ...	1	do	do sp.
Do ...	8	do	<i>Modiola confusa</i> , Angas.
Do ...	50	Land and fresh-water Shells, 5 species.	
Mr. Thomas Whitelegge ...	12	Sea Butterflies	<i>Glaucus atlanticus</i> , Foster.
Do ...	3	Cuttle Fishes	<i>Sepioloidea lincolata</i> , Quoy and Gaim.
<i>INSECTA.</i>			
<i>Coleoptera.</i>			
Mr. John Brazier ...	8	Beetles	<i>Colydium</i> sp.
Master F. Brazier ...	1	Beetle	<i>Repsimus manicatus</i> .
Mr. A. C. Brayne ...	1	do	<i>Malodon figuratum</i> .
Mr. Alfred Brayne ...	1	Small Collection of Insects.	
Mr. A. Birkett ...	1	Beetle	<i>Ptomaphila perlata</i> .
Miss M. Fox ...	1	do	<i>Phoracantha recurva</i> .
Miss Gordon ...	1	do	<i>Callodema regalis</i> .
Do ...	2	Beetles	<i>Cyclomela nitua</i> .
Mr. R. Harris ...	1	Beetle	<i>Schizorrhina australasiae</i> .
Mr. Cyril Haviland ...	1	do	<i>Notoclea variolosa</i> .
Do ...	2	Beetles	<i>Stigmodera limbata</i> .
Mr. J. E. Ross M ^r Master ...	3	do	<i>Schizorrhina atripennis</i> .
Mr. A. J. North ...	1	Weevil	<i>Orthorrhinus cylindrirostris</i> .
Do ...	1	Beetle	<i>Stigmodera cyanicollis</i> .
Mr. W. J. Rohde ...	2	Beetles	<i>Ænigma iris</i> .
Do ...	1	Beetle	<i>Notoclea brunnea</i> .
Dr. Ramsay ...	1	do	<i>Colydium elongatum</i> .
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	3	Beetles	<i>Chrysolophus spectabilis</i> .
Miss and Master Ramsay ...	22	do	
Mr. J. Sinclair ...	1	Beetle	<i>Lamprima latreillei</i> .
Mr. Thomas Stroud ...	63	Specimens of Coleoptera.	
Mr. E. Seecombe ...	1	Beetle	<i>Zopherosis georgii</i> .
Miss Turton ...	1	do	<i>Belus</i> sp.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe ...	1	do	<i>Adelium porcatum</i> .
Do ...	6	Beetles	<i>Chrysolophus spectabilis</i> .
Do ...	1	Beetle	<i>Acantholophus sublobatus</i> .
Do ...	50	Beetles	<i>Repsimus manicatus</i> .
Mr. T. Whitelegge ...	1	Longicorn Beetle	<i>Uracanthus triangularis</i> .
Do ...	1	do	do <i>fuscocinereus</i> .
Do ...	1	Buprestid	<i>Stigmodera octospilota</i> .
Do ...	1	Beetle	do <i>elongatula</i> .
Do ...	1	do	<i>Chalcicherus unicolor</i> .
Professor Wolff ...	1	Longicorn Beetle	<i>Batocera</i> , sp.
Mr. W. T. Wyndham ...	...	Larvæ of a Melolonthid Beetle.	
<i>Lepidoptera.</i>			
Mr. G. H. Barrow ...	1	Moth	<i>Teara</i> sp.
Mr. John Brazier ...	4	Cocoons of	<i>Antherea</i> sp.
Do ...	1	do	<i>Doratiophora</i> sp.
Mr. J. Carr ...	1	Caterpillar	do <i>lewini</i> .
Mr. R. Etheridge, jun. ...	1	Larva of a Moth.	
Mr. J. P. Ford ...	1	Hawk Moth	<i>Cœquosa triangularis</i> .
Mrs. M. Gibson ...	1	Moth	<i>Antheræ eucalypti</i> .
Mrs. Hall ...	1	Butterfly	<i>Papilio erectheus</i> .
Mr. Harris ...	1	Larva of Hawk Moth	<i>Cœquosa triangularis</i> .
Do ...	1	Cocoon of Small Hetercerous Insect.	
Do ...	2	Larvæ of a Moth	<i>Doratiophora lewini</i> .
Do ...	9	do	<i>Chelepteryx collesi</i> .

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>Lepidoptera—continued.</i>			
Mr. F. Loder ...	1	Hawk Moth...	Chærocampa celerio.
Do ...	1	Moth ...	Antheræa eucalypti.
Mr. Wm. Mossman ...	1	do ...	do
Mr. Jas. Macgregor ...	1	do ...	do
Mr. M. Moore ...	...	Twig of Loranthus, with Chrysalids and Imagines of Pieris harpalyce	
Do ...	1	Moth ...	Antheræa eucalypti.
Mr. H. Mackay ...	...	Larvæ of Sphinx Moth.	
Mr. G. M. Moore ...	1	Moth ...	Macrollossa errans.
Mr. Andrew Matthews ...	1	Large Caterpillar of a Moth infested with Fungus.	Cordiceps sp.
Sir Wm. M'Gregor ...	...	Small Collection of New Guinea Rhopalocera.	
Mr. A. J. North ...	20	Hepialid Moths ...	Perissectis australasiae.
Do ...	2	Moths ...	Lithosa replana.
Do ...	1	.....	Lophodes sinistraria.
Do ...	1	.....	Euproctis eremæa.
Do ...	1	.....	Teara contristis.
Do ...	1	Moth ...	Spilosoma obliqua.
Mrs. A. J. North ...	1	.....	Lithosa replana.
Dr. Ramsay ...	1	Tortricide ...	Carcocapsa pomonella
Miss Beatrice Ramsay ...	1	Moth ...	Teara sp. ...
Do ...	1	do ...	Heliothis sp.
Master Pierson Ramsay ...	2	Moths ...	Hydrusa annulata
Do ...	1	Swallow-tail...	Papilio macleayana.
Do ...	1	Moth ...	Spilosoma obliqua.
P. Ramsay, J. Ramsay, and T. Robertson.	...	Small collection of Moths.	
Mr. W. J. E. Rohde ...	29	Butterflies.	
Do ...	13	Moths.	
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse ...	10	do ...	Eutana terminalis.
Mr. W. A. Stephens ...	1	Moth ...	Antheræa eucalypti.
Mr. E. Seecombe ...	4	Larvæ.	
Mr. T. E. Skuse ...	9	Butterflies ...	Heteronympha merope.
Do ...	1	Butterfly ...	Pyrameis itea.
Do ...	1	do ...	do cardui, var. Kershawi.
Do ...	1	do ...	Junonia vellida.
Do ...	4	Butterflies ...	Hesperilla peronii.
Do ...	2	do ...	do halyzia.
Do ...	1	Butterfly ...	Pamphila palmarum.
Do ...	3	Butterflies ...	do agraulia.
Do ...	1	Butterfly ...	Lycæna boeticus.
Do ...	2	Butterflies ...	do labradus.
Do ...	1	Moth ...	Hydrusa sp. ...
Do ...	1	do ...	Agarista ephyra.
Master W. Seymour ...	1	do ...	Endoxyla sp. ...
Mr. J. Tester ...	1	do (Common Ermine) ...	Spilosoma obliqua.
Do ...	2	Moths do ...	do
Mr. J. A. Thorpe ...	1	Larva and Pupa of ...	Antheræa eucalypti.
Do ...	1	do ...	Oiketicus elongatus.
Mr. C. Wickham ...	1	Moth ...	Spilosoma obliqua.
Mr. R. D. Wiseman ...	1	Butterfly ...	Charaxes sempronius.
Mr. R. Etheridge, junior ...	1	Larva of Hawk Moth ...	Probably Chærocampa sp.
<i>Hymenoptera.</i>			
Master F. Faithful ...	1	Ichneumon Fly.	
Mrs. Hall ...	4	Flies and Nests ...	Pollistes sp.
Mr. Cyril Haviland ...	...	Galls of Hymenopterous Insects on Eucalyptus Corymbosa.	
Mr. B. Lucas ...	1	Ichneumon Fly.	
Mr. A. J. North ...	1	Wasp's Nest (Hymenoptera).	
Mr. W. S. Pender ...	1	Bee ...	Anthophora cingulata.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe ...	2	Specimens and Nests of ...	Icaria sp.
<i>Neuroptera.</i>			
Mrs. G. H. Barrow ...	1	Lace Wing Fly ...	Chrysopa sp.
Mr. J. Brazier ...	1	Spm. Agrionidæ.	
Mrs. Hall ...	1	Dragon Fly ...	Libellulidæ.
Dr. H. J. King ...	1	.....	Hemerobridæ, Palpares sp.
Mr. W. J. E. Rohde ...	2	Dragon Flies ...	Libellulidæ.
Do ...	1	Dragon Fly ...	Agrionidæ.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
<i>Hemiptera.</i>			
Miss Gordon	1	Bug	Lamprolima sp.
Do	2	Bugs	Peltaphora sp.
Dr. Ramsay... ..	1	Bug	Ploiaria sp.
Mr. Thomas Whitelegge	1	Marine Bug... ..	Halobates willerstorffi.
Do	1	Water Scorpion	Nepa tristis.
<i>Homoptera.</i>			
Master F. Brazier	1	.....	Cicada sp.
Mr. S. W. Law ... ..	...	Miscellaneous Insects.	
Mr. W. R. Neville... ..	...	Male of Coccid	Monophlebid.
Mr. W. J. Rohde	1	Cicada	Cicada sp.
Master P. and Miss Ramsay	12	Cicadas	Cyclochila australasiae.
Do	7	do	Cyclochila sp.
Miss Beatrice Ramsay	2	do	Cicada sp.
<i>Orthoptera.</i>			
Mr. G. H. Barrow... ..	1	Grasshopper	Truxalis sp.
Mr. B. Clarke	1	Phasma	Extatostoma tiaratum.
Mrs. Cuthbert	1	do	Acrophylla titan.
Mr. W. Dunshea	1	do	Bacillus sp.
Mr. Thomas McClure	1	Mole Cricket	Gryllotalpa.
Miss Fanny Pinfold	1	Phasma	Podacanthus typhon.
Miss Beatrice Ramsay	1	Praying Mantis	Mantis religiosa.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Phasma	Tropidoderus childreni.
Miss Ethel Rodway	1	Praying Mantis	Mantis religiosa.
Mr. Selwood Smith	1	Phasma	Bacillus sp.
Mr. E. C. H. Shearman	1	Mole Cricket	Gryllotalpa sp.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Phasma	Bacteria entrachelia.
Do	1	.....	Gryllidæ.
Mr. J. D. Ward	1	Phasma	Podacanthus typhon.
Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington... ..	1	Cricket	Acripeza reticulata.
<i>Diptera.</i>			
Mrs. G. H. Barrow	1	Fly	Asilus sp.
Mr. G. H. Barrow... ..	1	do	Anthrax obscura.
Do	1	do	Rutilia sp.
Do	1	do	Syrphidæ.
Do	1	do	Craspedia audouinii.
Mr. C. Haviland	1	Crane Fly	Ischnotoma serricornis.
Mr. S. W. Law ... ..	...	Small Collection.	
Do ... ..	...	Miscellaneous Collection.	
Mr. J. E. R. McMaster ... ..	...	do do	
Mr. W. J. E. Rohde ... ..	...	do do	
Mrs. Smart... ..	...	do do	
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	2	.....	Tabanidæ.
ARACHNIDA.			
Mr. Jno. Cochrane ... ..	...	Exuviae of Spider. -	
Mr. Dugald Cameron	3	Harvest Mites	Trombidium sp.
Mr. A. H. Cooper	1	Spider	Hadronyche cerberea.
Mr. J. E. Evans	1	Bottle of Specimens of "Katipos," the New Zealand Poisonous Spider	
Mr. Robt. Fitzgerald	1	Harvest Mite	Trombidium sp.
Mr. C. N. Fitzhardinge	1	Spider	Vocinia insignis.
Mr. Robt. Grant	1	Sculptured Spider	Celaenia excavata.
Mr. Cyril Haviland	1	Beautiful Cyrtarachne	Cyrtarachne speciosa.
Mr. J. J. Little	1	Sculptured Spider	Celaenia excavata.
Mr. H. J. M'Cooy	2	Ticks	Haemalastor sp.
.....	1	Marmorated Scorpion	Tityus marmoreus.
Mr. M'Master ... ..	...	Miscellaneous Collection.	
Mr. F. Poate	1	Spider	Palystes sp.
Master Pierson Ramsay	1	Banded Argiope	Argiope regalis.
Mr. W. J. Rainbow	1	do	Nephila sp.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
ARACHENIDA— <i>continued.</i>			
Master P. & Miss B. Ramsay	1	Nest of Trap-door Spider.	
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Spider's Nest.	
Do	1	Spider	<i>Calaenia excavata.</i>
Mr. E. Seecombe	...	Spiders	<i>Hadronyche</i> sp.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	...	Subcutaneous Mites	<i>Hypoderas</i> spp. from Native Birds.
MYRIOPODA.			
Mr. J. Carroll	1	Millepede	<i>Julus</i> sp.
Mr. T. Illidge	...	Millepedes. (Numerous specimens.)	Julidae.
Do	...	Scorpions. do	Scorpionidae.
Mr. P. F. Marich	1	Centipede	<i>Heterostoma sulcidens.</i>
Mr. Thomas Stroud	3	Centipedes	do sp.
Mr. W. Swancott	1	Millepede	<i>Julus</i> sp.
Mr. J. Sawyer	1	do	do
Mr. R. Seecombe	...	Centipedes	<i>Scolopenda</i> sp.
Mr. Arthur Tower	1	Centipede	<i>Heterostoma</i> sp.
Mr. J. Weatherall	1	do	do <i>sulcidens.</i>
CRUSTACEA.			
Mr. A. Byrne	1	Two-spined Sponge Crab	<i>Hyastenus diacanthus.</i>
Mr. Bullion	1	Peron's Craw Fish	<i>Ibacus peronii.</i>
Mr. L. Buke	1	Carapace and Claws of "Butter Crab"	<i>Lophozozymus epheliticus.</i>
Mr. J. Brazier	6	Blue Soldier Crabs	<i>Mycteres longicarpus.</i>
Do	6	Broad-legged Soldier Crabs	do <i>platycheles.</i>
Mr. Henry Curan	1	Macleay's Prawn	<i>Penaeus macleayi.</i>
Do	13	Prawns	<i>Palæmon ornatus.</i>
Mr. Ailan Cook	1	Tiger Prawn	<i>Penæus esculentus.</i>
Mr. W. le Conteur	1	Glass Crab	<i>Lysiosquilla maculata.</i>
Mr. James Dall	1	Hermit Crab	<i>Pagurus</i> sp.
Do	2	Clusters of Barnacles	<i>Balanus tintinnabulum.</i>
Mr. C. Harris	1	Nipper Prawn	<i>Alpheus minor, var. neptunus.</i>
Do	5	Smooth Swamp Crabs	<i>Chasmagnathus lævis.</i>
Do	1	Red-fingered Crab	<i>Sesarma erythroductyla.</i>
Do	1	Amphipod	<i>Podocerus</i> sp.
Mr. Jackson	1	Tiger Prawn	<i>Penaeus esculentus.</i>
Do	1	Sculptured Scyllarus	<i>Scyllarus sculptus.</i>
Mr. G. A. M'Kay	1	Crayfish	<i>Astacopsis serratus.</i>
Mr. Jos. Monk	1	Long-armed Prawn	<i>Palæmon ornatus.</i>
Mr. T. Mulhall	1	do Crab	<i>Ommatocarcinus M'Gillivrayi.</i>
Do	1	Sculptured Scyllarus	<i>Scyllarus sculptus.</i>
Mr. Puckeridge	1	Glass Crab	<i>Squilla lævis.</i>
Mr. G. Solomon	1	do	do sp.
Mr. A. O. Trebeck	1	Keeled Crayfish	<i>Astacopsis bicarinatus.</i>
Mr. T. Worcester	10	Water Fleas	<i>Entomostraca.</i>
Mr. J. B. Wilson	18	Crustaceans	15 species.
Do	2	Australian Galatheas	<i>Galathea australiensis.</i>
Do	7	Crustaceans	5 species.
VERMES.			
Mr. H. G. Dunn	1	Sea Worm	<i>Eunice aphroditois.</i>
Mr. T. Illidge	6	Large Earth Worms.	
Mr. John Macpherson	5	Worms from New Hebrides.	
Mr. M. Meredith	1	Intestinal Worm from Cat	<i>Ascaris mystax.</i>
Mr. A. J. North	1	Planarian Worm	<i>Geoplana cærulea.</i>
Miss Beatrice Ramsay	1	do	<i>Bipalium kewense.</i>
Mr. W. J. E. Rohde	3	Trematode Worms	<i>Temnocephala faciata.</i>
Mr. C. F. Rose	1	Wire Worm	<i>Gordius</i> sp.
Mr. Stephenson	1	do	do
Mr. J. H. Wallace	1	do	do
ECHINODERMATA, &c.			
Dr. James C. Cox	1	Tubercled Sea-egg	<i>Strongylocentrotus tuberculatus</i>
Mr. James Dall	1	Sea Egg	<i>Arachnoides placenta.</i>
Mr. F. J. Gibbons	1	Star Fish	<i>Anthenea tuberculosa.</i>
Do	1	do	<i>Echinaster purpureus.</i>
Do	2	Star Fishes	<i>Nardoa novæ-caledoniæ.</i>
Mr. John Macpherson	1	Star Fish	<i>Linckia pacifica.</i>
Do	1	do	<i>Nardoa</i> sp.
Do	1	Sea Egg	<i>Echinometra lucunta.</i>
Mr. T. Mulhall	1	Southern Gorgon's Head	<i>Gorgonocephalus australis.</i>

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
CELENTERATA.			
<i>Corals.</i>			
Dr. J. C. Cox ...	2	Alcyonarian Corals ...	Leptogorgia australiensis.
Do ...	1	Cup-shaped Coral ...	Turbinaria crater.
Mr. F. J. Gibbons ...	1	Alcyonarian Coral ...	Iciligorgia orientalis.
Do ...	2	do ...	Callipodium australiense.
Mr. John Macpherson ...	1	do ...	Melitodes ochraceum.
Do ...	1	Reef Corals ...	Seriatopora confera.
Do ...	1	do ...	Stylophora palma.
Do ...	1	do ...	Madrepora appressa.
Do ...	1	do ...	do spicifera.
Do ...	1	do ...	do polcillifera.
Do ...	1	do ...	do pustulosa.
Do ...	1	do ...	do nasuta.
Do ...	1	do ...	do labrosa.
Do ...	1	do ...	Montipora capitata.
Do ...	1	do ...	Stylophora sp.
Do ...	1	do ...	Pocillopora verrucosa,
Do ...	1	do ...	do elegans.
Do ...	1	do ...	Fungia paumotensis.
Do ...	1	do ...	do agariciformis.
Do ...	1	Organ-pipe Coral ...	Tubipora musica.
Do ...	1	Coral ...	Pocillopora cespitosa.
<i>Sponges.</i>			
Mr. F. J. Gibbons ...	1	Fan-shaped Sponge ...	Ianthella flabelliformis.
Do ...	1	.....	Thrinacophora sp.
MINERALS.			
Mr. E. Bright ...	1	Conglomerate, Opalised Wood.	
Mr. J. Carlin ...	2	Hyalite ...	Hyalite.
Mr. Frank Field ...	3	Epsom Salt ...	Epsomite.
Mr. Henry Field ...	3	do ...	do
Leigh's Creek Coal Mining Company.	1	Large piece of Coal.	
Mr. John McMaster ...	2	Carbonate of Lime ...	Calcite.
Do ...	1	Sandstone, containing Fossil Wood.	
Do ...	1	Ferruginous Limestone ...	Ferruginous Calcite.
The Manager, Deep Creek Gold-mine.	1	Arsenical Pyrites, said to contain 20 oz. of gold per ton.	Mispickel.
Mr. L. McClymond ...	1	Piece of Slag found inside an Apple-tree after it was burnt down.	
Miss N. Quick ...	1	Coarse-grained Granite, containing black and white Mica.	
Mr. Wm. Sales ...	1	Ferruginous Conglomerate.	
Mr. Charles Wooller ...	1	Auriferous Antimony from Port Stephen's District.	Auriferous Stibnite.
FOSSILS.			
Mr. Edward Bright ...	1	Silicified Wood.	
Do ...	1	Kerosene Shale, with Glossopteris.	
Mr. Cantrill ...	9	Permo-Carboniferous Fossils.	
Mr. W. O. Cuneo ...	2	Permo-Carboniferous Shells.	
Mr. C. Hedley ...	5	.....	Vivipara georgiana.
Mr. E. T. Hitchcock ...	1	Ostrea.	
Professor A. Liversidge ...	2	Permo-Carboniferous Fossils ...	Strophalosia gerardi, King.
Do ...	3	.....	Productus brachythaerus.
Mr. J. McMaster ...	48	Fossil Bones.	
Mr. C. T. Musson ...	2	Post Tertiary Shells.	
Mr. Thomas Roper ...	1	Anterior portion of Great-toe of a Fossil Kangaroo.	
Mr. D. W. Swan ...	1	Right maxilla, &c. ...	Procoptodon.
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse ...	1	Crushed example of a Permo-Carboniferous Univalve.	
Mr. J. A. Wall ...	1	Silurian Coral.	
Mr. T. Worcester ...	8	Tertiary Fossils from Longford, Gippsland Lakes, Victoria.	

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
ETHNOLOGY.			
Mr. J. A. Boyd ...	2	Stone Tomahawks.	
Captain Carpenter...	90	Specimens from Dutch Moluccas, New Guinea, and New Ireland.	
Mr. C. Liardet ...	1	Belt of Maiden's hair of Australian Aborigine.	
Mr. H. J. M'Cooley ...	1	Stone Hatchet.	
Mr. J. M'Master ...	2	Portions of two Stone Axes.	
Mr. H. Rundle ...	1	Skin of large Tetrodon, used as a Lantern.	
Mr. Albert Vickery ...	8	Portions of eight Trees, with Aboriginal carvings.	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miss Maud Bertie ...	1	Specimen of bead-like Seaweed ...	<i>Hormosira banksii</i> .
Do ...	1	do Seaweed, with large air vessels.	<i>Phyllospora comosa</i> .
Captain Carpenter...	1	Skull... ..	<i>Babirusa</i> sp.
Do ...	1	Human Skull (lower jaw missing)...	<i>Homo sapiens</i> .
Mr. W. S. Clarke ...	1	Iron Clip and piece of Cement from an old stone building over a well in Bridge-street, opposite Union Club.	
Mr. C. I. Corkran ...	1	Paper relating to the appointment of John Robertson, Esq., as Minister for Lands.	
Chief Inspector of Fisheries	1	Skeleton of Angel Shark ...	<i>Rhina squatina</i> , Linne.
Mr. R. F. Damon ...	1	Photograph of a Model ...	<i>Dinornis maximus</i> .
Do ...	1	Photograph ...	<i>Cervus giganteus</i> .
Mr. Richard Emmett ...	2	Specimens of Australian Truffle ...	<i>Mylitta australis</i> .
Mr. W. J. Grime ...	1	Skeleton of Aboriginal.	
Mr. Joseph Harris...	1	do Black Swan ...	<i>Cygnus atratus</i> .
Mr. Chas. Harris ...	1	Photo of the Galargombone Tribe of Natives.	
Mr. Chas. Moore ...	1	Skeleton of Japanese Pheasant. ...	<i>Phasianus versicolor</i> .
Lady Macleay ...	1	Old Sydney Order for £1, dated 1837.	
"Marion," late Tuttle & Co.	3	Photos of Maoris.	
Mr. A. E. Phillips ...	4	Old Coins, viz., 1 penny and $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, William and Mary; 1 penny and $\frac{1}{4}$ penny, George 3rd.	
Mr. A. M. N. Rose...	1	Skeleton of little Black and White Cormorant.	<i>Graculus melanoleucus</i> .
Mr. J. S. Skeat ...	1	Portion of a Tooth of a Sperm Whale.	
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge, jun.	1	Penny Token—Iredale & Co., iron merchants.	

APPENDIX VI.
EXCHANGES.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Insects :—96 species—385 specimens.	Mr. J. H. Brady, Capetown. (15.)
Birds :—2 species—3 specimens.	Sir W. L. Buller, Wellington, N.Z. (29.)
Birds :—1 species—1 specimen.	Mr. H. Brown, Mudgee. (32.)
	Mr. C. A. Benbow, Sydney. (36.)
Birds, in 1891.	Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z. (9.)
	Rev. Bro. Claudius, Parramatta. (38.)

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
	Dumfries Museum, Dumfries, Scotland. (37.)
Minerals:—49 specimens. Fossils:—2 species—2 specimens.	Ethnological:—10 specimens.
	Mr. B. G. Engelhardt, Jamberoo. (7.)
Fossils, in 1890.	Minerals:—60 specimens.
	Mr. H. Farquhar, Wellington, N.Z. (43.)
Books and Pamphlets.	Book.
	Dr. W. Hein, Donanfeld, Germany. (24.)
Pamphlets.	Photographs:—6 photos.
	Professor Hadden, Dublin. (47.)
Pamphlets.	Photographs:—35 photos.
	Dr. G. Hurst, Sydney. (48.)
	Fossils:—47 species—62 specimens.
	Dr. H. von Ihering, Rio Grande do Sul. (5.)
Mollusca, in 1891.	Mollusca:—22 species—170 specimens.
	Miss Jelly. (25.)
Bryozoa:—39 species—39 specimens.	Specimens, in 1891.
	Mr. S. W. Jackson, Grafton. (28.)
Birds (Eggs):—1 species—3 specimens.	Birds (Eggs):—4 species—10 specimens.
	Mr. W. Kershaw, Melbourne.
Insects:—5 species—20 specimens.	
	Mr. A. M. Lea. (46.)
Insects:—120 species—302 specimens.	
	Professor Ray Lankester, London. (49.)
	Mammals:—2 species—1 specimens. Vermes:—4 specimens.
	Dr. Marano, Italian Consul, Sydney. (23.)
	Reptiles:—3 specimens, alive.
	Mr. F. M'Knight, Melbourne. (26, 39.)
Fossils:—39 species—53 specimens.	Minerals:—150 specimens.
	Dr. R. Von Mollendorff, Manila. (33.)
Mollusca:—102 species—336 specimens.	Mollusca:—20 species—163 specimens.
	Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Freiburg.
Books.	Books:—14 volumes.
	Mr. H. W. Newman, Lucknow, N.S.W. (4.)
	Minerals:—60 specimens.
	Mr. E. P. Nesbit. (27.)
Foraminiferous Sand:—4 packets.	Sand, in 1891.
	Mr. G. B. Pritchard, Melbourne. (30.)
Fossils:—179 specimens.	Books:—5 volumes.
	Mr. T. Ryan, Kingston, S.A. (44.)
Mollusca:—35 species—123 specimens.	Mollusca:—54 species—136 specimens.
	Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of S.A. (8.)
Mammal:—1 species—1 specimen. Birds:—1 species—2 specimens.	
	Mrs. F. Ratte.
Fossils:—1 species—4 specimens.	
	Mr. H. Suter, Christchurch, N.Z. (40.)
Mollusca:—40 species—128 specimens.	Mollusca:—36 species—138 specimens.
	Mr. H. de Saussure, Neuchatel. (13.)
Insects, in 1891.	Insects:—38 species—48 specimens.
	Mr. F. Stringer, Sydney. (12.)
Birds, in 1891.	Reptile:—1 species—1 specimen.
	Tasmanian Museum, Hobart. (1.)
Birds (eggs):—28 species—55 specimens. Mammal:—1 species—1 specimen.	Ethnological:—63 specimens. Birds:—70 species—87 specimens.
	U.S. National Museum, Washington. (16, 17.)
Echinodermata:—73 species—147 specimens.	Crustacea:—49 species—132 specimens. Asteroida:—13 species—52 specimens. Fossils:—10 species—12 specimens.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Books.	University of Sydney. (42.) Books:—20 volumes.
Ethnological Specimens :—37 specimens.	Mr. P. E. Wolff, Sydney. (33?) Collecting material.
	Zoological Society, London. (50.) Reptiles :— 6 species—14 specimens, alive. 4 " 6 " " Mammals :—1 " 3 " "
	World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago. Mammals :—64 specimens. Birds :— 402 " Reptiles — 102 " Fishes :— 166 " Crustacea :—19 " Books :—20 volumes.

APPENDIX VII.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
5905	ALDERTON, GEO. E. Treatise and Handbook of Orange Culture in Auckland (N.Z.). 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1884.	Exchange.
6004	BEALE, THOMAS. Natural History of the Sperm Whale, to which is added a Sketch of a South Sea Whaling Voyage. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1839.	Purchase.
5923	BEDDARD, FRANK E. Animal Coloration: An account of the principal facts and theories relating to the Colours and Markings of Animals. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchase.
5956-7	BELANGER, CHARLES. Voyage aux Indes Orientales par le nord de l'Europe, &c., Zoologie par MM. Bélanger, Isidore Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Lesson, Valenciennes, Deshayes et Guérin. Text, 1 vol. 8vo. Atlas, 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1834.	Purchase.
5777-8	BELCHER, CAPT. SIR E. The Last of the Arctic Voyages; being a Narrative of the Expedition in H.M.S. "Assistance" in search of Sir John Franklin, 1852-3-4. With Notes on the Natural History; by Sir John Richardson (Fish), Prof. Owen (Ichthyosaurus), Thos. Bell (Crustacea), J. W. Salter (Fossils), and Lovell Reeve (Shells). 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1855.	Purchase.
5833	BEVAN, THEODORE T. Toil, Travel, and Discovery in British New Guinea. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.	Purchase.
5750-1	BLAINVILLE, H. M. D. DE. Manuel d'Actinologie ou de Zoophytologie. 2 vols. Paris, 1834.	Purchase.
5806	BONWICK, JAMES. Daily Life and Origin of the Tasmanians. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1870.	Purchase.
6097	BUCKTON, GEO. BOWDLER. Monograph of the British Cicadæ or Tettigidæ. Vol. II. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchase.
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5840	YEAR Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, comprising lists of the papers read during 1891; 9th annual issue. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchase.
5769	ZOOLOGICAL Society of London. Proceedings of. Index 1881-1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchase.
5770	——— Proceedings for 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchase.
5871	ZOOLOGICAL Record for 1890, being volume 27 of record of Zoological Literature. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchase.
5799	CHALLENGER Reports. Deep Sea Deposits, by John Murray and Rev. A. F. Renard. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1891.	Purchase.
5717	MIDLAND Naturalist. Vol. XIV, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Birmingham, 1891.	Presented.
6051	——— Vol. XV, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Birmingham, 1892.	Presented.
5716	JOURNAL of Conchology. Vol. VI, 1889-91. 1 vol. 8vo. Leeds, 1891.	Presented.
5986	LIVERPOOL Biological Society. Transactions. Vol. VI, Session 1891-92. 1 vol. 8vo. Liverpool, 1892.	Presented.
6052	MANCHESTER Literary and Philosophical Society. Memoirs and Proceedings. (Fourth Series.) Vol. V. 1 vol. 8vo. Manchester, 1892.	Presented.
5845	MANCHESTER Microscopical Society. Transactions and Annual Report, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Manchester, 1892.	Presented.
5844	ROYAL Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Fifty-ninth Annual Report, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Falmouth, 1892.	Presented.
5718	EDINBURGH Museum of Science and Art. List of Objects in the Art and Industrial Divisions acquired during the year 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.	Presented.
5792	HIGHLAND and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Transactions. (5th Series.) Vol. IV. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1892.	Presented.
5897	ROYAL Society of Edinburgh. Proceedings. Vol. IV, Session 1857-8 to 1860-61 (incomplete). 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858-61.	Exchange.
5715	——— Proceedings. Vol. XVII, November, 1889, to July, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1891.	Presented.
5898	——— Transactions. Vol. XXII, Sessions 1857-8 to 1860-61. 1 vol. 4to. Edinburgh, 1861.	Presented.
5899-5900	ROYAL Irish Academy. Proceedings of. Vol. VIII, parts 1-6, 1861-64. Vol. III. (Series II). Parts 7 and 8, 1881-82. 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1864-82.	Exchange.
5901-3	ROYAL Dublin Society, Scientific Proceedings of. (New Series.) Vol. I, 1877-78; Vol. II, 1879-80; Vols. III, IV, 1881-85 (incomplete.) 3 vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1878-85.	Exchange.
5904	——— Scientific Transactions of. Vol. III. (Series II). Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 only. 1885. 1 vol. 4to. Dublin, 1885.	Exchange.
5759	GEOLOGICAL and Natural History Survey of Canada (New Series). Vol. IV. Annual Report, 1888-89. 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1890.	Presented.
5911	——— Catalogue of Canadian Plants. Part VI, Musci; by John Macoun. 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1892.	Presented.
5928	HAMILTON Association. Journal and Proceedings for Session 1891-92. No. VIII. 1 vol. Hamilton, 1892.	Presented.
6066	CANADIAN Record of Science, including the Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Montreal. Vol. IV. 1890-91. 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1891.	Presented.
5755	NOVA Scotian Institute of Natural Science. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. VII. 1889-91. 1 vol. 8vo. Halifax (N.S.), 1889-90.	Presented.
5910	M'GILL College and University, Montreal. Annual Calendar, Session, 1892-93. 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1892.	Presented.
6091-2	AMERICAN Naturalist. Vol. XXV, 1891; Vol. XXVI, 1892. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia.	Purchased.
5946	AMERICAN Museum of Natural History. Bulletin. Vol. III, 1890-91. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1891.	Presented.
5710	THE AUK. Vol. VIII. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1891.	Purchase.
5912	CINCINNATI Museum Association. Catalogue of Oil-paintings and Sculpture. 1 vol. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1892.	Presented.
5724	MUSEUM of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge. Bulletin, Vol. XXI. 1 vol. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1891.	Presented.
6064	——— Bulletin, Vol. XXII. 1 vol. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass, 1892.	Presented.

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
6059	NEW YORK Academy of Sciences. Transactions, Vol. X. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1890-91.	Presented.
5791	NEW YORK State Museum. 44th Annual Report of the Regents, for 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1892.	Presented.
6058	——— Bulletin, Vol. I, Nos. 1-6. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1892.	Presented.
6055	NEW YORK Microscopical Society (July, 1890, and Oct., 1891). Journal, Vol. VII. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1892.	Presented.
5947	ACADEMY of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Proceedings, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1892.	Presented.
5984	SMITHSONIAN Institution. Annual Report to July, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	Presented.
5865	———. Report of the National Museum to June, 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	Presented.
5866-7	——— (Bureau of Ethnology.) U. S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. Contributions to American Ethnology, Vol. II, Parts I and II. The Klamath Indians of South Western Oregon, by Albert Samuel Gatschet. 2 vols. 4to. Washington, 1890.	Presented.
5868	——— Vol. VI. The Cegiha Language, by James Owen Dorsey. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1890.	Presented.
5869	——— (Bureau of Ethnology.) Omaha and Ponka Letters, by James Owen Dorsey. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	Presented.
5870	——— Catalogue of Prehistoric Works east of the Rocky Mountains; by Cyrus Thomas. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	Presented.
5985	——— (Bureau of Ethnology.) Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages; James Constantine Pilling. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	Presented.
6112	———. Report of Explorations, in 1873, of the Colorado of the West and its Tributaries; by J. W. Powell. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1874.	Re-registered.
5760	——— United States National Museum. Proceedings. Vol. XIII, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	Presented.
5763-4	UNITED States Geological Survey. Tenth Annual Report, 1888-89. Part I, Geology. Part II, Irrigation. 2 vols. 4to. Washington, 1890.	Presented.
5939-45	——— Bulletins. Nos. 54-81. 1889-91. 7 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1889-91.	Presented.
5927	STATE Board of Agriculture, Michigan. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Secretary, from July, 1890, to June, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Lansing, 1891.	Presented.
6053	STATE Agricultural College, Michigan. Bulletins, 78 to 86. 1 vol. 8vo. Michigan, 1891-92.	Presented.
5761-2	GEOLOGICAL Survey of Illinois. Vol. VIII, Geology and Palæontology. Geology; by A. H. Worthen. Palæontology; by A. H. Worthen, Chas. Wachsmuth, Frank Springer, E. O. Ulrich, and Oliver Everett. 2 vols. 4to. Illinois, 1890.	Presented.
5723	INDIANA Department of Geology and Natural History. Sixteenth Annual Report, 1888. 1 vol. 8vo. Indianapolis, 1889.	Presented.
5993	KENTUCKY Geological Survey. Kentucky Fossil Shells. A Monograph of the Fossil Shells of the Silurian and Devonian Rocks of Kentucky. Henry Nettleroth. 1 vol. 4to. Frankfort, Kentucky, 1889.	Purchase.
5994	——— Kentucky Fossil Corals. A Monograph of the Fossil Corals of the Silurian and Devonian Rocks of Kentucky. Wm. J. Davis. Part II, plates. 1 vol. 4to. Frankfort, Kentucky, 1885.	Purchase.
6061-3	UNITED States Department of Agriculture. Insect Life. Vols. I-III, 1888-91. 3 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1888-91.	Presented.
6060	——— North American Fauna, Nos. 1 to 5. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1889-91.	Presented.
6056	NATURALISTS' Leisure Hour and Monthly Bulletin. A. E. Foote. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1891-92.	Presented.
6054	ROCHESTER Academy of Science. Proceedings. Vol. I. 1 vol. 8vo. Rochester, New York, 1890-91.	Presented.
6057	WEST American Scientist. June, 1890; January, March, April, May, August, September, October, 1891. 1 vol. San Diego, Cal., 1890-91.	Presented.

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
5726	MUSEO de La Plata. Revista. Tomo I. 1 vol. Svo. La Plata, 1890-91.	Presented.
6078	————— Revista. Tomo II. 1 vol. Svo. La Plata, 1891.	Presented.
5948	————— Dipterología Argentina, por Felix Linch Arribáizaga 1 vol. Svo. La Plata, 1891.	Presented.
6077	COSTA Rica. Memoria de la Secretaria de Gobernacion Policia y Fomento, 1890. 1 vol. Svo. San Jose de Costa Rica.	Presented.
6067	ASIATIC Society of Japan. Transactions. Vol. XVI part II (1888); XVIII part II (1890); XIX part I (1891). Vol. XX part I (1892). 1 vol. Svo. Tokyo, 1888-92.	Presented.
5925	IMPERIAL University of Japan. The Calendars for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92. 2 vols. in 1. Svo. Tokyo, 1891-92	Presented.
5719	JAPAN. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Minister of State for Education, 1889. 1 vol. Svo. Tokyo, 1891.	Presented.
5862	————— Eighteenth Annual Report of the Minister of State for Education, 1890. 1 vol. Svo. Tokyo, 1892.	Presented.
5863	————— A short History of the Department of Education, Japan. 1 vol. Svo. Tokyo, 1891.	Presented.
5721	GEOLOGICAL Survey of India. Memoirs. Vol. XXIV. 1 vol. Svo. Calcutta, 1891.	Presented.
5722	————— Records. Vol. XXIV. 1 vol. Svo. Calcutta, 1891.	Presented.
6065	————— Records. Vol. XXV. 1 vol. Svo. Calcutta, 1892.	Presented.
5932	————— Contents and index of the first twenty volumes of the Memoirs 1859 to 1883; by W. Theobald. 1 vol. Svo. Calcutta, 1892.	Presented.
5933	————— Index of the Genera and species described in the Palæontologia Indica, up to the year 1891; by W. Theobald 1 vol. 4to. Calcutta, 1892	Presented.
6025	INDIAN Museum. Annual Report, 1891-92. 1 vol. Svo. Calcutta, 1892.	Presented.
5955	SECOND Yarkand Mission. Scientific results of: Aves; by R. B. Sharpe. 1 vol. Imp. 4to. London, 1891.	Purchase.
5841-2	ANNALES des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie et Paléontologie. VII ^e Série, Tome XI. VII ^e Série, Tome, XII.	Purchase.
6111	————— Tome XIII. 3 vols. Svo. Paris, 1891-2.	
5822	COMPTES rendus hebdomadaires des Seances de l'Académie des Sciences. Tome CXIII, 1891.	Purchase.
6114-5	Do do CXIV, CXV, 1892. 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1891-2.	
6069	FEUILLE des Jeunes Naturalistes. Revue Mensuelle. Année 32, 1891-92. 1 vol. Svo. Paris, 1892.	Presented.
6070	————— Catalogue de la Bibliothèque. Fascicules 10-15. 1 vol. Svo. Paris, 1890-92.	Presented.
5744	SOCIÉTÉ Française de Minéralogie. Bulletin, Tome XIV. 1 vol. Svo. Paris, 1891.	Purchase.
5837	SOCIÉTÉ Linnéenne de Bordeaux. Actes. Vol. XLIV. Cin- quième Série; Tome IV. 1 vol. Svo. Bordeaux, 1890.	Presented.
5772	SOCIÉTÉ Zoologique de France. Mémoires pour l'année 1891. Tome IV. 1 vol. Svo. Paris, 1891.	Presented.
5892	————— Bulletin, Vol. XVI, pour l'année 1891.	Presented.
6117	————— Do „ XVII do 1892. 2 vols. Svo. Paris, 1891-2.	
5725	ÉCOLE d'Anthropologie de Paris. Revue Mensuelle, Publié par les Professeurs. 1 ^{re} Année, 1891. 1 vol. Svo. Paris, 1891.	Presented.
5839	SOCIÉTÉ Géologique du Nord, Mémoires de la. Tome II. Vol. I. Recherches sur les Terrains anciens des Asturies et de la Galicie, par Charles Barrois. 1 vol. 4to. Lille, 1892.	Presented.
5706	LEYDEN Museum, Notes from the. Vol. XIII. 1 vol. Svo. Leyden, 1891.	Purchase.
5707	ARCHIV für Naturgeschichte. 57 Jahrgang, Band I. 1 vol. Svo. Berlin, 1891.	Purchase.
5746	KÖNIGLICH Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, zu Berlin. Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen. Jahrgang, 1891. 1 vol. Svo. Berlin, 1891.	Presented.
6072-3	————— Sitzungsberichte. Jahrgang, 1891. 2 vols. Svo. Berlin, 1891.	Presented.
6082	Kön. Preussische Kunstsammlungen. Amtliche Berichte, 1891-92. 1 vol. fol. 1891-92.	Presented.

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
6083.	KÖN. Ethnographisches Museum zu Dresden. Publicationen. VI.—Dr. M. Uhle: Holz- und Bambus-Geräthe aus Nord-west Neu Guinea (hauptsächlich gesammelt von A. B. Meyer), mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Ornamentik. Leipzig, 1886. VII.—Dr. A. B. Meyer. Masken von Neu Guinea und dem Bismarck Archipel. Dresden, 1889. VIII.—A. B. Meyer und A. Schadenberg. Die Philippinen I, Nord Luzon. Dresden, 1890. In 1 vol. Imp. fol. Leipzig and Dresden.	Presented.
5929	KONIGLICHES Zoologisches und Anthropologisch-Ethnographisches Museum zu Dresden. Abhandlungen und Berichte, 1890-91. 1 vol. 4to. Berlin, 1892.	Presented.
5823	ZEITSCHRIFT für Ethnologie. Organ der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Band XXIII, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1891.	Presented.
6016	MORPHOLOGISCHES Jahrbuch. Eine Zeitschrift für Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte Herausgegeben von Carl Gegenbaur. Band XVIII. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1892.	Purchase.
5704	———— Band XVII. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1891.	Purchase.
6079	MUSEUM der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Frankfurt am Main. Katalog der Batrachien-Sammlung im Museum von Prof. Dr. O. Boettger. 1 vol. 8vo. Frankfurt A. M., 1892.	Presented.
6076	NATURHISTORISCHER Verein der Preussischen Rheinlande, Westfalens und des Reg. Bezirks Osnabrück. 48 Jahrgang, 5 Folge, 8 Jahrgang. 1 vol. 8vo. Bonn, 1891.	Presented.
5743	MALAKOZOLOGISCHE Blätter. Als Fortsetzung der Zeitschrift für Malakozoologie. Herausgegeben von S. Clessin. Neue Folge, XI Band. 1 vol. 8vo. Cassell, 1891.	Purchase.
5980	BERLINER Entomologische Zeitschrift. Band XXXVI, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1892.	Purchase.
5846-54	HAMBURGISCHE Wissenschaftliche Anstalten. Jahrbuch. Jahrgang 1-9, 1884-91. 1te Hälfte. 9 vols. 8vo. Hamburg, 1884-91.	Presented.
6075	ZOOLOGISCHE Botanische Gesellschaft in Wien. Verhandlungen. Jahrgang, 1891, Bd XLI. 1 vol. 8vo. Wien, 1891.	Presented.
6080	KON. Böhmisches Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Sitzungsberichte. Mathematische-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe. Jahrgang, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Prag, 1891.	Presented.
5843	SOCIETA Adriatica di Scienze Naturali in Trieste. Bolletino Vol. XIII, parti 1, 2. 1 vol. 8vo. Trieste, 1891-92.	Presented.
6074	ACADÉMIE des Sciences de Cracovie. Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'année, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Cracovie, 1892.	Presented.
5745	FÖLDTANI Közlöni (Geologische Mittheilungen). Zeitschrift der Ungarischen Geologischen Gesellschaft. Band XXI.	Presented.
6116	———— Do do. Band XXII. 2 vols. 8vo. Budapest, 1891-2.	
5909	MUSEO Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova. Annali. Ser 2, Vol. XI (XXXI). 1 vol. 8vo. Genova, 1891-2.	Presented.
6027	REAL Academia des Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales de Madrid. Memorias. Tomo XV. Obras Malacologica de J. G. Hidalgo. Parte 2. 1 vol. 4to. Madrid, 1890.	Presented.
5773	COMISIÓN del Mapa Geológico de España. Boletín. Tomo XVII. Año, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Madrid, 1891.	Presented.
5738	BERGEN MUSEUM. Aarsberetning for 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Bergen, 1891.	Presented.
5924	STAVANGER MUSEUM. Aarsberetning for 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Stavanger, 1892.	Presented.
5787-90	KONGELIGE Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs. Oversigt, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891. 4 vols. 8vo. Kjobenhaven, 1888-91.	Presented.
5740	COMITÉ Géologique de la Russie. Bulletin. Tome IX. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1890.	Presented.
6068	———— Bulletin. Tome, X et Supplément. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1891.	Presented.
6071	SOCIÉTÉ Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou. Bulletin. Année 1891. (Nouv. Sér.) Tome V. 1 vol. 8vo. Moscow, 1892.	Presented.
6081	SOCIETATIS Entomologica Rossica. Horae Tom. XXVI, 1891-92. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1892.	

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
5782	CATALOGUE of the Natural and Industrial Products of New South Wales, exhibited in the Australian Museum by the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, Sydney, November, 1854. Contains papers by W. B. Clarke, on The Goldfields, and on The Coal-fields. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1854.	Presented. Purchase.
5784	N.S.W. Intercolonial and Philadelphia International Exhibitions. Mines and Mineral Statistics of N.S.W., and Notes on the Geological Collection of the Department of Mines; also, Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of N.S.W., by Rev. W. B. Clarke (3rd Edition); and Notes on the Iron and Coal Deposits, Wallerawang, and on the Diamond-fields, by Professor Liversidge. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1875.	Purchase.
5727	INTERNATIONAL Exhibition, Sydney, 1879. New Zealand Court—Appendix to Official Catalogue. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1880.	
5728	——— Victorian Court. Official Catalogue of Exhibits. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1879.	Presented.
5729	INTERNATIONAL Exhibition, Melbourne, 1880. New Zealand Court. Catalogue of Exhibits. 1 vol., 8vo. Melbourne, 1880.	Presented.
5730	——— A Descriptive Catalogue of the Rocks, Minerals, and Fossils illustrative of the Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining Resources of Victoria; by Thomas Couchman. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1880.	Presented.
5731	CENTENNIAL International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888. A Descriptive Catalogue of Rocks, Minerals, and Fossils, illustrative of the Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining Resources of Victoria. by Chas. W. Langtree. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1888.	Presented.
5732	——— Catalogue of Minerals Exhibited in the Queensland Court. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1888.	Presented.
5860	CENTENNIAL International Exhibition, 1888. Mineral Wealth of Queensland, by R. I. Jack. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1888.	Presented.
5859	COLONIAL and Indian Exhibition of 1886. Handbook of Queensland Geology, by R. L. Jack. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1886.	Presented.
3686	COLONIAL Museum, New Zealand. 25th and 26th Annual Reports, 1891–92.	Presented.
894	AUSTRALIAN Museum. Reports, 1890–91.	
3494	FREE Public Library. Report, 1891.	
3496	PUBLIC Library, &c., Melbourne, Report, 1891.	
3502	TASMANIA. Report on Mount Zeehan Silver Lead Lodes and other deposits. G. Thureau, 1888. TASMANIAN Museum and Botanical Gardens. Report of the Trustees, 1891.	
3499	SOUTH Australia. Further Geological Examination of Leigh's Creek and Hergatt Districts, &c., &c., 1892. Report on country in the neighbourhood of Lake Eyre, 1892. By H. Y. L. Brown.	
3498	PUBLIC Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia. Report, 1891–92.	
3495	QUEENSLAND Museum. Report, 1871.	

APPENDIX VIII.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, DECEMBER, 1892.

I.—CATALOGUES.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. 8vo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)
2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1864. 12mo. pp. 133. (Out of print.)
3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1873. 8vo. pp. xvii-115. (Out of print.)
4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Accipitres. 1876. 8vo. pp. viii-64, and supplement, 1890. Part II, Striges. 1890. 8vo. pp. 35. Part III, Psittaci. 1891. 8vo. pp. viii-110.
5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. A. Haswell. 1882. 8vo. pp. xxiv-324, with 4 plates.
6. Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. 1878. Wrapper, with two supplements. (Out of print.)
7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F. Ratte. 1883. 8vo. pp. xxviii-160.
8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. 8vo. pp. 198, with 19 plates.
9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratte. 1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate.
10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Echini. 1885. 2nd edition, 1890. 8vo. pp. viii-54, with 5 plates.
11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I, Scyphomedusæ. Part II Hydromedusæ, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 32 and 49.
12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nest and Eggs of the Australian Birds, by A. J. North. 1889. 8vo. pp. iv, v-407, with 21 plates.
13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1888. 8vo. pp. xiv-260, with 12 plates.
14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I, Palæichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. 8vo. pp. 34.
15. Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part I, Cephalopoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 20. Part II, Pteropoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 22.
16. Catalogue of Australian Mammals, with Introductory Notes on General Mammology, by J. Douglas Ogilby, 1892. 8vo. pp. xvi-144.

II.—MONOGRAPHS.

1. Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with Illustrations by his daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde. Vol. II, Parts 1, 2, and 3.

III.—MEMOIRS.

1. History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. 8vo. pp. 66 with plates. Reprint 1887.
2. Lord Howe Island, its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii-132, with 10 plates.

IV.—GUIDES.

1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print.)
2. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv-56. (Out of print.)
3. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890. 8vo. pp. 156.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

1. List of old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. Reprinted with additions, 1890. 8vo. pp. 4.
2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, by K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8. (Out of print.)
3. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. pp. 43.
4. Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate.
5. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay, 1891. 4th Edition. pp. 32.

VI.—RECORDS.

- Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 202. 30 plates.
 II. Nos. 1, 2, 3, pp. 38. 10 plates.

IN PREPARATION.

- Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part III, Muricidæ.
 Catalogues of Reptiles, Batrachia, Fishes, &c., by J. D. Ogilby.
 Catalogue of Birds. Parts IV and V, by E. P. Ramsay.
 Catalogue of Tunicata, by Prof. Herdman, Liverpool, England.
 Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations. Vol. II, Part 4.
 Records, periodically.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Mr. W. Dymock, George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Messrs. E. A. Petherick & Co., George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Melville, Mullen, and Slade, Melbourne; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other publications are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(NEW AND AMENDED BY LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic., No. 31, sec. 21.

New and Amended By-laws adopted by the Senate at meetings held on the 1st and 15th May, 1893.

To stand in lieu of section 8, Chapter II (page 110).

8. If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from the aforesaid meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his Fellowship shall, *ipso facto*, become vacant; provided that, in computing the said six consecutive months, the month of January shall not be taken into account.

To stand in lieu of section 2, Chapter IX (page 115).

2. The Chairman of the Professorial Board shall be elected at its first meeting in each year, such election to be by ballot, if required by any member. The Chairman of every other Board shall be the Dean of the Faculty with which it is connected.

To stand in lieu of section 3, Chapter IX (page 115).

3. Every meeting of any Board or Faculty shall be convened by written notice from the Registrar, by direction of, and on a day named by, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman; and on the requisition of any two members addressed to the Registrar, a meeting shall be convened in like manner. At any meeting of the Professorial Board five shall form a quorum, and at any other meeting three shall form a quorum, unless otherwise provided. In case of an equality of votes, that of the presiding Chairman included, such Chairman shall have a casting vote.

To stand in lieu of section 5, Chapter XI (page 116).

5. Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the students present at each lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the Table at the end of each Term.

To stand in lieu of section 5, Chapter XII (page 118).

5. Undergraduates who have passed the yearly examinations may, at the discretion of the Dean, and upon application, receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which they are pursuing their studies, and by the Registrar.

To stand in lieu of section 2, Chapter XIV (page 118).

2. No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners. Scholars shall be required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

To stand in lieu of section 5, Chapter XVII (page 126).

5. At least three written class examinations shall be held during each long course of instruction, and at least two such examinations during each short course. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate, and at the end of each course a report of the result, signed by the responsible teacher, shall be presented to the Senate by the Dean. Students who fail to pass the class examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the annual examination.

To stand in lieu of section 7, Chapter XVII (page 126).

7. Candidates for a degree in medicine shall, before admission to the Medical School, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts Course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz.:—Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German—and in three of the sections in group III of the subjects for which senior candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

To stand in lieu of section 12, Chapter XVIII (page 133).

12. The annual examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary, and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination, if the examiners think fit. At least one written Class Examination shall be held during each term of the first two years, except in the Mathematical subjects. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the annual examination.

To stand in lieu of section 18, Chapter XVIII (page 134).

18. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering must produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts Course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination or an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz. :—Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German—and in four of the sections in Group III of the subjects for which senior candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, and shall during the first year attend the courses of instruction upon and pass the examinations in the following subjects :—

1. Chemistry, Inorganic (with two terms' laboratory practice).
2. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.
3. Mathematics.
4. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice).
5. Physics (with one term's laboratory practice).
6. Physical Geography and Geology.

Provided the students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and to pass the annual examination in, such portions of the Mathematical course of the first year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations. Provided also that students of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction, whose certificates of attendance and examination in that branch are accepted by the Senate as an equivalent to a portion of the Curriculum prescribed for candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering, shall be considered to have passed the Entrance Examination if they satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects, viz. :—In two of the four languages—Latin, Greek, French, German—and in four of the sections in Group III of the subjects for which senior candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

To stand in lieu of section 7, Chapter XXIII (page 140).

7. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations, and of this Board the Chairman shall be elected at its first meeting in the year.

(L.S.)

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,
Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 18th July, 1893.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

R. W. DUFF.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

New and Amended By-laws adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the
14th August, 1893.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 12, section 3, page 108.

3. Students who fail to pass, or neglect to attend, their annual examinations in any subject or subjects may be required by their respective Faculties, upon the report of the Examiners, to attend again the lectures on such subject or subjects before again presenting themselves for examination.

CHAPTER 12.

Section 8, page 109, to be repealed.

8. Prize books, stamped with the University Arms, shall be given to each student who shall be placed in the first class in Honours at examinations other than those for Degrees.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 15, section 22, page 113.

22. The candidate for Honours who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 15, section 26, page 114.

26. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:—

1. Classical Philology and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.
4. Modern Literature and Language.
5. Modern History.

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 16, section 16, page 116.

16. The candidates who distinguish themselves most highly at the Degree Examinations respectively shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

CHAPTER 17.

Section 8, page 119, to be added as a proviso before the words "Before admission to the final examination," &c.

Provided that the courses of instruction in Medical Jurisprudence, Public Health, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and Psychological Medicine may be taken by the student in either the fourth or the fifth year of study, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University.

CHAPTER 17.

Section 9, page 120, to be added as a proviso at the end.

Provided that the examinations in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, and Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, shall form a part of either the Fourth Year or the Fifth Year Examination, according as the student has attended the course in any of those subjects in his Fourth or Fifth Year of study.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 17, section 13, page 120.

13. Honours at graduation shall depend upon the proficiency shown in the examinations, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Senate from time to time; and the candidate who shall have been most distinguished shall receive a bronze medal, provided that he shall have obtained First-class Honours.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 17, section 19, page 122.

19. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 18, section 8, page 124.

8. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 18, section 16, page 125.

16. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

CHAPTER 18.

Section 20, page 126, to be added as a proviso at the end.

Provided that the course of lectures and examination in the subject of Architecture may be taken either in the Second Year or in the Third Year, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 18, section 28, page 128.

28. The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Honour Division of the Third Annual Examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 18, section 36, page 129.

36. The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

(L.S.)

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,
Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 11th September, 1893.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.
R. W. DUFF.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
(NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

New Amended By-law adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the
21st August, 1893.

To stand in lieu of Section 1, Chapter 27, page 135.

1. The general supervision of the financial affairs of the University shall, subject to the direction and control of the Senate, be entrusted to a Finance Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and four elected Fellows of the Senate, of which number three shall constitute a quorum:

(L.S.)

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,

Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 11th September, 1893.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

R. W. DUFF.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(RETURN RESPECTING CLASSES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 1, of 29th November, 1893.]

Question.

1. MR. BAVISTER asked THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—

(1.) How many separate classes of Technical Instruction have been closed or discontinued since November, 1892; what number of students were on the roll of such classes; and what were the subjects taught at such classes?

(2.) How many branch Technical Schools have been closed during the same period, naming the district in which each was situated?

(3.) What increase or decrease has taken place in the number of students on the roll at the Technical College, Harris-street, in the same period?

(4.) What other classes or Schools of Technical Instruction is it intended to close during the next three months?

Answer.

(1.) The number of separate classes closed since November, 1892, is 106, and the number of students on the roll of such classes was 2,783. The subjects taught were as follow:—

Subject.	Locality.	Average Daily Attendance.	Subject.	Locality.	Average Daily Attendance.
Architectural Drawing.....	Bathurst	2*	Geology	Broken Hill	7*
do	Goulburn	5*	Geometry (Practical, Plane, and Solid and Descriptive).	do	10*
Applied Mechanics	Broken Hill	10*	Geometry (Practical, Plane, and Solid and Descriptive).	Bathurst	5*
Ambulance Surgery	Sydney	15	Home-nursing for the sick.....	Sydney	20
Botany	do	7*	do do	Hunter's Hill	17
Book-keeping	Newtown	20	do do	Burwood (2).....	25
do	Newcastle	17	do do	Goulburn (Day)	25
do	Broken Hill	6*	do do	do (Evening)	25
Building Construction	Bathurst	2*	Household management.....	Sydney	11*
Caligraphy and Correspondence...	Sydney (1)	50	do	do	14
do do	Ashfield (2)	14	Latin	do	14
do do	Burwood (2).....	14	Mathematics—		
Carpentry and Joinery.....	Broken Hill	11*	Technical arithmetic and men- suration.	Newtown	13
Chemistry	Parramatta	4*	Algebra ..	Petersham	16
do	Broken Hill	8*	Geometry	Broken Hill	14
Cookery	Sydney (1 Evening, 4 Day)	12	Trigonometry	West Maitland.....	28
French	Sydney (Day)	24	Mechanical drawing	Kogarah	7*
do	Sydney (Evening)	24	do	Broken Hill	9*
do	Bathurst (Day)	12	do	Burwood	11*
do	Bathurst (Evening).....	12	do	Paddington	11*
Freehand Drawing	Burwood	11*	do	Waverley	14
do	Paddington	11*	do	Bathurst	6*
do	Waverley	14	do	Broken Hill	31
do	Bathurst	6*	do	Plattsburgh	15
do	Broken Hill	31	do	Paramatta	10*
do	Plattsburg	15			
do	Parramatta	11*			

Subject.	Locality.	Average daily attendance.	Subject.	Locality	Average daily attendance.
Mineralogy	Broken Hill.	7*	Shorthand	West Maitland (Day)... }	23
Mineral prospecting.....	Sydney	6*	do	do (Even'g) }	
Physics (Light, Sound, and Heat)	do	12	do	Singleton (Day) .. }	17
do do	Broken Hill	8*	do	do (Evening) .. }	
Physiology.....	Sydney	15	do	Newcastle (Day) .. }	57
do	Broken Hill	8*	do	do (Evening) .. }	
Perspective	Bathurst	5*	do	Parramatta	8*
do	Broken Hill	10*	do	Wagga Wagga	7*
Slide Rule—Use of	Sydney	10*	do	Stockton	12
Scientific dresscutting	Singleton	11*	do	And at 14 Public Schools	
Scientific dressmaking	do	11*	Telegraphy—Practical	Sydney	16
Shorthand	Sydney (2)	61	Typewriting	do (Day, ladies') ..	4*
do	Burwood	11*	do	do (Evening) ..	8*
do	Kogarah	10*	do	Bathurst	15
do	Marrickville	15	do	Orange	14
do	Neutral Bay	13	do	Goulburn (Day)	4*
do	Paddington	26	do	do (Evening) ..	4*
do	Armidale	13	do	West Maitland	11*
do	Orange	17	do	Newcastle (Day) ..	10*
do	Eskbank	17	do	do (Evening) ..	10*
do	Goulburn	13	do	Stockton	12
do	Granville	12			

Note —The 43 classes marked * did not maintain the minimum average daily attendance required

(2.) Six branch Technical Schools have been closed during the period referred to. They were situated at Burwood, Broken Hill, Kogarah, Paddington, Parramatta, and Orange.

(3.) A decrease of 556 students has taken place in the number on the roll at the Sydney Technical College since November, 1892, including the classes that have been closed.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(RETURN SHOWING CHURCH BUILDINGS RENTED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 November, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 1 of 28 November, 1893.]

Question.

- (1.) CHURCH BUILDINGS RENTED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES:—MR. STEVENSON *asked* THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—
- (1.) How many church buildings are rented by the Department for public school purposes?
 - (2.) Where are such buildings located, and by which denomination owned?
 - (3.) The rent paid annually in each instance?
 - (4.) Are the renting of church buildings for public school purposes in accordance with the terms of the Public Instruction Act?

Answer.

RETURN showing Church Buildings rented by the Department of Public Instruction for Public School Purposes.

Name of School.	Owner of Premises.	Rental per Annum.
Bangalore	Wesleyan Church	£ s. d. 3 0 0
Brook Vale... ..	Church of England	16 0 0
Burraborang	Roman Catholic Church	Nil.
Cardiff	Primitive Methodist Church	40 0 0
Catherine Hill Bay	United Methodist Free Church	52 0 0
Cobbitty	Church of England	45 0 0
Colo Vale	do	12 0 0
Cooerwull	Presbyterian Church	Nil.
Collingwood	Wesleyan Church	Nil.
Cross Roads	Church of England	Nil.
Curra Creek	Union Church	10 0 0
Elizabethfields	Church of England	Nil.
Fort-street, Lower... ..	do	80 0 0
Homeville	Primitive Methodist Church	30 0 0
Mandalong	Roman Catholic Church	Nil.
Mount Thorley	Church of England	10 0 0
Muscle Creek	Presbyterian Church	10 0 0
Oaks	Roman Catholic Church	50 0 0
Reidsdale	do	26 0 0
Spring Creek	Church of England	Nil.
St. Joseph's	Roman Catholic Church	15 12 0
Toual	Wesleyan Church	Nil.
Umberumberka	Bible Christian Chapel	26 0 0
Urulgurra	Primitive Methodist Church	Nil.
Walla Walla	Lutheran Church	50 0 0

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

(FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Public Works Building, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 31st August, 1893.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

Sir,

In accordance with former custom, we, the members of the City of Sydney Improvement Board, have now the honor to present to you our Annual Report for the Board year ended 31st August, 1893. In doing so we have to express regret that, for some unexplained reason, during the past twelve months our services have not been called into requisition by the proper officer (the City Building Surveyor) whose duty it is to "*inspect ruinous and dangerous buildings and projections in danger at all times when needful, and take all necessary measures thereupon,*" and "*shall see that all the rules and regulations of this Act*" (meaning the City of Sydney Improvement Act) "*are well and truly observed.*"

Frequent complaints have been made to us by citizens in connection with various buildings and structures thought, by them, to be sources of public danger; but, for want of power in that direction, we could only cause a notice, under the 21st clause of the Act, to be given to the City Building Surveyor, with a view to the matter complained of being further dealt with by him.

On a former occasion—the third year of the Board's existence—similar unsatisfactory progress had to be reported. This is a state of inactivity which, we consider, should no longer exist, seeing that much useful and very needful work might be performed by this Board if only the requisite Legislative authority were given us by amending the present anomalous Act, which, as far as we are concerned, is almost unworkable, owing to the lack of initiative and administrative powers. These defects and deficiencies have, since the establishment of the Board in the year 1879, been pointed out in each succeeding Annual Report, and made known by every other available means in our power, but, so far, the desired object has not been attained. The necessity for amending the Act has been freely acknowledged by all who have given the subject their serious consideration. If once amended, under careful and judicious administration, it is believed the efficient working of the Act would have a very beneficial effect, and that much good would result therefrom. This, no doubt, was what the framers of the Act had in view when first they took the matter in hand, but they signally failed to produce a serviceable or properly-defined Act of Parliament, for once it became law it was quickly found to be so faulty in construction, and so contradictory in its wording, that many of the most important clauses are totally unworkable, and remain, in consequence, inoperative; so that, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Board in the interests of the public, the principal objects of the Act have been frustrated. We can only, therefore, once more urge upon your notice the necessity for immediate amendment of the Act, which, for the past fourteen years, has been required and persistently sought, and await the result of this renewed representation.

Since last report the Board offices have been removed from No. 131, Macquarie-street, to the new building of the Department of Lands, and again removed from there to the Public Works Building, Macquarie-street.

During the year, owing to retrenchment on the part of the Government, the services of Mr. F. C. Rooke, who since 1882 has been Secretary and subsequently Registrar and Board Officer, have been dispensed with, and Mr. J. D. Nelson, clerk in the office, was appointed as Clerk-in-Charge.

Mr. William Bailey, J.P., was re-elected Chairman for the Board year just ended.

We have, &c.,

WM. BAILEY, J.P., CHAIRMAN,	} MEMBERS OF BOARD.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, H.A., R.I.B.A.,	
CRAIG DIXSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., E.	
GEORGE EVANS,	
FRANK SENIOR, J.P.,	

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SEPARATION OF MOSSMAN'S WARD FROM BOROUGH
OF NORTH SYDNEY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 September, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th April, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, reports, and other documents in connection with the separation of Mossman's Ward from the Borough of North Sydney.”

(*Mr. E. M. Clark.*)

Mr. Geo. F. M. Withers to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

“Grandview,” Mistral Avenue, Mossman's Bay, 28 April, 1892.
I have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by 540 ratepayers of Municipality of North Sydney, Mossman's Ward, praying for the separation of that ward from the said municipality, and its constitution into a municipal district under the name of the Municipal District of Mossman.

The signatures to the Petition have all been duly attested according to law.

I have, &c.,

GEO. F. M. WITHERS.

A.U.S.—C.W., 29/4/92. The Petition is in proper form. Minute herewith for approval, 11/5/92.

[*Enclosure.*]

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.

The humble Petition of the undersigned resident electors and persons owning rateable property in the defined area hereunder described, praying that the district so defined (which consists of the present Mossman's Ward) may be separated from the Borough of North Sydney, and constituted a separate municipality, under the name of the Borough of Mossman, sheweth:—

That your Petitioners are two-thirds at least of the electors resident, or owning rateable property in the area hereunder defined, at present forming the eastern portion of the said Borough of North Sydney.

That your Petitioners are desirous that the said area, hereinafter described, should be separated from the said Borough of North Sydney, and be constituted into a municipality under the name of the Borough of Mossman.

That the following description states the boundaries of the proposed borough, viz.:—County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area, about 3·2 square miles, exclusive of Military reserves: Commencing on the western shore of Great Sirius Cove, where a small watercourse which divides J. Gilbert's 16 acres from J. Milson's 1 acre 1 rood 29 perches flows into it; thence by that watercourse upwards to the

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the centre of Spofforth-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of the Military Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-easterly to meet the southerly prolongation of a line along the centre of MacPherson-street; thence by that prolongation and by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of Ellalong-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation north-easterly to the centre of Wyong Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-westerly to the shore of Long Bay; thence by the shores of Long Bay, Middle Harbour, and Port Jackson, northerly, southerly, and westerly, to the point of commencement.

That the above-described area contains a population exceeding one thousand souls.

Appendix.

That the portion coloured green on the plan annexed hereto shows the area referred to, and the portion coloured yellow shows the remaining portion of the said Borough of North Sydney, from which separation is sought.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to grant their prayer, and that the said described area may be separated from the said Borough of North Sydney, and may be constituted a separate municipality under the name of the Borough of Mossman; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
1 Chas Cowles	Belmont-st., Mossman's Bay.	43 W. H. Charles	171, Wilson-st.
2 Hy. Gerard	Mossman-st., do	44 Alfred T. Lewis	Avenue Road.
3 F. G. Fox	Musgrave-st., do	45 Chas. W. Bennett	Clanalpine-st.
4 James Robb	Musgrave-st., do	46 Edward W. Gray.....	Bay View-street.
5 Ernest C. Beck	Mossman-street, do	47 George Hy. Sawyer.....	Avenue Road.
6 F. Ashwin	Musgrave-st., do	48 Yee Haing	223, George-street.
7 F. Stack	Raglan-st., do	49 Henry G. Broe.....	Raglan-st.
8 John Cochran	Raglan-st., do	50 Samuel Childs	Raglan-st.
9 Charles E. Parkinson ..	Curraghbeena Road, do	51 R. H. Copeland	Avenue Road.
10 Harold Clarke	Clanalpine-st., do	52 Norman Bladen.....	Mossman-st.
11 William M. Merrett.....	Curraghbeena Rd., do	53 Frank M. Bladen.....	Mossman-st.
12 E. Codrington	Clanalpine-st., do	54 Edwin Abbott	Dawes' Point.
13 E. E. Codrington	Clanalpine-st., do	55 D. Carment	A.M.P. Society.
14 Chas. Etherington	Raglan-st., do	56 W. H. Tulloh	Bond-st., Sydney.
15 Edward Martyn	Trevose, Raglan-st., do	57 John Winning	42, Gordon-street, Paddington.
16 Robert Sutherland	Raglan-street, do	58 John Liggins.....	North Sydney.
17 Pat. T. Taylor	Raglan-st., do	59 Frank Hy. Thatcher ..	Waters Rd., Neutral Bay
18 Septimus G. Garling ..	Austral Avenue, do	60 Edwin Stanley	Shadforth-street.
19 Alex. D. Taylor	Raglan-st., do	61 Herbert Lester.....	Erskine-street.
20 S. Woolfson	64, King-st., City.	62 W. E. Chambers	Cowper-st., Waverley.
21 R. Shearer	Raglan-st., Mossman's Bay.	63 William Baker	Raglan-street.
22 E. Millett	317, George-st., Sydney.	64 W. Dind, senr.....	Cowles Road.
23 Wm. A. Drake.....	Hoffnung's Buildings, 163, Pitt-street.	65 Will. W. Barnard	Cowles Road.
24 E. A. Nardin	44, Fitzroy-st., N. Sydney.	66 R. M. Buck	2, O'Connell-street, Sydney.
25 George Wells.....	Walker-st., North Sydney.	67 W. R. Friend	Aubyn, Trafalgar-terrace, Stanmore.
26 W. Saunders.....	Mossman-st.	68 W. S. Leigh	Raglan-st., Mossman's Bay.
27 G. M. Badham	Mossman-st.	69 A. B. Rutter.....	Enmore Rd., Marrickville.
28 W. J. Wernham	Mossman's Bay.	70 A. E. Francis	Station-st., Newtown.
29 F. C. Fox	Musgrave-st.	71 R. A. Norris	The Rangers.
30 J. W. Gibson	Sverge-st., Mossman's Bay.	72 Matthew E. Fennessy...	The Rangers.
31 N. C. G. Bickel.....	Moran-street.	73 D. Henderson	Musgrave-street.
32 E. J. Robinson	Clanalpine-st.	74 John Kingsbury	Newtown.
33 Murdoch M'Rae	Arnhlefft.	75 W. W. Newman	11, Moncur-st., Woollahra.
34 F. W. Robinson	Clanalpine-st.	76 Joseph Crew	Watson's Bay.
35 Edwin J. Walch	Snail's Bay, Balmain.	77 Issac Hart	North-st., Leichhardt.
36 R. N. Morris.....	Cabramatta Road.	78 John A. Wilkinson	No. 2, Arbitration-st.
37 Alice C. Wilson	Musgrave-st.	79 Douglas S. M'Minn.....	Carlton Crescent, Summer Hill.
38 W. P. Cullen	Raglan-st.	80 Francis A. M'Minn.....	Carlton Crescent, Summer Hill.
39 W. M. Barker	Mossman-street.	81 William Newling.....	Wentworth Road, Burwood.
40 G. F. Buttler.....	Mossman's Bay.	82 Jacob Alexander	Owner, land, Julian-street.
41 Charles H. Hunt	Laindon, St. Ives, North Sydney.	83 Thos. E. Willis	Spit Road, Middle Harbour.
42 H. E. Sandell	Spofford-street, Mossman's Bay.	84 F. R. King.....	191, Sussex-st., Sydney.
		85 W. C. Willis.....	Spit Road.
		86 E. J. M'Kone	Nathan-st.

I, George Fredk. Melbourne Withers, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 1 to 86 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

GEO. F. M. WITHERS.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th day of April, 1892, before me,—

PAT T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
87 C. Wilcox	Avenue Road.	108 Richard Roden	29, Bunn-st., Pyrmont.
88 Margaret Wilcox	Avenue Road.	109 T. W. Shortland	Avenue Rd., Mossman's Bay.
89 John Rae	Darlinghurst.	110 Walter Kettleby	Avenue Road.
90 I. J. Josephson.....	Macquarie-st.	111 John F. Boyden	Annandale-st.
91 F. W. Dunshea.....	Doris-st., N. S.	112 B. H. Bloch	130, Macquarie-st.
92 J. P. Wyatt.....	West-st., N. S.	113 Mrs. Mason	140, Denison-st.
93 Robert Love	Little Arthur-street.	her	
94 F. T. King.....	14, Castlereagh-st.	114 Bridget x Wall.....	Cowles Road.
95 W. F. Muir	69, Hargrave-st., Paddington.	mark.	
96 F. J. Bouffier	Oxford-st., Sydney.	Witness—Chas. Creswick.	
97 G. Johnston	Walker-st., North Sydney.	115 Robert A. Tomb	352, Darling-st., Balmain.
98 S. Mallarky	Orpington-st., Ashfield.	116 Thomas Hay.....	1, Darling-st., Balmain.
99 Joseph Antoine	179, Jones-st., Ultimo.	117 Lewis Greenwood.....	Pymble.
100 William Lamb	37, Renwick-st., Leichhardt.	118 Alice Thrope.....	Inkerman-street.
101 C. Flew	Maralaraly Road.	119 G. Brears	88, Ridge-st., Moore Park.
102 T. G. Bucklehurst	Fitzroy-st., North Sydney.	120 M. Quinsey	Mandlong Road.
103 G. W. Hampshire.....	Gurnard, Ranger's Estate, Mossman's Bay.	121 G. Walker	42, Point-street, Pyrmont.
104 F. H. Copeland.....	Hunter's Hill.	122 Walter F. Cole	Paddington, Bay Vicw-st.
105 Fredk. W. S. Rush	68, Dowling-st., Paddington.	123 Daniel Dawson	Belmont-st.
106 Fred. H. Merrett.....	Avenue Road, Mossman's Bay.	124 { Thos. Ferrier	8, Ivy-street, Redfern.
107 William J. Cook	Harris-st., Ultimo.	{ W. W. Ferrier	23, Cleveland-street, Dar- lington.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
125 John H. Rumsey	The Boulevard, Dulwich Hill.	136 Conrad von Hagan	Olive Bank, Enmore Rd., Enmore.
126 E. T. Birch	Bexley, Rockdale.	137 Mrs. Hardie	170, Morehead-st., Redfern.
127 Sara Anna Kinlock	Viola, No. 38, Darlinghurst Road.	138 T. Douglas Mossop	128, Phillip-st., City.
128 Mary Campbell	Wanstead, near Sydney.	139 P. J. Cassidy	No. 106, Botany-st., Waterloo.
129 W. Mahood	S, Catherine-st., Forest Lodge.	140 George Langley	Fitzroy-st., Mossman's Bay.
130 William Bryans	398, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.	141 E. Parkinson	Malbinville, Petersham.
131 Mrs. C. Holtermann	87, Pyrmont Bridge Road.	142 James Gaffney	Playfair-street, Sydney.
132 Jno. Jas. Jones	Edgecliffe Rd., Woollahra.	143 Mrs. E. Martin	Denman-st., Glebe.
133 Thomas Turner	"Duke of Manchester Hotel," William-st., Woolloo.	144 Ed. R. Betts	37, Glebe Road.
134 W. J. O'Neill	93, George-st. North.	145 Mrs. E. Edwards	57, George-st.
135 Charles Baber	All Saints, Petersham.	146 Alexr. Noble	194, Evans-st., Balmain.
		147 David Drake	23, Smith-st., Balmain.
		148 Andrew Allan Stewart	10, Stephen-street, Balmain.

I, Charles Creswick, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 87 to 148 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

CHARLES CRESWICK.

Declared at Sydney, this 22nd day of April, 1892, before me,—

W. DIND, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
149 E. H. T. Bottrell	166, Glenmore Road.	171 B. Weston	Mount-street, North Sydney.
150 James F. Glovel	Military Rd.	175 Robert Simpson	93, Walker-st., North Sydney.
151 Frank Jones	Waters Road.	176 William Durus	Napier-st., North Sydney.
152 Thomas Feely	Belgrave-st.	177 Robt. Lowick	Oswald-st.
153 W. Hutchinson	Middle Head Road.	178 Mrs. M. H. Armstrong	No. 25, Burton-st.
154 E. M. Mylo	do do	179 Willie Taylor	North Shore.
155 Ellen S. M'Leod	Ourimbah Road.	180 O. L. Young	Waters Rd., N. Sydney.
156 Jane Glover	Miller-st.	181 Miss Alexander	Raglan-street.
157 Ann Wall	Mount-st.	182 Thos. I. Ross	Alfred-st.
158 Tho. Thrussell	Mount-st.	183 Mrs. Annie Smith	Willoughby-street.
159 M. Burton	Alma and Muston Sts., Mossman's Bay.	184 D. J. Bartlett	Raglan-st.
160 F. Thrussell	Magor-st.	185 J. M. Taylor	128, Alfred-st., North Sydney.
161 C. G. Smith	Fitzroy-st.	186 H. W. Peters	Sydney.
162 E. S. Garton	Boyle-street.	187 E. A. Macpherson	Warringa Lodge, Middle Harbour.
163 Sarah Cunningham	Bent-street.	188 H. K. Nelson	Oswald-st., Mossman's Bay.
164 E. Wilkinson	Avenue Road.	189 E. H. M'Rae	Neutral Bay.
165 A. Ortega	Military Road.	190 Pierre Bounetz	526, Crown-st., Surry Hills.
166 Mary Cooke	M'Pherson-st.	191 Thomas M. Martin	32, College-st., City.
167 Fred. Bayer	Junction-street, St. Leonards.	192 Langford A. Baker	Alexander-st., North Sydney.
168 George Gresty	Bellevue-st., St. Leonards.	193 Sidney H. Lester	William-st., North Sydney.
169 Emma Macdonald	Arthur-street, St. Leonards.	194 Agnes Hepburn	Neutral Bay.
170 W. Meadows	Edward-st., St. Leonards.	195 Stewart Hogsflesh	Lincoln-st., North Sydney.
171 Wm. Dickman	14, M'Dougal-st., North Shore.	196 Joseph Kendall	Little Arthur-st.
172 T. Irvine	7, Park-st., City.	197 Wm. Lloyd	Avenue Rd.
173 T. D. Price	Ranger's Avenue, Mossman's Bay.	198 George Berry	High-st., Neutral Bay.
		199 Anthony Ebert	Lane Cove Road, North Sydney.
		200 J. Lutwyche	do

I, Ernest John M'Kone, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 149 to 200 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

E. J. M'KONE.

Declared at Sydney, this 25th day of April, 1892, before me,—

W. DIND, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
201 Herbert Croft	King or Queen St.	226 Richard Entz	6, O'Connell-st., City.
202 Algeinon Allen	Magic-st.	227 Alfred F. Horley	405, George-st.
203 Jessie A. Green	do	228 Charles Hogsflesh	31, Waterloo-st.
204 Mary Ann Boshier	Lennox-st.	229 Alex. J. Adams	Phillip-st.
205 Frank Pittman	King-st.	230 John Milling	372, Oxford-st., Padd.
206 William Hughes	Belmont-st.	231 David Cunningham	115, Goulburn-st.
207 E. Wenban	Gordon-street.	232 Alfred Shewen	6, Lyons'-terrace.
208 W. Chimock	Avenue Road.	233 John L. Turnidge	Boulevard, Petersham.
209 A. J. Napier	Punch-st.	234 L. J. Hill	26, Elizabeth-st., Sydney
210 John Charles	Prince Alfred-street.	235 A. K. Adams	King's Norton School.
211 John Cameron	179, Kent-street.	236 J. W. Noble	Prince Albert-street.
212 John Gibbs	43, Lyndhurst-st.	237 E. W. Cunningham	Mossman's Bay.
213 Francis A. Hart	Belmont-st., Glebe.	238 E. C. Board	Mychip, Mossman's Bay.
214 Jas. G. Silly	22, York-st., City.	239 William Morgan	143, King-street.
215 G. W. Griffin	181, William-st., do	240 Edward F. Pittman	Department of Mines, Sydney.
216 A. J. P. Stevens	Charlotte-place.	241 Arthur Charles Wellman	33, Broadway, Glebe.
217 Jno. O. Little	163, Kent-st. (Gas Co.)	242 James B. Elphinston	Woolley-st., Glebe.
218 J. Macaulay	12, York-st.	243 Francis Keever	George's Head.
219 W. J. Mintz	Neutral Bay.	244 Harold A. Rich	10, Clifton-st., Balmain.
220 George A. Marshall	263, Eliz.-st., City.	245 Jas. T. Tillock	Kent & Lpool. Sts., Sydney.
221 Alice B. M'Mahon	648, George-street.	246 M. F. Gread	The Pines, Randwick.
222 Arthur Lubeck	379, George-st.	247 Alexr. Law	Homebush Road, Strathfield.
223 Richard Manning	Druitt-st., Sydney.	248 Walter Thorn	Ourimbah Rd., Roseberry Estate.
224 Frank Swyny	257, Oxford-st., Paddington.	249 George Boardman	Grafton-st., Woollahra.
225 William Buchanan	Hotel, Point Piper Road.		

I, Johann Gottlieb Jackschon, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 201 to 249 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

JOHANN GOTTLIEB JACKSCHON.

Declared at Sydney, this 25th April, 1892, before me,—

CHARLES DOBSON, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
250 Arch. Macalpine	Military Road, Mossman's Bay.	272 D. J. M'Intyre	Walker-st., N. Sydney.
251 John Stuart Elliott	Walker-st., North Sydney.	273 T. D. Richards	Prince Albert-st., N. Sydney.
252 John Glover	Glover-st., Mossman's.	274 Jas. Harding	Harbour-st., N. S.
253 G. Connell.....	Walker-street, North Sydney.	275 Henry Green	Sutherland-st., North Sydney.
254 James Eaton	Arthur-st., North Sydney.	276 John Wilkes	Mount-st.
255 D. Henderson	Cowles Road, Mossman's Bay.	277 Edward Jones	Waters Road, North Sydney.
256 S. R. Underwood.....	Arthur-st., North Sydney.	278 A. D. Bell	Falcon-st., St. Leonards.
257 Alex. Johnston.....	Ward-st., N. Sydney.	279 Thos. Johnston.....	Raleigh-st., N. S.
258 J. Henry Dobbin.....	145, Underwood-st., Paddington.	280 James White	James-st.
259 Charles H. Cooney	Hill-st., North Sydney.	281 E. Duruz	Lane Cove Rd., North Sydney.
260 John Noble	Wyong Road, North Sydney.	282 Oliver Clews	Undercliff-st., Neutral Bay.
261 J. B. Markey	"Alma," Military Road.	283 Robert William Addison	Falcon-street, St. Leonards.
262 W. M. Hale	Brooklyn, Military Road.	284 Chris. J. Gosper	Grosvenor-st., N. Sydney.
263 Hugh Rose.....	Earl-st.	285 M. A. Monday	Lower M'Laren-st.
264 M. Hanrahan	Countess-street.	286 T. G. Wilson.....	Gore Hill, North Sydney.
265 Samuel T. Mannell	Roseberry-st., North Sydney.	287 Richard Moran	Little Sirius Cove.
266 J. J. Mathison	View-st., North Sydney.	288 W. S. Tuckey	Kirribilli, North Sydney.
267 Joseph Hyde	Gurrigal-street, do	289 Hy. H. L. Friend.....	Walseley Road, Mossman's Bay.
268 W. J. M'Leod	Oourimbah Road, do	290 W. F. Nicholls	Avenue Road.
269 Arthur Muston	Military Rd., Mossman's Bay.	291 M. Thomson	William-street, Neutral Bay.
270 James Hagan	Mount-st., North Sydney.	292 A. W. Beard	Miller-street.
271 A. Lemcke	Spring-st., N. Sydney.		

I, Thomas Wilson Hodgson, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 250 to 292 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

T. W. HODGSON.

Declared at Sydney, this 23rd day of April, 1892, before me,—

GEO. T. CLARKE, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
293 David Murphy	Military Road, Mossman's Bay.	311 Alex. Macqueen	Milson's Point.
294 Joseph Vizer	Sverge and Violet Streets.	312 Thos. Jos. Nugent	Gordon-st.
295 Charles Creswick	Vista-st.	313 Rolla Harnett	Roseberry Estate.
296 Arthur Lee	Harbour-street.	314 Charles Barry	Prince Albert-street.
297 Geo. F. M. Withers	Mistral-street, Mossman's Bay.	315 Alfred Tedder	Military Road.
298 James Lyons	Raglan-street.	316 Jno. Wells	3, Vista-street.
299 George Giblett	Military Road.	317 Charles Smith	Wudgong-st.
300 Frank M'Govern	Athol Gardens.	318 John M'Guire	55, Cumberland-st., Sydney.
301 H. A. N. Smith	Gladstone Av.	319 William Cole	35, George-st., Sydney.
302 J. G. Cannon.....	Bellmont Road.	320 George Thomson	Gurrigal-st.
303 Francis Johnson	Avenue Road.	321 Rob. C. Reed	Tasso, Mossman's Bay.
304 Robt. J. Lang	Earl-st.	322 W. Kyle Houston.....	Budgewor, Lavender Bay.
305 A. J. M. Macalpine.....	Military Road.	323 Alfred Young	Wollesley Road.
306 Bridget Flannery x	Mandelong Road.	324 S. Beaney	Alfred-street, North Sydney.
her		325 Wm. Liggins	Mistral Avenue.
Witness—James Lyon.		326 C. F. Richards	Mossman's Bay.
307 C. G. Ireland	Redan-street.	327 Tho. Summerbell	North Shore.
308 W. M. Logan	Cowles Road.	328 R. C. Oatley	Prince Albert-st.
309 J. G. Jackschoon	Queen-street.	329 John Brady	Baconsfield-st.
310 N. M'Burney	Milson's Point.	330 David Thompson	Chowder Bay.
		331 C. Dagnall Clark	North Sydney.

I, Archibald Macalpine, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 293 to 331 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

ARCHD. MACALPINE.

Declared at North Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of April, 1892, before me,—

C. G. SMITH, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
332 J. Wall	Mount-st.	349 Walter W. Webb.....	Adelong.
333 C. P. Zahel	Miller-st.	350 James Bull.....	Croydon.
334 George Senior	Spit Road.	351 H. Bull	Croydon.
335 Chas. Bull	Croydon.	352 N. F. Giblin	Pitt-st., Sydney.
336 Wm. H. Murrell	North Sydney.	353 B. Mahony.....	Redan-street, Mossman's Bay.
337 J. K. Parker.....	Parramatta.	354 Geo. Crowley.....	William-st., North Sydney.
338 J. Poole, jr.	Sydney.	355 Colin Pitt	North Sydney.
339 E. L. Lamont	Beecroft.	356 David Fullerton	Sydney.
340 Henry Wm. Walton	Sydney.	357 S. E. Murray	do
341 E. M. H. Taylor	Kirribilli, North Sydney.	358 Joseph Thompson.....	Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
342 Robert Little.....	Mandalong Road, Mossman's Bay.	359 Donnelly Fisher	North Sydney.
343 Henry W. Aiken	Lower Bay View-st., North Sydney.	360 E. Trevor Jones	13, Bond-street, Sydney.
344 R. W. Thallon	Balmain.	361 C. Field	Bradley's Head Road.
345 P. B. Walker	Sydney.	362 M. Muston.....	Mossman's Bay.
346 Chas. J. Turner	Tumut.	363 T. Cameron	Mossman's Bay.
347 Sam. James	Phillip-street, Sydney.	364 Thos. H. Parsons	Glover-street.
348 A. Geo. Little	Byron Bay.	365 Eliza Nichols.....	18, Batty-street, Balmain.
		366 R. N. Bull.....	Sydney.

I, Arthur Muston, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 332 to 366 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

ARTHUR MUSTON.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th day of April, 1892, before me,—

PAT. T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
367 Elijah Eaton Lee	Harbour-street.	385 Wm. Corfield	Queen-st., Woollahra.
368 Rose Annie Lee	Harbour-street.	386 James Berry	Bondi Junction, Woollahra.
369 Aug. Pfaefflin	Cowles Road.	387 Chas. Anderson	Shell Cove, Middle Harbour.
370 Abigail Joyce	Cowles Road.	388 William Reid	Cowles Road.
371 Francis Malley	Cowles Road.	389 William Wyeatt	Rosbery-st.
372 Thomas Hope	Cowles Road.	390 William Corbitt	Countess-street.
373 Alfred Forsyth	Harbour-street.	391 John Mackay	Cowles Road.
374 Thomas Reid	Harbour-street.	392 Robert M'Kay	Rosbery-st.
375 John B. Milne	Harbour-street.	393 George Lacey	Bond-st.
376 James Stewart	Harbour-street.	394 Charles E. Kitching	Belmont-st.
377 James Ritchie	Military Road.	395 Louis Gaunicke	Cowles Road.
378 William Ritchie	Military Road.	396 James Stevens	Roseberry-street.
379 P. Wallace	Darling Road, Balmain.	397 Walter Stevens	Roseberry-street.
380 John M. Craig	Harbour-st.	398 J. & W. Stevens	Roseberry-street.
381 E. R. Satchell	Nathan-st.	399 John Flew	Middle Harbour.
382 E. Strehle	Harbour-street.	400 James Orr	Middle Harbour.
383 F. Snudden	Military Road.	401 Margaret Audsley	View-street.
384 A. Mannering	Macdonaltdtown		

I, Arthur Eaton Lee, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 367 to 401 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

A. E. LEE

Declared at Sydney, this 22nd day of April, 1892, before me,—

PAT. T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Names.	Addresses	Names	Addresses
402 L. Hopkins	"Fernham," Raglan-st.	414 J. C. Sorensen	Lestan, Gladstone Avenue.
403 W. J. Robinson	"Strathallan," Keston Avenue.	415 R. Harnett, jr.	Military Road, Mossman's Bay.
404 W. H. Orchard	Shadforth-st., Mossman's Bay.	416 Thomas Moore	Clontarf, Middle Harbour.
405 Sam. H. Martin	Keston Avenue, do	417 F. Weitzel	79, Pitt-street.
406 W. T. Whildon	Gladstone Avenue, do	418 Harry Shaffran	53, Market-street.
407 A. Vogelmann	Redan street.	419 H. Booth	127, York street, Sydney.
408 C. Lieber	Eton, Gladstone Avenue.	420 J. W. Warren	Mossman-st.
409 C. Webendorfer	Avenue Road.	421 John S. Murray	2, Morehead-street, Redfern.
410 G. H. Carrothers	Sydney.	422 Neville Montague	Solicitor, 56, Margaret-st., Sydney.
411 G. Dalton	Spit Road.	423 Tho. Buckland	2, Hunter-street, Sydney.
412 S. Hinton	48, Wynyard-square.	424 David Wilson	263, Kent-st.
413 E. Luft	Keston Avenue, Mossman's Bay.		

I, William Henry Batten, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 402 to 424 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

W. H. BATTEN.

Declared at Sydney, this 21st day of April, 1892, before me,—

W. DIND, J.P.

Names	Addresses	Names	Addresses
425 Henry Chas. Catt	Stuart-st., Longueville, Willoughby.	434 J. E. H. Hellawell	Lennox-st., Mossman's Bay.
426 R. Harnett	Weeroona, Ranger's Road, North Sydney.	435 W. A. Davis	Sandringham.
427 B. Young	Mossman's Bay.	436 H. O. Holcombe	C/o Tooth & Coy. (Ltd.), Geo.-st., Wt.
428 J. E. Oakman	Mossman's Bay.	437 Louise Harnett	Mossman's Bay.
429 Jno. H. North	do	438 Walter R. Fry	18, Bond-st.
430 Arch. Clark	do	439 S. Middleton	Mossman's Bay.
431 Geo. Jamieson	View-st., do	440 Daniel Lehane	7, Richmond-st.
432 Edwd. S. Daniell	Norris-st., Ranger's Estate.	441 Wilham Lamont	13, Gipps-st., Balmain
433 H. Reeve	Wolsley Road, Mossman's Bay.	442 M. J. Beattie	384, George-st.

I, Richard Hayes Harnett, jr., do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 425 to 442 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

R. HARNETT, JR.

Declared at Sydney, this twenty-first day of April, 1892, before me,—

W. H. TULLOH, J.P.

Names.	Addresses	Names	Addresses.
443 W. F. Dind	Owner ... Belmont Road.	450 Wm. Ed. Wilson	Owner Raglan-street.
444 Arthur T. Dind	Occupier, house, Cowles Road.	451 William Cope	Owner .. Mossman's Bay.
445 William G. Angus	Owner, land Military Road.	452 Cecilia E. Cowles	Owner, land Prince-street.
446 Leshe Herring	Owner, land Cowles Road.	453 W. A. Blackstone	Owner, land Raglan-street.
447 David Wm. Gregory	Owner, land Mandelung Road.	454 Peter Gibson	Owner, land Bardwell Road.
448 Edward Jas. King	do .. Silex Estate.	455 Thomas Punch	Owner, land Military Road.
449 R. Bourke	do .. Redan-street.	456 Thomas D. Flew	Owner, house Avenue Road.
		457 Frank Coffee	Owner, land... Spit Road.
		458 J. Halstead	Land owner .. Mossman's Bay.

I, Charles Cowles, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 443 to 458 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

CHAS. COWLES.

Declared at Sydney, this 21st day of April, 1892, before me,—

WALTER FRIEND, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
459 Horace P. Rich.....	10, Clifton-st., Balmain E.	467 William K. Oatley	Quambi, 110, Norton-st., Leichhardt.
460 Arthur B. M'Minn.....	St. Mark's Road, Randwick.	468 John Elder.....	Gordon-street, Little Sirius Cove.
461 H. M. Hancock	43, Windsor-terr., Darlington.	469 W. Smith Leigh	Avenue Rd., Mossman's Bay.
462 W. Winder	77, Victoria-st., North Dar- linghurst.	470 J. B. Cobham.....	Glover-st., Mossman's Bay.
463 Hubert Rich	170, Paddington-street.	471 Arthur P. Bros	Dulwich Hill, Petersham.
464 Hy. Lane	Raglan-st.	472 J. M. Oatley	156, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.
465 W. Wild	Darling-st., Balmain.		
466 M. Ruddy	Wharf Rd., Taylor Bay.		

I, R. C. Oatley, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 459 to 472 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

R. C. OATLEY.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th day of April, 1892, before me,—

PAT. T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
473 C. H. Millage, junr. ...	Shadford-street.	479 James Allerton.....	Muston-street.
474 U. W. Ware	Mandelong Road.	480 Harold F. Norrie	Prince Albert-street.
475 John Cannon.....	Mandelong Road.	481 Frederick Bass	Inkerman-street.
476 Clarence F. Lee	Almora-street.	482 J. B. Alderson	Raglan-street.
477 Edward Wain	Avenue Road.	483 Thomas Canavan	Avenue Road.
478 George Newbery	Belmont Road.		

I, John Gerald Cannon, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 473 to 483 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

J. G. CANNON.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th day of April, 1892, before me,—

ALBERT N. JONSEN, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
484 A. Brinnley	Shadforth-street.	489 Robt. E. Brindley	Avenue Road.
485 J. H. Jackson	do	490 Summers Brown	Avenue Road.
486 Edwin Nock	Shadforth-street.	491 Charles E. Herbert	56, Mayant-street.
487 Francis Power	Shadforth-street.	492 Hugh Shaw	Shadforth-street.
488 William M. Hamlet.....	do		

I, Wm. H. Orchard, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 484 to 492 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

WM. H. ORCHARD.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th day of April, 1892, before me,—

THOMAS DAVIS, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
493 Jerome Wall	Mount-st., North Sydney.	497 J. M. Caffrey.....	M'Leod-st., Mossman's Bay.
494 Walter Stockham.....	King & Market Sts., Rockdale.	498 Fred. Quay	Pearl-st., Newtown.
495 George Phipps	46, Botany-st., Moore Park.	499 P. M'Cahey.....	Prince-st., Mossman's Bay.
496 W. C. Goulding	Harbour-st., Mossman's Bay, Sydney.	500 Robert Turnbull	Countess-st., Military Road.

I, Charles E. Kitching, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 493 to 500 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

CHARLES E. KITCHING.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th April, 1892, before me,—

W. H. SIMPSON, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
501 W. H. Batten	Keston Avenue, Mossman's Bay	504 Robert Sands.....	Clanalpine-st., Mossman's Bay.
502 T. W. Hodgson	Avenue Road, Mossman's Bay.	505 William Martin	Raglan-street, Mossman's Bay.
503 Walter Reeks	Ranger's Estate, Mossman's Bay	506 Samuel Cook	"Frankfort," Victoria Road, Marrickville.

I, L. Hopkins, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 501 to 506 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

L. HOPKINS.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th day of April, 1892, before me,—

PAT. T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
507 J. W. Alexander	High-street, stevedore.	510 E. A. Holden	C. S. R. Co. (Ltd.), Sydney.
508 J. H. Lutge	Spruson-street, Neutral Bay.	511 R. J. Curran	406, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
509 Henry Bills	Clanalpine and Magic Streets.	512 J. Yuter	Willoughby-st.

I, Richard Moran, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 507 to 512 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

RICHARD MORAN.

Declared at Sydney, this 25th April, 1892, before me,—

PAT. T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
513 Gustavus Vizer	Magic-st.	516 George Stephenson	Shadforth-street.
514 James Peddle.....	Clanalpine-st.	517 C. Johnson.....	Clanalpine-street.
515 John Priora	Clanalpine-st.	518 James Trevor	Clanalpine-st.

I, Joseph Vizer, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 513 to 518 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

JOSEPH VIZER.

Declared at Sydney, this 25th day of April, 1892, before me,—

PAT. T. TAYLOR, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
519 Fredc. W. B. Love	Sydney.	522 F. A. Byrn.....	Military Road.
520 Clem. H. Guy	Taylor Bay.	523 W. C. Goddard.....	Raglan-street.
521 H. Finckh	Raglan-st.		

I, Patrick T. Taylor, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 519 to 523 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

PAT. T. TAYLOR.

Declared at Sydney, this 22nd April, 1892, before me,—

T. F. KNOX, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Names.	Addresses.
524 W. J. M'Mahon	76, Upper Fort-street.	526 Percy C. J. Laws	Mossman's Bay.
525 Chas. Thorp	Gunning.	527 James A. Ingham	Mossman's Bay.

I, James Robb, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 524 to 527 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

JAMES ROBB.

Declared at Sydney, this twentieth day of April, 1892, before me,—

THOMAS DAVIS, J.P.

Names.	Addresses.	Name.	Address.
528 George A. Byrne	Military Rd., Mossman's Bay.	530 C. Bailey	Petersham (Charles-st.)
529 Joaquin Mauri	Military Rd., Mossman's Bay.		

I, Joseph Brennan Markey, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 528 to 530 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

J. B. MARKEY.

Declared at Sydney, this twenty-first day of April, 1892, before me,—

W. A. M'DONALD, J.P.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
531 Henry Paul Sabeil	Stanley Avenue, off Awaba-street.	532 E. Th. Rohde	Stanton Rd., N. Sydney.

I, Edwin Stanley, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 531 to 532 affixed to the above Petition are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be; and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

EDWIN STANLEY.

Declared at Sydney, this 25th April, 1892, before me,—

CHARLES DOBSON, J.P.

Name.	Address.
533 J. O. Fairfax	Herald Office.

I, Harold Clarke, do solemnly declare that the signature numbered 533 affixed to the above Petition is the genuine signature of the person whose signature it purports to be; and that such person is a person liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

HAROLD CLARKE.

Declared at Sydney, this 20th day of April, 1892, before me,—

R. HOPE ATKINSON, J.P.

Name.	Address.
534 W. Short	Dixon-st., Lambton.

I, William Thomas Dent, do solemnly declare that the signature numbered 534 affixed to the above Petition is the genuine signature of the person whose signature it purports to be; and that such person is a person liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, as set forth in this Petition.

Declared at Newcastle, this 2nd day of March, 1892, before me,—

W. T. DENT, J.P.

Name.	Address.
535 J. Alex. Street.....	Greenbank, 70, Gordon-st., Paddington.

Witness to above,—
W. MILLARD, J.P.

536 James Retallick	Ulmarra, Clarence River.
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Witness to the signature of the said James Retallick,—
EWEN CAMERON, J.P.

Name.	Address.
537 Chas. H. Fitzgerald	Solicitor, Dubbo.
Witness,—	
JAS. HEANE, J.P.	
538 William Shaw, J.P.	Fitzmaurice-st., Wagga Wagga
Witness to signature of William Shaw,—	
W. C. HUNTER, J.P.	
539 John M'Culloch	Auburn-st., Goulburn.
Witness to the above signature,—	
J. CLIFFORD, J.P.	
540 Arthur Blix	Court-house, Gunning.
Witness,—	
N. T. COLLINS, J.P.	

Deputation.

DEPUTATION, 29th April, 1892, from the North Sydney Municipal Council with reference to the Petition from the Mossman's Ward for separation from the Municipality.

Introduced by the Mayor, Mr. E. M. Clark, M.P. Members: Aldermen Punch, G. T. Clark, Moody, and Anderson.

Mr. E. M. Clark: We wait upon you as the representatives of the Borough of North Sydney with reference to this vexed question of separation. The petitioners have not stated their reasons for asking for this separation, but we have heard that they give as reasons that they have not had sufficient consideration, and that enough money has not been spent upon them. We want to explain to you that upon these grounds alone they are not entitled to separation, as we have spent a great deal of money in the neighbourhood. Our municipality has only been in existence a matter of two years, and the whole of that time has been taken up in settling the finances and dividing the borough into wards. We have just got these adjusted when we are met with this application. If this separation takes place a very great difficulty will arise; the whole of our borough will have to be re-adjusted, together with the finances. We ask that you will cause an inquiry to be made, and are sure if this is done the report will be in accordance with our representations to-day. There is also the matter of our liabilities. We have lately borrowed the sum of £35,000 upon the security of the rates of the whole borough, and we propose to spend £9,000 in this particular neighbourhood, called Mossman's Ward. If this is separated we lessen the security on which the money was borrowed. If these matters are taken into consideration, and as ours is a municipality such as does not exist in any other part of New South Wales, we believe the Government will refuse the application.

Mr. G. T. Clark: I would like to draw your attention to the small amount of revenue that the portion of the district in question gives. At the last assessment the total amount was £1,500, and as a portion of this is unattainable through the owners of property not being found, the actual revenue is only £1,300. This sum is far too small to carry on a municipality. This separation movement is really the action of a few, and is not to the welfare of the public at large. Unfortunately, through the amalgamation of the borough, they have not had the representation they might have had, but by degrees this will come, as the elections occur. They will return, in course of time, three representatives. As a property owner in the locality, I think it would be a great drawback for separation to take place. The matter of separation has been fought once before, when the Government, for very good reasons, supported the Council of St. Leonards against the movement. The representatives of Mossman's Bay supported the amalgamation, and an alteration now would upset a great deal of what has been done in the past. There are a number of names on the Petition that I am sure require inquiry into. Several names are down on the roll who do not possess property now, and a number of persons who have signed the Petition are simply householders, who do not pay rates, and have no interest in the district beyond living there. I claim that only owners of property have a right to ask for separation. A number of people have objected to the separation who should be paid some attention, and I think the Petition requires the utmost scrutiny. The small population of the district, and the small amount of revenue derived, I think, are fatal to thier request.

Mr. Punch: I am glad to be here to-day to express my disapproval of the separation. I think there are a number of names on the Petition of gentlemen who are under very grave misapprehension. Several have informed me that the reason they signed the Petition was because it was placed before them that they were not getting a sufficient share of the money received by the municipality. I am interested in a good deal of property there, and I think some consideration should be given by the Government to those desirous of maintaining the unity. By the amalgamation of the three boroughs we have risen to a position only second to that of the city.

Mr. Moody spoke in support of the statements previously made.

Mr. Anderson stated the borough had been formed so short a time that the people of Mossman's Ward had not had the opportunity of testing whether they were receiving proper attention. Owing to the amalgamation there are at present three vacant seats in the North Sydney Council, which can only be filled up by special Act of Parliament, and if Mossman's Ward is separated it will cause a similar difficulty.

Mr. Suttor: I have naturally listened with very great pleasure to the representations you have made, because in a case such as this it is my duty to make myself thoroughly informed of all particulars possible. I will cause an investigation to be made, and reports furnished. The Act is very clear in stating that at least two-thirds of the ratepayers must petition before the separation can take place, and if it can be proved that this has not been properly complied with, the matter, of course, falls through. In making the inquiries I must necessarily consider the representations of both sides, and I hope the ultimate decision will be to the benefit of the ratepayers generally.

Re-submitted. Mr. Lewis might be instructed to make the necessary inquiry.—C.W., 4/8/92. Yes.—F.B.S., 5/8/92. The District Government Officer, B.C., 8/8/92.—C.W., P.U.S.

Mr.

WARD BALANCES.

Dr. General Account, ending 1st February, 1892.

	Kirribilli.	Victoria.	Belmore.	Warringa.	Tunks	Mossman
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance, 3rd August, 1891	20,221 10 8	12,103 11 8	5,387 18 3	3,423 13 9	3,504 2 1	1,501 5 3
„ Advertising	36 7 0	30 15 2	22 7 6	20 19 1	11 3 10	18 3 6
„ Law expenses	122 4 10	103 8 8	75 4 6	70 10 5	37 12 3	61 2 5
„ Miscellaneous expenses	34 3 0	28 17 11	21 0 4	19 14 0	10 10 2	17 1 6
„ Printing and stationery	52 10 11	44 9 4	32 6 9	30 6 5	16 3 4	26 5 6
„ House refuse removing	100 18 0	85 7 3	62 1 7	58 4 0	31 0 10	50 9 0
„ Salaries	202 18 7	171 14 2	124 17 7	117 1 6	62 8 10	101 9 4
„ Sydney Fire Brigades Board	12 8 2	10 10 0	7 12 10	7 3 3	3 16 5	6 4 1
„ Town Hall	14 6 9	12 2 7	8 16 6	8 5 5	4 8 3	7 3 5
„ Subscriptions	1 7 4	1 3 1	0 16 9	0 15 8	0 8 6	0 13 8
„ Scavenging	62 17 5	53 3 11	38 13 9	36 5 4	19 6 11	31 8 8
„ Tools, powder, &c.	13 3 0	11 2 5	8 1 9	7 11 8	4 1 0	6 11 5
„ Assessment	43 2 7	36 9 10	26 10 9	24 17 6	13 5 6	21 11 4
„ Election expenses	12 4 7	10 6 11	7 10 6	7 1 2	3 15 3	6 2 4
„ Miscellaneous works	23 10 6	20 19 5	14 9 0	10 13 11	5 8 1	8 19 5
„ Street improvements	675 13 6	686 9 6	1,029 18 6	616 14 1	535 0 7	434 14 1
„ Interest	695 14 2	400 19 10	192 12 9	101 14 0	147 13 1	44 8 8
„ Eastern Wharf	23 19 7	..	..	..	..	..
„ Willoughby-street Wharf	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
„ Walker-street Wharf	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
„ Cement	..	0 13 0	0 17 0	..	..	..
„ Euroka Creek	..	0 9 5	..	..	..	..
„ Spain's Wharf	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..
„ Military Wharf (Hayes' Road)	..	..	..	3 7 3	..	..
„ Drain-pipes	..	..	..	..	2 9 6	..
„ Neutral Bay Drain	..	..	..	..	448 15 9	..
„ Mossman-street Wharf	..	..	..	..	..	10 7 6
	£22,355 0 7	13,813 14 1	7,061 16 7	4,569 18 5	4,861 10 2	2,354 1 1

Cr.

	Kirribilli.	Victoria.	Belmore.	Warringa.	Tunks	Mossman.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Rates	2,540 9 0	2,255 13 6	1,493 8 0	975 16 6	632 10 1	968 10 2
„ Fines, &c.	6 14 3	5 13 6	4 2 7	3 17 5	2 1 4	3 7 1
„ Night-cart service	216 4 1	182 18 10	133 1 0	124 14 7	66 10 6	108 2 1
„ Subscriptions	1 15 0	5 0 0	0 14 8	599 19 10	6 13 10	..
„ Rent	1 3 2	0 19 7	0 14 2	0 13 4	0 7 1	0 11 8
„ Miscellaneous receipts	10 2 11	2 4 8	2 10 0	1 10 6	0 16 3	1 6 8
„ Building and opening street fees.	3 10 0	6 10 0	11 5 0	4 7 6	1 15 0	2 10 0
„ High-street Wharf	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
„ Blue's Point Wharf	..	80 14 5	..	..	..	..
„ Musgrave-street Wharf	..	..	..	..	..	21 4 3
„ Balance	19,560 2 2	11,273 19 7	5,416 1 2	2,858 18 9	4,150 16 1	1,248 9 2
	22,355 0 7	13,813 14 1	7,061 16 7	4,569 18 5	4,861 10 2	2,354 1 1

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Division of the Borough of North Sydney--Petition for.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 May, 1892.

I RECOMMEND the publication, in pursuance of the 10th and 18th sections of the Municipalities Act of 1867, of the substance and prayer of the accompanying petition, signed by 540 persons, who are alleged to represent at least two-thirds of the ratepayers of the Mossman's Ward, of the Borough of North Sydney, praying to be separated from that borough, and erected into a distinct municipality, with certain boundaries therein described, under the name of the Borough of Mossman.

F. B. SUTTON.

The Executive Council advise that the substance and prayer of the petition herewith submitted be published in the manner proposed.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—JERSEY, 17/5/92. Min. 92-20, 17/5/92. Confirmed, 23/5/92.

Published in Supplementary *Government Gazette*, No. 423, of 9th June, 1892; *North Shore Times* and *North Sydney Recorder*, 18th June, 1892; the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20th and 21st June; *Daily Telegraph*, 20th and 22nd June; *Australian Star*, 20th and 21st June; and the *Evening News*, 20th and 22nd June, 1892.

The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Borough of North Sydney, Town Hall, 22 June, 1892.

In reference to the petition in favour of the division of this municipality, and the incorporation of the district proposed to be separated as the Borough of Mossman, the substance of which petition has been published in the *Government Gazette*, I am directed by His Worship the Mayor to request that no further action be taken in respect to this petition until the Council has had an opportunity of making some representations on the matter.

I have, &c.,

W. BARNETT SMITH,

Council Clerk.

A.U.S., 24/6/92.—C.W. The matter may await the receipt of the Mayor's letter.—E.W.M'K., 28/6/92. Yes.—C.W., 28/6/92.

The

The Mayor, North Sydney, to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Borough of North Sydney, Town Hall, 15 July, 1892.

In reference to petition published in the *Government Gazette* of 9th June, 1892, in favour of the division of this municipality by the separation of that portion known as Mossman's Ward, and its creation into a distinct municipality under the name of the "Borough of Mossman," I desire, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney, to submit that His Excellency the Governor should, in accordance with the powers vested in him by the Municipalities Act of 1867, refuse the prayer of the petition. In support of this view I desire to point out—

1. That in July, 1890, the Boroughs of St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, and Victoria were united and formed into the present Borough of North Sydney.
2. That the district proposed to be separated forms portion of the united borough.
3. That the united borough has not been sufficiently long in existence to determine the benefits or otherwise to be derived from amalgamation.
4. That since the amalgamation the revenue received from Mossman's Ward has been £2,924 15s. 9d., while the expenditure on works and proportionate share of management expenses has been £3,913 14s. 9d.
5. That the petitioners advance no reasons in favour of the proposed separation nor complain of any act of injustice or want of attention to the reasonable requirements of that portion of the district, the presumption being that the desire for division has not been prompted by any legitimate grievance.

On these grounds, therefore, there is nothing to justify the proposed division of the borough at the present time.

I also desire to point out that it is the policy of the present Government, as it has been that of former ones, to pass an Act to confer greater local self-governing powers upon the people, and that one of the provisions of such an Act should, and no doubt will be, the consolidation and union of small municipalities. It is only by such means that the proper work of local government can be economically and effectively carried out, and I submit for the consideration of the Government, that in view of such an Act being passed at an early date, it would not be expedient to undo the good work effected in this district by dividing the borough at the present time.

With the limited powers and revenues possessed by existing municipalities under the present law, it is but natural to expect that in every district there will be some malcontents who, because of something or another which may occur displeasing or unsatisfactory to them, forthwith commence an agitation in favour of creating a separate borough. Such persons are usually active and persistent in spreading abroad their own spirit of discontent, and find no difficulty in persuading others who are not well informed of the of the true state of affairs that some legitimate cause of grievance really exists.

From conversations which I have had with many of the signatories to this petition, I am satisfied they were persuaded to sign it under a misconception of the true facts, and that had those facts been fairly and reasonably presented to them their signatures would not have appeared on the petition.

Having regard to this reasonable view of the case, and also to the fact that the country has been long waiting for a Local Government Act to dissipate the causes which now render fruitful the many petty grievances arising in every community, I trust the Government will not sanction any division of this municipality.

Should it not be deemed advisable to refuse the petition on the strong grounds of public policy, I submit there are other reasons equally as strong to justify its rejection.

In the first place, I take an objection to the petition on the grounds that the declarations verifying the signatures thereto are not sufficient for the requirements of the Act, inasmuch as they certify that the persons signing such petition are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes, in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed municipal district, whereas, in accordance with section 18 of the Act, the petitioners should be electors, resident or owning ratable property, and the declarations should be to that effect.

The declaration used is one proper to a petition for the incorporation of a district, but is not in any way applicable to a petition for the division of an existing borough.

As there is no evidence, therefore, that the persons signing the petition have the requisite qualification, I submit that the case is the same as if the petition were presented without any declarations at all, as in fact it has been with regard to the last seven signatures, and that, therefore, in this respect the requirements of the Municipalities Act have not been complied with; under these circumstances, therefore, the petition should not be entertained.

At the present time the borough has debentures outstanding amounting to £33,500. There is also a bank overdraft amounting in round figures to £19,000, for which the bank holds debentures as security. Tenders have also been called for a further loan of £35,000.

These debentures are all secured upon the general rates and revenues of the whole municipality; and apart altogether from any question of the adjustment of liabilities, I submit that any division of the municipality would seriously reduce the value of the security pledged for the repayment of these loans.

Any such division, therefore, would be a reprehensible proceeding, a breach of faith with the creditors of the municipality, and altogether inexpedient, if not absolutely unlawful.

The Council has also agreed to purchase the works, plant, &c., of the North Shore Gas Company for a sum which is to be ascertained and determined by an inquiry to be conducted by three persons, one of whom is to be appointed by the Council, one by the Company, and the third by the representatives of the Council and the Company.

The Council has also incurred certain obligations and liabilities in connection with the establishment of municipal gasworks, none of which can be properly adjusted until the business is terminated.

In

In conclusion, I beg to point out that since the union of the boroughs, comprising the present Borough of North Sydney, much difficult work has been accomplished in placing the financial and administrative affairs of the Council upon a sound and systematic basis, and that a return to the regime which existed before the union will be in the highest degree detrimental to the best interests of the district.

I also maintain that the petition, even if in order, does not represent the present views of the majority of the electors of that portion of the borough, and does not contain the requisite number of genuine signatures as specified by the Municipalities Act, and should, therefore, on that ground, also be dismissed.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD M. CLARK,
Mayor.

The Mayor of North Sydney to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dear Sir, Borough of North Sydney, Mayor's Office, 22 July, 1892

Would you kindly ask the Acting Colonial Secretary to fix a date to receive a deputation from the North Sydney Council *re* the separation of Mossman's Ward from that borough.

This being a matter of very great importance, I should be glad if Mr. Barton, the Acting Premier, could be present.

Yours, &c.,
EDWARD M. CLARK.

Submitted, 23/7/92. Friday, 11:30 a.m.—F.B.S., 23/7/92.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Mayor of North Sydney.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 July, 1892.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed to inform you that the Chief Secretary will be prepared to receive, at 11:30 o'clock a.m. on Friday next, the 29th idem, a deputation from the North Sydney Borough Council regarding the separation of Mossman's Ward from that borough.

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

Extract *re* Deputation.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*, Saturday, 30th July, 1892.]

MOSSMAN'S WARD SEPARATION.

SOME time ago certain residents of the Mossman Ward, North Sydney Municipality, presented a petition asking for separation from the borough. Yesterday morning Mr. E. M. Clark, M.P., Mayor of North Sydney, Aldermen Punch, G. T. Clarke, Moodie, and Anderson, called on the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. F. B. Suttor), and asked that the fullest investigation might be made before a decision was arrived at. It was pointed out that a good deal of trouble had been taken to bring the present amalgamation about. For two years past they had been adjusting the wards and finances, and any separation would call for an entire readjustment. The ward in question had received even more than a fair amount of attention in the way of having money spent in it. The borough had lately borrowed £35,000 on advantageous terms, and it proposed to spend at least £9,000 in the disaffected ward. If separation took place a difficulty would arise regarding liability for the loan, as the security given would be lessened. Mr. Suttor promised to have the fullest possible investigation made before any decision was arrived at.

J. F. Cullen, Esq., M.P., to The Acting Chief Secretary.

Sir, West-street, North Sydney, 4 August, 1892.

Herewith I beg to forward a request from the petitioners for separation of Mossman's Ward from Borough of North Sydney, that you will be good enough to grant their representative an audience in reply to representations recently made to you by a deputation from the said Council.

Yours, &c.,
J. F. CULLEN.

Submitted, 5/8/92. Friday next, 11:30.—F.B.S., 8/8/92.

[Enclosure.]

The Honorable F. B. Suttor, Acting Colonial Secretary,—

Dear Sir, Mossman's Bay, 2 August, 1892.

I am requested by a committee of residents of Mossman's Bay, now petitioning for separation from Borough of North Sydney, to ask you to receive a representative deputation from them, who will lay before you as far as possible the reasons and necessity of their petition, and would respectfully ask you to appoint a time to receive them.

I have, &c.,
GEO. F. M. WITHERS,
Secretary, Mossman's Ward Separation Movement.

The

The Principal Under Secretary to F. Cullen, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1892.
In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, forwarding a communication from Mr. G. F. M. Withers, Secretary to the Mossman's Ward Separation Movement, I am directed to inform you that the Chief Secretary will be prepared to receive, at 11 o'clock a.m. on Friday next, the 12th idem, a deputation regarding the reasons and necessity for the separation.

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

The Principal Under Secretary to The Mayor of North Sydney.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1892.
With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, regarding the separation of Mossman's Ward from the Borough of North Sydney, and its erection into a distinct municipality, under the name of the Borough of Mossman, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that it has been deemed advisable to cause an inquiry to be held as to whether the petition is signed by at least two-thirds of the ratepayers resident or owning ratable property in the area in question, as required by the 18th section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and that Mr. George Lewis has been appointed to prosecute such inquiry.

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

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. A. Macalpine and the other persons who signed the Petition.

Gentlemen, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1892.
With reference to your petition praying for the separation of Mossman's Ward from the Borough of North Sydney, and for its erection into a distinct municipality under the name of the "Borough of Mossman," I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that it has been deemed advisable to cause an inquiry to be held as to whether the petition is signed by at least two-thirds of the ratepayers resident or owning ratable property in the area in question, as required by the 18th section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and that Mr. George Lewis, District Government Officer, has been appointed to prosecute such inquiry.

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

Deputation.

DEPUTATION from the Petitioners for the separation of Mossman's Ward from the Municipality of North Sydney.—12 August, 1892.

Present: Alderman Harnett, Dr. Cullen, Messrs. Withers, Wilson, M'Leod, Robb, and Cowles.

Dr. Cullen: The gentlemen before you represent the petitioners for the separation of Mossman Ward, and are here in view of the adverse representations put before you by the deputation the other day. The chief objection to the separation they put forward was that so soon after the amalgamation of the borough a reversal of the action was asked for, but we contest that a re-adjustment of the borough would, in any case, be necessary. Ours is a case exactly parallel to one that exists in the City of Sydney at the present time. We have a partially-settled district adjoining a much older established place, the latter having its roads and other works already carried out, while the former has theirs yet to make. We say that in any case this outlying part ought to be separated from the older part. Another objection stated was that lately a large loan had been floated, and it is said that the security to the lenders will be affected. With regard to this, the Borough of Kiama was recently separated into two divisions, and though the whole funds of the borough were pledged, it was found possible to adjust the securities. The security to a lender to a municipality differs from that to a private person, because the former knows that the Act provides for the separations of municipalities, and he runs that risk; again, a private security is property which can be realised upon, but the security of a municipality consists of the rates, and it is as easy for a receiver to be appointed to collect the rates from two boroughs as from one. Mossman Ward occupies financially the soundest position of any of the wards of North Sydney.

Mr. G. F. M. Withers, Secretary to the Separation Movement, read the following:—

"I have the honor, on behalf of the petitioners to the above, to submit for your consideration the following, mainly in reply to an opposition deputation from the North Sydney Council opposing above petition:—

1. That the said deputation that waited upon you on July 29, 1892, consisting of five aldermen, was not authorised by the Council to do so, and consisted only of those known to be in opposition to the movement—those aldermen favourable to our petition not being present nor invited. That when in Council a vote was taken upon the Mayor's minute with reference to separation, the voting was equal, so that one half the Council are favourable and deem it the best course in the interests of North Sydney.

2. That the area sought to be separated is over 3 square miles, and is defined upon plan accompanying petition, and, excepting the great Military Road made and maintained by the Government, we are severed completely from North Sydney proper, and our interests are in no way identical, our communication with Sydney being by water.

3. That the assessed annual value of ratable property in Mossman's Ward is £31,363 8s.

General rate	£1,568	2	3
Lighting rate	392	8	6
	<hr/>		
Arrears due	£1,960	10	9
	1,400	15	10
	<hr/>		
Total Assets	£3,361	6	7
Less debit on 30th June, 1892	1,151	2	5
	<hr/>		
Leaving	£2,210	4	2

due to Mossman's Ward in the event of separation being granted.

In addition to which we are entitled to a sum of £9,000 being our proportionate share of the loan recently floated.

The amount of indebtedness of the six wards is as follows:—

Owing by Kirribilli Ward	£19,517	1	1
" Victoria Ward	11,279	11	5
" Belmore Ward	5,591	0	3
" Warringa Ward... ..	3,961	15	3
" Tunks Ward	3,844	12	3
" Mossman's Ward	1,151	2	5

These figures clearly show that our relative financial position is very satisfactory. The foregoing figures are taken from the published statements of the Council.

4. That your petitioners fail to see that there are any grave reasons for believing that the proposed separation will cause any undue disturbances, either of the finances or representation in the Council. To avoid any such consequence the ward, as a whole, has been included in the petition for separation; and as the accounts of the borough are at present kept separate for each ward, the rights and liabilities of each can be readily adjusted. The fact of the recent amalgamation of the North Shore boroughs has been urged as an objection to separation, on the ground that it would be only undoing what has been with some difficulty accomplished. In reply, we respectfully urge that the separation of Mossman's Ward would have been necessary under any conditions. Our position is that the former difficulty of working so peculiarly situated an area as the old Borough of St. Leonards has only been intensified by the increase of area caused by the amalgamation. The amalgamation of boroughs was only a necessary step in the re-adjustment of areas, which we seek to complete by the constitution of Mossman's Ward into a new borough.

5. That, in the words of the Engineer and Overseer of the Council, the existing borough is too large for the active supervision of the various works to be carried out.

6. We wish to deny the statement as published, of Alderman Punch, who formed one of the before-mentioned deputation to you, to the effect "that a number of names had been obtained by misrepresentation." Our petition contains 540 signatures, are all on the municipal roll, and we believe that the Act has, in all particulars, been strictly complied with, and we have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to hold the official inquiry at the earliest convenient opportunity, and, if possible, have evidence taken on oath.

7. The fact that considerably over two-thirds of those upon the roll have signed the petition clearly shows that the desire is strong and general to have the management of the district in which they are interested in their own hands, and not in that of those who reside miles away, and have little or no interest in the locality.

Mr. Harnett: As the representative of Mossman's Ward in the North Sydney Council, and being the only representative, I fully endorse everything that has been said. I have resided there over twenty years, and know all the works, and, after mature consideration, I have come to the conclusion that a separation is necessary. I find I have the utmost difficulty in getting essential works carried out. As you will see by the plan, Mossman's Ward occupies nearly half of the borough. It is about 3 square miles in extent, and the whole borough is nearly 7, and there is at present only one alderman for this ward, while there are fourteen representing the other half of the borough. This, of course, places the balance of power there, and where the power lies is where the money will be spent. The separation movement has been very carefully got up, and there are plenty of capable men at Mossman's Bay to occupy the position of alderman. Out of the recent loan of £35,000 I am informed that there is only £11,000 available, so that the amount of £9,000 which is owing to us looks in rather a curious position.

It was pointed out by a member of the deputation that the fact of Mr. Harnett being the sole representative of Mossman's Ward had arisen through two aldermen having to retire when the amalgamation took place. The number of representatives they should have was three, and the remaining two would be appointed in course of time, as the elections came round. With reference to the debentures, he stated that the petition was gazetted and advertised in the local papers before the parties tendered for the loan, and it, therefore, could not be considered unfair to the debenture-holders if they separated, as this was a course likely to occur. The tenders were called for knowing that this petition was drawn out and had been signed by the required number, or more, of the ratepayers. The aldermen all acknowledge that the present area of the borough is too large to properly manage.

In reply to Mr. Suttor, it was stated that the amalgamation had to take place before the separation could be effected, and it was only concurred in with this view.

Mr. Harnett stated that at the meeting of the Council at which this matter was considered, twelve aldermen out of the fourteen being present, the motion for separation was lost only by the casting vote of the Mayor.

Mr.

Mr. Suttor: It is only reasonable that you should desire to put your views before me in this matter, and I am glad to hear what you have to say. I will have a very careful investigation made, and give the fullest consideration to the case. Of course, I cannot make any promise to you, as I am not in a position to do so. Acting on the deputation received a short time back, of which you are aware, I have already given instructions to an officer to make a full report upon the matter.

The District Government Officer, with reference to previous papers.—B.C., 17/8/92. C.W., P.U.S.

Mr. Geo. F. M. Withers to The Acting Chief Secretary.

Re Mossman's Ward Separation Petition.

Sir,

Mossman's Bay, North Sydney, 12 August, 1892.

I have the honor, on behalf of the petitioners to the above, to submit for your consideration the following, mainly in reply to an opposition deputation from the North Sydney Council opposing above petition:—

(1.) That the said deputation that waited upon you on 29th July, 1892, consisting of five aldermen, was not authorised by the Council to do so, and consisted only of those known to be in opposition to the movement, those aldermen favourable to our petition not being present nor invited. That when in Council, a vote was taken upon the Mayor's minute with reference to separation, the voting was equal, so that one half the Council are favourable, and deem it the best course in the interests of North Sydney.

(2.) That the area sought to be separated is over 3 square miles, and is defined upon plan accompanying petition, and excepting the great Military Road made and maintained by the Government, we are severed completely from North Sydney proper, and our interests are in no way identical, our communication with Sydney being by water.

(3.) That the assessed annual value of ratable property in Mossman's Ward is £31,363 8s.—

General rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,568	2	3
Lighting rate	...	...	...	...	...	392	8	6
						£1,960	10	9
Arrears due	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	15	10
Total assets	...	...	...	...	...	£3,361	6	7
Less debit on 30th June, 1892	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	2	5
Leaving	...	...	...	...	...	£2,210	4	2

dueto Mossman's Ward in the event of separation being granted.

In addition to which we are entitled to a sum of £9,000, being our proportionate share of the loan recently floated.

The amount of indebtedness of the six wards respectively is as follows:—

Owing by Kirribilli Ward	...	...	...	...	...	£19,517	1	1
Owing by Victoria Ward	...	...	...	...	...	11,279	11	5
Owing by Belmore Ward	...	...	...	...	...	5,591	0	3
Owing by Warringa Ward	...	...	...	...	...	3,961	15	3
Owing by Tunks Ward	...	...	...	...	...	3,844	12	3
Owing by Mossman's Ward	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	2	5

These figures clearly show that our relative financial position is very satisfactory. The foregoing figures are taken from the published statements of the Council.

(4.) That your petitioners fail to see that there are any grave reasons for believing that the proposed separation will cause any undue disturbances, either of the finances or representation in the Council. To avoid any such consequence, the ward as a whole has been included in the petition for separation, and as the accounts of the borough are at present kept separate for each ward, the rights and liabilities of each can be readily adjusted.

The fact of the recent amalgamation of the North Shore Boroughs has been urged as an objection to separation, on the ground that it would be only undoing what has been with some difficulty accomplished. In reply, we respectfully urge that the separation of Mossman's Ward would have been necessary under any circumstances. Our position is that the former difficulty of working so peculiarly situated an area as the old Borough of St. Leonards has only been intensified by the increase of area caused by the amalgamation. The amalgamation of boroughs was only a necessary step in the readjustment of areas, which we seek to complete by the constitution of Mossman's Ward into a new borough.

(5.) That in the words of the Engineer and Overseer of the Council, the existing borough is too large for the active supervision of the various works to be carried out.

(6.) We wish to deny the statement as published of Alderman Punch, who formed one of the before-mentioned deputation to you, to the effect "that a number of names had been obtained by misrepresentation." Our petition, containing 540 signatures, are all on the municipal roll, and we believe that the Act has in all particulars been strictly complied with, and we have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to hold the official inquiry at the earliest convenient opportunity, and, if possible, have evidence taken on oath.

(7.) The fact that considerably over two-thirds of those upon the roll have signed the petition, clearly shows that the desire is strong and general to have the management of the district in which they are interested in their own hands, and not in that of those who reside miles away, and have little or no interest in the locality.

I have, &c.,

GEO. F. M. WITHERS,
Secretary, Mossman's Separation Movement.

The

The District Government Officer to The Principal Under Secretary.

District Government Office, 5 September, 1892.

It is submitted that the services of a shorthand writer be obtained for the inquiry relating to the proposed separation of the district of Mossman's Bay from the Borough of North Sydney, as considerable care will be required in taking the evidence in a complete form.

GEORGE LEWIS.

Mr. Wilson may attend. The District Government Officer, B.C., 6/9/92.—C.W.

The Mayor of North Sydney to The District Government Officer.

Dear Sir,

Borough of North Sydney, Mayor's Office, 21 September, 1892.

I regret that I cannot attend inquiry at Mossman's Bay on Monday, 26th, and it will be extremely difficult to administer the affairs of my important borough if this inquiry is conducted at the spot indicated. The books and documents are very voluminous to be dragging about in the manner they will be required to and from the spot indicated, apart from the fact that they will be required also for office reference. With no desire to interfere with the proper conduct of this inquiry, I suggested to you a few days ago that the most convenient place for the inquiry was the Town Hall, and I again urge upon you that it will be inconvenient to the majority of those interested to hold it otherwise, as I would like to call your attention to the fact that a very large number of signatures to the separation petition are not those of actual residents of Mossman's Bay, but of people living at Sydney and its suburbs who are owners of land in the neighbourhood.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD M. CLARK.

The District Government Officer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

District Government Office, 30 September, 1892.

A petition was received in which it was alleged that 540 ratepayers of Mossman's Bay Ward desired to be separated from the Borough of North Sydney and to be erected into a distinct municipality under the name of the Borough of Mossman. It was further alleged that the signatures represented at least two-thirds of the ratepayers within the proposed district.

The petition was gazetted on the 9th June, 1892, and I have now the honor to forward the result of an inquiry held at Mossman's Bay on the 26th instant, and at the Town Hall on the 29th instant, with reference to the signatures.

Mr. W. H. Pigott appeared on behalf of the Council, and Mr. George Wallace on behalf of the petitioners.

Mr. Pigott objected to the validity of the petition, on the ground that the declarations of the persons who collected the signatures to the petition were only declarations that the petitioners were liable to assessment, and not that they were electors; but, upon a perusal of the operative portion of the original petition, it will be seen that the petitioners specifically affirm that they are two-thirds at least of the electors resident, &c.; consequently it will be seen that the petition embodies more than was needed, viz., a statement (1) that they were electors; (2) that they were liable for assessment.

Upon a scrutiny, signatures 1 to 52 inclusive were admitted.

53, Frank M. Bladen, was disallowed, as the name did not appear on the electoral roll.

54 to 348 inclusive were admitted.

349, Walter W. Webb, was disallowed, as the signature was not obtained in the presence of the verifier, Mr. Webb having attached his signature at Adelong.

350 to 380 inclusive were admitted.

381, E. R. Satchell, was disallowed, the signature being by Mrs. Satchell, Mr. Satchell being on his way to China.

382 to 397 inclusive were allowed.

398, J. and W. Stevens. To this exception was taken by Mr. Pigott on the ground that they were not entitled to sign twice, James Stevens and Walter Stevens having each signed for properties of which they were distinct owners. To this exception I have to submit for your consideration that the name of J. and W. Stevens be allowed, as it appears on the municipal electoral roll after that roll had been prepared, completed, and certified to in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act. If the name be disallowed, then I would submit that it also be disallowed as standing against the petition. Any interference with the electoral roll as certified to would, I submit, be an interference with the functional action of the Revision Court. The objection to the name appearing on the roll should have been made at the period and in the manner provided for by the Act.

399 to 415 inclusive were allowed.

416, Thomas Moore, was disallowed, as it was signed by Edwin Moore, and it was not so stated in the declaration, though the name was signed with Thomas Moore's authority.

417 to 431 were admitted.

432, Edward S. Daniel, was objected to, as the Daniel on the roll was William and not Edward S.; but in a communication from Mr. Daniel, dated 28th September, 1892, that gentleman affirms that he has been living at Mossman's Bay for five or six years, and that his rates are paid by the Ranger's Estate syndicate. He further affirms that the initials on the roll are erroneous. Mr. Daniel personally informed me that for the last four years he has received rate-papers, and upon these papers the rates have been paid. I therefore propose to allow the name.

433 to 533 inclusive were admitted.

534, W. Short, was disallowed, as the declaration by Mr. Dent purports to be made before himself, which appears both a physical and a mental impossibility.

535 to 540 are all disallowed, as these signatures are not accompanied by the usual declaration.

It

It will thus be seen that the signatures allowed number 529. The total number of names on the electoral roll is 746, two-thirds of which amounts to 497, giving a balance in favour of the petition of 32.

I would submit that the adjustment of debts, liabilities, and all other claims be carried out before further action is taken.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LEWIS.

The adjustment of the accounts is the ordinary procedure in such cases under the law. The allowance or disallowance by the Minister will follow.—C.W., 13/10/92. Approved.—G.R.D., 14/10/92. The District Government Officer, B.C., 14/10/92.—C.W., P.U.S.

The Mayor of North Sydney to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Borough of North Sydney, Town Hall, 24 October, 1892.

In reference to the petition in favour of the division of this borough and the creation of Mossman's Ward into a separate municipality, I desire to call attention to my letter of the 15th July last, in which I urged that the petition should not be granted.

It would, I maintain, be in the highest degree detrimental to the best interests of this district, that it should again be subdivided. The union of the old Boroughs of St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, and Victoria, took some time to accomplish, and the old jealousies and divisions having by that act been swept away, it would be a public misfortune to have them again revived. It is but two years since the amalgamation was effected, and the full fruits of that union have not yet had time to mature.

I desire especially to call your attention to those portions of my letter relating to the amalgamation, to the public debt of the borough, and to the insufficiency of the declarations verifying the signatures to the petition. Any one of these, I respectfully submit, furnishes strong reasons for rejecting the petition; and whether it has the requisite number of signatures or not, the question should be decided on its merits, which, in this case, I most strongly urge, indicate that the dismemberment of the borough should not be permitted.

In order that you may judge as to whether this portion of the borough is being fairly treated, I forward a statement showing the division of the receipts and expenditure among the different wards for the half-year ending 1st August, 1892.

The proportion of management expenses charged to this ward for the same period was only £183 8s. 6d., composed of the following items:—Advertising, £13 3s. 1d.; miscellaneous expenses, £10 2s. 4d.; printing and stationery, £32 18s. 8d.; Town Hall, £6 17s.; salaries, £99 11s. 5d.; election expenses, £11 1s.; interest on Town Hall, £9 15s., being part of item £27 19s. 11d. It is evident that if this portion of the borough be created into a distinct municipality every one of these items must be substantially increased. The assessed value of the ratable property in the various wards of the borough is as follows:—Kirribilli, £64,700 8s.; Victoria, £56,758 19s.; Belmore, £40,735 11s.; Tunks, £19,539 18s. 6d.; Warringa, £34,924 3s.; Mossman's, £31,363 8s.; so that from this standpoint Mossman's Ward, though the largest in area, is fifth in order of ratable value.

I therefore respectfully submit, that upon the merits of the case, when seriously considered, the petition must fail, and that the case is one in which the discretionary power which the Municipalities Act vests in the Executive authority should be exercised to prevent a public calamity not only to the district, but to the cause of local self-government.

I have, &c,

EDWARD M. CLARK,

Mayor.

[Enclosure.]

WARD ACCOUNTS TO 1ST AUGUST, 1892.

Dr.	Kirribilli.		Victoria.		Belmore.		Warringa.		Tunks.		Mossman's.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance, 1st February, 1892	19,560	2 2	11,273	19 7	5,416	1 2	2,858	18 9	4,150	16 1	1,248	9 2
„ Advertising	26	5 4	23	5 5	16	4 1	14	3 4	8	1 11	13	3 1
„ Law expenses	99	19 10	88	9 1	61	10 8	53	16 10	30	15 4	49	19 11
„ Miscellaneous expenses	20	4 7	17	17 11	12	9 0	10	17 10	6	4 6	10	2 4
„ Printing and stationery	65	17 3	58	5 3	40	10 7	35	9 3	20	5 4	32	18 8
„ Removal of house refuse.....	98	19 9	87	11 4	60	18 3	53	6 0	30	9 2	49	9 10
„ Sydney Fire Brigades Board	40	14 6	36	0 4	25	1 3	21	18 7	12	10 8	20	7 3
„ Town-hall	13	14 2	12	2 7	8	8 8	7	7 7	4	4 4	6	17 0
„ Scavenging	63	9 9	56	3 3	39	1 4	34	3 8	19	10 8	31	14 10
„ Tools and powder.....	36	3 10	32	0 4	22	5 5	19	9 9	11	2 8	18	1 11
„ Miscellaneous works.....	31	15 3	28	2 0	19	10 11	17	2 1	9	15 5	15	17 8
„ Election expenses	22	2 1	19	11 2	13	12 1	11	18 0	6	16 0	11	1 0
„ Salaries	199	2 9	176	3 3	122	10 11	107	4 7	61	5 5	99	11 5
„ Main sewer, Careening Creek	2,149	3 10	1,055	14 10	678	13 10	.....	.....	150	16 5	.....	.....
„ Rent, old chamber, Blues' Point Road	1	15 0	1	10 11	1	1 6	0	18 10	0	10 9	0	17 6
„ Street improvements	1,353	4 3	1,384	19 8	1,729	17 4	1,864	15 2	202	9 5	1,015	9 9
„ Interest	675	10 1	421	18 9	196	2 8	111	14 7	122	4 7	27	19 11
„ Euroka Creek drains .....	.....	.....	361	19 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Proportion of Albert Ward Sewerage account.....	.....	.....	156	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0 0	.....	.....
„ Sewerage account .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Neutral Bay drain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	17 4	.....	.....
„ Assessment	54	17 3	48	10 7	33	15 2	29	10 10	16	17 7	27	8 7
	24,518	1 8	15,341	3 1	8,888	16 11	5,252	15 8	5,065	13 7	2,679	9 10

Cr.	Kirribilli.		Victoria.		Belmore.		Warringa.		Tunke.		Mossman's.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Rates	1,522	0 11	1,200	19 2	821	10 2	729	6 8	575	7 2	724	15 4
„ Fines and costs.....	4	19 7	4	8 1	3	1 3	2	13 7	1	10 8	2	9 10
„ Night-cart service.....	279	7 9	247	3 1	171	18 8	150	8 10	85	19 4	139	13 11
„ Endowment	717	8 3	716	19 4	492	10 0	426	1 8	202	11 2	393	5 1
„ Subscriptions	151	0 0	6	19 10	69	3 4	.....	.....	1	17 4	3	15 0
„ Eastern wharf	2	13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Miscellaneous receipts.....	3	3 1	2	15 10	1	18 10	1	14 0	0	19 5	1	11 6
„ Building and opening fees ...	4	15 0	7	10 0	8	5 0	2	17 6	3	15 0	4	15 0
„ Willoughby-street wharf.....	10	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Sewerage account.....	122	6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	14 6	0	19 7	.....	.....
„ Blue's Point wharf .....	.....	.....	32	8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Endowment adjustment account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	986	7 10	232	16 7	487	15 2	279	10 7
„ Interest, loan redemption account .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	18 9	39	13 0	33	12 8	26	3 0
„ Musgrave-street wharf .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0 0
Debit balances.....	21,700	7 4	13,121	19 7	6,264	3 1	3,647	9 4	3,671	6 1	1,083	10 7
	24,518	1 8	15,341	3 1	8,888	16 11	5,252	15 8	5,065	13 7	2,679	9 10

Town Hall, North Sydney.

PERCY A. TEMPLE,
Treasurer.

The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Borough of North Sydney, Town Hall, 26 October, 1892.

In reference to a letter from His Worship the Mayor, dated 24th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the proposed separation of Mossman's Ward, and its creation into a distinct municipality, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from Mr. G. J. Cohen, one of the largest creditors of the borough, upon the subject, for the information of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

W. BARNETT SMITH,
Town Clerk.

[Enclosure.]

The Mayor, Borough of North Sydney,—

Dear Sir,

10, Spring-street, Sydney, 25 October, 1892.

I notice that there is a movement to separate the borough into different wards, and that Mossman's Ward is to be made into a separate borough. I would like to know how this will affect the loan of £35,000 recently floated, as when I took up part I depended upon the responsibility of the whole municipality.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE J. COHEN.

If Mossman's Ward is allowed to withdraw, what is to prevent the others becoming separate boroughs, and leaving the burden of debt to one small municipality, with resources insufficient to pay the interest.—G.C.

Edward M. Clark, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

My Dear Sir George,

Parliament House, Sydney, 26 October, 1892.

I desire to bring under your immediate attention the important question now before your Department of the separation of Mossman's Ward from the important Borough of North Sydney. I called upon you this morning in hopes of having a chat with you on the subject, but you were engaged, and as I may not be in town again for a few days, I take the opportunity of writing, as the matter is a very urgent one. Some correspondence has been addressed to you lately on the subject from the Council, and among the latest is a protest from Mr. G. J. Cohen (David Cohen & Co.), who is a creditor of the Council. The papers in the matter are very important, and I shall be glad if you will peruse them. My reasons for approaching you on the subject is the fact that you are intimately acquainted with the history of municipal matters at St. Leonards, and was always an advocate for the amalgamation of the three petty boroughs that did exist there, and as scarcely two years have passed away since they merged into the Borough of North Sydney, it is, with every justice, urged that there is no reason for the separation, and the whole papers will show that. Then there is the danger of this innovation for, as the borough is divided into six wards, the slightest discontent will only lead to the preparation of a separation petition, so that the prospects are that, instead of having, as we did have, three petty boroughs, the danger would be increased by their conversion to six. In conclusion, the Council is now asking for a consideration of this matter on its merits, and I have approached you so that in the great amount of business you have in connection with departmental and other important duties, this very important matter may not be lost sight of by you.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD M. CLARK.

The District Government Officer, B.C., 28/10/92.—C.W.

Mr. G. F. M. Withers to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Mossman's Bay, North Sydney, 25 November, 1892.

Re Mossman's Ward separation petition, I have the honor on behalf of the petitioners to the above, to submit for your consideration the following:—

(1.) A deputation that waited upon the Honorable F. B. Suttor, at that time Acting Colonial Secretary, on 29th July, 1892, consisting of five aldermen, was not authorised by the Council to do so, and

and consisted only of those known to be in opposition to the movement, those aldermen favourable to our petition not being present, nor invited. That when in Council a vote was taken upon the Mayor's minute with reference to separation, the voting was equal, so that one half the Council are favourable, and deem it the best course in the interests of North Sydney.

(2.) That the area sought to be separated is over 3 square miles, and, excepting the great Military Road, made and maintained by the Government, we are severed completely from North Sydney proper, and our interests are in no way identical, our communication with Sydney being by water.

(3.) That the assessed annual value of ratable property in Mossman's Ward is £31,363 8s. :—

	£	s.	d.
General rate	1,568	2	3
Lighting rate	392	8	6
	<hr/>		
Arrears due	1,400	15	10
	<hr/>		
Total assets	3,361	6	7
Less debit on 30th June, 1892	1,151	2	5
	<hr/>		

Leaving £2,210 4 2 due to Mossman's Ward in the event of separation being granted, in addition to which we are entitled to a sum of £9,000, being our proportionate share of the loan recently floated. The amount of indebtedness of the six wards respectively is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Owing by Kirribilli Ward	19,517	1	1
„ Victoria Ward	11,279	11	5
„ Belmore Ward	5,591	0	3
„ Warringa Ward	3,961	15	3
„ Tunks Ward	3,844	12	3
„ Mossman's Ward	1,151	2	5

These figures clearly show that our relative financial position is very satisfactory. The foregoing figures are taken from the published statements of the Council.

(4.) That your petitioners fail to see that there are any grave reasons for believing that the proposed separation will cause any undue disturbances either of the finances or representation in the Council. To avoid any such consequence the ward as a whole has been included in the petition for separation, and as the accounts of the borough are at present kept separate for each ward, the rights and liabilities of each can be readily adjusted. The fact of the recent amalgamation of the North Shore boroughs has been urged as an objection to separation, on the ground that it would only be undoing what has been with some difficulty accomplished. In reply, we respectfully urge that the separation of Mossman's Ward would have been necessary under any circumstances. Our position is that the former difficulty of working so peculiarly situated an area as the old borough of St. Leonard's has only been intensified by the increase of area caused by the amalgamation. The amalgamation of boroughs was only a necessary step in the readjustment of areas which we seek to complete by the constitution of Mossman's Ward into a new borough.

(5.) That, in the words of the engineer and overseer of the Council, the existing borough is too large for the active supervision of the various works to be carried out.

(6.) Our petition contains 540 signatures, all on the Municipal Roll, and we believe that the Act has in all particulars been strictly complied with. The fact that considerably over two-thirds of those upon the roll have signed the petition clearly shows that the desire is strong and general to have the management of the district in which they are interested in their own hands, and not in that of those who reside miles away, and have little or no interest in the locality.

I have, &c.,
GEO. F. M. WITHERS, Secretary,
Mossman's Ward Separation Movement.

Mr. Geo. F. M. Withers to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Sir,

“Withersleigh,” Raglan-street, Mossman's Bay, 28 November, 1892.
Re Mossman's Ward separation movement, I have the honor, on behalf of the petitioners to above, to ask you to inform the Mayor of North Sydney to furnish me with a copy of the relative financial statement, as asked for by Mr. Lewis, Local Government Officer, for the adjustment of accounts.

I have, &c.,
GEO. F. M. WITHERS,
Secretary.

Refer to Mr. Lewis. The District Government Officer, B.C., 12/12/92.—C.W.

As the subject contained in this letter is of a public, and not of a private or departmental character only, the information asked for should probably be furnished. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 13/1/93.—GEORGE LEWIS. Urgent.

Supply.—C.W., 30/1/93.

Mr. A. MacAlpine to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Mossman's Bay, 12 December, 1892.

Re Mossman's Ward separation, I have the honor, on behalf of petitioners, to direct your attention to certain questions to be asked in the Legislative Assembly this evening by E. M. Clark, a Member for St. Leonards, and at present Mayor of the borough, the object of such questions being apparently to obtain by indirect means, and while the petition is still being dealt with by the proper authorities, a decision otherwise than upon the merits of the petition.

I would respectfully point out that our petition was lodged upon the 30th April last, when the Local Government Bill had not been introduced to the House, and consider it most unjust to the petitioners to suspend it, pending the passing of the proposed Act. This

This inquiry might now have been finally dealt with had the borough council, through its Mayor, not seen fit to ignore the request of the Local Government Officer for a statement of accounts made over two months ago.

Action is now contemplated by the ratepayers of the whole borough, and which will be brought under your notice, showing how little sympathy the great bulk of the ratepayers have in the proposed establishment of gasworks, as contemplated by the present Council.

I would again, in the interests of all concerned, respectfully request that the inquiry be proceeded with early.

I have, &c.,

ARCHIBALD MACALPINE,
Chairman of Committee.

Refer to Mr. Lewis: The District Government Officer, B.C., 28/12/92.—C.W.

The District Government Officer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Local Government Office, 13 January, 1892.

I have been informed by the Borough of North Sydney that there is a total amount of loan in debentures of £65,500.

From the correspondence, I infer that the loans were floated in two amounts, the first being £30,500, and the second £35,000.

Will you kindly cause me to be furnished with the authorities given for the contraction of the loans.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LEWIS.

North Sydney Municipality—Particulars in connection with Loans.

BEFORE Amalgamation.—St Leonards: Permanent improvements, £35,000; gasworks, £26,000; total, £61,000. East St. Leonards: Permanent improvements, £29,000; gasworks, nil; total, £29,000.

Victoria: Permanent improvements, £9,000; gasworks, nil; total, £9,000; grand total, £99,000.

After Amalgamation.—Gasworks, £65,000; permanent improvements, £35,000; total, £100,000.

Minute of The Chief Secretary.

Separation of the Borough of St. Leonards.

14 January, 1893.

WILL you send to Mr. Clark, M.P., and tell him that I cannot withhold my consent to the separation of Mossman's Bay, my only excuse for staying my hand is that the gas question would be settled.

If the corporation intend to start real work I must separate the borough.

G.R.D.

It would be inexpedient, I think, to express an opinion in this matter until the adjustment of accounts is settled, as the municipality cannot legally be divided until this is done.—C.W.

The Hon. W. H. Pigott, M.L.C., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Fitz-Evan Chambers, 28, Castlereagh-street, 9 March, 1893.

I am instructed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney to bring under your notice certain facts in connection with the proposed separation of Mossman's Ward from the said borough.

You may perhaps be aware that the now borough of North Sydney was only about three years ago amalgamated by the inclusion therein of three boroughs, viz., St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, and Victoria. That borough has since been divided into six wards, one of which wards, being dissatisfied, is now petitioning for separation.

It would appear, clear from your desire to pass the Local Government Bill, that the policy of your Government is to consolidate and enlarge the areas of municipal government rather than to scatter them into small areas, thus encouraging wasteful expenditure in their management, and also giving opportunity for the formation of petty cliques; but independently of this there are other grounds which I am desired to lay before you, and they are:—Firstly, that from the commencement the whole proceedings for separation have been based upon a wrong and illegal foundation. The section of the Municipalities Act requires that a petition for separation from a borough shall be signed by "electors" of that borough. If you will look at the petition for separation in this case, you will see that it does not state that the persons signing it are "electors," but simply that they are "persons liable to be rated." You, no doubt, are aware that there are three classes of persons liable to be rated, viz., owners, lessees, and occupiers, but they may not be all electors entitled to vote.

I may mention that this question was raised by me on behalf of the borough of North Sydney at the inquiry held before Mr. Lewis.

A much weightier reason is that it will be impossible, in the present state of the borough and its finances, to satisfactorily determine the amount for which the two boroughs, when divided, will respectively be liable in respect of the debts which have been already incurred. There is a liability for moneys already borrowed to the extent of about £62,000. The loans have been contracted upon the security of the rates of the whole borough, and the residents of Mossman's Ward are as much liable for those loans as the ratepayers of all the other wards; but the effect of the proposed separation may be to free the residents of Mossman's Ward from any liability to the lenders of these moneys, inasmuch as, so far as I can see, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for such lenders to sequester the rates of the proposed new borough, the security having been the rates of the Borough of North Sydney.

It will thus be seen that it would be grossly inequitable that a separation should take place unless there is some unmistakable and enforceable security given by the new borough for the payment of its share of the debts incurred. How this security can be given I do not see.

The Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney most respectfully urges that these considerations may receive the utmost attention at your hands, and that the seriousness of granting any separation under the above circumstances may be fully considered.

I have, &c.,

W. H. PIGOTT.

The

The Hon. W. H. Pigott, M.L.C., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Fitz-Evans Chambers, 28, Castlereagh-street, City, 18 March, 1893.

By instructions from the mayor of the Borough of North Sydney, I desire to bring under your notice the following facts with reference to the proposed division of Mossman's Ward from the Borough of North Sydney.

All preliminary questions as to the division of the borough have been discussed before and dealt with by Mr. Lewis, who has adjusted the accounts between the Borough of North Sydney and Mossman's Ward, and has ascertained that a sum of £3,284 8s. 2d. is payable by the Mossman's Ward to the Borough of North Sydney.

It must be understood that the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney does not desire to offer any objection to the separation of Mossman's Ward, nor to raise any difficulties in respect thereof, other than what are necessary to protect the rights of the ratepayers of the Borough of North Sydney, and the creditors of that borough, and with that object they desire to point out that, as a matter of common justice to the Borough of North Sydney, the separation should not be allowed to take place until the speedy payment of the above sum of £3,284 8s. 2d. shall be secured to the Borough of North Sydney.

The only means provided by the Municipalities Act of recovering the above sum is under the last portion of section 18, by which you will see that the Borough of North Sydney would have to take proceedings at law against the new borough.

The probabilities are that the new borough will not have moneys in hand for the payment of the above sum for many years. In the meantime no interest is payable in respect of this amount, inasmuch as the Municipalities Act does not provide for payment of interest, and the Borough of North Sydney will, during that time, have to pay interest upon this amount to its creditors, who are now the creditors of the whole borough, and may also have to meet the claims of these creditors in respect of principal.

Under all these circumstances you will see how unjust it would be that the new borough which has had, and will still retain, the benefit of the use of the before-mentioned sum, should be in a position to delay the payment to the Borough of North Sydney for, perhaps, several years.

The Borough Council of North Sydney, therefore, respectfully asks that separation might not be allowed to take place until some means are devised by which the Borough of North Sydney will be secured the practically immediate payment of the above-mentioned sum of £3,284 8s. 2d. found to be payable to it.

I have, &c.,

W. H. PIGOTT.

Mr. Geo. F. M. Withers to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Raglan-street, Mossman's Bay, 18 March, 1893.

Re Mossman's Ward separation: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of above, held last week, it was unanimously resolved that the name of Mr. E. M. Sayers be submitted for your approval for appointment as first Returning Officer to the new borough, and the name of Mr. Wm. Dind be withdrawn, as he is suffering from serious illness.

I have, &c.,

GEO. F. M. WITHERS,

Secretary, Mossman's Separation.

When the borough has been divided the name of Mr. Sayers as Returning Officer may be submitted, provided Mr. W. Dind voluntarily resigns, not otherwise.—G.R.D., 20/3/93.

The District Government Officer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Local Government Office, 21 March, 1893.

With reference to the adjustment of accounts between the Borough of North Sydney and Mossman's Ward, I have to report that I have investigated the accounts from the balance-sheets submitted to me by the treasurer of the borough, and I find that since the date of amalgamation (31st July 1890), the sum of £35,000 has been obtained by loan, and, after considering all charges and the assets, which are enumerated on the enclosed list, I beg to submit that an award of £3,234 8s. 2d. be made as the liability of Mossman's Ward.

All rates due and outstanding accounts for removing nightsoil to be collected by Mossman's Ward, and any existing contracts or other charges due at or legitimately incurred since the date of the balance-sheets (6th February, 1893), should, I submit, be adjusted up to the date of proclamation in the *Gazette*.

I would further submit that the request contained in the letter from the solicitor to the Borough of North Sydney be complied with, viz., that the Borough of Mossman, when constituted, be requested to furnish the Borough of North Sydney with a cheque for the amount named.

All plans and sections of roads, streets, or other works within the boundaries of the proposed new borough (at present in the possession of the North Sydney borough), together with extracts from the minute-books, account-books, &c., having reference to Mossman's Ward, be furnished when required by that district.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LEWIS.

Submitted for approval.—C.W., 22/3/93.

Approved.—G.R.D., 23/3/93.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Division of the Borough of North Sydney, and incorporation of the Borough of Mossman.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 April, 1893.

THE substance and prayer of the petition for the separation of a certain area from the Borough of North Sydney, and the incorporation of it as a separate municipality by the name of the "Borough of Mossman," having been published in the *Government Gazette* and otherwise for the prescribed period of three months, descriptions of the proposed new municipality and the residue of the old one having been furnished by the

District

District Government Officer, and the adjustment of debts and other liabilities having been made to my satisfaction, I recommend the issue of a proclamation under the 18th section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," declaring the said area to be a separate borough by the name of the Borough of Mossman.

2. I recommend, further, that the remaining part of the original Municipality of North Sydney be re-proclaimed as a separate borough, by the name of the Borough of North Sydney, and be divided into five wards.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Minute of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council advise that proclamations be issued, in the terms specified, establishing the boroughs referred to.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 5/4/93. Approved.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieut.-Governor, 5/4/93. Min. 93-15. Confirmed, 11/4/93.

Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION published in Supplementary *Government Gazette*, No. 234, of 11 April, 1893, *North Shore and Manly Times*, and *North Sydney Recorder*, of the 13th and 15th of April, 1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The Honorable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW
to wit. }

(L.S.)

DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor,

Administering

the Government.

and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by a certain proclamation, dated the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and duly published in the *Government Gazette* and otherwise, the Boroughs of St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, and Victoria were united and formed into one municipality under the name of the "Borough of North Sydney," in accordance with the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867"; And whereas by a further proclamation, bearing date the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the said municipality was divided into six wards: And whereas provision is made in the said Act for the division or separation of a municipality on the receipt of a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the electors resident or owning ratable property in any defined area of any municipality, praying that such area may be separated from such municipality, and be constituted a separate municipality: And whereas a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the ratepayers of a certain defined area of the said Borough of North Sydney has been received by the Governor, praying the separation of the said area from the said borough, and the erection of such area into a separate and distinct municipality, the substance and prayer of which petition were duly published in the *Government Gazette* and otherwise, in accordance with the provision of the said Act: Now, therefore, I, Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my proclamation, declare that the said area of the said Borough of North Sydney shall be, and the same hereby is, separated from the said municipality, and is hereby constituted a separate and distinct municipality, under the name and style of the "Borough of Mosman," and that the limits and boundaries thereof shall be as follows, viz.:—

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area about 3.2 square miles: Commencing on the western shore of Great Sirius Cove, where a small watercourse which divides J. Gilbert's 16 acres from J. Milson's 1 acre 1 rood 29 perches flows into it; thence by that watercourse upwards to the centre of Spofforth-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of the Military Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-easterly to meet the southerly prolongation of a line along the centre of MacPherson-street; thence by that prolongation and by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of Ellalong-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation north-easterly to the centre of Wyong Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-westerly to the shore of Long Bay; thence by the shores of Long Bay, Middle Harbour, and Port Jackson northerly, southerly, and westerly, to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEW SOUTH WALES,
to wit.

(L.S.) FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor,

Administering the Government.

} Proclamation by His Excellency The Honorable Sir FREDERICK
MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by a certain proclamation, dated the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and duly published in the *Government Gazette* and otherwise, the Boroughs of St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, and Victoria, were united and formed into one municipality under the name of the "Borough of North Sydney," in accordance with the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867": And whereas by a further proclamation, bearing date the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, the said municipality was divided into six wards: And whereas provision is made in the said Act for the division or separation of a municipality on the receipt of a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the electors resident or owning ratable property in any defined area of any municipality, praying that such area may be separated from such municipality, and be constituted a separate municipality: And whereas a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the ratepayers of a certain defined area of the said Borough of North Sydney, has been received by the Governor, praying the separation of the said area from the said municipality, and the erection of such area into a separate and distinct municipality: And whereas by a further proclamation bearing even date herewith, the said area
of

of the said Borough of North Sydney was declared to be separated from the said municipality, and constituted a separate and distinct municipality, under the name and style of the "Borough of Mosman," in accordance with the provisions of the said Act: And whereas, in consequence of such separation of such area as aforesaid, it has become necessary to define the boundaries of the area embraced within the remaining portion of the said Borough of North Sydney, so that the said area may become and be a Municipality within the meaning, and for all the purposes of the said Act: Now, therefore, I, Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my proclamation, declare that the area embraced within the said remaining portion of the said Borough of North Sydney, shall be, and that the same is, hereby constituted a municipality, under the name and style of the "Borough of North Sydney," and that the limits and boundaries thereof shall be as follows, viz.:—

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area about 3.23 square miles: Commencing at the head of Gore Cove, at its confluence with Berry's Creek, which partly forms the western boundary of E. Walstoncroft's 524 acre grant; thence by the waters of Port Jackson generally easterly to the western shore of Great Sirius Cove where a small watercourse which divides J. Gilbert's 16 acres from J. Milson's 1 acre 1 rood 29 perches flows into it; thence by that watercourse upwards to the centre of Spofforth-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of the Military Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-easterly to meet the southerly prolongation of a line along the centre of MacPherson-street; thence by that prolongation and by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of Ellalong-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation north-easterly to the centre of Wyong Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-westerly to the shore of Long Bay; thence by the waters of Long Bay westerly to the junction of a creek which forms the south-eastern boundary of the Borough of Willoughby and passes the subdivision known as the Central Township; thence by that creek upwards to a peg marked D.G.B. which bears south 62 degrees 17 minutes west distant 6 chains 2½ links from the intersection of the north side of Atchison-street with the east side of the North Sydney Road,—as shown on plan catalogued D.G. 55 in the District Government Office; thence by lines bearing south 17 degrees 33 minutes west 6 chains 96½ links, south 26 degrees 10 minutes west 13 chains 22 links, south 52 degrees 7 minutes west 7 chains 3½ links, and south 33 degrees 4 minutes west 2 chains 31½ links to a peg marked D.G.B. on Berry's Creek aforesaid,—as shown on plan catalogued D.G. 55 aforesaid; thence by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

And I further declare that the said borough shall be, and the same is, hereby divided into five wards, with the names and boundaries hereinafter described, that is to say:—

VICTORIA WARD.

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area about ¼ square mile: Commencing on the shore of Lavender Bay, at the centre of Walker-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street northerly to the centre of Berry-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street westerly to the centre of the Lane Cove Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-westerly to meet the north-easterly prolongation of a line along the centre of Bay Road; thence by that prolongation and by a line along the centre of that road south-westerly to meet the easterly prolongation of a line along the centre of Horace-street; thence by that prolongation and by a line along the centre of Horace-street westerly to the waters of Ball's Head Bay; thence by the waters of Port Jackson, to the point of commencement.

BELMORE WARD.

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area about 1 square mile: Commencing on the shore of Ball's Head Bay, at the centre of Horace-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation easterly to the centre of Bay Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road and its prolongation north-easterly to the centre of Lane Cove Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road south-easterly to the centre of Berry-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street easterly to the centre of Miller-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the northern side of Pine-street; thence by part of that side of that street westerly to the south-west corner of A. Park's 8 acres; thence by the west boundary of that portion northerly to the northern boundary of the Borough, as proclaimed 31st July, 1890; thence by that boundary south-westerly and southerly to Gore Cove; and thence by the waters of Port Jackson, to the point of commencement.

KIRIBILLI WARD.

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area about ⅓ square mile: Commencing on the shore of Lavender Bay, at the centre of Walker-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street northerly to the centre of Berry-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation easterly to the centre of Alfred-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street southerly to meet the westerly prolongation of a line along the centre of William-street; thence by that prolongation and by a line along the centre of that street easterly to Neutral Bay Creek; thence by that creek downwards to Neutral Bay; thence by the waters of Port Jackson, to the point of commencement.

TUNKS WARD.

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area about ⅙ square mile: Commencing on Neutral Bay Creek, at the centre of William-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation westerly to the centre of Alfred-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street northerly to meet the easterly prolongation of a line along the centre of Berry-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street westerly to the centre of Miller-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the northern side of Pine-street; thence by part of that side of that street westerly to the south-west corner of A. Park's 8 acres; thence by the western boundary of that land being the northerly continuation of the western side of Miller-street northerly to the northern boundary of the borough; thence by part of that boundary easterly and south-westerly and by Willoughby Falls Creek upwards to the east boundary of reserve of 48 acres 3 roods 21 perches for public recreation and access to water above the Willoughby Falls; thence by a line partly forming that east boundary and being the western boundary of Thrupp's grant of 700 acres bearing southerly, and by a creek partly forming that western boundary downwards to the centre of William-street aforesaid, the point of commencement.

WARRINGA

WAERINGA WARD.

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, area about 1.2 square miles: Commencing on Willoughby Falls Creek, at the eastern boundary of reserve of 48 acres 3 roods 21 perches for public recreation and access to water above the Willoughby Falls; thence by a line partly forming that east boundary and being the western boundary of Thrupp's 700 acres grant bearing southerly and by a creek (Neutral Bay Creek) partly forming that western boundary downwards to Neutral Bay; thence by the waters of Neutral Bay, Shell Cove, and Great Sirius Cove to a small watercourse flowing into the last-named cove, and which divides J. Gilbert's 16 acres from J. Milson's 1 acre 1 rood 29 perches; thence by that watercourse upwards to the centre of Spofforth-street; thence by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of the Military Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-easterly to meet the southerly prolongation of a line along the centre of MacPherson-street; thence by that prolongation and by a line along the centre of that street and its prolongation northerly to the centre of Ellalong Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road and its prolongation north-easterly to the centre of Wyong Road; thence by a line along the centre of that road north-westerly to the shore of Long Bay; thence by the shores of Long Bay, Willoughby Bay, and by Willoughby Falls Creek south-westerly, to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. A. MacAlpine and other persons who signed the petition.

Gentlemen,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1893.

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the separation of a certain area from the Borough of North Sydney, and its erection into a distinct municipality under the name of the Borough of Mossman, I am now directed to inform you that the debts and liabilities of the entire municipality having been to the satisfaction of the Chief Secretary proportionately adjusted as between the proposed divisions of the municipality, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to constitute the Borough of Mosman, and to re-proclaim and divide into five wards the Borough of North Sydney, a copy of the supplementary *Government Gazette* containing the necessary proclamations is enclosed for your information.

2. As the 65th section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867" provides that the first election of aldermen and auditors shall take place within three months of the date of incorporation, I am to request that you will be so good as to fix a date not earlier than the 1st June next for the holding of the election, and communicate the same to me, as well as the name of the place where the election is to be held with the least possible delay.

3. The name in full of some gentleman duly qualified as an elector and willing to act as first Returning Officer should be given at the same time.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary of the Board of Health.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1893.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to state, for the information of the Board of Health, that a proclamation has been published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of the present date, incorporating a municipality to be called the "Borough of Mosman."

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1893.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to state, for the information of the Minister of Justice, that a proclamation has been published in a Supplementary *Government Gazette* of the present date incorporating a municipality to be called the "Borough of Mosman."

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. Geo. F. M. Withers to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Sir,

"Withersleigh," Raglan-street, Mosman's Bay, 14 April, 1893.

I have the honor to inform you that the executive committee of the Mosman's Ward Separation Movement, have instructed me to recommend that Mr. Edwin Mawney Sayers, a duly qualified elector, be appointed as Returning Officer.

On receipt by him of his appointment by you he will fix and supply you with the date and place of election. His address is, Military Road, Mosman's Bay. Mr. Dind will not act on account of ill-health.

I have, &c.,

GEO. F. M. WITHERS,

Secretary Mossman's Ward Separation Movement.

Approved.—G.R.D., 15/4/93.

Mr. Geo. F. M. Withers to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Mosman, 17 April, 1893.
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 11th instant covering proclamation of Borough of Mosman, and in reply thereto, beg to nominate E. M. Sayers, Esq., J.P., as Returning Officer, and to suggest that the place of nomination be the Hall, Military Road, and the date, the 1st of June next.

Enclosed is the resignation of W. Dind, J.P., of the position of Returning Officer, and the acceptance, at request of petitioners, of Mr. Sayers of the same.

I have, &c.,
GEO. F. M. WITHERS,
Secretary Mosman's Ward Separation Movement.

For necessary minute.—C.W., 17/4/93.

[Enclosures.]

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

Sir, Cowles Road, Mossman's Bay, 14 April, 1893.
I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of failing health, I will be unable to carry out the duties of Returning Officer for the new Borough of Mosman, and hereby tender my resignation of the position.

I have, &c.,
W. DIND.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

Sir, Ellamana, Mosman, 14 April, 1893.
I have the honor to inform you that having been unanimously requested by the petitioners to act as first Returning Officer for the Borough of Mosman, I beg to inform you that I am willing to undertake the duties.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN MAWNEY SAYER.

Minute Paper for The Executive Council.

Borough of Mosman.—Appointment of Returning Officer, &c., for First Election.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 April, 1893.

I RECOMMEND that in accordance with the provisions of sections 65 and 67, of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the first election of aldermen and auditors for the Borough of Mosman be appointed to take place in The Hall, Military Road, Mosman, at noon, on Thursday, the 1st June next; and that Edwin Mawney Sayers, Esquire, J.P., be appointed Returning Officer for such first election.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Minute of The Executive Council.

The Executive Council advise that the first meeting for the election of aldermen and auditors of the "Borough of Mosman" be held at the time and place specified, and that E. M. Sayers, Esq., be the Returning Officer.—ALEC. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieut.-Governor, 18/4/93. Min. 93-17, 18/4/93. Confirmed, 25/4/93.

Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION published in supplementary *Government Gazette*, No. 279, of 27th April, 1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The Honorable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW
to wit. }
(L.S.) } DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and
FREDK. M. DARLEY, } its Dependencies.
Lieutenant-Governor,
Administering
the Government.

WHEREAS by a certain proclamation dated the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and duly published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of the same date, and otherwise, in accordance with the provisions contained in the "Municipalities Act of 1867," a certain district in the said proclamation described and named, and the limits and boundaries whereof were thereby defined, was by the said proclamation declared to be a municipality, within the meaning and for all the purposes of the said Act, by the name and style of the "Borough of Mosman," and the electors for the time being of the said municipality, immediately upon such publication as aforesaid, became and were a body corporate under such name and style: And whereas it is by the said Act provided and declared that the first election of aldermen and auditors for any such newly proclaimed municipality shall take place on a day, at noon, and at a place to be notified by the Governor, within three months after the incorporation of such municipality; and that the Returning Officer shall at such first election be nominated by the Governor, and shall exercise certain powers and perform certain duties in reference to such first election, as in the said Act are prescribed and defined: Now, therefore, I, Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my proclamation, nominate EDWIN MAWNEY SAYERS, Esquire, J.P., of Mosman, to be the first Returning Officer of the said municipality: And I do hereby notify that the said first election shall take place in The Hall, Military Road, Mosman, at noon, on Thursday, the first day of June next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

The

The Principal Under Secretary to E. M. Sayers, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1893.
 With reference to the proclamation published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 11th instant, constituting the "Borough of Mosman" (a copy of which is enclosed for your information), I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to be Returning Officer for the first election of aldermen and auditors thereof.

2. You will perceive by a proclamation published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of the present date (a copy of which is also forwarded herewith), that the election is fixed to take place in The Hall, Military Road, Mosman, at noon on Thursday, the 1st June next.

3. I am desired to add that the following is the scale of allowances sanctioned by the Chief Secretary for the first municipal elections. viz. :—Returning Officer, for conducting the whole of the business connected with the election, £10 10s. Incidental expenses, including clerical assistance, cab-hire, stationery, &c., £7 7s. ; Presiding Officers, £2 2s. ; Poll Clerks, £1 1s.

4. In the event of your requiring ballot boxes, you will no doubt be able to procure the loan of them upon application to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of St. Leonards.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
 Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Mayor of North Sydney.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1893.
 With reference to previous correspondence regarding the separation of a certain area from the Borough of North Sydney, and its erection into a distinct municipality under the name of the Borough of Mosman, I am now directed to inform you that the debts and liabilities of the entire municipality having been to the satisfaction of the Chief Secretary proportionately adjusted as between the proposed divisions of the municipality, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to constitute the Borough of Mosman, and to reproclaim and divide into five wards the Borough of North Sydney.

2. A copy of the supplementary *Government Gazette* containing the necessary proclamations is enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
 Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to Geo. F. M. Withers, Esq.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1893.
 With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that a proclamation has been published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of the present date, appointing the 20th May proximo, as the date when the "Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Act of 1886," shall come into operation in the Borough of Mosman.

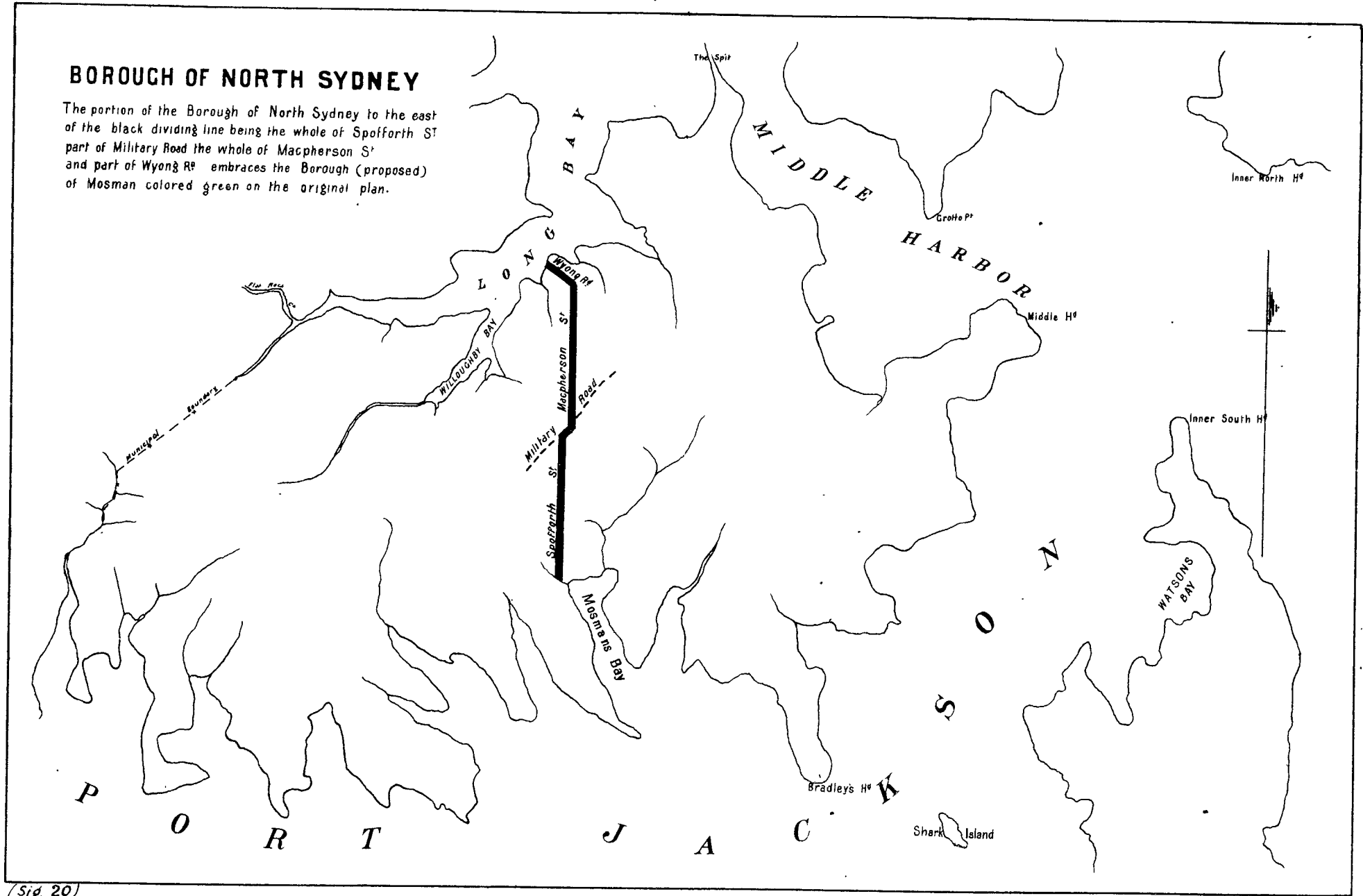
I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
 Principal Under Secretary.

[One map.]

BOROUGH OF NORTH SYDNEY

The portion of the Borough of North Sydney to the east of the black dividing line being the whole of Spofforth St part of Military Road the whole of Macpherson St and part of Wyong Rd embraces the Borough (proposed) of Mosman colored green on the original plan.



(Sig. 20)

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISPUTED MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT DUNGOG.
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th November, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all letters, minutes, and reports in the Colonial Secretary’s Department having reference to the recent disputed Municipal Election at Dungog.”

(*Mr. Dowel, for Mr. H. H. Brown.*)

Mr. E. Piper to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Dungog, 25 July, 1893.

In connection with the above I had the honor to inform you of the names of elected aldermen, auditors, and mayor. I also sent the same for insertion in the *Government Gazette*, and they did so appear in last Friday’s, July 21st.

Kindly inform me on the following matters:—Are they now legally constituted, or do they await your official intimation? They are anxious to get to work as early as possible. Also, what am I to do with the ballot-papers, nomination-papers, and other documents in connection with the election? By informing me on these points, you will oblige, &c.

EDWARD PIPER,
Returning-officer.

Voucher from you just to hand, with thanks.

If the election has been properly carried out in accordance with law, all has been done that is required. Section 87 of the Municipalities Act provides for the disposal of ballot-papers, &c.—E.W.McK., 3/8/93.

Inform accordingly.—C.W., 3/8/93.

Telegram from Mr. E. Piper to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dungog, 2 August, 1893.

KINDLY reply to my last; mayor and aldermen anxious to get to work; important matters to attend to.

EDWARD PIPER,
Returning-officer.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. E. Piper.

Sir,

Chief Secretary’s Office, Sydney, 3 August, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that if the recent first municipal election at Dungog was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the law then the council is now legally constituted.

2. With regard to your inquiry relative to the disposal of ballot-papers, I am desired to refer you to section 87 of the “Municipalities Act of 1867.”

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

324—A

Mr.

Mr. W. O. Skillen to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Dungog, 11 August, 1893.
 On account of a breach being made in the Municipalities Act, 31 Vic. No. 12, by our first returning-officer, Mr. E. Piper—his procedure being altogether wrong and without precedent, I would kindly suggest that Mr. George Lewis be sent up to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Trusting you will grant the prayer and request contained in the above,

I beg, &c.,

W. O. SKILLEN.

A.U.S.—C.W., 16/8/93.
 what has taken place.—16/8/93.

Perhaps Mr. Skillen had better be asked to state the particulars of
 Inform accordingly, and get particulars.—C.W., 16/8/93.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. W. O. Skillen.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 August, 1893.
 In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, wherein you assert that a breach of the Municipalities Act was committed in connection with the first municipal election of aldermen and auditors of the recently constituted municipal district of Dungog, as conducted by Mr. Piper, the returning-officer, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to request that you will be good enough to supply me with full particulars as to the alleged violation of the law on the occasion.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. W. O. Skillen to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Dungog, 22 August, 1893.

Your communication, dated 17th instant, duly received, and contents are carefully noted.

Enclosed please find a resume of the correspondence which appeared in the *Newcastle Morning Herald*, concerning the breach of Municipalities Act, as committed by returning-officer, Mr. Piper.

Complying with your request, I would now endeavour to supply you with some of the particulars as to the violation of the law on the occasion :

Firstly,—You will note that Mr. George Walker was announced as sixth on the list on election day, when Mr. E. Piper, as returning-officer, publicly announced the result of election and state of the poll, Mr. Walker polling 56, and Mr. T. A. Jones, 55.

The announcement was made a little after 5 o'clock in the evening, and did not include the result of election of auditors, Mr. Piper promising to count auditors' voting-papers later on, and officially announce result next day at noon. This is a breach of clause 83, Vic. 31, No. 12, that unless it be found impossible the result of the election must be ascertained and publicly announced on the same day that the poll has been taken. Mr. Piper had ample time to conform to the Act, but did not do so.

Secondly,—Mr. Piper had the ballot-box removed from the polling-place (School of Arts) to his own house, without being secured or sealed up in any way, and there (no scrutineers being present) had the auditors' voting-papers examined and counted, recounting the voting-papers of Walker and Jones, finding another vote favouring Mr. Jones, and making him an equal with Mr. Walker. N.B.—No voting-papers were recounted but those of Walker and Jones, although two others, Bruyn, 91, and Dark, 90, stood in similar position.

Mr. Piper, in his letter to the *Newcastle Morning Herald*, admits that he has counted roughly on Friday, in presence of two scrutineers and poll-clerk, yet is satisfied with the rough count so far as fourteen candidates are concerned, but must recount votes of Walker and Jones carefully, no scrutineers being either invited or present with him in his own house.

This simply amounts to a violation of the Municipalities Act altogether; it never was intended that such a thing should or could occur under its application. For proof I would submit clause 87, Vic. 31, No. 12: "The returning-officer shall forthwith, after the declaration of the result of the poll, seal up all the ballot-papers and other documents as aforesaid, in one or more parcels, as may be found convenient, &c., &c."

Immediately Mr. Piper found the vote for Mr. Jones, he sent a message by his (Mr. Piper's) son to acquaint him of the fact, although it is after 10 o'clock, but although Mr. Walker is elected no message or communication is sent to him from Mr. Piper. The action speaks for itself; comment is unnecessary.

Thirdly,—At noon, on Saturday, Mr. Piper officially declares the names of the successful candidates, thus:—Mr. F. A. Hooke, Mr. D. T. Bruyn, Mr. H. C. Dark, Mr. T. Abbott, Mr. John Robson,—then comes a full stop. Mr. Piper is very much affected, but states that since declaring the state of the poll on the evening of Friday he has discovered another vote for Mr. Jones; he is very sorry that this should have happened, very sorry for Mr. Walker, but fearlessly and conscientiously he must now give his casting vote in favour of Mr. T. A. Jones.

I contend that at this stage, again, Mr. E. Piper violates the law of voting by ballot. Mr. Piper could not give his casting vote on Saturday to Mr. T. A. Jones after his public announcement on the day of election, neither could he, in the above manner verbally give, as returning-officer, his casting vote. Clause 80, Vic. 31, No. 12, "Provided that in the event of any two or more candidates, of whom one or more is to be elected, being found to have obtained an equal number of votes, the returning-officer shall have a casting vote, and shall state in writing which of such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected."

Lastly,—

Lastly,—I would remark that Mr. Piper showed by his actions throughout his bias in favour of Mr. Jones. Even suppose it had been lawful and just to recount voting-papers with result of finding another for Mr. Jones, still Mr. Piper could have saved Mr. Walker the amount of trouble and vexation involved through his mistake by giving his casting vote in Mr. Walker's favour.

I sincerely pray that you will weigh the matter well and give it your most serious attention, causing due inquiry to be made.

I have, &c.,

W. O. SKILLEN.

A.U.S.—C.W., 25/8/93. Mr. Piper had better be asked for an explanation, and furnished with a copy of this letter; then the matter should, perhaps, be referred to the Crown Solicitor to say whether any action is necessary on the part of the Government as regards the alleged informalities.—26/8/93.

Yes.—C.W., 28/8/93.

[Enclosures.]

Telegram published in the *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 15th July, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF DUNGOG—ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

Dungog, Friday, 14th July.

THE first aldermen of the newly-created municipality of Dungog were elected to-day. The following gentlemen were returned: Messrs. F. A. Hooke, Bruyn, Dark, Abbott, John Robson, and George Walker.

Correspondent's memo. in the same paper, Tuesday, 18th July, 1893.

DUNGOG.

SINCE the announcement of the result of the municipal elections, the returning-officer, Mr. E. Piper, has discovered that there was a tie for sixth place between Mr. George Walker and Mr. T. A. Jones. The returning-officer unofficially announced Mr. Walker as returned on Friday evening, and Mr. Walker returned thanks to the electors. Notwithstanding all this, the returning-officer, at the official declaration of the poll on Saturday, gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Jones. Mr. T. A. Jones is a resident of nine years' standing. Mr. G. Walker is a young man, the only son of one of the oldest pioneers of the district. The mayor is to be chosen on Tuesday. It is almost certain to be Mr. F. A. Hooke.

Mr. E. Piper's reply to the above in the same paper, on 22nd July, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF DUNGOG.

To the Editor.

SIR,—Under the above heading your Dungog correspondent has made a slight error, which I would ask your permission to rectify. The aldermen were not declared elected until noon on Saturday, and consequently their names could not appear in your issue of that date. On a rough count being made of the votes on Friday, the names appeared as wired by your correspondent, but, on a recount being made before the official declaration, the last two names (Walker and Jones) were a tie, and I gave my casting vote in favour of Mr. T. A. Jones, so that the elected candidates were Messrs. Hooke, Bruyn, Dark, Abbott, Robson, and Jones.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD PIPER,

Returning-officer.

Mr. Skillen's letter in the same paper, 29 July, 1893.

To the Editor.

SIR,—Returning-officer, Mr. E. Piper, in his letter appearing in the issue of Saturday, 22nd July, endeavours to rectify what he designates an error in your correspondent's statement *re* his (Mr. Piper's) announcement of the result of the election and state of the poll on Friday, the 14th. Your correspondent was not in error. Mr. Piper admits, "on a rough count of votes on Friday, the names appeared as wired by your correspondent, but, on a recount being made before the official declaration of the poll, the last two named (Walker and Jones) were a tie, and I gave my casting vote in favour of Mr. Jones." Would Mr. Piper kindly give his authority for having the voting-papers recounted? The Municipal Act (31 Vic. No. 12), clause 83, states most emphatically: "The returning-officer, immediately after receiving the ballot-box, shall, in the presence of the presiding-officer and such of the scrutineers as may then be in attendance, open the ballot-box and examine the voting-papers, and thereby ascertain the result of the election, and he shall then publicly announce the state of the poll." This Mr. Piper did on the day of the election, placing the names as follows, according to the result of the poll:—Messrs. Hooke, Bruyn, Dark, Abbott, Robson, and Walker. Clause 87 of the same Act reads thus: "The returning-officer shall forthwith, after the declaration of the result of the poll, seal up all the ballot-papers and other documents as aforesaid in one or more parcels, as may be found convenient." This Mr. Piper did not do, but had the box conveyed to his own house, where he recounts the voting-papers, finding another vote in favour of Mr. T. A. Jones, making him equal with Mr. Walker. On the following day at noon he gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Jones, so that the elected candidates were: Messrs. Hooke, Bruyn, Dark, Abbott, Robson, and Jones. Would Mr. Piper kindly state did he recount all the voting-papers—those declaring in favour of Messrs. Hooke, Bruyn, Dark, Abbott, and Robson,—or did he only count the voting-papers of Walker and Jones?

Trusting that Mr. Piper will please rectify any slight error in the above,

I am, &c.,

W. O. SKILLEN,

Nominator of George Walker.

Mr. Piper's reply to Mr. Skillen, same paper, 3rd August, 1893, under heading "Current News."

MR. EDWARD PIPER, returning-officer at the first municipal election in Dungog, writes as follows:—"In your issue last Saturday Mr. W. O. Skillen, of Dungog, asks me for certain information in connection with the above. In reply, I may state that I only live about 100 yards from Mr. Skillen, and if he is anxious for the information, and will call on me, I shall be most happy to answer him to the best of my ability, and give him what information he may require. I have neither the time nor inclination to enter into a newspaper controversy on the subject. I can occupy my time more profitably than that."

Copied by the writer, W. O. Skillen.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. E. Piper.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 August, 1893.

In transmitting herewith for your information a copy of a communication received from Mr. W. O. Skillen, covering a copy of certain correspondence which he represents took place between you and himself, through the medium of the Press, relative to an alleged violation by you of certain provisions of the Municipalities Act, in your capacity as returning-officer for the recent municipal election at Dungog, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to request you that you will be good enough to favour me with a full explanation in the matter at the earliest possible date.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Mr.

Dated
22nd Aug., 1893

Mr. E. Piper to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Dungog, 31 August, 1893.

I am in receipt of yours of yesterday's date, and, in reply, I should feel obliged if you would send me a copy of Mr. W. O. Skillen's previous communications on this matter, as I notice by his to you, dated 22nd August, that he had previously written you on the subject. In justice to me, I think I should have a copy of the same, so that I can answer and report in full.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD PIPER,

Late Returning-officer for first Municipal election, Municipal District of Dungog.

A.U.S.—C.W., 4/9/93.
Shall it be sent?—4/9/93.

Only one letter, that of 11th August last, has not been supplied.
Yes.—C.W., 4/9/93.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. E. Piper.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1893.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that only one communication in addition to that already supplied you has been received from Mr. W. O. Skillen regarding an alleged breach of the Municipalities Act in connection with the recent first municipal election at Dungog, a copy of which I now enclose for your perusal.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Dated 15th
August, 1893.

Mr. E. Piper to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Dungog, 7 September, 1893.

In reply to yours of the 30th August, in reference to Mr. Skillen's communications as to my alleged breach of the Municipalities Act in connection with the recent municipal election at Dungog, I beg most respectfully to reply as follows:—

The election took place on Friday, 14th July, and counting the votes for aldermen, with poll-clerk and two scrutineers, I found them as follows:—Hooke, 111; Bruyn, 91; Dark, 90; Abbott, 87; Robson, 75; Walker, 56; Jones, 55; and so on down to seven votes. I then, from the steps of the School of Arts, told the electors assembled that I would give them a rough count of the votes, but that they were not to consider them correct or official, as I would go over them carefully again and give them officially the following day at noon. I gave them as above, and did not, as stated by Mr. Skillen, declare the first six elected. It being then nearly dark, and a winter evening, I did not think I was violating any principle by telling the poll-clerk and scrutineers that I would recount the votes again in the evening at my own house, and also those of the auditors. Mr. Skillen says I had ample time to count all the votes. Perhaps Mr. Skillen could have done so, but I certainly worked as hard as I possibly could, and could not get them done in time. I may mention that the number of votes polled was double that expected, and, there being twenty-one candidates, it was no easy matter to go through 332 papers containing 3,486 names.

Secondly.—Mr. Skillen says I had the ballot-box removed from the School of Arts to my own house without being secured or sealed in any way. This is a glaring falsehood, as all the papers were securely locked up inside of two ballot-boxes, each with separate key (Parliamentary ballot-boxes borrowed for the occasion). They were locked in the presence of the poll-clerk and two scrutineers, and the keys never left my possession at any time. Where Mr. Skillen gets his information that they were not secured I cannot say, unless it emanated in his own brain. The boxes were never opened again until the poll-clerk arrived, and were then unlocked in his presence. Mr. Skillen says I recounted the votes (implying that no one else was present). This is another falsehood. It was no fault of mine that the scrutineers were not present also; I fully expected they would be. Mr. Skillen forgets they were not paid officers of mine, and I could not insist on their coming. Mr. Skillen says I recounted the votes, finding another for Mr. Jones, in plain terms meaning to imply that I manufactured one for him, and, as a clincher, he says no voting-papers were counted but those of Walker and Jones. He must have drawn on his imagination again, for I do not know where else he got his information. I assert most emphatically that the other papers were counted, and that not once or twice, but three or four times, so as to make things doubly sure. And I may here state that they were again counted next morning before the declaration of the poll, the poll-clerk and both scrutineers being then present, and as all four of the electoral rolls corresponded (the scrutineers having taken theirs home with them) they were perfectly satisfied that a wrong count was made in the first instance, and then the three with myself signed the official returns as follows:—Hook, 111; Bruyn, 91; Dark, 90; Abbott, 87; Robson, 75; Jones, 56; Walker, 56. This document is also with the official papers now. I had the papers conveyed to my own house for safety, as I thought them safer there than in a public building. Further on Mr. Skillen says I was satisfied as far as the rough count was concerned with the fourteen candidates, but must recount the other two (Walker and Jones), no scrutineers being present, keeping in the background the fact that the poll-clerk was there the whole time, but it does not suit him to mention this fact. In the next paragraph of Mr. Skillen's letter comes a lie so glaring and so miserably mean and contemptible that I can scarcely find words to answer it. He says immediately I found the vote for Mr. Jones I sent a message to him by my son, acquainting him of the fact, but did not send word to Mr. Walker, finishing up with the sneering remark, "This action speaks for itself; comment is needless." This last item I deny from beginning to end, and am prepared to prove it a lie without the slightest foundation. I doubt if any one but Mr. Skillen would believe me guilty of so mean an action. The facts of the case simply are that my son overheard me remark that we had found that the votes were a tie, and that I therefore had the unthankful task to perform of giving a casting vote. He then took it upon himself to go and tell several people about it, and boylke did not think he was doing any wrong in so doing. It was some weeks after before I even heard of it, as he knew well. Had I known I would not have allowed him to do such a thing. This is the plain truth, and in the words of Mr. Skillen himself, "Comment is needless." But even had I done so I fail to see what principle I violated.

Thirdly.—

Thirdly.—According to Mr. Skillen, he says at noon on Friday I officially declared the poll (no doubt he means Saturday, so I will forgive him this little error). He says I declared Hooke, Bruyn, Dark, Abbott, Robson, and then came a full stop, being very much affected, &c., &c. (Such childish nonsense as this is simply contemptible.) The position I was in was certainly not a pleasant one, having to decide between two men, both of whom I highly respected; but I gave my vote to the one I thought best suited for the position. And he then says I gave my vote verbally to Mr. Jones in contradiction to the Act (which says it should be done in writing). In this instance again Mr. Skillen's contemptible spite carries him into a fog. The casting vote was given in writing, and at the time being among the official papers, where it is now. No doubt this will be news to Mr. Skillen, and may be consoling to him. These facts he could have obtained if he had gone about it in a proper way and not sought to obtain them in an underhand manner.

And lastly, Mr. Skillen remarks that I showed by my actions throughout that I was biased in Mr. Jones' favour. This I again deny, and no one knows better than Mr. Skillen himself that I favoured Mr. Walker in his candidature almost to the extent of a breach of trust. Mr. Skillen says I could have saved Mr. Walker the amount of trouble and vexation involved through my mistake, by giving my casting vote in his favour. No doubt, had I done so, Mr. Skillen would have been satisfied, and the election would have been carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and he would probably have shook hands with me, and patted me on the back, while congratulating me on my efficiency. I think it right to mention the fact that on the day mentioned as the official declaration of the poll, Mr. Walker himself, the party supposed to be aggrieved, said publicly, in the presence of about 200 people, that he was perfectly satisfied with the result of the ballot, and gave me credit for giving my vote conscientiously in favour of Mr. Jones, remarking at the same time that he would come forward again in February. When thanking him (Mr. Walker) for his kindly feelings towards me, I said if he came forward in February I should be free to help him, and would certainly do so. This did not look like bias on my part.

In conclusion, there are some facts in connection with this very unpleasant business that I think it only fair to mention:

While acting as the champion of Mr. George Walker, Mr. Skillen keeps in the background the fact that he was himself a defeated candidate, having been defeated as auditor by a recent arrival in the district, in spite of the fact that Mr. Skillen, on nomination-day, offered his services gratis (if elected). It was, no doubt, base ingratitude on their part to reject him after such an offer, and this possibly is one cause of his biliousness, but I hope I am not accountable for this.

Mr. Skillen is a member of the firm, Skillen and Walker, of this town, rival tradesmen with myself, and the whole thing looks very much like petty spite. I have it from one, on whose word I can rely, that Mr. Walker said he would relieve me of the responsibility of a casting vote by retiring in favour of Mr. Jones, but that his nominator, Mr. Skillen, would not let him do so. I have been before the public of Dungog for over twenty years, and have held positions of trust and honour, and have therefore a public as well as a private character to maintain.

Mr. Skillen having sought to damage my character in this matter, I feel justified in speaking plain and at some length. It may be somewhat wide of the mark to mention the fact, but still I am convinced that Mr. Skillen's estimate of my character, as evinced during the election, is not shared by the public, for I have been congratulated on all sides for the efficient manner in which I conducted the election throughout. I may state that I knew nothing of the duties devolving upon me when I took the responsible position of returning-officer, and no one in the district could give me any information. I had simply to obtain it for myself, and I carried it out to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of all but one or two. I do not doubt for one moment but that I have made mistakes, which, to say the worst of them, were simply errors of judgment, and not wilful, or done with a wrong intention.

Re the newspaper paragraphs in connection with this election, they were sent as news to the paper by a Dungog correspondent, and of course I am not responsible for them, but thought I had a right to answer them, and put myself right with the public. I have very good reasons for not entering into a newspaper war with Mr. Skillen.

Apologising for taking up so much space, I will conclude, and, in the words of Mr. Skillen himself, "I sincerely pray that you will weigh the matter well, and give it your most serious attention."

What I have stated are simple facts, not mere hearsay surmises, as in Mr. Skillen's case.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD PIPER,

Late Returning-officer, first Municipal election, Dungog.

Mr. Skillen has his remedy at law. It is not a matter for the Government to interfere with. Inform.—C.W., 15/9/93.

The Mayor of The Municipal District of Dungog to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Dungog, 9 September, 1893.

I have the honor to respectfully inquire if there is any probability of the last municipal election, held here in July last, being upset? My reason for asking is that I have heard the returning-officer, Mr. Piper, has been called upon for a report of the proceedings, and as our Council meet on Monday next I would like to know this week if such is the case, as our Council can then withhold important business awaiting further developments.

I have, &c.,

F. A. HOOKE,

Mayor.

A.U.S.—C.W., 11/9/93.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. W. O. Skillen.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 September, 1893.
Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to state that if you are of opinion that the recent municipal election at Dungog was illegally conducted it is competent to you to seek a legal remedy.

2. I am, at the same time, desired to point out that the question of the alleged illegality of the election is not one in which the Government is called upon to interfere.

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

Mr. E. Piper to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Dungog, 18 October, 1893.
In the matter of several communications which have passed between myself and your office in connection with an alleged breach of the Municipalities Act as reported by Mr. W. O. Skillen, I beg most respectfully to ask for a copy of your reply to the said W. O. Skillen after you had received my explanation in the matter.

Yours, &c.,
EDWARD PIPER,
Late Returning-officer for first Municipal election, Dungog.

A.U.S.—C.W., 31/10/93. It would be desirable to comply with this request. Copy may be forwarded.—C.W., 1/11/93.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. E. Piper.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 November, 1893.
In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 18th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. W. O. Skillen relative to the alleged illegality of the recent municipal election at Dungog.

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

Dated 16th Sept,
1893.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILQUIN.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th August, 1893.**DENILQUIN MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.**

The following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Denilquin under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILQUIN.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

By a resolution of the Municipal Council of Denilquin, the following additional By-laws, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," were ordered to be inserted after By-law 38, of Part 1, of the present By-laws:—

Offensive language.

38A. If any Alderman uses whilst in Council any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuse to withdraw such language and apologize, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

Acts of disorder.

38B. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or discuss, or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen, would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be deemed to be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

35C. The Mayor or Chairman may without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Motions out of order to be rejected, members to explain, retract, or apologize, &c.

38D. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid, that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is

out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

38E. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations, which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required to do so, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 38B of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and on a second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

The foregoing additional By-laws were made and passed by the Municipal Council of Denilquin, and the seal of the said Council, was hereunto affixed the 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) M. MACKENZIE,
Mayor.THOS. C. GILLIES,
Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd June, 1893.

CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.

By-law 47, Part 1, as amended.

THE Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Amended and passed by the Municipal Council of Carrington, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER THORNTON,
Mayor.

JOHN T. MEEK,
Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th November, 1893.

CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

The following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS, Part IX, for the regulation of Public Vehicles within the Municipality.

No. 50. No owner, driver, or conductor or other person shall obstruct or hinder any such Inspector or other officer of the Council in the execution of his duty, or shall refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction given by him in relation to these By-laws.

No. 51. Any person other than a licensed driver or conductor riding on the step or any other part of a public vehicle, not being a seat duly provided for passengers, shall be liable to a penalty.

No. 52. Any person who shall force himself in or upon any licensed vehicle after the licensed number of passengers are in or upon the same, and after being informed by the driver or conductor of such, shall be liable to a penalty.

No. 53. The driver of any public vehicle shall stop the same upon demand by any officer of the Council requiring to count the number of passengers or to ascertain the name of any person who may be offending against the By-laws, or for the purpose of examining any horse or horses attached to such vehicle which may appear to be receiving ill-treatment or unfit for use, or for any other purpose; and any driver not stopping when so called shall be liable to a penalty.

No. 54. No driver or conductor shall, whilst acting as driver or conductor, be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, obscene, filthy, indecent, blasphemous, profane, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation, but shall at all times be sober and careful in the discharge of his duties.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, this fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN T. MEEK, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER THORNTON,
Mayor.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WALLENDREEN—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th September, 1893.

WALLENDREEN MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wallendreen, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WALLENDREEN.

1. That the following be and are hereby confirmed as the By-laws of the Council of the Municipal District of Wallendreen.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for the dispatch of business on every alternate Friday, at the hour of 2 p.m.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book.

4. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz. :—

Course of procedure.

1. The reading and confirmation of minutes of the proceedings of previous meeting.
2. Reports from Committees.
3. Reading of correspondence and presentation of petitions.
4. Adjourned motions, and motions of which notice has been given.
5. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Alderman at whose instance the special meeting shall have been called may have directed.

Absence of proposed mover.

6. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

7. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motion to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

8. Every motion, notice of which has been given, shall be in writing, shall be signed by the mover; and no motion, when seconded, shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

9. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon; but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at the time.

10. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Petitions.

11. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous motion, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee for report, or that the requests therein contained be granted.

Mayor to preserve order.

12. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

13. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

14. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

15. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

16. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

17. The Mayor shall put all questions first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

18. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

19. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

20. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion or make personal reflections on or impute motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.

21. No Alderman shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes without the consent of the Council; and every Alderman shall stand when speaking and address the chair.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

22. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

23. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour the same day, or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

24. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

25. Any motion for adjournment of the Council, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

26. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Aldermen, and how voting, shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

27. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

28. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

29. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meeting of the Council may be suspended pro tempore in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

Rescinding motion already passed.

30. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained except at a Council of the whole specially called for the purpose.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

31. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed by-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law of any by-law for the repeal or amendment of any other by-law.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

32. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

*Standing and Special Committees.**Standing Committees.*

33. There shall be a Committee of Works and Finance Committee. These committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of Mayor.

Committee of Works.

34. The Committee of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

35. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Rules to be observed in committees.

36. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Report of Committee to be signed.

37. Every report of a committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

*Protection of funds and records.**Member or officer of Council not to be surety.*

38. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

39. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or Office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used except with the signature of the Mayor and authority of the Council.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

40. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

Nor removed.

41. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings), any seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained. —Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

42. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

43. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary works to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz.:—By the Mayor to the extent of five pounds; and with the consent of three Aldermen any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

*Levying Rates, &c.**Due dates for rates.—Defaulters.*

44. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council, or to the Council Clerk or other proper officer of the Council, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter: Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters.

45. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

46. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

Rates on damaged premises.

47. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

*Streets and Public Places, &c.**New roads to be reported upon.*

48. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee of Works and reported upon to the Council by such committee.

Plans of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

49. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

50. The Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

51. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and in order that the due alignment of the roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares within the said Municipality shall be observed, and that no encroachment shall be made thereon, it shall not be lawful for any person, unless for any temporary or other purposes permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole on, under, or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Clerk of the Council at least one week before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, or hole as aforesaid shall be commenced to be erected, or put up, or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained. And in default of the same the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds or less than forty shillings; and on every successive conviction for a similar offence shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than three pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

52. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or

road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and, in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Erection of awnings.

53. No person shall erect an awning in front of any house or shop without first making application to the Council, and any person so doing without authority shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and have such awning removed.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

54. The Inspector of Nuisances or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

55. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds, nor be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

56. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

57. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Inspector or officer shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

*Offences, Nuisances—General good order of the Municipality.**Damaging public buildings, &c.*

58. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, water-course, or other property of the Borough, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done, shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds; provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

59. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

60. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any water-course, &c.

61. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same, into any water-course, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or any filth of any kind, to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such water-course, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow

from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever, to flow or be cast into any water-course, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall in addition to any such forfeiture pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such water-course or canal into its proper channel.

Throwing filth on roadway.

62. If any person shall in any street, road, lane or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or foot-way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Damaging or pulling up alignment marks or posts.

63. Any person pulling down or pulling up, destroying or injuring any alignment or other boundary marks or stones, notice-boards, public notices, or other erection on any reserve, public place, or road, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any amount not exceeding ten pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadways, &c.

64. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any case or vessels in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place, within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in, upon or over any of the said carriage or foot ways, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials, or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other things or matter whatsoever from any house or premises, over any part of such footways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed, any such stalls, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, lime, brick, meat, offal, or other matters or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways or of next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid,—in every such case ever person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

65. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheel carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby; provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of ten pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

66. Any person who from any part of the road, street, thoroughfares, or public places, shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted) or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong sides, &c.

67. If the driver of any waggon, dray, or vehicle of any kind, shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses, driven or guided by reins only excepted), or if the driver of any vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her on any vehicle under his or her care, upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt, the free passage of any person or vehicle or carriage in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon.

68. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building, by chalk, paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. Any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Cattle, &c., not to wander about streets, &c.

69. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goat, belonging to him or under his charge, to stray, or go about, or to be depastured in any road, street, or public place in this Borough; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

As to private avenues.

70. Any owner, or occupier of any house, place, or land, within the said Municipality, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways, within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the inspector of nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Placing dead animals on premises.

71. Any person who shall place, or cause or suffer to be placed upon any land or premises within the Municipality, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, on conviction, suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

72. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Removal of night-soil.

73. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or carriage of any kind with any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the said streets, roads, or other public places; and in order to prevent nuisances it shall not be lawful for any person to deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and all night-soil and other offensive matter shall be removed within the hours hereinafter prescribed, in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; and no vehicles used for this purpose shall be allowed to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and every person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

74. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except within the hours of ten at night and five in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast or permit to leak or slope out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit such penalty as aforesaid.

Discharging firearms, &c.

75. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or any other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council, &c.

76. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of one hundred feet of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give forty-eight hours notice to the Council or any Alderman thereof, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Cellars or openings beneath footpaths prohibited.

77. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the said Borough, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting justice or justices. Provided that such expense and penalty shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

78. Every person who shall have a well between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any public place, road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently closed over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within forty-eight hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such persons usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officers shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such persons shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that with respect to wells or underground tanks open at the time when this by-law shall come into operation such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered in one month thereafter.

Water from roofs, &c.

79. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains to footpaths.

80. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

81. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council abate such nuisance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Natural watercourses.

82. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes and sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this by-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible material, &c.

83. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, work-shop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction of every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law.

Water Supply.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

84. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to or under the management of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause, or permit to suffer to run or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in any such stream, reservoir, conduit, or other water-works as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or water-works belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

85. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds, and if, after such second conviction, such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall fail to remove any such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Supply of water in time of drought.

86. In time of drought or scarcity of water, the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Municipality by water-carts or otherwise, and shall, by such resolution as aforesaid, fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

Rates under Section 164 of the 31st Victoria No. 12, to be collected half-yearly.

Times and modes of collection.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provision of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purpose mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing of such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the time fixed for the payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of Petty Sessions for small debts or District Court.

Bailiff.

6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods as distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or secure the goods or chattels so distrained of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may at his or her option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council for every levy and distress made under this by-law, the cost and charges in the Schedule herunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of _____ do hereby authorise you, _____, Bailiff of the said Municipal District to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situated at _____ for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 189 _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of _____, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situate at _____ within the said Municipality, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____ of _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 189 _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of day	5	0
For sale, in commission, and delivery of goods, per £ on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PETER SINCLAIR, Mayor.

(L.S.) T. H. BUCHANAN, }
NEVILLE GRAHAM, } Aldermen.
WILLIAM PALMER, }

KENNETH MACKAY, Acting Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MOSS VALE.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2nd August, 1893.

MOSS VALE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Moss Vale under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Moss Vale, made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

"That By-laws Nos. 1 and 2 of Part II of the By-laws of this Municipality, relating to the collection of rates, be and are hereby repealed."

"All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of sections 164 and 165 of the 'Municipalities Act of 1867,' and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, shall be collected annually; and all such rates shall be held to be due and payable from and after the period of thirty days, as allowed by law, after the serving of the Rate Notices."

Made and passed at a duly convened meeting of the Moss Vale Municipal Council held on 22nd May, 1893.

(L.S.) H. COOPER ROSE,
Mayor.

Corporate seal attached, in the presence of,—
D. CLIFFORD, Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th June, 1893.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Mischief arising from Lighted Matches or other Dangerous Substances.

1. Any person who shall wilfully, carelessly, or negligently cause or permit to be thrown or cast, a lighted match, or any other substance of a like dangerous inflammable material, upon any footpath, footway, causeway, lane, carriageway, or thoroughfare within the City of Newcastle, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for each offence a fine of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

(L.S.) AUGUSTUS F. MOORE,
Mayor.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th October, 1893.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

AMENDED BY-LAWS FOR THE BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867.

THAT By-laws Nos. 7, 15, and 29, passed 16th December, 1878, gazetted 18th February, 1879, be amended. And By-laws Nos. 1, 2, 3 substituted. And that the Additional By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, be hereby confirmed.

Holes to be enclosed, &c.

1. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leaves or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the Municipality, for the purpose of making a vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be no longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the Council, or shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

2. Any person or persons who shall in any public place or street blow any horn or use any other noisy instrument for the purpose of announcing any show or entertainment, or for the purpose of hawking, selling, or distributing any articles whatsoever, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor exceeding forty shillings.

3. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, print, or affix, or cause to be stamped, stained, painted, written, printed, or affixed, any notice or any advertisement upon any footway, kerbstone, or other public property, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor exceeding forty shillings.

4. Any person who shall ride or propel any bicycle, tricycle, or similar vehicle upon any footway, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor exceeding forty shillings.

5. Every person propelling any bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle, between sunset and sunrise, shall carry a lighted lamp in a conspicuous place on any such vehicle. Any person offending against this by-law, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor exceeding forty shillings.

6. No person shall convey or carry, or cause to be conveyed or carried through, upon, or over any street or public place, except between the hours of twelve o'clock at night and eight o'clock in the morning, any unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to the Council's nightmen or scavengers in the execution of their duties. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

7. No person shall keep, permit, or suffer to remain on any premises within the Municipality any vehicle, article, or thing whatsoever from which any unwholesome or objectionable smell arises; and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

8. Every house or other premises situated within fifty yards of any drain or sewer under the control of the Council, or laid in any street or place, shall be provided with a drain or drains sufficient for the effectual drainage of any premises, after receiving seven days' notice from the Inspector of Nuisances. The owner or occupier of any premises neglecting to provide a proper drain or drains emptying into any such drain or sewer as before-mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor exceeding ten pounds, and a further penalty of not less than five shillings for every day of such neglect.

9. Every owner or occupier of any premises shall cause the waste-pipe from every bath, slop-sink, lavatory, or from the roof of any premises or the overflow-pipe from any bath, slop-sink, or lavatory to be discharged into an open channel leading to a trapped gully grating at least eighteen inches distant from any premises. Any person committing any breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor exceeding forty shillings, and a further sum of five shillings for every week that the same shall not be remedied or removed.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person to connect or allow to be connected any down-pipe from the roof of any premises, or any cistern, slop, or house-sink, or any overflow-pipe from any tank or other receptacle for holding water with any underground drain-pipe, sewer, or trap: Provided that any overflow-pipe from any tank, roof, cistern, or house-sink shall be so constructed as to discharge over and above a properly constructed trap. Any person committing any breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not less than five shillings nor exceeding forty shillings, and a sum of five shillings for every week that the same shall not be remedied or removed.

11. Any person who shall permit or suffer any boiling-down establishment, slaughter-house, or other premises to be in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or any pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, drain, or ashpit, or any animal or the carcass of any animal or any part of any animal, in such a state or so kept or left as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or any accumulation or deposit on any premises which is a nuisance or injurious to health, shall be liable to a penalty of not less ten shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

12. Any person who shall place, hang, or affix, or allow to be affixed, placed, or hung any post, sign-board, notice, house icket, or other thing whatever over or upon any foot-way,

carriage-way or public thoroughfare (otherwise than close and parallel to or flat upon the wall of any building) without the sanction of the Mayor or Council shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor exceeding forty shillings, and shall be liable to a further penalty of ten shillings for each and every week any of the aforesaid things shall remain.

13. Any owner or occupier of any house, building, or other erection who shall neglect or refuse to keep a proper number painted or affixed in a conspicuous place on any such house, building, or other erection of a colour the reverse of the colour of which any premises are painted shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor exceeding forty shillings, and shall be liable to a further penalty of five shillings for every week during the continuance of such refusal or neglect.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) JOHN R. RODGERS,
Mayor.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th September, 1893.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Paddington under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.

BY-LAWS OF THE PADDINGTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE By-laws relating to the Paddington Free Public Library, published in the Government Gazette of 24th December, 1891, are hereby cancelled, and the following By-laws substituted for the same:—

1. The Library will be open in the Reading Room on every lawful day, the following excepted, viz., Sabbath Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and all public holidays, as follows:—

Monday, from 7 to 9·30 p.m.
Tuesday, from 7 to 9·30 p.m.
Wednesday, from 2 to 5, and 7 to 9·30 p.m.
Thursday, from 7 to 9·30 p.m.
Friday, from 7 to 9·30 p.m.
Saturday, from 7 to 9·30 p.m.

2. Any person who shall enter such Library or Reading Room in a state of intoxication shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive or unbecoming language, or who shall without lawful excuse remove any property from such Library or Reading Room, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings (10s.) nor more than (£10), recoverable before any two Justices of the Peace. Further, any such person may be forthwith removed by the officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading Room.

3. No conversation or other conduct tending to disturb the order of the Reading Room will be permitted. Any person offending against this rule may be forthwith expelled by the Officer-in-charge.

4. Any person folding down the leaves, writing in or marking any book, or returning any book torn, or in a dirty condition, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds, recoverable before any two Justices of the Peace.

5. The monthly and quarterly periodicals shall be on the tables of the Reading Room until the arrival of the succeeding numbers. Files of newspapers for the current month shall also be kept on the tables. Persons attending the Reading Room are expected to return each newspaper or book after perusal to the file or shelf from which it was taken.

6. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitors' book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or book of record, kept at the Library or Reading Room for the general use thereof, shall, on conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

7. It shall be the duty of the Librarian or Officer-in-charge to report at every meeting of the Library Committee, any infraction of the Rules, or any injury to the books.

8. Any ratepayer may propose books for addition to the Library, on entering the titles, price, and other particulars in a book to be kept in the Library for that purpose.

9. Newspapers shall not be detained more than a quarter of an hour, nor periodicals more than half an hour, if required by another visitor, he having intimated his wish to the person reading the same.

10. The Library Committee shall consist of five members—the Mayor (ex-officio), and four Aldermen—one from each of the four Wards, to be chosen annually.

11. The foregoing Rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library Room for the information of visitors.

Passed by the Council of the Borough of Paddington, this 12th day of June, 1893.

AUGUSTUS VIALOUX,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) JAMES DILLON,
Mayor.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

Dancing Saloons and other places of Amusement to be licensed.

No dancing saloon open to the public, skating rink open to the public, bowling or skittle alley open to the public, shooting gallery open to the public, merry-go-round or swing-boat open to the public, or similar places of amusement open to the public (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Borough of Paddington, unless and until the same shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided, and in the event of any such dancing saloon, skating rink, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, merry-go-round, swing-boat, or similar places of amusement when licensed being improperly conducted, violating public decency, endangering the public peace, or becoming a nuisance or annoyance to any person residing in the neighbourhood thereof, the Council may by resolution forthwith cancel, suspend, or otherwise deal with the license thereof as to them may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons who, having already established any such dancing saloon, skating rink, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, merry-go-round, swing-boat, or similar places of amusement, shall not, within seven days after these By-laws come into force, apply for such license; or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such dancing saloon, skating rink, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, merry-

go-round, swing-boat, or similar place of amusement, without having obtained a license therefor, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Applications for Licenses.

Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Council, and must be endorsed by two householders residing within the Ward of the said Borough wherein such dancing saloon, skating rink, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, merry-go-round, swing-boat, or similar place of amusement is situate or is proposed to be established, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held. Any such licenses as aforesaid may be granted by resolution of the Council, but shall expire on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, but the same may be renewed from time to time by resolution of the Council upon written application being made by the person or persons holding such license previous to the expiry thereof.

Passed by the Council of the Borough of Paddington, this
12th day of June, 1893.

(L.S.) JAMES DILLON,
Mayor.
AUGUSTUS VIALOUX,
Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PARKES.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th October, 1893.

PARKES MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Parkes, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

PARKES MUNICIPALITY.

BY-LAWS for vehicular traffic under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

Licensed Vehicles.

On and after the 1st day of July, 1893, all vehicles plying or carrying passengers or goods for hire, within the Municipality of Parkes, shall pay for each hansom cab, sociable, buggy, coach, omnibus, trolley, waggon, or van, 10s. each half-year; and for every dray 5s. each half-year, as provided for in section 129 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Unregistered Vehicles.

All owners of vehicles used for the purpose herein stated must register with the Council Clerk, and any person renting or driving any such vehicles, the same not being registered, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings or more than five pounds.

Driving at night without lights.

Any person who shall drive any vehicle through any street or streets of the Municipality after sunset without at least one light, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings or more than five pounds.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Parkes, this 19th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) JOHN A. ROSE,
Mayor.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF BOMBALA.—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th October, 1893.**BOMBALA MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.**

THE following amended By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Bombala under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF BOMBALA.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THAT clause 1 of Part I of the By-laws of the Borough of Bombala, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," relating to the day of the Council's meeting for the despatch of business, be and is hereby repealed.

That the following clause under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" be and is hereby adopted:—
"The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 8 p.m. on every alternate Monday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint."

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Bombala, this thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, for the purpose of amending the By-law relating to the day of the Council's meeting for the despatch of business.

WILLIAM J. FELL,
Council Clerk, Bombala,
31st August, 1893.

(L.S.) H. M. JOSEPH,
Mayor.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MOSMAN.—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th October, 1893.**MOSMAN MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.**

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Mosman, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

That By-law No. 2, Part I, be altered, and shall read as follows:—

"THE Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 7.30 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every calendar month, unless such day shall happen to be a Public Holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint."

Made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Mosman, on Tuesday, the fourth day of July, 1893, and the Corporate Seal of the Borough was ordered to be sealed by resolution of the Council, on Tuesday, the 25th July, 1893.

In the presence of—

GEO. F. M. WITHERS, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) B. HARNETT, JR.,
Mayor.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ROOKWOOD.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th October, 1893.

ROOKWOOD MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Rookwood, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Borough of Rookwood, under the Municipalities Act of 1867."

Ordinary meeting of Council.

1. Unless otherwise ordered the Council shall meet for despatch of business on every alternate Wednesday, at the hour of 8 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in such case the meeting shall be held on such day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting.

Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. In the event of a quorum not being present at any meeting of the Council within half an hour after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the names of the Aldermen then present shall be entered in the minute-book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting shall lapse. Should it appear at any time during the holding of any meeting that there is not a quorum of members present, the Mayor shall have power to adjourn such meeting, or intended meeting, to some other time.

Order of business.

4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

First. The minutes of the preceding meetings to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes except as to whether they are correct,

Second. Correspondence to be read and orders made thereon if expedient.

Third. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon.

Fourth. Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.

Fifth. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognisance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the Committees or officers to be made, or any other special business, but shall not be debated.

Sixth. Motions of which due notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.

Seventh. Orders of the day.

Eighth. Tenders to be opened and dealt with.

Other motions.

5. Provided that it shall be competent for the Council, by consent of all members present, at any time to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section.

Business paper for special meetings.

6. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matter as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Minutes—how confirmed.

7. The question for confirming the minutes shall be proposed and seconded immediately upon their being read, and shall be to the effect that the minutes now read be confirmed as a correct record of the proceedings, and no discussion shall be allowed thereon except on the point of accuracy. Minutes of the previous meetings to be read and verified at special meetings.

Answer to questions.

8. It shall not be compulsory for the Mayor to give official replies to questions put to him unless he shall have had twenty-four hours' notice thereof.

Business paper—how prepared. See sec. 104 of Act.

9. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk, and sent by post to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every order referring to business proposed to be entertained at such meeting.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter is disposed of.

10. All notices of motion, &c., for consideration at general meetings shall be delivered to the Council Clerk at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received, and entered on the business paper according to their number; and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, &c., shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

Motion, &c., withdrawn or altered.

11. No notice of motion, &c., shall be withdrawn from the business paper, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council.

Motion to rescind by call of Council.

12. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council during the preceding twelve months, shall be entertained unless a "call of the whole Council" has been duly made and granted for that purpose, and no such motion shall be discussed until the previous resolution be rescinded.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

13. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Motions—How to be moved.

14. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Amount of vote to be included on business paper.

15. All notices of motion and orders of the day involving an expenditure must include the probable amount proposed to be expended. No amendment shall be proposed to incur a greater expenditure than the original motion of which due notice has been given to the Aldermen, nor shall there be entertained any motion incidentally involving an expenditure without such notice.

Motion for adjournment.

16. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if upon the question being put on any such motion the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that shall be allowed precedence shall be disposed of before any subsequent motion of adjournment shall be receivable.

Orders of the Day.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.

17. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

18. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same,

How petitions are to be dealt with.

19. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read be referred to a Committee to report, or that the requests contained therein be granted.

Reports from Committees.

Form of Report.

20. All reports from Committees shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman of such Committee.

Mayor's minute.

21. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance by a minute in writing, signed by him self.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.

22. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future

meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Order of Debate.

Amendments—how disposed of.

23. Whenever an amendment is moved upon an original proposition no second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment has been disposed of. If the first amendment be carried it shall displace the original question and become itself the question subject to any further amendment. If the first amendment be negatived, then a second amendment may be moved upon the original question under consideration; but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Council for discussion at one time.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

24. Every Alderman who shall propose or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from doing so by some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding. Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

25. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

26. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

27. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require question to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

28. Any Alderman may request the subject matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion. Provided, also, that if any such request shall appear to the Mayor not to have been made bona fide, it shall not be complied with.

Lapsed business.

29. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the consideration of such question shall in such case be resumed at a point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid at the next fortnightly meeting, and in its proper order.

Previous question.

30. On the previous question being moved and seconded no debate shall be permitted.

Motion, debate, &c., may be adjourned.

31. Any particular motion or business may be adjourned to a later hour or to any other day specified. A debate also may be so adjourned, and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Members speaking.

32. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than ten minutes without the consent of the Council.

Absence of proposed mover.

33. No notice of motion which shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

34. No motion shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Motion may be divided.

35. The Mayor shall have power to order a complicated question to be divided and put to the meeting separately.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

36. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of one general reply to any objections which may have been made in reference to such motion, but not otherwise, and shall not introduce any new matter; the word "objections" to mean amendments and motions to postpone. Every other Alderman shall be at liberty to speak once upon such motion, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he may, by permission of the Mayor, be permitted to explain only, without adding any further observations.

Mover and seconder.

37. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but any Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Amendment may be moved.

38. When a motion has been proposed and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, in writing, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Amendments to be in writing.

39. All amendments must be in writing, signed by mover and delivered to the Clerk, who shall add thereto the name of the seconder. Any member, excepting the mover and seconder, having previously spoken to the original motion, shall not at this stage speak, but may do so on the amendment becoming the question before the Council.

Questions of Order.**Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.**

40. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final in that particular case, and the Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman there shall be a necessity for so doing; and every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any member which such first-named member may consider out of order; and the Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order and practice, shall state the provisions, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

41. Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for such offence, to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds sterling.

Mode of Voting.**How questions are to be put.**

42. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the decision of the majority of members present.

Division.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

43. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division, in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for, and in any way refusing to vote on such division, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds sterling.

Protests.**Mode of voting.—Protests to be recorded.**

44. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution is put or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice.

Special powers of Mayor.

45. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any return or statement, or the giving of any explanation or information by any such officer or servant in connection with his duties as he may think necessary.

Usage of Houses of Parliament to be observed unless other provision made.

46. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and practices of the New South Wales Parliament, which shall be followed as far as they can be applied to the proceedings of this Council.

Calls of the Council.**How call may be made.**

47. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

48. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name so called, and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence, but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse—Further call when question adjourned.

49. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds sterling: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call: And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.**Standing Committees.**

50. There shall be four Standing Committees, viz.:—Works or Improvement, Finance, By-law, and Lighting, each to consist of not less than three Aldermen. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be held after the election of the Mayor, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

Works or Improvement Committee.

51. The Works Committee shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed, by resolution of the Council, to inquire into and report upon.

Finance Committee.

52. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenue. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed, by resolution of the Council, to inquire into and report upon.

By-law Committee.

53. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Lighting Committee.

54. The Lighting Committee shall carefully consider all matters referred to them by the Council, from time to time in connection with or appertaining to the lighting of the Borough, the supply of gas or otherwise under control; and such Committee shall without delay report to the Council in writing with such recommendations as they deem necessary.

Special Committees.

55. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully intrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been intrusted to any Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be intrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot.

Chairman of Committee.

56. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a Chairman of such Committee within seven days after such appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

57. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of any such Committee, or to appoint another Chairman in his stead.

Committee meetings—How called.

58. The Council Clerk shall, by giving twenty-four hours' notice, except in case of emergency, call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

59. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall on ceasing to be such Chairman hand over to his successor.

60. No person except a member of a Committee shall be admitted at any meeting of such Committee without the consent of the Chairman and the approval of the majority of members present.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all works to be estimated before undertaken.

61. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accord with orders of the Council.

62. For emergent matter and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—1. By order of the Works Committee, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works in one place, to the extent of five pounds. 2. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, the extent of two pounds: Provided in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Works Committee, or the Mayor, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

Expenses of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

63. No work shall be undertaken the cost of which shall exceed twenty pounds until the expediency thereof shall be reported upon by the Works Committee, and the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

64. All accounts and demand of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the committee for that purpose before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

*Common Seal and Records of the Council.**Common Seal.*

65. The common seal shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any

document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Records of the Council defined.

66. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, Municipal Rolls and records relating to elections, business papers, reports from committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on Municipal business addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to Municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council.

Records not to be removed, and penalties.

67. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber or the place where, by direction of the Council, such book or other record is usually kept without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council or without other lawful cause for such removal as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Penalties for defacing or destroying records.

68. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Appointment to permanent office.

69. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds or exceeding that amount is attached shall be made until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given and shall be stated in such notices.

70. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary and as may be ordered by the Council of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borough.

*Officers and Servants.**Bonds for good conduct.*

71. All bonds of officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or bankers of the Corporation as the Council may order, and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

72. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz.:—

1. Attend all Council meetings.
2. Attend Courts of Revision and Appeal.
3. Summon the members of the Council to all Council or Committee meetings.
4. Take notes of all minutes and prepare reports of all Committees.
5. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes.
6. To see that the accounts are audited and the balance sheet duly submitted twice a year within the time specified by law.
7. To see to the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
8. To see that the assessment books and the Municipal Lists and Rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs, and arrange for distribution of copies, on payment, to electors prior to the elections.
9. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks.
10. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given and agreements duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
11. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties and the mode of carrying them out.
12. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
13. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
14. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be intrusted to any other officer of the Council, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.

- 15. He shall enter into a Guarantee Society's security for an amount fixed by the Council from time to time for not less than £200 for the faithful performance of his duties.
- 16. And otherwise as provided for by any Act in force relating to the Borough of Rookwood.

Complaints against Officers, &c.—How dealt with.

73. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons so complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same, and report thereon at the next meeting, or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Miscellaneous.—Leave of absence.

74. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates, times and modes of collection.

Rates to be collected yearly.

75. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and its amendments, shall be levied and collected for the year and be due any payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rates.

Rates on damaged premises.

76. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have the power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any Municipal year.

Rates to be paid at Office of Council Clerk.

77. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed by the said resolution into the office of the Council Clerk, during the office hours appointed by the Council.

Defaulters.

78. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

79. The Mayor shall issue distress warrants against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced, or cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcements by distress.—Bailiff.

80. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council, and the said Bailiff shall find two sureties (to the satisfaction of the Council) to the extent of not less than twenty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies, by distress, for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

81. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

82. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall cause to be sold the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

83. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no

person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to such person, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

84. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

85. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

86. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

87. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under these By-laws the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunder marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Rookwood, do hereby authorise you, _____, the Bailiff of the the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates, according to law.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I, _____, have this day by virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Rookwood, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Borough, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough, to the _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s. d.
For every warrant of distress	2 0
For serving every warrant and making levy	2 0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	1 0
If in possession more than five hours, additional.....	5 0
And for every subsequent day or part of a day, whilst in possession	5 0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale.....	1 0

PART III.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire, or combustible materials, &c.

88. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard or workshop, out offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, combustible or inflammable materials; and any person who shall allow such to remain as aforesaid, for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

89. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any tree, shrubs, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Discharging fireworks, firearms, &c.

90. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks, or shall discharge any firearms, or who shall light any combustible matter, to the endangering of property upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

91. Every person who sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common "a chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Notices.

92. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation of the Council or any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

New roads to be reported on.

93. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or any duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

94. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Works Committee, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Change of street levels.

95. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the same plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

96. The Committee of Works or the Surveyor of the Borough or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are, or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had when practicable to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee of Works or surveyor or other officer to place posts at the corners of intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the

same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. This By-law shall be subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881" (45 Vic. No. 28).

Kerbing, &c.

97. The Council may cause any work such as kerbing, guttering, road-making, and other required works to be executed under its control in any case, upon receiving a request for the same to be done, and upon the person requesting same agreeing to pay the proportion of cost which the Council may from time to time determine by resolution.

Erection of houses, &c.

98. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Borough without his serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk stating such intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, nor without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building line in any street or lane by the erection of verandahs, overhanging balconies, doorsteps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding five pounds, and in the case of encroachment shall be liable to a further fine of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day the same shall remain unremoved or unaltered after receiving seven days' notice to that effect: Provided the penalties in the aggregate shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Change of street names.

99. The Council shall have power from time to time, as they may deem expedient, to alter the name of any street, road, lane, avenue, or other public road situate within the Borough, and so soon thereafter as may be convenient shall cause a notification thereof to be inserted in the Government Gazette and one or more daily newspapers circulating within the Borough.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

100. It shall not be lawful for any person without permission from the Council to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds and shall close such private drain under a further penalty of two pounds a week or part of a week so long as such private drain remains after such conviction: Provided the penalties in the aggregate shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

101. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the authorised officers of the Council at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the said officer, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

102. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm-water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, shall within seven days next after the service of notice from the Council for that purpose, construct and lay a covered drain from such point, upon such land being near to the footway, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers, and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this By-law, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and, if after such conviction such drain shall not be constructed as herein specified, or kept in good condition, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds per day for each and every day after such conviction: Provided the penalties in the aggregate shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Houses, &c., spouted.

103. All proprietors of houses within the Borough having a frontage to any street shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted, and the down-pipe carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction, and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty, also for every succeeding seven days.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

104. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material used in the formation of the streets, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street, or other public place within the said Borough without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Digging holes, &c.

105. Any person or persons who shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough for the purpose of making any vault or the foundation to any house or other building, or for a well or any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, on conviction shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Lights on obstructions, hoardings, &c.

106. Any person who shall have caused building materials or hoarding enclosing such building materials, or any obstruction whatever to be placed on any portion of the footway or roadway in any street or streets of this Borough, without having first obtained permission from the Council and paid a fee of five shillings, and shall also keep the same properly lighted from sunset to sunrise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

107. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Obstructing public pathways.

108. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough, shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of 8 feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, at the expense of such owner or occupier, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Notices not to be painted on pavement.

109. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or kerbstone within this Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Offensive or indecent placards.

110. Any person who shall in any street or place within this Borough post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever, of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

111. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or earth within fifty yards of any road, street, public place, or dwelling shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety, on payment of a fee of five shillings. And if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock or earth within the limit afore-

said, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the Council Clerk, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not more than ten pounds.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

112. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with night-soil therein through or in any street or public place within the said Borough between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over, cast any night-soil, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any night-soil or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

113. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamps, or lamp-posts, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

114. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Borough shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five shillings.

Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

115. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the footways or other public places in this Borough to the inconvenience of the passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, and shall not discontinue to do so on being requested by any officer or servant of the Borough, or any police officer, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Rubbish.

116. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Borough without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council or the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds.

117. All vehicles driven upon any roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares within the said Borough after sunset and before sunrise, shall carry on the off side a lamp to be kept lighted. Any person neglecting to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pigsties.

118. The occupier of any land within this Borough on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-sty shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect to cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health. For any offence against this By-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Placing dead animals on premises.

119. Any person who shall place, or shall cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the Borough, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall on conviction suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

120. No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, in or by the side of or on any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel or gutter, or in any creek, or in any other public place within the Borough, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil; and no person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, on any land, field, or garden within the Borough, any night-soil, blood, offal, or other offensive matter or thing without the written consent of the Mayor or Council; and any such offensive matter or thing which shall, with such consent of the said Mayor or Council, be so deposited, shall immediately on the deposit thereof be covered over by the person depositing the same with such a quantity of earth as will at once prevent the escape of any noxious or offensive effluvia from any such manure, soil, or other offensive matter before mentioned.

Planting trees.

121. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Borough, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds in addition to the value of the trees, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

Noisome and offensive trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

122. No person shall carry on any manufacture or trade, in the conducting or carrying on of which, or from the premises where the same is carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the Borough; and upon complaint in writing by any householder that any offensive trade is being so conducted or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or be a nuisance to such householder, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the Council. And if the Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time as the Council may direct. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.

123. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove offensive within the

meaning of this By-law, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty pounds.

Service of Notice.—Liabilities.

124. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, or calling is being carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Disposal of sewage, &c.

125. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system which to them may appear necessary for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law, after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Making By-laws.

126. No By-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by the By-law Committee.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Rookwood, this 16th day of November, A.D. 1892.

(L.S.) RICHARD SLEE,
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk. Mayor.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FORBES.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th October, 1893.

FORBES MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Forbes, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

REGULATION OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Forbes, for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carts, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney-carriages, cabs, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles, and in accordance with section 129 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply for hire within the Municipality unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described. Any vehicle plying for hire and taking up or putting down passengers within the Municipality, no matter where their destination, must be licensed by the Council, provided that coaches carrying her Majesty's mails be exempt from such license.

Requisition to be made for license.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle or to drive or to conduct the same shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk, and in the case of drivers or conductors shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor as the case may be.

Conditions under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license will be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the By-law Committee of the said Municipality, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said By-law Committee may direct.

Licenses, and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any proprietor plying any vehicle for hire without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under corporate seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the By-law Committee aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

6. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively, and shall not be transferable.

Owner of Vehicle.

7. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Public Vehicles.

Inspector of vehicles.

8. The By-law Committee aforesaid shall as often as they may deem it necessary cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicle, and of the harness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses, shall at any time be found by the said Committee to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Committee.

Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

9. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car in figures not less than 4 inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than 2 inches in height, or proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Committee aforesaid shall direct, and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

Tables of fares, &c., to be fixed to vehicle.

10. The number of license of every hackney carriage or cab on a card or plate 6 inches by 3 inches, painted or printed in clear legible figures, and the table of fare fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the By-law Committee aforesaid may direct; and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible, and undefaced, during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for hire.

Water and other carts.

11. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the sale and carrying of water and other commodities as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every water-cart shall be or shall contain or carry a vessel or tank capable of containing not less than 50 gallons, and all other carts so licensed shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed water-cart or licensed cart," as the case may be, painted on each cart in legible letters.

Licenses, how obtained.

12. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum set forth in Schedule C hereto appended; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December next ensuing after the granting of the said license.

Hawking water and other commodities—Penalty.

13. Any person hawking or carrying water or other commodities for sale or hire otherwise than in a licensed water-cart or cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

14. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted in letters 1 inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van.

Vehicles to carry lights.

15. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers or commodities shall be provided with suitable carriage-lamps, to burn candles, one to be fixed to each side of the vehicle and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets, either with or without passengers.

Number of passengers to be carried.

16. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant, with a view to obtain a license, the By-law Committee shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

17. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry and the legal fare shall be painted or printed in legible characters and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the By-law Committee shall direct.

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past place of worship on Sunday.

18. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays, during Divine Service, at a faster pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, or whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle.

19. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of any offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

20. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside or allow on the outside of any omnibus at one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats, properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line, lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age, sitting on the lap, shall be deemed a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws. No passenger to carry more than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p.m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

21. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large immovable figures in some conspicuous place inside and outside the omnibus, as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. And no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws; nor except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage way.

Fare to be paid upon taking seats.—Driver and conductor to be provided.

22. Any person having taken his or her seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of the journey.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at the Council Clerk's office.

23. The driver of any vehicle and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case where property has been left in any vehicle or omnibus by any person having used or hired the same, such property if found by another passenger or person shall be delivered to the conductor or driver, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and shall there deposit it.

License fees to be paid to the Council Clerk.

24. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipality there shall be paid to the Council of said Municipality, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk, or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Municipality.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

25. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney-carriage, or cab.

The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses, having seat accommodation for not more than ten or less than five passengers and a driver.

The word "hackney-carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, and having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney-carriage license within the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license within the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall extend and apply to any cart, dray, van, waggon, or delivery van, drawn by one or more horses or other animals, and used for hire in the carriage of goods and parcels and other commodities, except as used in Schedule C, for lorries and timber carriages. The word "water-cart" shall extend and apply to any cart used for the carriage of water within the said Municipality in respect of which a water-cart license shall have been obtained.

Fares to be charged.

26. No proprietor or driver of any hackney-carriage or cab in the said Municipality shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Municipality shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

27. The Council of the said Municipality may from time to time alter and vary or amend the said Schedule D and the respective sums chargeable thereunder, or any of them, and such alterations, variations, or amendments shall become of full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Municipality, and the Council of the Municipality shall not be responsible for any loss which such alterations or amendments may have or may be alleged to have occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being, or any of them.

Tolls to be paid by hirer.

28. All tolls to be paid by the hirer of any hackney-carriage or cab in addition to the ordinary fare.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

29. Subject to By-law 19, no driver of any hackney-carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Municipality as he, she, or they may reasonably desire; and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Cab-stands, &c.

30. The Council may by notification in the Government Gazette, as in By-law 27 of this part, from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Municipality as stands for licensed hackney-carriages and cabs within the said Municipality.

31. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Municipality, except on the duly appointed cab-stand for the time being for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being, requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading or receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Driver not to leave his horse or horses.

32. No driver of any licensed vehicle or cart shall be or remain at such distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle or cart, anywhere within the said Municipality as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Speed at which to travel.

33. All hackney-carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners), as provided in the general By-laws, proceed at a speed of not less than six miles per hour unless when attending funerals or otherwise ordered by the hirer; and every driver of any such carriage or cab failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Copies of Schedule D to be printed and fixed at cab-stand.

34. Copies of said Schedule D hereto shall be printed or written in legible characters and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions—one at each cab-stand within the Municipality and one at the Railway Station in such place as the Commissioner for Railways may approve.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

35. Copies of these and of all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Municipality for the regulation of licensed vehicles and still remaining in force shall be delivered with each license issued unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

36. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to and observe and comply with the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thoroughfares within the said Municipality, and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

37. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for license.

To the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of

I, _____ residing at _____ street, within the Municipality of Forbes, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to _____ within the limits of the said Municipality.

Dated at this day of A.D. 18 .

Description of vehicle : _____

SCHEDULE B.

Form of license.

THIS is to certify that _____ of _____ street, is hereby licensed to ply for hire with _____ from the _____ day of _____ to the 31st day of December, 18 _____, inclusive, within the Municipality of Forbes, subject nevertheless to all the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE C.

TABLE of License Fees payable by proprietors of licensed vehicles.

Proprietors of	On and after 1st January.		On and after 1st April.		On and after 1st July.		On and after 1st October.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Omnibuses and coaches	2	0 0	1	10 0	1	0 0	0	10 0
Hackney-carriages, cabs, cars	2	0 0	1	10 0	1	0 0	0	10 0
Water-carts, drays, carts	0	10 0	0	7 6	0	5 0	0	2 6
Lorries, timber carriages	3	0 0	2	5 0	1	10 0	0	15 0
Delivery vans	1	0 0	0	15 0	0	10 0	0	5 0

SCHEDULE D.

TABLE of maximum fares chargeable by drivers or proprietors of licensed carriages and cabs, within the Municipal District of Forbes :—

	s.	d.
Vehicles licensed to carry two passengers only, for one or two passengers for not exceeding quarter of an hour	1	0
For each subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof	1	0
Vehicles licensed to carry more than two passengers, for each passenger for not exceeding quarter of an hour	1	0
For each subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof	1	0

Provided in all cases that a fare for a second quarter of an hour shall only be paid where a passenger has been driven over a mile.

N.B.—After 10 o'clock p.m., and before 5 o'clock a.m., half the above fares in addition.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Forbes, this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) A. J. BALDOCK, Mayor,
D. M'KEOWN, Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF NORTH SYDNEY.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No 14, sec. 13.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th June, 1893.**NORTH SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.**

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of North Sydney under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act Amendment Act of 1892."

BY-LAWS MADE UNDER AND FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE "NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875."

Notice before erecting closet.

1. Every person about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before commencing to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of North Sydney a notice in writing of his intention to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf) he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Position to be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may, at any time within fourteen days after such Inspector or other officer shall have made his decision, appeal in writing against the same to the Council.

Cesspit to be of certain dimensions.

3. Every cesspit shall be at least 4 feet long by 3 feet wide, internal measurement, and shall be at least 4 feet (but not more than 6 feet) below the surface of the ground; and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit; and every such cesspit shall have walls on each side of brick or stone of at least 9 inches thick, and such wall shall be built in cement and rendered at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick inside with cement in such manner as to make such walls thoroughly water-tight; and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom; neither shall any cesspit be formed, excavated, or made at a less distance than 20 feet from any well or underground tank, whether on the same property in which the cesspit is intended to be formed, excavated, or made, or on the adjoining property; and if any person shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom or from any such well or underground tank as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Closets.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and each seat shall have a movable cover, and the closet be ventilated; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

When closets adjoin.

5. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit or closet up to the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Separate closets.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

When capacity of cesspit should be increased.

7. In dwelling-houses where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep there exceeds twelve, the capacity of the cesspit shall be increased by at least 4 cubic feet for every person beyond the number of twelve persons, or else a separate closet shall be provided for every twelve persons or fraction of twelve; and any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds.

Provision to be made in schools, factories, &c.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons; and if a cesspit is used in connection with any such closet, with a cesspit with a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet for every such twenty persons; and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Position of closet.

9. Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling-house, and any person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds and not more than ten pounds.

Inspector to carry out alterations when necessary.

10. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf for preserving public health or decency, in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice so to do from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to make the necessary alteration, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

How night-soil to be removed.

11. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by contractor in water-tight covered vehicles between such hours as the Council may from time to time determine; and if any person shall remove from any cesspit or closet any night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Night-soil to be buried.

12. Until and unless otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

Place of deposit.

13. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined by the Council.

Night-soil may be sold.

14. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles on which it is carried shall be deodorised by chemicals or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell shall arise therefrom, the person or persons to whom the said night-soil shall be sold or given shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Notice before erecting earth closet.

15. Any person desirous of erecting an earth closet or using an earth closet in place of cesspit must deliver to the Council Clerk seven days' previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and make provision for emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Emptying of closets.

16. All earth closets shall be emptied once in seven days, or oftener if required, and the contents buried in the earth; and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.

Night-soil may be buried.

17. Every person shall be at liberty (with the sanction of the Council) to use on his own premises all night-soil collected therefrom by burying the same at least one foot in the earth, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds.

No person to bring night-soil on to premises.

18. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances or the officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, to use on his own premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere; and any person committing a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

When premises may be inspected.

19. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorised by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," therein on all days except Sundays and holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Inspector to furnish returns.

20. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied and earth closets attended upon, the amount due and payable for each cesspit and earth closet attended upon, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits and attending on earth closets. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council, at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

No closet or cesspit to be emptied without sanction of Council.

21. Any persons requiring their cesspits emptied shall send written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and persons emptying or causing to be emptied any closet or cesspit without the sanction of the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Charges for removing night-soil.

22. The Council may charge such sum for the emptying of cesspits or attendance upon earth closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council; and the Council, or the Inspector of Nuisances on their behalf, may at any time after seven days' previous notice of their or his intention so to do shall have been left upon the premises in respect of which such sums are payable, sue for and recover the same.

To be provided with pail.

23. Every earth closet hereafter to be built shall be provided with a galvanised iron pail, capable of containing not less than six nor more than ten gallons, and having handles attached to two sides thereof.

To have earth compartment.

24. Every earth closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, such box or earth compartment to be without a lid, and provided with a pint scoop for each occupant to throw in a pint of the stored dry earth or dry ashes through the seat into the box or pail.

Legal proceedings.

25. The Inspector of Nuisances shall not take any legal proceedings under these By-laws without informing the Mayor of his intention so to do.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney, this 9th day of September, 1892.

(L.S.) EDWARD M. CLARK,

Mayor.

W. BARNETT SMITH, Town Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF QUIRINDI—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th August, 1893.

QUIRINDI MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Quirindi, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS of the Municipality of Quirindi made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Municipality of Quirindi a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, and if any person shall commence to erect any closet within the said Municipality without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Municipality, or other officer duly authorised on that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds. And it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or other authorised officer, to cause the removal of any closet erected without the requisite permission, at the expense of the person so erecting same in default of such person removing same forthwith.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to form, excavate, or make any cess-pit within the Municipality of Quirindi after the passing and confirmation of these by-laws, and any person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds for each and every week such cess-pit shall be allowed to remain.

3. No person shall erect, or commence to erect, any closet, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the said Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer, as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect, or commence to erect, any closet without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector, or other officer, or in any place or position other than that approved as before mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds. Any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector, or other officer, may appeal in writing against the same to the Council.

4. Every closet, the erection of which may be sanctioned as aforesaid, shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside. The seat and riser of such closets shall be movable according to a plan which may be seen at the Council Chambers, and every person who shall build any closet which shall not be in accordance with this by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

5. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a dividing wall not less than 4½ inches in thickness between every two closets, such wall to extend from the bottom of the closet to the roof, so as to effect a complete separation, and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining, and not in accordance with this by-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, together with a pan of suitable dimensions and design, particulars of which will be furnished on application to the Inspector of Nuisances or the Council Clerk, and any person offending against the provisions of this by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

7. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this by-law or fail to provide the number of closets in this by-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

8. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cess-pit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cess-pit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency, by exposure or otherwise, and the owner

or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

9. Until otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cess-pits and pans by contract, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove from any cess-pit or pan any night-soil in any other manner, or at any other time than as provided by this by-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

10. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, shall be decolorized by chemicals or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell shall arise therefrom, the person or persons to whom the said night-soil shall be sold or given shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

11. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cess-pits or pans emptied, the amount due and payable for each cess-pit or pan, and the amount of arrears due for emptying same. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable and account therefore to the Council at the least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

12. Any persons requiring their cess-pits or pans emptied shall send written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and persons emptying, or causing to be emptied, any closet without the sanction of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

14. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cess-pits or pans shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cess-pits or pans are situated within seven days after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Quirindi,
the first day of June, 1893.

(L.S.) WM. HAWKER,
Mayor.

A. AGASSIZ, Council Clerk.

[3d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

[Gazette, 29 August, 1893.]

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF BOMBALA.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 13.Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th October, 1893.

BOMBALA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Bombala, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

BY-LAWS.—BOROUGH OF BOMBALA.

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of Bombala a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence, or erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time-being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf) he shall forfeit or pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.
2. No person shall erect, or commence to erect, any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect, or commence to erect, any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than forty shillings. Provided that no such closet shall be erected or cesspit formed within 15 feet of the boundary of the land of any other person without the written consent of the Council. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may appeal against the same to the Council.
3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Borough of Bombala shall be built of 9 inch brickwork, set in cement, floor as well as walls; and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately joining such cesspit; and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house,

nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet, area permitting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than two pounds.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and with a man-hole in the floor not less than 2 feet square clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door, and shall have ventilating holes $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

5. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a sufficient dividing wall, not less than 9 inches in thickness, from the bottom of the cesspits up to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

7. For houses containing not more than four rooms and out-houses the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet by 4 feet and 5 feet deep, inside measurement; for houses containing more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspit shall be not less than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet and 5 feet deep, inside measurement.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets, and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

9. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health, or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

10. Owners of existing closets and soilpits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect; persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week, or portion of a week, during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of said notice; provided that the aggregate penalty so imposed shall not exceed the sum of £20.

11. Persons desirous of using earth-closets, may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council, and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management, provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.

12. Every earth closet now built, or hereafter to be built, or placed, on any premises, shall be kept provided with a suitable galvanised iron pail of the dimensions and design of the pail to be seen at Council Chambers.

13. Every earth-closet, whether already built, or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, and provided, where necessary, with a scoop for each occupant, to throw in stored dry earth or ashes through the seat into the galvanised iron pail; and in case of any breach or neglect of this By-law, the owner and occupier of the premises respectively shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

14. If at any time the cesspit on any premises shall overflow or cease to be water-tight, the owner or occupier shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, otherwise such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10.

15. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on his own premises any night-soil collected thereon; but, notwithstanding the permission to use such night-soil, if any nuisance shall arise therefrom, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

16. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on his premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere, and for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

17. The night-soil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed water-tight, covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

18. It shall be lawful for the said Council to grant licenses to nightmen authorising them to carry on the business of removing night-soil, and an annual fee of £2 shall be paid by such nightman in respect of each cart used by him in such work.

19. Licensed nightmen for the removal of night-soil shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, make a trench or trenches on the depôts appointed for reception of night-soil, and shall deposit in such trench or trenches all night-soil which shall from time to time be taken to such depôt or depôts, and shall cover the whole of such night-soil with earth to a depth of two feet, so as to prevent any nuis-

ance or offensive effluvia from arising therefrom; and any nightman or other person who shall deposit night-soil or other offensive matter on any such depôt otherwise than in such trench, or without covering and deodorising the same in manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

20. No person shall empty, or aid, or assist in emptying whether entirely or only partially, any cess-pit or dry earth-closet within the said borough without the authority in writing of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council.

21. The said Council may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor, appoint one or more depôts within the said Borough, or other approved place for the reception of night-soil and other offensive matters; and any person depositing the contents of any closet, privy, cesspool, cesspit, or night-soil pans, in or upon any place within the said Borough other than such depôt or depôts as aforesaid, shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

22. No person shall be permitted to cover up, or cause to be covered up, any existing cesspit with earth or other material, unless and until the same shall be properly emptied by the Contractor with, or the servants of, the Council. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

23. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two justices of the peace.

24. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council on their behalf shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cesspit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined by such Council.

25. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, therein on all days except Sundays and holidays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

26. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Borough, or any other person, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof shall (in cases where no special penalty is provided) forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

27. All words occurring in these By-laws and which also occur in the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the same act.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Bombala, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.)

H. M. JOSEPH,

Mayor.

WILLIAM J. FELL,
Council Clerk.

Seal of the Council has been affixed by order of the Council, in the presence of,—

H. M. JOSEPH, Mayor.

WILLIAM J. FELL, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Bombala,
22nd June, 1893.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PORT MACQUARIE.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158; 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd June, 1893.

PORT MACQUARIE MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Port Macquarie, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed and approved respectively by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

PORT MACQUARIE MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Municipal Council of Port Macquarie, for regulating the proceedings of the Council, the duties of their officers and servants, for compelling residents to keep their premises clean, and generally for the proper government of the Municipality in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 3 p.m. on every alternate Monday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday (in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint), and that each session shall terminate at the hour of 5:30 p.m.

2. If the Mayor shall be absent at the expiration of twenty minutes after the time appointed for the holding of any meeting, the Aldermen present shall choose a Chairman: Provided always that if the Mayor shall afterwards attend, such Alderman shall leave the chair, to be taken by the Mayor.

3. When any meeting shall lapse, or be adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded by the Council Clerk.

4. The business of each ordinary meeting shall be transacted in the following manner, viz.:—

1. Reading and confirming minutes of previous meeting or meetings.
2. Petitions, if any, to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognisance of the Council to be put and replied to.
6. Motions on notice to be dealt with in their respective order.
7. Orders of the day, which shall comprise all business set down for the day by order of any previous meeting or necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting. The Council may, by resolution, take any particular matter out of the regular order on the business paper.

Power to suspend By-laws]

5. The Council shall have power to suspend pro tem. one or more of the By-laws: Provided that no such suspension shall be allowed for the purpose of voting money and that two-thirds of the members present consent.

Postponement of debate on motion.

6. Any debate or order of the day, when called on, may be postponed to another time to be duly specified: Provided that no discussion be allowed upon such motion for adjournment, and the Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to open the debate on resumption.

Notices of motions, &c., to be numbered, as received, and preserved until matter is disposed of.

7. All notices of motions, &c., for consideration at general meetings, shall be delivered to the Council Clerk at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as received, and entered on the business paper according to their number; and each notice shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, &c., shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

Motions to be in writing and seconded.

8. All resolutions proposed, and all amendments shall be submitted in writing, and no motion or amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions not to be withdrawn.

9. No motion of which notice has been given shall be withdrawn if any Alderman object; and if any Alderman who has given notice of motion fail or decline to move it, the Mayor or any other Alderman may move the same.

Questions may be put.

10. No question shall be put to the Mayor when in Council requiring the production of papers, or which cannot be replied to without reference to books or papers, unless twenty-four hours notice in writing shall have been given thereof to the Council Clerk.

Amendments and order of.

11. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council, and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded, the question shall be put on the last amendment, and then on the next to the last, and so on in the reverse order in which they are moved, except when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next to the lowest, and so on to the highest.

Motions for adjournment.

12. Any motion for adjournment shall be put immediately without discussion. If such motion be negatived, the business then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, shall be discussed before any notice for adjournment may be moved.

Divisions.

13. Any Alderman may call for a division; in such case the question shall be first put in the affirmative, and then in negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by a show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded, and any Alderman present when a division is called for who shall not vote (not being disabled by law from so doing) shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ten shillings.

Motions that would rescind.

14. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any resolution passed by the Council during the current municipal year shall be entertained, unless at a special meeting of the Council called for that purpose; and no such motion if negatived by the Council at such special meeting, shall be again entertained during the same municipal year.

Aldermen not to speak more than ten minutes.

15. No Alderman shall speak twice on any motion or amendment without the consent of the Council, except when in Committee or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood. The mover of every question shall have the right to reply: Provided that no Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes.

To stand when speaking.

16. Every Alderman shall stand when speaking, unless prevented by bodily infirmity, and shall address the Chair.

Privilege of Mayor or Chairman.

17. The Mayor or Chairman shall have the same privilege as any other Alderman in making or seconding a motion, and have the right of speaking on any subject or amendment introduced. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking, but shall be considered as still presiding.

Offensive personal statements.

18. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, nor make personal reflections on members, nor impute motives, and all personal reflections shall be considered highly disorderly; and any member so offending shall be required by the Mayor or Chairman to withdraw the expression, and to make a satisfactory apology to the Council, or Committee thereof.

Committee of the Council.

19. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, except the rule as to standing and that limiting the number of times of speaking. It shall be competent for any Alderman to move, that any subject, matter, motion, or order of the day, be considered in Committee; the Council, as may thereupon be decided, may go into Committee or otherwise.

Points of order.

20. No Alderman when discussing any matter shall be interrupted unless by a call to order, when he shall sit down; the Alderman calling him to order shall then be heard, and the question of order decided before the debate or any other business is resumed.

Speaking.

21. Any Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment, shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but no Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion, or amendment, without any further observation than that he had seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Petitions.

22. Any Alderman presenting a petition shall satisfy himself that the wording thereof is respectful and in order. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the persons signing the same, and no debate shall take place upon the presentation of a petition until notice shall have been given in the usual manner.

Standing and Special Committees.**Standing Committees.**

23. Besides any such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be five Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Works Committee, a Finance Committee, a Lighting Committee, and a General Purposes Committee, each consisting of not less than three members. These Committees shall be reappointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

By-laws Committee.

24. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipality, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, or decency.

Works Committee.

25. The Works Committee shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

26. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Lighting Committee.

27. It shall be the duty of the Lighting Committee to carefully consider all matters referred to them by the Council from time to time in connection with or appertaining to the lighting of the Municipality, the supply of gas or otherwise under control, and such Committee shall, without delay, report to the Council in writing, with such recommendations as they may deem necessary.

General Purposes Committee.

28. It shall be the duty of the General Purposes Committee to take cognisance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Reports of Committees.

29. All reports from Standing Committees to be presented in writing, and signed by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of such Committee to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction by a minute in writing.

Works and tenders.

30. Works undertaken by the Council, and estimated to cost over five pounds, to be let by tender.

Urgent works may be ordered.

31. The Mayor, or, in his absence, any two Aldermen of the Works Committee, may order any sum not exceeding five pounds to be expended in repairing any public work under the control of the Council, and such order shall be reported at the next meeting of the Council.

Payment how made.

32. No money shall be paid by the Council until the account for the same shall have been examined by the Finance Committee and approved of by the Council.

Common seal, &c

33. All charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Municipality shall be kept in the office thereof, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the contract shall order otherwise. All papers, deeds, contracts, and agreements requiring to be sealed with the common seal shall be witnessed by the Mayor and the Council Clerk. For the purpose of authenticating documents the common seal may be attached thereto, witnessed by the Mayor and the Council Clerk, for which a fee of five shillings shall be paid.

Rates to be paid.

34. The rates of the Municipality shall be collected half-yearly, and shall be due and payable on such days as the Council shall determine at the time of making the assessment, or on such other days as the Council may direct. All persons liable to pay rates or assessments shall pay the same to the Council Clerk, or such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose, at the Municipal Council Chambers, during office hours, on such days as may be appointed by the Council.

Defaulting ratepayers.

35. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish to the Mayor, a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the period fixed for the payment thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Council Clerk.

36. The Council Clerk shall be required to enter into an approved bond in double the amount of his salary for the faithful performance of his duties.

Duties of Council Clerk.

37. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz. :-

1. Attend all Council meeting.
2. Attend all Committee meetings.
3. Attend all Courts of revision and appeal.
4. Summon the members of the Council to all Council or Committee meetings.
5. Take notes of all minutes, and prepare reports of all Committees.
6. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions, as ordered by the minutes.
7. To see that the accounts are audited and the balance sheets duly submitted twice a year, within the time specified by law.
8. To see the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
9. To see that assessment books and the Municipal lists and rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies on payment to electors prior to the election.
10. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all books, &c., for presiding officer and poll clerks.
11. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given, and agreements duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
12. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties and the mode of carrying them out.
13. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised, as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
14. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
15. To perform the duties of librarian in connection with the Free Library.
16. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.
17. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.

Enforcement by Distress.

Bailliff.

38. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council, and the said bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Council, to the extent of not less than twenty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Deputy.

39. The Bailiff may, with the sanction of the Mayor, or in his absence, with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorise by writing under his hand, any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all powers of the Bailiff; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every such case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

Warrant of distress.

40. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

41. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall cause to be sold the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

42. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to such person on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

43. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods and chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

44. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may at his or her option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

45. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

46. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under these By-laws, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of Port Macquarie, do hereby authorise you, _____ the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to the day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates, according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant, under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Port Macquarie, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Municipality, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to the day of _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Bailliff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| | s. d. |
| 1. For making entry in or upon the premises, in executing a warrant with or without an inventory | 6 0 |
| 2. For every day or part of a day in possession | 7 0 |
| 3. Five per cent. on net proceeds of sale. | |

Persons obstructing officers of Council.

47. Any person or persons who shall obstruct, assault, or resist any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threat, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer in any street, road, or other place within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Complaints against officers, &c., how dealt with.

48. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same, and report thereon at the next meeting, or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.—Fire or combustible materials, &c.

49. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Discharging fireworks, firearms, &c.

50. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks, or shall discharge any firearms, or who shall light any combustible matter upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Setting on fire chimney flues.

51. Every person who shall wilfully set or cause to be set on fire any chimney flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Chimney catching fire by neglect.

52. If any chimney catch fire by the wilful neglect of any person occupying or using any premises in which such chimney is situated, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be enforced if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the neglect or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

Water-carts, licensing of.

53. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the carrying and sale of water and extinguishing fires as shall, on inspection, be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart or vessel for the holding of water for the purposes aforesaid shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner and the words "Licensed water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

Licensing vehicles, carts, &c.

54. All owners of vehicles plying, or carrying passengers, goods, or other material, for hire; all water, firewood, and coal carters; and all owners of vehicles used for selling milk or hawking vegetables and fruit in the Municipal District of Port Macquarie, shall pay for the same privilege a license fee at the rate of five shillings for each wheel, for each year from the first of January or for any remainder of each such year. Any person so plying, and refusing to pay the aforesaid license fee, shall, on conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty shillings.

Streets and public places.—New roads to be reported on.

55. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or any duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer.

Change of street levels.

56. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee of Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is so open for inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon.

57. The Committee for Works, or the Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares recourse shall be had when practicable to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Surveyor, or other officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of forty-two feet for the carriage-way, and twelve feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be sixty-six feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council, in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than sixty-six feet: Provided that there shall be no change of levels in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

58. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, or any road scrapings or sweepings in or from any part of the carriage or foot ways of any street or any other public place, within the said Municipality without leave first had and obtained for that purpose from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds. And any person who shall have or make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window in or beneath the surface of the footway or any street, or public place within the said Municipality without the consent of the Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of filling up, remedying or removing such cellar, opening, door, or window.

Holes to be enclosed.

59. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality, or shall keep up, or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of such Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continued existence of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed under a penalty.

60. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, or land within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipality shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, to be previously approved of by the Works Committee, or any officer whose special duty it shall be to attend to such works, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing, and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure so as to prevent the like danger to persons

passing and repassing, and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not less than five pounds, and every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such fences or other enclosures as aforesaid after three days' notice from the Council, or any duly qualified officer, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Penalty for not covering up wells.

61. Every person who shall have a well or excavation situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and every road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having any such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover up and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for any such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum of ten shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain so uncovered contrary to the provisions hereinbefore made and provided, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage to traffic for repairs.

62. The Committee for Works or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee of the Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose, and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such lane, street, thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber.

63. Any person who shall haul or draw timber or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part, upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, shall upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

Driving on footpaths and throwing filth thereon.

64. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause permit or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way, footway, or waterable of any street or public place within the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any such street or public place, as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any of such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogthead, cask, or barrel, or shall lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast, upon any such footway shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding sixty shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Destroying kerbing, gutters, pathways, &c.

65. No driver, carter, or other person shall wilfully or negligently do, or suffer, or cause to be done any damage or injury to the kerbing, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway within the Municipal District, and every person so offending shall upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound in excess of any damages done.

Lights to be placed on vehicles.

66. Every person driving any vehicle within the Municipality between sunset and sunrise shall carry two lights, one on each side of the outside of such vehicle in a conspicuous place; such vehicle shall not include any dray, cart, waggon, or trolley which shall require to be lighted with only one light on the off side, and every person riding on a bicycle or tricycle as aforesaid shall carry a conspicuous light attached thereto. Any one offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Licensing timber carriages.

67. No timber carriage, trolley or vehicle used for that purpose, or dray attached as a substitute for the conveyance of timber or other material will be allowed to ply or work within or through the Municipal District, unless the same be licensed. This clause only to apply to timber carriages, trollies, and other vehicles attached as aforesaid working for hire, or drawing timber to saw-mills, railway station, or for shipment. The owners of any such timber carriage, trolley, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall have their names painted in legible letters, with the word "licensed," and the number of the license on some conspicuous part of such timber carriage respectively. The license fee shall be at the rate of ten shillings per wheel per annum, and all such licenses shall be issued for a period of three months, terminable on the 31st day of March, 30th day of June, 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December of each quarter in each year; and every owner or driver who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

68. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, showboard, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleaned any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay or place, or shall cause, or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed any coach, cart, dray, truck, or other carriage upon any foot way, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or foot ways any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed) or any other matter or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or premises over any part of said footways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of any part of any house or premises, or over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed any such stall, basket, showboard, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time again thereafter set, lay or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of them or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid, in every such case every such person so offending shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

69. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality of Port Macquarie, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building when such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, or upon the public street or road, within a distance of less than twelve feet from the building line thereof, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipality, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence or hoard or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building, or taking down, or who shall not while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted at night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day such default is continued.

Riding on drays, careless driving.

70. If the driver of any waggon, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid not having some person on foot to guide the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall

wilfully be at such distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every driver or person so offending shall upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Driving and riding round street corner.

71. Any person who shall ride on horseback, or on any bicycle or tricycle, or drive in a vehicle round the corner of any street within the Municipality at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay any sum not more than one pound.

Nuisance.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public place or water-course.

72. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, waterhole, road, or pathway, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such water-course or waterhole, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course or waterhole, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

73. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately removed and destroyed by fire or so effectually disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the Municipality, he shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

74. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any officer appointed by the Council of the said Municipality, with his assistant, may at any hour enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipality where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary to remove the same for that purpose as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid; in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing or neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Dead animals in certain cases to be removed at cost of Municipality.

75. If any animal shall die in any public place or street within the said Municipality, and the owner or any person having charge of such animal cannot at the time be found or ascertained, it shall immediately be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council and destroyed in manner aforesaid at the cost of the Municipality: Provided nevertheless that if the owner or person in charge of such beast at time of its death shall be found, the Council may proceed against such owner or person in charge and recover any cost or expense incurred by the Council in removing and destroying the said dead animal.

Swine, cattle, &c., not to wander about streets.

76. Any person who shall breed or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street in the Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of a like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality between sunset and sunrise, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, a sum not exceeding forty shillings and to be made liable for damages.

Inspector may impound.

77. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person duly authorised by the Council, shall, in respect of any street, square, road, lane, reserve, park, or land of whatever kind vested in or under the control and management of any such Council by virtue of any Act now or hereafter to be in force, have power to impound any animals found straying, wandering, or at large in any such street, square, road, or lane, or where found trespassing in or on any such reserve, park, or land enclosed by a sufficient fence, as if such Council were the occupant thereof within the meaning of the Impounding Act 29 Vic. No. 2 and 42 Vic. No. 23.

Drains.

78. All drains whatsoever and the water-closets, earth-closets, privies, cesspools, and ash-pits within the Municipality of Port Macquarie, shall be constructed so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health and so that there shall be no overflow, soakage, or leakage therefrom.

Cleansing privies and cesspits.

79. The occupier of any house, building, or tenement within the Municipality of Port Macquarie shall cause every privy cesspit thereon to be emptied and cleaned from time to time, as soon as any portion of the contents of such cesspit shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of one foot from the top of the wall, sides, or lining of such cesspit, or upon notice being given to such owner or occupier by the Inspector of Nuisances on report made by him by order of the Mayor: Provided also that the contents of any privy shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.; and provided also that the contents of any privy or cesspit, shall not be removed or discharged therefrom until such contents shall have had mixed therewith a quantity of chloride of lime, zinc, carbolic acid, or some other efficient deodoriser sufficient to effectually deodorise and disinfect the same.

Objectionable closets to be altered.

80. If any alteration shall be required in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or any officer of the Council appointed in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency in the case of an existing cesspit or closet, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council shall report the same to the Council, and if the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to health, or opposed to decency, the same shall be altered by the occupier or owner of the premises upon which such cesspit or closet exists after due notice has been served upon such occupier or owner; and should such occupier or owner neglect, or refuse to alter the same, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, shall forthwith make the necessary alterations, and the costs of the same shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises wherein the same shall be, and be recoverable by legal process.

Earth-closets.

81. Where it is considered by the Council on report from the Inspector of Nuisances, that any water-closet or cesspit within the Municipal District is offensive or injurious to public health, such water-closet or cesspit shall upon order being made by the Mayor be converted into an earth-closet, according to plans to be provided by the Council: Provided that no person shall be permitted to cover up, or cause to be covered up, any existing closet or cesspit with earth or other material unless and until the same shall be properly emptied, and inspected by an officer of the Council. Any owner or occupier upon whose premises such water-closet or cesspit exists who shall fail to comply with such order to convert the same into earth closets, after fourteen days, shall upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five pounds.

The disposition of night-soil.

82. The place of deposit of night-soil shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined by the Council, with the approval of the Governor.

Prohibition of use of night-soil.

83. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on any premises within the Municipality of Port Macquarie any night-soil. And any person committing a breach of this By-law shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

Cost of emptying cesspits, &c.

84. The Council may, after due application, recover such sums for emptying of cesspits or attendance on earth-closets at such rate as may from time to time be decided upon and fixed by the Council to be charged in respect of such services.

Inspector of Nuisances' report.

85. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council with a report in writing every month as to the sanitary condition of the Municipality generally, and containing a list of persons proceeded against for nuisances within this Municipality, specifying the dates, and giving the particulars in each case.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, &c.

86. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality, and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, fellmongering establishments, and soap works in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, soap works, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, soap works, or establishments who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Complaints respecting dirty premises.

87. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspit to overflow or soak therefrom, shall upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Premises in such state to endanger public health.—House to be purified on certificate of one medical practitioner.

88. If, upon the certificate of any one duly qualified medical practitioner, it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality, is in such a filthy state or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom the notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Persons not to stand or loiter, &c., on streets.

89. All persons standing, lying, sitting, kneeling down, or loitering upon any of the footways, carriage-ways, or other public places in the Municipality, to the inconvenience of the passers by, or in any way either singly or collectively interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer of the Council of the Municipality, or by any police constable, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

90. Any person who shall bathe without sufficient covering to prevent indecency, near to, or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort, within the limits of the said Municipality, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

91. No exhibitions other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary, under provisions of Act 14 Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit, within the said Municipality, nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, to be used as such for hire or profit, within the said Municipality, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

92. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary, under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the said Municipality to be used for purposes of public amusement, other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid, for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Municipality. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting any place to be so used without such permission of such Mayor, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid: Provided that the aggregation of such sums so imposed shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Registration fee.—Time for which registration shall be in force.

93. For every such registration as aforesaid, the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Municipality, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing, and no longer.

No exhibitions, &c., on Sundays.

94. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purpose of such public amusement on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

95. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance, or exhibition, or amusement as are in the section before mentioned, to be held or carried on, in, or upon such building, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not more than ten pounds.

Wilful trespass.

96. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves or public recreation ground under the control of the Municipal Council any animals, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Penalty for destroying boundary-marks.

97. Any person pulling down, defacing, or injuring any marks or any fence or other erection within the Municipality, without the authority of the Council, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Erection of house.

98. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipality without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, before commencing the same, stating his intention, setting out a plan and giving particulars of the proposed building; and every owner of, and every contractor for such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Houses must have spouting and down pipe.

99. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any street, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted, and down pipe carried beneath the surface of the footpath into the gutter, unless water dripping from the roof be otherwise prevented from flowing on footpath,

failing to do which shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and if not remedied at expiration of seven days after such conviction the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Using bark for building in main thoroughfare.

100. No person shall erect any building of bark, nor roofed with that material, or with calico within the populous part of the town except by express permission of the Council, and then for a temporary purpose only. Any person so offending shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way, and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid building within such period as the Council may determine.

Injuring and extinguishing lamps.

101. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-posts, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality shall over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

102. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, tree-guard, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if such be wilfully done, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Affixing placards on walls.

103. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard, or other paper, or chalk or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbing, pathway, handrail, or any other property within the Municipality without permission of the Council, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Damaging trees.

104. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

105. The owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality who shall permit any tree, plant, or shrub, kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any path or footway on the side of any such street or road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who, on demand made by the Council, or their overseer or inspector, shall not cut, or cause to be cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at least, the said Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forcibly oppose, the said Council or their servants, labourers, or other workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Neglecting to keep clean private avenues.

106. Any owner or occupier of any house, or public place within the said Municipality, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence.

Legal proceedings against offenders.

107. The Inspector of Nuisances, any police constable, or other person appointed by the Council, may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipality.

Maximum penalty where not otherwise provided for.

108. In any case where no special penalty is fixed in these By-laws, for any breach of the same, the maximum penalty for any such breach shall not exceed twenty pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Port Macquarie, this ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) FREDERICK HAYWARD,

Mayor.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS,
Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CONDOBOLIN.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th September, 1893.

CONDOBOLIN MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Condobolin, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS passed by the Municipal Council of
Condobolin.*Streets and Public Places.—Public Health and Decency.—
Street a Public Property.*

1. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipal District, shall pay all the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed.

As to damaging buildings.

2. Any person who shall damage any building, toll gate, toll bar, toll board, wall, parapet, fence, bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Municipal District, shall pay the cost of repairing the same.

Planting trees.

3. Upon application, any ratepayer may obtain permission from the Council to plant trees opposite his or her premises on any street or road within the Municipal District, subject to such conditions as the Council may approve.

Blasting rock—No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

4. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place, or dwelling-house in the said Municipal District, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same shall take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not more than five pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

5. That any owner or occupier of land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipal District who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any path or footway on the side of any such street or road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who, on demand made by the Council, or their Overseer or Inspector,

shall not cut, or cause to be cut, lopped, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at least, the said Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Riding and driving round corners.

6. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any road, street, or lane within the Municipal District of Condobolin at a faster pace than a walk shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Public Vehicles.

License.

1. No vehicle shall ply for hire within the Municipal District, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described; and no transfer of any license for any such vehicle shall be obtained without permission of the Council.

Form of Application.—Schedule A.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect; and meetings for the purpose of granting such license shall be held by the Mayor and Aldermen at the Council Chambers on such days as they may appoint.

Vehicles in bad condition.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the By-law Committee, or of the Mayor, or any two Aldermen, shall be unsafe or in bad condition, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.

Form of License.—Schedule B.

4. License for proprietors, drivers, or conductors of vehicles shall be in the form Schedule B or to the like effect.

License to continue in force to 31st December.

5. Every license granted under the By-laws shall be in force from the date of such license until 31st day of December then next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be thereby specified by indorsement on the license under the hand of the Council Clerk.

Renewal of Licenses.

6. Licenses may be renewed each year by indorsement thereon, under the hand of the Council Clerk for the time being.

Fee for Licenses.—Schedule C.

7. For every such license and renewal there shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Municipal District for the benefit of such district, the several rates set forth in Schedule C hereto.

Licenses how made out.

8. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered in such order as he may think fit.

Not to part with or lend vehicle or license.

9. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license, nor to part with his licensed vehicle to any person, without the knowledge and approval of the Mayor, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Council and on the license granted for such vehicle; and any proprietor who shall part with his vehicle without such approval and registry shall be deemed the proprietor thereof, and subject as such to all the provisions of these By-laws as fully as if no change of ownership had taken place; and the purchaser of such vehicle who shall allow the same to be used or ply for hire without such approval or registry, shall be subject to the same penalty as imposed by these By-laws for plying without a license.

Who shall be deemed owner.

10. The person or persons in whose names a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Licenses may be revoked or suspended.

11. The license of the proprietor, driver, or conductor, of any vehicle may be revoked or suspended by the Mayor, as he shall deem right after three days' notice in writing given to such proprietor, driver, or conductor, to show cause why the same should not be revoked or suspended (and opportunity given thereupon to show such cause); in case either the proprietor, driver, or conductor shall have been convicted of two offences against this Part of these By-laws committed within a period of eight months next preceding.

Vehicles carrying lights.

12. The driver of any carriage, buggy, wain, waggon, dray, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving the same upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare or place within the Municipality, between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart or dray, or other wheeled vehicle with a lamp on each side of the same outside, and shall keep such lamp lighted; and any person offending against the provision of this By-law, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for license.

To the Municipal Council of Condobolin.
I, _____, residing in _____ street, do request
that a license may be granted to me to _____ No.
within the said Municipal District.
Dated _____, 89 .

SCHEDULE B.

License.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to
a certain No. _____ within the Municipal District of
Condobolin from the date hereof to the 31st day of December
next, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules,
and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal Council of
Condobolin, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Mayor.

Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE C.

Table of rates to be paid.

For vehicles 10s.

CARTERS.

License for carts

1. The Council may from time to time license to ply for hire within the said Municipal District, carts approved of by the By-laws Committee for any or either of the following purposes namely, drawing wood, water, wash dirt, quartz, earth, stone, gravel, timber, bricks, or for any other purpose, whether hired by the day or the load, and whether driven by the owner or by any person in the owner's employ. Licenses may also be granted for the drivers of such carts to such persons as may be approved of by the By-laws Committee; such licenses to be personal to the grantee, and not transferable, but the license for any cart may be transferred with the cart to any person on approval as aforesaid, and for every such license.

Application for license.

2. Every such license shall be granted on the written application for the same of the owner, or if there be more owners than one, of some one owner of the cart to be licensed; and in every such application shall be set forth truly the name and surname, and place of abode of the applicant; the like shall be set forth in the license when granted, which should be in the form of Schedule B hereto, or to the like effect; and any person who shall wilfully omit from any such application any particular hereby required to be stated therein, or shall wilfully state anything falsely touching any such particular, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Numbering, &c., of licenses and carts.

3. Every such license for a cart shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date thereof until the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and the owner named in such license shall cause to be painted or marked, and to be kept so painted or marked, on some conspicuous place on the right or off side of the cart thereby licensed the name of the Municipality, with the number of such license, in legible letters and figures one inch in length and of a proportionate depth, and the words "licensed cart" in the like letters; and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings; and every such license for a driver shall be made out in the form of Schedule C, and shall be exhibited on demand to any person authorized for that purpose by the Council.

Plying for hire, &c, without license, &c.

4. If any owner of any cart permit the same to stand or ply for hire within the Municipal District without having a license in force for such cart, licensing or authorising such standing, plying for hire, or use respectively within such Municipal District, or if any person is found within such Municipal District standing or plying for hire with any cart for which no such license is in force, or without having the name of the Municipality, and the number of such license, and the words "licensed cart" displayed on such cart openly and in manner herein provided, and every person acting as driver of any licensed cart so plying as aforesaid without holding a driver's license, every such person so offending shall on conviction forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Leaving cart unattended, &c.

5. If the driver of any licensed cart shall leave the same unattended in any street, whether public or private, or shall go for a distance of more than two yards from the side of such licensed cart, being in any such street, without passing through the rear wheel or wheels thereof a suitable chain or chains so as effectually to prevent the rotation of such wheel or wheels, whether in any such case such licensed cart be hired or not, such driver shall in every such case forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings for such offence.

Lights for carts.

6. The driver of every cart which shall during the hours after sunset of any day and before sunrise of the following day be in any street or public place within the said Municipal District shall keep a light attached or suspended from the off or right side of such cart, so as to be plainly visible to the driver of any carriage proceeding along or through such street or place in a contrary direction to that in which such first-mentioned cart shall be directed, and every driver who shall fail to comply with this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Interpretation.

7. The word "cart" shall, for the purposes of this Part of these By-laws, include every waggon, dray, or other such carriage, whatever be its construction, drawn by horses or other animals used for any of the purposes hereinbefore described.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of charges for carter's licenses:—	s.	d.
For cart	5	0
For driver	1	0

SCHEDULE B.

Municipal District of Condobolin—Cart License No.

Issued to _____, subject nevertheless to all the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal Council of Condobolin, this _____ day of _____ 189_____.

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE C.

Municipal District of Condobolin—Driver's License.

Issued to _____, subject nevertheless to all the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal Council of Condobolin, this _____ day of _____ 189_____.

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Condobolin, under the Municipalities Act of 1867, this 24th day of April, 1893.

(L.S.) DAVID H. TASKER,

Mayor.

JAMES TOUGH,
Council Clerk.

BY-LAWS under the Nuisances Prevention Act, passed by the Municipal Council, Condobolin.

Water-closets for each tenement.

1. A separate water-closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provision of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

Size of closets.

2. Every closet to be erected shall be built with walls not less than seven feet high and not less than three feet six inches wide and six feet long, and shall be provided with a door, opening inwards, capable of being fastened inside. Any person who shall erect or provide any closet not in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten shillings nor less than five shillings.

Removal of night-soil.

3. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from closets in water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five in the morning, such vehicles to be subject to inspection by the

Council or officer appointed by them. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Power to visit.

4. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to visit and inspect any premises on any lawful day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and any person refusing admittance, or obstructing or hindering the officer in the discharge of his duty, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

No closets to be constructed, &c.

5. No person shall be permitted to connect any closets with any drain, water-course, or sewer without the sanction of the Council. Any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Removal of closets, cesspits, &c.

6. Any occupier or owner of any premises within the Municipality shall, within seven days after receiving written notice to that effect from the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Council, remove any gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well which shall be adjudged by the Council to be a nuisance, and shall make and construct the necessary cesspit, closet, or drain in the position that shall be marked out by the officer appointed for that purpose, or in default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Notice of erection of closet to be given to the Council.

7. Every person who shall be about to erect or provide any closet shall, before he commences such work, deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing of his or her intention to erect or provide such closet; and no person shall erect or commence to erect or provide any closet or closets except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the Council. Any person or persons offending against this By-law shall, in each case, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Alterations to be made.

8. If any alteration shall be required, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, for preserving public health or decency in case of any cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving seven days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances to remove the said nuisance; and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way from the owner or occupier before any two Justices of the Peace.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Condobolin, under the Nuisances Prevention Act, on the 15th August, 1892.

(L.S.) H. W. GREY INNES,

Mayor.

JAMES TOUGH,
Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158 and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th October, 1893.

CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.

ADDITIONAL By-laws, Part IX, for the regulation of Public Vehicles within the Municipality.

47. All licensed drivers of licensed 'buses shall take their turns from the stand in rotation and numbers, as arranged by the Inspector of Vehicles, and shall be ready to depart from the stand at his appointed time; and if not so ready shall not ply for hire until his turn shall have come round again.

48. Every licensed driver of a licensed omnibus having left the appointed stand, shall complete his journey to Newcastle before returning, and if proceeding from Newcastle shall complete his journey to the stand direct.

49. All 'buses licensed by the said Council to be used for hire shall be kept running in their proper turns from day to day (Sundays excepted), unless the owner has first obtained permission from the Inspector of Vehicles to the contrary.

36. The word "Omnibuses" shall be added to the existing By-law 36 of this part, and the By-law as amended shall read—"All omnibuses, carriages, and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning corners) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles an hour (unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer); and every driver of any such omnibus, carriage, or cab failing to comply with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings."

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, this fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER THORNTON,

JOHN T. MEEK, Council Clerk.

Mayor.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.

THE Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, under and by virtue of the authority vested in it by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," doth hereby repeal an existing By-law and also make the following By-laws for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions, purposes, intentions, and objects of the said Act.

No. 12. The existing By-law, No. 12, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in its place:—"The excrement and filth in the pans in all closets shall be removed by the Council or its Contractor when full, or oftener if thought necessary by the Inspector of Nuisances; and every occupier or occupiers of premises shall notify the Inspector by an order as to when the pan is full, or oftener if requested so to do by the said officer; and shall also pay the fee for same in advance."

No. 25. The pan in any closet shall not be allowed to overflow, and any occupier or occupiers of premises allowing their pans to be filled to excess shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, this fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER THORNTON,
Mayor.

JOHN T. MEEK, Council Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875,
AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT OF 1880.
(BOROUGH OF COOTAMUNDRA.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158; 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18; and 44 Vic. No. 14, sec. 13.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th August, 1893.

COOTAMUNDRA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Cootamundra under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," and the "Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1880," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF COOTAMUNDRA.—BY-LAWS.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees, Preservation of Order at Council Meetings, Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

By-laws repealed.

1. All existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Cootamundra published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following shall be and are hereby repealed. In the interpretation of these By-laws the word "Borough" shall mean the Borough of Cootamundra, and the word "Council" shall mean the Council of the Borough of Cootamundra.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

2. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at such times and days as may be by resolution appointed.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of ten minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a chairman, to act during the absence of the Mayor: Provided that if the Mayor shall afterwards attend such Alderman shall leave the chair, which shall be then taken by the Mayor. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

Order of Business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified on motion by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
4. Reports from Committee and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognisance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committee or officers to be made.
6. Matters which have been specially ordered to be placed on the business paper by the Mayor.
7. Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.
9. Accounts.
10. Tenders.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be prepared by the Council Clerk, or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of the fourth of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meetings.

Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn, before business paper made up.

10. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business, for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by subsection 1 of clause 4 of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

*Motions and Amendments.**Motions—how to be moved.*

12. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Notice to be given.

13. Four days' notice of every motion intended to be made in the Council shall be given to the Council Clerk, to enable him to place the same on the business paper.

Motion to be seconded.

14. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

15. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

16. No motion or amendment shall be put to the vote until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

17. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

18. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

19. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

20. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be discussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once. If negatived, no similar motion shall be permitted to be made until half an hour has elapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects of the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

*Orders of the Day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.*

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or any committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

*Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.*

22. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

23. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing at the same time.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

24. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that if it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or to some special Committee appointed to consider and report on the same; or that if it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

*Correspondence.**Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.*

25. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by the twenty-second By-law is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this By-law shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

How letters are to be dealt with.

26. The twenty-fourth of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

*Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.**Form of report.*

27. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of same.

Mayor's minute.

28. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of any kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.

29. On the presentation of a report from any Committee, the Chairman or any other Alderman may move its reception and adoption, and such report may then be discussed and dealt with as the Council shall decide.

30. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall prevent the seriatim discussion, with the consent of the Council, of such reports as shall be divided into paragraphs or contain several recommendations.

Questions and Statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

31. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of the thirty-fourth By-law.

Notice to be given.

32. Twenty-four hours' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any question being put and answered without notice, by the permission of the Mayor and Council.

Answer not compulsory.

33. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the questions so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

34. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provisions as to statements

35. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

36. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

37. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or any discussion, or shall put, or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from doing so by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

38. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

39. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak more than once upon any question other than upon a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observation than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

40. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Limited time of speaking on motion or amendment.

41. No Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer time than ten minutes except by permission of the Council.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to, any other Alderman

Adjournment of debate.

43. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

44. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

45. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bona fide, it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman may move or second motion, &c., and may address Council thereon.

46. The Mayor or Chairman may propose or second any motion, and such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

48. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any By-law relating to the proceedings of the Council or to the preservation of order, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen, would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

*Any member may raise question of order.

50. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly, shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened: And provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

53. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalty for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have been named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in the forty-eighth By-law, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council to dissent from ruling.

55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by immediate motion, respectfully worded, invite the Council to dissent from such decision: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protests to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

58. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

59. The following By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the whole Council, namely By-laws 15 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 16, 17, 18, 19, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57.

Disorderly conduct in Committees.—Refusal to vote.

60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of By-law 51 it shall be competent for any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the

minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by By-law 57, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

61. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of By-law 47, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

62. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any future day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, *vivâ voce* by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extenso, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceeding.

How reports are to be dealt with.

64. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under By-law 60, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under By-law 57 for failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

65. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

66. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such members shall have been previously granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

67. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent, and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient

cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on a motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

68. There shall be five Standing Committees, namely:—A Library and By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, a Parks and Commons Committee, a Lighting and Waterworks Committee. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

69. Each of the Committees shall consist of not less than three members, two to form a quorum.

Library and By-law Committee.

70. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency, and shall exercise a general supervision over the Free Public Library.

Committee for Works.

71. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, and bridges under the care and management of the Council. They shall inquire and report from time to time, as directed, as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

72. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Parks and Commons Committee.

73. The Parks Committee shall have the care, custody, and control of all public reserves and commons and other public places under the care and the management of the Council; and all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council to be made therein shall be under their general direction. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Lighting and Waterworks Committee.

74. The Lighting and Waterworks Committee shall have the general direction of the lighting of the streets of the Borough, of the extension of mains and laying down of service-pipes, of the collection of the lighting rates, and of the revenue of the Gasworks, and generally of all matters connected therewith, and shall be charged with the general supervision of the waterworks, the reservoir, and the mains and service-pipes; of the supply of water and the imposition and collection of rates therefor; of the extension of mains, and the laying down of service-pipes; and generally of all matters affecting the supply of water to the Borough.

Special Committees.

75. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution of the Council; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may

name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of it becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Chairman of Committees.

76. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

77. Appointments to the several Committees shall be for the whole municipal year. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867;" and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Records of transactions in Committee.

78. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

79. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

80. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of five pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen—or of any four Aldermen—for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by the Finance Committee.

81. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee, and certified to in writing as correct under the hand of the Chairman of such Committee or another member on his behalf, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

82. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate memorandum from the Committee, Mayor or officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as

to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with a report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended. Provided also, that in cases of special expenditure under By-law 81, the report directed by that By-law to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate. And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorisations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorisations have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal, how secured.—Care of same.

83. The common seal of the Council shall be secured by a bar which, except when such seal is in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this bar, of which keys one shall be kept by Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

84. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

85. The Council Clerk shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of the same.

86. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters, on municipal business, addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute-book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute-book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof, in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council. Penalties.

87. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty not less than one pound or more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds or more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipts to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

88. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where, by direction of the Council, such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases, such Council Clerk, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

89. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

90. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications for qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

91. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

92. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no higher salary is attached; or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor or by any committee or officer of the Council under the authority of any By-laws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borough.

Bonds for good conduct.

93. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Council Clerk or the bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

94. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which, by the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council.

He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may by order of the Council (as hereafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor; and shall, when ordered by the Mayor or Finance Committee, make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

95. Any officer of the Council, other than the Council Clerk, may have any records of the Council, other than those mentioned in By-law 85, committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and he shall in such case be responsible to the Council for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

96. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may, from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made as follows, viz:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk other than those under By-law 94, and his assistants (if any)—by the Mayor or Council. As to the duties of the Council Clerk under By-laws 85 and 86, of all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough, and in the supply of water therefor, or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Committee of Works. As to the attorney for the Corporation, Librarian, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the By-law Committee. As to managers, overseers, workmen, and other officers and servants employed in and about any public reserves and other public places under the care and management of the Council—by the Parks Committee. And as to librarians, managers of public institutions under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee or to the Mayor—by the By-law Committee: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.

97. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is so on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statements or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered viva voce or put in writing, as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers to be dealt with.

98. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the case before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to, and investigated by, the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the

Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred upon the Mayor by section 152 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or any other special power which now is, or hereafter may be, conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

99. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

100. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after the notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

101. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

102. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid, as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by another officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of such Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of calling for tenders.

103. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

104. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

105. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in one or more newspapers circulating in the Borough.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

106. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend, temporarily, certain portions of this Part of these By-laws.

107. Any such By-law or By-laws of this Part, or any portion or portions of such By-law or By-laws as are not herein after excepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which suspension is required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required, there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided also that the following By-laws of this Part shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them nor any portion of any such By-laws, be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 80 to 89 inclusive, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, and 106.

PART II.

Collection and Enforcement of Rates.—Times and modes of Collection.

Rates under sec. 164 of the 31st Vic. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

108. All rates or levies imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by annual or half-yearly instalments, as the Council shall from time to time direct, and shall be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

109. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

110. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council by resolution from time to time for that purpose, or to the authorised collector.

Defaulters.

111. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed as aforesaid for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

112. It shall be the duty of the Mayor either to issue distress warrants against all such persons so in default as aforesaid, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by distress.

Bailliff.

113. A Bailliff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailliff's sureties.

114. The Bailliff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of £25 each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailliff.

115. It shall be the duty of the Bailliff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

116. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

117. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailliff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailliff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

118. At the time of making a distress, the Bailliff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailliff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

119. The Bailliff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature of kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

120. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon shall, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

121. The Bailliff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

122. There shall be payable to the Bailliff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Cootamundra, do hereby authorise you _____, the Bailliff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to said Borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____ . Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Cootamundra, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____ within the said Borough, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____, 18 ____ .

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____ .

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

123. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, haystack, straw, grass, weeds, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

124. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence within the said Borough, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the lands or premises adjoining the lands or premises upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or shall wilfully set fire to such inflammable matter as aforesaid between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Fireworks.

125. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework, upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause within one thousand yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

126. If any chimney catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justice or Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

PART IV.

Streets and public places.—Public health and decency, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

127. No new public or intended public road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been levelled by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf, or until the said road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works or such duly authorised officer as aforesaid, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer as aforesaid.

Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

128. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Borough shall open any road, street, lane, or way, or lay out any park, reserve, or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place, he, she, or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself, herself, or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

129. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council; and the proprietor or proprietors as aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Council; and such further instrument or dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

130. The Committee for Works, or the Borough Surveyor, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for making out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Borough Surveyor, or other officer or person as aforesaid, to place, or cause to be erected, posts at the corners or intersection of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided

that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

131. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footway or pathway, when flagged or asphalted, not to be interfered with without permission.

132. Whenever the footway or pathway in front of any house or the ground, along any road, street, private street, or lane within the Borough has been flagged or asphalted by the Council, the same and the asphalt or flagging thereon shall not be removed, taken up, or otherwise interfered with by any person whomsoever without the permission of the Mayor or Committee for Works first being had and obtained. And every person removing, taking up, or otherwise interfering with such footway or pathway, or the flagging or asphalt thereon, without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor so to do, and every person wilfully or maliciously injuring or destroying such footway or pathway, or the asphalt or flagging thereon, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than five shillings.

Erection of house—fee for permission, &c.

133. Every person intending to erect or put up any fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, in or upon the building line of any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, place, or premises within the Borough, shall, either by himself or by his contractor, serve or cause to be served seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the proposed fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, and shall, at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay unto the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such fence, or any such house, shop, or other erection or building; and every owner of every such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building who shall, by himself or his contractor, commence to put up or erect any such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, without having first given such notice as aforesaid, or without having paid such fee as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Pipes, gutters, &c.

134. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any road, street, lane, or public place within the Borough. Any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required so to do by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, and subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf.

No balcony, &c., to project.

135. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any verandah, portico, or balcony to project beyond the building line of any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street, road, or thoroughfare less than 30 feet wide: Provided also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

136. The Borough Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally, or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

137. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its Borough Surveyor or other proper officer duly appointed in that behalf, and at the cost of the person so offending (provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds), or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for the breach of this By-law, the penalty for the first offence not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound; and in case of the second and every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than two pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

138. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment.

To apply also to obstruction by digging, &c.

139. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstruction by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Borough Surveyor or other officer of the Council as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Borough Surveyor or other such officer as aforesaid, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

140. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or any part thereof will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Borough Surveyor or other officer of the Council of the Borough duly appointed in that behalf, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in such good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building, or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the Borough Surveyor or such other officer of the Council of the Borough within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

141. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street, road, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage such carriage or foot way, shall, on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

142. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation

or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works or Borough Surveyor of the said Borough, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights on each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

143. Every owner or occupier of any land, house, building, or premises within the said Borough, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, water-hole, quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground adjoining or near to any footway of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient five-foot paling fence at the least, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted for any such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner and occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such convictions aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

144. The Mayor, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Mayor, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any other necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Public Health.

145. No person shall keep, or permit, or suffer to remain on any premises within the said Borough any vehicle, article, or thing whatsoever, from which any unwholesome or offensive smell arises.

146. All drains, earth-closets, privies, and cesspits, and ash-pits on any premises in the said Borough constructed, shall be maintained and kept by the owner, occupant, or agent of such premises, so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom.

147. No person shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, through, upon, or over any street or public place in the said Borough, except between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, any unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever; and nothing herein contained is to have the effect of repealing any By-law now in force for the mode and times of removal of night-soil.

148. The occupant of every factory, and the owner of every steam-engine in the said Borough, shall construct the fire-place or furnace and chimney of such factory or steam-engine in such manner as to consume, as far as practicable, the carbonaceous matters or gases, commonly called smoke, arising from the fuel used therein, or shall affix proper and suitable apparatus to such fire-place or furnace and chimney as aforesaid so as to cause such chimney to consume such carbonaceous matters or gases as aforesaid.

149. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, for each offence, upon conviction before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Sale of blown meat, &c., forbidden.

150. No person shall sell or expose, or have for sale, or keep on his premises, any meat or any other article intended, but unfit for human food, or shall expose or have for sale any adulterated butter, meal, bread, or other article of food, or any adulterated milk, knowing either of them to be so adulterated; and any person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, be liable, on conviction, to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which any forbidden article shall be kept on the premises of such person.

No person to keep meat unfit for food.

151. No person shall keep or have in his possession or retain in any building, shop, or other place, exposed for sale, any dead animal, carcass meat, poultry, or fish intended for but unfit for human food; and every person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

152. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Borough which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let in the said Borough any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

153. All persons who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or unenclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Regulation of traffic in streets.

154. No person driving or riding within the Borough shall allow his horse or horses to go out of a walking pace whilst turning any of the street corners nor whilst passing over crossings at the intersection of streets, nor whilst passing to and from any entrance to premises intersecting the footpaths, nor propel any bicycle or tricycle or other wheeling vehicle over any crossing or intersection of streets within the said Borough at a pace faster than a walk.

155. Any persons conducting or taking horses along any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough shall keep them secured by means of a halter or bridle, and shall lead them, and no person shall run or drive, or cause to be run or driven, any horse or horses loose through any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid; nevertheless, that horses being taken to the public pound and afterwards impounded therein, or mobs of horses being driven to or from market, shall not be within the meaning of this By-law.

156. No driver of any vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his vehicle anywhere within the said Borough so as not to have immediate and full control over the same, unless he shall have previously locked the wheels thereof. Every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Lights to carriages, &c.

157. The driver of any carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving or propelling the same in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle with a lamp on each side of the same, outside, and shall keep such lamps lighted; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings: Provided that in the case of a bicycle or tricycle one lamp will suffice.

Damage to kerb-stones, gullies, &c.

158. No driver or carter or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to any culvert, kerb-stone, channel, gutter, or pathway in any street or roadway in the Borough aforesaid; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings over and above the damage done.

Loitering in the streets, &c.

159. Any person loitering or standing on the footway or carriage-way of any road, street, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, so neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause or excuse to move on after having been requested so to do by any constable or other police officer, or any officer duly authorised by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf, shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

160. Any person or persons who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or dwelling-house in the Borough, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person or persons shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him or them by the said Council Clerk, he, she, or they shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public Property.

As to damaging buildings.

161. Any person who shall damage any public building, gate, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

162. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, reserve, park, or public place under the management of the Council, shall be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Extirpation of noxious weeds.

163. Any owner or occupier of any premises or land within the Borough who shall permit to grow on the premises or land, or place upon the public streets or roads, weeds known as Bathurst burr, Scotch thistle, prickly pear, sweetbriar, or any noxious weed, and who shall fail to extirpate or destroy the same within thirty days after the receipt of a notice in writing, by post or otherwise, from the Council, or proper officer of the Council, so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Obstructing public pathways.

164. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place within the Borough, shall permit any shrub or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath, footway, or carriage-way on the side of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or other public place, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and shall not, on demand made by the Council or their Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer duly authorised on that behalf, cut or cause to be cut, or lop or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of 8 feet at the least, the Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, lop, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and may remove or burn, or cause to be removed or burnt, any portion of such trees so cut and lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every such person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Dead Animals, Filthy Premises, &c.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

165. If any animal shall die in any part of the Borough and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Borough, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

166. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the Borough, may at any hour in the daytime enter upon any premises or place within the said Borough where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or places failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

Dead animals, in certain cases to be removed at cost of owner.

167. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Borough, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the owner.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

168. The occupier of any land or premises within the Borough on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, fowl-house, cattle-shed, or pig-sty, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect to cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure, produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and there to be in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance; and shall cause such dung, soil or other manure, to be from time to time removed from such premises, as often as the quantity so collected shall amount to one cubic yard. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil or other manure removed therefrom as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this By-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

169. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

170. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains, of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council as aforesaid, shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment, or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain and be in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

171. Upon the complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of his or her family, or to otherwise annoy, injure, or be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days as the said Council may

direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

172. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measure as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling or operation, so that the same shall be in any way noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice.—Liabilities.

173. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

174. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the Borough, nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such, for hire or profit within the Borough, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

175. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the Borough to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Borough. Every person holding or keeping such exhibition, or using any place within the Borough for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid: Provided the aggregate fines do not exceed at any one time the sum of twenty pounds.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

176. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land, who permits any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Certificates of registration, &c.

177. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, and if upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Borough, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time, and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of or cancel any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.

178. The proper officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

179. No such exhibition or place of public amusement, as aforesaid shall be held, except by permission of the Council, or kept open or used for the purpose of such public amusement on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration fee.—Time for which registration shall be in force.

180. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as license for exhibition, &c., named therein and no other.

181. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for carrying on the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

182. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any game with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance or exhibition or amusement as are in the section before mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.—Notice to be given, and licensee to be allowed to show cause.

183. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely: Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on, in, or upon such

building or ground shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the Borough: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact that the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."—Change in occupancy.—False statement.

184. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purpose of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every other occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue to be, such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

PART VII.

Water Supply.

185. The following shall be the rates and charges for water, which shall be paid by and recoverable from the owner of the lands or premises, or the occupier or person requiring, receiving, or using the supply of water; and all such rates and charges may be enforced and recovered in respect of any lands or premises situate within one hundred and fifty feet of any street or public highway along which a main water-pipe belonging to the Council is laid, although such lands or premises are not actually supplied with water from such main (vide section 60 of the Act 44 Victoria, No. 14), and in respect to land or premises situate beyond the said one hundred and fifty feet from the main which are supplied with water (vide sub-section 4 of section 13):

By rate of the annual value as assessed for general rates.

186. On every house, tenement, or land of £10 assessed value and under, 10s. per annum.

187. On all lands and tenements (other than unimproved vacant land) above £10, at 1s. per £ per annum.

188. On all unimproved vacant land of an assessed annual value exceeding £10, the rate, in addition to the rate chargeable under By-law 186, shall be 6d. per £ per annum for each £ of the assessed value exceeding £10.

189. No person shall be supplied with water by measure until he shall have signed a contract with the said Council, in the form or to the effect contained in the Schedule hereto.

190. The following charges are those which owners and occupiers of land and tenements or other persons shall pay in respect of water supplied by the said Council by measure, that is to say, for water supplied (except in cases hereafter mentioned, or in cases of special agreement with the said Council), at the rate of 2s. per 1,000 gallons.

191. Manufactories, boilers, motive power, public baths, street troughs, 1s. 4d. per 1,000 gallons.

192. Irrigation, 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

193. For water supplied to lands and tenements which, under Section 163 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, are exempted from general rates—

(a) The property of Her Majesty, or in the occupation of the Imperial Government or the Government of New South Wales, or occupied as school, subject to the provisions of the Public Schools Act of 1866, 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons, minimum quantity 30,000 gallons.

(d) Hospitals, benevolent institutions, and buildings used exclusively for public charitable purposes, churches, chapels, and buildings used exclusively for public worship, 1s. per 1,000 gallons, minimum quantity 30,000 gallons.

194. The minimum charge for water, whether supplied through meter or otherwise, for domestic purposes, or for other than domestic, is the assessed annual rate: Provided that if the water is supplied by meter, the meter account shall be charged at the rate of 2s. per 1,000 gallons, until the rate chargeable under the annual assessment is reached; after which any excess shall be charged at the rate of 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

General Provisions.

195. The Council may enter into an agreement to supply water for any purpose other than the above, or upon premises not otherwise liable for water rates, at a rate not less than 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons, and for a not less quantity than 1,000 gallons.

196. All lands or tenements becoming liable by the extension of a main, or other cause, to be charged for water during the currency of a year, or to have its previous charge increased, shall immediately pay the proportionate amount of charge or increase to 31st December of the current year.

197. All new buildings shall be assessed from the time that notice of intention to build is lodged as if they were then erected; and the proportionate amount of charge or increase to 31st December of the current year, or to the subsequent 30th June, if the period is less than six months; and all arrears due upon the land shall be paid before permission to connect with the main can be issued.

198. All rates and charges shall be payable half-yearly in advance whether a meter is used or not. In cases where a meter is used, the meter account will be rendered only when it is in excess of the assessment.

199. Any person who maintains horses or cows may, with the consent of the Council be supplied with water without meter from the domestic service for the sum of 5s. per annum for each horse, in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises in which such horse is maintained or supplied with water, provided always that the Council may prohibit the use of water for this purpose.

200. The Council may supply water for gardens (and for such purposes may permit a hose and stand-pipe to be used) without meter at the rate of 20s. per annum for every 500 square feet superficial area, or part thereof, of such garden, in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises to which such garden belongs or is attached, except in respect of the premises mentioned in subsection a of By-law 193 of these By-laws, provided always that the Council may prohibit the use of water for this purpose.

201. No person shall use water supplied by the Council for other than domestic purposes, unless the supply is by meter or except in the manner herein provided.

Regulations for the guidance of persons licensed to lay on water, users of water, and others.

Licensed persons only to fix service-pipe, &c.

202. Before any person shall affix any service-pipe to any pipe of the said Council, or alter, repair, or in any manner interfere with any pipe of the said Council, or any service-pipe, cock, or fitting connected with the pipes of the said Council, he shall obtain from the Council a license in that behalf to execute such works; and any unlicensed person affixing, altering, repairing, or in any manner interfering with such pipe, service-pipe, cock, or fitting, as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

License.

203. Before any such license shall be granted by the said Council, the person applying for the same shall satisfy the said Council that he is competent. Every such license shall terminate with the 31st December of each year and shall be subject to an annual fee of twenty shillings. All applications for renewals must be lodged with the Council Clerk on or before the 10th January in each year.

Before pipes can be uncovered, two days' notice to the Council must be given.

204. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall offend by opening any ground so as to uncover any pipe or pipes, the property of the Council, without giving two days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do, or who shall in any way tamper, interfere with, or alter any pipe, the property of the said Council, without permission in writing of the Council being first obtained, or who shall wilfully or negligently break, injure, or open any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, or engine, the property of the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Penalty for communicating with pipes of the Council without notice.

205. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall lay any pipes to communicate with the pipes of the Council, without giving two days' notice of the day and hour when such pipe is intended to be made to communicate with the pipes of the Council and obtaining permission, or who shall make such communication, except under the superintendence and according to the directions of some officer of the Council

or who shall lay any leaden or other pipe to communicate with a pipe of the Council of a strength and material not sanctioned by the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and in the event of continuing the offence, to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after the notice of the offence from the Council.

Council or officers only empowered to tap mains, &c.

206. The Council and its officers only are empowered to tap the main in the streets or elsewhere and attach service-pipes thereto, or extend the same generally, as the case may be. Any person infringing this clause shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Payments with application.

207. Every application for water must be accompanied by the payment of a fee of 4s. for each tapping of a main, and the amount of rates and charges for water supply which may be demanded under these By-laws.

Notice of alteration and repairs.

208. In every case of repairs to service-pipe, or where it may be wished to transfer service-pipe from one main to another, or where any change or alteration to them may be required in any way, notice of such repair or alteration, &c., must be given in writing to the Council Clerk at least twenty-four hours before any such work be commenced, except in cases of great waste of water, when immediate steps must be taken to stop the leak, and notice given to the Council Clerk of the same forthwith.

Service-pipes.

209. All service-pipes must be laid 18 inches below the surface of roadway and gutters, and meters, where required, fixed in accordance with the direction of the Council Clerk or other authorised officer of the Council; and on each service-pipe connected with the mains must be fixed two stop-cocks—one at the junction of the main and the other on the footpath 1 foot 6 inches from the building line, enclosed in an iron box with a proper lid; and no person shall lay any service-pipe on private property at a less depth than 10 inches below the ground surface. All service-pipes, taps, stop-cocks, valve, &c., shall be equal in quality to samples kept in the Council Clerk's office, or be approved of by the Council Clerk or other authorised officer of the Council. The Council's workmen are to open the trench, bore the mains, and insert the stop-cock, the stop-cock being of the kind a sample of which is on view at the Council Clerk's office, the same being left at the Council Clerk's office along with the notice to connect. By the time these operations are completed, the plumber who has been employed to lay on the service must have taken all his measurements, prepared all the pipes to the exact length complete, with the lead connections of approved length and weight per yard, properly jointed to cap linings, barrel union, &c., ready for attachment to the stop-cock, so as to avert any delay in the re-filling of the trench. In the event of the articles above named not being ready for fixing at the period named, the trench may be filled in again by the Council's workmen, and the re-opening and filling in of the same shall be paid for by the plumber, in addition to whatever other payments which may accrue under these By-laws and Regulations. All expenses of labour in drilling, inserting stop-cock, opening and filling trenches, and charges for all cocks, materials, &c., shall be borne by the plumber, the account for the same to be delivered without delay and paid by him to the Town Clerk immediately on receipt of the account. Failing due attention to the latter directions, the Council may cancel the license of the said plumber.

Service connections.

210. Except by permission of the Council, every tenement shall have an independent service-pipe connected with the water main; and no person shall connect more than one tenement with the water main from one service except by permission of the Council, or sell or give any water for use off the premises he occupies.

Approved fittings.

211. All service-pipes connected with the water mains shall have a length of at least two feet of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lead pipe, weighing nine pounds per lineal yard, between the stop-cock in the main and the service-pipes, and such service-pipes shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch galvanized wrought iron pipe to within 1 foot 6 inches of the building lines. All joints with lead pipes shall be of the kind known as "wiped" joints. The lead pipe above referred to shall be joined to the stop-cock at the main and to the galvanized iron service-pipe by means of a barrel union similar to that on view in the Council Clerk's Office, or other approved fittings. All wrought iron pipes used in connection with the supply of water shall be of a kind known as galvanized wrought iron lap-welded steam tubes. No person shall use any water meter, tap, stop-cock, bib-cock, ball-cock, valve, cistern, service-box, waste-not-regulator, bath-tap or valve, or other fittings in connection with supply of water of the Council which is not of the best quality and approved by the Council.

Defective fittings to be removed.

212. Any consumer's pipe, cock, cistern, or other fitting laid, fixed, or used otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations and with the provisions of the Act, or which shall, in the opinion of the Council, be or become of bad or defective quality, or shall conduce to the waste, misuse, or contamination of the water, shall, upon the Council giving notice in writing, be discontinued and disused; and the Council may require the same to be removed, replaced, or repaired, and may stop the supply of water to the said consumer until such pipe, cock, cistern, or other fitting shall have been removed, replaced, or repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

Pipes through drains to be properly protected.

213. No person shall lay any pipe or other apparatus through any sewer, drain, ash-pit, cistern, or manure-tank, or through, in, or into any place where, in the event of the pipe becoming unsound, the water of the Council conveyed through such pipe would be liable to be fouled, or to escape without observation, unless such pipe or apparatus be laid through an exterior cast iron pipe or box of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to the same and so bring any leakage or waste within easy detection.

Cisterns.

214. No person shall use any cistern or tank connected with any service pipe or pipes of the Council that is not provided with an equilibrium ball-valve, and the overflow pipe laid and fixed in a suitable manner, open to inspection, and in a position approved by the Council.

Service not to communicate with rain water receptacles or underground tanks.

215. No person shall fix or use any service-pipe which communicates with any cistern, tank, or vessel intended or used for the reception of rain water, or made or used below the surface of the ground, except with the express permission of the Council.

Water-closets.

216. No person shall, without the consent in writing of the Council first obtained, construct or use any water-closet fitting not supplied from the service pertaining to the tenement through a proper closet-cistern or service-box, fitted with approved waste-preventing apparatus. No person shall, without such consent as aforesaid, fix or use any service-pipe which communicates directly or indirectly with the basin or trap or otherwise than with the cistern of a water-closet.

Urinals.

217. No person shall fix a service-pipe so as to communicate directly with any urinal; and every urinal shall be supplied only through a cistern or service-box fitted with waste-preventing apparatus approved by the Council.

Baths.

218. The Council will not supply water to any bath the outlet of which is not distinct from and unconnected with the inlet or inlets; and the inlet or inlets shall be placed above the highest water-level of the bath. The outlet of such bath shall be provided with a perfectly water-tight plug, valve, or cock. No such bath shall have any overflow waste-pipe that is not laid and fixed in a suitable manner, open to inspection, and in a position approved by the Council. No such bath shall exceed in dimensions 6 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet deep, unless supplied by meter. The Council will not supply water to any bath unless the same shall be so constructed as to prevent a waste of water, and no water shall be supplied to plunge baths except by measure.

Meters.

219. No person shall fix a meter until it shall have been tested and approved by the Council or its duly appointed officer, and, except with special consent of the Council, the dial of every such meter must be capable of registering not less than (1,000,000) one million gallons. All water-meters to be enclosed in a strong wooden box; all keys of both meters and boxes to be lodged at the Council Clerk's office immediately after the meters are fixed. The Council reserves the right of affixing their own locks to the meters and boxes; twenty-four hours' notice to be given of the day on which it is intended to connect meters, in order that the proper officer may attend and see them fixed correctly. On no account are plumbers or other persons to take off, alter, or otherwise interfere with meters or pipes connecting the same unless by permission of the Council Clerk, and in the presence of an authorised officer of the Council.

Meters registering incorrectly.

220. If any meter shall not correctly indicate the water passing through it, the Council may charge for the supply according to the average daily consumption for any month preceding the date upon which such meter shall have been examined and found to be in order; or at the request of the consumer, or by direction of the Council, the said meter shall be tested and the charge for water supply regulated accordingly.

Steam boilers to have self-acting valve.

221. If any person shall connect any service-pipe or branch service-pipe with any steam boiler for the purpose of feeding or supplying the same with water, without first affixing a self-acting valve for preventing the pressure of the steam reversing or affecting the dial of the meter, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and a further penalty of two pounds for each day after notice of the offence from the Council to each offender.

Hose taps and hoses.

222. No person shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, place any tap in any garden, or screw-tap in any yard or to or outside of any dwelling or premises supplied with water of the Council to which a hose could be attached, and no person shall use a hose attached to any tap or pipe for watering any garden, laying dust, or for any other purpose whatsoever, unless a meter is fixed or he obtain permission from the Council, and pay the charges which may be demanded under these By-laws; and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Pipes to be kept in repair.

223. The owner of the premises, or the person using water supplied by the Council, shall keep all pipes and other appliances in connection with the supply of water to such person in a proper state of repair.

Inspection of work.

224. All work at any time done or to be done on private lands or premises in connection with the water supply, whether such work consist in the laying and fixing of new services or in the extension or alteration of existing services and fittings, shall be inspected by the proper officer of the Council, and no such work shall be commenced until after the expiration of two days' notice thereof first given to the Council. In no case shall the water be turned on to any lands or premises where any such work shall have been executed until the said work shall have been inspected by the said officer and certified by him in the prescribed form hereinafter mentioned. No underground or enclosed work shall on any account be covered up or concealed from view until the same shall have been duly inspected and passed by the Inspector: and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Supply and use of water open to inspection.

225. The supply and use of water, whether for domestic purposes or under special agreement, shall be open to inspection and admeasurement whenever required; and such information must from time to time be afforded as will be sufficient to enable the Council to obtain a satisfactory account of the quantity of water actually consumed, and of the pipes, taps, cisterns, and other apparatus and conveniences for receiving and delivering such water. Any officer of the Council may at all reasonable times in the daytime enter on the premises of any person using water supplied by the Council, for the purpose of inspecting the service-pipes or other appliances of such person.

Council may repair.

226. If the service-pipes or other appliance of any such person shall on inspection be found to be out of repair, the Council may forthwith, without notice, repair the same in such manner as may be deemed necessary; and the cost of any such repairs may be recovered by the Council from the owner or occupier of such premises.

Notices and applications to be made on printed forms.

227. All notices, applications, and certificates required by these By-laws are to be made upon forms to be obtained at the Council Clerk's office.

Interpretation of terms.

228. In the construction of these By-laws, the word "person" shall be deemed to extend to and include a corporation or any body or number of persons, and the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

Penalty for using unauthorised fittings.

229. Any person who, being an owner or occupier of lands or premises supplied with water under this Act, for the purpose of taking, in a manner not authorised by this Act, any such water, uses in, or places on, or affixes or attaches to, such land or premises or to any prescribed fitting, or wilfully permits to be used in, or placed on, or affixed or attached, to such lands or premises or to any prescribed fitting, any fitting, instrument, or thing not authorised in that behalf by the Council, or who alters, misuses, injures, or removes any prescribed fitting, except for the purpose of necessary repair, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay to the Council a sum not greater than ten pounds, without prejudice to the right of the Council to recover from him damages in respect to any injury by such owner or occupier done, or wilfully permitted to be done, to the Council's property, and without prejudice to the Council's right to recover from him the value of any water wasted, misused, or unduly consumed.

Sample fittings.

230. A set of standard fittings, such as are at present approved, is exhibited at the Council Clerk's office; but the Council will give due consideration to the claims of any other fitting which may be presented for approval, and if considered satisfactory, the same will be purchased and placed among and become one of the standard approved fittings.

Reward for information as to fittings.

231. The Council will pay a reward of not less than ten shillings to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who shall wrongfully attach (temporarily or otherwise) any pipe to any of the mains or services of the Council, or to any pipe, cistern, or apparatus connected therewith, or to or into which the water of the Council shall flow, or who shall wrongfully draw off, use, or take the water of the Council, or who shall knowingly permit the said water to be wrongfully drawn off, used, or taken.

Reward for information as to waste.

232. The Council shall also adequately reward any person (not being the person in fault) who shall communicate timely information to the Council of any leakages or waste of water, whether the same be negligently or wilfully occasioned or suffered, and who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who shall have negligently or wilfully occasioned or suffered such leakage or waste, or to the conviction of such person or persons who shall have stolen or caused to be stolen, or improperly appropriated, the water of the Council.

233. Provided always that the said Council shall not be liable to any penalty or damages for not supplying water if the want of such supply arises from drought or other unavoidable cause or accident, and the said Council may at any time cut off the supply or provide an intermittent supply by notifying their intention of so doing by giving forty-eight hours, notice in some newspaper circulating within the municipality.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

234. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any kind whatsoever; or shall cause or permit, or suffer to be run or brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper water; or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid; or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterwork belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Wilful waste of water.

235. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain, reservoir, or stand-pipe, or of belonging to or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

236. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction.

237. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir, water-course, dam, lagoon, or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm water having fallen on any gathering ground, whosoever shall, by any means whatsoever, divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks, or some watercourse leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

General penalties.

238. Any person committing a breach of any By-law to which no specific penalty is attached, or who shall refuse or neglect to obey any injunction or direction in any such By-law, shall upon conviction be liable to pay a penalty not

exceeding twenty pounds, and in case of a continuing offence, a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day after notice of such offence shall have been given by the Council to such offender.

THE SCHEDULE HEREBEFORE REFERRED TO.

Memorandum of agreement this day of , 189 , between , of Cootamundra, of the one part, and the Borough of Cootamundra of the other part, whereby the said agrees to take water by measure supplied by the said Borough at the rate of per 1,000 gallons, to be used in or upon the land, tenements, or premises in the occupation of the said , situated in street, and such water shall be used for the purposes of only, and the said agrees to pay the said Borough for the water so supplied on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year; and the said Council agrees to supply such water at the rate aforesaid, provided always and it is hereby agreed that the said Borough shall not be liable to any penalty or damages for not supplying such water if the want of such supply arises from drought or other unavoidable cause or accident; and the said Borough may terminate this agreement at any time by giving the said three weeks' notice in writing to that effect. As witness the hands of the parties and common seal of the said Borough hereto.

Given under our common seal this day of , 189 .

PART VIII.

Nuisances Prevention.

Cesspits to be filled up, &c.

239. All cesspits in use in the Borough shall be abolished by being cleaned out or filled up, and deodorised under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances or other person or persons appointed by the Council. This is to be carried out within three months from gazettal of these By-laws. Persons failing to comply with the above within the time specified, or obstructing Council's contractor or officer, or otherwise preventing the abolition of cesspits on their premises, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding (£3) three pounds nor less than (£1) one pound for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of the said office.

Dry earth closet the recognised system.

240. The "dry earth closet system" will be permitted, and shall be the recognised system within the Borough, and all closets and disposal of night-soil or other refuse will at all times be under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances. Any person adopting any other system, or otherwise offending against this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds.

Separate closets.

241. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty-five persons, with a pan capacity of not less than four pans, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex. And every person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

242. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing brick or stone or other wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the closet through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and every person having or building closets adjoining each other contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Notice to erect.

243. Every person about to erect a closet or closets shall give notice in writing of such intention to the Council with rough sketch showing position; and no person shall erect any closet except in such place or position and of such materials as shall be approved by the Council. Penalty for non-compliance with this By-law, any sum not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds.

Dimensions of closet.

244. Every closet shall be not less than 7 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and properly ventilated. The closet pans to be of galvanized iron, capable of containing not less than six gallons, and having handles attached to both sides thereof. A box containing dry earth, ashes, lime, or some other material efficient and sufficient for deodorising the night-soil deposited therein shall be provided, and the contents of the same regularly applied as required. Any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

245. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, for preserving health or decency in the case of any existing closet, or closet to be hereafter erected, he shall report the same to the Council, and if they consider such closet injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by the occupier or owner of such premises. Should they neglect or refuse to do so, the same shall be done by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other person or persons properly authorised by the Council, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same may be, and such expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Permits to utilise night-soil.

246. The Council may from time to time grant permits to utilise night-soil collected only on the premises for which permits are granted, and also for the use of cesspits in isolated portions of the Borough which may, in the opinion of the Council, be so situated as not to become a nuisance, and shall have power to revoke such permits now in existence or to be hereafter granted. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth 2 feet deep. On such revocation the closet shall be emptied in accordance with the By-laws. Any person committing a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds.

247. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use in his or her premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere. Penalty for infringement of this By-law shall be not less than ten shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

Removal of night-soil, &c.

248. Unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil or other refuse shall be removed in water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of 11 o'clock p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m. Any person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds.

249. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined by the Council with the approval of the Governor.

250. It shall be compulsory for all persons having a closet on their premises used for deposit of faecal matter, whether the same is deodorised by dry earth or other substance, to have the same emptied or removed once in seven days, or oftener if required by the Inspector of Nuisances, and the only person who shall be allowed to empty and remove same shall be the Council's contractor or his assistants duly authorised, and between the hours before mentioned. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct such work being carried out either by fastening gates or closets, or in any other manner preventing access on the regular nights or mornings for attending on such premises, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds: Provided that this By-law shall not apply to those possessed of permits to utilise night-soil on their premises.

Charges.

251. The Council shall make a yearly charge for emptying closets, or for attendance for that purpose, to be fixed by resolution of the Council. Such charge shall be payable quarterly, on days to be fixed by the Council, and may be recovered in a summary way either from the landlord or tenant. A proportionate reduction for any house unoccupied shall be allowed by the Council, provided a written notice to that effect shall be given to the Inspector of Nuisances, and until the same shall be re-occupied. Any person who shall fail to give notice of occupancy to the Inspector of Nuisances within seven days from entry of premises shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings and not exceeding one pound.

Duties of Inspector.

252. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain, or filthy premises that may come under his notice, and take such action for removing or abating the same as may be directed by the Council.

253. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect, or do any work authorised by the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875 and Amendment Act of 1892," on all days except Sundays and Holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Penalties of Contractors.

254. Any contractor or contractors with the said Council from time to time for removal of night-soil or rubbish who shall neglect or refuse to empty any closet, earth closet, pan, or receptacle for night-soil, or remove any house rubbish when required so to do by the Inspector of Nuisances or other appointed officer of the Council, or shall be guilty of any breach of these By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, to be recovered as before mentioned.

General penalties.

255. Any person committing a breach of any By-law to which no specific penalty is attached, or who shall refuse or neglect to obey any injunction or direction in any such By-law, shall upon conviction be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and in case of a continuing offence, a further penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

PART IX.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

256. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice and consent of the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice or consent, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

257. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Disposal of sewage, &c.

258. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system which to them may appear necessary, for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

PART X.

Slaughter-houses.

When inspection to be made.

259. Every inspection of cattle or sheep shall be made in the yards adjoining a licensed slaughter-house; and the owner or occupier of any such licensed slaughter-house shall keep the melts or spleens and lungs of all animals slaughtered therein for twelve hours after the same have been slaughtered, unless the Inspector shall have previously examined such melts, spleens, or lungs, and every owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse to comply with these provisions, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Slaughter of diseased animals.

260. If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal infected with any disease affecting the melt, or spleen, or lungs to be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house, or if, after the slaughter of any animal, it shall be found to be diseased, and such owner or occupier, as soon as the animal is inspected and condemned, shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carcase to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the Inspector, such owner or occupier shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than ten pounds: Provided, however, that should the owner of any animal which may be condemned by the Inspector object to the decision of that officer, such owner shall be at liberty to appoint some veterinary surgeon or other competent person as arbitrator in his behalf; and in the event of the inspector and such veterinary surgeon or other competent person not agreeing, it shall be referred to the absolute and final decision of the Inspector of Stock for the District of Cootamundra for the time being, or in the absence of such Inspector of Stock, to the final decision of any competent person whom the Mayor may appoint for the purpose.

Inspector may enter shops, &c., for certain purposes.

261. Any such inspector may, and he is hereby empowered, at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, or as a slaughter-house, and to examine any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh which may

be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind and to be unfit for such food the same may be seized; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that any such animal, carcase, meat, or flesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the person to whom such animal, carcase, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every animal or carcase, piece of meat, or flesh so found.

Cleansing of slaughter-houses.

262. Every slaughter-house within the said Borough shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed within one hour after any animal shall have been slaughtered therein; and the blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any slaughter-house, or in the premises or appurtenances thereunto belonging, shall be removed once at least in every twenty-four hours; and any owner or occupier of any slaughter-house who shall neglect to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay, on conviction for every such offence before any two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary way, any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Animals slaughtered for home consumption.

263. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residences within the said Borough, animals for the personal consumption of himself, herself, or themselves, or of his, her, or their family, servants, or labourers: Provided that the place where any such animal shall be so slaughtered be not less than one hundred and fifty yards from any street or other public place, or from any residence other than the residence of such person or persons so slaughtering, as in the By-law aforesaid.

PART XI.

By-laws for the regulating and licensing of public carriers, carters, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers or conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

264. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Borough of Cootamundra until and unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereafter prescribed.

265. Before any license for plying a vehicle or a license to drive or conduct the same shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall deliver to the Council Clerk a requisition in the form or Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A, duly filled up and signed; and, in case of drivers or conductors, the applicant shall obtain a certificate from two respectable ratepayers to the effect that he is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

266. No license shall be granted or renewed in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Mayor or such officer as may be duly appointed for that purpose, is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and convenience of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon, on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the Mayor, or in his absence, two Aldermen may direct.

267. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicle shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter B.

268. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Borough, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for the period to be thereby specified by endorsement on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

269. For every such license there shall be paid to the Municipal fund annually the several rates set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and marked with the letter C.

270. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

271. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

272. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facie deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

273. The Mayor shall, as often as he shall deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse or horses, and if any such vehicle, harness, horse or horses shall at any time be found to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle, or suspend it.

274. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage and cab in figures not less than two inches in height and of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Mayor may direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicles shall ply or be used for hire at the expense of the licensee.

275. Carters (plying for hire) of water-carts, drays, or vans are to be registered at the Council Chamber, and receive a license upon payment of the rate set forth in Schedule C hereunto annexed.

276. The name, place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart," dray, or van, as the case may be, are to be painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van at the expense of the licensee.

277. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than five shillings.

278. No timber carriage or dray attached for the conveyance of timber or other material, and no truck, trolley, dray, cart, waggon, water-cart, or van shall ply or work or be used within the Borough of Cootamundra for hire or reward unless the same shall be licensed in the manner provided by this Part of these By-laws. And the owner or driver thereof (except in the case of a timber carriage) who shall ply, work, or use the same or permit the same to be plied, worked, or used within the said Borough without having previously obtained the license provided for by this Part of these By-laws, shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds and not less than ten shillings.

279. The owners of any such timber carriage as aforesaid shall have their names painted in legible letters, with the word "licensed," on some conspicuous part of such timber carriage respectively. The license fee shall be at the rate of ten shillings per wheel per annum, and shall be issued in January, April, July, and October in each year, and anyone who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds. No timber carriage as heretofore mentioned, shall be licensed unless the tires of the wheels be at least five inches in width.

280. All drays, carts, timber carriages, trolleys, waggonettes, used for carriage of produce, passing through the Borough, must have the owner's name painted thereon in legible letters, and for every offence against the provisions of this By-law the owner shall be liable to pay not more than twenty shillings, nor less than two shillings and six pence.

281. No passenger-carrying vehicles, other than hansom cabs, shall ply for hire within the Borough unless there shall be painted the number of the license of such vehicle, and the number of persons such vehicle is licensed to carry according to these By-laws in words at length, in the following form, that is to say—"Licensed to carry _____ inside, and _____ outside." These words shall be painted on such part of the vehicle and in such manner as the Mayor or the By-law Committee may direct.

282. It shall not be competent for a driver or conductor to lend, transfer, or part with his license under any circumstances, and no proprietor shall be at liberty to transfer or part with, or lend his license to any person unless the same be evidenced by a memorandum endorsed in writing on such license and approved by the Mayor or the By-laws Committee in writing under his or their hands. An entry of such endorsement shall be made forthwith on the proper records by the Council Clerk.

283. The license of the proprietor or driver of any vehicle may be suspended by the Mayor, who shall report such suspension at the then next regular meeting of the Council, and such license then, by resolution of the Council, may be revoked or such other action thereon taken as may seem fit.

284. The Mayor shall appoint some day in the month of December for the inspection of passenger-carrying vehicles, and shall, by a notice published at least once in each of the papers circulating within the Borough, summon the holders of existing licenses to attend with their licensed vehicles, horses, and harness on such day, at an hour to be named in such notice, for the inspection of vehicles in respect of which the proprietors desire to obtain fresh licenses for the ensuing year.

285. No vehicle shall be allowed to carry at one time a greater number of passengers in the inside or upon the outside thereof than the same shall be licensed to carry. The driver of any vehicle infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each passenger carried in excess of the number which the vehicle is licensed to carry.

286. Every driver, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be on that side of the street, and at a line with the kerbing or edge of the footpath, at which the taking up or setting down is required.

287. The driver of every licensed vehicle shall be constantly attendant upon the same when standing, or whilst plying or engaged for hire.

288. It shall be competent for the proprietor of any vehicle who has obtained the license provided for by these By-laws in respect of such vehicle to drive the same without obtaining a driver's license.

289. The owner of every licensed vehicle at the time of obtaining the license for the same, and every driver of any such vehicle at the time of registering his license, shall, without charge, have a printed copy of this part of these By-laws delivered to him certified by the signature of the Council Clerk.

290. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Council shall be Inspector or Inspectors, during the pleasure of the said Council, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the Borough; and such Inspector or Inspectors shall every three months examine all such vehicles, and shall at all times see that as far as possible these By-laws are duly observed.

291. For every offence against the provisions of this Part of these By-laws to which no specific penalty has been attached herein the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

292. Every carriage, cart, dray, buggy, or other wheeled vehicle usually drawn by horses, which shall be in or upon any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough earlier in the daytime than one hour before sunrise or later in the nighttime than one hour after sunset shall have attached to it one or more sufficient lights which shall be kept burning conspicuously in order to prevent collisions and accidents: Provided that in the case of only one light being used such light shall be on the right or driving side of such vehicle.

293. If the driver or other person in charge of any dray, van, waggon, cart, omnibus, hansom cab, or other vehicle shall drive, or place, or permit, or suffer any such vehicle to be driven or placed in upon or against any kerb or channel within the Borough he shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

SCHEDULE A.

To the Borough Council of Cootamundra.

I, _____ residing at _____ street, _____ hereby request that a _____ (proprietor's, driver's, or conductor's as the case may be) license may be granted to me.
Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____ .
Signature _____

SCHEDULE B.

Borough of Cootamundra.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ street, is hereby licensed to _____ (drive or conduct or ply for hire the vehicle hereunder described as the case may be) within the Borough of Cootamundra, from the date hereof till the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, both days inclusive, subject nevertheless to the By-laws, rules and regulations in force relating hereto.

Given under the Seal of the Borough of Cootamundra, this _____ day of _____ 18 ____ .

Council Clerk _____ Mayor.

Description of vehicle.....
Licensed to carry inside.....
Licensed to carry outside.....
No.

SCHEDULE C.

A table of rates to be paid by the proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles:—

	On and after the first of January.			On and after the first of April.			On and after the first of July.			On and after the first of October.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For every omnibus, hackney-carriage, buggy, sociable, or other vehicles having four wheels.	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
For every hansom cab, sulky, dray, water-cart, or other vehicle with two wheels.	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0

For every driver's or conductor's license for passenger-carrying vehicles, for every year or part of a year—Five shillings.

For every loan or transfer of a driver's or conductor's license—Two shillings and sixpence.

PART XII.

By-LAWS for fixing and locating stands for public vehicles, cars, hackney-carriages, hansom cabs, omnibuses, and passenger-carrying vehicles, and for regulating the management and the fares to be charged by the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of such vehicles:—

294. The places specified in Schedule A hereto annexed are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles. The Council may, by resolution from time to time as they may see fit, alter the position of such stands, or locate additional stands.

295. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor of such licensed vehicle shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person or (except to some police office or watch-house), any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or any person who is so violently or noisily conducting himself, or otherwise misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace; and no driver or passenger shall carry on any licensed passenger-carrying vehicle, any animal or any substance of any offensive character or any matter or thing that might soil or damage the vehicle or apparel of other passengers, and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

296. The driver of any hackney-carriage or hansom cab carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners or going over crossings) proceed with such hackney-carriage or cab at a speed not less than six miles an hour, unless when attending funerals, or when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

297. The driver of any licensed vehicle shall not stand or loiter in any place in a public street within the said Borough except he be bona fide waiting for a passenger.

298. The fares and charges payable by persons hiring licensed passenger-carrying vehicles shall be according to the scale fixed by Schedules B and C hereto annexed.

299. Copies of Schedules B and C printed in type not smaller than brevier shall be placed in each licensed vehicle by the proprietor or driver thereof, in such a position as to be easily seen by passengers.

300. For every offence against the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws of this Part to which no special penalty has been attached, the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

301. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in the preceding or following By-laws under this Part the same shall be understood to apply to either an omnibus, car, hackney-carriage, or hansom cab; and an omnibus shall mean a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses; and a hackney-carriage shall mean a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by one or more horses; and a hansom cab a vehicle upon two wheels drawn by one horse.

302. No proprietor or driver of any omnibus, hackney-carriage, or hansom cab within the said Borough shall demand, claim, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth hereunder in the Schedules B and C to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Borough shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with or committing a breach of this By-law or any other By-law under this Part shall—subject nevertheless to the special penalty provided by the 327th By-law—for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

303. No driver of any hackney-carriage or hansom cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Borough as he, she, or they may reasonably desire; and every person failing to comply with or committing a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

304. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle, anywhere within the said Borough as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person who shall commit a breach of this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

305. The owner of every hansom cab or hackney-carriage or other licensed vehicle must provide, and the driver is bound to give to every passenger, on demand, a printed ticket containing a copy of Schedules B and C of these By-laws, and on such ticket there shall be written or printed the number of the said hansom cab, or hackney-carriage, or other licensed vehicle, and the name and address of the owner thereof.

306. The driver of every hansom cab or hackney-carriage or other vehicle, who shall (except in the course of his hiring, or at the request of a passenger), stand with his vehicle at any place within the said Borough which is not included in

Schedule A hereto, or has not been fixed or determined by resolution of the Council to be a stand within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding sixty shillings, and in every prosecution under this By-law the onus of proving that he was bona fide waiting at the request of a passenger to whom he was then under hire shall be upon the person charged.

307. Every passenger hiring or travelling by a hansom cab or other vehicle shall be allowed 50lb. weight of luggage free of charge. Subject to this allowance the charges payable for the carrying of luggage shall be as provided by the scale in Schedule C hereto annexed.

308. If any person who shall hire a hansom cab or other licensed passenger-carrying vehicle shall refuse on the termination of the hiring on demand being made therefor by the driver of such hansom cab or other licensed vehicle, or the conductor thereof, to pay at once in cash the lawful fare as provided in that behalf by the respective Schedules hereto, he shall on conviction thereof before two Justices pay a fine of not less than one pound and not more than ten pounds.

309. If any proprietor, driver, or conductor of any hansom cab or other licensed vehicle within the said Borough shall—after tender by the person hiring such vehicle (or by some person on his behalf) of the lawful and proper fare chargeable in accordance with the Schedules B and C hereto annexed, or either of them—demand, claim, receive, or take a sum in excess of the said fare, or of any fare which the Council of the said Borough may from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof by any By-law, to be duly passed and published in accordance with law, he shall, on conviction thereof before two Justices, forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty or sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than forty shillings. For the purposes of this By-law "tender" shall mean a statement—or words or acts equivalent to a statement—by the person hiring the vehicle (or by some person on his behalf as aforesaid) of his willingness and readiness to pay the lawful and proper fare chargeable in accordance with the Schedules hereto annexed, and it shall be immaterial whether an actual tender in money of the said fare was made at the time, or whether a tender thereof as hereinbefore defined was made by the hirer immediately on the termination of the said hiring or at any time afterwards.

310. Upon the conviction of any proprietor, driver or conductor under the preceding By-law, the Mayor shall thereupon suspend the license of the offender, and report the matter to the next ordinary meeting of the Council, who may remove such suspension or confirm it for such period as they may think fit: Provided that nothing in these By-laws contained shall prevent the Mayor—and the Mayor is hereby authorised at any time—on receiving a report (which he may consider reasonable and well-founded) of any proprietor, driver, or conductor having committed an offence against the preceding By-law, to forthwith suspend the license of the person so reported as offending, and report the matter as aforesaid to the Council, who may remove such suspension or confirm it for such period as they may think fit.

311. Unless specially stipulated for by the proprietor or driver beforehand, the fare for every journey begun by any licensed vehicle within the Borough and terminated within the Borough—whether the vehicle shall be in the meantime driven beyond the limits of the Borough or not—shall be in accordance with the Schedules hereto.

SCHEDULE A.

No. 1 Stand: For cabs and hackney-carriages.—On the north-eastern side of Bourke-street, from a point 18 feet south-easterly from its intersection with Parker-street to Cooper-street.

No. 2 Stand: For cabs and hackney-carriages.—On the south-western side of Wallendoon-street, from a point 18 feet north-easterly from its intersection with Parker-street to Murray-street.

No. 3 Stand: For cabs and hackney-carriages.—On the western side of Cooper-street, from its intersection with Wallendoon-street to Yass-street.

SCHEDULE B.

Scale of fares to be charged by persons plying hansom cabs within the Borough of Cootamundra:—

- (a) For any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour, for one passenger—not exceeding one shilling.
- (b) For two passengers comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—not exceeding one shilling and six pence.
- (c) For every additional quarter of an hour in either of the two preceding cases—not exceeding one shilling.
- (d) If engaged for one hour or more than one hour, the charge shall not exceed the rate of four shillings per hour for one or two passengers for the first hour; and for every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof, the charge shall not exceed nine pence.

Scale of fares to be charged by persons plying hackney-carriages, omnibuses, or licensed vehicles other than hansom cabs, within the said Borough:—

- (e) For any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour for one passenger—not exceeding one shilling.
- (f) If hired by two persons comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—one shilling and six pence.
- (g) If hired for one hour or more than one hour, the charge shall not exceed the rate of four shillings per hour for the first hour for one or two passengers comprising one party; and for every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof, the charge shall not exceed one shilling.
- (h) If hired by three persons comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—not exceeding one shilling and six pence.
- (i) For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof in the preceding case—not exceeding one shilling and six pence.
- (j) If engaged for one hour or more than one hour, the charge shall not exceed the rate of five shillings per hour for three persons comprising the one party, for the first hour; and for every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof, the charge shall not exceed one shilling.
- (k) If engaged by not less than three and not more than six persons, comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—not exceeding three shillings.
- (l) If engaged for more than one quarter of an hour in the preceding case for every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof—not exceeding one shilling and six pence.
- (m) If engaged for one hour or more than one hour the charge shall not exceed the rate of six shillings per hour for not less than three and not more than six persons comprising the one party.
- (n) After 10 o'clock p.m. double fares may be charged.
- (o) For every journey within the Borough to or from any train arriving at the railway station after midnight and before 5 o'clock a.m.—for each passenger not exceeding two shillings and six pence.

SCHEDULE C.

- p) For carrying luggage within the Borough of Cootamundra for every 50 lb. weight for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—one shilling.
- (q) For every additional 50 lb. weight of luggage or any part thereof, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—one shilling.
- (r) If engaged for more than an hour, for every 50 lb. or part thereof, for every additional quarter of an hour after the first hour—nine pence.

PART XIII.

BY-LAWS regulating the droving and impounding of cattle on the public thoroughfares of the Borough.

312. No cattle except quiet cattle shall be allowed to be driven on, through, or along any street or highway within the Borough of Cootamundra and suburbs unless one horseman is sent in advance, not less than 100 yards and not over 200 yards, to warn travellers of their approach, to save accidents.

313. Any person committing a breach of the preceding By-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than ten shillings for every such offence.

314. The Mayor shall be empowered to issue instructions in all cases to any officer or servant of the Council, to impound all horse and cattle stock, ass, mule, swine, sheep, goat, or other animal found straying, tethered, or depasturing on the public roads, streets, reserves, cemetery, or other public places within the boundaries of the Borough, or within certain defined boundaries therein, as may be agreed to by the Council for such impounding to take place, and to drive, lead, or convey said animals so trespassing to the nearest pound, and set the amount in the Schedule hereunder as a trespass and driving fee thereon: Provided always that the terms of the Impounding Act relating to the publicity, keep, sustenance, release and sale of the said animals so impounded be complied with.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Rates of damage to be charged for trespass.

Description of animals trespassing.	In any paddock of grass enclosed by a sufficient fence.	In any garden, uncut meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.
For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 4 0
For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb	0 1	0 4
„ goat or pig	2 0	6 0

SECOND SCHEDULE.
Rates of mileage for driving or taking animals to Pound.

Description of animals trespassing.	Per mile.
Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf.	For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number.	6d. for the first, and 1d. for every 100 or portion of a 100 above that number.
Every goat	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Every pig.....	1s.

315. No horses or cattle shall be driven through or upon any street within the Borough, except at a pace not exceeding the rate of 6 miles an hour, and any person committing a breach of this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than ten pounds.

PART XIV.

BY-LAWS for regulating the Cootamundra Free Public Library.

316. The books purchased with the Government grant in aid of the Cootamundra Free Library together with all other books presented by the Public, and such other books which the Council may hereafter procure for that institution, either by purchase or otherwise, shall constitute a library to be called the "Cootamundra Free Library."

317. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall make out and keep a catalogue of all the books in the Library.

318. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to be in attendance at the Library between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., and between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., and between the hours of 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. every day on which Municipal business may be legally transacted.

319. Any book or books taken, lost, or damaged, shall be replaced at his or her expense forthwith, and in default the person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of such book or books by the officer in charge of the Library.

320. No person in a state of intoxication shall be admitted to the Library.

321. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner while in the Library or on the premises, or damaging any property in such Library, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings and not more than ten pounds, and shall replace the damaged property.

The foregoing By-laws were passed and adopted by resolution of the Borough Council of Cootamundra at a meeting held at the Council Chambers on Wednesday, the 3rd day of May, A.D. 1893, and under the authority of a resolution of the said Council, the Common Seal of the Council was authorised to be set hereto.

Dated at Cootamundra, this fourth day of May, A.D. 1893.

A. J. M'CARTHY,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) JOHN J. MILLER,
Mayor.

.....

.....

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES
REGULATION ACT.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 36, sec. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1893.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.

THE Council of the Borough of Newcastle do, by virtue of the authority vested in it by the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876," 39 Victoria No. 36, hereby repeal certain By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables, and make and establish the following By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables instead of those repealed, and declare that the new By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables shall stand in the place of and instead of the By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables heretofore in force, which said By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables heretofore made are hereby repealed.

That Schedule I, gazetted 8th of November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE I.

Omnibus and omnibus car stands.

Watt-street on the east side, extending 1 chain in a northerly direction from King-street towards Hunter-street; and in King-street on the north side between Watt and Pacific Streets.

Kenrick-street on the south side, between Corlette and Melville Streets.

That the additional Stands and Time-tables published in the Government Gazette of the 1st of April, 1889, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Every alternate vehicle leaving the stand in Watt and King Streets shall ply for hire by the following route, viz., by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, Darby-street, Laman-street, Corlette-street, Parry-street, and thence by way of Darby-street to the stand in Kenrick-street.

Every alternate vehicle leaving the stand in Kenrick-street shall ply for hire by the following route, viz., by way of Darby-street, Parry-street, Corlette-street, Laman-street, Darby-street, Hunter-street West, and Hunter-street to the stand in Watt and King Streets.

Cab stands.

Hunter-street, north side, between Bolton and Watt Streets; and not more than eight cabs shall be on the stand at one time.

Perkin-street, east side, between Hunter-street and King-street; and not more than two cabs shall be on the stand at one time.

Scott-street, north side, between the eastern end of the Railway Station and Watt-street; and not more than seven cabs shall be on the stand at one time.

Bingle-street, at the eastern corner of Terrace-street; and not more than one cab shall be on the stand at one time.

Darby-street, west side, between Hunter-street West and Church-street West; and not more than two cabs shall be on the stand at one time.

Steel-street, east side, at the corner of Hunter-street West; and not more than one cab shall be on the stand at one time.

King-street, south side, between Watt and Bolton Streets; and not more than two cabs shall be on the stand at one time.

Hackney carriage stand.

Hunter-street, north side, between the eastern end of the Police Station and Watt-street.

Additional omnibus and omnibus car stands.

Patrick-street, north side, at the end of the southern boundary of the Municipality.

Hunter-street West, at the Cottage Bridge.

That Schedule J, published in the Government Gazette of the 31st January, 1893, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE J.

Line of road to and from stands.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Darby-street, to or from the stand in Kenrick-street.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Charlton-street, to or from the western boundary of the Municipality.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Charlton-street, to or from Wickham.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street and Hunter-street West, to or from the Carrington Bridge Crossing.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, Darby-street, and Patrick-street, to or from the stand at the southern boundary of the Municipality.

That Schedule K, published in the Government Gazette of the 31st of January, 1893, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE K.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from Kenrick-street and Watt and King Streets Stands at intervals of every ten minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey to and from Watt and King Streets Stand in twenty-one minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Kenrick-street to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- „ St. John's Church to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.
- „ King and Watt Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- „ St. John's Church to Kenrick Street in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from King and Watt Streets and Patrick-street Stands at intervals of every twenty minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey to and from King and Watt Streets Stand in twenty-one minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Patrick-street Stand to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- „ St. John's Church to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.
- „ Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- „ St. John's Church to Patrick-street Stand in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from King and Watt Streets and Charlton-street in accordance with the time-table from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey to and from the stand in King and Watt Streets in sixteen minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Charlton-street to Union-street in 5 minutes
- „ Union-street to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.
- „ Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to Union-street in 4 minutes.
- „ Union-street to Charlton-street in 5 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from Watt and King Streets for Carrington at intervals of every fifteen minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey to and from Watt and King Streets and the Carrington Bridge Crossing in eleven minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to Carrington Bridge in 4 minutes.
- „ Carrington Bridge to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
- „ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.

Provided, however, that the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles for the time being shall be at liberty to reduce the times of starting on all or any of the lines of road.

That Schedule M, published in the Government Gazette of the 31st of January, 1893, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE M.

Line of Road.	Colour of Head-piece.	Colour of Lamp.
Junction	Yellow.....	White with a black cross.
Wickham and Tighe's Hill..	Orange	Orange.
Hamilton and Adamstown..	Blue.....	Blue.
Patrick-street	Green	Green.
Carrington	Red and white..	Red and white.
Wallsend and Lambton.....	Blue and white.	Blue and white.
Waratah and Broadmeadow	White	White.
Smedmore	Green and white	Green and white.

That the additional route and additions to Schedule K, published in the Government Gazette of the 20th December, 1889, be repealed.

That Schedule K, published in the Government Gazette of the 20th December, 1889, be repealed.

The owner of every omnibus or omnibus car shall provide the same with proper carriage lamps having a glass in the front of same not less than five inches wide and five inches high. For a breach of this By-law the offender shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Any driver of any licensed vehicle who shall wilfully prevent the driver of any vehicle from passing, or shall wilfully hinder the free passage of any other vehicle through or upon any public street or thoroughfare, shall on conviction pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) AUGUSTUS F. MOORE,
Mayor.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES
REGULATION ACT.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 36, sec. 9.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th October, 1893.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle under the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

AMENDED BY-LAWS for the Borough of Newcastle for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Act, 39 Vic. No. 36.

THAT By-law No. 14, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following By-law substituted:—

The Inspector may, as often as he shall deem necessary, make an inspection of all or any licensed vehicles, or of any horse or horses used in drawing the same, or of the harness used; and if any vehicle, horse or horses, or harness shall be found by him and in his opinion unfit for public use from any cause whatsoever, the Inspector shall report to the Council at a regular meeting upon the condition of such vehicle, horse or horses, or harness; and if, in the opinion of the Council, upon the report of the Inspector, such vehicle, horse or horses, or harness is unfit for public use, the Council may suspend the license of such vehicle for any period not exceeding six months; and if the owner of any vehicle shall neglect or refuse to attend with any licensed vehicle, horse or horses, or harness before the Council when called upon for inspection, the Council may suspend the license of such vehicle for any period not exceeding six months.

Penalty.

Any owner of any licensed vehicle who shall permit or suffer the same to ply or be used for hire during the suspension of the license of such vehicle shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.(L.S.) AUGUSTUS F. MOORE,
Mayor.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS PURCHASES AND LEASES VALIDATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 November, 1893.

By Deputation from the Governor.

FREDERICK M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 9.

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 legalise certain Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases and Auction and other purchases of Crown lands, and to validate certain Crown grants in connection therewith; to confer special powers of reference to the Local Land Board and the Land Appeal Court where necessary; to permit the reversal of forfeiture of certain Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases; to authorise the sale of certain Crown lands and the issue of Crown grants therefore; and to authorise the granting of certain Crown land by way of compensation."

Government House,

Sydney, 2nd November, 1893.

1893.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—————
CROWN LANDS.

(RETURN SHOWING LAND AVAILABLE FOR CONDITIONAL PURCHASE IN THE RESUMED AREA OF
THE NORTH-WESTERN PORTION OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION.)

—————
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 November, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 11, of 16 February, 1893.]

—————
Question.

11. LAND FOR SELECTION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PORTION OF CENTRAL DIVISION:—MR. SHELDON
asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—

(1.) With reference to his reply to Mr. Sheldon's Question No. 2, asked on Tuesday, 14th February, will he cause a Report to be furnished by the proper officers and place it upon the Table of the House, showing the quantity, quality, situation (as to distance from water frontage and from population centres), and suitability for settlement of land in the resumed area of the north-western portion of the Central Division?

(2.) Who are the departmental officers whom he deems capable of furnishing this information?

Answer.

List of Schedules of Land available for Conditional Purchase in the Resumed Area of the North-Western portion of the Central Division.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Remarks.	Land Board District.	Land District.	Remarks.
Bourke	Cobar East	In 3 sheets.	Dubbo	Ewenmar	In 5 sheets.
	Brewarrina East	In 2 sheets.		Leichhardt	In 5 sheets.
Tamworth	Narrabri	Copy of District Surveyor's letter of 20/9/93.	Moree	Arrawatta	In 1 sheet.
	COUNTIES.			Benarba	In 2 sheets.
Dubbo	Gowen	In 1 sheet.		Burnett	In 2 sheets.
	Gordon	In 1 sheet.		Baradine }	In 1 sheet.
	Narromine	In 2 sheets.		Clyde }	In 1 sheet.
	Oxley	In 3 sheets.		Courallie	In 1 sheet.
	Gregory	In 8 sheets.		Denham	In 1 sheet.
	Lincoln	In 5 sheets.		Leichhardt	In 1 sheet.
				Murchison	In 1 sheet.
				Stapylton	In 1 sheet.

LAND available for Conditional Purchase, Land District of Cobar East.

Name of Holding	Approximate Area available for Conditional Purchase.	Character of Country, &c. &c
New Babinda (316)	20,000	About 25 miles south of Cobar railway line; no water frontage; red soil, rocky formation; gravelly ridges and flats, principally covered with scrub, and thickly timbered with box, pine, gum, and belar; hard grasses and grass seed.
Thorndale (385).....	31,000	From about 8 to 25 miles from Nyngan railway-station, about 2 to 8 miles south of Cobar railway line; no water frontage; red soil, rocky formation; level country, scrubby, and thickly timbered with box, pine, gum, and ironwood; hard grasses and grass seed.
West Bogan, No. 7 (471)...	19,000	West side of Bogan River; no water frontage available; from about 12 miles to 20 miles from Coolabah railway-station; red alluvial flats, gravelly ridges, and small stony hills, quartz, and sandstone; principally forest country, more or less scrubby, with plains at frontage end; a great variety of timber, box, pine, ironwood, belar, and others; hard grasses and grass seed.
Glenariff B. (519)	21,700	From 12 to 17 miles west from Girilambone railway-station; no water frontage; red soil, rocky formation; principally level country, and low and gravelly in parts; thinly timbered, partly scrubby; hard grasses and grass seed.
Hermitage Plains M. (520)	8,900	Immediately south of Cobar railway line, from about 5 to 9 miles from Mount Boppy railway station (village of Florida); principally red soil, with some stony hills on western side; level, with exception of hills on western side; box and pine forest, patches of dense scrub; no water frontage; hard grasses and grass seed.
Trowel Creek (545)	22,800	From about 8 to 16 miles south of Cobar railway line; no water frontage; red soil, quartz, and sandstone; northern part is hilly dense forest, and very scrubby; middle and southern, flat country, open forest, and scrubby country; box, pine, yarran, &c.; hard grasses and grass seed.
Willeroo (690).....	59,000	West of Bogan River; no frontage available; from about 8 to 25 miles from Coolabah railway-station; principally red alluvial flats and gravelly ridges; quartz and sandstone; flat country, with occasional hills and ridges; forest country, with plains near frontage; great variety of timber, box, pine, belar wilga, gum, myall, mulga, and others; a great deal of scrub country; hard grasses and grass seed.
Hermitage Plains, Block A 2 (677).	31,000	South of Cobar railway line, from about 9 to 22 miles from Mount Boppy railway-station (village of Florida); red soil, rocky formation; undulating country, principally covered with scrubs, and thinly timbered; some gravelly ridges, covered with mallee and other scrubs; no water frontage; hard grasses and grass seed.
Budgery (698)	20,600	Crosses Cobar railway line, greater part south, remainder north of railway line; red soil, rocky formation; level country, covered with scrubs, and thickly timbered in parts; scrub principally, emubush, and sandalwood; thickly covered with box and pine timber; no water frontage; hard grasses and grass seed.
Honeybugle (461).....	20,700	No water frontage; from about 4 to 10 miles west of Bogan River; red soil, rocky formation; level country, covered with scrubs, and thickly timbered in parts with box, pine, and belar; about 22 miles from Nyngan railway-station; hard grasses and grass seed.
Geweroo (444)	31,200	From about 3 to 12 miles south of Cobar railway line; no water frontage; red soil, rocky formation; undulating country covered with scrubs, and thinly timbered; in middle of area stony ridges, covered with mallee and other scrubs; all scrub country, thinly covered with box, pine, and gum timber; bastard ironbark on the ridges; hard grasses and grass seed.
Panjee (175)	127,000	From about 15 to 40 miles south of Cobar railway line; no water frontage; red soil, rocky formation; undulating and level country, some ridges and stony hills on south-west side of area; covered with scrub, and thinly timbered with box, pine, gum, belar; all scrub, in parts thick; hard grasses and grass seed.
Overflow (187)	26,000, in Cobar East.	Red, loamy, gravelly, quartz, slate, granite, and ironstone; undulating, hilly; timber, thin pine, box, and bastard ironbark; about 60 miles from Nyngan railway-station; no water frontage; hard grasses and grass seed; part in Forbes Land Board District.
West Bogan, Nos. 2 and 3 (435).	9,200	Principally level country; box forest and coolabah; pine and sandalwood, box and pine forests, mixed scrub; dam on Bulla Creek; from 10 to 14 miles from Girilambone railway-station, from 16 to 20 miles from Nyngan railway-station, from 6 to 9 miles west of railway line; west of Bogan River, no frontage available; hard grasses and grass seed.
Canonbar (437)	163,000, in Cobar East.	Extends westerly and south-westerly from within about 12 miles of Nyngan railway-station; west of Bogan River, no frontage available thereto; Panjee Creek passes through south-eastern part; generally red, loamy soil; red gritty soil, with small loose pieces of white quartz; generally level, undulating in places; a very large proportion is scrubby; valuable pine for building purposes, box and yarran; hard grasses and grass seed; part in Dubbo Land Board District.
Wilgar Downs (702)	110,640	No water frontage; from 13 miles to about 35 miles south-west of Girilambone railway-station, and southern end within 1½ mile of Cobar railway line; red soil, quartz and ironstone ridges; undulating, with occasional flats and ridges; all forest country, more or less thickly timbered with box, pine, wilga, coolabah, sandalwood, ironwood, belar, &c.; principally scrubby country; hard grasses and grass seed.

Nothing available for conditional purchase in Grahweed (411), West Bogan, No. 1 (497), West Bogan, No. 6 (723).

LAND available for Conditional Purchase, Land District of Brewarrina East.

Name of Holding.	Approximate Area available for Conditional Purchase.	Character of Country, &c., &c.
Wyabray (612)	10,400	Clay soil, red soil, and lignum; level country, some heavily timbered, some lightly timbered; saltbush, fairly grassed; south of Darling River, east of Marra Creek, and west of Macquarie River; only about 1½ mile frontage to Marra available; liable to inundation; about 35 miles from Brewarrina.
Derri Derri (193)	980, in Brewarrina East.	Well-grassed; yellowish loam soil; open plain, thinly timbered; about 7 miles back from the Macquarie River, about 60 miles from Girilambone railway-station; part in Dubbo Land District.
Womboin (17)	17,100	Generally red soil plains, well grassed; scattered belts of timber; timber not suitable for building purposes, a small quantity suitable for fencing purposes; about 60 miles from Girilambone railway-station; situated between the Marra Creek and Macquarie River; no frontage available.
Ginghet (538)	9,600	Red and clay soil, level; heavily timbered in places, open and lightly timbered in other places; partly scrubby; plains well grassed; no frontage; between Marra Creek and Macquarie River, about 80 miles from Girilambone railway-station.
Narrawin (678)	2,500	Open saltbush plain with patches of timber, well grassed; East of Marra Creek, no frontage available; about 75 miles from Girilambone railway-station.
Esperance (100)	5,750	Frontage to Macquarie River about 2½ miles; black clayey soil; open forest country, and swamps, and reed beds; subject to inundation; more adapted for cattle than sheep; about 90 miles from Girilambone railway-station.
Willie (700)	13,300 in Brewarrina East.	Black and chocolate soil, thinly timbered, well grassed; to the east of Marra Creek, no frontage available; about 80 miles from Nevertire railway-station; part in Dubbo Land District.
Brigalows (159).....	14,400	Frontage to Macquarie River about 5 miles; nearly the whole area is wet and swampy in anything like a wet season; generally a rich vegetable and alluvial deposit; level, low-lying, nearly all subject to inundation, mostly open plains, patches of timber; timber not suitable for building, but suitable for fencing; about 100 miles from Girilambone railway-station; more adapted for cattle than sheep.
Lower Willie East (552)...	900.....	About 30 chains frontage to Marra Creek; partly open plain, partly densely timbered; about 85 miles from Girilambone railway-station.

No. 93—291.

The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney,—

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Tamworth, 20th September, 1893.

In accordance with your instruction of the 4th July, 1893, to report on the quantity, quality, situation, and suitability for settlement of the land in the resumed areas of the north-western part of the Central Division, I have the honor to furnish the following particulars with regard to the Land District of Narrabri, which appears to be the only part of the district under my control coming within the terms of your directions.

Quantity.—The total area available for settlement is about 830,000 acres.

Quality.—Of the 830,000 acres available, about 300,000 acres are inferior. About 280,000 acres are scrubby, but suitable for agriculture or fruit-growing, if cleared; excellent and abundant supply of water to be obtained from 12 to 15 feet sinking. About 150,000 acres are fair grazing country, capable of improvement by ringing, clearing, &c. Water supply in creeks, springs, and wells from 50 to 200 feet deep; good sites for tanks and dams. About 100,000 acres are good pastoral country, scattered in small areas through the counties of Nandewar, Jamison, Denham, White, and Baradine. Water is obtainable, as a rule, by sinking at depths of from 45 to 200 feet. Good tank and dam sites are also available.

Situation.—The land, other than the 100,000 acres, lies southerly from Pilliga, Wee Waa, and Narrabri, easterly from Narrabri, and north-easterly from Boggabri, at distances ranging from 5 to 50 miles. The population centres above enumerated are on or in close proximity to the Namoi River, the water frontage of the district.

Suitability.—With the exception of the 300,000 acres of inferior country the whole is suitable for settlement, provided the settlers are not afraid of work. The 300,000 acres are suitable for settlement under special conditions only, such as those which can be framed under the 37th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

I have, &c.,
FRED. POATE,
District Surveyor.

AVAILABLE

hin Resumed and Vacant Areas.

Portion.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Parish.	County.	Land District.	Approximate distance from nearest Town.	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River.	Description of Country.
	10,000	Breelong	Gowen	Coonamble ...	10 m. N.E. of Gilgandra...	Wallamburrawang Creek.	Poor pastoral country ; scrubs, with box and ironbark timber.
53	50	do	do	do ..	do do ...	do do	Timbered with box, apple, ironbark, and pine ; good agricultural land on frontage.
55	100	do	do	do ..	do do ...	do do	Part open box forest ; red soil, ironbark and pine scrubs ; sandy and stony in places ; good agricultural land.
	836	Callangoen	do	do ..	12 m. S.E. of Galargambone.	No frontage	Poor pastoral land ; ironbark, box, pine, and forest oak timber.
	320	Gumin	do	do ..	25 m. N.E. of Galargambone.	do	Inferior pastoral land ; scrubby and rocky.
	9,670	Mundal	do	do ..	15 m. N.E. of Gilgandra...	Bidden Creek	Very inferior sandy soil and small patches of red soil ; timbered with dense scrub, ironbark, box, &c.
	12,000	Naman	do	do ..	30 m. E. of Galargambone ; 45 m. S.E. of Coonamble.	Tunderbrine and Galargambone Creeks	Inferior rocky, mountainous country.
	2,400	Tonderbrine.....	do	do ..	45 m. S.E. of Coonamble ; 30 m. E. of Galargambone.	No frontage	Rocky, broken, mountainous country ; adapted for pastoral purposes only.
48	391½	do	do	do ..	49 m. S.E. of Coonamble ; 30 m. E. of Galargambone.	Nil.	Part open box forest ; part steep, stony ridges, with gum and apple forest.
	1,600	Terrabile	do	do ..	1½ m. E of Terrabile ; 12 m. N.E. of Gilgandra.	No frontage	Light loam and sandy country, timbered with ironbark, box, forest oak, pine, and scrubs.
28	113½	do	do	do ..	4 m. S.E. of Terrabile ; 10 m. N.E. of Gilgandra.	.....	Open country ; timbered with box and budtha ; red and black soil.
	365	Tooraweenah	do	do ..	25 m. E. of Galargambone	Galargambone Creek	Part stony ridges ; part timbered with box, pine, currajong, and undergrowth ; red soil.
	1,600	Windurong and Callangoen.	do	do ..	15 m. S.E. of Galargambone ; 20 m. N.E. of Gilgandra.	Nil.....	Inferior pastoral land of sandy nature ; timbered with ironbark, box, forest oak, and pine, with scrub.
	80	Youlbung.....	do	do ..	25 m. S.E. of Galargambone ; 20 m. N.E. of Gilgandra.	Nil.....	Oak, pine, and budtha country.
11	1,920	Yalcogrin.....	do	do ..	25 m. S.E. of Galargambone ; 7 m. N.W. of Gilgandra.	Nil.....	Chiefly plain ; chocolate, red, and black soil ; timbered partly with box, pine, whitewood, oak, and budtha.
	75	Belmore and Caloma	Gordon	Dubbo	25 m. S.W. of Dubbo ; 12 m. N.W. of Obley.	Nil.....	Open, sandy, granite formation and rock ; currawang scrub, with belts of pine, gum, stringybark, and box.
136	20	} Within (special area)	Dubbo.....	do	} 3 m. N.W. of Dubbo ...	Nil.....	Sandy and red soil ; timbered with box, pine, oak, and wattle scrub.
140	15 0 30		do	do			
81	20		do	do			
	6,900	Draway.....	do	do ..	30 m. S.E. of Dubbo ; 7 m. N.E. of Obley.	Little River and Paddy's Creek ...	Poor grazing country, sandy soil, granite formation ; high, broken, rocky ridges, with pine scrubs, scattered box, on red soil flats.
	7,800	Gilgal	do	do ..	22 m. S.E. of Dubbo ; 12 m. N.E. of Obley.	Little River.....	Broken granite, high rocky ridges ; densely scrubbed and well-watered country.
	330	Whylandra	do	do ..	10 m. S.W. of Dubbo.	Hyandra Creek	Rocky, granite country, poor land, and densely scrubbed with pine and brush.
	2,608	Burrabadine	Narromine	do ..	10 m. W. of Dubbo.....	No frontage	Inferior scrubby pastoral land.
	7,300	Biridoo	do	do ..	25 m. S.W. of Dubbo ; 15 m. N.E. of Peak Hill.	Gundong Creek	Inferior pastoral land ; rocky ranges.
15	640	do	do	do ..	} 25 m. S.W. of Dubbo ; 15 m. N.E. of Peak Hill.	Tomingly Creek	Timbered with, box, pine, ironbark, and stringybark.
	1,920	do	do	do ..			

AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—*continued.*

Portion.	Approximate Area in Acres	Parish.	County.	Land District.	Approximate distance from nearest Town.	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River.	Description of Country.
	8,560	Caloma.....	Narromine	Dubbo ...	30 m. S.W. of Dubbo; 10 m. N.E. of Peak Hill.	No frontage	Inferior land; rocky ranges.
	700	Cathedral	do	do ..	15 m. S.W. of Trangie.	do ..	(Includes portion 27.) Part open plain, part timbered with closebox, budtha, and pine.
	70	Draggy	do	do ..	12 m. S.E. of Dandaloo	do ..	Rich pastoral land; myall plains.
15	640	Dungary	do	do ..	4 m S. of Manoa Platform; 14 m. W. of Dubbo.	Drilland Brummagem Creeks intersect.	Timbered with stringybark, pine, gum, and ironbark; sandy soil.
16	1,920	do	do	do ..	do do	do ..	Timbered with box, oak, stringybark, gum, pine; sandy soil.
14	900½	do	do	do ..	3m S of Manoa Platform; 13 m. S. of Dubbo.	do ..	do do do
10	1,920	do	do	do ..	3m S. of Manoa Platform; 13 m. W. of Dubbo.	No frontage	do do do
9	640	do	do	do ..	2m. S. of Manoa Platform; 12 m. W. of Dubbo.	do ..	Pine and oak scrub, stringybark and nonbark; sandy soil.
1	40	do	do	do ..	7 m. S.W. of Dubbo	do ..	Pine and oak scrub country.
	700	Minore	do	do ..	10 m. S.W. of Dubbo; 2 m. from Manoa Platform.	do ..	Inferior rocky and scrubby pastoral country.
	150	Momo	do	do ..	} 15 m. S.E. of Narromine	.....	do do
	4,000	do	do	do ..			
100	40	Timbrebungie ..	do	do ..				7 m. N.W. of Narromine	.....	Open plains.
25	446½	Tomingley ...	do	do ..	15 m. S. of Narromine	.....	Box and pine ridges.
	700	Buddabadah and Ruby.	Oxley	do	10 m. S.W. Mullengudgery Platform; 25 m S.E. of Nyngan.	.	Fair pastoral land.
39	200	Beardina	do	do	} 20 m. N.W. of Warren.	Crooked Creek	do
41	138	do	do	do			
(Forfeited C P., W. Nickle)	66½	do	do	do	21 m. N.W. of Warren	No frontage	do
17	266	do	do	do	16 m. N.W. of Warren	Crooked Creek	do
40	198	Boro	do	do	15 m S. of Nevertire	Tank on portion.	Good grazing land, swampy.
	294	Beelbon	do	do	} 8 m. S.W. Nevertire	No frontage	Good pastoral land.
66	40	do	do	do			
	680	Darouble	do	do	10 m. S. of Nyngan	do ..	do
	120	Elginbah	do	do	} 12 m. S.W. of Warren; 12m N.W. of Nevertire.	} do ..	Rich pastoral land.
	85	do	do	do			
	100	Egelabra	do	do	10 m. N.E. of Nevertire; 7 m. S.W. of Warren.	Beleringa Creek	Good grazing land.
5	100½	Garule	do	do	5 m. N.W. of Nevertire	No frontage	Good pastoral land.
	330	Gunningbar	do	do	} 8 m. N.W. of Warren	Gunningbar Creek	do
	60	do	do	do			
	100	do	do	do			
16	319½	Kungerbil	do	do	7 m. S.E. of Nyngan; 3 m. N.W. of Alison's Siding.	Intersected by Beleringa Creek.	Rich pastoral land, reddish soil; tank in creek.
32	118½	Lawson.....	do	do	10 m. S.W. of Warren; 10 m. N.W. of Nevertire.	No frontage	Good grazing country.
	640	Mullengudgery	do	do	5 m. N.E. Mullengudgery Platform; 20 miles E. of Nyngan.	do ..	Rich pastoral land.
19	55	do	do	do	15 m. S.E. of Nyngan; 3 m N.W. of Mullengudgery Platform.	do ..	do

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AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas--*continue*

Portion	Approximate Area in Acres	Parish	County	Land District	Approximate distance from nearest Town	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River	Description of County
83	293½	Tabiatong	Oxley	Dubbo	20 m S W of Nevertire, 15 m N.W. of Danda loo.	.	Good pastoral land, red and black soil
23	40	Terooble	do	do	20 m N W. of Warren	No frontage	Good grazing country.
	115	Terangan	do	do	25 m S W of Nevertire	do	Open myall plains
	85	do	do	do	24 m S W of Nevertire	do	do
109	55	Warren	do	do	2 m S E of Warren	Gunningbar Creek	Red and black rich soil
101	17½	do	do	do			
106	38	do	do	do	1½ m S E of Warren	No frontage	do
1	640	Bena	Gregory	do	20 m N E of Nyngan	Nil	Part open plain, part budtha, yarran, and box timber
18	378	Belarbone	do	do	25 m N.W of Nyngan	Bogan River, Gunningbar Creek	Part plain, part swampy, red and black clay soil, timber, box, pine, belar, &c
29	126	do	do	do			
28	185	do	do	do	22 m N.W. of Nyngan	Bogan River	Part timbered with box, &c ; part open plain ; red and black clay soil.
96	62¼	Boonum	do	do	9 m N E of Nyngan	Nil	Timbered with wilga, white wood and leopard wood
	114	Bulgala	do	do	26 m N of Nyngan	Nil	Swampy plain ; myall timber
	150	do	do	do	25 m N of Nyngan	Nil	Part swampy, part timbered with myall.
	750	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Part open plain, part timbered with box, myall, buddah, &c
	400	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Generally open plain.
51	241¼	Bergo	do	do	6 m N E of Nyngan	Belar Creek	Open myall plain, intersected by shallow water-course
48	320	do	do	do	do do	do	Part open, part close myall, intersected by Belar Creek, with dam on frontage
46	86	do	do	do	do do	do	Myall plain, intersected by Belar Creek
30	282	Birumba	do	do			
29	205	do	do	do	25 m N W of Nyngan	Gunningbar Creek	Part open plain, part timbered with box, myall, buddah, &c, black and red clay soil
40	328	do	do	do			
41	140	do	do	do			
43	216¾	do	do	do			
44	243¼	do	do	do	22 m N W of Nyngan	Nil	Open red plain, subject to inundation, good grazing
45	229½	do	do	do			
72	360	do	do	do			
14	640	Blairmont	do	Coonamble			
13	727	do	do	do	55 m N.W. of Coonamble.	Macquarie Marshes	Part open plain, part open gum timber ; liable to inundation.
12	640	do	do	do			
15	640	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Open gum timber ; black soil ; liable to inundation
	180	Bourbah	do	do	26 m S W of Coonamble, and 15 W of Galar gambone	Nil	Timbered with box, pine, oak, belar, yarran, &c
	100	Bulgerago	do	Dubbo	40 m S W of Coonamble	Nil	Black soil plain, lightly timbered
	760	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Generally open plain
	500	do	do	do			
	160	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Myall plain.
	100	do	do	do			
	78	Bebrue	do	do	30 m N.W. of Warren	Crooked Creek	Myall and gum timber, part plain.
	220	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Dead myall plain
	85	Colane	do	do			
	50	do	do	do	20 m N. of Nyngan	Nil	Good pastoral land.
34	106	Canonba	do	do			
45	85¼	do	do	do	15 m. N E. of Nyngan	Nil	Open grassy plain
	5,000	Dyerong	do	Coonamble	55 m N.W of Nyngan	Macquarie Marshes	Open plain ; pastoral country, large swamps and reed beds
	250	Duffity	do	Dubbo	42 m N E of Nyngan	Nil	Good pastoral land
	1,050	Dreewa	do	do	20 m N E. of Nyngan	Nil	Yarran, wilga, box, budtha timber ; part open plain.

36, and part portions 35, 38, and 39

AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—continued

Po on	Approximate Area in Acres	Parish	County	Land District	Approximate distance from nearest Town	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River	Description of Country
	1,108	Embie	Gregory	Coonamble	25 m S W of Coonamble	Nil	Good to medium pastoral land
	230	do	do	do	28 m S W of Coonamble	Nil	Red sandy soil, pine and other scrubs.
44	90	Grahway	do	Dubbo	40 m N E of Nyngan	Nil	Fair pastoral land
	258½	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Open budtha and myall plain; red soil.
60	161	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Open myall and whitewood plain
11	180	Graddell	do	do	30 m N W of Nyngan	Bogan River	Part open red plain; part myall timber.
10	320	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Open red plain
61	229½	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Swampy well grassed red plain
58	350	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Swampy well grassed land, box timber
	400	do	do	do	do do	Bogan River	Fair pastoral land
	216	Gilgoen	do	do	20 m N E of Nyngan	Nil	Good pastoral land
11	114	Goolibun	do	do	55 m N E of Nyngan	Nil	Open myall plain
	568	Goolgoola	do	do	28 m N E of Nyngan	Nil	Good pastoral land
47	593	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Good pastoral land
46	691	do	do	do	do do	Middle Creek	Good pastoral land, part of special area 13,583, portions 46 and 47.
	1,440	Gardiner	do	do	58 m N E of Nyngan	Macquarie Marshes	Open plains, good pastoral land
	1,565	do	do	do	do do	Nil	do do
	126	Gandymungydell	do	Coonamble	do do	Nil	Red sandy soil, pine timber.
	198	do	do	do	20 m S W of Coonamble	Nil	
	50	do	do	do	22 m S W of Coonamble	Merri Merri Creek	Open myall country
	1,300	Guralong	do	do	40 m N W of Coonamble	Nil	Box, pine and oak forest, sandy soil
	80	Gerar	do	Dubbo	18 m N of Nyngan	Nil	Fair pastoral land
	40	Gerwa	do	Coonamble	30 m S W of Coonamble	Merri Merri Creek	Part open budtha, part budtha scrub, red soil
2	50	Holybon	do	Dubbo	20 m N W of Warren	Cowal Creek	Chiefly open myall plain, belt of box on frontage, rich black soil
23	500	Merumba	do	Coonamble	30 m S W of Coonamble	Tanks on portion	Open budtha plain, well grassed, red soil, house and woolshed on portion.
80	40	Melleistain	do	do	30 m N E of Warren	Bullagreen Creek	Red and black soil, box, belar oak, wilga, &c
59	100	do	do	do	do do	do	Good pastoral land, red and black soil, belar, wilga, box, and buddah
	300	do	do	do	do do	do	Good pastoral land, red and black soil
93	40	do	do	do	35 m N E of Warren	Tank on portion	Good pastoral land
	530	Merri	do	do	40 m W of Coonamble	Nil	Chiefly open box and salt bush country, good pastoral land
	350	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Open coolbah, buddah, and myall, good pastoral land
	490	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Open coolbah, buddah, and myall, good pastoral land
	170	Marnebone	do	Dubbo	15 m N E of Nyngan	Cowal	Good pastoral land, chiefly open plain
45	191½	do	do	do	do do	Nil	do do
	50	do	do	do	do do	Nil	do do
	60	do	do	do	do do	Nil	do do
142	470	Mumblebone	do	do	15 m N W of Warren	Crooked Creek	Open plain
	480	Nemby	do	Coonamble	25 m S W of Coonamble	Nil	Good pastoral land, myall plain
	380	Noonbah	do	Dubbo	38 m S W of Coonamble	Tank on portion	Good pastoral land
	640	Nima	do	do	45 m W from Coonamble	Nil	Fair pastoral plain country
7	640	Pullungawanna	do	Coonamble	52 m W of Coonamble	Adjoining Macquarie Marshes	Part open plain, part open gum timber, black soil, liable to inundation
6	640	do	do	do	do do	do do	do do do
5	640	do	do	do	40 m N W of Coonamble	do do	do do do
	830	do	do	do	do do	do do	Fair pastoral land
41	308	Quabotheo	do	do	do do	do do	Fair pastoral land
43	640	do	do	do	45 m N W of Coonamble	Nil	Timbered with box, pine, budtha, and oak
41	385	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Scattered budtha, part plain
35	640	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Scattered budtha, part plain
33	640	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Scattered budtha, part plain
26	640	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Part plain; part box, pine, and budtha
25	331	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Part plain; part box, pine, and budtha
19	168½	do	do	do	do do	Nil	Part box swamp; pine, oak, and budtha timber

AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—continued.

Portion	Approximate Area in Acres	Parish.	County	Land District	Approximate distance from nearest town	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River	Description of Country
18	640	Quabothoo	Gregory	Coonamble	45 m. N.W. of Coonamble	Nil	Pine, oak, box, and budtha timber.
2	320	do	do	do	do	Merrri Merri Creek (dam on frontage).	Box, budtha, and myall forest.
	450	do	do	do	do	Nil	Fair pastoral land.
	340	Quilbone	do	do	38 m. N.W. of Coonamble	Merrri Merri Creek, dam on frontage.	do
43	304	Stanhope	do	Dubbo	27 m. N.E. of Nyngan	Nil	Rich pastoral land.
95	226	do	do	do	do	Nil	Part open plain, part timbered with very open budtha, whitewood, and leopard wood
97	148½	do	do	do	do	do	do
	320	do	do	do	do	Crooked Creek, Cowal	Open plain country.
70	320	do	do	do	do	do	do
69	172	do	do	do	do	do	do
68	73½	do	do	do	do	do	do
67	84½	do	do	do	do	do	do
59	169½	do	do	do	do	do	do
60	169½	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	320	Tailby	do	Coonamble	20 m. S.W. of Coonamble	Nil	Good pastoral land.
	205	do	do	do	22 m. S.W. of Coonamble	Nil	do
22	165	The Mole	do	Dubbo	57 m. W. of Coonamble	Nil	Rich pastoral land.
	1,088	do	do	do	52 m. W. of Coonamble	Macquarie Marshes.	Rich pastoral land, open plains and swamp.
34	321	Wundabungay	do	do	36 m. N.E. of Nyngan	Maia Creek	Good pastoral land; special area 16,651.
35	319	do	do	do	do	do	Rich pastoral land; special area 16,651.
	430	Warrigal	do	do	47 m. N. of Nyngan	Nil	Open red and black soil, myall plains, with buddah, &c.
	170	Wallangambone	do	do	50 m. S.W. of Coonamble	Nil	Red soil and swamp.
41	170	Yhababong	do	do	10 m. N.W. of Nyngan	Belar Creek	Open box, buddah and belai timber.
47	108½	do	do	do	do	Nil	Part plain, part timbered belai and scrub.
	2,000	Adelyne	Lincoln	do	3 m. N.W. from Cobborah	Adelyne Creek and Talbragar River.	Poor stony ridge pastoral country.
	1,350	do	do	do	6 m. N.W. from Cobborah.	do do	do
	23,500	Bullinda.	do	do	7 m. N. from Dunedoo	Nerrygoen Creek and Mumbedah Creek.	Poor pastoral land, scrubbed, and in places densely timbered. (See also Dunedoo)
	7,250	Blackheath	do	do	5 m. S. from Cobborah	No frontage	Very inferior pastoral land, densely scrubbed and sandy.
	700	do	do	do	do	do	do
	8,400	Bomely	do	do	12 m. W. from Cobborah	Spring Creek and Big Creek.	Very inferior pastoral land, densely scrubbed.
	925	do	do	do	do do	Cameron's Creek	do do
	2,800	Baltimore	do	do	20 m. S.W. from Cobborah; 25 m. N.E. from Dubbo.	Talbragar River and Gean Creek.	Very poor pastoral land, ironbark timber and densely scrubbed.
	670	Bolaro	do	do	4 m. S. from Dunedoo	Nil	Stony box ridges, gravel slopes with thick pine and other scrub.
	730	do	do	do	2 m. S. from Dunedoo	Nil	Stony open box ridges, red soil with light scrubs.
	4,900	Breelong	do	do	10 m. S.W. from Mendooran.	Castlereagh River, Denmire Creek.	Very poor pastoral land, sandy formation, densely scrubbed.
	10,300	do South	do	do	12 m. S.W. from Mendooran.	Denmire Creek	do do
	120	Bungiebomar	do	do	20 m. N.E. from Ponto and Wellington.	Nil	Poor hilly pastoral land.
	1,200	Beni	do	do	10 m. N.E. from Dubbo.	Deep Creek	Poor pastoral land.
	95	do	do	do	3 m. N. from Murumbidgere.	Nil	do

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AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—*continued.*

Portion.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Parish.	County	Land District.	Approximate distance from nearest Town.	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River.	Description of Country.
318—B	56	Barbital	Lincoln ...	Dubbo . . .	5 m. N.E. from Murrumbidgee.	Intersected by small creek.	Open undulating box forest, part red soil, intersected by creek with dam on it; part of portion 45.
	220	Caledonia ...	do ...	do . . .	15 m. N.E. from Dubbo..	Nil	Poor pastoral land, scrubbed and timbered with ironbark.
	3,060	Boston	do	do . . .	10 m. N.W. from Cobborah.	Nil	Very interior pastoral land of sandy formation, densely scrubbed.
	850	do	do	do . . .	7 m. N.W. from Cobborah.	Nil	do do
	350	Cobborah	do	do . . .	5 m. N.E. from Cobborah	Nil	Open box forest and pine, red soil and stony hilly country.
	140	do	do	do . . .	2 m. S. from Cobborah	Nil	Open box forest country, stony red soil.
	5,065	Cobrauraguy	do	do . . .	15 m. S.W. from Cobborah.	Baragonumbal Creek	Very inferior scrubby and stony ridge pastoral country.
	170	Daley	do	do . . .	17 m. N.W. from Dubbo	Nil	Purely pastoral land.
	290	Dunedoo	do	do . . .	3 m. N. from Dunedoo .	Mumbedah Creek .	Generally open box forest. Adjoins large area in parish Bullinda.
	40	do	do	do . . .		Nil	Poor scrubby pastoral land, sandy formation.
	800	Dapper	do	do . . .	15 m. S. from Cobborah	Nil	Poor pastoral land; ironbark forests; sandy soil.
	1,320	do	do	do . . .		Nil	Open box and apple, red soil and sandy soil, hilly land; special area 16,854, part of portion 45.
	5,110	Erskine	do	do . . .	16 m. N.E. from Dubbo..	Nil	Poor pastoral land; ironbark forests; sandy soil.
	289 (S.A.)	Elong Elong	do	do . . .	25 m. E. from Dubbo; 25 m. N. from Wellington	Spicer's Creek . . .	Poor pastoral land.
	400	do	do	do . . .	30 m. E. of Dubbo . . .	Nil	Very inferior scrubby pastoral land, of sandstone formation.
	6,750	Gamba	do	do . . .	5 m. S.W. from Cobborah	Talbagar River . . .	Red soil; pastoral land; pine and box, stony ridges; portion 67, special area, 16,061.
	142½ (S.A.)	Geurie	do	do . . .	1 m. S.W. from Ponto ..	Nil	Poor sandy soil, densely scrubbed; gum and ironbark and low undergrowth.
	300	Goonoo	do	do . . .	10 m. N.E. from Dubbo..	Nil	{ Castlereagh River and Ranter's Creek } { Ranter's Creek . . } { 8, part stony red soil; part brown sandy soil; timber, box, pine, oak, ironbark; portions 8, 9, and 12. { 6 and 7, brown sandy soil, timbered with box, pine, apple and oak; partly ironbarked; pastoral land, with good frontage to the Castlereagh River.
	2,515	Lincoln { por. ac. 8 640 9 640 12 32 6 27½ 7 640 } (S.A.)	do	do . . .	{ 17 m. S.W. from Mendooran.		
	640	do portion 14 . . .	do	do . . .	do	Ranter's Creek . . .	Brown sandy soil; timber, pine, box, oak, ironbark, &c., with scrub.
	197	do	do	do . . .	20 m. S.W. from Mendooran.	Castlereagh River .	Box, apple, pine, and oak timber.
	3,800	Medway	do	do . . .	10 m. S.W. from Cobborah	Nil	Inferior pastoral land; box, pine timber, &c.
	710	Mirrrie	do	do . . .	10 m. N.W. from Cobborah	Nil	Inferior scrubby and sandy pastoral land; ironbark and pine.
20,500	do	do	do . . .	12 m. S. from Mendooran; 10 m. N.W. from Cobborah.	Nil	Very inferior scrubby and sandy pastoral land; ironbark and pine.	
150	Mitchell	do	do . . .	12 m. N.E. from Wellington.	Nil	Medium pastoral land.	
70	do	do	do . . .	do	Mullion Gully ...	do	
480	do	do	do . . .		12 m. S.W. from Cobborah	Nil	Poor pastoral land.
370	Nairan	do	do . . .	4 m. W. from Mendooran;	Castlereagh River .	Inferior sandy ironbark pastoral country with scrub.	
4,400	Richardson	do	do . . .	45 m. N.E. from Dubbo	Nil	do do	
17,600	do	do	do . . .	5 m. S.W. from Mendooran; 40 m. N.E. from Dubbo.	Nil	do do	
300	do	do	do . . .	3 m. W. from Mendooran	Castlereagh River ..	Open box and apple forest; sandy soil.	
312 (S.A.)	do	do	do . . .	2 m. W. from Mendooran; 45 m. N.E. from Dubbo	do ..	Red and sandy soil; box, oak, pine, and ironbark timber; portion 24.	

AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—continued.

Portion.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Parish.	County.	Land District.	Approximate distance from nearest Town.	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River.	Description of Country.
	12,300	Spring Creek	Lincoln.....	Dubbo	20 m. S.W. from Mendooran.	Goan Creek, Spring Creek	Very inferior scrubby pastoral country, of a sandy nature; includes portion 1 623 acres.
	2,370	Tuckland... ..	do	do	12 m. S.W. from Mendooran.	Nil	Very inferior scrubby pastoral land, with rocky ridges.
	580	do	do	do	} 20 m. S.W. from Dunedoo	Nil.....	Inferior scrubby pastoral land, rocky ridges.
	120	do	do	do			
	750	do	do	do	} 10 m. N.E. from Dubbo...	Nil.....	Inferior scrubby pastoral land; ironbark and pine with brush.
	900	Terramungamine	do	do			
	4,900	Taylor	do	do	} 12 m. S.E. from Mendooran.	Merrygoen and Wallaroo Creeks.	Inferior scrubby pastoral land, generally of a sandy nature.
	6,700	do	do	do			
	60	Walleroo	do	do	6 m. S.E. from Mendooran	Nil.....	Inferior scrubby pastoral country.
	6,150	do	do	do	do do	Mungranby Creek ...	Poor pastoral land of sandy formation.
	200	Yarrow.....	do	do	10 m. S.E. from Cobborah	Tucklan Creek	Inferior pastoral land.
	3,400	do	do	do	10 m. S. from Dunedoo...	Nil.....	Poor pastoral land, heavily scrubbed, and stony ridges.
	400	Allamurgoola	Ewenmar	Coonamble ..	23 m. N.W. from Gilgandra.	Nil.....	Good pastoral land.
	180	Armitree	do	do	} 24 m. N.W. from Gilgandra.	Nil.....	Rich pastoral land; red soil and black soil.
23	297	do	do	do			
	330	do	do	do	26 m. N.W. from Gilgandra.	Nil.....	do do
	680	do	do	do	28 m. N.W. from Gilgandra.	Nil.....	do do
	100	Burraway.....	do	Dubbo	21 m. N.W. from Dubbo	Nil.....	Good pastoral land.
	60	Beemunnell	do	do	15 m. N.E. of Warren ...	Marthaguy Creek ...	do
(Adjoins T.S.R. 16.)	135	do	do	do	12 m. E. of Warren	Nil.....	do
	38	do	do	do	15 m. E. of Warren	Ewenmar Creek	Open myall plain; black and red soil; oak, box, and pine.
(Part S.A. 17,586.)	640	do	do	do	do do	Nil.....	Red soil; timbered with pine and oak.
(Part S.A. 17,586.)	39	do	do	do	do do	Nil.....	Red soil; timbered with pine and oak.
	68½	do	do	do	do do	Nil.....	Red soil; timbered with pine and oak.
	104	Buramilong	do	Coonamble ..	10 m. N.W. of Gilgandra	Nil.....	Fair pastoral land.
(On road Coonamble to Dubbo.)	44	do	do	do	9 m. N.W. of Gilgandra..	Nil.....	do
	71½	do	do	do	5 m. S. of Gilgandra	Marthaguy Creek ...	Red soil; forest oak, pine, and box.
	14	Breelong	do	Dubbo	30 m. N.W. from Gilgandra.	Nil.....	Open red and black soil; myall plains.
	540	Bourbah	do	Coonamble ..	do	do	do
	190	Bungey.....	do	Dubbo	2 m. S.W. of Gilgandra...	Nil.....	Red soil; pine and oak scrub and box.
(Adjoins T.S.R. 3,097.)	160	Bobarah	do	Coonamble ..	2½ m. N.W. from Gilgandra.	Nil.....	Red sandy soil; pine scrub and box.
	155	do	do	do	4½ m. W. from Gilgandra	Marthaguy Creek ...	Good grazing country.
59	53½	do	do	do	1 m. S.W. from Gilgandra	No frontage.....	Monkey scrub; sandy soil; timbered with pine and box.
	190	do	do	do	¾ m. S. of Gilgandra	do	Red sandy soil; pine scrub and box.
(Adjoins town Common, Gilgandra.)	120	do	do	do	1½ m. S. of Gilgandra ...	Marthaguy Creek ...	do do
	1,620	Bundilla	do	do	25 m. N.W. from Warren	No frontage.....	Open myall country, and red sandy soil, with pine scrub
	110	do	do	do	20 m. N.W. from Warren	do	Good pastoral land.
(On road Bourbah to Dubbc.)	670	Connibong	do	do	28 m. N.W. of Gilgandra	do	do

AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—*continued.*

Portion.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Parish.	County.	Land District.	Approximate distance from nearest Town.	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River.	Description of Country.	
	1,100	Drillwarina	Ewenmar	Dubbo	11 m. S.W. of Gilgandra	No frontage	Undulating, poor, scrubby country.	
	600	do	do	do	15 m. S.W. of Gilgandra	do	do do	
	190	Gewah	do	Coonamble	} 27 m. N.E. of Warren...	do	Good pastoral land ; buddah, belar, box, &c.	
	200	do	do	do		do	do	Fair pastoral country ; red sandy soil.
29	40	Galgambone	do	do	32 m. N.W. of Gilgandra	do	Open box forest, swampy in places ; good grazing country.	
75	155	Killendoon	do	Dubbo	12 m. S.E. of Warren	Ewenmar Creek		
(Part S.A. 13,875.)								
79	640	do	do	do	11 m. S.E. of Warren	No frontage	Open plain ; good grazing country.	
(Part S.A. 13,875.)								
74	469½	do	do	do	10 m. S.E. of Warren	do	Timbered with scattered box and dead myall ; rich grazing country ; open plains.	
(Part S.A. 10,966.)								
72	126	do	do	do	do do	Birdall's Plain Creek	do do do	
(Part S.A. 10,966.)								
60	240	do	do	do	do do	Ewenmar Creek	do do do	
(Part S.A. 10,966.)								
16	90	Kickabil	do	do	25 m. N.W. from Dubbo	Emogandry Creek ...	Timbered with box, oak, wattle, and hopbush.	
	180	Meryon	do	Coonamble	20 m. N.E. from Warren	Merrigal Creek	Part open plain, part open myall timber	
29	294	do	do	do	} 17 m. N.E. from Warren	do	Timbered with box, oak, pine, myall, and budtha ; rich pastoral land ; red and black soil, with patches of sandy loam.	
(Part S.A. 13,923.)								
30	321	do	do	do				
(Part S.A. 13,923.)								
	400	Merrigal	do	do	28 m. N.E. of Warren	No frontage	Box, oak, and pine forest ; red soil country.	
(Adjoins W.R. 2,090.)								
98	299½	Umangla	do	Dubbo	6 m. N.W. of Warren	do	Soft dark soil timbered with box, budtha, yarran, and dead myall ; good grazing country.	
(Part S.A. 9,963.)								
67	87	do	do	do	} 2½ m. N.E. of Warren...	do	Part open plain, part timbered with box and budtha ; black soil ; rich grazing country.	
(Part S.A. 15,255.)								
69	84½	do	do	do				
68	77½	do	do	do				
72	85	do	do	do				
13	122	do	do	do	1½ m. E. of Warren	Ewenmar Creek	Open plain, partly timbered with box, gum, and budtha ; black soil ; rich grazing country.	
(Part S.A. 15,257.)								
89	112½	do	do	do	1½ m. E. of Warren	do	do do do	
86	239½	Wambianna	do	do	} 18 m. S.E. of Warren ; 15 m. N.E. of Trangie.	No frontage	Open plain and open box timber ; good grazing country.	
(Part S.A. 15,522.)								
85	300	do	do	do				
(Part S.A. 15,522.)								
92	150	do	do	do	18½ m. S.E. of Warren ; 15 m. N.E. of Trangie.	do	do do	
(Part S.A. 15,522.)								
	80	Warrie	do	Coonamble	30 m. N.W. of Gilgandra	do	Pastoral land, plain country.	
(Adjoins R.R. 1,612.)								
39	640	Wemabury	do	do	17 m. N.E. of Warren	Merrigal Creek	Open box, myall, pine, oak, and budtha ; red and black clay soil, with patches of sandy loam ; well-grassed country.	
(Part S.A. 13,923.)								
40	423½	do	do	do	18 m. N.E. of Warren	No frontage	do do	
(Part S.A. 13,923.)								
18	40	do	do	do	20 m. N.E. of Warren	do	Part open myall, part pine and box timber.	
	375	Bulgoga	Leichhardt	do	20 m. N. of Coonamble	No water frontage ...	Pastoral country, timbered with berrigan, belar, myall, and pine.	
	70	do	do	do	do do	do	Level pastoral country, lightly timbered.	
	120	do	do	do				
20	90	Baronne	do	do	25 m. S.W. of Coonamble and 15 N.W. of Galargambone.	Intersected by Tenandra Creek ; no frontage.	Part open plain, part timbered with box, pine, willow, &c. ; portion embraces a tank and well.	

AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—continued.

Portion.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Parish.	County.	Land District.	Approximate distance from nearest Town.	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River.	Description of Country.
	170	Baronne	Leichhardt ..	Coonamble ...	2½ m. S.W. of Coonamble and 14 N.W. of Galargambone.	Intersected by Tendranda Creek; no frontage.	Good grazing country, timbered with box and myall.
34	60	Bimble	do ..	do ..	7 m. N. of Coonamble ...	Tourable Creek ...	Part open plain, part box, pine, willow, &c.
1	1,060	Conimbia	do ..	do ..	30 m. N.W. of Coonamble	No water frontage ..	Open pastoral land, timbered with myall.
	40	do	do ..	do ..		do ..	Castlereagh River ...	Open coolibah; good pastoral land, liable to flood inundation; special area, 14,189.
	413	Cooneyah-Warrah	do ..	do ..	do ..	No water frontage ..	Pastoral country, open myall plain.
	220	Coonamoona	do ..	do ..	15 m. N.E. of Coonamble	do ..	Red and black soil, timbered with box, pine, belar, &c.
	180	Carrabear	do ..	do ..	20 m. S.W. of Coonamble	do ..	Open myall country.
22	74½	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	Open myall, rosewood, and berrigan timber.
	130	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	Thickly timbered with box, pine, oak, belar, &c.
	430	do	do ..	do ..	20 m. W. of Coonamble..	do ..	Thickly timbered with box, willow, pine, and yarran, and open in parts; intersected by swamps.
46	149½	Cambara	do ..	do ..	20 m. S.W. of Coonamble	do ..	Chiefly myall and whitewood timbered country.
3, 12, & 32	120	do	do ..	do ..	21 m. S.W. of Coonamble	do ..	Part open myall plain, part box, pine, willow, and belar scrub.
10, 18, & part 11.	130	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	
	260	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	Open myall country.
16, 14	80	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	Chiefly open plain, a little rosewood and whitewood timber.
	170	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	Timbered with scattered box, pine, and gum. Adjoins vacant portion 28, parish Talby, county Gregory.
36, 37, 38	120	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	Open well-grassed plain.
10, 12, 13, & part of 11.	1,373	Dahomey	do ..	do ..	35 m. N.W. of Coonamble	Portion 10 fronts Castlereagh River.	Chiefly open box, myall, and berrigan timber, in parts swampy; red and black soil well grassed: part open plain.
16, 26, 28	200	Dinoa	do ..	do ..	10 m. N.W. of Coonamble	No water frontage ..	Chiefly open myall plain, partly timbered with box, whitewood, rosewood, and belar.
	12,900	Elongery	do ..	do ..	40 m. S.E. of Coonamble	Wambelong Creek	High rocky spurs, with dense pine scrubs and low brush; poor grazing land.
	40	Ederoi	do ..	do ..	17 m. S.W. of Coonamble	Nedgera Creek ...	Open well-grassed plain.
	40	do	do ..	do ..	15 m. S.W. of Coonamble	do ..	Open plain; low-lying swampy ground.
17	40	Eulah	do ..	do ..	10 m. S.W. of Coonamble	No frontage ..	Chiefly open plain, with belt of box, belar, pine, and myall.
18	320	do	do ..	do ..	15 m. S.W. of Coonamble	No frontage, but Tallegar Creek intersects the portion.	Partly open plain, with belt of pine, box, gum, &c.; dam on creek.
	274	Ellis	do ..	do ..	16 m. S.E. of Coonamble; 10 N. of Galargambone.	No frontage; swamp through portion.	Chiefly open plain; red soil, intersected by swampy water-course.
	1,300	Geelnoy	do ..	do ..	30 m. N.E. of Coonamble	No frontage ...	Ridges, undulating poor country, timbered with ironbark, pine, &c.
	1,350	Gooranawa	do ..	do ..	30 m. E. of Coonamble ..	do ..	High rocky ridges, timbered with box and scrub; poor pastoral land.
	390	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	High rocky ridges, poor pastoral land, timbered with box, pine, gum, &c.
	1,550	Gidginbilla	do ..	do ..	40 m. N.W. of Coonamble	do ..	Level open myall and coolibah country; partly liable to flood inundation.
	80	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do ..	Level open myall country with coolibah; partly liable to flood inundation.
13	64½	Gilgaldry	do ..	do ..	10 m. N.W. of Galargambone and 20 S. of Coonamble.	do ..	Partly open whitewood plain; red soil; part timbered with yarran, rosewood, and pine.
16, 17	214	Gelambula	do ..	do ..	10 m. N. of Coonamble..	Tourable Creek ...	Thickly timbered with box, berrigan, rosewood, yarran, and pine; sandy soil; salt-bush along frontage.
	110	Keadool and Collinowie ..	do ..	do ..	35 m. N.W. of Coonamble	No frontage	Open level pastoral land.
3 N. of S.E. cor.	130	Mogil	do ..	do ..	25 m. W. of Coonamble ..	do ..	Thickly timbered with pine, box, willow, and rosewood; sandy soil.
	550	Mowlina	do ..	do ..	25 m. N.W. of Coonamble	do ..	Good grazing open plain country, lightly timbered.
	87	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	Mowlina Creek ...	Good grazing open plain country, liable to inundation by floods; lightly timbered.
	114	Matouree	do ..	do ..	35 m. N.W. of Coonamble	No frontage	Coolibah, pine, and myall timber; good grazing country.

AVAILABLE Lands within Resumed and Vacant Areas—continued

Portion.	Approximate Area in Acres	Parish	County	Land District	Approximate distance from nearest Town	Water Supply, if fronting Creek or River	Description of Country
32	370	Narratigh	Leichhardt	Coonamble	30 m E of Coonamble	No frontage	Generally open level country; black soil
	230	Ningeat	do	do	20 m N W of Coonamble	do	Good pastoral land, open myall, belar, buddah; red soil and myall plain soil
	110	do	do	do	do	do	Good pastoral land, open myall plain
	160	Nelgowrie	do	do	20 m. W. of Coonamble	do	Part open plain, part swampy, part timbered with box, wilga, and budtha
	1,200	Parimduan	do	do	35 m S E of Coonamble	do	Rough pastoral country, high rocky ridges, timbered with box and different scrubs; watered fairly.
Includes 12	3,600	do	do	do	10 m S E from Coonamble	do	Steep and rocky ridges, densely wooded with belar-wooded scrub
	388½	do	do	do	35 m N W of Coonamble	Tank on portion 12	Part cotton and salt bush plain, part timbered with box, pine, belar, whitewood, myall, &c
14	40	Qonmoona	do	do	7 m S W of Coonamble	Nedgera Creek	Part open plain, part timbered with box, pine, rosewood, and willow.
	204	do	do	do	do do	do	Timbered with yarran, pine, whitewood, willow, and box; dam on creek frontage.
Includes part of 3.	136	do	do	do	do do	No frontage	Thickly timbered with box, pine, gum, yarran, willow, and whitewood.
	200	Teridgerie	do	do	30 m N E of Coonamble	Teridgerie, or Ur-wilkie Creek	Timbered with pine, oak, box, rosewood, &c, sandy soil
Includes 5 and 12	1,650	Terembone	do	do	do do	No frontage	Level country, timbered with pine, oak, box, nonbark, gum, &c.
	240	Tallegai	do	do	20 m S W of Coonamble	do	Part open plain, part timbered with pine and budtha
2	40	do	do	do	do do	do	Part open plain, part timbered with box, belar, &c.
	8	40	do	do	do do	do	Part open plain, part timbered with box, fire belar, &c.
25, 26, & 41	664	Ulundry	do	do	20 m S E of Coonamble	do	Good pastoral land, open myall plain, timbered with box, belar, and buddah.
	241½	Warraba East	do	do	25 m N E of Coonamble	Terembone Creek	Timbered with box yarran, pine, gum, and rosewood; red sandy soil.
16	40	Warrabah	do	do	20 m N E of Coonamble	No frontage	Open myall plains
19	40	do	do	do	do do	do	Part timbered with rosewood, whitewood, box, pine, &c; part myall plains.
	570	do	do	do	25 m. N E of Coonamble	do	Generally open myall and rosewood, forest country; also, partly timbered with pine, oak, and box
51	210	Willaga	do	do	20 m N E from Coonamble	do	Rich pastoral land, open myall plain, belar, buddah, &c; no water
	90	Woolingai	do	do	20 m N W. of Coonamble	Mowilla Creek	Myall and Berrigan timber; dam on creek frontage
8 and 9	188½	Woringeiong	do	do	20 m S E of Coonamble, and 10 N E of Galati gambone	No frontage	Open plain with a belt of box, pine, and willow.
	26	250	Winnaba	do	do	30 m. N.E of Coonamble	do	Thickly timbered with belar, box and yarran, and patches of salt-bush.
27	250	do	do	do	do do	do	Timbered with box, belar, willow, and rosewood; part swampy.
	1,800	do	do	do	do do	do	Fair pastoral land; pine, willow, myall, rosewood, yarran, and belar.
29	870	do	do	do	do do	do	Generally timbered with box, rosewood, pine, belar, and willow.
	320	do	do	do	do do	Gidgeygah Creek	Red sandy soil, partly timbered with yarran, pine, and myall; chiefly open myall plain
Includes part 11	107½	do	do	do	do do	No frontage	Timbered with box, belar, and rosewood; swampy in wet seasons.
	90	do	do	do	do do	Gidgeygah Creek	Timbered with open myall and buddah.
13	320	Yarrayin	do	do	25 m. N.W. of Coonamble	Nedgera Creek	Open myall, rosewood, whitewood, and berrigan forest, salt bush abundant.
21	152¾	do	do	do	30 m N.W. of Coonamble	No frontage	Timbered with box, pine, and rosewood; red soil.
	310	Yuma	do	do	15 m. N.E of Coonamble	do	Red sandy soil, timbered with pine, box, rosewood, and yarran.

RETURN showing area of land available for selection in that part of the Central Division within the boundaries of the Land Board District of Moree.

County.	Area available. acres.
Arrawatta	170,634
Baradine	2,240
Benarba	237,154
Burnett	264,413
Clyde	23,650
Courale	95,399
Denham	20,569
Leichhardt	35,601
Murchison	148,112
Stapylton	338,554
Total area available	1,336,326

Parish.	Area in Acres	Description.	Remarks.
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COUNTY OF ARRAWATTA.

Anderson	11,520	Poor scrubby country ..	Fronts Dumaresq River ; about 17 miles from Yetman.
Bora	9,514	Poor scrubby country ..	Has frontage to Dumaresq River ; about 18 miles from Yetman.
Bebo	1,680	Poor scrubby country ...	No natural water, but water might be secured by wells of moderate depth ; distant about 16 miles from Yetman.
Barden	1,000	Forest country ; poor in quality	Near the Macintyre River ; water can be obtained in wells of shallow depth ; distant about 16 miles from Yetman.
Bengalla	5,960	Land near the frontage is fair ; the back land is poor and scrubby.	Has frontage to Dumaresq River ; distant about 24 miles from Yetman.
Bunal	4,800	Hilly country of poor quality ..	Fronts Macintyre River ; about 16 miles from Yetman.
Campbell	13,440	Hilly country of poor quality	Fronts Macintyre River ; about 12 miles from Yetman.
Cox	13,440	Poor scrubby country	No permanent water, but it is thought fair catchments for tanks can be found ; distant about 12 miles from Yetman.
Dight	12,160	Poor scrubby country, with the exception of "Special Area" on frontage.	Fronts Macintyre River ; distant about 5 miles from Yetman.
Duncan	8,960	Poor scrubby country ..	No permanent water ; it is thought the best means of securing water is by tanks ; distant about 8 miles from Yetman.
Ena	11,520	Poor, rough, scrubby country ..	Has frontage to Macintyre River ; distant about 24 miles from Yetman.
East Yetman	11,520	Poor scrubby country ..	Has frontage to Macintyre River in one place, and access to it across reserves in others ; distant about 4 miles from Yetman.
Ellis	8,960	Poor scrubby country ..	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks or obtained in wells of moderate depth ; about 16 miles from Yetman.
Gordon	12,800	Poor scrubby country	Fronts Dumaresq River.
Holdfast	3,000	Chiefly poor sandy country ; very scrubby.	Water, it is thought, can be obtained in wells of shallow depth ; distant about 7 miles from Yetman.
Holmes	3,840	Poor scrubby country ..	No permanent water ; but water, it is thought, could be obtained in wells of moderate depth, or conserved in tanks ; distant about 12 miles from Yetman.
Mandoe	10,880	Poor rugged country	Fronts Macintyre River ; distant about 25 miles from Warialda.
Meriti	700	Poor scrubby country ..	No permanent water ; but water could, it is thought, be secured easily by either tanks or wells ; distant about 20 miles from Yetman.
Trigamon	6,100	Fairly grassed forest ridges	No permanent water, but water can be conserved in tanks ; about 8 miles from Yetman.
Samuel	12,800	Poor sandstone country ...	There is no permanent water, but, it is thought, such can be obtained in wells of shallow depth ; distant about 9 miles from Yetman.
Yetman	6,040	Scrubby sandy country ..	Water can be obtained in shallow wells ; surrounds the town of Yetman.
	170,634		

COUNTY OF BENARBA.

Boroo	16,320	Well grassed black soil plains ; subject to inundation.	Has frontage to Barwon River ; about 60 miles from Moree.
Boonaldoon	200	Good plain country ..	No permanent water ; only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 27 miles from Moree.
Buragulla	394½	Black soil plain country ; subject to inundation ; well grassed.	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 50 miles from Moree.
Biroo	780	Black soil plain country ; subject to inundation.	No permanent water, but water could easily be conserved in tanks ; distant about 56 miles from Moree.
Boonery	1,800	Well grassed, black soil plain country.	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 25 miles from Mungindi
Bibble	10,240	Black soil plain country ; well grassed when ringbarked.	Fronts Barwon and Boom Rivers, about 16 miles from Mungindi.
Boonangar	880	Black soil plain country ..	Fronts Gnoura and Commellomari Creeks ; distant about 3 miles from Kunopia.
Boonoona	2,251½	Rich plain country ..	No permanent water, but good catchments for tanks ; distant about 25 miles from Moree.
Brigalow	914	Good black soil plain country .	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 35 miles from Mungindi.
Burrandoon	4,135	Black soil plain country ; subject to inundation.	There is no permanent water, but water could easily be secured in tanks ; distant about 48 miles from Moree.
Ballalla	720	Well grassed plain country ...	No permanent water, but it is thought there is a good catchment for tank ; distant about 25 miles from Mungindi.
Coubal	4,684	Good black soil plain country	No permanent water, but water could be conserved by tanks ; distant about 30 miles from Mungindi.
Cook	630	Well grassed plain country ..	No natural water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 15 miles from Collarandabri.
Cardmurra	1,120	Black soil plain country ; subject to inundation.	Has frontage to Boomi River ; distant about 16 miles from Mogil

Parish.	Area in Acres.	Description.	Remarks.
COUNTY OF BENARBA— <i>continued.</i>			
Coonalgra	6,400	Black soil ; flooded country.....	Gingham water-course flows through the land ; distant about 25 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Currah	8,638	Well grassed black soil plain country.	Fronts Whalan Creek ; about 24 miles from Munginda.
Currygundi	1,000	Black soil plain country ; subject to inundation.	Fronts Gingham water-course ; distant about 48 miles from Moree.
Currotha	7,120	Low lying swampy country	Water is not permanent, but could easily be conserved in tanks ; distant about 25 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Carraa	300	Black soil plain country	Part fronts Gil Gil Creek ; distant about 45 miles from Moree.
Carbeenbri.....	3,113	Well grassed plain country	Has access to Meei River, across a water reserve ; distant about 38 miles from Moree.
Cowmerton	12,992	Good black soil plain country	Has frontage to Whalan Creek ; distant about 22 miles from Kunopia.
Derra	4,100	Black soil plains ; subject to inundation.	No permanent water, but such could be secured by tanks ; distant about 34 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Doorabeba	451	Black soil plain	No permanent water, and it is doubtful if such could be secured ; distant about 35 miles from Moree.
Direlmabildi	2,000	Black soil plain country	Fronts Big Leather water-course ; about 30 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Dindierna	4,350	Chiefly black soil plain country ..	Has access to Boomi River, across a water reserve ; distant about 20 miles from Mungindi.
Gunathera	200	Black soil plain country	Fronts Meei River ; about 12 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Greenaway.....	2,500	Black soil plain country	There is no permanent water, but such could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 9 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Galloway	1,300	Black soil plain ; subject to inundation.	Fronts the Boomi River ; about 12 miles from Mungindi.
Goocalla	3,280	Black soil plain country	There is no permanent water, but such could be secured by tanks ; distant about 50 miles from Moree.
Greaves	11,520	Good black soil plain country	No permanent water, but such could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 24 miles from Kunopia.
Hill	5,477	Low lying black soil plain country	Fronts Moomin Creek ; distant about 20 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Hamilton	15,264	Black soil plain country ; subject to inundation.	Fronts Barwon and Boomi Rivers ; distant about 8 miles from Mungindi.
Keelo	2,770	Black soil country ; thickly timbered.	Fronts Banarway and Ballone Creeks ; about 4 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Kamilaroi	1,670	Black soil plain country	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 7 miles from Collarindabri.
Mallowa.....	660	Low-lying black soil plain country	No permanent water, but such could be secured by tanks ; distant about 30 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Neargo	10,880	Black soil plain country ; occasionally inundated.	Has access to the Meei across a travelling stock reserve ; distant about 25 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Narrawal	1,200	Black soil plain country	No permanent water, but a fair catchment, it is thought, can be obtained ; distant about 8 miles from Mungindi.
Noora	11,520	Black soil plain country ; occasionally inundated.	Has frontage to the Barwon River ; distant about 8 miles from Kunopia.
Pearse	5,570	Black soil plains ; subject to inundation.	Big Leather water-course runs through it ; about 9 miles from Mogul Mogil.
Tellaraga	640	Black soil plain country	Watered by Brown's Creek ; distant about 30 miles from Moree.
Turrawah	1,520	Black soil plains ; occasionally flooded.	Fronts Whalan Creek ; about 10 miles from Mungindi.
Umbri.....	16,000	Black soil plain country	Fronts the Barwon River ; distant about 20 miles from Mungindi.
Winslow.....	6,800	Black soil plain country	Fronts the Boomi River ; about 25 miles from Mungindi.
Warren	4,411	Black soil plains ; subject to inundation.	Part has frontage to Gingham water-course ; distant about 27 miles from Mungindi.
Whalan	640	Black soil plain country	No permanent water, but such could be conserved by tanks ; distant about 24 miles from Kunopia.
Werrina.....	12,800	Black soil plain country	Fronts Barwon River ; distant about 25 miles from Mungindi.
Yarrol.....	5,240	Black soil plain country	No permanent water, but there are catchments for tanks ; distant about 27 miles from Mungindi.
Young.....	14,540	Black soil plain country	No permanent water, but there are catchments for tanks ; distant about 17 miles from Mungindi.
Yarouah	4,840	Black soil plain country ; parts scrubby.	Fronts Boomi River ; distant about 5 miles from Mungindi.
Tycawina	380	Black soil plain country ; subject to inundation.	Fronts Gnoura Gnoura Creek ; distant about 2 miles from Kunopia.
	237,154		
COUNTY OF BURNETT.			
Abercrombie	784	Fairly grassed forest ridges	Part of the land fronts Croppa Creek ; distant about 23 miles from Warialda.
Adams	1,400	Dense pine scrub in parts ; chiefly poor sandy soil.	No permanent water, but water can be obtained in shallow wells ; distant about 5 miles from Warialda.
Baroma	18,560	Dense brigalow scrub ; good soil...	Fronts Croppa Creek ; distant about 32 miles from Warialda.
Bledger	10,240	Poor sandstone ridges	Water can be obtained in shallow wells and in Mosquito Creek, which is accessible across a travelling stock reserve ; distant about 12 miles from Warialda.
Boobah	6,040	Poor sandstone ridges ..	Water can be obtained in shallow wells and in Mosquito Creek ; distant about 3 miles from Warialda.
Bluenobby	11,520	Chiefly poor sandy country	Water can be obtained in shallow wells ; distant about 35 miles from Warialda.
Balfour	7,480	Poor sandstone ridges, with the exception of a strip about 20 chains wide fronting Warialda Creek.	Fronts Warialda Creek ; distant about 8 miles from Warialda.
Bogamildi	16,640	Poor sandstone country, with the exception of a strip about 20 chains wide fronting Mosquito Creek.	Fronts Mosquito Creek ; distant about 27 miles from Warialda.
Boyanga.....	23,040	Dense brigalow and belar scrub ; fair soil.	Fronts Gil Gil Creek ; distant about 30 miles from Warialda.

Parish	Area in Acres	Description	Remarks
COUNTY OF BURNETT— <i>continued</i>			
Ballala	16,000	Chiefly poor sandstone ridges, very scrubby	Fronts Mosquito and Ballala Creeks, distant about 20 miles from Warialda
Cox	2,000	Chiefly brigalow and belar scrub fair soil	Near Coppin Creek, to which access can be obtained across reserves; distant about 30 miles from Warialda
Coolatai	10,890	Chiefly sandstone ridges of poor quality	Water can be obtained in wells of shallow depth, distant about 26 miles from Warialda
Eales	5,165	Poor sandstone country	Has access to Gwydir River across water reserves, distant about 16 miles from Warialda
Gugumburra	900	Chiefly sandstone country	Has frontage to Mosquito Creek, distant about 10 miles from Warialda
Gournama	808	Rough basalt hills	No natural water, and water is most difficult to conserve, distant about 16 miles from Warialda
Gullungutta	242	Poor country and rough	Has frontage to Ottley's Creek distant about 22 miles from Warialda
Gravesend	7,576	Poor sandstone hills, very scrubby	Has access to Gwydir River across travelling stock reserve, distant about 28 miles from Moree
Goalonga	3,840	Chiefly poor sandstone hills	Has frontage to Mosquito Creek, distant about 9 miles from Warialda
Glenalbon	700	Fairly grassed ridges	No natural water, but it is thought there is a suitable catchment for a tank, distant about 20 miles from Warialda
Goonabil	10,880	Poor scrubby country	Has frontage to the Gil Gil Creek, distant about 30 miles from Warialda
Hadleigh	4,240	Poor mountainous country	No natural water, and poor facilities for conserving water, distant about 10 miles from Warialda
Hollingsworth	9,600	Poor hilly country	Has frontage to Cunningham's and Ottley's Creeks, distant about 22 miles from Warialda
Kiga	1,254	Rich black soil, myall plains	Part fronts Yillaroi Creek and part has access to Coppin Creek by roads distant about 40 miles from Warialda
Mitchell	1,993	Rich black soil plains	Has frontage to Yallaroi Creek distant about 40 miles from Warialda
Monsoon	2,560	Dense brigalow scrub, fair soil	No permanent water but water can be obtained by tanks and wells, distant about 20 miles from Warialda
Murgo	4,480	Chiefly brigalow scrub, fair soil	Has frontage to Coppin Creek distant about 32 miles from Warialda
Myalla	3,650	Chiefly sand hills of poor quality	Has frontage to Warialda Creek, distant about 10 miles from Warialda
Nunga Nunga	12,800	Poor sandstone ridges	Has access by reserves to Mosquito Creek distant about 20 miles from Warialda
Oregon	10,880	Poor sandstone ridges	No permanent water but water can be obtained in wells of shallow depth, distant about 9 miles from Warialda
Ottley	4,980	Rough hilly country of inferior quality	No permanent water, nor is water easily conserved, distant about 25 miles from Warialda
Parkhurst	7,680	Hilly country of inferior quality	No permanent water, but fair facilities for conserving water, distant about 30 miles from Warialda
Stanley	7,040	Poor sandstone ridges	Has frontage to Mosquito Creek, distant about 12 miles from Warialda
Stack	19,200	Scrubby country of inferior quality	No permanent water, but water can be conserved in tanks, distant about 30 miles from Warialda
Strathmore	7,680	Chiefly poor sandstone hills	Has frontage to Flat Bottom Creek, distant about 16 miles from Warialda
Tackinbi	1,806½	Rich black soil, myall country	Fronts Yallaroi Creek, distant about 40 miles from Warialda
Tullin Tulla	979½	Rich black soil country, myall forest	Fronts Yallaroi Creek, distant about 35 miles from Warialda
Vicars	1,920	Poor sandstone hills, scrubby in parts	No permanent water, but water it is thought could be easily secured by wells or tanks distant about 4 miles from Warialda
Warialda	1,200	Poor sandy ridges	Has frontage to Kelly's Gully
Vagobie	5,840	Scrubby sandstone ridges	Has access to Gwydir River across a water reserve and by roads, distant about 20 miles from Warialda
Russell	1,926	Brigalow scrub country, good soil	No permanent water, fair catchments for tanks, distant about 35 miles from Warialda
	264,413½		

COUNTY OF BARADINE

Cumberdoon	1,620	Black soil plain country, fairly grassed	The only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks, distant about 8 miles from Goongah
Evans	520	Well grassed plain country	The only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks, distant about 13 miles from Goongah
M Farlane	100	Well grassed plain country	The only practicable means of conserving water is by a tank, distant about 10 miles from Goongah
	2,240		

COUNTY OF CLYDE

Carinda	1,920	Well grassed plain country	No natural water, and the only means of conserving water is by a tank, distant 1½ miles from Carinda
Coorabur	2,560	Well grassed plain country	No natural water, but water could be conserved in tanks, distant about 10 miles from Carinda
Giandool	1,652	Well grassed plain country	Has frontage to Macquarie and Castlereagh Rivers, distant about 35 miles from Walgett
Higgins	2,640	Well grassed plain country	No natural water, but water could be conserved in tanks, distant about 33 miles from Walgett
Molle	2,638	Flooded country, good grass land in dry seasons	Fronts the Macquarie marshes, distant about 12 miles from Carinda
Quabothoo	1,280	Well grassed plain country	No natural water, and only practicable means of conserving water is by a tank, distant about 8 miles from Carinda
Willenbone	6,120	Well grassed plain country	Has frontage to Macquarie River and Marthaguy Creek, distant about 4 miles from Carinda
Wammerawa	4,840	Well grassed plain country	Has frontage to the Macquarie River, about 12 miles from Carinda
	23,650		

Parish.	Area in Acres.	Description.	Remarks.
COUNTY OF COURALLIE.			
Biniguy	6,272	Plains and undulating country ; parts infested with prickly-pear and parts covered with dense brigalow scrub.	No permanent water but plenty of catchments for tanks ; about 23 miles from Moree.
Boo Boo	700	Undulating black soil country ; parts rocky and heavily timbered with belar.	No permanent water, and water difficult to conserve ; about 35 miles from Moree and Narrabri.
Bundowithidie ...	400	Gently undulating country, heavily timbered ; soil of medium quality.	No permanent surface-water, but water can be found in wells 60 or 70 feet deep ; about 9 miles from Moree.
Bowman	11,388	Hilly, scrubby country of inferior quality ; some of the land fronting Back Creek is of fair quality.	There is no permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; about 40 miles from Moree and Bingara.
Bombell	9,920	Rough, hilly country, scrubby and poor in quality.	No permanent water, but water can be obtained in shallow wells ; about 40 miles from Narrabri and 50 miles from Moree.
Bullerana	384	Black soil plains ; partly subject to inundation.	No permanent water on the land back from the Gwydir River, but two small pieces of land front the Gwydir which is permanent ; about 20 miles from Moree.
Burrabah	160	Rich black soil country	No permanent water on the land, nor can water be easily conserved thereon ; about 26 miles from Moree.
Berrygill.....	11,600	Rough mountainous country of poor quality.	Terry-hie-hie, Tyreel, and Crossing Creeks run through the land ; about 50 miles from Moree.
Bumble	150	Chiefly black soil plains of good quality.	There are fair catchments for tanks ; some of the land fronts Moomin and Courallie Creeks ; about 27 miles from Moree.
Carore	133	Black soil plains.....	No water on the land ; it is about 1½ mile from Caron Creek ; and about 7 miles from Moree.
Campbell	10,680	Rough country of poor quality .	Part of the land fronts Seven-mile and Terry-hie-hie Creeks ; water can be found in places in wells ; about 35 miles from Moree.
Downs.....	1,882	Hilly country ; parts scrubby and parts open, much of the soil of poor quality.	Part has frontage to Terry-hie-hie Creek which is not permanent but water can generally be obtained in wells near it ; about 35 miles from Moree.
Duckhole	10,528	Rough hilly country of poor quality.	Seven-mile, Five-mile, and Bald Head Creeks, run through the available land ; about 50 miles from Moree, and 45 miles from Narrabri.
Mungie Bundie ...	615	Good land but partly infested with prickly-pear.	No permanent water on the land but water can be obtained in wells about 50 feet deep ; about 10 miles from Moree.
Pringle	6,610	Chiefly rough mountainous country ; scrubby and of poor quality.	Part of the land fronts Terry-hie-hie Creek ; distant about 50 miles from Moree.
Talmoi	2,286	Rich plain country.....	There is no permanent water, but there are fair catchments for tanks ; about 24 miles from Moree.
Terry-hie-hie ...	10,171	Poor scrubby country ..	There is no permanent water, but it is thought water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 33 miles from Moree.
Terrergee	11,520	Poor, broken, hilly country.....	Terry-hie-hie and Gulf Creeks run through the parish ; distant about 55 miles from Moree.
	95,399		

COUNTY OF DENHAM.			
Barwan	Nil.....	Nil.....	Nil.
Bergan	805	Black soil plain country ; part subject to inundation.	No surface-water, nor can water be obtained in wells, but water could be conserved in tanks ; about 32 miles from Walgett.
Browne	2,080	Black soil plains ; fair grazing country.	There is no water on the land, and it is thought the only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; about 16 miles from Collarindabri.
Cryon	2,515	Black soil plains ; good grazing country.	No permanent water, and it is thought the only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 35 miles from Walgett.
Denham	1,800	Chiefly black soil plains ; good grazing country.	No permanent water, and it is thought the only means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 20 miles from Walgett.
Finley	1,920	Black soil plain country ; good grass country.	No permanent water, and it is thought the only means of conserving water is by tanks ; about 25 miles from Collarindabri.
Glass	1,920	Black soil country ; low-lying, and subject to inundation.	Fronts permanent water in Barwon River ; about 8 miles from Walgett.
Long Point.	1,566	Black soil plain country ; good grazing land.	Fronts Thalaba Creek, in which water can be conserved by a dam ; about 18 miles from Collarindabri.
Merrywinbone ...	1,440	Black soil plain country ; good grazing land.	Fronts Thalaba Creek, in which water can be conserved ; distant about 8 miles from Collarindabri.
Mungerarra	391½	Black soil plains ; good grazing land.	No water on the land, but it joins C.R. 3,754, which fronts Pian Creek ; about 30 miles from Walgett.
Pearse	400	Black soil plains ; good grazing land.	No water on the land ; it is thought the only means of obtaining water is by a tank ; about 25 miles from Collarindabri.
Pockataroo.....	2,100	Black soil, plain country ; special area.	Fronts Barwon River ; distant about 3 miles from Collarindabri .
Reynolds	435	Black soil plains ; good grazing land.	There is no water on the land, and it is thought the only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 35 miles from Walgett.
Roberts	640	Black soil country ; fair grazing land.	There is no water on the land, but it joins water reserve, 1108, on which there is a good water supply ; about 12 miles from Collarindabri.
Tory-wee-wa	240	Forest country ; rather poor in quality.	There is no water on the land, and the only practicable means of conserving water is by a tank ; distant about 7 miles from Goangra.
Walgett	1,040	Black soil plains ; subject to inundation.	There is no water on the land, but access can be obtained by roads and across reserves to permanent water in Barwon and Namoi Rivers, and to Pian Creek ; about 7 miles from Walgett.
Walmar	927	Low-lying black soil plains ; fair grazing land.	Part of the land fronts Pian Creek, the rest has access to it by roads ; distant about 12 miles from Walgett.
Yarraldool	350	Black soil country ; good grazing land.	There is no permanent water on the land, but it is only about 1 mile from the Namoi River, to which there is access by roads ; about 35 miles from Walgett.
	20,569		

Parish.	Area in Acres.	Description.	Remarks.
COUNTY OF LEICHHARDT.			
Borgara	573½	Well-grassed plain country	No natural water, and only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 30 miles from Walgett.
Brewan	3,714	Well-grassed plain country	Part has frontage to Castlereagh River ; distant about 30 miles from Walgett.
Castlereagh	4,250	Well-grassed plain country	No permanent water, but water can be conserved in tanks ; distant about 20 miles from Walgett.
Devon	8,320	Partly pine forest and part very wet plains.	About 24 miles from Walgett ; no permanent water, but water can be conserved in tanks.
Gilwarney	1,100	Well-grassed plain country	No natural water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant from Walgett about 30 miles.
Gidgerygah	1,050	Well-grassed plain country	Water could only be obtained by sinking tanks ; distant about 26 miles from Walgett.
Gungalman North	1,858	Well-grassed plain country	Fronts Nedgera Creek ; about 28 miles from Walgett.
Kigar	800	Well-grassed plain country	No permanent water. The only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 25 miles from Walgett.
Matouree	900	Well-grassed plain country	No permanent water, and only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 26 miles from Walgett.
Mourabie	640	Well-grassed plain country ; inundated in wet seasons.	No permanent water, and only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 25 miles from Walgett.
Moora	1,000	Well-grassed plain country	There is no water on the land, and the only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 26 miles from Walgett.
Nidgera	800	Plain country ; good grazing land	There is no water on the land, and the only practicable means of conserving water is by tanks ; distant about 32 miles from Walgett.
Nugal	640	Well-grassed plain	Fronts Nedgera Creek ; distant about 25 miles from Walgett.
Sussex	4,000	Well-grassed plain country	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; about 12 miles from Walgett.
Trielmon	1,500	Well-grassed plain country	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 16 miles from Walgett.
Waddiwong	1,280	Well-grassed plain country	There is no water on the land, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 15 miles from Walgett.
Wyabery	320	Well-grassed plain country	Fronts Macquarie River ; distant about 33 miles from Walgett.
Warren Downs	1,379½	Well-grassed plain country ; parts thickly timbered.	No natural water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 30 miles from Walgett.
Tolooora	1,477	Well-grassed black soil plain country.	No natural water, nor are there good tank catchments ; distant about 10 miles from Walgett.
	35,601		

COUNTY OF MURCHISON.

Anderson	1,260	Hilly country with fair coat of grass.	There is no permanent water, but water can be conserved in tanks ; about 8 miles from Cobbadah.
Boomi	10,457	Mountainous country ; fair grazing land when ringbarked.	Has frontage to Boomi and Darkhole Creeks ; about 35 miles from Bingara.
Bangheet	3,450	Hilly country ; fair grazing land when ringbarked.	No permanent water, but access to the Horton River is secured by water reserves and roads ; distant about 10 miles from Bingara.
Capel	18,560	Hilly country ; rough in places ; fair grazing land.	Fairly well watered by small creeks ; about 8 miles from Cobbadah.
Currangundi	1,700	Mountainous country ; fairly grassed when ringbarked.	Fronts Boomi Creek ; about 20 miles from Cobbadah.
Dunnee	3,460	Hilly country ; well grassed when ringbarked.	Fronts Cobbadah Creek ; about 8 miles from Cobbadah.
Derra Derra	6,840	Hilly country ; fair grass country when ringbarked.	No permanent water, but good catchments for tanks ; distant about 8 miles from Bingara.
Drummond	1,000	Poor mountainous country	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in tanks ; distant about 16 miles from Cobbadah.
Delingra	4,760	Poor hilly country ; fair grazing when ringbarked.	Fronts Myall Creek ; distant about 8 miles from Bingara.
Dinoga	300	Hilly country ; fair grazing land when ringbarked.	No permanent water, but water could be conserved in a tank ; about 10 miles from Bingara.
Evans	800	Hilly country of poor quality	No permanent natural water, but water could be conserved by tanks ; about 16 miles from Bingara.
Eulowrie	3,240	Hilly country ; fair grazing land when ringbarked.	Temporary supply of water in Teatree Gully, which might be made permanent ; about 30 miles from Bingara.
Gouron	9,820	Broken mountainous country of poor quality.	Fair supply of water in creeks and gullies, as well as in Gwydir River ; distant about 10 miles from Bingara.
Gündamulda	26,240	Inferior mountain country	Watered by Macintyre and Gundamulda Creeks ; about 18 miles from Cobbadah.
Glass	600	Hilly country of poor quality	No permanent water, but water might be secured in tanks or wells ; about 22 miles from Bingara.
Hall	2,400	Hilly country ; well grassed when ringbarked.	Fair water supply in Arnold's and Pallal Creeks ; about 15 miles from Bingara.
Horton	2,400	Hilly country ; fairly grassed when ringbarked.	Fair water supply in Noogera Creek ; about 35 miles from Bingara.
King	3,000	Hilly country ; fairly grassed when ringbarked.	Fair water supply in creeks ; about 16 miles from Cobbadah.
Lindesay	11,520	Mountainous country of inferior quality.	Fairly watered by creeks ; about 25 miles from Cobbadah.
Molroy	2,400	Poor ; hilly country	Watered by Myall Creek ; distant about 3 miles from Bingara.
Macintyre	5,120	Poor ; hilly country	Fair water supply in creeks ; about 24 miles from Bingara.
Pringle	10,240	Mountainous country of poor quality.	Fairly watered by creeks ; about 35 miles from Cobbadah.
Piedmont	7,000	Scrubby hills ; poorly grassed	Fronts Macintyre Creek ; about 10 miles from Cobbadah.
Rider	4,480	Scrubby mountainous country of poor quality.	Part of the land fronts the Horton River ; about 18 miles from Bingara.
Tange	3,165	Hilly country ; fairly grassed when ringbarked.	Has frontage to Pallal Creek ; about 9 miles from Bingara.
Wyndham	3,900	Hilly country of poor quality	Part has frontage to Myall Creek, Teatree Creek, and Emu Creek ; about 10 miles from Bingara.
	148,112		

Parish.	Area in Acres.	Description.	Remarks.
COUNTY OF STAPYLTON.			
Browne	222	Well-grassed plain country	No permanent water, and water would be difficult to conserve; distant about 12 miles from Boggabilla.
Benson	328	Black soil plain country	Fronts Wallon Creek; distant about 16 miles from Moree.
Blue Nobby	15,130	Inferior country; parts very scrubby.	Has frontage to Ottley's Creek; distant about 12 miles from Yetman.
Boonal	3,410	Chiefly dense scrub of belar and brigalow.	No permanent water, but such could be secured by sinking tanks; distant about 16 miles from Boggabilla.
Boggabilla	530	Well-grassed black soil country ...	No natural water, but a fair water supply can be secured in wells of moderate depth; about 5 miles from Boggabilla.
Bengerang	2,915	Chiefly black soil; coolabar forest	Fronts Nudgun Creek; about 35 miles from Mungindi.
Bryanungra	2,300	Chiefly dense scrub; fair soil	No natural water, and not easy to conserve water; distant about 25 miles from Moree.
Boonanga	37,760	Chiefly brigalow scrub country ...	No permanent water, but good catchments for tanks; distant about 25 miles from Boggabilla.
Booraba	30,720	Chiefly brigalow scrub country ..	No permanent water, but fair catchments for tanks; distant about 30 miles from Boggabilla.
Cook	5,815	Brigalow scrub country.....	No permanent water, but fair catchments for tanks; distant about 16 miles from Boggabilla.
Coppymurrumbil.	16,800	Chiefly brigalow scrub	No permanent water, but good catchments for tanks; distant about 20 miles from Boggabilla.
Curumbah	3,900	Chiefly brigalow scrub	No permanent water, but fair catchments for tanks; distant about 25 miles from Boggabilla.
Canary	19,200	Black soil plain country; subject to inundation.	Has access to Barwon River across a travelling stock reserve; distant about 16 miles from Kunopia.
Careunga North..	12,800	Black and brown soil of good quality, but densely timbered; flat country.	No permanent water, but fair catchments for tanks; distant about 36 miles from Moree.
Gil Gil	5,400	Chiefly brigalow scrub	No permanent water, but there are sufficiently good catchments for tanks; distant about 26 miles from Moree.
Gunnyanna	1,700	Black and red soil plain country; fairly well grassed.	No permanent water, but fair tank catchments; distant about 35 miles from Moree.
Holmes	13,416	Brigalow scrub; fair soil	No permanent water, but there are good catchments for tanks; about 32 miles from Boggabilla.
Illingrammindi ..	5,120	Black and red soil; densely timbered.	No permanent water, but good tank catchments; about 32 miles from Boggabilla.
Lag Green	3,150	Brigalow scrub country; fair soil	No permanent water, but there are fair tank catchments; distant about 36 miles from Moree.
Mount Pleasant..	10,080	Belar and brigalow scrub; good soil.	No permanent water, but good tank catchments; distant about 30 miles from Moree.
Melleallina.....	1,046	Good black soil plain country.....	Fronts Wallon Creek; distant about 20 miles from Moree.
Mingan	22,400	Chiefly dense brigalow scrub; good soil.	Fronts Mobbindry Creek; distant about 26 miles from Boggabilla.
Mayne	307½	Good soil, but heavily timbered ..	Has access by reserved road to Yarrangooran Lagoon; about 4 miles from Boggabilla.
Mobbindry.....	12,496	Chiefly brigalow scrub; good soil	No permanent water, but good tank catchments; distant about 20 miles from Boggabilla.
Mungle	29,160	Scrub lands; good soil	No permanent water, but good catchments; distant about 24 miles from Boggabilla.
Paleranga	13,440	Good black soil plain country; subject to inundation.	Has access to Macintyre River across a travelling stock reserve; distant about 14 miles from Kunopia.
Paine	4,100	.....	.....
Stapylton	27,990	Chiefly brigalow scrub; good soil	No permanent water, but good tank catchments; distant about 33 miles from Boggabilla.
Tun Coeey.....	7,200	Good soil, but heavily timbered and poorly grassed.	No permanent water, but fair tank catchments; distant about 25 miles from Moree.
Trinkey	450	Black soil country; flat, but heavily timbered.	No permanent water, but it is thought water could be conserved in tanks; distant about 20 miles from Boggabilla.
Tucka Tucka.....	9,520	Dense scrub; inferior soil.	Has frontage to Ottley's Creek; distant about 17 miles from Yetman.
Tubble Gah	8,960	Poor scrubby country.	Has frontage to Ottley's Creek; about 13 miles from Yetman.
Toongcooma	4,100	Brigalow scrub country; good soil	No permanent water, but good catchments; distant about 32 miles from Boggabilla.
Whalan	2,560	Black soil country, part good and part scrubby.	No permanent water, but it is thought there are fair tank catchments; about 16 miles to Boggabilla.
Willimill	3,800	Good black soil plain country; sometimes flooded.	Fronts Whalan Creek; distant about 50 miles from Moree.
Yooloobil	329	Good black soil plain country ...	No permanent water, and it is doubtful if such could be secured; distant about 35 miles from Boggabilla.
	338,554		

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOSTER'S CONDITIONAL LEASE, PARISH OF COFF,
COUNTY OF FITZROY.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of papers in reference to Foster's conditional lease, No. 92-7,374 F,
“Forest Department, parish of Coff, county of Fitzroy.”

(Mr. Ewing.)

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 August, 1892.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the cutting of timber on land held under conditional lease, submitted to me for advice,—

- (1.) As to the right of the conditional lessee to dispose of the timber on his land by sale or otherwise.
- (2.) As to whether Mr. Foster has any ground of action against the Department on account of the cutting and removal of the two cedar trees under the circumstances mentioned in the papers.

I have the honor to advise as follows :—

1. The rights of the holder of land under conditional lease as to the taking of timber are prescribed by section 98 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. Such a lessee may take from the land comprised in his lease timber and other material, provided (1) that such land is not comprised within a timber or forest reserve, and (2) such timber and material is for building and other purposes upon the land, and such as may be required by such conditional lessee as tenant.

Under no other circumstances is a conditional lessee entitled to remove timber, and it is clear therefore that he has no right to cut such timber and dispose of it by sale or otherwise. The timber that he cuts must be for building and other purposes on the land.

It is stated that in the case referred to Mr. Foster, the holder of a conditional lease, has given permission to a saw-miller to erect a mill on his conditional purchase and make what use he can of the timber. In my opinion this is a breach of the conditions subject to which the conditional lessee holds his lease, and would render it liable to forfeiture under section 96 of Act, or he may be proceeded against under section 133.

2. It appears that a written permission was given to one Mr. Lee, the holder of a cedar license, to enter upon Mr. Foster's conditional lease to cut and remove cedar, and under this permission Mr. Lee entered and felled two cedar trees.

The authority for the granting of licenses to cut timber is given by section 115 of the Act of 1884. That section provides that it shall be lawful for the Governor to frame regulations for the issue of licenses to cut and remove timber on (*inter alia*) Crown lands whether held under lease or license or not.

297—

Under

Under this section certain regulations were issued on the 2nd December, 1889, under which wood-cutters' and cedar licenses could be granted under certain conditions ; but such licenses do not extend to any lands held under conditional lease. (Regulation No. 4.)

It appears that no regulation whatever has been issued dealing with the question of the issue of permits to cut timber on lands conditionally leased, and in the absence of any such regulation no permit or license can be lawfully given to any one.

This matter came before the late Attorney-General, Mr. G. B. Simpson, in September, 1890, who advised as follows :—

“ I am of the opinion that under regulations properly framed in accordance with section 115 of the Land Act of 1884, as amended by section 3, and the Second Schedule of the Act of 1889, licenses or rights or permits may be issued to cut and remove timber, alive or dead, on land under conditional lease.”

From a circular letter of the Lands Department, of the 15th February, 1892, which is with the papers, it would appear that, although there is no regulation dealing with the matter, the Department raises no objection to lessees cutting timber for sale provided licenses are held. In my opinion this practice is not altogether regular. If it is intended to enable conditional lessees to cut and dispose of the timber on the lands comprising their lease, I think the matter should be dealt with by a proper regulation, framed, as indicated by the late Attorney-General, in accordance with section 115 of the Act.

In the case submitted I do not think that Mr. Foster will have any claim against the Department. I think that his remedy (if any) would be against Mr. Lee, who, without any proper authority, entered and felled the trees.

I have, &c.,
ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACTS 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21, sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
SITE AT SEBASTOPOL.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Sebastopol, area 2 acres, viz., portion 10, parish of Sebastopol, county of Clarendon, dedicated 8th January, 1875, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 93-2,226 Dep.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Clarendon, parish of Sebastopol, area 2 acres, portion 10: Commencing at a point bearing about west 18 degrees 28 minutes north, and distant 33 chains 23 links from the south-western corner of portion 2 of 50 acres; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line bearing east 43 degrees 15 minutes south 4 chains and 48 links; on the south-east by a line bearing south 43 degrees 15 minutes west 4 chains and 48 links; on the south-west by a line bearing west 43 degrees 15 minutes north 4 chains and 48 links; and on the north-west by a line bearing north 43 degrees 15 minutes east 4 chains and 48 links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 202-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND
CHURCH AND PARSONAGE SITES AT SAN CROX,
AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME PURPOSES
IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Church of England Church and Parsonage sites at San Crox, area 1 acre 2 roods, viz., allotments 1, 2, and 3, of section 16, dedicated 14th February, 1873, and hereunder described, with a view to amendment of village design, and to the dedication in lieu for Church of England Church and Parsonage sites of allotments 3, 4, and 5, of section 19, area 1 acre 2 roods.

[Ms. 93-2,227 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Macquarie, parish of Macquarie, area 1 acre 2 roods: Commencing at the intersection of the south-eastern side of River-street with the south-western side of Young-street; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of that side of Young-street, being a line bearing south 45 degrees east and distant 2 chains 50 links to the north-western side of a lane 30 links wide; thence on the south-east by part of that side of that lane being a line bearing south 45 degrees west 6 chains; thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 45 minutes west 2 chains 50 links to the south-eastern side of River-street first-mentioned; and thence by that side of that street being a line bearing north 45 degrees east, and distant 6 chains, to the point of commencement,—to include allotments 1, 2, and 3 of section 16, village of San Crox, as shown on plan catalogued C. 239-1,984.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Macquarie, parish of Macquarie, village of San Crox, area 1 acre 2 roods: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Stanley-street with the west side of Carrington-street; and bounded thence on the north by part of that side of Stanley-street aforesaid bearing west 6 chains to the north-east corner of allotment 2 of section 19, village of San Crox; thence by the east boundary of that allotment bearing south 2 chains 50 links to a lane intersecting that section; thence by part of the north side of that lane aforesaid bearing east 6 chains to the west side of Carrington-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 2 chains and 50 links to the point of commencement,—to include allotments 3, 4, and 5 of section 19, village of San Crox, as shown on plan catalogued S. 20-1,977.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT MANILDRA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Manildra, area 8 acres 1 rood 8 perches, dedicated 14th October, 1881, and hereunder described with a view to reservation thereof for Police and cemetery purposes.

[Ms. 93-2,366 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Dulladerry, village of Manildra, area 8 acres 1 rood 8 perches: Commencing on the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide at the south-western corner of portion 57-1 of 100 acres; and bounded thence by part of that side of the road aforesaid bearing south 10 chains 38 links; thence by a line bearing east 8 chains; thence by a line bearing north 10 chains 38 links to the south boundary of portion 57-1 aforesaid; and thence by part of that boundary bearing west 8 chains to the point of commencement,—plan C. 895-1,984.

Exclusive of a road 1 chain wide.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY AT COOLABAH, AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Coolabah, area 10 acres, dedicated 2nd December, 1887, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu for General Cemetery of an area of 5 acres 2 roods and 29 perches, to include part of the area first-mentioned,—the remainder to be reserved for plantation and cemetery extension.

[Ms. 93-2,525 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Canbelego, parish of Vega at Coolabah, area 10 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 36 degrees 5 minutes west and distant 22 chains 44 links from the north-west corner of the pound site of 2 acres 2 roods 16 perches, and bounded thence by lines bearing respectively, south 46 degrees 30 minutes west 10 chains 8 links, south 43 degrees 30 minutes east 50 links, south 88 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 83 links, south 1 degree 30 minutes east 1 chain 96 links, south 46 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 43 links, south 43 degrees 30 minutes east 4 chains 2 links, north 46 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 46 links, south 88 degrees 30 minutes east 3 chains 42 links, south 43 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 46 links, north 46 degrees 30 minutes east 4 chains 2 links, north 43 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 46 links, north 1 degree 30 minutes east 1 chain 96 links, south 88 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 83 links, north 46 degrees 30 minutes east 50 links, north 43 degrees 30 minutes west 10 chains 8 links, south 46 degrees 30 minutes west 50 links, north 88 degrees 30 minutes west 50 links, and north 43 degrees 30 minutes west 50 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 1,114-1,984; but exclusive of all roads within the above described area.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Canbelego, parish of Vega at Coolabah, area 5 acres 2 roods 29 perches: Commencing at a point bearing south 17 degrees 43 minutes west and distant 21 chains 72 links from the westernmost corner of the pound site of 2 acres 2 roods 16 perches; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 46 degrees 30 minutes west 8 chains 32.6 links; thence by a line bearing south 43 degrees 30 minutes east 6 chains 82.6 links; thence by a line bearing north 46 degrees 30 minutes east 8 chains 32.6 links; and thence by a line bearing north 43 degrees 30 minutes west 6 chains 82.6 links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 365 Be.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SITE AT COWRA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Church of England school site at Cowra, area 2 roods, viz., allotment 3 of section 2, dedicated 16th July, 1863, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 93-2,989 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Bathurst, parish of Cowra, town of Cowra, containing an area of 2 roods: Commencing at the south-west corner of allotment 11 of 1 acre, section 2; and bounded thence on the north by part of the south boundary of that allotment bearing east 1 chain; thence on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains to the north side of Brougham-street; thence on the south by part of that north side of Brougham-street bearing west 1 chain; and thence on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains to the point of commencement,—to include allotment 3 of section 2, as shown on plan catalogued C. 719-730.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AT TEN-MILE RIDGES.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the public school site at Ten-mile Ridges, area 2 acres, viz., portion 18, parish of Burill, county of Kennedy, dedicated 2nd July, 1889, and hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-3,817 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Kennedy, parish of Burill, area 2 acres, at Ten-mile Ridges: Commencing at a post marked 17-18, being the south-western extremity of the north-western boundary of portion 17 of 10 acres; and bounded thence by a line south, forming a west boundary of that portion 5 chains and 46 links; thence by a north boundary of portion 17 aforesaid, bearing west 4 chains; thence by a line north 4 chains and 55 links; and thence by a line bearing north 77 degrees 15 minutes east 4 chains and 10 links to the point of commencement,—to include measured portion 18 of 2 acres, as shown on plan catalogued K. 481-2,004.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SHOW GROUND AT WAGGA WAGGA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Wagga Wagga, area 10 acres, viz., section 85, dedicated 14th November, 1879, and hereunder described, with a view to sale by auction or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-3,819 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Wynyard, parish of Wagga Wagga, town of Wagga Wagga, area 10 acres, section 85: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of portion 217 of 7 acres 3 roods and 31 perches; and bounded thence on the south-east by Travers-street bearing north 81 degrees 28 minutes east 50 links; and thence north 60 degrees east 11 chains and 10 links; on the east by Fitzmaurice-street, bearing north 10 degrees west 7 chains and 73 links; on the north by a line bearing west 8 chains and 60 links; and on the west by part of the eastern boundary of portion 218 of 13 acres 2 roods, and the eastern boundary of portion 217 aforesaid, in all bearing south 39 minutes west 13 chains and 24 links to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued W. 51-1,345.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT BROULA AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Broula, area 2 acres, viz., portion 108, parish of Broula, county of Forbes, dedicated 2nd July, 1889, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation thereof for water supply, and to the dedication in lieu for public school site of portion 123 of 2 acres in the same locality.

[Ms. 93-3,820 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Public School site proposed to be resumed.

County of Forbes, parish of Broula, containing an area of 2 acres: Commencing at a point 6 chains south of the north-east corner of portion 114, W. Hood's 200 acres; and bounded thence on the west by part of the east boundary of that portion bearing south 4 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains; and thence on the north by a line bearing west 5 chains to the point of commencement, being portion 108,—as shown on plan catalogued F. 2,558-1,770.

Public School site proposed to be dedicated.

County of Forbes, parish of Broula, containing an area of 2 acres: Commencing at the most westerly corner of portion 124 of 8 acres, on the south-eastern side of the road from Grenfell to Cowra; and bounded thence on the north by a south boundary of that portion bearing east 5 chains 21½ links; thence on the east by a line bearing south 3 chains 16 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 6 chains 1¼ links;

thence on the south-west by a line north 42 degrees 8 minutes west 1 chain 81 links to the south-eastern side of the road from Grenfell to Cowra aforesaid; and thence on the north-west by that side of that road bearing north 47 degrees 52 minutes east 2 chains 71 links to the point of commencement,—being portion 123, as shown on plan catalogued F. 2,770-1,787.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION OF
PILLIGA PARK.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Pilliga, area 80 acres, dedicated 10th June, 1887, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of 6 acres thereof for access to water, and to the re-dedication for public recreation of the remainder.

[Ms. 93-3,821 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Baradine, parish of Talluba, containing an area of 80 acres. Commencing on the north side of Pilliga-street, at its intersection with the left bank of Pilliga Creek or lagoon; and bounded on the south by the north side of that street bearing south 88 degrees 2 minutes east 65 chains 80 links to the west side of Namoi-street; thence on part of the east by part of the west side of Namoi-street north 3 chains 23 links to the south boundary of portion 4, J. B. Rundle's 154 acres; thence on the north by part of that south boundary bearing north 88 degrees 12 minutes west 8 chains 60 links to the south-west corner of that portion 4; thence on the remainder of the east by the west boundary of that portion bearing north 16 minutes west 10 chains 85 links to the left bank of a creek forming the south-west boundary of aforesaid portion; and thence by the left banks of that creek and Pilliga Creek or lagoon downwards to the point of commencement, being portion 26 of 80 acres,—as shown on plan catalogued L. 169-1,834A.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Baradine, parish of Talluba, town of Pilliga, area 74 acres: Commencing on the north side of Pilliga-street, at its intersection with the left bank of Pilliga Creek or lagoon; and bounded thence by part of that street bearing south 88 degrees 2 minutes east 54 chains 75 links to the south-west corner of portion 10 of 6 acres; thence by the western boundary of that portion bearing north 1 degree 52 minutes east 16 chains 27 links to the left bank of Oakey Creek; thence by that creek downwards to its junction with Pilliga Creek or lagoon aforesaid; and thence by the left bank of that creek or lagoon downwards to the point of commencement,—being portion 26, as shown on plan catalogued L. 169-1,834A.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION GROUND
AT MUDGEES, AND DEDICATION FOR WATER
SUPPLY AND ACCESS AND PUBLIC RECREA-
TION IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Mudgee, area 17 acres 2 roods, dedicated 18th November, 1890, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication of 3 acres 2 roods 5 perches thereof for water supply and access, and to the re-dedication, exclusive of Church-street, of the remainder, area 13 acres 3 roods.

[Ms. 93-3,822 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Wellington, parish of Mudgee, area about 17½ acres: Commencing on the north side of Short-street, at a point situated 1 chain 50 links north from the north-west corner of section 1, town of Mudgee, being the south-western corner of section 54A of 2 roods 8 perches; and bounded thence by part of that side of that street westerly to its intersection with the south-eastern bank of an ana-branch of the Cudgegong River, said intersection being situated about 1½ chain northerly of the north-western corner of section 55; thence by that bank of that ana-branch north-easterly and by the left bank of the Cudgegong River aforesaid upwards to the northernmost corner of section 54A abovementioned; and thence by the western boundary of that section, being a line bearing south 3 chains 68 links to the point of commencement.

Area proposed to be dedicated for water supply and access.

County of Wellington, parish of Mudgee, town of Mudgee, containing an area of 3 acres 2 roods 5 perches. The Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the north side of Short-street with the south-eastern bank of an ana-branch of the Cudgegong River, said intersection being situated about 1½ chain northerly of the north-western corner of section 55; and bounded thence on the south by the north side of Short-street east 10 chains 4½ links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 6 minutes east 4 chains 88½ links to the left bank of the Cudgegong River; thence on the north and north-west by that bank of that river and the eastern bank of the ana-branch of the same aforesaid westerly and south-westerly to the point of commencement,—being section 75, as shown on plan catalogued M. 51-1,009.

Area proposed to be dedicated for public recreation.

County of Wellington, parish of Mudgee, town of Mudgee, containing an area of 13 acres 3 roods. The Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north side of Short-street at a point situated 1 chain 50 links north from the north-western corner of section 1, town of Mudgee, being the south-western corner of section 54A of 2 roods 8 perches; and bounded thence on the south by part of that side of that street being a line bearing north 89 degrees 46 minutes west 22 chains 99 links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 6 minutes east 5 chains 24 links to the left bank of the Cudgegong River; thence on the north by that left bank of that river upwards to the northernmost corner of section 54A aforesaid; thence on the east by the west boundary of that section being a line bearing south 14 minutes west 4 chains 68 links,—being section 14, as shown on plan catalogued M. 50-1,009.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT BRUNGLE.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Brungle, area 2 acres, viz., portion 96, parish of Brungle, county of Buccleuch, hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-3,823 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTION.

County of Buccleuch, parish of Brungle, near the Tumut River, portion 96 of 2 acres: Commencing on the north-eastern side of the road from Wagara, &c., to Tumut at a point bearing about north 25 degrees west and distant 50 chains 60 links from the north-east corner of portion 29 of 138 acres on the Tumut River; and bounded thence on the south-west by that road bearing north 28 degrees west 4 chains; on the north-west by a line bearing north 62 degrees east 5 chains; on the north-east by a line bearing south 28 degrees east 4 chains; and on the south-east by a line bearing south 62 degrees west 5 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 101-1978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF POUND SITE AT
GLEN INNES.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume the Pound site at Glen Innes, area 2 roods 37 perches, viz., allotments 1 and 20 of section 31, hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 93-3,824 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTION.

County of Gough, parish of Glen Innes, town of Glen Innes, area 2 roods 37 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the west side of Lambeth-street, with the north side of Ferguson-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Ferguson-street being a line bearing west 3 chains 66 links; thence by a line bearing north 2 chains; thence by a line bearing east 3 chains 66 links to the west side of Lambeth-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 2 chains to the point of commencement.

Includes allotments 1 and 20 of section 31, town of Glen Innes,—as shown on plan catalogued G. 47-1,532.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION
OF HOSPITAL SITE AT COONAMBLE.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Hospital site at Coonamble, area 2 acres, dedicated 6th October, 1882, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu for Hospital site of portion 83 of 6 acres, to include the area first-mentioned.

[Ms. 93-3,879 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Leichhardt, parish of Coonamble (Moorambilla), area 2 acres: Commencing on the right bank of the Castle-reagh River, at a point bearing south 15 degrees 6 minutes west and distant 32 chains 92 links from the north-western corner of the Permanent Common, town of Coonamble; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line bearing east 25 degrees 15 minutes south 6 chains and 51 links; on the south-east by a line bearing south 25 degrees 15 minutes west 3 chains; on the south-west by a line bearing west 25 degrees 15 minutes north 6 chains and 51 links to the bank of the aforesaid river; and on the north-west by the bank of that river downwards to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued C. 14-1,749.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Leichhardt, parish of Moorambilla, containing an area of 6 acres: Commencing on the right bank of the Castle-reagh River, at the northernmost corner of portion 82 of 21½ acres; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 64 degrees 48 minutes east 10 chains 21½ links; north 1 chain 9 links, north 24 degrees 14½ minutes east 5 chains 27 links, north 64 degrees 48 minutes west 8 chains 91 links to the Castlereagh River aforesaid; and thence by that river upwards to the point of commencement,—being portion 83 of 6 acres, as shown on plan catalogued L. 2,213-1,902.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT NUMBY, AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME
PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the lands at Numby, area 1 acre 3 roods 3 perches and 1 acre 9 perches, dedicated 5th November, 1878, and 14th November, 1879, respectively, for Public School site and addition thereto, and hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts, and to the dedication in lieu for Public School site of allotment 1 of section 9, village of Numby, area 2 acres.

[Ms. 93-3,880 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Areas proposed to be resumed.

County of King, parish of Numby, village of Numby, area 1 acre 3 roods 3 perches, allotments 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section 10, and that part of the lane 30 links wide dividing those allotments: Commencing on the northern side of Camp-street at its intersection with the eastern side of Caledonia-street; and bounded thence on the south by Camp-street bearing north 89 degrees 32 minutes east 5 chains and 34½ links; on the east by Britannia-street bearing north 6 degrees 50 minutes east 3 chains and 1 link; on the north by the southern boundary of allotment 5, a line crossing a lane 30 links wide, and the southern boundary of allotment 10, in all bearing north 83 degrees 10 minutes west 5 chains and 30 links; and on the west by Caledonia-street bearing south 6 degrees 50 minutes west 3 chains and 68½ links to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued P. 434-1,978.

County of King, parish of Numby, village of Numby, area 1 acre 9 perches, allotments 5 and 10 of section 10, and that part of the lane 30 links wide dividing those allotments: Commencing on the eastern side of Caledonia-street at the north-western corner of allotment 9; and bounded thence on the west by that street bearing north 6 degrees 50 minutes east 2 chains; on the north by a line bearing south 83 degrees 10 minutes east 5 chains and 30 links; on the east by Britannia-street bearing south 6 degrees 50 minutes west 2 chains; and on the south by the northern boundary of allotment 6, a line crossing a lane 30 links wide, and the northern boundary of allotment 9 aforesaid, in all bearing north 83 degrees 10 minutes west 5 chains and 30 links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 434-1,978.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of King, parish of Numby, village of Numby, area 2 acres: Commencing on the south-eastern side of Caledonia-street at the intersection with the north-eastern side of Albert-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by part of that side of Albert-street bearing south 83 degrees 10 minutes east 5 chains and 30 links to the north-western side of Britannia-street; thence on the south-east by part of that side of Britannia-street bearing north 6 degrees 50 minutes east 3 chains and 78 links to the south-eastern corner of allotment 2 of section 9; thence by the south-western boundary of that allotment bearing north 83 degrees 10 minutes west 5 chains and 30 links to the south-eastern side of Caledonia-street aforesaid; and thence on the north-west by part of that side of that street bearing south 6 degrees 50 minutes west 3 chains and 78 links to the point of commencement.

To include allotment 1 of section 9, village of Numby,—as shown on plan catalogued N. 8-2,049.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT ELLENBOROUGH AND DEDICATION FOR
THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Ellenborough, area 7 acres 2 roods, dedicated 8th January, 1875, and hereunder described, with a view to its being made available for conditional purchase, exclusive of 4 perches to be reserved for preservation of graves, and to the dedication in lieu for General Cemetery of 10 acres 2 roods in the same locality.

[Ms. 93-3,881 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Macquarie, parish of Ellenborough, at Ellenborough, area 7 acres 2 roods: Commencing at a point situated about 2 miles south-westerly from the junction of the Ellenborough and Hastings Rivers; and bounded thence by a line bearing west 3 chains 96 links; thence by a line bearing south 4 chains and 56 links; thence by a line bearing west 1 chain; thence by a line bearing north 4 chains 56 links; thence by a line bearing west 5 chains; thence by a line bearing south 8 chains; thence by a line bearing east 9 chains 96 links; and thence by a line bearing north 8 chains to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued C. 403-1,984.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

Parish of Ellenborough, county of Macquarie, containing an area of 10 acres 2 roods. All that piece or parcel of land within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north 76 degrees 48 minutes west and distant 66 chains 70 links from the south-west corner of portion 72, Police paddock of 20 acres; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 27 degrees 4 minutes west 14 chains 24½ links, south 62 degrees 56 minutes east 5 chains, south 54 degrees 54 minutes east 1 chain and 9 of a link, north 71 degrees 25 minutes east 2 chains 74½ links, south 88 degrees 6 minutes east 2 chains 77½ links, north 27 degrees 4 minutes east 7 chains 63½ links; north 33 degrees west 6 chains 26½ links, and north 57 degrees 25 minutes west 5 chains 2½ links respectively, to the point of commencement,—exclusive of roads running north-easterly and south-easterly through this land,—shown on plan catalogued Ms. 377 Gfn.

Department of Lands,
Sydney 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
SITE AT WONGAJONG.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School Site at Wongajong, area 2 acres, viz., portion 70, parish of Waayourigong, county of Forbes, dedicated 29th April, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation thereof for travelling stock, in conjunction with portion 71 adjoining.

[Ms. 93-3,882 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Forbes, parish of Waayourigong, 2 acres, at Wongajong, portion 70: Commencing at the most southerly south-eastern corner of portion 71 of 20 acres; and bounded thence on the west by an eastern boundary of that portion bearing north 4 chains and 62½ links; on the north by a southern boundary of that portion bearing east 5 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 3 chains and 37½ links; and on the south by a line bearing south 76 degrees west 5 chains and 15½ links to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued P. 1,120-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT CURRATHOOL, AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Currathool, area 13 acres and 32 perches, dedicated 11th June, 1886, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation thereof for travelling stock and camping, and to the dedication in lieu for General Cemetery of 20 acres and 33 perches in the same locality.

[Ms. 93-3,883 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Sturt, parish of Currathool, area 13 acres and 32 perches: Commencing at a point situated 2 chains south from a point bearing east 3 chains 50 links from the intersection of the south side of Mair-street with the western side of Mallee-street, village of Currathool; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 12 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing east 11 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing north 12 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing west 11 chains to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued C. 1,048-1,984

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Sturt, parish of Currathool, suburban lands at village of Currathool, area 20 acres and 33 perches: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 80 of 253 acres; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 18 chains 28 links; thence on the west by a line bearing south 11 chains 4 links to the north boundary of reserve 2 for Police purposes, notified 25th November, 1885; thence on the south by part of the north boundary of that reserve bearing east 18 chains 33½ links to the western boundary of portion 80 aforesaid; and thence on the east by part of that western boundary, being a line bearing north 18 minutes west 11 chains 4 links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 139 Hy.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT BAAN BAA, AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Baan Baa, area 2 acres, viz., portion 89, parish of Baan Baa, county of Pottinger, dedicated 14th July, 1888, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu for Public School site of 1 acre 1 rood 18 perches to include part of the area first mentioned, and to the sale by auction of the part remaining.

[Ms. 93-3,884 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Pottinger, parish of Baan Baa, portion 89, area 2 acres: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 86, J. E. Forbes' conditional lease 85-17 of 120 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north boundary of that portion, being a line bearing west 6 chains 19½ links; on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 3 chains 80½ links to the south-west side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide; and on the north-east by part of that side of that road bearing south 30 degrees 50 minutes east 4 chains 66 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan P. 2,926-1,781.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Pottinger, parish of Baan Baa, village of Baan Baa, area 1 acre 1 rood 18 perches: Commencing on the south-western side of Bundah-street at the north-east corner of portion 30 of 2 acres; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of that side of Bundah-street aforesaid, being a line bearing north 30 degrees 50 minutes west 4 chains 3½ links to the south-eastern side of a lane 20 feet wide; thence by that side of that lane, being a line bearing south 59 degrees 10 minutes west 6 chains 77 links to the north boundary of portion 30 aforesaid; and thence by part of that north boundary bearing south 87 degrees 59 minutes east 7 chains 88½ links to the point of commencement,—to include allotment 6 of section 2, village of Baan Baa, as shown on plan catalogued Baan Baa 3.

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Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES
AT ARALUEN LOWER AND ARALUEN.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School sites at Araluen Lower and Araluen, containing 2 acres each, viz., portions 395 and 411, parish of Milo, county of St. Vincent, dedicated 18th February, 1870, and 22nd November, 1870, respectively, both hereunder described, with a view to sale by auction or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-3,885 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

County of St. Vincent, parish of Araluen (now in parish of Milo), at Davis' Point, Lower Araluen, portion 395, or 2 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 46 degrees west and distant 19 chains 7 links from the junction of Oakey Creek with Araluen Creek; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains and 48 links; on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains and 48 links; on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains and 48 links; and on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains and 48 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 44-1,978.

County of St. Vincent, parish of Araluen (now in parish of Milo), portion 411, of 2 acres: Commencing at the northern corner of John M'Donald's portion 391 of 2 acres; and bounded thence on the south-west by the north-eastern boundary of that portion and its south-easterly continuation, being in all a line bearing east 32 degrees south 4 chains; on the south-east by a line bearing north 32 degrees east 5 chains; on the north-east by a line bearing west 32 degrees north 4 chains; and on the north-west by a line bearing south 32 degrees west 5 chains to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 98-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT CARRABOBLIN.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Carraboblin, area 2 acres, viz., portion 99, parish of Badjerribong, County of Cunningham, dedicated 15th January, 1886, and hereunder described, with a view to its being added to the leasehold area of Barrawang Pastoral Holding

[Ms. 93-3,886 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Cunningham, parish of Badjerribong, portion 99 area 2 acres: Commencing at the most southerly south-eastern corner of portion 100A of 10 acres; and bounded thence on the west by an eastern boundary of that portion bearing north 4 chains; on the north by a southern boundary of that portion bearing east 5 chains; on the east by part of a western boundary of portion 75 bearing south 4 chains; and on the south by part of a northern boundary of that portion bearing west 5 chains to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan P. 1,453-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT CHATHAM VALLEY.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Chatham Valley, area 2 acres, viz., portion 100, parish of Vulcan, county of Westmoreland, dedicated 15th January, 1886, and hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-4,038 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Westmoreland, parish of Vulcan, at Chatham Valley, portion 100, containing an area of 2 acres: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion 101 of 2 acres; and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundary of that portion bearing west 4 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; and on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan P. 1,357-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF NATIONAL SCHOOL SITE AT COPMANHURST AND DEDICATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the National School site at Copmanhurst, area 2 acres, viz., allotments 4, 5, 6, and 7 of section 10, dedicated 10th January, 1865, and hereunder described, with a view to sale by auction, or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts, and to the dedication in lieu for Public School site of allotment 14 of section 13, area 2 acres and 18½ perches.

[Ms. 93-4,037 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Clarence, parish of Copmanhurst, village of Copmanhurst, area 2 acres, allotments 4, 5, 6, and 7 of section 10: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the section; and bounded thence on the south by Grafton-street westerly 5 chains and 30 links to Witton-street; on the west by that street northerly, at right angles to Grafton-street 4 chains; on the north by a line easterly parallel with Grafton-street 5 chains and 30 links to Truro-street; and on the east by that street southerly 4 chains to the point of commencement. Exclusively of the lane 30 links wide dividing allotments 4 and 5 from allotments 6 and 7 passing through this land in a northerly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area,—plan catalogued N. 107-1,367.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Clarence, parish of Copmanhurst, village of Copmanhurst, containing an area of 2 acres and 18½ perches. All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 2 acres and 18½ perches, and measured as allotment 14, section 13, village of Copmanhurst, within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the south-western side of Prescott-street with the southern side of Sussex-street; thence by part of the southern side of the last-mentioned street bearing north 79 degrees 40 minutes west 2 chains 90½ links to the

north-east corner of allotment 13 of section 13 aforesaid; thence by the eastern boundary of that allotment bearing south 10 degrees 20 minutes west 4 chains 69½ links to the northern side of a lane 30½ links wide, which passes through section 13; thence by that side of that lane bearing south 79 degrees 40 minutes east 6 chains 11½ links to the south-western side of Prescott-street aforesaid; thence by that side of that street bearing north 24 degrees west 5 chains 68½ links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 8-1,718 Roll.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26th September, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE SITE AT WOLLOMBI.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to resume the Post and Telegraph Office site at Wollombi, area 1 rood 24 perches, viz., allotment 7 of section 6, hereunder described, with a view to reservation thereof for site for Court-house.

[Ms. 93-3,887 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Northumberland, parish of Corrabare, town of Wollombi, containing an area of 1 rood 24 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-east side of Maitland-street with the north-west side of the Maitland Road; and bounded thence on the south-east by that side of that road bearing north-easterly 4 chains to the southernmost corner of John M'Dougall's allotment number 1 of section number 6; thence on the north-east by part of the south-west side of that allotment bearing north-westerly 1 chain to the south-east side of a lane 18 links wide dividing it from allotment number 6 of section number 6 aforesaid; thence on the north-west by that side of that lane bearing south-easterly 4 chains to the north-east side of Maitland-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing south-easterly 1 chain to the point of commencement,—being allotment number 7 of section number 6 aforesaid, shown on plan catalogued W. 34-996.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACTS 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21, sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION
OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT MUNYABLA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume and re-dedicate the Public School site at Munyabla, area 2 acres, dedicated 15th September, 1891, and hereunder described,—an amended survey of the land in question having been effected.

[Ms. 93-4,264 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Urana, parish of Munyabla, village of Munyabla, area 2 acres: Commencing on the north side of a road 1 chain wide, at the south-west corner of portion 90, C. H. Terlich's 10 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 71 degrees 35 minutes west 3 chains 16 links; thence by part of the northern side of a road 2 chains wide bearing south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 1 chain 64 links; thence by a line bearing north 1 minute west 4 chains; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 59 minutes east 4 chains 64 links to the western boundary of portion 90 aforesaid; and thence by part of that boundary, being a line bearing south 1 minute east 5 chains, to the point of commencement,—includes portion 111, shown on plan cat. U. 2,392-1,881.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Urana, parish of Munyabla, village of Munyabla, area 2 acres: Commencing on the west side of Scheuner-street, at a point bearing north 71 degrees 35 minutes west and distant 105.5 links from the south-west corner of portion 90, church site of 10 acres; and bounded thence by the north-east side of Terlich-street, being a line bearing north 71 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 10.6 links; thence by part of the north side of Terlich-street aforesaid bearing south 30 seconds west 1 chain 66 links; thence by a line north 5 chains 30.3 links to the southern side of Pumpa-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 89 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 3 chains 66 links to the west side of Scheuner-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 5 chain 96.8 links, to the point of commencement,—being allotment 2 of section 13, shown on plan catalogued Munyabla 9.

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Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT DALTON AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME
PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Dalton, area 8 acres and 8 perches, dedicated 12th August, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts, and to the dedication in lieu for General Cemetery of 11 acres 2 roods 10 perches in the same locality.

[Ms. 93-4,267 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of King, parish of Dalton, within the suburban lands at Dalton, containing an area of 8 acres 0 roods 8 perches: Commencing at the most northerly north-western corner of portion 276 of 40 acres 1 rood; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 9 chains; thence by a line bearing west 8 chains 97 links; thence by a line bearing north 9 chains; and thence by a line bearing east 8 chains and 97 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 981-1,984.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of King, parish of Dalton, within the suburban lands of the town of Dalton, containing an area of 11 acres 2 roods 10 perches: Commencing at a peg bearing north 60 degrees 52 minutes east and distant 68.3 links from a gum-tree marked broad-arrow over cemetery (which peg also bears west and distant 1 chain from the south-west corner of portion 272 of 55 acres); and bounded thence by a line forming the west side of a 1-chain road bearing north 28 minutes west 12 chains 95.3 links; thence by a line forming the south side of a 1-chain road bearing west 8 chains 39.8 links to the eastern side of the road from Gunning to Bialla; thence by part of that side of that road, being lines bearing respectively south 5 degrees 9 minutes west 7 chains 4.3 links and south 24 minutes east 6 chain 1.2 links; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 32 minutes east 9 chains 9.5 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 418 Gbn.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT CRAIGIE.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Craigie, area 2 acres, viz., portion 162, parish of Hayden, county of Wellesley, dedicated 18th January, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-3,818 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Wellesley, parish of Hayden, area 2 acres, at Craigie, portion 162: Commencing at the most easterly south-eastern corner of portion 163 of 10 acres; and bounded thence on the north by a southern boundary of that portion bearing west 4 chains and 48 links; on the west by an eastern boundary of that portion bearing south 4 chains and 47 links; on the south by a line bearing east 4 chains and 48 links; on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains and 47 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 848-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney 24th October, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
SITE AT MOUNT M'DONALD.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Mount M'Donald, area 1 rood 30 perches, viz., allotments 1 and 2 of section 1, dedicated 16th December, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-4,265 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Bathurst, parish of Dunleary, area 1 rood 30 perches, town of Mount M'Donald, allotments 1 and 2 of section 1: Commencing at the eastern intersection of Balmoral and Woods Streets; and bounded thence on the south-west by the latter street bearing south 17 degrees 56 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; on the south by the northern boundary of allotment 3 bearing north 83 degrees 25 minutes east 2 chains 55 links to a lane; on the north-east by that lane bearing north 17 degrees 56 minutes west 2 chains to Balmoral-street; and on the north-west by that street bearing south 72 degrees 4 minutes west 2 chains 50 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan P. 1,275-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION OF
PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT WINDELLAMA EAST.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume and re-dedicate the Public School site at Windellama East, area 2 acres, viz., portion 100, parish of Cullulla, county of Argyle, dedicated 14th October, 1881, and hereunder described, an amended survey of the land in question having been effected.

[Ms. 93-4,269 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Argyle, parish of Cullulla, portion 100, 2 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 89 degrees 29 minutes east and distant 10 chains 26 links; and thence north 5 chains 10 links from the north-west corner of portion 39 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains and 50 links; on the west by a line bearing north 3 chains 14½ links; on the north-west by a road 1 chain wide bearing north 60 degrees east 5 chains and 20 links; and on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains and 74½ links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan P. 694-1,978.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Argyle, parish of Cullulla, 2 acres: Commencing at the north-easternmost corner of portion 101; and bounded thence by lines bearing respectively west 4 chains 49 links and north 2 chains 64 links to the road from the Goulburn-Windellama Road to Nerrimungay as recently measured; thence by that side of that road bearing respectively north 50 degrees 43 minutes east 5 chains 70 links, and north 74 degrees 45 minutes east 9 links; and thence by the west boundary of a 1-chain road bearing south 6 chains 27 links, to the point of commencement,—being portion 100, as shown on plan catalogued A. 3,087-2,121.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION GROUND
AT TAREE, AND RE-DEDICATION OF PART
THEREOF FOR RACECOURSE.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Taree, area 241 acres 2 roods, dedicated 31st December, 1878, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication of 79½ acres thereof for racecourse, and to the sale, lease, or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts, of the remainder.

[Ms. 93-4,571 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation ground proposed to be resumed.

County of Macquarie, parish of Taree, area 241 acres 2 roods: Commencing on the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 1 chain east from the north-eastern corner of W. Armstrong's 57 acres 1 rood; and bounded thence on the west by that road dividing it from that land and from a measured portion of 57 acres 1 rood bearing south 45 chains 72 links; on the south by a road 1 chain wide dividing it from William and John Donaldson's 80 acres 2 roods, and from William and John Donaldson's 100 acres, bearing east 52 chains 95 links; on the east by a line dividing it from part of Lewis Jordan's 709 acres, bearing north 45 chains 72 links; and on the north by a road 1 chain wide dividing it from part of a measured portion of 57 acres, and from a measured portion of 67 acres 2 roods, bearing west 52 chains 95 links, to the point of commencement.

Racecourse proposed to be dedicated.

County of Macquarie, parish of Taree, containing an area of 79 acres 2 roods. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the south side of a 1-chain road, at a point bearing south 89 degrees 53 minutes east and distant 27 chains 37 links from the north-east corner of William Armstrong's 57 acres 1 rood; and bounded thence on part of the west by a line bearing south 15 chains 18 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 20 degrees west 11 chains 69 links; thence on the remainder of the west by a line bearing south 11 chains 6 links; thence on the south by a line bearing east 23 chains 93 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 28 chains 60 links; thence on the north-east by lines bearing north 6 degrees 8 minutes west 5 chains, and north 50 degrees 27 minutes west 5 chains 71 links to the south side of the road before mentioned; and thence on the north by that side of that road bearing west 15 chains, to the point of commencement,—being portion 50, as shown on plan catalogued M. 3,212-666.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF POLICE PADDOCK AT
GOULBURN.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to resume the police paddock at Goulburn, area 25 acres, appropriated in 1841, and the extension thereto, area 20 acres, appropriated in 1845, hereunder described, with a view to the reservation thereof for police purposes and gaol site, exclusive of streets and roads.

[Ms. 93-4,570 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

County of Argyle, parish and suburbs of Goulburn, area 25 acres: Commencing at the north-east corner of allotment 10 of section 130, city of Goulburn; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 17 chains 50 links; thence by a line bearing east 14 chains to the right bank of the Wollondilly River; thence by that bank of that river upwards to a point east of the point of commencement; and thence by a line bearing west 12 chains 50 links, to that point,—shown on plan catalogued G. 4-967.

County of Argyle, parish and suburbs of Goulburn, area 20 acres: Commencing on the right bank of the Wollondilly River, at the north-east corner of suburban portion 206; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 4 chains 60 links, west 19 chains 33 links, north 12 chains 20 links, and east 14 chains to the right bank of the Wollondilly River aforesaid; and thence by that bank of that river downwards, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued G. 5-967.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF COUNCIL CHAMBERS
SITE AT RANDWICK.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Randwick, area 3 roods 36½ perches, dedicated 16th July, 1863, for site for Council Chambers, and hereunder described, with a view to sale, lease, or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-4,266 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 3 roods 36½ perches, situate at Randwick, in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the southern side of Frances-street, at a point where it meets the north-western side of Frenchman's Road; and bounded thence on the north by Frances-street bearing south 89 degrees 45 minutes west 4 chains 52 links; on the west by a line dividing it from part of the land set apart for a Church of England Burial Ground bearing south 15 minutes east 2 chains 43 links; on the south by a line dividing it from the land set apart for St. Jude's Church bearing north 89 degrees 45 minutes east 3 chains 53 links to Frenchman's Road; and on the south-east by that road bearing north 22 degrees east 2 chains 62 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 761-690.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th October, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF POLICE PADDOCK
AT DUNGOG.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume the police paddock, at Dungog, area 25 acres, hereunder described, with a view to reservation of parts thereof for police purposes and public buildings respectively, and to the sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts of the remainder

[Ms. 93-4,268 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Durham, parish of Dungog, town of Dungog, containing area of about 25 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the west side of Lord-street with the north side of Chapman-street; and bounded thence on the south by that side of the latter street and its continuation bearing west to the west side of Abelard-street; thence on the west by that side of that street bearing north to the south side of Brown-street; thence on the north by that side of that street bearing east to the west side of Lord-street aforesaid; and thence on the east by that side of that street bearing south, to the point of commencement.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACTS 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21, sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st November, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT ELSMORE, AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Elsmore, area $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, dedicated 14th November, 1879, and hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts, and to the dedication in lieu for General Cemetery of 3 acres 2 roods 16 perches in the same locality.

[Aln. 93-11,777]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Gough, parish of Anderson, at Elsmore, containing an area of 7 acres 2 roods: Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain wide at the most easterly south-eastern corner of portion 100 of 200 acres, parish of Elsmore; and bounded thence by part of that side of the 1 chain road aforesaid bearing south 15 minutes east 8 chains; thence by a line bearing west 5 chains and 2 links; thence by a line bearing north 4 chains 56 links; thence by a line bearing west 1 chain; thence by a line bearing south 4 chains 56 links; thence by a line bearing west 3 chains 96 links; thence by a line bearing north 8 chains to the south boundary of portion 100 aforesaid; and thence by part of the southern boundary of that portion bearing east 9 chains $94\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 713-1,984.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Gough, parish of Anderson, containing an area of 3 acres 2 roods 16 perches. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north 51 degrees 4 minutes east, 7 chains 69 links from the north-western corner of portion 61; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 6 chains; thence by a line bearing east 6 chains; thence by a line bearing south 6 chains; and thence by a line bearing west 6 chains, to the point of commencement, being lots 1 to 7 inclusive and the road 1 chain wide, which runs through those allotments,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 480 Ae.

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Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st November, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION OF
PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT HUSKISSON.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to resume and re-dedicate the Public School site at Huskisson, viz., portion 42, parish of Currumbene, county of St. Vincent, dedicated 31st December, 1878, and hereunder described,—an amended survey of the land in question having been effected.

[Ms. 93-4,788 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of St.-Vincent, parish of Currumbene, town of Huskisson, area 2 acres, portion 42: Commencing on the western side of Sydney-street, at its intersection with the south-western side of the road from Tomerong; and bounded thence on the east by that street bearing south 4 chains and 32 links; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains and 94 links; and on the north-east by the road from Tomerong bearing south 68 degrees east 4 chains and 31 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued P. 223-1,978.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of St. Vincent, parish of Currumbene, town of Huskisson, area 2 acres 0 roods 31 perches: Commencing on the western side of Sydney-street, at the intersection with the south-western side of the road from Tomerong; and bounded thence by part of that side of Sydney-street aforesaid bearing south 4 chains and 16 links; thence by a line bearing west 4 chains 33.5 links to the south-east corner of allotment 6 of section 19; thence by a line north 5 chains 97.6 links to the south-western side of the road from Tomerong aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that road bearing south 67 degrees 16 minutes east 4 chains and 70 links, to the point of commencement,—to include portion 42, as shown on plan catalogued V. 1,829-2,013.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st November, 1893

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION
GROUNDS AT WELLINGTON, AND DEDICATION
FOR PRESERVATION OF CAVES AND PUBLIC
RECREATION IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the lands at Wellington, areas 160 acres and 94 acres, viz., portions 180 and 214, parish of Wellington, dedicated 29th June, 1880, and 22nd January, 1886, respectively, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication of 129½ acres thereof for preservation of caves, and to the re-dedication of the remainder, 124 acres 1 rood, for public recreation.

[Ms. 93-5,081 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation grounds proposed to be resumed.

160 acres. County of Wellington, parish of Wellington, being portion 180: Commencing on the right bank of the Bell River, at the north-west corner of portion 95 of 50 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north boundary of that portion, being lines bearing east 22 chains 18 links, and south 89 degrees 39 minutes east 26 chains 50 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 35 chains 82 links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 41 chains 57 links to the aforesaid right bank of the Bell River; and thence on the west by that bank of that river upwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued W. 1,417-2,091.

94 acres. County of Wellington, parish of Wellington, being portion 214: Commencing on the right bank of the Bell River, at the north-west corner of portion 180; and bounded thence on part of the south by the north boundary of that portion, being a line bearing south 89 degrees 11 minutes east 41 chains 59 links to its north-east corner; thence on part of the west by the east boundary of that portion, being a line bearing south 51 minutes west 35 chains 89 links to the north boundary of portion 95 of 50 acres; thence again on the south by part of the north boundary of portion 95 aforesaid; and the north boundary of portion 96 of 40 acres, being a line bearing south 89 degrees 12 minutes east 18 chains 46 links to the north-east corner of portion 96; thence on the east by a line bearing north 41 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 18 minutes west 57 chains 37 links to the aforesaid right bank of the Bell River; and bounded thence again on the west by that bank of that river upwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued W. 30-2,075.

Area proposed to be dedicated for public recreation.

124 acres 1 rood. County of Wellington, parish of Wellington, being portion 180: Commencing on the right bank of the Bell River, at the north-west corner of portion 95 of 50 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north boundary of that portion, being lines bearing east 22 chains 18 links and south 89 degrees 39 minutes east 16 chains 50 links to the south-west corner of portion 172 of 35 acres 3 roods; thence on the east by the west boundary of that portion, being a line bearing north 35 chains 82 links to a south boundary of portion 214 of 94 acres; thence on the north by part of that south boundary of that portion, being a line bearing west 31 chains 57 links to the aforesaid right bank of the Bell River; and thence on the west by that bank of that river upwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued W. 1417-2,091.

Area proposed to be dedicated for preservation of caves.

129 acres 3 roods. County of Wellington, parish of Wellington, being portions 172 and 214: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion 180 of 124 acres 1 rood; and bounded thence on part of the south by part of the north boundary of portion 95 and the north boundary of portion 96, being a line bearing easterly 28 chains 46 links to the north-east corner of portion 96; thence on the east by a line bearing north 41 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 18 minutes west 57 chains 37 links to the right bank of the Bell River; thence on part of the west by that bank of that river upwards to the north-west corner of portion 180 aforesaid; thence again on the

south by the north boundary of that portion, being a line bearing easterly 31 chains 57 links to its north-east corner; and thence again on the west by the east boundary of portion 180, being a line bearing southerly 35 chains 81½ links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plans catalogued W. 30-2,075 and W. 3,191-2,091.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st November, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION GROUND
AT NEWCASTLE, AND DEDICATION FOR
DEFENCE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC RECREA-
TION IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Newcastle, area 40 acres, dedicated 16th July, 1863, for public recreation and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication of 1 acre 2 roods 23 perches thereof for defence purposes, and to the re-dedication of the remainder, 38 acres 1 rood 17 perches, for public recreation.

[Ms. 93-5,030 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation ground proposed to be resumed.

County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, city of Newcastle, area 40 acres: Commencing on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, at the intersection with the north-eastern side of the "Terrace"; and bounded by that side of the "Terrace" bearing north-westerly to the southern side of Pitt-street; thence by part of that side of Pitt-street bearing easterly to the western side of Wolfe-street; thence by part of that side of that street southerly to the southern side of Ordnance-street; thence by that side of that street easterly to the shore of the Pacific Ocean aforesaid; and thence by that shore bearing generally southerly and south-westerly, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued N. 98-844 Roll.

Area proposed to be dedicated for defence purposes.

County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, city of Newcastle, containing an area of 1 acre 2 roods 23 perches: Commencing on the coast line of the South Pacific Ocean, at a point bearing south 33 degrees 19 minutes 25 seconds east and distant 26 chains 37 links from the intersection of the south-west side of Pitt-street with the north-east side of the "Terrace"; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 77 degrees 46 minutes west 8 chains 91 links; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 12 degrees 14 minutes east 2 chains 68 links and distant 50 links in rectangular distance from the side of the "Terrace" aforesaid; thence on part of the south-east by a line bearing north 77 degrees 46 minutes east 4 chains 31 links to the coast line of the South Pacific Ocean aforesaid; and thence on the remainder of the south-east by that coast line bearing north-easterly to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 289 Md.

Area proposed to be dedicated for public recreation.

County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, city of Newcastle, area 38 acres 1 rood 17 perches: Commencing at a stake on the edge of the cliffs forming the shore of the Pacific Ocean, being the south-eastern extremity of the north-eastern side of the "Terrace"; and bounded thence by that side of the "Terrace" bearing north-westerly about 31 chains 35 links to the southern side of Pitt-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing easterly about 3 chains 30 links to the western side of Wolfe-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing southerly 1 chain to the southern side of Ordnance-street; thence by that side of that street bearing easterly to its extremity on the edge of the cliffs aforesaid; thence by that edge of those cliffs bearing generally southerly and south-westerly to a stake forming the north-eastern corner of an area of 1 acre 2 roods 23 perches, appropriated as a site for coast battery (plan Ms. 289 Md.); thence by the north-western, south-western, and south-eastern boundaries of that land bearing respectively south 77 degrees 46 minutes west 8 chains 91 links south 12 degrees 14 minutes east 2 chains 68 links and north 77 degrees 46 minutes 4 chains 31 links to the edge of the cliffs aforesaid; and thence by those cliffs bearing south-westerly, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued N. 98-844 Roll.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACTS 48 VIC. No. 18 AND 53 VIC. No. 21.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21, sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 5th December, 1893.PROPOSALS UNDER SECTION 105, CROWN LANDS
ACT OF 1884, AND SECTION 41 OF THE CROWN
LANDS ACT OF 1889, IN RESPECT OF THE
CRICKET GROUND AT BATHURST.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, being of opinion that the purposes for which the dedication of the land, a description whereof is set out below, was made have partly failed, and that there is some doubt or uncertainty as to such purposes, has directed that this notice, under my hand, shall be published in the Government Gazette: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, in pursuance of such direction, and in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, that it is proposed to deal with the said land in the manner following, that is to say:—To revoke the dedication and grant of the said land heretofore made, and to dedicate the said land as a Cricket Ground, and to vest the same for an estate in fee simple in Trustees to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in trust for the purposes mentioned, together with such powers and under such conditions as the Governor, with the advice afore-

said, may think fit, and shall direct it to be included in the grant to be issued to the said Trustees under section 106 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land in the county of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, City of Bathurst, area 10 acres 14 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-eastern side of Seymour-street with the south-western side of Durham-street; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of that side of Durham-street bearing south-easterly 10 chains and 7 links to the north-western side of Havannah-street; thence on the south-east by part of that side of that street bearing south-westerly 10 chains and 2 links to the north-east side of Howick-street; thence on the south-west by part of that side of that street bearing north-westerly 10 chains and 7 links to the south-eastern side of Seymour-street aforesaid; and thence on the north-west by part of that side of that street bearing north-easterly 10 chains and 2 links to the point of commencement, including section 92, City of Bathurst, as shown on plan catalogued B. 141-824, which said piece of land was by Crown Grant dated 4th February, 1871, expressed to be granted to certain Trustees therein named in trust for the purposes of a racecourse, or training ground, or cricket ground, or for any other public amusement or purpose as therein mentioned.

HENRY COPELAND,
Minister for Lands.

[Ms. 93-9,812 Dep.]

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 5TH SECTION OF THE ACT 25 VICTORIA No. 1.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Religious Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers, Misc.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
Tambaroora	Wellington	4	Parish of Tambaroora.	acre. 1	Roman Catholic Church site.	93-7,747 Dep.	W. 3,193- 2,091.

11-11-11

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1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Aberdeen	Durham	.....	1	1	Village of Aberdeen	a. r. p. 0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	Misc. 93-4,638 D	A 11-1,286 R.
Bingara	Murchison	.....	21	39	Town of Bingara	0 1 8	Town Hall Site	93-6,361 D	B 29-1,470
Black Range	Goulburn	596	.....	.....	Parish of Albury	0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	93-3,737 I	G 3,115-1,475
Bullagreen	Ewenmar	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Healy	15 0 0	General Cemetery	93-3,219 I	Ms. 244-1,475 and Ms. 274-1,475
Carinda	Clyde	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Carinda	5 2 16	"	93-4,052 I	Ms. 181 Me.
Casino	Rous	.....	.....	.....	Town of Casino	1 0 0	Public Recreation	93-3,545 I	C 42-1,590
Cobargo	Dampier	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Narira	0 2 13	General Cemetery (extension.)	93-2,162 D	C 501-1,984
Condoublin	Gipps	.....	.....	.....	Parish of S. Condoublin	20 0 0	Public Recreation	92-4,925 I	Ms. 82 Fs.
Coreen	Hume	.....	.....	.....	Village of Coreen	11 0 0	General Cemetery	93-7,828 D	Ms. 186 Wga.
Cootamundra	Harden	457	.....	.....	Parish of Cootamundry	65 0 0	Public Recreation	93-5,433 D	H 5,512-1,716
Cundletown	Macquarie	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Cundle	20 3 0	General Cemetery	93-6,213 D	Ms. 520 Md.
Dalmorton	Gresham	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Boyd	6 2 30	"	93-3,009 D	Ms. 394 Gfn.
Dubbo	Gordon	.....	.....	.....	Town of Dubbo	34 0 0	Public Recreation	93-5,341 D	D. 27-1,349
Eatonswill	Clarence	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Eaton	15 2 0	General Cemetery	93-2,552 D	Ms. 393 Gfn.
Gosford	Northumberland	166	and	13	Town of Gosford	10 0 17	Show Ground	93- 935 I	G 56-1,123 & N 3,222-2,111 R.
Guyra	Sandon	.....	9	16	Village of Guyra	0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	93-5,967 D	G 4-2,316
Hill End	Wellington	P.W.P.	.....	.....	Parish of Tambaroora	6 0 0	Preservation of Water Supply	93-4,344 D	W 3,913-2,091
Jindera	Goulburn	279	.....	.....	Parish of Jindera	28 0 0	Public Recreation	93-6,331 D	G 3,112-1,475
Jugiong	Harden	284	.....	.....	Town of Jugiong	791 0 0	Permanent Common	93-6,986 D	H 5,514-1,761 R.
Mudgee	Wellington	.....	2	66	Town of Mudgee	8 3 15	Show Ground (extension)	93-7,383 D	Ms. 52-1,009
Murrumbidgee	Dampier	85	.....	.....	Parish of Murrumbidgee	1 0 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	93-5,188 D	D 3,119-1,618
Narrabri	Nandewar	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Narrabri	12 2 17	General Cemetery (extension.)	93-2,838 I	Ms. 152 Th.
Narrandera	Cooper	252	.....	.....	Parish of Narrandera	9 0 0	Show Ground (extension)	93-6,182 D	C 1,194-1,804
Richmond	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Ham Common	16 0 0	General Cemetery	93-6,430 D	Ms. 726 Sy.
Swamp Oak	Ferry	1	.....	.....	Parish of Loftus	1 2 0	"	93-5,179 D	Ms. 153 Th.
Temora	Bland	284	.....	.....	Parish of Bundawarrah	836 0 0	Permanent Common	93-4,711 D	B 3,162-1,946
Uralla	Sandon	.....	1	5	Town of Uralla	7 1 15	Hospital Site	93-2,223 I	U 29-1,585
Urana	Urana	206	.....	.....	Parish of Urana	80 0 0	Racecourse	93-7,549 D	U 2,440-1,881
Walcha	Vernon	.....	.....	29	Town of Walcha	10 0 0	Show Ground	93-3,185 I	W 34-1,493 R.
Walgett	Baradine	.....	.....	42	Town of Walgett	4 3 0	Public Recreation	93-7,088 D	Ms. 197 Me.
Warne	Wellington	.....	.....	.....	Town of Warne	2 2 15½	General Cemetery	91-8,375 D	Ms. 93 Oe. & 157 Oe.
Wingham	Macquarie	.....	1 and 2	6	Town of Wingham	0 3 8	Town Hall Site	93-5,052 D	W 39-1,241
Woogoolga	Fitzroy	.....	3	31	Village of Woogoolga	0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	93-6,052 D	Woogoolga 4

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Goangra.....	Baradine .....	....	.....	....	Parish of Goangra	a. r. p. 8 0 0	General Cemetery	Misc. 93-7,610 D	G 1-2,168 Roll
Marrickville	Cumberland ..	....	.....	....	Parish of Petersham ..	1 2 14	Public Recreation.....	93-3,910 I	C 452-2,030
Marulan.....	Argyle	47	.....	....	Parish of Uringalla ..	10 0 0	Show Ground.....	93-3,811 I	A 3,074-2,121
Newcastle	Northumberland	....	.....	....	Parish of Newcastle ..	5 0 0	Public Baths	93-6 891 D	Ms. 538 Md.
Do	do .....	....	.....	....	do	4 1 8	do	93-6,891 D	Ms. 538 Md.
Wagga Wagga ..	Wynyard .....	....	.....	....	Town of South Wagga Wagga.	0 1 4	Fire Brigade Station site	93-8,629 D	W 61-1,345
Woodstock	Bathurst .....	....	.....	8	Village of Woodstock..	8 3 10	Public Recreation.....	93-3,914 I	W 14-2,498
Yantabulla	Irrara .....	....	.....	....	Parish of Mucross	24 0 0	General Cemetery	93-2,352 I	Ms. 358 Be.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Bendemeer	Inglis .....	....	.....	....	Parish of Perry.....	a. r. p. 154 3 0	Permanent Common (extension).	Misc. 93-9,466 D	Ms. 502 Ae.
Glen Morrison ..	Vernon .....	....	.....	....	Parish of Cobrabald....	2 3 0	General Cemetery	93-3,468 I	Ms. 449 Ae.
Hamilton	Northumberland	....	.....	....	Parish of Newcastle....	0 0 36½	Drainage	93-8,117 D	N 2,710-2,111
Hillgrove	Sandon .....	....	.....	13	Village of Hillgrove....	10 0 0	Public Recreation.....	93-5,086 I	H 3 Hillgrove
Mogo	St. Vincent ....	....	.....	15	Town of Mogo	4 3 26	do	93-9,025 D	M. 20-2,136
West Hillgrove..	Sandon .....	....	.....	....	Parish of Metz..	3 2 0	General Cemetery.....	93-4,911 I	Ms. 486 Ae.
Wilcannia	Werunda	4	.....	....	Parish of Wilcannia Sth.	30 0 0	Public Recreation.....	93-6,490 D	W. 85-1,985

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER ACT 48 VICTORIA, No. 18, SEC. 104.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
Camberwell	Durham .....	.....	12	13	Village of Camberwell..	a. r. p. 0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute site	Misc. 93-10,032 D	C 12-1,183.
Guyra.....	Sandon.....	.....	9	15	Village of Guyra	0 2 0	do do	93- 5,967 D	G 4-2,316.
Tannabutta	Wellington.....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Tannabutta ..	1 1 10½	General Cemetery	93- 6,492 D	Ms. 221 Oc.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 93- 3275 Dep.	17841	101	Parry	Woolomin	2	0	0	10 June, 1893	4428
" "	17842	"	"	"	2	0	0		
" "	17843	"	"	"	2	0	19	" "	" "
" "	17844	"	"	"	2	0	19	" "	" "
2979 "	17819	"	Hardinge	Cope's Creek	8	0	0	" "	" "
2330 "	17831	"	Beresford	Cooma	57	2	0	" "	4431
3239 "	17869	"	Gloucester	Boranel	5	2	0	" "	" "
" "	17870	"	"	Knowla	28	0	0	" "	" "
" "	17871	"	"	Womboin	61	1	0	" "	" "
2586 "	17791	"	Tongowoko	Yalpunga	4	0	0	" "	" "
3239 "	17863	"	Gloucester	Bindera	11	0	0	" "	4432
3275 "	17835	"	Parry	Woolomin	0	3	0	" "	" "
" "	17836	"	"	"	1	2	0	" "	" "
" "	17837	"	"	"	2	1	0	" "	" "
" "	17838	"	"	"	3	2	0	" "	" "
" "	17839	"	"	"	6	0	0	" "	" "
" "	17840	"	"	"	17	0	0	" "	" "
2067 "	17811	"	King	Gunning	250	0	0	" "	" "
3239 "	17865	"	Gloucester	Wawgan	73	1	0	" "	" "
2330 "	17833	"	Beresford	Cooma	10	3	0	" "	" "
3239 "	17047	"	Gloucester	Knowla	84	1	0	" "	4433
" "	17867	"	"	Barrington	32	1	0	" "	" "
3465 "	17953	"	Wynyard	Wondalga	14	2	0	17	4833
2839 "	17947	"	Benarba	Kamilaroi	1,760	0	0		
" "	17948	"	"	Colymungoul	2,100	0	0	" "	" "
" "	17951	109	"	Kamilaroi, &c.	2,800	0	0	" "	4837
4272 "	17969	"	Caira, &c.	Chadwick, &c.	5,100	0	0	" "	" "
3629 "	17968	"	Kilfera, &c.	Yelkeer, North, &c.	8,640	0	0	" "	" "
4274 "	17971	"	Clyde	Navina, &c.	520	0	0	" "	" "
" "	17972	"	"	Charlton, &c.	1,560	0	0	" "	" "
" "	17973	"	"	Langmore, &c.	3,150	0	0	" "	4838
4272 "	17970	"	Caira	Tarairie	440	0	0	" "	" "
3956 "	17897	101	Rous	Ballina	27	0	0	" "	" "
3465 "	17954	"	Wynyard	Wondalga	1	1	18	" "	" "
" "	17955	"	"	"	1	2	0	" "	" "
2839 "	17949	109	Benarba	Colymungoul	640	0	0	" "	" "
" "	17950	"	"	"	640	0	0	" "	" "
3465 "	17956	101	Wynyard	Wondalga	21	2	0	" "	4839
3921 "	17941	"	Murray	Purrorumba	2	0	0	" "	" "
3465 "	17958	"	Wynyard	Wondalga	169	0	0	" "	" "
4162 "	17899	"	Narromine	Mingelo	105	0	0	" "	" "
2632 "	17952	"	Forbes	Bandon	8	0	0	" "	" "
3871 "	17965	"	Wallace	Crackenback	20	0	0	" "	" "
4347 "	17966	"	Westmoreland	Jooriland	9	0	0	" "	" "
3869 "	17943	"	Clyde	Cowga	640	0	0	" "	4840
" "	17945	"	"	"	869	0	0	" "	" "
3465 "	17957	"	Wynyard	Wondalga	29	0	0	" "	" "
3901 "	17964	"	Gregory	Goolagoola	640	0	0	" "	" "
4836 "	18131	"	Wellington	Werowera	160	0	0	21	4962
4955 "	18124	"	Buckland	Denver	1,976	1	0		
3833 "	17936	"	Rous	Nimbin	100	0	0	24	5062
" "	17937	"	"	"	120	0	0		
" "	17938	"	"	Tunstall	200	0	0	" "	" "
4466 "	17984	"	Gough	Deepwater	15	3	0	" "	" "
4279 "	17976	"	Bathurst	Lucan	2	0	0	" "	5066
4264 "	17974	"	Georgiana	Laggan	2	0	0	" "	" "
4446 "	17980	"	Westmoreland	Antonio	8	0	0	" "	" "
4320 "	17978	"	Gloucester	Bohnock	8	0	0	" "	" "

No of Papers	No of Reserve	Section	County	Parish	Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio
Ms 93- 3090	Dep	17997	101 Napier	Bungabah	2 0 0	24 June, 1893	5066
2964	"	17994	" Hume	Goidon	2 0 0	" "	"
4165	"	17921	" Northumberland	Newcastle	20 0 0	" "	"
2307	"	17992	" Bourke	Mandamah	8 0 0	" "	"
Aln 93- 6931	"	17995	" Roxburgh	Wagdon	0 2 17	" "	"
Ms 93- 2075	Ind	17919	" Buckland	Wallabadah	1 0 0	" "	"
3122	Dep	17993	101 & 109 { Townsend	Warrawool	600 0 0	" "	5067
4420	"	17983	101 Wellesley	Tombong	12 0 0	" "	"
4277	"	17982	" King	Manton	10 0 0	" "	"
4391	"	17985	" Bland	Burdawarrah	9 3 12	" "	"
38.3	"	17940	" Rous	Boorabee	60 0 0	" "	"
4425	"	17996	" Wellington	Canning	50 0 0	" "	"
3833	"	17939	" Rous	Boorabee	154 3 0	" "	5068
4165	"	17922	" Northumberland	Newcastle	0 0 31	" "	"
5225	"	18200	" Blgh	Yarrobil	5,263 0 0	27 " "	5118
4447	"	18035	" Harden	Murrumbolla	8 0 0	1 July, 1893	5240
4230	"	18034	" Durham	Shenstone	24 0 0	" "	"
5118	"	18188	" Camden	Colo	597 2 0	" "	"
4426	"	17999	" Cooper	Bogolong	320 0 0	" "	"
2504	Ind	18040	" Buckland	Texas	100 0 0	" "	"
90- 445	Dep	10502	" Cadell	Mathoura	5 0 0	" "	"
93 2906	"	18000	" Auckland	Fredendoura	20 0 0	" "	5241
"	"	18001	" Wellesley	Bombala, &c	14 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18002	" "	Delegete	20 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18003	" "	Lawson	25 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18004	" "	Cathcart	40 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18005	" St Vincent	Meangora	5 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18006	" Wallace	Mjalla	5 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18007	" Beesford	Dangelong	5 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18008	" Auckland	Nalbaugh	10 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18009	" "	Nungatta	20 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18010	" "	Nalbaugh	20 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18011	" "	Genoa	20 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18012	" "	"	40 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18013	" "	Yuglamah	80 0 0	" "	"
1134	Ind	17493	" Roxburgh	Yetholme	33 0 0	" "	5242
3877	Dep	18082	" St Vincent	West Nelligen	0 3 20	8 " "	5359
"	"	18083	" "	"	7 1 29	" "	"
4129	"	18117	" Townsend	South Denihqum	11 0 0	" "	"
4706	"	18057	" Waljeers	Tooralbong	177 0 0	" "	"
4494	"	18122	" Wallace	Murloo	150 0 0	" "	5365
4706	"	18056	" Waljeers	Tooralbong	530 0 0	" "	"
4487	"	18103	" Goulburn	Germanton	5 0 0	" "	5366
3877	"	18084	" St Vincent	West Nelligen	0 2 0	" "	"
"	"	18085	" "	"	2 0 0	" "	"
4874	"	18118	" Durham	Russell	0 2 6	" "	"
4706	"	18058	" Waljeers	Toofalbong	2 2 0	" "	"
"	"	18059	" "	"	2 2 0	" "	"
"	"	18060	" "	"	5 1 8	" "	"
"	"	18061	" "	"	5 1 8	" "	"
"	"	18063	" "	"	180 0 0	" "	"
C S 93-2050	Corr	18119	" Brisbane	Manobala	54 1 24	" "	"
Ms 93-4686	Dep	18031	" Darling	North Barraba	200 0 0	" "	"
3630	"	18090	" Hunter	Putty	700 0 0	" "	5367
"	"	18092	" "	"	1,180 0 0	" "	"
3631	"	18094	" "	Wareng	700 0 0	" "	"
3632	"	18096	" "	"	500 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18098	" "	"	1,050 0 0	" "	5368
3577	"	18081	" St Vincent	West Nelligen	4 1 0	" "	"
4487	"	18106	" Goulburn	Germanton	14 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18107	" "	"	26 0 0	" "	"
1292	Ind	18123	" Camden	Broughton	6 0 0	" "	"
983	Dep	18079	" Gough	Boyd, &c	930 0 0	" "	"
2391	"	18076	109 Murchison	Anderson, &c	4,500 0 0	" "	5369
"	"	18077	" "	Hall	120 0 0	" "	"
3561	"	18121	101 Westmoreland	Vulcan, &c	113 0 0	" "	"
3577	"	18087	" St Vincent	West Nelligen	0 3 33	" "	"
4732	"	18074	" Denison	Mulwala	1 0 0	" "	5370
4730	"	18075	" Oxley	Nyngan	2 0 0	" "	"
3877	"	18086	" St Vincent	West Nelligen	1 0 31	" "	"
4706	"	18062	" Waljeers	Tooralbong	330 0 0	" "	"
4487	"	18104	" Goulburn	Germanton	10 0 19	" "	"
4445	"	18088	" Ashburnham	Moura	6 0 0	" "	"
4706	"	18064	" Waljeers	Tooralbong	1 1 0	" "	"
4732	"	18073	" Denison	Mulwala	0 2 0	" "	"
3577	"	18080	" St Vincent	Last Nelligen	1 3 5	" "	"
4457	"	18101	" Goulburn	Germanton	3 2 0	" "	5371
"	"	18105	" "	"	4 3 0	" "	"
4706	"	18065	" Waljeers	Tooralbong	1,400 0 0	" "	"
1701	Ind	18072	109 Gough	Scone	120 0 0	" "	"
911	Dep	18078	" Murchison	Anderson	450 0 0	" "	"
4457	"	18102	101 Goulburn	Germanton	16 0 20	" "	"
1952	Ind	18100	" Cunningham	Trundle	10 0 0	" "	5372
2806	"	18249	" Townsend	North Curragunganung	6 0 0 0	12 " "	5429
2673	"	18120	" Gowen	Finganerra	150 0 0	" "	"
C S 93 14276	Dep	18230	" Bourke	Murrulebale	340 2 0	" "	"
14107	"	18229	" Bland	Wallyndry	12 0 0	" "	"
Ms 93- 3663	"	18110	" Macquarie	Macquarie	0 3 0	15 " "	5582
4842	"	18154	" Cunningham	Micabil	48 0 0	" "	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. Ls. 93-3759	18187	101	Gloucester	Forster	0 3 10	15 July, 1893	5582
Ms. 93- 4860 Dep.	18128	"	Denison	Narrow Plains	109 1 0	" "	5578
93- 3663 "	18113	"	Macquarie	Macquarie	0 3 0	" "	5583
" "	18114	"	"	"	0 3 0	" "	"
" "	18115	"	"	"	1 3 0	" "	"
4705 "	18049	"	Wellesley	Bombala	4 3 19	" "	"
" "	18050	"	"	"	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	18051	"	"	"	29 0 0	" "	"
Aln.93- 5987	18198	"	Bland	Bundawarra	3 0 32	" "	"
" "	18199	"	"	Trigalong	53 1 0	" "	"
Ms. 93- 4362 "	18175	"	Gregory	Belar, &c.	730 0 0	" "	"
Aln.93- 7506 "	18176	"	Waradgery	Boyong	592 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 93- 4705 "	18052	"	Wellesley	Bombala	70 2 0	" "	"
4923 "	18195	"	Roxburgh	Winburn	130 0 0	" "	5584
4842 "	18152	109	Cunningham	Kalinga	120 0 0	" "	"
" "	18153	"	"	"	220 0 0	" "	"
" "	18155	"	"	Micabil, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	18156	"	"	Gulgo	560 0 0	" "	"
" "	18157	"	"	"	330 0 0	" "	"
" "	18158	"	"	"	200 0 0	" "	"
5026 "	18160	101	Harden	Cootamundry	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	18161	"	"	"	23 1 34	" "	"
4330 "	18174	"	Auckland	Towamba	3 0 3	" "	"
474 "	17725	109	Canbelego	Warong, &c.	3,000 0 0	" "	5585
" "	17726	"	Flinders	Whitbarrow, &c.	1,000 0 0	" "	"
" "	17727	"	"	Miandetta, &c.	2,030 0 0	" "	"
" "	17728	"	"	Gilgai, &c.	3,000 0 0	" "	"
" "	17729	"	"	Boree, &c.	3,600 0 0	" "	"
4842 "	18148	"	Cunningham	Kalinga	1,200 0 0	" "	"
" "	18149	"	"	Kiagarthur, &c.	2,800 0 0	" "	"
4517 "	18172	"	Benarba	Greenaway	100 0 0	" "	"
5026 "	18159	101	Harden	Cootamundry	6 0 11	" "	5586
3663 "	18111	"	Macquarie	Macquarie	0 3 0	" "	"
4147 "	18171	"	Forbes	Morongla	8 0 0	" "	"
5034 "	18126	"	Macquarie	Camden Haven	8 0 0	" "	"
5026 "	18162	"	Harden	Cootamundry	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	18163	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	18164	"	"	"	3 2 0	" "	"
3663 "	18112	"	Macquarie	Macquarie	0 3 0	" "	"
4911 "	18132	109	Gunderbooka	Wommera	640 0 0	" "	5587
4842 "	18150	109 & 101	Cunningham	Kiagarthur	1,500 0 0	" "	"
" "	18151	"	"	Micabil, &c.	8,000 0 0	" "	"
4839 "	18173	"	Ashburnham	Troubalgie	670 0 0	" "	"
4329 "	18178	101	Pottinger	Curlewis	30 0 0	" "	5588
2265 "	18185	112	Rous	Condong	1,770 0 0	" "	"
4698 "	18186	"	Durham	Mount Royal	2,697 0 0	" "	"
5006 "	18196	"	Cunningham	Wicklow	1,300 0 0	" "	"
" "	18197	"	Flinders	Nangerybone	2,130 0 0	" "	"
4810 "	18134	101	Murchison	Macintyre	400 0 0	" "	5589
" "	18135	"	"	"	1,200 0 0	" "	"
4505 "	18170	"	Sandon	Elton	10 0 0	" "	"
793 "	18211	"	Cook	Nepean	214 0 0	22	5790
" "	18212	"	"	"	270 0 0	" "	"
3725 "	18144	"	Harden	Murrumboola	943 0 0	" "	"
5265 "	18219	"	Pottinger	Doona	140 0 0	" "	5791
3725 "	18146	"	Harden	Murrumboola	640 0 0	" "	"
4992 "	18206	"	Ewenmar	Umangla	25 1 0	" "	"
3981 "	18214	109	Clarke	Stanton	220 0 0	" "	"
4243 "	18220	"	Bucleuch	Darbalara	640 0 0	" "	"
4319 "	18221	"	Hawes	Dewitt	90 0 0	" "	"
3725 "	18145	101	Harden	Murrumboola	48 0 0	" "	"
5056 "	18208	"	Westmoreland	Irene	4 0 0	" "	5792
5057 "	18209	"	"	Baring	4 0 0	" "	"
5055 "	18207	"	Georgiana	Copperhannia	4 0 0	" "	"
3047 "	18213	112	Baradine	Urawilkie, &c.	190,000 0 0	" "	"
5100 "	18222	101	Cook	Lidsdale	20 0 0	" "	"
5132 "	18210	"	Gough	Clive	20 0 0	" "	5793
5338 "	18250	"	Cook	Cox	2 0 0	29	6041
5237 "	18233	"	Cumberland	Manly Cove	2 1 2	" "	6043
4625 "	18231	"	Gipps	Wyalong	560 0 0	" "	"
5681 "	18165	"	Yancowinna	Alma	0 2 20	" "	"
" "	18166	"	"	"	1 1 0	" "	"
5426 "	18244	109	Murchison	Molroy	28 0 0	" "	"
5119 "	18240	101	Harden	Muttama	130 0 0	" "	6044
5024 "	18247	"	Clyde	Carinda	33 0 0	" "	"
" "	18245	"	"	"	7 2 16	" "	"
297 "	18232	"	Cumberland	Field of Mars	0 0 4½	" "	"
1135 Ind.	18223	"	Wallace	Kiandra	8 2 0	" "	"
5237 Dep.	18234	"	Cumberland	Manly Cove	0 3 12	" "	"
" "	18235	"	"	"	1 0 10	" "	"
" "	18236	"	"	"	1 0 24	" "	"
5681 "	18167	"	Yancowinna	Alma	1 2 4½	" "	"
4618 "	18238	"	Hardinge	Elderbury	500 0 0	" "	6045
" "	18239	"	"	"	574 0 0	" "	"
2226 "	18226	"	Evelyn	Milparinka	47 0 0	" "	"
5374 "	18237	"	Murray	Bedulluck	4 1 32	" "	"
1135 Ind.	18225	"	Wallace	Kiandra	5 0 0	" "	"
4946 Dep.	18243	109	Vernon	Boulton, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
4671 "	18242	"	Benarba	Greenaway	290 0 0	" "	"

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Ms. 93- 1135 Ind.	18224	101	Wallace	Kiandra	a. r. p. 0 2 0	29 July, 1893	6046
5207 Dep.	18241	"	Georgiana	Tuena	0 0 10	" "	"
5631 "	18168	"	Yancowinna	Alma	2 2 13½	" "	"
6123 "	18169	"	"	"	3 0 36½	" "	"
5532 "	18450	112	Beresford	Bulgandramine	1,180 0 0	2 Aug.,	6101
5209 "	18323	109	Cunningham	Oxley North, &c.	2,000 0 0	5 "	6147
" "	18298	"	Courallie	Barton	7 0 0	" "	"
" "	18299	"	"	"	16 0 0	" "	"
" "	18300	"	"	Boo Boo	50 0 0	" "	"
" "	18301	"	"	Wirrigurldonga	350 0 0	" "	"
5210 "	18302	"	"	Biniguy	250 0 0	" "	"
5208 "	18319	101	Cook	Blackheath	500 0 0	" "	"
2277 "	18292	"	Clarence	Taloumbi	0 0 23	" "	"
5628 "	18294	"	Yancowinna	Picton	1 0 0	" "	"
5210 "	18303	109	Courallie	Biniguy	510 0 0	" "	6148
5211 "	18304	"	Stapylton	Melleallina	340 0 0	" "	"
5212 "	18305	"	Courallie	Wathagar	138 0 0	" "	"
5321 "	18320	112	Bland	Marbunga	216 0 0	" "	"
4995 "	18284	"	"	Wargin	181 2 0	" "	"
" "	18285	"	"	"	246 3 0	" "	"
2874 "	18329	101	King	Bramah	456 0 0	" "	"
2219 Ind.	18316	"	Rous	Nimbin	100 0 0	" "	"
5623 Dep.	18295	"	Yancowinna	Picton	0 1 32½	" "	"
3656 "	18326	"	Sundon	Metz	5 2 0	" "	6149
4998 "	18281	"	Northumberland	Gosford	8 0 0	" "	"
5469 "	18255	"	Clarence	Maryvale	8 0 0	" "	"
5398 "	18252	"	Ashburnham	Mogong	4 0 17	" "	"
5125 "	18315	"	Urana	Clive	10 0 0	" "	"
4879 "	18283	"	Rous	Byron	3 0 0	" "	"
5137 "	18296	"	Lincoln	Dunedoo	400 0 0	" "	"
6094 "	18408	109	Bland	Memagong	266 0 0	" "	"
" "	18409	"	"	Milong	460 0 0	" "	"
5138 "	18297	101	Narromine	Mullah Back	1,240 0 0	" "	6150
4848 "	18327	"	Arrawatta	Wyndham	20 0 0	" "	6151
5645 "	18286	"	Durham	Butterwick	5 0 0	" "	"
5396 "	18321	"	Bathurst	St. David	23 0 0	" "	"
5577 "	18293	"	Forbes, &c.	Bang Bang, &c.	60 0 0	" "	"
5734 "	18287	"	Northumberland	Gosford	8 2 21	" "	"
5058 "	18317	"	Cook	Kanimbla	13 0 0	" "	"
" "	18318	"	"	"	81 0 0	" "	"
4651 "	18314	"	Canbelego	Tootalally, &c.	1,440 0 0	" "	"
5317 "	18322	"	Gregory	Haddon Rig	500 0 0	" "	"
5092 "	18328	"	Wakool	Kyalite	770 0 0	" "	"
4651 "	18313	"	Cowper	Bye	656 0 0	" "	6152
3919 "	18272	"	Wallace	Seymour	3 0 0	12 "	6288
5468 "	18356	"	Gresham	Kaloe	8 0 0	" "	"
5232 "	18340	"	Arrawatta	Redbank	10 2 0	" "	"
5394 "	18339	109	Monteagle, &c.	Weddin, &c.	5,500 0 0	" "	6239
5300 "	18343	"	Kennedy	Derribong	700 0 0	" "	"
" "	18344	"	"	"	500 0 0	" "	"
" "	18347	"	"	Ossory, &c.	1,160 0 0	" "	"
2950 Ind.	18375	101	Bathurst	Cowra	0 0 33½	" "	"
" "	18376	"	"	"	0 2 31	" "	"
" "	18377	"	Forbes	Mulyan	1 1 0	" "	"
5300 "	18345	109 & 101	Kennedy	Hastings, &c.	445 0 0	" "	6290
" "	18346	"	"	Ossory	1,100 0 0	" "	"
" "	18348	"	"	Belardery, &c.	15,400 0 0	" "	"
5394 "	18388	109	Monteagle, &c.	Weddin, &c.	400 0 0	" "	6291
5300 "	18349	"	Kennedy	Derribong	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	18350	"	"	Ossory	460 0 0	" "	"
" "	18351	"	"	Graddle	390 0 0	" "	"
" "	18352	"	"	Mungerie	350 0 0	" "	"
3919 "	18269	101	Wallace	Seymour	1 0 21	" "	"
" Dep.	18270	"	"	"	5 1 9	" "	"
" "	18271	"	"	"	6 2 27	" "	"
2950 Ind.	18373	"	Bathurst	Cowra	10 2 0	" "	"
" "	18374	"	"	"	228 0 0	" "	"
6076 Dep.	18406	"	Wellesley	Mila	71 0 0	" "	6292
2950 Ind.	18361	"	Bathurst	Cowra	0 1 20	" "	"
" "	18362	"	"	"	0 1 20	" "	"
" "	18363	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	18364	"	Forbes	Mulyan	3 0 0	" "	"
" "	18365	"	Bathurst	Cowra	6 2 0	" "	"
" "	18366	"	Forbes	Mulyan	29 0 0	" "	"
" "	18371	"	Bathurst	Cowra	0 2 29	" "	"
3919 Dep.	18265	"	Wallace	Seymour	0 3 0	" "	"
" "	18266	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
" "	18267	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
" "	18268	"	"	"	5 1 9	" "	"
2950 Ind.	18372	"	Bathurst	Cowra	1 0 30	" "	"
3919 Dep.	18263	"	Wallace	Seymour	0 2 0	" "	6293
" "	18264	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
2950 Ind.	18369	"	Bathurst	Cowra	0 1 10	" "	"
" "	18370	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
5909 Dep.	18390	"	Harden	Birrema	320 0 0	" "	"
3919 "	18273	"	Wallace	Seymour	1 2 0	" "	"
" "	18274	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
" "	18275	"	"	"	1 2 0	" "	"
" "	18276	"	"	"	2 3 35	" "	"

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Ms. 93- 3919 Dep.	18277	101	Wallace	Seymour	a. 7 r. 0 p. 26	12 Aug., 1893	6293
" "	18278	"	"	"	14 0 17	" "	"
" 2950 Ind.	18379	"	Bathurst	Cowra	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	18380	"	"	"	4 0 0	" "	"
" 5070 Dep.	18387	"	Townsend	North Deniliquin	2 0 0	" "	6294
" 3919 "	18279	"	Wallace	Seymour, &c.	1,150 0 0	" "	"
" 2950 Ind.	18378	"	Bathurst	Cowra	0 2 25	" "	"
" 5905 Dep.	18391	"	King	Rabnor, &c.	250 0 0	" "	"
" 2950 Ind.	18368	"	Bathurst	Cowra	0 0 18	" "	6295
" 5300 Dep.	18353	"	Kennedy	Belardery	125 0 0	" "	"
" 3919 "	18261	"	Wallace	Seymour	2 0 9	" "	"
" "	18262	"	"	"	3 0 24	" "	"
" 2950 Ind.	18367	"	Bathurst	Cowra	0 2 0	" "	"
" 6113 Dep.	18419	"	Camden	Colo	180 0 0	" "	"
" 6114 "	18420	"	"	"	40 0 0	" "	"
" 6115 "	18421	"	"	"	40 0 0	" "	"
" 6295 "	18467	"	Napier	Mumbedah	40 0 0	16 "	6367
" 2592 "	18413	"	Sturt	Currathool	205 0 0	19 "	6465
" "	18414	"	"	"	600 0 0	" "	"
" 6297 "	18459	"	Bathurst	Purfleet	5 2 30	" "	"
" 5711 "	18416	112	Bland	Culingerai	425 0 0	" "	6468
" 1409 "	18427	101	Roxburgh	Falnash	1 2 0	" "	6469
" "	18430	"	"	"	1 1 0	" "	"
" 4614 "	18415	"	Dampier	Guinea	2,560 0 0	" "	"
" 5978 "	18434	"	Menindie	Perry	0 1 15	" "	"
" "	18435	"	"	"	0 1 28	" "	"
" "	18436	"	"	"	0 1 32	" "	"
" "	18437	"	"	"	0 2 32	" "	"
" 1410 "	18439	"	Wellesley	Cathcart	3 1 0	" "	"
" "	18440	"	"	"	3 1 0	" "	"
" 1409 "	18429	"	Roxburgh	Falnash	0 2 0	" "	6470
" "	18431	"	"	"	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	18432	"	"	"	44 0 0	" "	"
" 5990 "	18443	"	Townsend	Conargo	420 0 0	" "	"
" 1409 "	18433	"	Roxburgh	Falnash	2 2 0	" "	"
" 5978 "	18438	"	Menindee	Perry	9 2 0	" "	"
" 5571 "	18324	109	Gipps	Ungarie	2,650 0 0	" "	6471
" "	18325	"	"	Banar, &c.	10,350 0 0	" "	"
" 1409 "	18428	101	Roxburgh	Falnash	0 3 0	" "	"
" 6022 "	18426	"	Argyle	Currowang	77 0 0	" "	"
" 3482 Ind.	18621	"	Cook	Strathdon	0 3 8	23 "	6711
" 5869 Dep.	18457	"	Argyle	Mulwaree	452 0 0	26 "	6793
" "	18458	"	"	"	226 3 0	" "	"
" 5627 "	18452	"	Vernon	Cobrabald	7 1 0	" "	"
" 3052 Ind.	18456	"	Narran	Burruma	10 3 8	" "	"
Aln. 93- 9084	18185	"	Brisbane	Merriwa	0 2 0	" "	"
Ms. 93- 6179 Dep.	18484	"	Northumberland	Wyong	12 1 30	" "	"
" 6067 "	18468	"	King	Mundoonen	70 0 0	" "	6794
" 5174 "	18483	"	Bunnett	Bullala	350 0 0	" "	"
" 6225 "	18516	"	Brisbane	Oxley	7 0 0	" "	"
" 6206 "	18514	"	Ruckland	Temu	10 0 0	" "	"
" 6214 "	18515	"	St Vincent	Nowra	18 1 0	" "	"
" 6053 "	18510	"	Murray	Narrabundah	20 0 0	" "	"
" 6054 "	18511	"	"	Tuggeranong	10 0 0	" "	"
" 6055 "	18512	"	"	Ellenden	3 2 0	" "	"
" 6056 "	18513	"	"	Narrabundah	20 0 0	" "	"
" 1587 "	18466	"	Cadell	Moama	220 0 0	" "	6795
" 5495 "	18558	109	Benarba	Narrawall, &c.	14,400 0 0	2 Sept.,	6991
" 5297 "	18581	"	Burnett	Gueroi	120 0 0	" "	"
" "	18580	"	"	"	70 0 0	" "	"
" 6340 "	18547	"	Culgoa	Barrington	400 0 0	" "	"
" 524 "	18525	"	Townsend	Pungulgin	320 0 0	" "	6992
" 5836 "	18526	"	Benarba	Nergo	400 0 0	" "	"
" 5495 "	18552	"	"	Keelo	310 0 0	" "	"
" "	18553	"	"	Galloway	350 0 0	" "	"
" 5495 "	18554	"	"	Galloway	510 0 0	2 "	"
" "	18555	"	"	Banarway	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	18556	"	"	Caidmurra	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	18557	"	"	Narrawall	640 0 0	" "	"
" 5297 "	18582	"	Burnett	Clare, &c.	430 0 0	" "	"
" 6238 "	18517	"	Landsborough	Wilson	640 0 0	" "	"
" 6340 "	18548	"	Culgoa	Barrington	560 0 0	" "	6993
" "	18550	"	"	"	355 0 0	" "	"
" 3191 Ind.	18575	101	Bathurst	Lennox	1,200 0 0	" "	"
" 6042 Dep.	18470	"	Gresham	Dalmorton	0 1 0	" "	"
" "	18471	"	"	"	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	18472	"	"	"	0 3 10	" "	"
" "	18473	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	18474	"	"	"	3 0 0	" "	"
" "	18475	"	"	"	10 0 0	" "	"
" 6502 "	18574	"	Westmoreland	Antonio	9 0 0	" "	"
" 6384 "	18562	"	Gloucester	Fens	2 0 0	" "	"
C.S. 93-15646 Dep.	18563	"	Baradine	Bergerie	1,300 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 93- 8446	18564	"	Wakool	Yellymong	0 2 0	" "	6994
Ms. 93- 5778 Dep.	18561	"	Vernon	Walcha	5 0 0	" "	"
" 5495 "	18559	"	Benarba	Galloway	1,570 0 0	" "	"
" 6042 "	18476	"	Gresham	Dalmorton	0 1 37½	" "	"
" "	18477	"	"	"	0 2 4	" "	"
" "	18478	"	"	"	0 2 33	" "	"
" "	18479	"	"	"	0 2 35½	" "	"

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Ms. 93- 6042 Dep.	18480	101	Gresham	Dalmorton	a. r. p. 2 0 0	2 Sept., 1893	6994
" " "	18481	"	"	"	0 3 0	" "	"
" " "	18527	"	Durham	Houghton	1 2 0	" "	"
Aln. 93- 8446	18565	"	Wakool	Yellymong	1 1 0	" "	6995
Ms. 93- 5778 Dep.	18560	112	Vernon	Walcha	680 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18577	101	Gough	Tent Hill	835 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18482	"	Gresham	Nullama	22 3 0	" "	6996
" " "	18521	"	Bland	Yuline	8 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18570	"	Wellesley, &c.	Glenbog, &c.	80 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18572	"	Wellesley	Glenbog	75 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18567	"	St. Vincent	Farnham	5 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18568	"	"	Cudmirrah	6 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18569	"	Dampier	Countigany	20 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18571	"	Murray	Jinjera	10 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18573	"	Cook	Kanimbla	40 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18703	"	Buccleuch	Adjungbilly	100 0 0	6	7065
ML. 93-9132	18698	"	Bland	Mandamah	0 1 0	" "	"
Ms. 93-6492 Dep.	18605	"	Wellington	Tannabutta	3 2 29 ³ / ₄	9	7156
" " Ind.	18637	"	King	Dalton	3 3 4 ¹ / ₂	" "	"
" " Dep.	18618	"	Narromine	Trangie	0 2 0	" "	"
" " "	18629	"	Murray	Palerang	5 0 0	" "	7157
" " "	18630	"	"	Fairy Meadow	10 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18631	"	"	Jinglemoney, &c.	10 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18632	"	"	Larbert	40 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18606	"	Argyle	Narrangarrill	6 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18607	"	"	Nattery	4 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18608	"	"	Boro	20 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18635	"	"	Tarlo	4 3 0	" "	"
" " "	18636	"	"	Pomeroy	6 1 8	" "	"
" " "	18634	"	Camden	Yarrawa	6 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18633	"	St. Vincent	Yalwal	6 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18627	"	Murray	Jinjera	4 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18628	"	"	Butmaroo	5 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18617	109	Clive	Tenterfield	235 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18611	101	Bourke	Mimosa	8 0 0	" "	7158
Ms. Ls. 93-5376	18610	"	Cumberland	Hunter's Hill	19 2 0	" "	"
Ms. 93-6585 Dep.	18609	"	Stapylton	Carroby	780 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18683	109	Courallie	Mocee	270 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18684	"	"	Peacomboul	440 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18685	"	"	Mocee	630 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18619	112	Buccleuch	Bramina	10,500 0 0	" "	7159
" " "	18532	101	Dampier	Currambene, &c.	5,000 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18743	"	Cook	Blackheath	1 3 33	12	7181
" " Ind.	18720	"	Beresford	Murrumbucka	100 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18689	"	Cook	Colo	555 2 0	16	7376
" " Dep.	18543	"	Buckland	Piallaway	60 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18544	"	"	"	70 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18585	"	Parry	Walcha	0 3 12	" "	7377
" " "	18586	"	"	"	0 3 12	" "	"
" " "	18587	"	"	"	1 1 9	" "	"
" " "	18588	"	"	"	1 1 9	" "	"
" " "	18589	"	"	"	1 2 0	" "	"
" " "	18590	"	"	"	1 2 0	" "	"
" " "	18591	"	"	"	1 2 0	" "	"
" " "	18592	"	"	"	1 2 12	" "	"
" " "	18593	"	"	"	2 0 20	" "	"
" " "	18595	"	"	"	0 1 0	" "	"
" " "	18596	"	"	"	0 1 0	" "	"
" " "	18597	"	"	"	0 1 0	" "	"
" " "	18598	"	"	"	0 3 0	" "	"
" " "	18602	"	Harden	Cootamundry	10 0 0	" "	7378
" " "	18594	"	Parry	Walcha	0 2 0	" "	"
" " "	18599	"	"	"	0 2 27 ³ / ₄	" "	"
" " "	18600	"	"	"	1 0 27 ³ / ₄	" "	"
" " "	18601	"	"	"	7 0 38	" "	"
92-5130 Ind.	17086	"	Hume	Creighton	222 1 0	" "	7379
" " "	17087	"	"	Henty	174 2 0	" "	"
93-6380 Dep.	18534	"	Drake	Hamilton	10 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18535	"	"	"	20 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18538	"	Pottinger	Curlewis	620 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18712	109	Culgoa	Enngonia	557 0 0	23	7518
" " "	18713	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18709	101	Raleigh	South Bellingen	6 2 30	" "	"
" " "	18702	"	Bland	Mandamah	10 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18700	"	Raleigh	Bonville	318 0 0	" "	"
" " Ind.	18711	"	Cooper	Narrandera	1,320 0 0	" "	"
" " Dep.	18706	"	Argyle	Nadgigomar	5 2 0	" "	7519
" " "	18708	"	"	Billyrambija	6 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18704	"	Camden	Bangadilly	94 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18653	"	St. Vincent	Tallowal	4 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18654	"	"	Ettrema	5 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18705	"	Murray	Jeir	4 0 38	" "	"
" " "	18707	"	"	Morumbateman	10 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18701	"	Winyard	Tumut, &c.	1,780 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18652	112	Gough	Robertson, &c.	7,600 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18699	"	Pottinger	Springfield	4,500 0 0	" "	"
" " "	18651	101	St. Vincent	Monga	90 0 0	" "	7520

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 93- 7862 Dep.	18847	101	Argyle	Mulwarree	a. r. p. 75 0 0	27 Sept., 1893	7591
7825 "	18817	"	Roxburgh	Jesse	1,200 0 0	" "	7592
7892 "	18848	"	Cumberland	Nelson	60 0 0	" "	"
7472 "	18789	"	Clyde	Willi Culling, &c.	2,100 0 0	" "	"
6961 "	18722	"	Durham	Tyraman	10 0 0	30 " "	7669
7327 "	18723	112	Phillip	Simpson	70 0 0	" "	"
6527 "	18721	"	Cooper	Barralong	2,586 0 0	" "	"
7110 "	18739	101	Cook	Hartley	130 0 0	7 Oct., "	7873
7446 "	18782	"	Gipps	Ungarie	930 0 0	" "	"
2633 Ind.	18100	"	Cunningham	Trundle	10 0 0	" "	"
7230 Dep.	18745	"	Argyle	Cullulla	8 1 35	" "	"
7339 "	18781	"	King	Bunton	8 0 1	" "	"
5253 "	18691	"	Rous	Mooball	0 0 10	" "	"
6816 "	18752	"	Bligh	Talbragar	500 0 0	" "	7874
7210 "	18740	"	Wellesley	Meringo	54 3 0	" "	"
7254 "	18741	"	Argyle	Mullengullenga	10 2 0	" "	"
7460 "	18764	"	King	Crookwell	10 0 0	" "	"
7215 "	18744	"	Murray	Urialla	20 0 0	" "	"
7351 "	18762	"	"	Amungula	10 0 0	" "	"
7091 "	18737	"	King	Nelangelo	15 0 0	" "	"
6536 "	18695	"	Richmond	Bushby	1,200 0 0	" "	"
" "	18692	"	Drake	Tabulam	280 0 0	" "	"
" "	18693	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	18694	"	"	"	900 0 0	" "	"
7099 "	18738	"	Westmoreland	Bindo	2 0 0	" "	7875
7379 "	18763	"	Fitzroy	Coff	7 0 0	" "	"
3814 "	17886	109	Windeyer	Mullojama, &c.	2,860 0 0	" "	"
7471 "	18769	101	Cunningham	Gunningbland	2 0 0	" "	"
6811 "	18761	"	Georgiana	Kiamma	76 1 0	" "	"
2249 Ind.	18788	"	St. Vincent	Coolumburra	200 0 0	" "	"
7279 Dep.	18746	"	Buller	Acacia	160 0 0	" "	"
6848 "	18754	109	Forbes	Neila, &c.	620 0 0	" "	7876
7086 "	18779	"	Cowley	Murray	200 0 0	" "	"
6812 "	18778	"	Benarba	Dangar	80 0 0	" "	"
7338 "	18780	101	Clarke	Jeogia	100 0 0	" "	"
6955 "	18696	"	Dudley	Kullatine, &c.	200 0 0	" "	"
7994 "	18869	"	Selwyn	Wallace	100 0 0	11 " "	7971
" "	18870	"	"	"	1,000 0 0	" "	"
" "	18871	"	"	Manjar, &c.	2,400 0 0	" "	"
7396 "	18776	"	Murray	Wamboin	550 0 0	14 " "	8080
5018 "	18729	"	Dampier	Noorooma	8,750 0 0	" "	8081
7592 "	18822	"	Bland	Wallundry	153 1 0	" "	"
5018 "	18730	"	Dampier	Noorooma	480 0 0	" "	"
" "	18731	"	"	"	830 0 0	" "	"
7139 "	18803	"	Clarke	Rigney	50 0 0	" "	"
7566 "	18794	"	Murray	Krawarree	2 0 0	" "	8082
" "	18795	"	"	Ollalulla	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	18796	"	"	Oronnear	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	18797	"	"	Mulloon, &c.	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	18798	"	"	Ballallaba, &c.	6 0 0	" "	"
" "	18799	"	"	"	8 0 0	" "	"
7683 "	18834	"	Georgiana	Copperhannia	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	18835	"	"	"	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	18836	"	"	"	5 0 0	" "	"
7754 "	18837	"	Beresford	Umaralla	10 0 0	" "	"
7520 "	18793	"	" &c.	Big Badga, &c.	10 0 0	" "	"
7518 "	18791	"	Argyle	Gurrunda	10 0 0	" "	"

No of Papers	No of Reserve	Section	County	Parish	Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio	
Ms 93- 7618	Dep	18832	101	Cumberland	Nariabeen	a r p 1 0 0	14 Oct, 1893	8082
7519	"	18792	"	St Vincent	(urrumbene	5 0 0	" "	"
7634	"	18843	"	Cook	Merroo	1 0 0	" "	"
7122	"	18827	"	Bourke	Matong	15 0 0	" "	8083
7218	"	18750	"	Sandon	Metz	0 1 0	" "	"
7503	"	18805	"	Cumberland	Nariabeen	75 0 0	" "	"
5355	"	18838	"	Beresford	Murrumbucka	419 2 0	" "	"
6917	"	18843	"	Wellesley	Hayden	5 1 8	" "	"
7547	"	18828	"	Forbes	Mulyan	11 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18829	"	"	"	100 0 0	" "	"
5608	"	18841	"	Rous	Lismore	8 0 0	" "	8084
"	"	18842	"	"	"	12 2 0	" "	"
7623	"	18844	"	Dudley	Waine, &c	240 0 0	" "	"
5018	"	18733	"	Dampier	Noorooma	17 0 0	" "	"
7680	"	18825	"	Ewenmar	Driel	500 0 0	" "	"
7218	"	18751	"	Sandon	Metz	5 2 0	" "	"
5608	"	18840	"	Rous	Lismore	10 0 0	" "	"
6933	"	18756	"	Bland	Bundawarrah	5 0 0	" "	"
7282	"	18819	112	Fitzroy	Allan s Water, &c	3,000 0 0	" "	8085
7589	"	18831	"	St Vincent	Farnham, &c	13,648 0 0	" "	"
5018	"	18732	"	Dampier	Noorooma	71 0 0	" "	"
7589	"	18830	"	St Vincent	Jerrawangala	5,850 0 0	" "	"
6991	"	18818	"	Hume	Kentucky	448 0 0	" "	"
5501	"	18823	"	Clyde	Coorabur, &c	8,300 0 0	" "	"
6398	"	18824	109	Baradine	Jamalong	137 3 0	" "	8086
7341	"	18790	101	Beresford	Cosgrove	280 0 0	" "	"
7375	"	18804	"	Forbes	Erasa, &c	220 0 0	" "	"
5742	"	18759	109	Gordon	Eurimbula	640 0 0	" "	"
7468	"	18820	"	Finch	Bukku lla	640 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18821	"	"	Yarriaman	640 0 0	" "	"
6962	"	18771	101	Fitzroy	Coff	48 0 0	" "	8087
C S 93- 3702	Cor	18941	"	Clarendon	Kimo	320 0 0	18	8156
Ms 93- 4165	Ind	19004	"	Monteagle	Geegullalong	89 1 0	" "	"
8074	Dep	18942	"	Arrawatta	Chapman	40 0 0	" "	"
7764	"	18850	"	Dowling	Gurangully	0 1 0	21	8313
7811	"	18810	"	Auckland	Wyndham	105 1 0	" "	"
7876	"	18862	"	Beresford	Cooma	5 0 0	" "	"
7872	"	18858	"	King	Nelanglo	18 0 0	" "	"
7666	"	18856	"	"	Jerrawa	10 0 0	" "	"
7873	"	18859	"	"	Dixon	10 0 0	" "	"
7665	"	18855	"	"	Lerida, &c	5 0 0	" "	"
7756	"	18860	"	Northumberland	Kahibah	1 2 0	" "	"
7833	"	18861	"	Murray	Werriva	40 0 0	" "	"
7667	"	18857	"	King	Nelanglo	10 0 0	" "	"
7949	"	18854	"	Leichhardt	Gidgmbilla	200 0 0	" "	8314
7811	"	18809	"	Auckland	Wyndham	69 1 0	" "	"
"	"	18811	"	"	"	73 1 0	" "	"
7960	"	18851	"	Wellington	Copper Hill	8 0 7	" "	"
7947	"	18852	"	Leichhardt	Coceyah Warrah	60 0 0	" "	"
7948	"	18853	"	"	"	100 0 0	" "	"
7267	"	18849	"	Cumberland	Field of Mars	5 1 7	" "	8315
7812	"	18812	"	Monteagle	Coba	153 0 0	" "	"
"	"	18813	"	"	"	937 0 0	" "	"

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No of Papers	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 93- 7763 Dep.	18910	101	Urana ..	Jerilderie, South ..	4 0 0	28 Oct., 1893	8462
7889 "	18886	"	Northumberland ..	Martland ..	1 3 36	" "	"
8114 "	18920	"	Murray ..	Krawaree ..	10 0 0	" "	8463
" "	18921	"	" ..	" ..	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	18922	"	" ..	Jinglemoney ..	12 0 0	" "	"
" "	18923	"	St. Vincent ..	Tallaganda ..	20 0 0	" "	"
" "	18924	"	Beresford ..	Colinton ..	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	18925	"	Beresford, &c.	Bullanamang, &c.	15 0 0	" "	"
8136 "	18915	"	Cumberland ..	Broken Bay ..	4 0 0	" "	"
8137 "	18916	"	" ..	" ..	2 0 0	" "	"
8138 "	18917	"	" ..	" ..	5 0 0	" "	"
8139 "	18918	"	" ..	" ..	3 0 0	" "	"
8140 "	18919	"	" ..	" ..	4 0 0	" "	"
8114 "	18926	"	St. Vincent ..	Conjola ..	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	18927	"	Murray ..	Ballallaba ..	1 0 0	" "	"
7733 "	18890	"	Dudley ..	Kullatine ..	93 0 0	" "	"
7997 "	18892	"	Phillip ..	Bumberra ..	18 0 0	" "	"
7908 "	18913	"	Buller ..	Gore ..	1,000 0 0	" "	8464
8170 "	18914	"	Clive ..	Angoperran ..	120 0 0	" "	"
7761 "	18911	"	Jamison ..	Gehan ..	80 0 0	" "	"
" "	18912	"	" ..	" ..	1,890 0 0	" "	"
7188 "	18894	"	Culgoa ..	Enngonia ..	4,000 0 0	" "	"
6770 "	18863	"	Roxburgh ..	Millah Murrab, &c.	4,800 0 0	" "	"
7752 "	18902	109	Tandora ..	Worongul ..	640 0 0	" "	8465
" "	18903	"	" ..	" ..	640 0 0	" "	"
4074 Ind.	19011	101	Wellesley ..	Hayden ..	550 0 0	" "	"
7784 Dep.	18883	"	Gough ..	Svanbrook ..	5 2 0	4 Nov., "	8591
6033 "	18660	"	Cadell ..	Moama ..	1 2 0	" "	"
" "	18661	"	" ..	" ..	2 2 0	" "	"
8197 "	18952	"	Beresford ..	Colinton ..	500 0 0	" "	"
7718 "	18931	"	Parry ..	Piallamore ..	5 0 0	" "	"
8210 "	18953	"	Murray ..	Paleiang, &c.	8 0 36	" "	8592
8219 "	18954	"	St. Vincent ..	Corang, &c.	6 0 0	" "	"
8013 "	18956	"	Argyle ..	Inverary ..	6 0 0	" "	"
8046 "	18957	"	" ..	Kerrawary ..	20 0 0	" "	"
8017 "	18958	"	" ..	Jerralong ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8018 "	18959	"	" ..	Strathaird ..	20 0 0	" "	"
8019 "	18960	"	" ..	Upper Tarlo ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8020 "	18961	"	" ..	Uingalla ..	5 0 0	" "	"
8021 "	18962	"	" ..	Jerrara ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8025 "	18963	"	" ..	Goulburn ..	2 0 0	" "	"
8026 "	18964	"	" ..	Inverary ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8027 "	18965	"	" ..	" ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8028 "	18966	"	" ..	Marulan ..	8 0 0	" "	"
8376 "	18997	"	" ..	Towiang ..	40 0 0	" "	"
8378 "	18998	"	" ..	Collector ..	15 0 0	" "	"
8360 "	18999	"	" ..	Nerrimunga ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8381 "	19000	"	" ..	Baw Baw ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8023 "	18984	"	King ..	Lampton ..	16 0 0	" "	"
8024 "	18985	"	" ..	Dixon, &c.	11 2 0	" "	"
8377 "	19001	"	" ..	Manton ..	40 0 0	" "	8593
8051 "	18967	"	Cumberland ..	Broken Bay ..	10 0 0	" "	"
8052 "	18968	"	" ..	" ..	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	18969	"	" ..	" ..	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	18970	"	" ..	" ..	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	18971	"	" ..	" ..	10 0 0	" "	"

No of Papers	No of Reserve	Section	County	Parish	Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published	1890
Ms 93- 8054 Dep	18972	101	Cumberland	Broken Bay	a 1 p 5 0 0	4 Nov, 1893	8593
8055 "	18973	"	"	"	4 0 0	" "	"
8056 "	18974	"	"	"	4 0 0	" "	"
8057 "	18975	"	"	"	10 0 0	" "	"
8058 "	18976	"	"	"	3 0 0	" "	"
8219 "	18955	"	Dumfriesshire	Urianbenc	25 0 0	" "	"
8014 "	18981	"	St Vincent	Bherwerie	6 2 0	" "	"
8022 "	18952	"	"	Becroft	10 0 0	" "	"
8379 "	19002	"	Camden	Bumbera	4 0 0	" "	"
8039 "	18977	"	Cumberland	South Colah	8 0 0	" "	"
" "	18978	"	"	"	5 0 0	" "	"
8060 "	18979	"	"	"	5 0 0	" "	"
8061 "	18980	"	"	"	10 0 0	" "	8594
8053 "	18986	"	Northumberland	St Albans	5 0 0	" "	"
8062 "	18987	"	Hunter	Womerah	10 0 0	" "	"
8434 "	19016	"	Northumberland	Burton	40 0 0	" "	"
8015 "	18983	"	King	Nelanglo	20 0 0	" "	"
8536 "	19018	"	Macquarie	Landsdowne	0 3 8	" "	"
6033 "	18662	"	Cadell	Moama	1 0 0	" "	"
" "	18663	"	"	"	0 2 0	" "	"
7929 "	18993	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	0 0 12	" "	"
7931 "	18994	"	"	"	0 0 11	" "	"
6033 "	18664	"	Cadell "	Moama	0 2 0	" "	"
8268 "	18996	"	Blgh	Stubbo	90 0 0	" "	8595
5973 "	18928	"	Ashburnham	Forbes, &c	5,650 0 0	" "	"
" "	18929	"	"	Troubalgie, &c	9,160 0 0	" "	"
7617 "	18873	"	St Vincent	Aialuen	360 0 0	" "	"
" "	18874	"	"	"	385 0 0	" "	"
6033 "	18665	"	Cadell	Moama	0 3 0	" "	8596
" "	18666	"	"	"	78 0 0	" "	"
" "	18667	"	"	"	1 2 0	" "	"
8524 "	19017	"	Brisbane	Halscot	2 0 0	" "	"
8212 "	18935	"	Gough	Yairford	7 2 35	" "	"
7837 "	18939	"	Clarence	Clarenza	500 0 0	" "	"
8098 "	18995	"	Nandewar	Narrabri	0 1 86	" "	"
6033 "	18668	"	Cadell	Moama	0 3 0	" "	"
8175 "	18934	"	Gregory	Goologoola	520 3 0	" "	"
7732 "	18932	"	Macquarie	Prospect	12 0 0	" "	8597
8152 "	18933	"	Townsend	North Zara	550 0 0	" "	"
7467 "	18947	"	Finch	Mundoo	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	18948	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
7714 "	18930	109	Waradgery	Rutherford, &c	4,160 0 0	" "	"
8068 "	18951	"	Caira	Yough	480 0 0	" "	"
7788 "	19015	101	Auckland	Eden	2 1 27 1	" "	"
7617 "	18875	"	St Vincent	Araluen	373 3 2	" "	8600
" "	18876	"	"	Aialuen, &c	950 0 0	" "	"
" "	18877	"	"	"	9,870 0 0	" "	"
8357 "	19006	"	Northumberland	Mandolong	6 0 0	11	8731
8406 "	19007	"	Gregory	Gardiner, &c	16,100 0 0	" "	"
8407 "	19008	"	"	The Mole, &c	3,080 0 0	" "	"
8849 "	19036	"	Rous	Newybar	200 0 0	" "	"
8054 "	19005	"	Hawes	Mackay	200 0 0	" "	"
C S 93-14468 Dep	19136	"	Camden	Colo	40 0 0	15	8801
L S. Ls 93-421	19098	"	Gloucester	Topi Topi	3,228 2 0	16	8804
Ms. 93-8753 Dep	19076	"	Camden	Nattai	340 0 0	18	8870
8535 "	19056	"	Gloucester	Boolombayt	330 0 0	" "	"
8236 "	19080	"	Gresham	Nullama	5,760 0 0	" "	"
8283 "	19071	"	Dudley	Barroganyatti	1,300 0 0	" "	8875
8413 "	19064	109	Robinson	Cobar, &c	6,500 0 0	" "	"
" "	19065	"	Robinson, &c	Lambrigg, &c	4,400 0 0	" "	"
8186 "	19074	101	Durham	Tyrannan	2 0 15	" "	"
8433 "	19055	"	Northumberland	Tuggarah	40 0 0	" "	"
2160 "	19073	"	Urana	Bingagong	160 0 0	" "	8876
8343 "	19059	109	Burnett	Cox	207 0 0	" "	"
" "	19060	"	"	"	627 0 0	" "	"
8032 "	19044	"	Irrara	Mucrus, &c	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	19046	"	"	Mucrus	640 0 0	" "	"
8173 "	19069	"	Yungnulgra	Williams	640 0 0	" "	"
8597 "	19075	101	Cook	Wolgan	150 0 0	" "	"
9134 "	19078	112	Durham	Uffington	1,000 0 0	" "	"
8958 "	19066	101	Hume	Corowa	8 1 8	" "	8877
8693 "	19057	"	Rous	Nimbin	600 0 0	" "	"

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No of Papers	No of Reserve	Section	County.	Parish	Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio.
Ms. 93- 8915 Dep.	19093	109	Ashburnham	Mumbidgle	125 0 0	25 Nov., 1893	9024
8981 "	19082	"	Tongowoko .	Hermitage	116 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 93-13410 "	19096	101	Leichhardt	Bulgah	29 3 0	" "	"
Ms 93- 7330 Dep.	19097	112	Northumberland	Vere	850 0 0	" "	9028
8924 "	19095	101	"	Wallarrah	50 0 0	" "	"
8607 "	19094	"	Leichhardt	Dahomey	88 0 0	" "	"
9252 "	19112	"	Monteagle .	Illunie	40 0 0	2 Dec , "	9149
9353 "	19114	"	Dampier	Juden	10 0 0	" "	9150
" "	19115	"	Auckland	Victoria	20 0 0	" "	"
8840 "	19100	"	Northumberland	Eglinton	20 0 0	" "	"
9034 "	19102	"	Hunter	Mediwah	10 0 0	" "	"
9353 "	19117	"	Murray	Yanununbeyan	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	19118	"	"	Bullongong	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	19119	"	"	Junjea	8 0 0	" "	"
" "	19116	"	Cowley	Coolman, &c.	20 0 0	" "	"
9423 "	19144	"	Parry	Piallmore	70 0 0	" "	"
9424 "	19145	"	Inglis	Danglemah	20 0 0	" "	"
9280 "	19101	"	Northumberland	Milfield	10 0 0	" "	"
9363 "	19143	"	Cowley	Coree, &c.	40 0 0	" "	"
7457 "	19099	"	Wellesley	Boco	183 0 0	" "	"
9148 "	19103	"	Jamison	Galathera	320 0 0	" "	"
9296 "	19107	109	Gough .	Scott	10 0 0	" "	9151
7740 "	19105	"	Cunningham	Oxley, South, &c.	8,300 0 0	" "	"
9409 "	19142	"	Courallie	Boo Boo	120 0 0	" "	"
7740 "	19104	"	Flinders, &c.	Nangerybone, &c.	6,450 0 0	" "	"
9292 "	19113	101	Sandon	Davidson	70 0 0	" "	9152
8070 "	19120	"	Murray	Monkellan	40 0 0	" "	"
9276 "	19126	"	Bland	Berendebba	135 0 0	" "	"
9267 "	19106	112	Leichhardt, &c.	Tallegar, &c.	1,160 0 0	" "	"
8985 "	19087	"	Boyd	Tubbo	1,008 0 0	" "	"
8933 "	19111	101	Ashburnham	Dulladeiry	13 3 0	" "	"
9120 "	19141	"	Waradgery	Smson	250 0 0	" "	"

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER THE 107TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Uralla (Town)	17 June, 1893, page 4843.
Oxley (Town)	8 July, 1893, page 5378.
Walgett (Town)	15 July, 1893, page 5592.
Seaham (Town)	15 July, 1893, page 5592.
Adaminaby (Town)	12 August, 1893, page 6300.
Cowra (Town)	12 August, 1893, page 6300.
Cathcart (Village).....	19 August, 1893, page 6473.
Menindie (Town)	19 August, 1893, page 6473.
Meadow Lea (Town)	19 August, 1893, page 6473.
Conargo (Town)	19 August, 1893, page 6473.
Murray (Village)	19 August, 1893, page 6473.
Mulwaree (Village) ...	26 August, 1893, page 6798.
Neranie (Village)	26 August, 1893, page 6798.
Parkes (Town)	26 August, 1893, page 6798.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Milparinka (Town)	14 October, 1893, page 8089.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Ivanhoe (Village)	18 November, 1893, page 8880.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE 4TH AND 101ST SECTIONS OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.		
Yalpunga (Village) ..	18 2 0	5 0 0	County of Tongowoko, parish of Yalpunga.	10th June, 1893, page 4423.
Woolomin (Village) ..	160 0 0	192 0 0	County of Parry, parish of Woolo- min.	10th June, 1893, page 4435.
Nelligen (Town) ..	.....	1,180 0 0	County of St. Vincent, parish of East Nelligen, &c.	17th June, 1893, page 4843.
Germanton (Town) ..	360 0 0	715 0 0	County of Goulburn, parish of Germanton.	8th July, 1893, page 5378.
Oxley (Town) ..	240 0 0	400 0 0	County of Walgeers, parish of Tooralboug.	8th July, 1893, page 5378.
Seaham (Town) ..	360 0 0	280 0 0	County of Durham, parish of Seaham.	15th July, 1893, page 5591.
Port Macquarie, East and West (Town).	340 0 0	1,166 0 0	County of Macquarie, parish of Macquarie.	15th July, 1893, page 5572.
Walgett (Town) ..	.....	4,230 0 0	County of Baradine, parish of Walgett, &c.	15th July, 1893, page 5591.
Milparinka (Town) ..	247 0 0	2,100 0 0	County of Evelyn, parish of Mil- parinka.	29th July, 1893, page 6047.
Kiandra (Town) ..	280 0 0	680 0 0	County of Wallace, parish of Kiandra.	29th July, 1893, page 6048.
Adaminaby (Town) ..	200 0 0	440 0 0	County of Wallace, parish of Seymour.	12th August, 1893, page 6299.
Cowra (Town) ..	600 0 0	2,070 0 0	County of Bathurst, parish of Cowra.	12th August, 1893, page 6300.
Meadow Lee (Village) ..	80 0 0	270 0 0	County of Roxburgh, parish of Falnash.	19th August, 1893, page 6464.
Cathcart (Village) ..	405 0 0	1,360 0 0	County of Wellesley, parish of Cathcart.	19th August, 1893, page 6473.
Conargo (Town) ..	.....	600 0 0	County of Townsend, parish of Conargo.	19th August, 1893, page 6474.
Mulwaree (Village) ..	.....	500 0 0	County of Argyle, parish of Mul- waree.	26th August, 1893, page 6798.
North Sydney (Town) ..	385 0 0	.....	County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby.	9th September, 1893, page 7155.
Niangala (Village) ..	150 0 0	.....	County of Parry, parish of Walcha.	16th September, 1893, page 7364.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.		
Nyngan (Town) .....	.....	2,370 0 0	Counties of Oxley, &c., parishes of Nyngan, &c.	30th September, 1893, page 7671.
Mount Drysdale (Village)	33 0 0	.....	County of Robinson, parish of Moquilamba.	18th October, 1893, page 8155.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.			Area for Suburbs.			Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
Narrandera (Town)	700	0	0	400	0	0	County of Cooper, parish of Narrandera.	28th October, 1893, page 8469.
Moama (Town)	568	0	0	.....			County of Cadell, parish of Moama.	4th November, 1893, page 8603.
Ivanhoe (Village)	162	0	0	8	0	0	County of Mossgiel, parish of Ivanhoe.	18th November, 1893, page 8881.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Deepwater (Village)	a. r. p. 250 0 0	a. r. p. 334 0 0	County of Gough, parish of Deep- water.	25th November, 1893, page 9029.

1893.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
MINING.

(REPORT BY THE EXAMINER OF COAL-FIELDS ON THE DUDLEY COAL COMPANY'S MINERAL
 LEASE No. 318.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 October, 1893.
 —

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 8, of 17 October, 1893.]

—
 Question.

- (8.) DUDLEY COAL COMPANY'S MINERAL LEASE:—MR. SCOTT *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—
 (1.) What amount of money has been expended upon the Dudley Coal Company's Mineral Lease, No. 318, 48 Victoria, portion 116, parish Kahibah, county of Northumberland, since the date upon which it was granted?
 (2.) Will he have any objection to lay upon the Table of this House a copy of the report of the Examiner of Coal-fields on the said lease?

Answer.

The Examiner of Coal-fields' Report on the Dudley Coal Company's Mineral Lease, No. 318, 48 Victoria, portion 116, parish Kahibah, county Northumberland.

ON 21st instant, accompanied by Inspector Dixon, I went to Dudley Colliery. Saw the Manager (Mr. Humphrey), and from him ascertained that on 28th August James Horn, John Greener, Alfrey Ritchley, William Rawlings, Joseph Rawlings, and Charles G. Watkin commenced a shaft on Mineral Lease 318, and after sinking it about 3 feet 6 inches deep and 15 feet in diameter, Mr. Croudace informed him that it was on the Durham Company's line of right-of-way, not yet constructed. Sinking was then discontinued there, and another shaft 15 feet in diameter was commenced, and is now sunk to an average depth of 7 feet. Sinking of it could not be continued until cribbing and slabs, &c., were got to secure sides of same. Five of the before-mentioned men have been on the mineral lease getting timber for the shaft, and I saw them at work on the 21st instant. Carpenters, when the colliery is not at work, are preparing pit-head frame, a portion of which is at the shaft. The Manager says that preliminary operations were commenced by him on 17th ultimo.

J.M., 23/9/93.

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, B.C.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ACT OF 1874.

(AMENDED REGULATION UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 37 Vic. No. 13, sec. 59.

AMENDED REGULATION UNDER THE MINING ACT, 1874, RELATING TO
MINERAL LICENSES.

New South Wales,) Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
to wit.) DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Knight Grand
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor
R. W. DUFF, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.
Governor.

WHEREAS by the Mining Act, 1874, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause documents to be called Mineral Licenses to be issued to any person or persons applying for the same, and upon the payment of the sum of twenty shillings for each such license, and that every such Mineral License shall be in force for the period of twelve months from the date thereof: And whereas by the said Act, it is enacted that the Governor may make and proclaim regulations for carrying the division of the said Act relating to Mineral Licenses into full effect as therein provided: Now, therefore, His Excellency, the Governor, by, and with the advice of the Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, doth make and proclaim the following provision as an amendment of regulation numbered 2 of the regulations respecting such licenses, published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette*, dated the eighteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, that is to say:—

“For the purpose of working deposits of opal, to take possession of and occupy 4 acres of Crown Land.”

And that such provision be read as clause C of regulation 2 of the aforesaid regulations.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
T. M. SLATTERY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ACT OF 1889.

(PROCLAMATION DECLARING MARBLE TO BE A MINERAL IN TERMS OF.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 53 Vic. No. 20, sec. 1.

New South Wales, } Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF,
 to wit.) a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Knight Grand
 (L.S.)) Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
 By Deputation from) Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
 His Excellency :) Dependencies.
 FREDK. M. DARLEY,
 Lieutenant-Governor.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1889," 53 Victoria No. 20, the Governor is empowered from time to time, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, to declare any substance to be a Mineral within the meaning of the said Act: Now, therefore I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, do, by this my Proclamation, declare Marble to be a "Mineral" within the meaning of the said Act.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
 T. M. SLATTERY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 October, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

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 legalise Mining on Private Lands; to provide for charging Rents, Royalties, and Tributes in connection therewith; to validate certain Crown grants; to provide for the resumption of land for certain purposes; to make better provision for and in connection with mining on Crown Lands in certain particulars; to effect such amendments in the Statutes as may be necessary to give this Act full force and effect; and for purposes consequent upon, connected with, or incidental to, the afore-mentioned objects.

*Government House,
Sydney, 11th October, 1893.*

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MINERS AND RESIDENTS IN THE HILLGROVE MINING DISTRICT,
IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 September, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of miners and residents depending upon mining in the Hillgrove mining district
of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

That a meeting of miners was held at Hillgrove on the 24th and 25th of April, 1893, at which
meeting the following resolutions were agreed to:—

- (1.) That a Petition be presented to Parliament craving the enactment of a measure for enabling
legitimate miners to enter upon private lands in pursuit of their calling with the same facilities
as now obtain on Crown lands, such legislation being, in the opinion of your Petitioners, urgently
required for the following reasons:
- (2.) The dearth of employment for miners in this Colony at the present time would be considerably
abated by thus extending the area for the operation of their industry, which, as now restricted
to Crown lands, has been proved in recent years to be insufficient. To the knowledge of many of
your Petitioners auriferous areas exist on certain private lands within certain districts, which the
owners of such lands are either wanting in enterprise or in knowledge to work themselves, or
else demand prohibitive tributes from miners willing to work them. The effect of this attitude
is to prevent miners from disclosing discoveries they have made immediately adjacent to private
lands, from which they are precluded under the present condition of the law from obtaining
any benefit. To disclose discoveries obtained by a knowledge which has cost in many cases years
to gain, when the benefit might be wholly appropriated by the owner of the surface, is deemed
by your Petitioners too unfair to be expected.
- (3.) As it has already been affirmed by the representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly
that all gold contained either in private or Crown lands is equally the property of the Crown,
and as such should be available to the holder of a miner's right, your Petitioners plead that the
privilege of entering upon private lands to exercise such right should immediately be made legal
by the passing of a Mining on Private Lands Bill in the Assembly, and that steps be taken to
ensure the safe passage of the same through the Legislative Council.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House may be pleased to take the fore-
going resolutions into your consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 756 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 27th September, 1893, from certain electors and residents of Dudley, in the Northumberland
Electorate; 163 signatures.
- On 28th September, 1893, from certain residents of Peak Hill and surrounding district; 259
signatures.
- On 28th September, 1893, from certain electors and citizens of the town and district of the electorate
of Young; 338 signatures.
- On 28th September, 1893, from certain residents of Brown's Creek; 29 signatures.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS IN THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF TAMWORTH, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 October, 1893.

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 in the town and district of Tamworth,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in the opinion of your Petitioners it is highly desirable, in view of the present deplorable stagnation in trade, that every possible avenue of employment should be at once opened up.

That the immediate introduction and passing into law of a measure authorising mining on private property would undoubtedly result in the providing of remunerative labour for thousands of persons at present idle.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will during the present session place upon the Statute Book a Mining on Private Property Act.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 566 signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 3rd October, 1893, from certain electors and residents in the Queanbeyan Electorate; 112 signatures.
- " " " from certain electors and residents in the Parkes portion of the Forbes Electorate; 643 signatures.
- " " " from certain residents in the town and district of Gundagai; 162 signatures.
- " " " from certain electors of Grenfell; 307 signatures.
- " " " from certain residents of Adelong and district; 216 signatures.
- On 4th October, 1893, from certain residents of the town and district of Albury; 373 signatures.
- " " " from Robert W. Heard, Chairman of a meeting of the residents of the town and district of Gulgong;
- " " " from certain residents in the town and district of Jindera; 68 signatures.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF TUMBARUMBA,
IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 October, 1893.

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 the town and district of Tumbarumba,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in the opinion of your Petitioners it is highly desirable, in view of the present deplorable stagnation in trade, that every possible avenue of employment should be at once opened up.

That the immediate introduction and passing into law of a measure authorizing Mining on Private Property would undoubtedly result in the providing of remunerative employment for thousands of persons now idle.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will, during the present Session, place upon the Statute Book a Mining on Private Property Act.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 142 signatures.*]

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM HENRY PINN, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF GOULBURN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, residents of Goulburn, in public meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAY :—

That, in view of the great scarcity of employment in that city and in other parts of this Colony, and in view of the great distress and privation resulting therefrom, your Honorable House will, at an early date, pass into law a Bill to allow of mining on private property without payment of royalty to owners.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
HENRY PINN.

A similar Petition was received on 19th October, 1893, from certain residents in the town and district of Copeland ; 91 signatures.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM WILLIAMS, MAYOR OF MEREWETHER, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT MEREWETHER, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Merewether, October 23rd, 1893,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner was Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Merewether, October 23rd, 1893, when it was resolved that your Petitioner should direct the attention of your Honorable House to the great amount of distress at present existing amongst a large section of the population, owing to the dearth of employment in almost all occupations, and the urgent necessity that exists for the passage of a Bill to enable persons to mine upon private lands, and such other measures as would tend to open up avenues of employment and thus alleviate the present distress.

2. That your Petitioner is of opinion that the prevailing deplorable condition of things is a source of much danger to the peace and well-being of the community, and that it is, therefore, the inherent duty of Parliament to endeavour to cope with the difficulty at the earliest possible date.

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass the said Mining on Private Lands Bill, and such other remedial legislation before the close of the present Session in Parliament.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 25th October, 1893, from J. Denning, Mayor of Tamworth, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Tamworth.

On 26th October, 1893, from James Kirby, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Wollongong.
 „ „ from Thomas Phillip Mason, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Armidale.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM THOMAS COULSON, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT HELENSBURG,
IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Helensburgh, on the 17th of October, 1893,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner was Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Helensburgh, on the 17th of October, 1893, when it was resolved that your Petitioner should direct the attention of your Honorable House to the great amount of distress at present existing amongst a large section of the population, owing to the dearth of employment in almost all occupations, and the urgent necessity that exists for the passage of a Bill to enable persons to mine upon private lands, and such other measures as would tend to open up avenues of employment and thus alleviate the present distress.

2. That your Petitioner is of opinion that the prevailing deplorable condition of things is a source of much danger to the peace and well-being of the community, and that it is, therefore, the inherent duty of Parliament to endeavour to cope with the difficulty at the earliest possible date.

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass the said Mining on Private Lands Bill, and such other remedial legislation before the close of the present Session of Parliament.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS COULSON,
Chairman.

A similar Petition was received,—

On 1st November, 1893, from Peter Crane, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Nyngan, in favour of the passing of a Mining on Private Lands Bill.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.(PETITION FROM JOHN CARR, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF ADAMSTOWN,
IN FAVOUR OF.)*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 November, 1893.*To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New
South Wales, in Parliament assembled.The humble Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Residents of
Adamstown, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That there are many thousands of citizens in a destitute condition through the want of employment, and whereas the passage of the Mining on Private Property Bill would tend to reduce the starvation and misery existing amongst the masses of the people, by providing employment for large numbers of the unemployed, the residents of Adamstown in public meeting assembled desire to impress upon Parliament the urgency of the measure.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House, as in its wisdom it may deem fit, will take such steps as may be necessary for the immediate passing of the Mining on Private Property Bill, or any other remedial measure which will provide employment for the people.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN CARR,
Mayor.

A similar Petition was received,—

On 8th November, 1893, from residents of the Borough of New Lambton: 81 signatures.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM ALEXANDER THORNTON, MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON
IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Ministers and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of
New South Wales.

WE, the residents of the Municipal District of Carrington, in the Colony of New South Wales, pray,—

That you will be pleased to accept the following resolution, passed at a public meeting held at
Carrington on the seventh day of November, 1893, viz. :—

“That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a Petition be got up and signed by the
Mayor, on behalf of the residents of this Municipality, asking the Government to pass the
Mining on Private Property Bill.”

And we further pray that you will be pleased to at once introduce measures for the immediate
carrying out of our wishes, embodied in the foregoing resolution, and so assist in relieving the dire
distress at present existing in the various districts of this Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

ALEXANDER THORNTON,
Mayor.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 17th November, 1893, from certain residents and electors in the Carcoar Electorate.
” ” from Oswald G. Steel, Mayor of Plattsburg, and S. Sommerville, Mayor of
Wallsend.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN ELECTORS OF THE WICKHAM ELECTORATE, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of
New South Wales.

We, the undersigned electors, resident within the Wickham Electorate, and in accordance with the spirit of resolutions submitted and carried at a public meeting, held at Wickham on the 30th October, 1893, hereby petition your Honorable Assembly, in view of the present unexampled state of trade depression and the manifest suffering entailed upon many thousands of loyal subjects, to press forward an unencumbered Mining on Private Property Bill as a means towards alleviating the great hardships now endured patiently by the working population of this Colony, and as an instalment of that legislation which is at all times directly in the interests of the masses and calculated to sustain the high reputation of your Honorable Assembly in passing such measures, having for their object the furtherance of the happiness and comfort of those for which it is your high prerogative to legislate.

We, therefore, humbly pray that a measure of such vast importance will be treated by your Honorable Assembly in a just and liberal spirit, and that the Petition now presented will be received in accordance with the desires of your humble Petitioners.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 381 signatures.]

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM A. E. MARTIN, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT BROKEN HILL,
IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, chairman of a Public Meeting held at Broken Hill on 23rd
October, 1893,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner was chairman of a Public Meeting held at Broken Hill on 23rd
October, 1893, when it was, without dissent, resolved that your Petitioner should forward to your
Honorable House the following resolution, viz.:—

“Whereas there are many thousands of deserving citizens in a state of destitution through lack
of employment, and whereas the passage of the ‘Mining on Private Lands Bill’ would largely
relieve the existing distress, be it resolved that this meeting urges upon the Government
and Parliament the immediate necessity of passing the measure above referred to.”

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass the said
“Mining on Private Lands Bill.”

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A. E. MARTIN,
Chairman.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD-MINING LEASES NEAR BRITANNIA REEF,
FORBES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th January, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, papers, telegrams, minutes, evidence, and reports, with regard to the application for and objections to gold-mining leases near Britannia Reef, Forbes, by Foster and party, and Vanzetti and party.”

(Mr. Hutchinson.)

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No. 1.

Mr. E. Vanzetti to The Minister for Mines.

Form of application for permission, under section 28 of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine upon or under reserved lands.

Sir,

Forbes, 30 May, 1892.

By virtue of my miner's right of 30th May, 1892, I hereby make application for permission, under the 28th section of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine for gold under that portion, containing 3 acres, of the road hereunder described, such portion being more particularly defined on the sketch annexed.

See Appendix A.

I make this application subject to the notice of the 21st December, 1881, published in *Gazette*, No. 542, and I agree to accept the permission, if granted, subject to the terms, conditions, and restrictions set forth in such notice.

I have, &c.,

EUGENIO VANZETTI.

Description referred to.

Road commences at Wambat-street, and goes past the eastern boundary of G.L. 80, Britannia Gold-mining Company. Portion applied for commences at the south-east corner of the G.L. 80, and extends for 20 chains in a northerly direction. Width of road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain.

Conditions under which the application for authority is made.

1. The area upon or under which permission to mine for minerals or for gold, as the case may be, may be granted by virtue of an authority as aforesaid, shall not, except in special cases, exceed, in regard to coal or shale, 640 acres for each person; in regard to any mineral other than coal, shale, silver, and gold, 80 acres; and in regard to gold and silver, 20 acres.

2. In regard to mining for coal or shale upon or under any reserve (other than small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c.), the Secretary for Mines may impose a royalty of not less than 6d. per ton upon all coal or shale taken under such authority from any reserve, and may fix the times for payment of such royalty, and may in any case in which it may appear to him expedient require the persons to whom the authority is granted to pay periodically a certain fixed sum of money; and so long as such sum exceeds the royalty reserved under the authority no further sum by way of royalty will be claimed; but if at any time, upon adjustment, it appears that the royalty reserved upon the coal or shale raised to date amounts to more than has been received to such date by such periodical payments, the difference may be thereupon claimed.

3. In regard to mining for minerals other than coal, shale, or gold, under any reserve (other than small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c.), the Secretary for Mines may impose a royalty not less than five per centum upon the value of the ore raised from such reserve, and may fix the times for payment of such royalty, and may in any case in which it may appear to him expedient, require the persons to whom the authority is granted to pay periodically a certain fixed sum of money; and so long as such sum exceeds the royalty reserved under the authority no further sum by way of royalty will be claimed; but if at any time, upon adjustment, it appears that the royalty reserved upon the minerals raised to date amounts to more than has been received to such date by such periodical payments, the difference may be thereupon claimed.

4. In regard to mining upon or under small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c., for coal, shale, or other minerals, the Secretary for Mines may require the persons to whom the authority is granted to hold a certain number of mineral licenses instead of paying royalty.

5. In regard to mining for gold upon or under any reserve, the Secretary for Mines may require the person to whom the authority is granted to hold such a number of miners' rights as shall appear to him necessary to represent a reasonable rent for the use of the land.

6. The Secretary for Mines may require the person to whom such authority is granted to deposit such a sum of money as he may think fit as security that such person will make good any damage that may be done to any road, street, or reserve, or to any adjoining property, by reason of the mine works carried on under or in connection with such authority.

The fee, £2 10s., may be asked for.—W.R.C., 6/6/92. Submitted. Approved, 7/6/92.
E. Vanzetti asked, 9/6/92.

No. 2.

Telegram from The Warden's Clerk, Forbes, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Forbes, 1 June, 1892.

UNDER clause 40 of Mining Act, division 2, *re* gold-mining leases, I declined to issue summons until application had been made and payment of rent effected. As yet Foster has only lodged notice of intention to apply. Did not come to my office, but interviewed me in the street.

E. A. T. PERY,
Warden's Clerk.

No. 3.

3

No. 3.

Telegram from The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to The Warden's Clerk, Forbes.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 1 June, 1892.

DID you refuse to issue summons against Vanzetti for removal of Foster's pegs *re* Britannia Claim; and if so, why?

GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 4.

Telegram from Mr. F. Foster to The Minister for Mines.

Forbes, 1 June, 1892.

MARKED off lease on Britannia. Made application 28th ultimo. My pegs taken out and destroyed by order of Vanzetti. Asked Warden's Clerk for summons. He refused to grant one. I appeal to you.

FRED. FOSTER,
Miner.

Ask Warden's Clerk if he refused to grant summons; and, if so, why?—H.W., 1/6/92. Warden's Clerk, Forbes, asked by wire, 1/6/92.

No. 5.

Telegram from The Warden's Clerk, Forbes, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Forbes, 2 June, 1892.

Re Foster's pegs, in telegram of yesterday, I omitted to state that Mr. Vanzetti had lodged prior notice of intention to apply for same land, which he had duly marked out.

E. A. T. PERY,
Warden's Clerk.

It appears from the telegram herewith that Mr. Foster applied for a summons to enforce his rights under section 40 of the Mining Act, and the Warden's Clerk refused to grant the summons because Foster, not having then lodged an application and paid rent, was not in a position to proceed under section 40. Section 70, relating to the issue of summons, appears to give the Warden's Clerk no discretion in the matter. The question is, whether the Warden's Clerk should not have issued the summons, leaving Foster to take the consequences of having commenced proceedings too soon.

Approved.—T.M.S., 2/6/92. Inform Warden's Clerk, and tell Mr. Foster if he applies again the summons will probably be granted.—H.W., 2/6/92. Warden's Clerk, Forbes. F. Foster informed, 2/6/92.

No. 6.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to The Warden's Clerk, Forbes.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 2 June, 1892.

Referring to your telegrams respecting the matter of issuing summons against Mr. Vanzetti for the removal of Mr. F. Foster's pegs on the Britannia claim, I have the honor to inform you that you should have issued the summons, leaving Mr. Foster to take the consequences of having commenced proceedings too soon. Mr. Foster has been asked to apply again if he desires the summons.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 7.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. F. Foster.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 2 June, 1892.

With reference to the matter of issuing summons against Mr. Vanzetti for the removal of your pegs on the Britannia claim, I have the honor to inform you that if you apply again to the Warden's Clerk the summons will probably be granted.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 8.

The Warden's Clerk, Forbes, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Court-house, Forbes, 4 June, 1892.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2nd instant (92-9,234), *re* removal of Foster's pegs, and in reply thereto to state that it was impracticable for me to issue the summons therein referred to, as the man (Foster) required it. He insisted in having it under the Mining Board Regulations in the first instance, and when told by me that he could have one for interference with gold lease on payment of rent, still persisted in requiring it as stated. He then wanted the summons against Mr. Vanzetti. Yesterday, however, when (on payment of rent) I issued summons, he required it against one Rimoldi, and after the issue pursued the bailiff in an endeavour to stop it. I have the honor to add that this man, who has on several previous occasions given trouble to both the Warden and myself, is no genuine miner, but one of a "trio" who live by "black-mailing" in connection with mining matters.

I have, &c.,
E. A. T. PERY,
Warden's Clerk.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Messrs. Foster and McDougall's Applications, &c.

Application No. 235, at Forbes, Gold-mining Lease.

1. By whom application was received.—Edmund A. T. Perry, Warden's Clerk, &c., &c.
2. At what place.—Forbes.
3. Date and hour when received.—2nd June, 1892, noon.
4. Receipt for 1st year's rent, No. 160, date.—2nd June, 1892.
5. To whom receipt was issued.—Frederick Foster.
6. Date when notice to survey was sent to surveyor.—2nd June, 1892.
7. Date when report and plan were received from the surveyor.—Nil.
8. Names of objectors, and dates on which they lodged their objections.—Eugenio Vanzetti, of Forbes; objection lodged, 16th June, 1892.
9. Dates of inquiry.—9th August, 1892.
10. Are the applicants holders of miners' rights?—Yes.
11. Is the land applied for exempted from leasing under the 34th section of the Mining Act, 1874?—No.
12. Is the time proposed for commencing work reasonable?—Yes.
13. Is the number of men proposed to be employed reasonable?—Yes.

EDMUND A. T. PERRY,

Warden's Clerk.

Mr. E. Vanzetti to Mr. Warden Sharpe.

Sir,

Forbes, 15 June, 1892.

I do hereby object to the granting of gold lease applied for by Messrs. Foster and McDougall, consisting of 2 acres and adjoining the eastern side of Britannia Lease, on the following ground, viz. :—

1st. That the same ground had been pegged out and formed portion of a 10-acre lease, for which the usual notice of intention to apply had been posted up two days before Messrs. Foster and McDougall pegged out theirs, by myself and another.

2nd. That a surveyed road, 1½ chain wide, is included in the ground marked out by them.

I remain, &c.,

E. VANZETTI.

Exhibit "C."

Gold-mining Lease Regulations.—Schedule 2.

Application for Gold-mining Leases.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, Sydney,—

Sir,

Forbes, 2 June, 1892.

We hereby make application for a gold-mining lease of that piece or parcel of land situated on the eastern boundary of an old surveyed lease (No. 80 on surveyed portion) containing 2 acres, of which we took possession on the 28th day of May, 1892, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for gold for a period of fifteen years, by inserting posts set in L-shaped trenches at each angle thereof. The datum post is distant 1 mile in a southerly direction from the Court-house, Forbes.

Notice of our intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the Regulations in that behalf, and we hand herewith the sum of £2, being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, and £1 10s. to cover the cost of survey. And we hereby request that survey may forthwith be made of the said piece or parcel of land.

We hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if we shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Secretary for Mines for the time being may deduct from the sum of £2 deposited as aforesaid any cost to which in his opinion the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted we shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within fourteen days from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than two men during the first six months of the term thereby created, and not less than three men during the remainder of such term. And shall and will, at any time when called upon in terms of the Regulations relating to gold-mining leases to do so, execute and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of fourteen days after being so called upon we shall and will forfeit the said sum of £2 and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

We have, &c.,

FREDERICK FOSTER.

PETER McDOUGALL.

Miner's right, No. 90 Forbes, issued to Fredk. Foster, of Forbes, miner, on 11th January, 1892.

" 106 "

Peter McDougall "

" 18th "

Name of person to whom surveyor can apply for further information (if necessary).—J. F. Armstrong (chemist), Forbes.

This application was received by me this 2nd day of June, 1892, at the hour of noon, and is numbered—

EDMUND A. T. PERRY,

Warden's Clerk, &c.

Questions to be answered by Applicants to Lease.

WHEN receiving an application to lease land for mining purposes, the Warden, Warden's Clerk, or an agent, as the case may be, shall require the applicant or applicants, or his or their agent, to answer the following questions, and shall take down such answers in writing. The statement, when complete, to be read over to, and signed by, the persons furnishing the answers:—

1. Were you or each of you (applicants) the holder of a miner's right in force at the date of taking possession of the land referred to in application No. 235? Yes.
 2. Do you produce them? Yes.
 3. What was the date and hour of the day when you took possession of the land referred to in application No. 235? 28th May, 1892, 10 a.m.
 4. Did you take possession by erecting posts and cutting trenches at each angle of the land? Yes.
- If No. 4 be replied to in the affirmative, then 5, 6, and 7. 5.

5. What was the diameter of the posts? Four inches.
6. How high did they project above the surface when fixed in the ground? Four feet.
7. What was the length of each arm of each trench, and what was the depth of each trench? Length, 6 feet, and depth, 9 inches.
8. If a substitute for a post or trench was used, describe it? Nil.
9. At which angle of the land is the datum post fixed? The south-western angle.
10. Did you affix a board or metal plate to the datum post? Yes; a board.
11. What was written or painted on each board or plate? Applied for gold-mining lease, Fred. Foster and party, 28th May, 1892.
12. Where did you post the notices, Schedule 1? Outside the Forbes Court-house and Post Office.
13. When did you post such notices? 28th May, 1892, 11 o'clock a.m.
14. Did anybody claim or appear to be in possession of the land applied for, or any portion of it? No.
15. Did you serve notice in the form Schedule 1 upon every such person, and when? No.
16. Have you obtained the consent of every such person to the granting of the lease for which you apply? No.

I, Frederick Foster, on behalf of self and Peter McDougall, declare that the foregoing questions have been answered by me truthfully in every particular, and the answers thereto have been read over to me and are correctly taken down in writing.

FREDERICK FOSTER.

Witness to signature—EDMUND A. T. PERY, J.P.

Name of person to whom surveyor can apply for further information:—J. F. Armstrong, chemist, Forbes.

Gold-mining Lease Regulations.—Schedule 6.
Notice of Application and Deposit.

Sir,

Forbes, 2 June, 1892.

We have the honor to inform you that we have this day deposited with the Warden's Clerk at Forbes the sum of £2, being the first year's rent in advance of 2 acres of land at Forbes, for the purpose of gold-mining, and the sum of £1 10s., being the fees for survey of the said land. The number of my application is 235.

We have, &c.,

FREDERICK FOSTER.
PETER McDUGALL.

The Under Secretary for Mines, Sydney.

No. 10.

Messrs. Foster, McDougall, and Party to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Forbes, 4 June, 1892.

In answer to yours of the 2nd, in reference to the Warden's Clerk refusing me a summons on the 1st day of June for my being thrown out and the datum board broken and one of my posts chopped up by order of Mr. Vanzetti, a man named Gramaldi acknowledged to throwing the pegs out in presence of a constable and myself and others. I went to the Warden's Clerk on the 2nd, and he refused to give me a summons for illegal removing of my pegs. After a lot of consideration he would only grant me a summons for lost time in putting the pegs up again. He says there is no penalty for throwing out pegs. The case will be heard before the Warden's Court on Tuesday next. Mr. Vanzetti had an application to be completed on the 25th May. He failed to complete it, but posted another notice up on the 26th for the same ground and the same names. On the 27th drew the Warden's Bailiff's attention to it. He said it was illegal. We went on the 28th and marked 2 acres. Mr. Vanzetti has been carrying on this practice for years, and the working miner has no show. We hope you will see to this.

We have, &c.,

FREDERICK FOSTER, PETER McDUGALL, AND PARTY.

The removal of Foster and party's pegs appears to be a breach of Mining Board Regulation 116, and the penalty therefor is fixed by section 126 of the Mining Act. I see no reason why Foster should have been refused a summons.—H. W., 16/6/92.

Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 14/6/92. Mr. Warden Sharpe.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 15/6/92.

Foster and party were granted a summons for trespass, and the case was dismissed without costs because the alleged trespass was committed before Foster and party had lodged their application (see section 40 of the Mining Act); and further, because another party had marked the same ground as a lease, and given the necessary notices before Foster's marking—by Vanzetti. Although a previous marking had taken place, and had not been followed up by an application, there is nothing in the Regulations to prevent re-marking, although the Minister could, and doubtless would, unless good cause could be shown, refuse to grant the lease. I may state that I had, before this dispute arose, taken steps to have Mr. Vanzetti's re-marking brought under the notice of the Minister. I was absent on duty when Foster applied for a summons, or he would have got one, and I have directed the Warden's Clerk to grant a summons in any case if the applicant insists on having one. In this case Foster has lodged an application for a lease, and Vanzetti and party have objected to it on the grounds, amongst others, that he (Vanzetti) had legally marked the ground, or part of it, and also that Foster and party's application included a 1½-chain proclaimed road. I may state that Vanzetti has applied to mine on the road, which application is referred to me for report. The fact is that Vanzetti and party found a reef, which appears to be rich, just inside the east boundary of the Britannia lease. This reef underlies out of the lease, and Vanzetti and party state that the reason they re-marked the ground in dispute was that they were not sure where the reef went, or if it was permanent. Foster and party wish to take advantage of the labour of Vanzetti and party. Mr. Vanzetti has been the means of expending something like £17,000 on the Britannia Mine, in machinery and labour. Foster calls himself a working miner; I think he deserves another title. The latter part of Foster's statement, that I advised him to let the matter drop, is not true. I explained to Foster and party why the case was dismissed, and they went away apparently satisfied. A man named Rimaldi threw out the pegs; and I certainly would have punished him if the law allowed it, and circumstances

circumstances justified such punishment. He was obeying Mr. Vanzetti's orders, and the latter expressed his regret that he had so far forgotten himself.—E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 8/7/92. Records, 13/7/92, put with 10,599, awaiting survey.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 20/7/92

No. 11.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. E. Vanzetti.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 9 June, 1892.

Referring to your application for permission, under section 28, to mine for gold under that portion containing 3 acres of the road commencing at Wambat-street, I am to request that you will forward to the Department the sum of £2 10s., the requisite fee, at once, and no further notice will be given, otherwise the application will be refused after twenty-one days.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING.

No. 12.

Mr. E. Vanzetti to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Forbes, 11 June, 1892.

In conformity with your directions, as per your letter marked 92-9,257, I now beg to enclose money order for £2 10s., being fee in connection with my application for permission to mine under a road.

I have, &c.,

E. VANZETTI.

Copies of applications herewith for Lands and Warden Sharpe. The Chief Draftsman for sketches please.—W.R.C., 24/6/92. Mr. J. H. Mayes, 25/6/92. Sketches herewith, 27/6/92. Sketches sent, 28/6/92.

No. 13.

Messrs. Foster, McDougall, and Party to G. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Forbes, 21 June, 1892.

We, the undersigned, ask you to see the Minister for Mines concerning our application for 2 acres on the eastern boundary of surveyed lease No. 80 on the survey peg. Mr. Vanzetti's notice of application on the 17th May to be completed on the 25th of May. He failed to complete, but on the 26th posted up another notice for the same ground, the road being within the pegs as before. On the 28th we pegged off 2 acres, as he was only dummyming the ground. There is very little use made of the road, and few people know of a road being surveyed there. We did not know at the time we pegged out the ground. We do not want to mine on the road at present, as there is ground between the old lease and the road that is inside our pegs. You will see on the tracing where we intend to sink, also where our pegs are placed. This is an old game of Mr. Vanzetti dummyming the ground, and locking it up against the working miner. We have known him hold 25 acres for seventy days for seven half-crowns, and other places in the same way. There has been four suspensions from work on the Britannia leases in fourteen months. The miners objected to the suspensions, but no notice was taken by the Warden of the miners' objections. Since the suspensions expired the labour conditions have not been fulfilled, only two men working for gold, six others quarrying stone and breaking on contract. On 31st May our pegs were thrown out and destroyed; datum board smashed out. Applied to the Warden's Clerk on the 1st June for a summons; was refused; granted on the 2nd June; case to be heard on the 7th. Warden dismissed the case; would not hear our evidence. We saw Mr. Sharpe since in his office. Pointed out penalty in the Mining Act. He said it would be no benefit to us if the penalty was inflicted, and advised us to let it drop. If it had been us that had thrown out Mr. Vanzetti's pegs, what do you think would have been our lot? Gaol. So you see we miners have no show with Mr. Sharpe, the Warden.

We remain, &c.,

F. FOSTER, P. McDOUGALL, AND PARTY.

Mr. Warden Sharpe for report.—H.W., 23/6/92. B.C.

The Regulation No. 28 allows applicants for a lease to mine at their own risk. I think labour would be wasted except on the road which Foster and party have no permit for. In order that the lease application 235, Forbes, and objections may be dealt with as quickly as possible, survey should be made to show position of road, the land applied for by Foster and party, and the land applied for by Vanzetti and party under a permit. I have no doubt that the District Surveyor will have the survey made at once, if he is requested to do so. I should like to be informed before the survey is made. I may add that Foster and party's statement that I refused to hear his evidence is not true. I told them that it was no use taking further evidence, as I must dismiss the case on the facts then laid before me.—E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 8/7/92.

The Chief Mining Surveyor will perhaps be good enough to ask District Surveyor to have these surveys completed as soon as possible.—G.E.H., 20/7/92. The Chief Mining Surveyor, 20/7/92. Submitted, *vide* 92-9,454.—E.C.P., 23/7/92. The Chief Mining Surveyor as to survey.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 26/7/92. Survey now received.—E.C.P., 27/7/92. Mr. Warden Sharpe.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 28/7/92.

[Enclosures.]

Gentlemen,

Forbes, 16 June, 1892.

Please take notice that I have this day lodged with the Mining Warden, Forbes, an objection to your application for a gold-mining lease of 2 acres, adjoining the eastern boundary of the Britannia lease, on the following grounds, viz. :-

1st. That the land applied for by you had been taken possession of two days before you posted up your notice of intention to apply by W. Haselhurst and myself.

2nd. That the lease applied for by you includes a surveyed road.

Messrs. Foster and McDougall.

Yours truly,

E. VANZETTI.

Would you kindly ask the Minister if we could go to work in face of this objection on the place marked on the tracing, as we are idle, and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

F. FOSTER, P. McDOUGALL, AND PARTY.

No.

No. 14.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 21 June, 1892.

APPLICATIONS received in the Department of Mines for permission to mine under roads, &c., &c., under the Mining Act of 1874, section 28.

• T. M. SLATTERY.

Date of Application.	Date of Receipt of Application.	Name of Applicant.	Description of Land applied for.	Extent.	Purpose for which Land is to be used.
1892. 30 May.....	1892. 2 June.....	Eugenio Vanzetti ...	Under part of road : Commencing at the south-east corner of portion No. G.L. 80 (Britannia Gold-mining Co.), and extending in a northerly direction 20 chains, parish Forbes, county Ashburnham.	Acres. 3	To mine for gold.

No. 15.

G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Forbes, 2 July, 1892.

I have the honor to enclose herewith an objection by Messrs. Foster and McDougall, of Forbes, miners of Forbes, against application dated 30th May, 1892, under section 28, Mining Act, made by E. Vanzetti. I spoke about Foster and Company's claim when in Sydney last week, and mentioned that their application for lease included a road, which, I was informed, was not material. I asked that these people be allowed to proceed with their work on the said claim and I lodged letters with Under Secretary having reference to this particular application. I trust that no impediment will be placed, or objection entertained, against Foster and McDougall. It would appear that Vanzetti's application under section 28 is made only to circumvent Foster and McDougall, and render difficulty to them in the working of the lease they have applied for.

I have, &c.,

G. F. HUTCHINSON.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Forbes, 2 July, 1892.

We, the undersigned, wish to object to this application on the following grounds:—1st. The ground from the south-east corner of portion G.L. 80, Britannia, is inside of our pegs; we pegged the ground out on the 28th May, and completed the application on the 2nd day of June. 2nd. All the road that Vanzetti has applied for in his application is in the 10 acres that he was dummiesing.

We have, &c.,

F. FOSTER, P. McDOUGALL, AND PARTY.

Minister for Mines.

May, perhaps, be forwarded to Mr. Warden Sharpe for report. Submitted.—W.R.C., 6/7/92. Mr. Warden Sharpe.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 6/7/92.

Minutes *re* refund of deposit, 28 section. Application.

Will Mr. Tunks please state cost of advertising E. Vanzetti's application, section 28, *Gazette*, 21st June, 1892.—W.T., 6/1/93. £1 12s.—W.H.T., 6/1/93. Deposit, £2 10s; advertising expenses, £1 12s.; balance, 18s., may be refunded.—G.E.H. (for U.S.). Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 7/1/93. Refund voucher sent, E. Vanzetti informed, and registered, 12th January, 1893.

No. 16.

The District Surveyor, Forbes, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

4 July, 1892.

So far as I am aware, there is no objection to granting this application, provided proper precautions are taken to ensure the public safety whilst the work is in progress, and that after working has ceased the shafts or excavations are filled up level with the surface.

As the road is within the municipality, and has been cleared by the Council, it is recommended that the matter be referred to that body.

ARTHUR SHARP,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Mines.—J.L. (for U.S.), B.C.; Lands, 7/7/92.

Form of application for permission, under section 28 of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine upon or under reserved lands.

The Honorable the Secretary for Mines, Sydney,—

Sir,

Forbes, 30 May, 1892.

By virtue of my miner's right of 30th May, 1892, I hereby make application for permission, under the 28th section of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine for gold under that portion containing 3 acres of the road hereunder described, such portions being more particularly defined on the sketch annexed.

I make this application, subject to the notice of the 21st December, 1881, published in *Gazette* No. 542, and I agree to accept the permission, if granted, subject to the terms, conditions, and restrictions set forth in such notice.

I have, &c.,

EUGENIO VANZETTI.

Description referred to.

Road commences at Wambat-street, and goes past by the eastern boundary of gold lease 80 (Britannia Gold-mining Company, Limited). Portion applied for commences at the south-east corner of gold lease 80, and extends for 20 chains in a northerly direction. Width of road, 1½ chain.

Conditions

Appendix C.

Conditions under which the application for authority is made.

1. The area upon or under which permission to mine for minerals or for gold, as the case may be, may be granted by virtue of an authority as aforesaid, shall not, except in special cases, exceed, in regard to coal or shale, 640 acres for each person; in regard to any mineral other than coal, shale, silver, and gold, 80 acres; and in regard to gold and silver, 20 acres.

2. In regard to mining for coal or shale upon or under any reserve (other than small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c.), the Secretary for Mines may impose a royalty of not less than 6d. per ton upon all coal or shale taken under such authority from any reserve, and may fix the times for payment of such royalty, and may in any case in which it may appear to him expedient require the persons to whom the authority is granted to pay periodically a certain fixed sum of money; and so long as such sum exceeds the royalty reserved under the authority no further sum by way of royalty will be claimed; but if at any time, upon adjustment, it appears that the royalty reserved upon the coal or shale raised to date, amounts to more than has been received to such date by such periodical payments, the difference may be thereupon claimed.

3. In regard to mining for minerals other than coal, shale, or gold, under any reserve (other than small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c.), the Secretary for Mines may impose a royalty not less than 5 per centum upon the value of the ore raised from such reserve, and may fix the times for payment of such royalty, and may in any case in which it may appear to him expedient, require the persons to whom the authority is granted to pay periodically a certain fixed sum of money, and so long as such sum exceeds the royalty reserved under the authority no further sum by way of royalty will be claimed; but if at any time, upon adjustment, it appears that the royalty reserved upon the minerals raised to date amounts to more than has been received to such date by such periodical payments, the difference may be thereupon claimed.

4. In regard to mining upon or under small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c., for coal, shale, or other minerals, the Secretary for Mines may require the persons to whom the authority is granted to hold a certain number of mineral licenses instead of paying royalty.

5. In regard to mining for gold upon or under any reserve, the Secretary for Mines may require the person to whom the authority is granted to hold such a number of miner's rights as shall appear to him necessary to represent a reasonable rent for the use of the land.

6. The Secretary for Mines may require the person to whom such authority is granted to deposit such a sum of money as he may think fit as security that such person will make good any damage that may be done to any road, street, or reserve, or to any adjoining property, by reason of the mine works carried on under or in connection with such authority.

The Under Secretary for Lands for report.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 28/6/92. The District Surveyor, Forbes, for report.—J.D. (for U.S.), B.C., Lands, 1/7/92.

No. 17.

G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Forbes, 11 July, 1892.

Will you please let me know whether you received objection sent by Messrs. Foster and McDougall of Forbes against Mr. Vanzetti's application under 28th section to mine on road or such roads included by Messrs. Foster and McDougall's lease application.

Awaiting your reply.

I am, &c.,

G. F. HUTCHINSON.

The objection by Messrs. Foster and McDougall was forwarded with application papers to Mr. Warden Sharpe for report on the 7th instant.—W.R.C., 15/7/92. Submitted. Inform.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 15/7/92. G. F. Hutchinson, M.P., informed, 20/7/92. Ask Warden to expedite report, and return papers.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 11/8/92. Warden Sharpe asked, 11/8/92.

No. 18.

Mr. Mining-Surveyor Cambage to The Chief Mining Surveyor.

(No. 67.)

Sir,

Young, 18 July, 1892.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 2 acres, numbered G.L. 3, in the parish of Forbes, in the county of Ashburnham, applied for by Fredk. Foster and Co. under the section of the Mining Act, measured by me on the 11th July, 1892, in accordance with instructions No. 235, dated 4th June, 1892.

This land was pegged in accordance with Regulations, and is not required for public purposes.

The reef for which this lease is applied for is just inside G.L. 80, and running about parallel with G.L. 3.

There are no improvements on this portion.

I have, &c.,

R. H. CAMBAGE,

Mining Surveyor.

Notice to make Survey.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 4 June, 1892.

An application for a gold-mining lease, particulars as per margin, having been lodged in this office, I request you will be good enough to survey, in accordance with the Regulations relating to leases, the area so applied for, and to furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with a plan and report.

Your attention is particularly directed to the Regulations relating to gold-mining leases, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14 and 15.

I have, &c.,

H. B. SULLIVAN,

Chief Mining Surveyor.

R. H. Cambage, Esq., Mining Surveyor, Mitchell.

Copy

Plan, appendix D.
No. of application, 235 Forbes; lodged at Warden's Office, Forbes, 2 June, 1892; area, 2 acres; names and addresses of applicants—Fredk. Foster and Peter McDougall, both of Forbes.

Copy of description of the land as given in the application :—On the eastern boundary of an old surveyed lease (No. 80 on survey post) ; datum post is distant 1 mile in a southern direction from the Court-house, Forbes.

N.B.—Mr. John F. Armstrong, chemist, Forbes, will point out the land if necessary.
Returned with my plan and letter No. 92-67.—R. H. CAMBAGE.

No. 19.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 20 July, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant respecting the objection of Messrs. Foster and McDougall to the granting of Mr. E. Vanzetti's application, under the 28th section of the Mining Act of 1874, to mine for gold under a certain road, I have the honor to inform you that the objection referred to was forwarded with application papers to Mr. Warden Sharpe for report on the 7th instant.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 20.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 20 July, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant respecting the objections of Messrs. Foster and McDougall to the granting of Mr. E. Vanzetti's application, under section 28 of the Mining Act of 1874, to mine for gold under a certain road, I have the honor to inform you that the objection referred to was forwarded with application papers to Mr. Warden Sharpe for report on the 7th instant.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING.

No. 21.

Mr. Warden Sharpe to The Under Secretary for Mines.

10 August, 1892.

I RECOMMEND that this application be granted for six men's ground, of 360 feet along the road (*see* sketch N.N.E.), from the south-east corner of gold-lease No. 80, and that a deposit of £10 be required from the applicant as security for any damage to the road. A light should also be kept on the shaft or cutting at night, and the shaft should be enclosed by a sufficient fence. Sufficient room should also be left for vehicles to pass on the road.

E. A. L. SHARPE,
Warden.

[Enclosure.]

Form of application for permission, under section 28 of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine upon or under reserved lands.

The Honorable the Secretary for Mines, Sydney,—
Sir,

Forbes, 30 May, 1892.

By virtue of my miner's right of 30th May, 1892, I hereby make application for permission, under the 28th section of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine for gold under that portion containing 3 acres, of the road hereunder described, such portions being more particularly defined on the sketch annexed.

I make this application subject to the notice of the 21st December, 1881, published in *Gazette* No. 542, and I agree to accept the permission, if granted, subject to the terms, conditions, and restrictions set forth in such notice.

I have, &c.,

EUGENIO VANZETTI.

Description referred to.

Road commences at Wambat-street and goes past by the eastern boundary of gold-lease 80 (Britannia Gold-mining Company, Limited). Portion applied for commences at the south-east corner of gold-lease 80 ; extends for 20 chains in a northerly direction. Width of road, 1½ chain.

Conditions under which the Application for Authority is made.

1. The area upon or under which permission to mine for minerals or for gold, as the case may be, may be granted by virtue of an authority as aforesaid, shall not, except in special cases, exceed, in regard to coal or shale, 640 acres for each person ; in regard to any mineral other than coal, shale, silver, and gold, 80 acres ; and in regard to gold and silver, 20 acres.

2. In regard to mining for coal or shale upon or under any reserve (other than small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c.), the Secretary for Mines may impose a royalty of not less than 6d. per ton upon all coal or shale taken under such authority from any reserve, and may fix the times for payment of such royalty, and may in any case in which it may appear to him expedient require the persons to whom the authority is granted to pay periodically a certain fixed sum of money ; and so long as such sum exceeds the royalty reserved under the authority no further sum by way of royalty will be claimed ; but if at any time, upon adjustment, it appears that the royalty reserved upon the coal or shale raised to date amounts to more than has been received to such date by such periodical payments, the difference may be thereupon claimed.

3. In regard to mining for minerals other than coal, shale, or gold under any reserve (other than small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c.), the Secretary for Mines may impose a royalty not less than 5 per centum upon the value of the ore raised from such reserve, and may fix the times for payment of such royalty, and may in any case in which it may appear to him expedient, require the persons to whom the authority is granted to pay periodically a certain fixed sum of money ; and so long as such sum exceeds the royalty reserved under the authority, no further sum by way of royalty will be claimed ; but if at any time, upon adjustment, it appears that the royalty reserved upon the minerals raised to date amounts to more than has been received to such date by such periodical payments, the difference may be thereupon claimed.

4. In regard to mining upon or under small reserves, such as roads, streets, &c., for coal, shale, or other minerals, the Secretary for Mines may require the persons to whom the authority is granted to hold a certain number of mineral licenses instead of paying royalty.

5. In regard to mining for gold upon or under any reserve, the Secretary for Mines may require the person to whom the authority is granted to hold such a number of miners' rights as shall appear to him necessary to represent a reasonable rent for the use of the land.

6.

6. The Secretary for Mines may require the person to whom such authority is granted to deposit such a sum of money as he may think fit as security that such person will make good any damage that may be done to any road, street, or reserve, or to any adjoining property, by reason of the mine works carried on under or in connection with such authority.

Mr. Warden Sharpe for report.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 28/6/92.

No. 22.

Telegram from Mr. F. Foster to The Minister for Mines.

Forbes, 10 August, 1892.

VANZETTI *versus* Foster, mining case. Applied Warden copy of depositions. Refused same, stating must apply Sydney. Evidence goes Department to-night. Can copy be given here. Reply.

FRED. FOSTER.

Inform if the depositions were taken in connection with an objection to an application to lease, he can get copy after the papers reach this office.—H.W., 10/8/92. Warden Sharpe by wire, 10/8/92. Submitted. *Vide* 92-13,506.—E.C.P., 16/8/92.

No. 23.

Mr. Warden Sharpe to The Under Secretary for Mines.

THE facts of this case are as follows :—On the 26th May last Mr. Vanzetti, the objector to the application in question, marked a 10-acre lease on or near the Britannia line of reef. On the 28th of that month Foster and party marked a 2-acre lease inside the 10 acres marked by Vanzetti. On the 30th May last he applied for a permit to mine on the surveyed road, which runs through the land in question, and abandoned the marking of the 26th May. The cause of the marking of this ground was that the Britannia Gold-mining Company were prospecting in the south-east corner of their gold-lease 80, on which they have expended a very large sum of money in machinery and other work, and found some rich specimens, but the reef appears to underlie under the road (see tracing with applications for permit). The applicants for the lease want this reef, and rely on the fact that Vanzetti marked the land twice, and therefore dummied it in defiance of the Minister for Mines' notice, levelled against re-marking and posting (Schedule 1, gold-mining leases). I do not think that this is a case of "dumming," and I am of opinion that gold-lease application should be refused, or, if granted, granted in a modified form, to exclude the road. I think that Mr. Vanzetti's application for a permit (herewith) should be granted for 360 feet along the road north-north-east from the south-east corner of gold-lease 80; that a deposit of £10 be required (see application annexed). The evidence taken before me on the 9th instant is herewith.

E. A. L. SHARPE,
Warden.

[Enclosures.]

EVIDENCE.

In the Warden's Court, holden at Forbes.—Before the Warden.

Court-house, Forbes, 9 August, 1892.

Eugenio Vanzetti, being duly sworn, saith :—I am a chemist, and live at Forbes; I object to the granting of gold-lease application No. 235, at Forbes; I produce my objector's deposit receipt, marked "A"; I object to the application on the grounds stated in my written notice of objections of the 15th of June last, marked "B."

By F. Foster: I had nothing to complete on the 25th of May; I had on the 24th of that month; I had given notice of intention to apply for a lease; I did intend to apply, but my partners were unwilling and I let the application lapse; I marked again, or caused to be marked, the same ground on the 26th May; I did this because rich specimens were found by one Jones on the Britannia lease, and this made me re-mark the ground.

By the Warden: I let the first notice lapse because my partner would not go on with it; I marked a second time after two days, but I did not go on with this because I found I was on a road, and I then applied for a permit to mine, under section 28 of the Mining Act; I had no intention to dummy.

By F. Foster: I put my partner's name in, as the prospects were good in consequence of the specimens being found.

Taken and sworn before me, this 9th } E. VANZETTI.
day of August, 1892,— }

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

David Jones, being duly sworn, saith :—I am a miner, and live at Forbes; I remember the 25th of May last; I told Mr. Vanzetti I had found some good specimens in the Britannia lease; I marked a 10-acre lease on the 26th of May, about 10 a.m., in consequence of instructions I got from Mr. Vanzetti; I remember declining to go on with our first application, for which we marked on the 12th or 13th of May; I thought the prospects not good enough at the expiration of the ten days.

By Foster: On the 12th, 13th, or 14th of May we found the specimens; we marked that day; we marked again on the 26th May; I do not know the day of the week; I remember you coming down; you asked me how the pegs were situated; I do not recollect you making any remark about the way the ground was marked; I said nothing about my having paid my share of the money, and that Mr. Vanzetti had lodged an application.

Taken and sworn before me, this 9th } DAVID JONES.
day of August, 1892,— }

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

Frederick Foster, being duly sworn, saith :—I am a miner, and live at Forbes; I produce my miner's right, and that of my partners; mine is dated 11th January last, and McDougall's the 18th of January last; I remember the 28th of May last; the lease application produced is mine marked "C," and bears the signature of my partner and me; we marked a 2-acre lease, in accordance with the Regulations,

Regulations, putting in pegs, and cutting trenches the proper size ; on the 2nd of June we lodged our application, and paid rent and survey fee, for which I produced receipt ; we have complied with the Regulations in all respects ; I was aware that Messrs. Vanzetti and Hazelhurst had notices of intention to apply for 10 acres, which included our 2 acres ; we did not serve any notice, Schedule 1, on Messrs. Vanzetti and Hazelhurst ; I marked the ground because I considered that Messrs. Vanzetti and Hazelhurst were dummying it by re-marking, and not lodging any application to lease ; the first notice of intention should have been completed on the 25th of May, and on the 26th of that month another notice of intention to apply was put up at the Court-house, and at the Post Office ; the second application should have been completed on the 4th June ; Mr. Vanzetti states that the application should have been completed on the 24th May ; I say it was on the 25th May.

Taken and sworn before me, this 9th }
day of August, 1892,—

FREDERICK FOSTER.

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

Peter McDougall, being sworn, saith:—I am a miner, and live at Forbes ; I am one of the applicants for application 235, Forbes, which has been objected to by Mr. Vanzetti ; I marked the ground because it had been marked twice by Vanzetti and party, without any application being lodged ; I see the paper produced, marked D ; the dates are correct.

By Mr. Vanzetti : I intended to work the ground ; I was not aware that there was a road where we marked the lease of 2 acres.

Taken and sworn before me, this 9th }
day of August, 1892,—

PETER McDOUGALL.

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

Thomas Bruce, being duly sworn, saith :—I am a miner, and live at Forbes ; I remember the 27th of May last ; I was at the Britannia ; I saw some lease pegs ; I did see these pegs before the 27th of that month ; I saw a notice of application to lease the 10 acres next the Britannia, and the application was to be lodged on the 25th May ; on the 26th of that month, I saw another notice of intention to apply, with the names Vanzetti and Hazelhurst ; I heard Jones say Mr. Vanzetti had paid for the first application and completed it ; McDougall said he had not ; Jones said something about having paid his share of the lease to Vanzetti.

By Mr. Vanzetti : You did get a verdict against me in the last District Court.

Taken and sworn before me, this 9th }
day of August, 1892,—

THOMAS BRUCE.

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

[D.]

Copy of first application.

TEN acres south-east of Britannia, on South Lead, Forbes. Taken by erecting posts in L shaped trenches on the 16th May, 1892, to be completed on the 25th May, 1892.

EUGENE VANZETTI.
W. HAZELHURST.

Second application.

TEN acres, adjoining the Britannia, on South Lead, Forbes. Taken by erecting posts in L shaped trenches on 25th May, 1892. Distance, about 1 mile from Court-house, Forbes. Application will be lodged with the Warden's Clerk, Forbes, on the 4th day of June, 1892.

EUGENE VANZETTI.
WILLIAM HAZELHURST.

Dated at Forbes on the 26th May, 1892.

Warden's Office, Forbes, 3 August, 1892.

I HEREBY notify you that I will hold an inquiry concerning gold-lease application No. 235, Forbes, and the objections thereto, at the Court-house, Forbes, on Tuesday, 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

E. A. L. SHARPE,
Warden.

NOTE.—You will be required to produce the receipt for objector's deposit.
Mr. E. Vanzetti, Forbes.

I, THE undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day served the within notice by delivering a true copy thereof personally to the party named therein.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1892.

ALEX. WYNDHAM,
Warden's Bailiff.

I HEREBY notify to you that I will hold an inquiry *re* gold-lease application 235, at Forbes, and the objections thereto at the Court-house, Forbes, on Tuesday, 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

Warden's Office, Forbes, 3 August, 1892.

E. A. L. SHARPE,
Warden.

Messrs. Frederick Foster and Peter McDougall.

I, THE undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day served the within notice by delivering a true copy thereof personally to the party named therein.

Dated at Forbes, this 4th day of August, 1892.

ALEX. WYNDHAM,
Warden's Bailiff.

I HEREBY notify you that I will hold an inquiry concerning gold-lease application No. 235, at Forbes, and the objections thereto, at the Court-house, Forbes, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

Warden's Office, Forbes, 3 August, 1892.

E. A. L. SHARPE,
Warden.

Messrs. F. Foster, Peter McDougall, and E. Vanzetti, Forbes.

No. 24.

Office Memo.

Minute on Warden's Report on evidence.

23 August, 1892.

I REGRET to say I cannot agree with the Warden's view of Mr. Vanzetti's conduct. The evidence goes to show that the land was taken possession of on or before the 14th May, and notice posted of intention to apply to lease on the 25th. No such application was lodged, because the prospects were not good enough, but possession was retaken on the 26th, and notice of intention to apply again posted, but no application

application was lodged; but in the meantime Mr. Vanzetti applied for authority under section 28 to mine on a road which formed part of the land. I think this application should be refused. The application to lease 235 should be refused, because possession was taken during the period within which Vanzetti and another had a right to apply for it, but beforehand notice should be given to Foster and McDougall.

H.W.

Submitted. Approved, 25/8/92. Mr. Collis as to 28th section application.—E.C.P., 29/8/92.
Seen.—W.R.C., 29/8/92.

No. 25.

G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines.

Sir, Parliament House, 6 September, 1892.
I have to ask that you will be good enough to let me have the depositions and Warden's report in the case of Vanzetti and Foster and party. If you can let me have same within the next day or two I shall be much obliged. Trusting you will favour me. I am, &c.,
G. F. HUTCHINSON.

Inform Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., that the papers are with the Executive Council.—H.W., 7/9/92.
Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., informed, 7/9/92.

No. 26.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 7 September, 1892.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, respecting the depositions and Warden's report in the case of Vanzetti v. Foster and party, and in reply thereto I am desired to inform you that the papers in question are with the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 27.

G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines.

Sir, Parliament House, 8 September, 1892.
I have the honor to direct your attention to the case of Vanzetti v. Foster and party, with regard to the latter's application for a gold-mining lease. It appears that application is to be refused on account of the ten days being still current at the time of pegging out. I am informed by Foster and party that the ten days of Vanzetti's application expired on the 25th May, 1892, and that Vanzetti went to repeg on 26th May, 1892, to dummy for another ten days, and on the 28th May Foster and party pegged and marked the lease, and sent in their application, so it will be seen that more than ten days elapsed, and Foster and party wish the lease to be granted, not refused, as I am informed by the Under Secretary it will be sent me enclosed copy of your regulation against dummyming ground. Hoping you will be pleased to reconsider the case, and grant the lease to Foster and party,

I am, &c.,
G. F. HUTCHINSON.

Memo.—I should like to have interview with you on the matter on Monday next, if convenient.—G.F.H.

G.L. application 235, Forbes. F. Foster and P. McDougall, with explanation, for refusal.—E.C.P., 10/9/92. Inform Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., that Minister will receive him at 12 noon on Monday.—H.W., 10/9/92. G. F. Hutchinson, 10/9/92.

[Enclosure.]

Copy of Notice.

THE attention of the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture having been directed to the practice which obtains of posting notices of intention to apply for gold-mining leases, and at the expiration of ten days taking them down and posting fresh notices, it is hereby notified that application to lease made by persons guilty of this practice will be refused, and wardens, wardens' clerks, and bailiffs are hereby requested to report every case in which an applicant to lease has resorted to this practice.

T. M. SLATTERY,
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 10 September, 1892.
Referring to your letter of the 9th instant, asking for an interview with the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture respecting the case Vanzetti v. Foster, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Secretary Slattery will be pleased to receive you at 12 noon on Monday, the 12th instant.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

No. 29.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 23 September, 1892.
With reference to Messrs. Foster and McDougall's gold-lease application, No. 235, Forbes, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, to inform you that such application has been refused, and beforehand notice will issue at once to enable Messrs. Foster and McDougall to retake possession.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 30.

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No. 30.

Gazette Notices.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 30 September, 1892.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned applications for Gold-mining Leases of Crown lands have been refused.

[92-14,787 ; 15,199]

T. M. SLATTERY.

Application No.	Name.	Portion No.	Locality.	Area.	Date of Application.
BATHURST MINING DISTRICT.					
Orange	92-5 | H. Werner and others .....	.....	Parish Forbes	a. r. p. 5 0 0	27 June, 1892
LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.					
Forbes	235 | F. Foster and another .....	.....	At Forbes	2 0 0	2 June, 1892

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 30 September, 1892.

APPLICATION received in the Department of Mines for permission to mine under roads, &c., &c., under the Mining Act of 1874, section 28, which has been refused.

T. M. SLATTERY.

Date of Application.	Date of Receipt of Application.	Name of Applicant.	Description of Land applied for.	Extent.	Purposes for which Land was applied for.
1892. 0 May	1892. 2 June ..	Eugenio Vanzetti..	Under part of road: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion No. GL 80 (Britannia Gold-mining Co.) and extending in a northerly direction 20 chains, parish Forbes, county Ashburnham.	a. r. p. 3 0 0	To mine for gold.

No. 31.

Minute for Executive Council.

Subject :—Recommending the refusal of certain application for gold-mining lease.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 26 August, 1892.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the application for the gold-mining lease of Crown lands specified in the annexed schedule be refused, because possession was taken during the period within which Vanzetti and another had a right to apply for the land.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

T. M. SLATTERY.

The Executive Council advise that the recommendation herein set forth be approved.—ALEX. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 92-39, 6/9/92. Confirmed, 12/9/92. Approved.—JERSEY, 6/9/92.

I see no use in delaying this matter. The evidence goes to show that on the 26th May, Jones, on behalf of Vanzetti, re-marked the land; therefore it was not available when Foster and McDougall marked. The beforehand notice may issue at once, and Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., be so informed.—H.W., 19/9/92.

Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 21/9/92. Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., informed.—23/9/92. *Gazette* notice, 30/9/92. Beforehand notice handed to Mr. Hutchinson, 26/9/92. Applicants and Warden informed. Vanzetti's application section 28 refused, *vide Gazette*, 30/9/92.—W.R.C., 1/10/92. Refusal noted in Register 35.—P.D., 13/1/93.

Lands and Vanzetti informed.—1/10/92. Mr. James to note, then to Mr. Greville.—6/10/92. Chief Draftsman to note.—E.C.P., 5/10/92. Application 235 Forbes noted as refused. Dealt with in Ch. Br.—P.D., 25/1/93.

Schedule alluded to—Lachlan Mining District.

No. 235, Forbes; name, F. Foster and another; locality, at Forbes; area, 2 acres; date of application, 2nd June, 1892.

Beforehand notice handed to Mr. Hutchinson, 26/9/92. *Gazette*, 30/9/92.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 30 September, 1892.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned applications for Gold-mining leases of Crown lands have been refused.

[92-14,787 ; 15,199]

T. M. SLATTERY.

Application No.	Name.	Portion No.	Locality.	Area.	Date of Application.
BATHURST MINING DISTRICT.					
Orange	92-5 | H. Werner and others .....	.....	Parish Forbes	a. r. p. 5 0 0	27 June, 1892
LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.					
Forbes	235 | F. Foster and another .....	.....	At Forbes	2 0 0	2 June, 1892

No. 32.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 1 October, 1892.

I am directed to inform you that E. Vanzetti's application for permission, under section 28 of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine gold under 3 acres of a road at south-east corner of portion gold lease 80, parish of Forbes, county of Ashburnham has been refused.

Vide Government Gazette of the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

R. H. ORMISTON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Mr. E. Vanzetti.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 1 October, 1892.

I am directed to inform you that your application for permission, under section 28 of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine gold under 3 acres of a road at south-east corner of portion gold lease 80, parish of Forbes, county of Ashburnham has been refused.

Vide Government Gazette of the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

R. H. ORMISTON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 34.

Mr. E. Vanzetti to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Forbes, 5 October, 1892.

I duly receive notification 92-14,787, to the effect that my application for permission to mine under the road adjoining gold lease 80, parish of Forbes, has been refused, I am also reliably informed that Foster and McDougall have been directed to reapply for the gold-mining lease to which I objected, and such notice was given to them before the notice of refusal of their application appeared in the *Government Gazette*, thereby rendering it impossible for me to take up the ground afresh, and lodge a new application in time. I am writing you under the impression that a great and undeserved injustice is being done to me, and I now earnestly entreat you to reconsider the matter. It is only by gross misrepresentations that the Minister for Mines may have been induced to refuse my application and to uphold Foster's, as I have done absolutely nothing likely to place me in contravention of any clause or regulation provided by the mining laws. I have no hesitation in stating that this is a clear case of blackmailing by Foster, who is a professional jumper, and by no means a genuine miner. Foster is the man who a few years ago jumped portion of the lease held by the Forbes Alluvial Company, thereby causing them to prospect the barren portion of their ground, and to spend £10,000 to no useful purpose. He in the meantime held the best of the ground, but never worked it for a single hour. Foster is a man who locked up many likely pieces of ground for years on Thompson's lead and other places, not working the leases himself, and preventing others from doing so. He is the man who was tried in Court of Law for stealing gold from his mates when he was connected with the Crinoline Gold-mining Company. It is probably owing to his being a unionist and an agitator amongst the discontented, that he has secured the good offices of our local member of Parliament in support of his application.

For the last five years my heart and soul and all my money have been devoted to developing the Britannia mine, where, through my endeavours, a sum of not less magnitude than £15,000 has been spent in searching for payable gold. When the old Company was dissolved I went deeply into debt to buy the property from them, and subsequently I have spent up to my last available shilling in trying to prospect it, convinced as I am that a payable reef exists there somewhere, which, if found, would give fresh impetus to gold-mining in this district, and assist me to recover from the heavy and disastrous losses sustained. When at last a reef was discovered by my miners in May last, which promised to be a payable one, it so happened that it was situated on the very boundary of my lease; in fact, about 5 feet from the surveyed line underlying outwards. Therefore, I secured some additional ground by notifying my intention to apply for a lease, and, later on, from information assumed at your Department, I was made aware that no lease would be granted that included a surveyed road (which would have been the case in this instance). I applied for a permit under section 28. No sooner Foster learnt of the discovery of a new reef than a plot was concocted by which he tried to despoil me, not of a portion, but the whole of the ground likely to contain the reef, by falsely representing that I was in contravention of the mining laws, and, to my dismay, I am now given to understand that he will get the ground. Against such apparent injustice I now enter a formal protest, and request that a full investigation of the case be made, and that it be judged on its intrinsic merits. I always acted in *bonâ fide* manner, and do not boast when I say that I have been instrumental in prospecting and developing scores of different places in this district, and I never marked out any land but had it worked. On the strength of this new reef I was able to form a local syndicate, with a capital of £500, which is now on the point of being transformed into a company, with a solid capital, for the purpose of working this new reef to advantage, and it becomes a matter of vital importance for me to secure this ground, to which in all equity I have an indisputable right. Through my sanguineness and eagerness in following mining pursuits, I brought myself on the brink of ruination, and this would be for me the fatal blow.

Trusting that my request will meet with due consideration.

I have, &c.,

E. VANZETTI.

No. 35.

Reapplication No. 241, at Forbes, for a Gold-mining Lease.

1. By whom application was received.—Edmund A. L. Pery, Warden's Clerk, &c., &c.
2. At what place.—Forbes.
3. Date and hour when received.—6th October, 1892, 10 o'clock a.m.
4. Receipt for 1st year's rent, No. 160, date.—2nd June, 1892.
5. To whom receipt was issued.—Fredk. Foster, Forbes.
6. Date when notice to survey was sent to surveyor.—6th June, 1892.
7. Date when report and plan were received from the surveyor.—Nil.
8. Names of objectors, and dates on which they lodged their objections.—Nil.
9. Dates of inquiry.—Nil.
10. Are the applicants holders of miner's rights? Yes.
11. Is the land applied for exempted from leasing under the 34th section of the Mining Act, 1874? No.
12. Is the time proposed for commencing work reasonable? Yes.
13. Is the number of men proposed to be employed reasonable? Yes.

EDMUND A. T. PERY,
Warden's Clerk, &c.

Land surveyed. Chief Draftsman.—E.C.P., 31/10/92. This land appears to be identical with that applied for under application 235, Forbes, and measured by Mining-Surveyor Cambage.—H.B.S., 1/11/92. Mr. Martin, 1/11/92. Transferred to Mr. Greville, 29/12/92.

Reapplication.

Gold-mining Lease Regulations.—Schedule 2.

Application for Gold-mining Leases.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, Sydney,—

Sir,

Forbes, 6 October, 1892.

We hereby make application for a gold-mining lease of that piece or parcel of land, situated on the eastern boundary of an old surveyed lease (No. 80 on survey post), containing 2 acres, of which we took possession on the 30th day of September, 1892, at the hour of 2:40 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for gold, for a period of fifteen years, by inserting posts set in L-shaped trenches at each angle thereof. The datum post is distant 1 mile in a southerly direction from Forbes Court-house.

Notice of our intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and we hand herewith a receipt for the sum of £2, being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, and to cover the cost of survey.

We hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if we shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Secretary for Mines for the time being may deduct from the sum of £2 deposited as aforesaid any cost to which, in his opinion, the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted we shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within fourteen days from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than two men during the first six months of the term thereby created, and not less than three men during the remainder of such term. And shall and will at any time when called upon in terms of the regulations relating to gold-mining leases, to do so, execute, and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of fourteen days, after being so called upon, we shall and will forfeit the said sum of £2 and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

We have, &c.,

F. FOSTER,
PETER McDUGALL,
(Both of Forbes).

Miner's right No. 90, Forbes, issued to F. Foster, of Forbes, miner, on 11th January, 1892.

Miner's right No. 106, Forbes, issued to P. McDougall, of Forbes, miner, on 18th January, 1892.

Already surveyed.

This application was received by me this 6th day of October, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and is numbered.

EDMUND A. T. PERY,
Warden's Clerk, &c.

Reapplication.

Questions to be answered by Applicants to Lease.

WHEN receiving an application to lease land for mining purposes, the Warden, Warden's Clerk, or an agent, as the case may be, shall require the applicant or applicants, or his or their agent, to answer the following questions, and shall take down such answers in writing. The statement, when complete, to be read over to, and signed by, the person furnishing the answers:—

1. Were you or each of you (applicants) the holder of a miner's right in force at the date of taking possession of the land referred to in application No. 241? Yes.
2. Do you produce them? Yes.
3. What was the date and hour of the day when you took possession of the land referred to in application No. 241? 30th September, 1892, 2:40 p.m.
4. Did you take possession by erecting posts and cutting trenches at each angle of the land? Yes. If No. 4 be replied to in the affirmative, then 5, 6, and 7.
5. What was the diameter of the posts? Three inches.
6. How high did they project above the surface when fixed in the ground? Three feet.
7. What was the length of each arm of each trench, and what was the depth of each trench? Length, 6 feet; and depth, 9 inches.
8. If a substitute for post or trench was used, describe it? Nil.
9. At which angle of the land is the datum post fixed? The south-western angle. 10.

10. Did you affix a board or metal plate to the datum post? Yes.
11. What was written or painted on each board or plate? Applied for gold-mining lease, Fred. Foster and party.
12. Where did you post the notices, Schedule 1? Outside the Court-house and Post Office, Forbes.
13. When did you post such notices? 30th September, 1892.
14. Did anybody claim or appear to be in possession of the land applied for, or any portion of it? No.
15. Did you serve notice in the form Schedule 1 upon every such person; and when? No.
16. Have you obtained the consent of every such person to the granting of the lease for which you apply?

I, Frederick Foster, on behalf of self and Peter McDougall, declare that the foregoing questions have been answered by me truthfully in every particular, and the answers thereto have been read over to me, and are correctly taken down in writing.

F. FOSTER.

Witness to signature—EDMUND A. T. PERY, J.P.

Already surveyed.

Gold-mining Lease Regulations—Schedule 6.

Notice of Application and Deposit.

Sir,

Forbes, 6 October, 1892.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day deposited with the Warden's Clerk, at Forbes, a receipt for the sum of £2, being the first year's rent in advance of 2 acres of land, at Britannia Reef, Forbes, for the purpose of gold-mining, and the sum of £1 10s., being the fees for survey of the said land. The number of my application is 241, Forbes.

I have, &c.,
F. FOSTER.

The Under Secretary for Mines, Sydney.

No. 36.

G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 12 October, 1892.

I have the honor to ask that you will be good enough to cause to be sent to me at once a copy of the depositions in the case of *Vanzetti v. Foster*. It is important that a copy should be given me. Hoping same will be sent to me in a day or two at the furthest.

I have, &c.,
G. F. HUTCHINSON.

Submitted *vide* Mr. Vanzetti's letter herewith, 92-16,806.—E.C.P., 6/10/92. Reapplication 241, Foster and party, not yet received.—E.C.P. Copy may be supplied.—H.W., 19/10/92. Copy sent to G. F. Hutchinson.—22/10/92. Ask Warden to send Foster's application as soon as possible.—H.W., 31/10/92. Application 241, Forbes, by Foster and McDougall, now with Charting Branch for action; resubmitted as to Mr. Vanzetti's letter of 5th instant.—E.C.P., 31/10/92.

I know nothing of the parties to this dispute, and I feel sure the matter in dispute has, so far as the Department is concerned, been dealt with in good faith, still, in view of the representations made by Mr. Vanzetti, some injustice may, inadvertently been done to him, and it may perhaps be advisable to request the Warden to hold an inquiry in connection with Messrs. Foster and McDougall's application 241, into the allegations made by Mr. Vanzetti. On the other hand, it is alleged that Mr. Vanzetti was not the holder of a miner's right when the conflict first arose (say) prior to the 30th May last. This also might be inquired into.—H.W., 2/11/92.

Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 2/11/92. Mr. Hutchinson informed.—5/11/92. Urgent. Mr. Warden Sharpe.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 5/11/92. Urgent.

In accordance with instructions, I have held an inquiry concerning lease application 241, Forbes, and the statements of Mr. Vanzetti. The evidence taken is annexed. I would draw attention to the fact that Mr. Vanzetti states that the land he is accused of dummies was open to be applied for by anyone after the 24th May till the re-marking, on the 26th of that month. It also appears that Mr. Vanzetti had no miner's right till he applied for his permit. Taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration I would most respectfully submit that Mr. Vanzetti is entitled to the land he applied for under his permit, which permit was refused; my reason for taking this view is that I do not think Foster and party should reap the benefit of a discovery made at the expense of Vanzetti and party.—E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden, B.C.

I quite agree with the Warden that Foster and party should not reap the benefit of Vanzetti's discovery, but in view of the facts I do not see how that is to be prevented. Foster and party took possession on the 28th May. At that time Vanzetti had no miner's right, and, consequently, could have no adverse title. When Vanzetti applied for the permit, under section 28, the land applied for by him was in the possession of Foster and party, and, therefore, his application had to be refused. It is of course competent to refuse Foster and party's application, but so far as I know there is no precedent for it in the circumstances.—H.W., 7/12/92. Submitted.

I regret that Vanzetti, by his neglect to provide himself with a miner's right has lost the land, but I do not see how I can refuse Foster and party's application.—T.M.S., 7/12/92.

No. 37.

Evidence taken at Inquiry before Mr. Warden Sharpe.

Warden's Court, Forbes, 18 November, 1892.

Frederick Foster, sworn, saith:—I am a miner, living at Forbes; the application produced is mine and my partner's; I marked out the land applied for on the 30th September last, by erecting posts and cutting trenches at 40 minutes past 2 in the afternoon; I did this in consequence of the notice I received from the Mines Department [*notice produced*], stating that the ground would be open after half-past

half-past 2, Sydney time, on the afternoon of the 30th September last; I did not know that anyone claimed a right to the ground; on the 6th October we lodged our complete application, and I had previously posted notices of our intention to apply on the 30th September; in making this application I complied with the regulations in all respects; I made previous application for the ground, number 235, which was refused; notice of refusal appears in the *Government Gazette* of 30th September last.

Taken and sworn at Forbes, this 18th

November, 1892, before me,—

F. FOSTER.

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

Eugenio Vanzetti, sworn, saith: I hold a miner's right, and live at Forbes; I produced my right, dated 30th May, 1892; I have been connected with the Britannia Gold-mine for the past five years; I have spent over £2,500 of my own money for prospecting for a payable reef, which I believe to be in the Britannia Company's ground; I have been instrumental in providing a further sum of £12,000, which has all been spent in mining for gold in the Britannia leases, and in purchasing and erecting suitable machinery for the purpose; when the company prayed for a dissolution on account of lack of funds, I endeavoured to reorganise it, but failed; then prompted by my strong faith in the mine I borrowed the money necessary for the purchase of the property, and purchased it, and from the beginning of February last, at the cost of great sacrifice and inconvenience, I managed by struggling to keep on prospecting; I gave Mr. David Jones a share in the mine, and he succeeded in discovering a new reef at a very short distance from the eastern boundary of gold lease 80; I then tried to secure some of the land adjoining, because on sinking on the new reef we found it underlaying very strongly to the east, so that it would have been out of our lease completely in the course of a few feet; at the time I posted up notice of my intention to apply, on the 13th May last, I was not then in possession of a miner's right; the application was signed by Mr. Hazelhurst and myself; Mr. Hazelhurst had a miner's right; the reason that I found myself without a miner's right is that on the previous year (1891) I had not taken one out till the month of September, and this made an impression in my mind that I had a proper miner's right; however, whether I had marked the claim in such a way as would entitle me to the lease, I did not complete the application, but bought a miner's right, and then applied for a permit to mine under the road, under section 28; I did this from information elicited from the Mining Department that no lease would be granted which included a surveyed road; my application for a permit was refused, which I consider a great injustice; I did not re-mark the ground at the expiration of the ten days, as stated by Foster and party, but allowed nearly two days to elapse before re-marking; anyone could have taken possession of the ground in the interval; I have good reasons for believing that Foster and party marked out their lease on account of the discovery of the reef on the Britannia ground; the reason for my twice posting up notice of my intention to apply is as follows—that at the time Mr. Hazelhurst, of Parkes, held an interest in the mine, and he had left instructions with me that unless the new reef gave indications of permanency I had better not go on with the lease; up to the 25th May the prospects were not encouraging, and it was late in the afternoon of that day that the miner Jones informed me that he had found another good shoot of stone, carrying payable gold, when I instructed him to re-mark the ground the next morning, and told him I would post up fresh notices; the next morning I came to the Warden's Clerk at Forbes with the intention of having the forms filled; he was then busy in Court, and he asked me to leave a memo. on the counter in his office, so that he could fill the notices later on and send them to me; Constable Hawkins showed me the room of the Warden's Clerk, and gave me a piece of writing paper, on which I wrote, "Memo.—Remember filling forms for Vanzetti's lease;" I believe the notices were posted up; I have succeeded in forming a local syndicate, with a small capital of £500, my own financial position not allowing me to carry on by myself; this syndicate was formed since the ground has been in dispute, and since I applied for the permit Mr. William Nicholas, a mining expert from Melbourne, has lately visited the mine; whatever leases I have taken up I have worked until I proved their value; Mr. Foster has done the same thing as this on previous occasions in Forbes, and by jumping portions of the Forbes Alluvial Company's ground, which he never worked, caused that company to waste a sum of £9,000, which was intended to develop the very ground he took possession of; Mr. Foster also held other leases on Thompson's Lead for a long time without working them, and prevented other people from working them; I may state that I can bring evidence to bear that Mr. Foster is not a *bonâ-fide* miner.

By Mr. Foster: Some time back I may have applied for a 25-acre lease on North Hill, Forbes, but did not complete the application because the prospects were not good; I do not recollect putting up notices of intention to apply for land near Green's; I never took up any land with the intention of dummying; I always worked any land I took up; it is usual for me to take out miners' rights towards the end of the year, but I have always held a current miner's right for years past.

Taken and sworn before me, this 18th

day of November, 1892,—

E. VANZETTI.

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

David Jones, sworn, saith:—I am a miner, living at Forbes; I remember the 25th May last, and on the following day, the 26th May, I marked out the lease in dispute two days after the ten days had expired.

By Foster:—It was on the 12th or 13th May that I found the rich stone on the Britannia ground; I marked the ground about 10 o'clock (the first marking expired on the 24th or 25th May last) on the morning of the 26th May last; I saw Mr. Vanzetti's notice on the peg of his intention to apply; I saw you (Foster) at the mine on the 27th May, and on the 28th you marked out the ground; Mr. Vanzetti authorised me to mark out the ground for him as his agent.

By Warden:—The reef discovered on the Britannia ground is a valuable one, is 10 feet; I think it would dip out of the ground towards the eastern boundary.

Taken and sworn at Forbes, this

18th May, 1892, before,—

DAVID JONES.

E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden.

Mr. Warden Sharpe to Messrs. F. Foster and P. McDougall, and Mr. E. Vanzetti, Forbes.

Warden's Office, Forbes, 15 November, 1892.

I HEREBY notify you that I will hold an inquiry concerning gold lease application No. 241 at Forbes, at the Court-house, Forbes, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

E. A. L. SHARPE,
Warden.

I HEREBY certify that I served a copy of this notice on E. Vanzetti, at Rankin-street, Forbes, on the 15th day of November, 1892.

ALEX. WYNDHAM,
Warden's Bailiff, Forbes.

I HEREBY certify that I served a copy of this notice on McDougall and party at Forbes, on the 15th November, 1892.

ALEX. WYNDHAM,
Warden's Baliff, Forbes.

Vide Warden's report on 92-17,836 herewith submitted.—E.C.P., 24/11/92. Inform Warden and Mr. Vanzetti, *vide* 17,836.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 9/11/92. Warden Sharpe and E. Vanzetti informed, 13/12/92. Chief Draftsman, for action.

No. 38.

Telegram from Mr. Warden Sharpe to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Forbes, 14 November, 1892.

REFERRING to papers 92-17,836, directing me to hold an inquiry in connection with gold lease application 241 at Forbes, the said application is not with the papers; please forward by first post.

E. A. L. SHARPE,
Warden.

Mr. Warden Sharpe.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 14/11/92.

No. 39.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

(No. 92-16,806).

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 5 November, 1892.

Adverting to my letter to you of the 22nd ultimo, forwarding copy of evidence taken at the inquiry held by Mr. Warden Sharpe, Forbes, with reference to gold lease application 235, Forbes, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, that nothing is known here of the parties to the dispute in question. So far as the Department is concerned, the matter has been dealt with in good faith, still, in view of the representations made by Mr. Vanzetti, some injustice may inadvertently been done to him, and it may, perhaps, be advisable to request the Warden to hold an inquiry in connection with Messrs. Foster and McDougall's application 241, into the allegation made by Mr. Vanzetti. On the other hand, it is alleged that Mr. Vanzetti was not the holder of a miner's right when the conflict first arose (say) prior to the 30th May last. This also might be inquired into.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 40.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 18 November, 1892.

Referring to your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing one from Messrs. Foster and McDougall, asking to be supplied with copies of the Warden's report upon the case of Vanzetti *v.* Foster, I have the honor to inform you that the papers were referred to the Warden to hold an inquiry in connection with Messrs. Foster and McDougall's application No. 241.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING.

No. 41.

G. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P. to The Minister for Mines.

Sir, Parliament House, 16 November, 1892.

I have the honor to hand you letters from Messrs. Foster and McDougall asking for copy of Warden's reports and inquiry into case. Trusting you will be pleased to grant both,

I have, &c.,
G. F. HUTCHINSON.

Inform papers with the Warden.—H.W., 17/11/92. G. F. Hutchinson, M.P., informed, 18/11/92.

[Enclosure.]

Sir, Forbes, 14 November, 1892.

Referring to your letter of 5th inst. to Mr. G. F. Hutchinson, M.L.A. (reference No. as per margin), and also to a question, No. 10 of series asked by Mr. Hutchinson in the Legislative Chamber on 10th inst. and answer of the Minister thereto, we now request that you will let us have copies of the Warden, Mr. Sharpe's, reports upon the cases referred to, and that you will also cause inquiry to be made into these cases.

We have, &c.,
FREDERICK FOSTER,
PETER McDOUGALL.

Minister for Mines.

No. 42.

19

No. 42.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden Sharpe, Forbes.

G.L. Application 241, Forbes, Messrs. Foster and McDougall.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 13 December, 1892.

MR. VANZETTI has been informed that the Minister does not see how he can refuse the above application, and in view of the good work done by Mr. Vanzetti he regrets that through his own fault and neglect to provide himself with a miner's right he has lost the land in question.

GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 43.

E. Vanzetti, Esq., to The Minister for Mines.

Sir, The Medical Hall, Forbes and Condobolin, Forbes, 29 December, 1892.

I beg to request that a refund be made of the sum of £5 5s. paid to the Warden's Clerk as a deposit for my objection to Messrs. Foster and McDougall's application for a gold lease. Also for the sum of £2 10s., being fee paid by me with my application for a permit to mine under the road adjoining lease No. 223, portion 80, parish of Forbes, which has been refused. Action taken on 92-11,102.

I have, &c.,

E. VANZETTI.

Ask Warden if £5 lodged by E. Vanzetti, with his objections to gold lease application 235, Forbes, can be refunded.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 6/1/93. Warden Sharpe asked, 7/1/93. Chief Draftsman, for action on application 241, Forbes.—E.C.P., 13/1/93. Urgent. Mr. Greville, 13/1/93. Surveyor's account passed on voucher 474, examined, &c., diagrams drawn.—G.H.G., 25/1/93. About 3 roods 13 perches of surface reserved for access. Application 241, Forbes, dealt with, subject to surface reservation of the road passing through the area applied for, the said road being cleared, and within a municipality; diagram herewith—P.D., 25/1/93. Papers marked off.—G.H.G., 27/1/93. Application 235 noted as refused, dealt with in Charting Branch.—P.D., 25/1/93.

No. 44.

Memorandum from The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden Sharpe.

Department of Mines, 7 January, 1893.

THE Warden will please report as to whether £5 lodged by E. Vanzetti with his objections to gold lease application No. 235, Forbes, can be refunded.

GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

I am not aware of any objection to the refund sought.—E. A. L. SHARPE, Warden. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 10/1/93. Submitted.—E.C.P., 13/1/93. The objector's deposit may be refunded.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 18/1/93. Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 18/1/93. Voucher to W.C., 24/1/93. Chief Draftsman, 24/1/93.

No. 45.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. E. Vanzetti.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 13 December, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 5th October last, respecting Messrs. Foster and M'Dougall's gold lease application 241, Forbes, I have the honor to inform you that, as it appears you were not the holder of a miner's right when Messrs. Foster and McDougall took possession on the 28th May last, the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture does not see how he can refuse their present application. In view of the good work you have done, Mr. Secretary Slattery regrets that through your own neglect to provide yourself with a miner's right, you have lost the land in question.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 46.

Refund Voucher.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 January, 1893.

FORWARDED to the Warden's Clerk, Forbes, who will please fill in particulars of payment into Treasury, and obtain signatures of applicants, &c., unless the same parties have re-selected the same or similar area, in virtue of the original deposits, in which case that fact should be noted on the voucher, and the voucher returned forthwith unsigned.

Officers should be careful in filling up these vouchers, because, in the event of a subsequent application having been received in virtue of the deposit and survey fee referred to in such voucher, the officer would be held responsible for the amount refunded.

E. C. PRIMROSE
(For the Under Secretary).

Refund voucher returned herewith duly completed.—EDMUND A. T. PERY, C.P.S., 28/1/93.
Refund you., E. Vanzetti, £5 deposit with objn. to G.L. 235, Forbes, sent to Treasury, 3/2/93.

No. 47.

No. 47.

Minute for Executive Council.

Subject:—Recommending the approval of certain applications for Gold-mining leases.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 2 February, 1893.

THE applications for gold-mining leases of Crown lands specified in the annexed Schedule are submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council in terms of the Mining Act Further Amendment Act of 1884.

T. M. SLATTERY.

Schedule alluded to—Lachlan Mining District.

No. 241, Forbes; name, F. Foster and another; portion No., G.L. 3; locality, co. Ashburnham, ph. Forbes; area, 2 acres; period, fifteen years; date of application, 6th October, 1892.

*Appendix F.

Department of Mines, Lachlan Mining District. Application No. 241, Forbes, for gold-mining leases submitted herewith for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Mines. The plan* and description have been checked. No objections appear to exist. The Warden reports that the land does not belong to either of the classes exempted from the power of leasing. The applicants are the holders of miners' rights. The number of men proposed to be employed appears reasonable. The time for commencing work appears to be reasonable. Application No. 241, Forbes, Lachlan Mining District, approved of. Part of surface reserved. Minute for the Executive Council.—T.M.S., 2/2/93.

The Executive Council approve of the recommendation herein set forth.—ALEX. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 93/57, 2/93. Confirmed, 14/2/93. Approved.—JERSEY, 7/2/93. *Gazette* notice, 17/2/93.

No. 48.

Gazette Notice.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 17 February, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned applications for gold-mining leases of Crown lands have been approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

[93-1,513; 1,514.]

T. M. SLATTERY.

Application No.	Name.	Portion No.	Locality.	Area.	Years.	Date of Application.
PEEL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICT.						
Hillgrove 204*	J. Frazer and another ...	G.L. 219'	County Sandon, parish Metz	a. r. p. 4 2 5	15	1 Dec., 1890
LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.						
Forbes 241†	F. Foster and another ...	G.L. 3	County Ashburnham, parish Forbes..	2 0 0	15	6 Oct., 1892

* As modified.

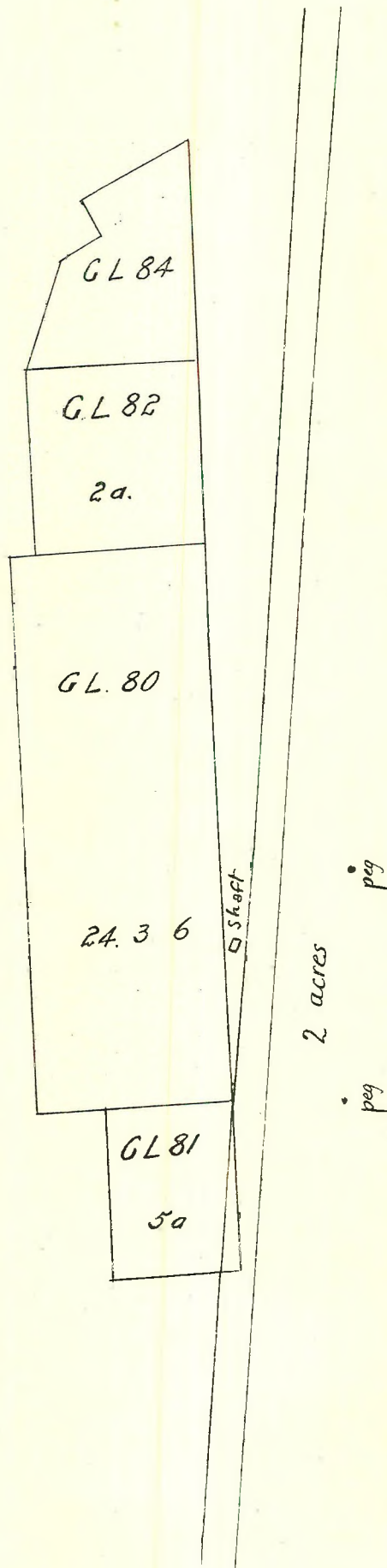
† Part of surface reserved.

[Six Plans.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

[2s. 6d.]

Appendix B.



Sig 142.

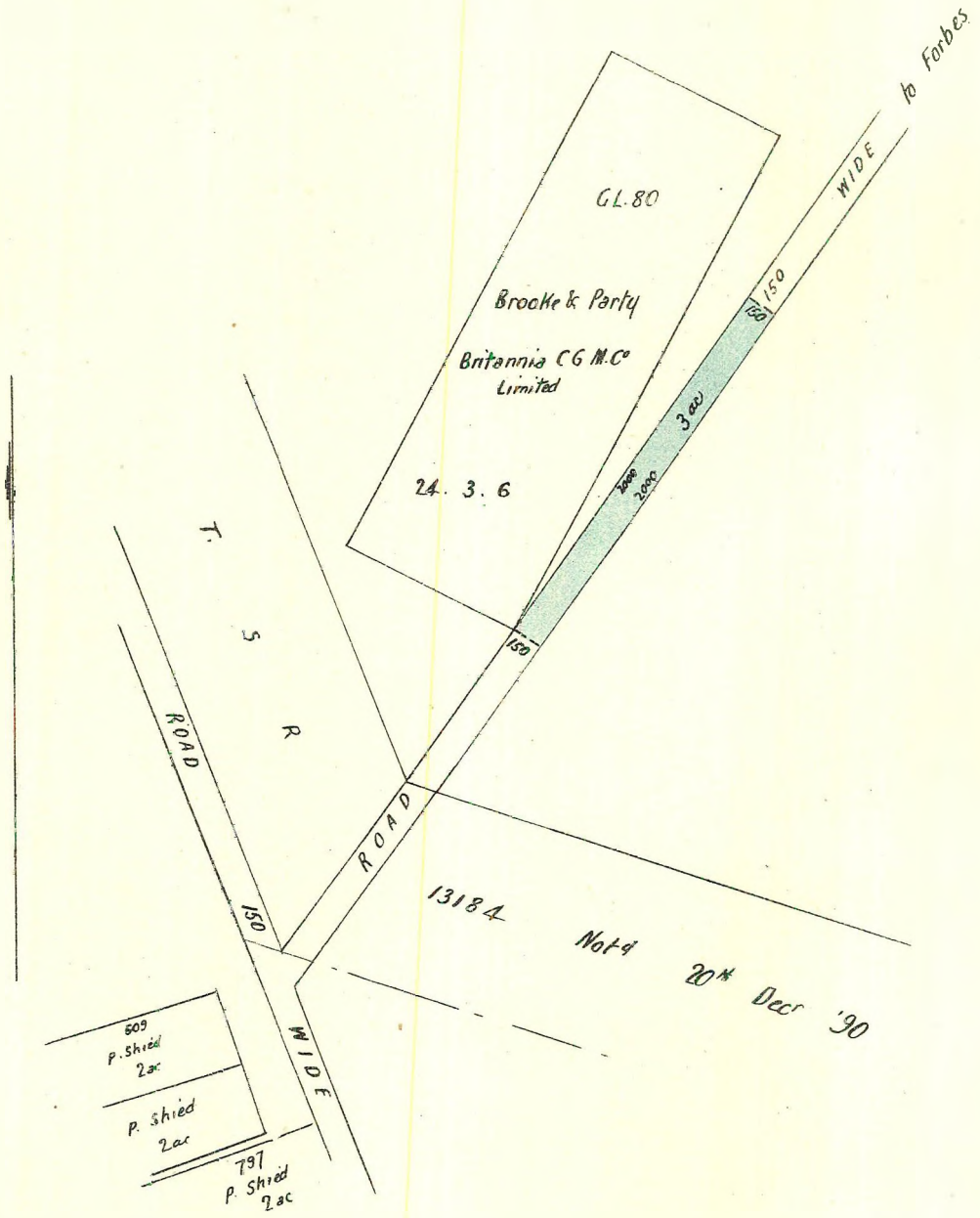
Appendix C.

↑
TRACING

Showing by Blue tint Land Applied for by E. Vanzetti.


Parish of Forbes

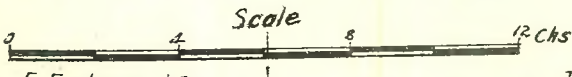
County of Ashburnham



Sig 142.

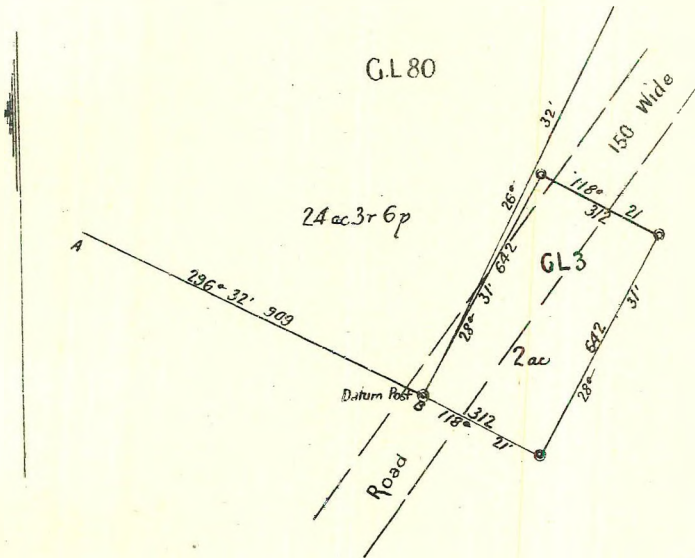
Appendix D.


TRACING
 Of portion *GL 3* in the
Parish of Forbes
County of Ashburnham


Applied for by F. Foster and Co under the Res 12332 No 16th Aug^r '90
 13839 " 23rd May '91
Gold Lease Application No 235 at Forbes

LAND AVAILABLE FOR MINING PURPOSES

20/8/92



Numbered Posts at Corners

*Azimuth taken from A. B. 115° 41' by my Theodolite
Applicant's Pegs skewn thus o*

Date of Survey 11th July 1892

Date of Letter

(Signed) R. H. Cambage

*Mining
Licensed Surveyor.*

sig 142.

APPENDIX E

TRACING

Of portion in the

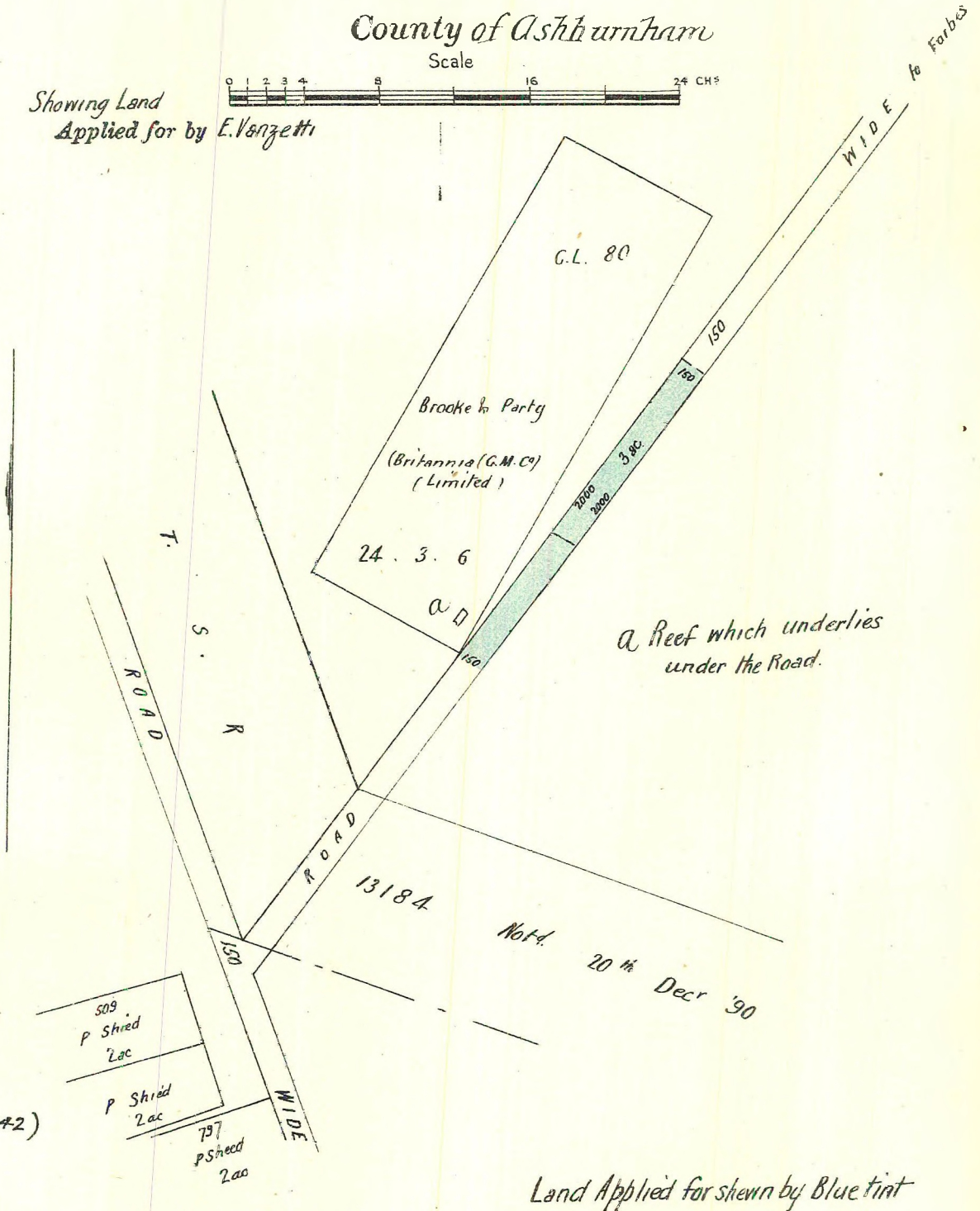
Parish of Forbes

County of Ashburnham

Scale

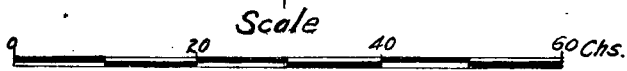


Showing Land Applied for by *E. Vanzetti*



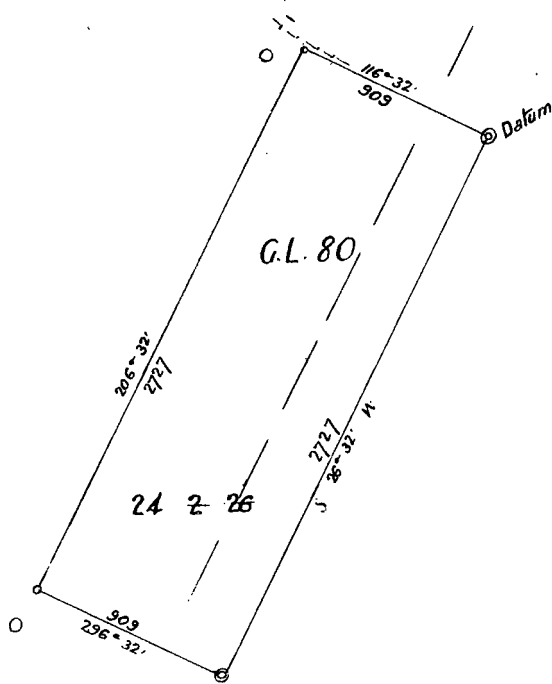
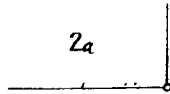
Appendix F.

TRACING
Of portion *GL. 80* in the
Parish of Forbes
County of Ashburnham



Applied for by *S. Snow and Co.*

clause of the *C. L. A. Act of 18*
1189



Azimuth taken from 1189

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.					REFERENCE TO TRAVERSE.		
Corner	Bearing.	From	Links	No. on Trac.	No.	Bearing.	Links
	<i>Numbered Posts</i>					<i>181° 02'</i>	<i>391</i>

Applicants Pegs shown thus o

Date of Survey 24th Nov 85.

Date of Letter 19th Decr 85/98

(Signed) John Thomas

*Mining
Licensed Surveyor.*

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

(REPORT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS QUARTER ENDING 30 JUNE, 1893.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 35, sec. 44.

Offices of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,
26th July, 1893.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS,—

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the 44th clause of the Railway Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 35, we have the honor to submit, for the information of Parliament, our Report, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1893, upon the subjects specified, viz. :—

- (I.) “The state of the traffic returns, with the approximate cost and earnings of trains per ton per train mile, in respect of goods and passengers, respectively, carried during the past quarter.”
- (II.) “The general condition of the lines, and accommodation for the traffic.”
- (III.) “The special rates (if any) which have been made, and the reasons for making such rates.”
- (IV.) “The appointments and removals, with the circumstances attending each case.”

I.—STATE OF THE TRAFFIC—RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1892.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1893.
Miles open	2,185	2,351
Revenue		
1892. 1893.		
{ Passenger ... £291,324 £254,900 } ...	£665,364	591,524
{ Merchandise... £374,040 £336,624 }		
Expenditure	£464,325	398,651
Train miles run	1,848,305	1,654,211
Earnings per train mile	7/2½	7/1¾
Expenditure per train mile	5/0¼	4/9¾
Percentage—Expenditure to earnings	69·79	67·39
Number of passengers	4,942,936	4,884,177
Tonnage of goods traffic	965,196	860,174
Tonnage of live stock traffic	39,118	36,655

3—A

[1,229 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £18 2s. 6d.]

Tramways.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1892.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1893.
Miles open	48	49
Revenue from all sources	£76,734	£71,845
Expenditure	£60,947	£57,462
Train miles run	466,170	473,935
Earnings per train mile	3/3½	3/0½
Expenditure per train mile	2/7½	2/5
Percentage—Expenditure to earnings	79·43	79·98
Number of fares collected	17,862,621	16,687,215

RAILWAYS.

II.—CONDITION OF THE LINES.

A report as to the condition of the lines will be found as an Appendix, page 4.

III.—SPECIAL RATES.

A statement of the special rates, and the reasons for making the same, will be found attached. [*Appendix*, page 4.]

IV.—STAFF.

These returns are given as an Appendix, pages 5 to 9.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following new lines have been opened for traffic :—

St. Leonards to Milson's Point, 2 miles 78 chains. Opened 1st May.
 Kiama to Nowra, 22 ,, 43½ ,, Opened 3rd June.

The great financial disturbance through which the Colony has just passed seriously affected the Railway traffic, and the revenue shows a decrease for the quarter of £73,840, £36,424 being lost in the Passenger Department; the expenses, however, have been reduced by £65,674.

The percentage the working expenses bear to the gross traffic is 67·39, or 2·40 per cent. less than last year. The comparatively high percentage of working expenses for this quarter arises from the fact that an additional fortnight's pay for the whole of the wages staff is included each year in this quarter for convenience of accounts and comparison.

The percentage of Expenditure to Earnings for the twelve months closed by this report will be 59·39.

CONDITION

CONDITION OF THE LINES AND ACCOMMODATION FOR THE TRAFFIC.

The condition of the Permanent-way has been improved during the quarter, and the whole of the damage caused by the floods in the Hunter River District in March last has been repaired, and the cost thereof debited against the working expenses of the quarter.

The facilities for the traffic generally are satisfactory, a few minor works requisite in various places having been authorised.

TRAMWAYS.

The traffic has been prejudicially affected by the prevailing depression, but the expenses have also been curtailed, and the working for the whole year will show satisfactory results.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

E. M. G. EDDY,

Chief Commissioner.

W. M. FEHON,

Commissioner.

CHARLES OLIVER,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

REPORT on Condition of Lines for the quarter ending 30th June, 1893.

Sir,

Office of Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, 12 July, 1893.

I have to report for the information of the Commissioners that the whole of the lines and works connected therewith have been well maintained during the past quarter. The repairs to the bridges and embankments on the Northern Division, necessitated by the heavy floods during the month of March last, have been completed.

Relaying and Reballasting.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the work of relaying, rerailing and reballasting on the Metropolitan, Southern, and Western Divisions.

New lines opened for traffic.

The extension from St. Leonards to Milson's Point was opened for traffic on the 1st May, and that from Kiama to Nowra on the 3rd June.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM T. FOXLEE.

The Secretary to the Railway Commissioners.

APPENDIX II.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT, in accordance with clause No. 44 of the Railway Act, showing the Special Rates which have been made, and the reasons for making such rates, quarter ending 30th June, 1893.

Article.	Rate.	Reason for rate.
Potatoes	Goulburn to Darling Harbour, in 6-ton lots, 8s. 6d. per ton. Stations between Yass Junction and Goulburn to Darling Harbour, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile in addition. The consignments to be carried at the convenience of the Department.	To encourage traffic.
Flour.....	Special up journey rates to apply to flour sent from Sydney to Newcastle, the produce of wheat that had previously been carried by rail to Sydney from up country stations distant not less than 100 miles.	To encourage traffic.
Cement.....	Sydney to Wollongong, in connection with the Harbour Works, 5s. 4d. per ton.	To encourage traffic.
Stone.....	Bowral to Sydney, dressed or undressed, miscellaneous rates.....	To encourage traffic.
Shunting	Bourke to Bourke Meat Company's Siding, 1s. 6d. per truck.....	New service.
Do	To the Dubbo Refrigerating Company's Siding, 5s. per 4-wheel truck and 8s. 6d. per 8-wheel trucks.	New service.
Tin-plates.....	Sydney to Bourke, 6-ton lots, in stock wagons, £35 per truck	To encourage traffic.
Flour.....	From stations south of Demondrille to Bourke, 26s. per ton to be the maximum rate.	To equalise rates.

APPENDIX III.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

RETURN, in accordance with Clause No. 44 of the Railway Act, showing the Appointments of Employees from 1st of April to the 30th of June, 1893 :—

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
1893.				
SECRETARY'S BRANCH.				
Nil.				
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.				
Nil.				
TRAFFIC AUDITOR'S BRANCH.				
14 June	Wauhup, Joshua	Messenger and Office-cleaner.	48/- per week	From Permanent-way Branch.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR EXISTING LINES BRANCH				
1 April	Abrahams, John A	Labourer	7/- per day	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff. Position retrenched on Supernumerary Staff.
1 "	Abel, Lindsay	Office boy	4-	" " " "
1 "	Robinson, Fredk	"	4/-	" " " "
7 "	Reidy, Michael	Labourer	6/6	Vice G. Shaw
7 "	Hanbridge, Richard	"	7/-	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff. Position retrenched on Supernumerary Staff.
10 "	Wilkins, Thomas	"	6/6	Vice Richard Catto
14 "	Howe, Michael	"	6/6	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff, vice Patk. Hill. Position retrenched on Supernumerary Staff.
21 "	Steedman, James	"	7/6	Reinstated.
24 "	Jones, George	"	6/6	Vice Wm. Bell
25 "	Dwyer, Matthew	"	6/6	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff, vice Saml. Lenth.
27 "	Sayers, Wm	"	6/6	Vice John Foley
28 "	Chrystal, George	"	7/-	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff, vice E. James. Position retrenched on Supernumerary Staff.
28 "	Eathe, Thomas	"	6/6	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff, vice Onton Nelson. Position retrenched on Supernumerary Staff.
28 "	Jones, Griffith	"	6/6	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff, vice James Droney. Position retrenched on Supernumerary Staff.
29 "	Barrett, Thomas	"	6/6	Vice Donald Frampton.
5 May	Smith, John	"	6/6	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff. Position retrenched on Supernumerary Staff.
9 "	Maloney, Michael	"	6/6	Vice Wm. Stampson.
12 "	Lee, Henry	Ganger	9/-	Reinstated
16 "	Chit, Fredk	Labourer	6/6	Vice Wm. Souter
16 "	Chit, Wm.	"	6/6	Vice Wm. Lodge
19 "	Webb, Saml.	"	6/6	Vice Nicholas Schons.
22 "	Rea, John	Fettler	7/6	From Tramways, vice John Baylis.
CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.				
19 April	Argent, George	Labourer	6/6 per day	Vice James Greaves.
CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER'S BRANCH.				
26 Mar.	Yandall, Ellen	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice Mrs. E. Ashford.
2 April	Fairbanks, Emily	Free house	"	Vice Martha Burrell.
8 "	Ellis, Kathleen	"	"	Vice Fanny Hartley.
13 "	Saddler, Fanny	"	"	Vice Marian Cowan.
13 "	Elliott, Mrs.	"	"	Vice T. Deveny.
21 "	New, W	Porter	7/6 per day	Vice Wm. Carroll
26 "	Moore, Rachel	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice Elizabeth Porter.
26 "	Clarke, Priscilla	"	7/-	Reinstated
27 "	Fox, J. P	Probationer	2-6	"
29 "	Knight, Alice	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice Mrs. Taylor.
4 May	Fallon, Margaret	"	"	Vice M. A. Wells
6 "	Smith, Frederick A	Chief Delivery Clerk	£290 per annum	From Traffic Audit Branch, vice W. H. Tomlinson.
15 "	Dowling, A.	Postal Assistant	10/- per week	Vice N. Nicholls.
15 "	Brown, Alice	Gatekeeper	10/-	"
19 "	Deveny, T.	"	30/-	Vice Mrs. Moseley and P. Sullivan.
20 "	Rea, Sarah	"	7/-	Vice Bertha Baylis.
22 "	Walsh, Jane	"	Free house	Vice Honorah Carey.
23 "	M'Cluskie, Mrs.	"	"	Vice Mrs. Lawton.
27 "	Fletcher, Elizabeth	"	7/6 per week	Vice Maurice Riley.
30 "	Bryant, Susannah	"	Free house	Vice Bridget Connell.
31 "	Ross, Ann	"	"	Vice Thomasina Moore.
31 "	Reading, Jane	"	7/- per week	Vice Joseph Bowen.
1 June	Cummings, Annie	"	10/-	Vice Mary Williams.
1 "	Duncan, Jane	"	Free house	Vice Nellie Someis.
2 "	Castles, Mrs	"	7/- per week	Vice Mrs. Pugh.
2 "	Bassett, Mrs	"	7/-	Vice Ellen Wilson.
10 "	Carroll, Catherine	"	Free house	Vice Ellen Higgins.
12 "	Morris, Mis	"	"	Vice Kate M'Callum.
14 "	Farnsworth, Matilda	Caretaker	"	Station closed.
14 "	M'Goldrick, Kate	Gatekeeper	"	Vice Johanna Pierce.
14 "	Ryan, Mary	"	7/- per week	Vice Ellen Drnan.
16 "	Bruce, Thomas	Porter	6/- per day	Vice H. Newell.
20 "	Wilson, Maud	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice Maud Bartlett.
21 "	Shepherd, Mrs	Caretaker	5/- per week	Station closed.
25 "	Nield, John R.	Station master	£300 per annum	From Secretary's Branch.
28 "	Jennings, Mary	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice Ann Shepherd.
30 "	Costello, Ada	"	Free house	Vice Mary Brown.
COMPTROLLER OF STORES BRANCH.				
8 Mar.	Gibbons, Edwin	Apprentice Clerk	£40 per annum	Vice Walter Gibbons.
SIGNAL AND INTERLOCKING BRANCH.				
Nil.				
PROPERTY AND ESTATE BRANCH.				
Nil.				
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.				
30 May.	Hickey, Cornelius	Messenger	2/6 per day	From Traffic Branch, vice F. C. Pawley.
TRAMWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.				
17 April	Anderson, Henry W.	Apprentice	10d. per day	Vice C. F. Chapman.
20 "	Clarke, John H.	Shop Boy	1/9	Vice J. Bell.
24 "	Hurst, Alfred	"	3/6	Vice A. Irvine.
1 May.	Coleman, George	Cleaner	7/6	From Railways.
18 "	Miller, Frederick	"	7/6	"
18 "	Dowling, John H.	"	7/6	"
25 "	Aldrich, Mrs.	Office Cleaner	20/- per week	Vice Mrs. Dunne.
11 June	Harrison, Sidney	Shop Boy	3/- per day	From Railways, vice S. Harrison.
16 "	Waters, Edward	Labourer	6/6	Vice Patrick Egan.
20 "	Caldwell, George D.	Shop Boy	5/-	Vice Henry Smith.
TRAMWAYS—TRAFFIC BRANCH.				
10 April	Azzoni, Walter M.	Clerk	£190 per annum	From Railways.
TRAMWAYS—MAINTENANCE BRANCH.				
22 May.	Baylis, John	Labourer	7/6 per day	From Railways, vice John Rea.

APPENDIX IV.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

RETURN, in accordance with clause No. 44 of the Railway Act, showing the Removals of Employees from the 1st April to 30th June, 1893.

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
SECRETARY'S BRANCH.				
1893. 25 June	Neuld, John R.	Clerk	£350 per annum	To Traffic Branch, position retrenched.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.				
10 June	Waller, Francis A.	Apprentice Clerk	£60 per annum	Resigned.
TRAFFIC AUDITOR'S BRANCH				
6 May	Smith, Fredk. A.	Inspector.	£290 per annum	To Traffic Branch, position retrenched.
1 "	McClelland, Thos. H.	"	£305 "	Retrenchment.
14 June	Rowland, Mts. E.	Office cleaner.	3/- per day, £25 per ann. house allowance.	"
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR EXISTING LINES BRANCH.				
1 April	Sheidan, J P	Clerk	£190 per annum	Retrenchment.
1 "	Nicholl, Alan	"	£200 "	"
5 "	Ashford, Isaac	Fettler	7/6 per day	Discharged
6 "	Moore, James	"	7/6 "	Retired
6 "	Ganson, David	Clerk	£156 per annum	Retrenchment.
6 "	Dronay, James	Fettler	7/6 per day	Deceased
8 "	Brown, George	Labourer	7/6 "	Resigned.
10 "	Azzoni, Walter M	Clerk	£190 per annum	To Tramways.
12 "	Maloney, Patrick	Fettler	7/- per day	Resigned.
17 "	Nelson, Onton	"	7/6 "	"
17 "	McGrath, Bernard	"	7/6 "	Retired.
20 "	Fiampton, Donald	"	7/6 "	Discharged
30 "	Triglone, Amos	Clerk	£150 per annum	Retrenchment.
30 "	Watson, H. J.	"	£185 "	"
30 "	Hammerton, C.	"	£160 "	"
30 "	Simons, Charles	Draftsman	£300 "	"
30 "	Moor, F. C.	"	£110 "	"
30 "	Doyle, J. A.	Custodian of Plans	£125 "	"
30 "	French, A. S.	Draftsman	£150 "	"
30 "	Fitzmaurice, W. R.	Sub Inspector	£250 "	"
30 "	De Puton, George	Clerk	7/6 per day	"
17 May	M'Kenzie, John	Fettler	7/6 "	Resigned
20 "	Jameson, James	"	7/6 "	Discharged.
22 "	Baylis, John	"	7/6 "	To Tramways.
31 "	Saunders, Wm.	Labourer	7/6 "	Retired.
31 "	Joshing, Arthur	Architectural Draftsman	£375 per annum	Retrenchment.
9 June	Brien, Henry	Fettler	7/6 per day	Deceased
14 "	Wauhop, Joshua	Gate-keeper	7/- "	To Traffic Audit Branch; position retrenched.
15 "	Moore, John	Fettler	7/6 "	Deceased.
15 "	Few, John	Labourer	7/6 "	Retrenchment.
15 "	Kissick, John	"	7/6 "	"
15 "	Koster, George	"	7/6 "	"
15 "	McKander, James	"	7/6 "	"
15 "	Richards, John	"	7/6 "	"
15 "	Miller, John	"	7/6 "	"
15 "	Smith, John	"	7/6 "	"
18 "	Fisher, Richard	Ganger	9/- "	Deceased
22 "	Shaw, James	Flagman	7/- "	Retired.
22 "	Cunneen, Daniel	"	6/6 "	"
26 "	Ewels, Henry	Fettler	7/6 "	"
28 "	Wilkins, Wilham	"	7/6 "	"
28 "	Brown, Wilham	Labourer	7/6 "	"
29 "	Cockell, James	Carpenter	10/- "	Retrenchment.
30 "	Hazel, Danl	Labourer	7/6 "	"
30 "	Cooling, Chas	"	7/6 "	"
30 "	Begine, Joseph	"	7/6 "	"
30 "	Corkill, John	"	7/6 "	"
30 "	Thompson, William	"	7/6 "	"
30 "	Hamilton, George	"	7/6 "	"
30 "	Ireland, David	"	7/6 "	"
30 "	Osmond, Frank	"	7/6 "	"
30 "	Leahy, Patrick	"	7/6 "	Retired.
30 "	Penny, Thomas	Flagman	9/- "	"
30 "	Smith, Wilham	Labourer	7/6 "	"
CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.				
2 April	Nield, Thos.	Driver	15/- per day	Deceased; position retrenched.
6 "	Smith, James	Cleaner	6/- "	Retrenchment.
6 "	Sproule, Leslie	"	5/- "	"
6 "	Brown, H. E.	"	5/6 "	"
6 "	Egan, Patk	"	6/- "	"
6 "	Tiernan, Richd.	"	7/- "	"
8 "	Hill, John	Pumper	8/8 "	"
12 "	Smith, Thos.	Fitter	10/- "	Resigned
12 "	Sim, Alfred	Waggon builder	10/- "	Deceased, position retrenched.
14 "	Goodwin, Pat.	Cleaner	6/- "	Retrenchment
14 "	Evans, Thos.	"	6 "	"
17 "	Fay, Alfred	Labourer	7/6 "	Deceased, position retrenched.
17 "	McCreche John	Cleaner	5/6 "	Retrenchment
19 "	Greaves, Jas	Labourer	7/6 "	Left the Service.
20 "	McCulla, Wm	Turner	8/- "	Resigned
20 "	Hellyer, Vincent	Cleaner	5/6 "	Retrenchment.
20 "	Schubert, Ed.	"	5/6 "	"
20 "	Cormack, Peter	"	5/6 "	"
20 "	Ludden, Hy	"	5/- "	"
20 "	Harrison, Sydney	"	5 "	"
20 "	Eadie, Wm	Waggon-builder	10/- "	Resigned, position retrenched.
22 "	McLean, Alex	Cleaner	5/- "	Retrenchment.
22 "	Gale, Thos.	"	5/6 "	"
26 "	Donnelly, Ed	Boilermaker's Assistant	7/6 "	Resigned; position retrenched.
29 "	Flint, George	Cleaner	6/- "	Retrenchment.
30 "	Cahill, J. B	Draftsman	£332 per annum	"
1 May	McMillan, Duncan	Fitter	10/- per day	Discharged; position retrenched.
1 "	Coleman, Geo	Cleaner	7/- "	To Tramways,
2 "	Campey, H. E.	"	5/- "	Retrenchment.
3 "	Rinken, Hy	"	5/6 "	"
4 "	Robertson, John	"	5/6 "	"
4 "	McConville, John	"	6/- "	"
4 "	Ewels, Hy	"	6/- "	"
4 "	Penfold, Walter	"	6/- "	"
4 "	Balinger, Jno	"	5/6 "	"
4 "	Kennedy, Jas	"	5/6 "	"
4 "	Lewis, Fred	"	7/6 "	"

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
1893. CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH—continued.				
4 May	Harvey, Rd.	Cleaner	5/- per day	Retrenchment
4 "	Wills, E. A.	"	5/- "	"
4 "	Quinn, Thos.	"	6/- "	"
4 "	Kelly, Jno	"	5/8 "	"
4 "	Perritt, Wm.	"	5/- "	"
4 "	Gilbert, Jos	"	6/- "	"
4 "	Moses, G. J. V.	"	C/ "	"
4 "	Taylor, Saml.	Labourer	7/6 "	Deceased; position retrenched.
4 "	George, Jas	Stationary engine driver	7/8 "	"
4 "	Horne, Arthur	Cleaner	6/- "	Retrenchment.
5 "	Ballhouse, Jos	"	6/- "	"
6 "	Whatley, Jas.	"	7/- "	"
6 "	Brown, Thos	"	6/- "	"
6 "	Playford, Geo	"	5/- "	"
6 "	M'Elhinney, Thos.	"	5/6 "	"
6 "	Nixon, Ralph	"	5/6 "	"
6 "	Smith, Wm.	"	6/- "	"
6 "	Green, Robt.	"	5/- "	"
9 "	Laffan, Michl.	Carpenter	9/- "	"
9 "	Hall, Hy	Cleaner	6/- "	"
10 "	Harris, Thos.	"	6/- "	"
10 "	Worrell, Geo	"	7/- "	"
11 "	Rees, Syd	"	4/- "	"
11 "	M'Cracken, Thos	"	5/- "	"
11 "	Caruthers, J. A.	"	5/6 "	"
11 "	Worrell, F.	"	5/6 "	"
11 "	Soutei, Jno Chas.	Gasfitter	9/- "	"
11 "	Smith, Frank	"	8/- "	"
11 "	M'Farlane, Allan	"	5/- "	"
11 "	McFadycan, Hector	Cleaner	7/- "	Discharged; position retrenched.
13 "	Millet, Fred	"	7/- "	To Tramways
13 "	Dowling, Jno	"	6/- "	"
13 "	Coffin, Allen	"	6/- "	Retrenchment.
13 "	Bietche, E	Storeman	7/6 "	"
15 "	Cavanagh, Rd.	Cleaner	6/- "	"
16 "	Corcoran, Peter	Fuclman	7/- "	Resigned, position retrenched.
16 "	Harper, Jno	"	6/- "	Retrenchment.
17 "	Croal, David	Timber Inspector	10/6 "	Deceased; position retrenched.
17 "	Darlington, Wm.	Cleaner	6/- "	Retrenchment
17 "	Hunter, Jas	"	5/6 "	"
18 "	Hamilton, Regd	"	6/- "	"
18 "	Puce, Nelson	"	7/- "	"
18 "	Ogilvie, David	Fireman	10/- "	Resigned; position retrenched.
19 "	McFayden, Wm	Cleaner	5/6 "	Retrenchment
19 "	Bentley, Wm	Fitter	10/- "	Left the Service
19 "	Nelson, Wm	Apprentice	2/- "	Resigned, position retrenched.
23 "	Saunders, Geo.	Cleaner	6/- "	Retrenchment
24 "	Mitchell, A	"	6/- "	"
24 "	Parke, Wm.	Gasfitter	9/- "	"
25 "	Evans, Jno	Foreman	14/- "	"
26 "	Fernley, Thos	Boilermaker	10/6 "	Deceased.
29 "	Jones, Chas	Cleaner	6/- "	Retrenchment.
29 "	Laxton, Chas.	"	6/- "	"
30 "	Noon, Fred W.	"	5/6 "	"
31 "	Ford, A. G. H.	Clerk	£130 per annum	"
31 "	Buchanan, A. W.	Junior Clerk	£70 "	"
1 June	Lee, Fred	Cleaner	7/- per day	"
1 "	Huthnance, Sam	"	6/- "	"
2 "	Jones, Evan J	"	7/- "	"
3 "	Mur, Wm	"	7/- "	"
9 "	Bouke, Michl	Fireman	7/- "	"
9 "	Juleff, J. E	"	7/- "	"
10 "	Brown, Wm	Cleaner	7/- "	"
10 "	Gallagher, Jas.	"	7/- "	"
10 "	Webb, Albert	"	6/- "	"
12 "	Buchanan, Walter	"	7/- "	"
15 "	Biggs, Jas	Labourer	7/6 "	"
15 "	Greatrex, Wm.	Cleaner	7/- "	"
15 "	Martin, Chas.	Apprentice	3/6 "	Discharged.
17 "	Ainold, Chas.	Painter	8/- "	Left the Service
19 "	Kitson, Herbert	Driver	14/- "	No longer required.
21 "	Hollis, Robt	"	12/- "	Resigned
22 "	McInnes, Malcolm	Cleaner	7/- "	No longer required.
22 "	Fisher, Alex	Driver	15/- "	"
23 "	Matthews, Hy.	"	14/- "	"
23 "	Adams, Wm	Fireman	10/- "	Resigned; position retrenched.
30 "	Turnidge, W. S.	Junior Clerk	£94 per annum	Retrenchment.
CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER'S BRANCH.				
1 April	Smith, Thomas	Clerk	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
1 "	Regan, W	Gatekeeper	30/- per week	"
1 "	Burrill, Martha	"	Free house	Resigned.
1 "	Burrill, A	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
1 "	Simpson, Edward	Station master	£200 per annum	"
1 "	Ashford, Mrs. E.	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned
4 "	Grono, Thos.	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Carroll, Wm.	"	7/- "	Discharged.
6 "	Ross, Henry	Junior porter	3/4 "	Retrenchment
7 "	Walker, Fried.	"	5/- "	"
7 "	Coombe, D. C	Porter	7/6 "	"
7 "	Hartley, Fanny	Gatekeeper	Free house	Deceased.
12 "	Lorrimer, Peter	Porter	7/6 per day	Discharged.
13 "	Hubert, A. J.	Junior porter	2/6 "	Retrenchment.
14 "	Cowan, Marian	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned
14 "	Molland, Henry	Junior porter	5/- per day	Retrenchment.
15 "	Potter, George	Porter	7/- "	"
18 "	Coles, Thos. H.	Junior porter	2/6 "	"
18 "	Irvine, John	Porter	7/- "	"
19 "	Graj, Wm	"	8/- "	Deceased; position retrenched.
22 "	Guerin, John	"	7/- "	Retrenchment.
22 "	Devey, T.	Gatekeeper	30/- per week	Discharged
24 "	Cavanagh, Chas.	Probationer	2/6 "	Resigned, position retrenched.
25 "	Porter, Eliz	Gatekeeper	7/- "	Resigned
29 "	Fresman, Wm	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
29 "	Taylor, Mrs	Gatekeeper	Free house	Retrenchment.
30 "	Mulligan, Thos. J.	Clerk	£165 per annum	Retrenchment.
30 "	Jones, Jas	Junior Clerk	£109 "	"
30 "	Hydes, Frank	Clerk	£130 "	"
31 "	McGarrity, J.	Station master	£206 "	"
31 "	Donovan, D.	Clerk	£180 "	"
1 May	Sultei, James	Junior porter	5/- per day	"
2 "	Fresman, Wm.	Porter	7/- "	"
3 "	Hill, W. H.	"	7/- "	"
3 "	Boag, James	"	7/- "	"
4 "	Clarke, John	Guard	10/6 "	"
4 "	Wells, Mary Ann	Gatekeeper	2/6 per week	Deceased.

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
1893 CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER'S BRANCH—continued.				
5 May	Porter, Michael	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Evans, F. J.	Night Officer	£130 per annum	Left; position retrenched.
6 "	King, Patrick	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
8 "	Marlow, George	Shunter	7/- "	"
8 "	McDonald, Donald	Conductor	7/6 "	"
8 "	Shirley, W.	Porter	7/- "	"
9 "	Mitchell, J.	"	7/- "	"
9 "	Diamond, John	"	7/- "	"
9 "	Frost, John	"	7/- "	"
9 "	Masten, Stephen	"	7/- "	"
10 "	Mulheron, J.	"	7/- "	"
13 "	Nicholls, Norman	Postal assistant	£30 per annum	Discharged.
13 "	Relly, Maurice	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
13 "	Gleeson, Thomas	"	7/- "	"
13 "	Mitchell, J.	Gatekeeper	30/- per week	"
13 "	Hall, Richard	Porter	7/- per day	"
13 "	Unwin, James	"	7/- "	"
13 "	Arnold, Edward	"	7/- "	"
13 "	M'Glew, Sid.	"	7/- "	"
15 "	Lowe, George	"	7/- "	"
15 "	M'Beath, Wm.	Porter	7/- "	"
15 "	Nash, Jas.	Apprentice clerk	£50 per annum	"
15 "	Ryan, J.	Junior porter	4/2 per day	"
16 "	Moore, Thomasina	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
16 "	Wright, John E.	Attendant	5/7 per week	Retrenchment.
17 "	Price, J.	Shunter	7/- per day	"
18 "	O'Hare, W.	Porter	7/- "	"
19 "	Baylis, Bertha	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned.
20 "	Cambridge, John	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
20 "	Karlbrunner, Jas.	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Geldard, Richard	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Hicks, Jas.	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Perin, Fred.	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Ruhan, Jas.	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Pierce, Jos. H.	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Henderson, Robt.	"	6/- "	"
20 "	Mosley, Mrs. S.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Discharged.
20 "	O'Donnell, John	Junior porter	5/- per day	Retrenchment.
20 "	Roarty, Hugh	"	2/6 "	"
20 "	Lloyd, George	"	5/- "	"
22 "	Burnett, Jas.	Porter	7/- "	"
22 "	Carey, Honorah	Gatekeeper	7/6 per week	Discharged.
22 "	Guilfoyle, Jas.	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
23 "	Edwards, C.	"	7/- "	"
23 "	Lawton, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
24 "	Penhaligon, Chas.	Junior porter	2/6 per day	Retrenchment.
25 "	Gubbins, H.	Porter	6/- "	"
27 "	Deveney, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	"
30 "	Connell, Bridget	"	"	Resigned.
30 "	Hickey, Cornelius	Junior porter	2/6 per day	To Electrical Engineer's Branch.
30 "	Dinan, Ellen	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned.
1 June	Atkins, Joseph	Guard	12/- per day	Retrenchment.
1 "	Piel, Hy	"	10/6 "	"
1 "	Lock, John	"	12/- "	"
1 "	Williams, Mary	Gatekeeper	30/- per week	Discharged.
1 "	Sommers, Nellie	"	Free house	Resigned.
1 "	Thompson, J.	Clerk	£150 per annum	Retrenchment.
1 "	Simpson, R.	Station-master	£250	"
2 "	Coll, Peter	Porter	7/- per day	"
2 "	Ronan, M.	"	7/6 "	"
2 "	Wilson, Ellen	Gatekeeper	5/- per week	Discharged.
3 "	Chissold, A.	Guard	12/- per day	Retrenchment.
3 "	Wills, Alfred	Shunter	7/6 "	"
10 "	Higgins, Ellen	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
12 "	M'Callum, Kate	"	"	"
13 "	Newell, Henry	Porter	7/6 per day	Discharged.
14 "	Bates, W. H.	Guard	10/- "	"
14 "	Fulton, John	Porter	7/- "	Retrenchment.
14 "	Cannon, R.	"	7/- "	"
14 "	Pierce, Johanna	Gatekeeper	2/6 per week	Resigned.
14 "	Dymond, L.	Junior porter	4/2 per day	Retrenchment.
15 "	Baileys, S.	"	3/4 "	"
15 "	Conroy, N. B.	Clerk	£140 per annum	"
15 "	Holloway, Chas.	Porter	7/- per day	"
15 "	Crowley, Elizabeth	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	"
15 "	Bartlett, Maud	"	Free house	Resigned.
17 "	Dunne, Michael	Porter	7/- per day	"
17 "	Crown, George	"	7/- "	"
18 "	Cook, R.	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Brown, James	"	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
20 "	Tansey, M.	"	7/- "	"
20 "	Hedby, Michael	"	7/- "	"
21 "	Brown, A.	"	7/- "	"
21 "	Harburn, W.	"	7/- "	"
21 "	Michael, H.	"	7/- "	"
21 "	Burke, M.	Junior porter	3/4 "	"
22 "	Cross, Thomas	"	2/6 "	"
23 "	Wilson, J. H.	Porter	7/- "	"
23 "	Bulmer, John	Gatekeeper	6/- "	"
23 "	Higgenson, E.	Porter	7/- "	Retrenchment.
23 "	Rowlandson, Leshe	"	7/- "	"
23 "	Griffiths, E.	"	7/- "	"
23 "	Whitely, Grace	Gatekeeper	15/- per week	Retrenchment.
24 "	Shepherd, Ann	"	7/- per week	Resigned.
27 "	Lynch, J. J.	Porter	7/- "	Retrenchment.
27 "	Read, Michael	Gatekeeper	7/- per day	"
28 "	Feening, Isiah	Junior porter	2/6 "	"
28 "	Horner, Robt.	"	3/4 "	"
28 "	Herbert, John	"	4/2 "	"
28 "	Plyke, Ernest	"	4/2 "	"
29 "	Carpenter, Wm.	Porter	6/- "	"
29 "	Brown, Mary	Gatekeeper	5/- per week	Resigned.
30 "	Ellis, Wm.	Car-conductor	7/- "	Retrenchment.
CONTROLLER OF STORES BRANCH.				
31 May..	Gibbons, Walter	Apprentice clerk	£40 per annum.	Resigned.
SIGNAL AND INTERLOCKING BRANCH.				
Nil.				
PROPERTY AND ESTATE BRANCH.				
10 April	M'Intosh, R.	Gardener	9/- per day	Retrenchment.

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
1893.				
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.				
11 May..	Fulton, C	Probationer	2/6 per week	Retrenchment.
31 "	Thomas, R.	Operator	£100 per annum	"
31 "	Maddeford, J. H.	"	£110 "	"
30 June	Munro, C. B.	"	£120 "	"
30 "	Young, John	"	£80 "	"
30 "	Young, Thomas	"	£80 "	"
30 "	Brown, George	"	£80 "	"
30 "	Dwyer, J.	Line-man	£180 "	"
TRAMWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.				
1 April	Downes, Chas.	Cleaner	6 - per day	Resigned.
20 "	McNamara, Ernest	Apprentice	10/- per week	"
20 "	Bishop, Richard H.	Shop boy	3/- per day ..	Left.
20 "	Smith, Henry	Labourer	8/- "	Resigned.
10 June	Baker, Chas.	Fireman	7/6 "	Deceased.
13 "	Ryan, James	Cleaner	5/6 "	Resigned.
15 "	Egan, Patrick	Labourer	6/6 "	Discharged.
16 "	Green, John	Cleaner	5/6 "	Resigned.
19 "	Mirando, Wm.	Labourer	7 - "	Discharged.
25 "	Dunne, Mrs.	Office cleaner	10 per week	"
TRAMWAYS—TRAFFIC BRANCH.				
5 April	Hetherington, John	Assistant conductor	7/- per day ..	Discharged.
30 "	Tyndall, Henry J.	"	6/6 per day	Retrenchment.
30 "	Blackstone, Fred. A.	Clerk	£140 per annum	"
20 May..	Switzon, Richard	Pointsman	7/6 "	"
18 June	Poolley, Chas. W.	Junior conductor	5/- "	Resigned.
22 "	Scott, George	Pointsman	7/6 "	"
TRAMWAYS—MAINTENANCE BRANCH.				
27 April	Bates, Edward C.	Labourer	7/6 per day	Deceased.
27 "	Walters, Frederick	"	7/6 "	Discharged.
22 May..	Rea, John	"	7/6 "	To Railways.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

(REPORT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS, QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1893.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 35, sec. 44.

Offices of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,
23rd October, 1893.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS,—

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the 44th clause of the Railway Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 35, we have the honor to submit, for the information of Parliament, our Report, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1893, upon the subjects specified, viz. :—

- (I.) “The state of the traffic returns, with the approximate cost and earnings of trains per ton per train mile, in respect of goods and passengers, respectively, carried during the past quarter.”
- (II.) “The general condition of the lines, and accommodation for the traffic.”
- (III.) “The special rates (if any) which have been made, and the reasons for making such rates.”
- (IV.) “The appointments and removals, with the circumstances attending each case.”

I.—STATE OF THE TRAFFIC—RAILWAYS.

Railways.		Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1892.	Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1893.
Miles open	...	2,266	2,390
Revenue	1892.		
	1893.		
	Passenger ... £256,337	£705,351	£684,916
	Merchandise... £449,014		
Expenditure	...	£472,248	£421,926
Train miles run	...	1,922,504	1,800,931
Earnings per train mile	...	7/4	7/7½
Expenditure per train mile	...	4/11	4/8½
Percentage—Expenditure to earnings	...	66·95	61·60
Number of passengers	...	4,866,595	4,747,616
Tonnage of goods traffic	...	971,114	816,544
Tonnage of live stock traffic	...	36,404	39,679

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Tramways.	Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1892.	Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1893.
Miles open	48	53½
Revenue from all sources	£71,414	£68,516
Expenditure	£62,843	£59,825
Train miles run	471,263	498,278
Earnings per train mile	3/0½	2/9
Expenditure per train mile	2/8	2/4¾
Percentage—Expenditure to earnings	88·00	87·31
Number of fares collected	16,814,144	16,104,518

RAILWAYS.

II.—CONDITION OF THE LINES.

A report as to the condition of the lines will be found as an Appendix, page 5.

III.—SPECIAL RATES.

A statement of the special rates, and the reasons for making the same, will be found attached. [*Appendix*, page 5.]

IV.—STAFF.

These returns are given as an Appendix, pages 6 to 8.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The line from Cootamundra to Temora, a distance of 39 miles, was opened for traffic on the 1st September.

The revenue for the months of July and August showed a very serious decrease, but since that date a material improvement has taken place in consequence of the wool coming forward much more rapidly than was the case last year. The total decrease in revenue for the quarter amounts to £20,435, the working expenses at the same time showing a decrease of £50,322. The percentage the expenditure bears to the earnings shows a decrease of 5·35 per cent.

The

The coaching traffic has fallen off to the extent of £22,711, or 8·86 per cent., no less than £19,472 of this amount being in first-class passenger revenue. The total number of passenger journeys made during the quarter shows a decrease of 118,979, or 2·44 per cent. only; practically therefore the same amount of work has been performed, although the revenue has fallen off so much.

The intercolonial passenger traffic, in consequence of the general depression in the Colonies, continues to show a very heavy decrease, the loss during the quarter amounting to 31·26 per cent.

In the merchandise traffic the live stock and wool show an increase of £30,303; the mineral traffic, however, shows a decrease of £17,407, being 28·90 per cent. of the value of the mineral traffic for the same quarter of 1892.

General merchandise shows a falling off of £12,242, or 5·21 per cent.

Out of the gross decrease in the mineral traffic, £14,177 is attributable to coal, there being a loss of 142,000 tons. This decrease is following one of 114,081 tons in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The increased revenue derived from wool is caused by 40,715 bales having been carried in excess of the quantity carried for the same period in 1892.

The earnings per train mile show an improvement of $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per mile as compared with last year, and the expenses per train mile have been reduced by $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per mile, thus giving an additional net profit of 6d. per mile upon the 1,800,931 miles run; representing a sum of £45,000. The earnings per train mile show an increase of 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per mile as compared with the September quarter of 1890.

With regard to the general position of the Railways and Tramways, and the Estimates placed before Parliament last year for the financial year 1893, it may be of interest to note that while the exceptional financial depression caused the revenue to fall short, from the 1st January to the 30th September, of what was *estimated* by a sum of £254,840, the *estimated* working expenses have been reduced by £275,691, thus leaving the Treasury in a better position by £20,851 than the Estimates provided for.

CONDITION OF THE LINES AND ACCOMMODATION FOR THE TRAFFIC.

The work of improving the permanent way, by substituting steel rails in the main lines for iron rails and by resleepering has been continued, and the lines have been considerably improved during the quarter in these respects. Minor facilities for dealing with the traffic have been provided where necessary, but the improvements effected previously have materially assisted the working.

TRAMWAYS.

TRAMWAYS.

The traffic on the Tramways shows a slight decrease; the expenditure, however, has been curtailed to a slightly greater extent.

The following new lines have been opened :—

		Miles.	Chains.
July 17, 1893—	Ridge-street to North Sydney Road, North Shore (Cable line) ...	0	60
Aug. 1, „	Lyons-road to Abbotsford, Five Dock (Steam-motor line)	1	25
Sept. 20, „	Falcon-street to Spit-road, North Shore (Electric tram over-head wire system)	2	12
Total		4	17

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

E. M. G. EDDY,
Chief Commissioner.

W. M. FEHON,
Commissioner.

CHARLES OLIVER,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

REPORT upon Condition of Lines for the quarter ending 30th September, 1893.

Sir, Office of Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, 14 October, 1893.

I have to report for the information of the Commissioners that the whole of the lines have been carefully maintained during the past quarter.

Relaying, Reballasting, &c.

The relaying, rerailling, and resleepering operations have made satisfactory progress on all Divisions, and the renewal of fencing has been continued.

Strengthening Iron Bridges, Southern Line.

The work of strengthening the iron bridges on the Southern Line, between Moss Vale and Goulburn, has been completed.

New Line Opened.

The extension from Cootamundra to Temora, a length of 39 miles, was opened for traffic on the 1st September.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM T. FOXLEE,

Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines.

The Secretary to the Railway Commissioners.

APPENDIX II.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RETURN of Rates approved for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1893.

Article.	Rate.	Reason for rate.
Flour.....	Rate for flour in 8-ton trucks from southern stations south of Harden, or Blayney-Harden Branch Line Stations, to Bourke not to exceed rate Albury to Bourke.	To equalise rates.
Crude Oil.....	Owners' tanks—Katoomba to Granville, Darling Harbour, and Mittagong	To secure traffic.
	£ s. d.	
	Katoomba to Granville 2 2 8 per tank.	
	Katoomba to Darling Harbour 2 14 0 ,,	
	Katoomba to Mittagong 4 14 3 ,,	
Bacon, Lard, Pigs' Cheeks, Bones, and Feet, in salt condition.	South Coast Line Stations to Darling Harbour, in lots of 3-tons per 4-wheeled truck, B rates.	do do
Sugar and Treacle ...	In 6-ton lots from Albury to be charged ordinary mileage rates	do do
Fruit.....	In 6-ton lots from Sydney, Parramatta, Wentworthville, Seven Hills, and Blacktown to Melbourne, £1 6s. 8d. per ton; Douglas Siding, Windsor, Clarendon, Richmond, Carlingford, and Pymble, £1 9s. per ton.	
Sugar	To stations distant over 305 miles from Sydney on the Southern, and 340 miles from Sydney on the South-western, Corowa, and Jerilderie lines, maximum charge in 6-ton lots per 4-wheeled truck, £21.	do do
Matte	From Bungendore to Darling Harbour, 11s. 4d. per ton	do do
Wool	Wool from Northern Stations to Milson's Point, Darling Harbour rate; from Southern and Western Stations, Darling Harbour rate, plus 3s. per ton.	To provide rate.
Explosives	Explosives on Yass Tram Line, 5s. per ton.....	Equalise rates.
Ballast	For Municipal purposes—From ballast pit (45 miles on Cobar line) to Nyngan to be charged half the ordinary rate, provided the traffic is carried at the convenience of the Department.	To secure traffic.
Iron	Sydney to Groongal to be charged £21 per 6-ton truck, or £28 per 8-ton truck.	do do
Grain.....	Corowa to Albury, 6s. 3d. per ton	do do
Ornamental Shrubs & Trees	Ornamental shrubs and trees, in pots, and packed in cases, 2nd-class rates; if loose, 3rd-class rates.	do do
Biscuits	Biscuits, Newcastle to Darling Harbour, 1s. per 4-wheeled truck per mile.	do do
Alumina	1st class rates.....	do do
Shunting	For placing trucks consigned to Newcastle and Bullock Island at sidings or wharves for convenience of consignees, when only one shunt is required—1 truck, 5s. per shunt; more than 1 truck, and not exceeding 4 trucks, 10s. per shunt; more than 4 trucks, 20s. per shunt.	To equalise rate.
Sheep's tongues	Up journey A rates and conditions	do do

APPENDIX III.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

RETURN, in accordance with Clause No. 44 of the Railway Act, showing the Appointments of Employees from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, 1893.

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
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1893.

1 July | Thom, James Campbell | Solicitor for Railways | [£1000 per annum] | Transferred from Supernumerary Staff.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR EXISTING LINES BRANCH.

1 July	Williamson, Robert	Labourer	7/6 per day	Reinstated.
1 "	Blinco, John	Sub-inspector	£235 per annum	Reinstated.
7 Aug.	Lindsay, Benjamin	Painter	9/- per day	Vice A. Fleming.
15 Sept.	McKay, Alexander	Boy	2/6 per day	Vice S. McKay.

CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.

3 July	Harmon, William	Driver	14/- per day	Reinstated.
7 "	Logan, William	Apprentice	7/10 per day	Vice C. Martin.
14 "	Graham, F. A.	Timekeeper	£125 per annum	From Traffic Branch.
14 "	McGowan, T. K.	Fireman	3/- per day	From Ambulance Corps. Position retrenched.
17 "	Vfve, James	Apprentice	7/10 per day	Vice J. Nelson.
18 "	Flint, Samuel	Apprentice	7/10 per day	Vice A. Spence.
18 "	Shaw, Edward	Apprentice	7/10 per day	Vice M. Golyet.
21 "	Law, Charles	Boy	2/3	Vice S. Neale.
31 "	Jones, Thomas	Apprentice	7/10 per day	Vice D. Reid.
31 "	Morris, A. P.	Apprentice clerk	£40 per annum	From Traffic Branch.
21 Aug.	Miller, Fred.	Cleaner	7/- per day	From Tramways. Exchanged with J. Day.

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER'S BRANCH.

1 July	Rowland, E. A.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice E. Rowland.
3 "	Price, James	Porter	7/- per day	Reinstated.
6 "	Knight, Mary	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice M. O'Toole.
7 "	McKay, Elizabeth	Gatekeeper	7/- per week.	
10 "	Smith, Sarah	Gatekeeper	Free house.	
10 "	Peacock, Amelia	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice Mrs Peacock.
11 "	Regan, Elizabeth	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice E. Annersley.
11 "	Rielt, Elizabeth	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice C. Sherritt.
11 "	Moore, Thomasina	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice A. Ross.
11 "	McGarrity, A. C.	Porter	6/- per day	Vice F. A. Graham.
14 "	Taylor, Mrs. E.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice Mrs. E. Saunders.
15 "	Meadley, Mrs.	Carotaker	Free house.	
17 "	Brown, George	Probationer	2/6 per week.	
19 "	Woods, Elizabeth	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice M. Harrison.
22 "	Poster, Annie	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice Mrs. Costello.
24 "	Meade, Mrs Mary	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice C. Lee.
25 "	Lee, Catherine	Gatekeeper	Free house.	
27 "	Guern, John	Porter	7/- per day	Reinstated.
28 "	Ellis, Ann	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice M. Ellis.
31 "	Knight, Charlotte	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice E. Fisher
1 Aug.	Hudson, H. P.	Apprentice clerk	£50 per annum	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff ; vice A. E. Moore.
3 "	Baylis, Alice	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice Mrs. F. Peak.
4 "	Higgins, M. A.	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice Mrs. Perrin.
5 "	Douglas, Maria	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice S. Newling
7 "	Evans, H. J.	Junior porter	4/2 per day	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff ; vice W. F. Brown.
9 "	Gow, Thomas	Signalman	7/- per day	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff ; vice E. Tate.
9 "	Crawford, John	Gatekeeper	15/- per week	Vice E. Beatus.
11 "	Jamieson, Selina	Gatekeeper	Free house.	
17 "	Egan, Patrick	Porter	7/- per day	Vice R. Brown.
18 "	Hodder, Catherine	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Vice M. Jenkins.
19 "	Sherritt, Clara	Gatekeeper	Free house.	
21 "	Mendham, A. J.	Probationer	2/6 per week	Vice J. Johnson.
30 "	Holloway, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice Mrs. Jameson.
31 "	Paull, Emily	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice Mrs. Mitchell.
5 Sept.	Cairns, Adelaide	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice A. Graham.
6 "	Weaver, Bridget	Gatekeeper	7/- per week.	
7 "	Ross, Ann	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice T. Moore.
9 "	Brown, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice Mrs. Barton.
12 "	Sheedy, Catherine	Barrack attendant	20/- per week	Vice Mrs. Thom
19 "	Clarke, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice Mrs. Summergreen.
21 "	Parry, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Vice M. Edwards.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.

1892.				
9 Aug.	Elwell, P. B.	Electrical engineer	£300 per annum	Transferred from Supernumerary Staff ; vice S. Watson and M. Moloney.
1893.				
1 Aug.	Shoobert, H.	Messenger	12/- per week	From Traffic Branch ; vice E. Colless.
19 "	Duesbury, George	Fitter	10/- per day	From Locomotive Branch.

TRAMWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.

14 July	Bryant, John G.	Apprentice	10d. per day	Vice E. McNamara.
17 "	Quinn, Timothy	Gripman	7/6 per day	From Permanent-way Branch
21 "	Barkwell, John	Labourer	6/6 per day	From Railways ; vice W. Miranda.
23 "	Teasdale, Charles	Fireman	7/6 per day	From Railways ; vice J. Ryan.
1 Aug.	Boag, Charles	Cleaner	7/6 per day	From Railways.
22 "	Dege, Hermann	Cleaner	4/6 per day	Vice A. Timms.
22 "	Day, John	Cleaner	7/6 per day	From Railways. Exchanged with F. Miller.

TRAMWAYS—TRAFFIC BRANCH.

21 Aug.	Kelly, Phillip	Assistant conductor	6/6 per day	Vice N. W. Maffey.
11 Sept.	Cockburn, William J.	Assistant conductor	5/- per day	Vice C. Pooley.

APPENDIX IV.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

RETURN, in accordance with Clause 44 of the Railway Act, showing the Removals of Employees from the 1st July to the 30th of September, 1893.

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
1893. TRAFFIC AUDITOR'S BRANCH.				
6 Aug.	Ellis, John C.	Apprentice clerk	£40 per annum	Resigned; position retrenched.
17 "	Beverley, Robert J.	Clerk	£135 per annum	Discharged.
30 Sept	Paury, Robert	Clerk	£165 per annum	Retrenchment.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR EXISTING LINES BRANCH.				
5 July	Fagan, Christopher	Fettler	7/6 per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
6 "	Brady, Owen	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Riddell, James	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Gill, George	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Cozens, Charles	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Lowe, Peter	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Robinson, Charles	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Grant, Alexander	Flagman	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Davoren, James	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Ward, John	Labourer	6/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Richards, Robert	Flagman	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Hayes, Cornelius	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Brogan, John	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	M'Garrigale, John	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Hennessey, Jeremiah	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Perrin, Louis	Ganger	9/- per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Wells, Thomas	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Power, Patrick	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Reading, Richard	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Kelly, Anthony	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
19 "	Wilmott, William	Ganger	9/- per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
25 "	M'Kay, Samuel	Boy	2/6 per day	Discharged.
27 "	Brown, William	Labourer	7/6 per day	Deceased; position retrenched.
31 "	Penn, James	Ganger	9/- per day	Retrenchment.
5 Aug.	Chaseling, Amos	Fettler	7/6 per day	Deceased; position retrenched.
7 "	Willis, George	Fettler	7/6 per day	Resigned.
9 "	Fleming, Alfred	Painter	9/8 per day	Resigned.
11 "	Mason, Thomas	Fettler	7/6 per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
14 "	Driscoll, Timothy	Fettler	7/6 per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
14 "	Lynham, James	Carpenter	8/- per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
24 "	Annersley, Emanuel	Fettler	7/6 per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
4 Sept.	Fagan, Patrick	Fettler	7/6 per day	Discharged; position retrenched.
12 "	Benwall, Alexander	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retired.
15 "	Cowlin, William	Labourer	7/6 per day	Discharged.
21 "	Schofield, Samuel	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	Berthy, Julian	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	Jaques, John	Labourer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	Grainger, Charles	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	Cameron, Duncan	Fettler	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	Jamieson, John	Watchman	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	Comms, Denis	Fencer	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.				
1 July	Buicher, George	Pumper	8/- per day	Resigned.
8 "	Gallagher, James	Boilermaker	12/- per day	Deceased.
10 "	Geldard, William	Driver	14/- per day	Retrenchment.
12 "	Dodds, William	Cleaner	7/- per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
13 "	Platt, John	Boilermaker's assistant	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
18 "	Barkwell, John	Cleaner	7/- per day	To Tramways; position retrenched.
19 "	Osmond, John	Boy	5/- per day	Resigned.
20 "	Nevison, William	Gland packer	8/- per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
20 "	Teadale, Charles	Cleaner	7/- per day	To Tramways; position retrenched.
21 "	Watson, John	Gasfitter	10/8 per day	Deceased; position retrenched.
27 "	Nord, Christopher	Labourer	7/- per day	Discharged; position retrenched.
27 "	Main, James P.	Turner	10/8 per day	Retrenchment.
27 "	Cahill, Michael	Fuelman	7/- per day	Resigned.
31 "	Boag, Charles	Cleaner	7/- per day	To Tramways, position retrenched.
7 Aug.	Hayes, Albert	Cleaner	7/- per day	Discharged.
8 "	Hoyle, Arthur	Cleaner	7/- per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
11 "	Hines, Frederick	Apprentice	10d. per day	Resigned.
18 "	Cox, James	Labourer	7/6 per day	Discharged.
19 "	Johnston, Fred.	Lifter	9/2 per day	Deceased.
19 "	Duesbury, George	Fitter	10/- per day	To Electrical Branch.
19 "	Day, John	Cleaner	7/- per day	To Tramways. Exchanged with F. Miller
22 "	Nicholls, Robert	Storeman	7/- per day	Discharged.
27 "	Forrester, Peter	Fuelman	8/- per day	Deceased; position retrenched.
28 "	Porteus, John	Painter's assistant	7/6 per day	Discharged.
28 Sept.	Dwyer, Hugh	Labourer	7/6 per day	Deceased.
CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER'S BRANCH.				
1 July	Poulton, James E.	Porter	6/- per day	Retrenchment.
1 "	Rowland, Edith	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
1 "	Fisher, Emma	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
1 "	Asprey, Arthur	Night officer	£130 per ann.	Retrenchment.
1 "	Woodward, R.	Weigher's assistant	6/- per day	Retrenchment.
1 "	Pyle, William	Junior clerk	£120 per ann.	Retrenchment.
4 "	Thompson, Frank A.	Porter	7/- per day	Deceased; position retrenched.
4 "	Russell, P. J.	Junior clerk	£80 per ann.	Retrenchment.
5 "	Forshaw, Henry	Night officer	£150 per ann.	Retrenchment.
6 "	Green, Alfred C.	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	Bartlett, Fred. D.	Porter	6/6 per day	Retrenchment.
6 "	O'Toole, Margaret	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
6 "	Oates, S. H.	Apprentice clerk	£40 per ann.	Retrenchment.
6 "	Carr, H.	Apprentice clerk	£40 per ann.	Retrenchment.
6 "	Krempin, Frederick	Night officer	£140 per ann.	Retrenchment.
7 "	Keene, H. J. R.	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
7 "	Attwell, J.	Officer in charge	£140 per ann.	Retrenchment.
8 "	Thomas, John S.	Porter	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
9 "	Peacock, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Deceased.
11 "	Annersley, Ellen	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned.
11 "	Sherritt, Clara	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
11 "	Ross, Ann	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
13 "	Dear, Joseph	Junior porter	2 6 per day	Retrenchment.
14 "	Graham, F. A.	Operator and clerk	£110 per ann.	To Locomotive Branch.
14 "	Saunders, Mrs. E.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
15 "	Jaeks, Theodosia	Attendant	15/- per week	Retrenchment.
16 "	Bailey, H.	Assistant guard	8/6 per day	Retrenchment.
18 "	Bice, W. H.	Porter	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
18 "	Wilson, Townsend	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Date.	Name.	Position.	Rate.	Remarks.
1893. CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER'S BRANCH—continued.				
13 July	Harrison, Martha	Gatekeeper	10/- per week	Resigned.
20 "	Newling, Charles J.	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
22 "	Richardson, John	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
22 "	Evans, Thomas	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
22 "	Futton, W. E.	Junior porter	3/4 per day	Retrenchment.
22 "	Cox, Walter	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
22 "	Costello, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned.
23 "	Lee, Catherine	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
24 "	Rolt, James	Porter	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
25 "	Geelan, Frank	Officer in-charge	£140 per ann.	Resigned; position retrenched.
26 "	Egan, Patrick	Guard	10/6 per day	Deceased.
27 "	Ellis, Mary Emily	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned.
29 "	Edwards, Edward	Assistant guard	8/6 per day	Deceased.
31 "	Bennett, A. S.	Operator and apprentice clerk.	£30 per ann.	Retrenchment.
31 "	Morris, Arthur E.	Apprentice clerk	£40 per ann.	To Locomotive Branch.
1 Aug.	Shoobert, H.	Apprentice clerk	£30 per ann.	To Electrical Branch.
2 "	Tate, Edward John	Porter	8/- per day	Discharged.
2 "	Peak, Mrs. Fanny	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned.
3 "	Fletcher, Elizabeth	Gatekeeper	7/6 per week	Retrenchment.
3 "	Irwin, Charles H.	Junior porter	5/- per day	Retrenchment.
4 "	Perrin, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	7/6 per week	Resigned.
5 "	Beatus, Ernest E.	Junior porter	4/2 per day	Discharged.
5 "	Newling, Sarah	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
8 "	Melan, Charles	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
14 "	Hollis, T.	Shunter	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
15 "	Harper, J.	Shunter	8/- per day	Deceased.
17 "	Hodgins, Andrew	Gatekeeper	15/- per week	Discharged.
17 "	Jenkins, Mary	Gatekeeper	7/- per week	Resigned.
21 "	Fuz, George	Junior porter	5/- per day	Retrenchment.
22 "	Wall, Thomas	Gatekeeper	15/- per week	Gates closed.
25 "	Ingram, John	Junior porter	5/- per day	Retrenchment.
25 "	Hefferan, William	Apprentice clerk	£40 per ann.	Retrenchment.
27 "	Gardner, William	Night officer	£130 per ann.	Retrenchment.
30 "	Jameson, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
31 "	Mitchell, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
31 "	Cox, Frederick W.	Junior clerk	£70 per annum	Retrenchment.
4 Sept.	Graham, Annie	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
6 "	Moore, Thomasina	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
6 "	Reidy, Denis	Porter	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
7 "	Reilly, John	Shunter	8/6 per day	Retrenchment.
9 "	Barton, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
9 "	Doughan, Hugh	Gatekeeper	10/- per week	Retrenchment.
9 "	Crimstone, A.	Porter	7/- per day	Resigned; position retrenched.
9 "	Thom, Mrs.	Barrack attendant	22/6 per week	Discharged.
12 "	Brown, Roderick	Porter	8/- per day	Retired.
18 "	Kranth, Robert	Porter	7/6 per day	Retrenchment.
19 "	Summergreen, Mrs.	Gatekeeper	Free house	Resigned.
21 "	Harling, A.	Porter	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	M'Donald, J. A.	Conductor	7/- per day	Retrenchment.
21 "	Edwards, Mary	Gatekeeper	Free house	Discharged.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.				
31 July	M'Garrity, A. C.	Junior operator	£95 per annum	Retrenchment.
31 "	Lowry, E.	Probationer	2/6 per week	Retrenchment.
5 Aug.	Colless, E. H.	Probationer	2/6 per week	Resigned.
TRAMWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.				
14 July	Timms, Alfred W.	Cleaner	6/- per day	Left the Service
19 Aug.	Miller, Frederick	Cleaner	7/6 per day	To Railways; exchanged with J. Day.
25 "	Reynolds, George	Labourer	7/- per day	Left the Service.
28 Sep.	Walker, Richard	Driver	13/- per day	Resigned.
TRAMWAYS—TRAFFIC BRANCH.				
7 Aug.	Maffey, Nicholas W.	Assistant conductor	7/- per day	Deceased.
25 "	Harper, George G.	Inspector	14/- per day	Retrenchment.
30 Sep.	Bowden, George W.	Clerk	£220 per ann.	Retrenchment.
TRAMWAYS—MAINTENANCE BRANCH.				
17 July	Quinn, Timothy	Labourer	7/6 per day	To Locomotive Branch.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(COPY OF LETTER, DATED 30TH DECEMBER, 1891, FROM MR. ROBERT SMITH, SOLICITOR, TO MESSRS. LEVY, HEMSLEY, & PERKINS, SOLICITORS, RESPECTING CONTRACT BETWEEN MESSRS. PROUDFOOT & CO. AND THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 November, 1893.

2, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 30 December, 1891.

Proudfoot and the Railway Commissioners.

Messrs. Levy, Hemsley, & Perkins, solicitors,—

Dear Sirs,

I have perused the draft contract submitted by you in this matter, but I cannot place it before the Railway Commissioners for approval as it is not a contract in accordance with the terms entered into with the late David Proudfoot.

In order to get rid of further disputes about the matter, I shall be glad to know, for the information of the Commissioners, whether you will advise your clients to submit the settlement of the contract to the Equity Court in the form of a friendly suit or special case, leaving all the disputed matters to be the subject of an inquiry by the Court or before the Master. It strikes me that this will be much the simplest way of disposing of the matter.

On my part I will undertake to do everything in my power to speed the cause, including sittings in vacation.

Yours truly,
ROBERT SMITH.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONTRACTS FOR THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 October, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th February, 1893,
That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence and other documents between the Colonial
“Treasurer and any other persons, relative to the refusal of the Railway
“Commissioners to supply certain information asked for by Mr. Schey
“relating to certain contracts for the Railway Service.”

(Mr. Schey.)

W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Dear Sir,

“Kosmos,” 257, Abercrombie-street, Redfern, 13 August, 1892.

I am very desirous of obtaining two copies of the Report and Appendices (as far as they may be available) of the late Royal Commission on Railways. The Printing Office will not give them to me without an authority, which I now desire you will be kind enough to issue to me, or, better still, have the copies sent to me at the above address.

I shall also esteem it a favour if you will procure from the Railway Commissioners, and send to me at your earliest convenience, a return showing the amounts of the monthly measurements of the earthworks executed at Wallis' Creek, near West Maitland, from first to last, and giving dates up to and inclusive of which these measurements were made.

Hoping for an early and favourable reply.

I am, &c.,

WM. F. SCHEY.

Send him the reports asked for.—J.S. Ask the Commissioners if they will supply the information.—J.S., 16/8/92.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17 August, 1892.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13th instant, and to intimate that two copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the truth of certain charges made by you in the Legislative Assembly, on 9th March last, against the Chief Commissioner for Railways, are in course of transmission to you per parcel post in accordance with the request therein contained. I am to add that the Railway Commissioners have been communicated with concerning the return asked for in the latter paragraph of your letter under notice.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK.

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

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17 August, 1892.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you that Mr. W. F. Schey, M.P., has written to this Department requesting that he may be furnished with “a return showing the amounts of the monthly measurements of the earthworks executed at Wallis' Creek, near West Maitland, from first to last, and giving dates up to and inclusive of which these measurements were made,” and I am to inquire whether the Railway Commissioners will supply such particulars.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK.

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

Government Railways of New South Wales,

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 August, 1892.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter dated the 17th instant, intimating that Mr. Schey, M.L.A., has requested that he might be furnished with a return in respect to certain earthworks executed at Wallis' Creek, near West Maitland, and inquiring if the Railway Commissioners would supply such information. I am to point out that only quite recently the Wallis' Creek works have been inspected and specially reported upon by a Royal Commission, assisted by an independent engineer appointed by the Commission in question. When the report and evidence are laid on the Table of the House and printed, they will no doubt contain all the particulars considered necessary for public information.

I have, &c.,

H. M'LACHLAN,

Secretary.

Perhaps Mr. Schey might be so informed.—F.K., 23/8/92. Approved.—J.S., 23/8/92.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 24 August, 1892.

With reference to your letter of 13th instant, and to Treasury reply thereto of 17th idem, I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to intimate that the Railway Commissioners advise that only quite recently the Wallis' Creek works have been inspected and specially reported upon by a Royal Commission, assisted by an independent engineer appointed by such Commission, and that the report and evidence will be laid upon the Table of the House in due course and be printed.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK.

W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Dear Sir,

"Kosmos," 257, Abercrombie-street, Redfern, 27 August, 1892.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 24th instant—M. 2,468, 519 Railways—in reply to mine of 13th idem. Permit me to point out that the contents do not answer the question raised in my letter at all. I was fully aware that the Wallis' Creek works have been specially inspected and reported on under instructions from the Royal Commission, and also that the report and evidence will be laid on the Table of the Assembly and printed. This, however, when printed will not furnish the information which I have asked for. What I want is a transcript of the figures standing in the books of the Railway Department in relation to this work—the periodical measurements, with dates, period by period, showing the amount of work returned by the departmental officer as being done by the contractors in each period, and on which the contractors were subsequently paid, or still have to be paid. This must have been on record long before the Royal Commission was appointed, and no subsequent inspection can alter the figures which I am now asking for.

Also in relation to the copper slag obtained from the Bullock Island smelting works, for ballast, for which Proudfoot & Co. also had the contract. I obtained certain information concerning it when the Commission was sitting, but it is not detailed enough for my purpose. I want a similar return to the one above asked for, which will show the amount of slag returned by the departmental officer as having been supplied by the contractors, period by period, with dates. There was a return made at least once a month, and, I think, oftener. It is those figures which I want, as they stand in the books of the Department.

I will esteem it a favour if you procure these two returns, both small, and let me have them *at once*, as time is a matter of great importance here.

Asking the favour of immediate and full reply,

I have, &c.,

WM. F. SCHEY.

The Commissioners for Railways.—J.S., 30/8/92.

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

Government Railways of New South Wales,

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1892.

With reference to your endorsement of 31st ultimo on a further communication from Mr. W. F. Schey, M.L.A., of the 27th ultimo, returned herewith, I am directed to say that after the late exhaustive inquiry at the hands of a Royal Commission, and in view of the findings and report of that Commission, it does not appear to the Railway Commissioners that any public advantage would be gained by preparing the returns in the form and with the particulars suggested in the communication in question.

I have, &c.,

H. M'LACHLAN,

Secretary.

Mr. Schey might be so informed.—F.K., 6/9/92. Approved.—J.S., 6/9/92.

The

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 September, 1892.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 27th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that your requirements, therein referred to, have been again brought under the notice of the Railway Commissioners, who report that "after the late exhaustive inquiry at the hands of a Royal Commission, and in view of the findings and report of that Commission, it does not appear that any public advantage would be gained by preparing the returns in the form and with the particulars suggested in the communication in question."

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK.

W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir, Parliament House, 6 September, 1892.

I beg to remind you of my two previous letters (the last one now a week old) in which I ask for certain information from the Railway Department, and which has not yet been furnished to me. Also to our conversation of last week regarding the matter. I beg to point out that all the information asked for is in the books of the Department, and can be readily extracted by a clerk in a single half hour, in view of which fact, and of the importance to me of the information asked, I beg to ask that you will kindly have the same furnished to me without further delay.

I am, &c.,
WM. F. SCHEY.

The Commissioners for Railways.—J.S., 10/9/92. The Secretary for Railways.—F.K., 10-12/9/92. Please see reply sent to you on the 5th instant, which apparently crossed Mr. Schey's communication.—H.M'L., 12/9/92. Under Secretary, Finance and Trade. Seen.—J.S., 14/9/92.

W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

Sir, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 September, 1892.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your M. 2,587-550 Railways, and must once more demur to the conclusion therein conveyed.

I have asked for certain information which can readily be obtained in a few minutes from the books of the Railway Department, and have twice been informed that "it does not appear to the Railway Commissioners that any public advantage would be gained" by furnishing same. Permit me to point out that this is in no sense an answer to my request. I, in my capacity as a representative of the people, have asked you, as the Ministerial and political head of the Railway Department, for certain information as to the expenditure of public money by that Department, and in such a connection, it surely cannot be maintained that the Railway Commissioners have any right to be the arbiters as to whether the information would confer any public advantage or otherwise. I am quite aware that those gentlemen will never afford me any information, however trivial, which they can contrive to withhold, but I have put the request to yourself as the Minister responsible to Parliament, and thus certainly the superior of any non-political servant of the Crown, a position insisted on by every constitutional authority. It is for you to grant or refuse my request, and as you have already told me that you have intimated to the Railway Commissioners a wish that the information sought should be supplied, I must now ask you to take such steps as will ensure compliance with your wishes.

It is imperatively necessary that the information sought should be supplied, and failing to obtain it in this proper and rightful fashion, I shall be compelled to ask for it in Parliament, even to the extent of moving the adjournment of the House to draw attention to the usurpation of the Railway Commissioners of powers and functions which in no wise belong to them.

Accept the assurance that I impute no lack of courtesy to yourself, as also of my high consideration.

I have, &c.,
WM. F. SCHEY.

The Railway Commissioners.—J.S., 16/9/92. Please return this after perusal.—J.S.

The Commissioners for Railways to The Honorable The Minister for Railways.

Sir, Office of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,
Sydney, 23 September, 1892.

We have the honor to return, and have to thank you for the opportunity of perusing, Mr. Schey's letter to you of the 15th instant, and to which we infer you do not desire we should frame a reply.

We do accordingly refrain from commenting upon the references which the writer makes to the Commissioners, and do not add to or amend the purport of our previous replies. If Mr. Schey desires any further information respecting the matters referred to beyond what appears in the proceedings of the Royal Commission, and the Legislature considers that any substantial public advantage would be obtained by furnishing the same, whether in the shape of a return or otherwise, the Commissioners will, of course, have pleasure in supplying it, but as Mr. Schey has already charged (though he has failed to substantiate, and has not even attempted to support the charge) that the Commissioners have frequently furnished false replies, and false returns, the Commissioners are not anxious, if it can be avoided, to voluntarily place themselves in the position of being again subjected to a like charge.

We have, &c.,
E. M. G. EDDY,
W. M. FEHON,
CHARLES OLIVER.

Send Mr. Schey a copy.—J.S., 19/10/92.

W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 18 October, 1892.

I do myself the honor to remind you of my letter of 15th September last, numbered C.A. 92-44, to which I have not received any reply of any kind up to date.

Asking your kind attention and the favour of early reply,

I have, &c.,

WM. F. SCHEY.

The Railway Commissioners.—JOHN SEE, 19/10/92.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 22 October, 1892.

Referring to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed to hand you enclosed copy of a letter from the Railway Commissioners in regard to your communication of the 15th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAY LINE, BETWEEN ROOTY
HILL AND WENTWORTH FALLS.

(RETURN SHOWING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 31st October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“The approximate amount of money that has been expended by the Railway Department on the Western Line, between Rooty Hill and Wentworth Falls inclusive, in the erection of new station buildings, platforms, bridges, &c., since January, 1887.”

(*Mr. Dowel.*)

RETURN showing the approximate amount of money that has been expended by the Railway Department on the Western Line, between Rooty Hill and Wentworth Falls inclusive, in the erection of new station buildings, platforms, bridges, &c., since January, 1887.

New stations, extension of sidings and platforms, erection of cottages for stationmasters and pumper, interlocking and other additional works ...	£19,333
Deviation to avoid the Lapstone Zig Zag	44,652
Improvement of curves, between Blaxland and Karabar	4,419
Deviations and improvement of grades, Wentworth Falls, and at 51 miles 3 chains, and at 55 miles 40 chains	12,198
Total	£80,602

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SILKSTONE COAL-MINE RAILWAY ACT FURTHER
AMENDING BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

21 *November*, 1893.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1893.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 22. WEDNESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1893.

2. SILKSTONE COAL-MINE RAILWAY ACT FURTHER AMENDING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—*Mr. Stevenson*, for *Mr. Bowes*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Silkstone Coal-mine Railway Act Further Amending 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. See*, *Mr. Waddell*, *Mr. Stevenson*, *Mr. Scobie*, *Mr. Frank Farnell*, *Mr. Morgan*, *Mr. Perry*, *Mr. Gillies*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES NO. 25. TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1893.

5. SILKSTONE COAL-MINE RAILWAY ACT FURTHER AMENDING BILL:—*Mr. Bowes*, 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 November, 1893, together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1893.

SILKSTONE COAL-MINE RAILWAY ACT FURTHER AMENDING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 15th November, 1893, the "*Silkstone Coal-mine Railway Act Further Amending 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 that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment. *See list, p. 4.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

J. W. BOWES,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 21st November, 1893.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes,	|	Mr. Perry,
Mr. Scobie,	|	Mr. Stevenson,
	Mr. Waddell.	

Mr. Bowes 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:—F. A. S. Bowden, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Richard Tilden Smith called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Hugh McLachlan (*Secretary to the Railway Commissioners*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Clause 1 read, amended*, and *agreed* to.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5 read and *agreed* to.

Title read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House.

*See Schedule of
Amendment.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2, clause 1, line 29. *Omit* "held by."

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SILKSTONE COAL-MINE RAILWAY ACT FURTHER
AMENDING BILL.

TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1893.

Present:—

MR. STEVENSON,		MR. PERRY,
MR. WADDELL,	|	MR. BOWES,
	MR. SCOBIE.	

J. W. BOWES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Bowden, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

Mr. Richard Tilden Smith called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Mr. Bowden.*] I believe you are one of the promoters of the Silkstone Coal-mine Railway Act of 1889? Yes.
2. By that Act you obtained certain rights to construct a railway? Yes.
3. Are those rights still vested in your company? They have been transferred to the Clyde Coal, Land, and Investment Company (Limited).
4. You were also a promoter of the Silkstone Coal-mine Railway Act Amending Bill of 1891? Yes.
5. Under which Act you obtained an extension of the time for the completion of the railway? Yes.
6. Has any portion of the railway yet been constructed? Yes, 2½ miles.
7. By whom? By the company.
8. Are you prepared to construct the remainder of the line within the time limited by the amending Act? Scarcely.
9. Is it practicable? We are rather in doubt as to whether we could do so.
10. Can you give any reasons as to why it has not been possible to construct the line up to the present time? There has been a good deal of delay in raising the necessary capital. We are now advised that it has been obtained.
11. For the construction of the balance of the line? Yes.
12. I believe that under this Bill you are desirous of obtaining not only a further extension of time, but an extension of distance for the railway? Yes, a further distance of 4½ miles.
13. Where will that take the line to? To a coal property we wish to develop.
14. Is it a property belonging to the company? Yes.
15. Through whose lands will this extension of line go? Through Crown land only.
16. Will it cross any roads? None.
17. Is there any other way of getting the coal to market unless you get this authority? No.
18. Seams of coal have been discovered in the land? Yes.
19. Do you anticipate any considerable traffic should the line be constructed? We do.
20. And it is probable that the whole railway will be constructed if you get the extension of time for which you now ask? Yes.
21. You have actually arranged for the capital? Yes.
22. You know of your own knowledge that 2½ miles of the line have been already constructed? Yes.
23. And unless you get this extension of time it will be practically impossible to construct the remainder? Yes.
24. I believe you have spent a considerable sum of money on the property? About £15,000 or £16,000.
25. Can you give me any idea of what the line has cost up to the present? I think about the sum I have named.
26. Is that simply for the construction of the line? It includes everything.
27. You are entering into negotiations with the contractors to complete the work? Yes. Contracts are prepared and we expect that the whole work will cost about £140,000.]

Mr.
R. T. Smith.
21 Nov., 1893.

- R. T. Smith.
21 Nov., 1893.
28. That will include the machinery for the mines? Everything.
29. If this Bill becomes law I suppose it would give employment to a number of men? Yes.
30. And they will be put on to the work almost immediately? Yes.
31. Have you heard of any objections to the construction of the line? None.
32. And you have been about the district? Yes.
33. You have been in such a position that you would have heard of any objections had any been made? Yes; I went to the district and saw the different people interested, and they are all favourable to the construction of the line.
34. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What was the length of the line sanctioned by the original Act? 9 miles 40 chains.
35. How many miles were you compelled to complete by the 30th September, 1891? Under the Principal Act, 9 miles 40 chains.
36. *Mr. Bowden.*] Your failure to complete the balance of the line is in some measure attributable to commercial depression? Yes, the depression has delayed us.
37. It has had a serious effect upon the work? It has so delayed it as to necessitate an application for extended time.
38. I suppose that we may take it that that is the primary cause of the delay? It is one of the causes; but of course one of the principal reasons for our asking for the extension contained in this Bill is the proposal to extend the line $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
39. *Mr. Perry.*] You obtained an extension of time under the Amending Act of 1892, and it was provided that in the event of 2 miles of the line being constructed within the time limited by both Acts that portion should not revert to the Crown? Yes.
40. You are now asking for an extension of time to complete the full distance of 9 miles and the further proposed extension? Yes.
41. And you are prepared to go on with the work at once? Yes.
42. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Did not the late floods retard your works? Yes, very seriously.
43. But they are going on now, are they not? Yes.
44. *Mr. Waddell.*] In addition to the balance of 7 miles, you propose to construct a further distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, making a total distance of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles? Yes.
45. And you want in reality a further period of two years for the completion of that work? It would be about two years.
46. In that time you propose to construct $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway? Yes.
47. Will the line cross any creeks? Two.
48. Will you require any expensive bridges? There will be one very expensive bridge at Deep Creek.
49. What is the estimated cost? The estimate has been made, but I cannot say at this moment what it is. I may mention that it has taken eighteen months to construct this $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
50. What has been the cause of that? The weather.
51. Have you had any engineering difficulties? Yes; we have had a swamp difficulty to contend with, and the floods have come in and delayed us.
52. You have no knowledge of the estimated cost of the bridge? I know that the whole work will cost about £90,000—that is, including what is already constructed. The line we have yet to construct will cost about £70,000. I do not think the bridge is likely to delay the completion of the work.
53. Are there any other difficulties—have you to cut through any high hills? No.
54. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact you are asking for an extension of time, chiefly because of the proposed extension of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles? Yes. You might perhaps be able to complete the 7 miles within the time allowed.
55. *Mr. Bowden.*] You have taken into consideration the possibility of delay occurring from floods and other causes? Yes.
56. *Mr. Perry.*] If you have fine weather you will have the whole works done considerably within the proposed time? Yes, we expect to finish it at the end of 1894.
57. *Mr. Scobie.*] The swamp difficulty to which you have referred is overcome now? Well, we have another swamp to contend with further on.
58. Is the water deep? Very deep. If we have another flood such as we had in March we could not get over the difficulty, to which I refer, in less than six or eight months.
59. There is no difficulty about capital? No, we have the capital promised if we can get the extension of time.
60. How far from the township of Cessnock will the extension go? It will go almost into the township.
61. *Mr. Stevenson.*] The company do not intend carrying the line point beyond the point indicated on the plan? No.
62. *Mr. Scobie.*] And you think if you carry the line to that point you will get a considerable amount of traffic? Yes, a requisition is now being signed for the proposed extension.
63. And it would bring a certain amount of traffic on to the main north line? Yes.
64. *Mr. Bowden.*] Have you any guarantees of coal carriage over the line? We have not the guarantees yet, but they are being prepared. We are promised 150,000 tons per annum.
65. And that would go over the main line? To Newcastle.
66. *Chairman.*] This promise is given by persons who own coal land alongside the proposed extension? Yes.

Hugh McLachlan, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Hugh McLachlan, Esq.
21 Nov., 1893.
67. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary for Railways? Yes.
68. *Mr. Bowden.*] You have seen the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
69. Have you any objections to offer to the construction of the line? No. So far as the Commissioners are concerned they can see nothing in it to prejudice their interests. They have no objection to offer. The extension does not affect the connection already approved of.
70. Have you any suggestions to make? No; the Commissioners would not enter into matters of policy.
71. Do you know whether the extension would open up any fresh coal land? I could not say. I have no local knowledge.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JUNEE WATER SUPPLY WORKS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 6.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 October, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 6.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to sanction the construction of works of Water Supply for the town of Junee, county of Clarendon.

*Government House,
Sydney, 25th October, 1893.*

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR WATER SUPPLY TO TOWN OF NYNGAN.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, Supply of Water to the Town of Nyngan, 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 the land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Miandetta, county of Flinders, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 2, a grant of 640 acres to George Foreman: Commencing on the northern boundary of the said portion 2, at a point bearing east and distant 9 chains from its intersection with the eastern side of a reserved road 2 chains wide passing through the aforesaid portion; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 12 chains running parallel to the said road; thence by a line bearing east to the left bank of the Bogan River; thence on the south-east by that bank of that river downwards to its intersection with the northern boundary of portion 2 aforesaid; and thence on the north by part of that boundary bearing west 8 chains, to the point of commencement,—containing 6 acres and 25½ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of George Foreman.

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-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR ENLARGEMENT OF DAM FOR WATER SUPPLY TO THE TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
(L.S.) } Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, the Enlargement of the Dam for the Supply of Water to the Town of Liverpool, in the said Colony, 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 the land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cabramatta, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of John Wylde's 2,000 acres: Commencing at the most southern angle of 10 acres, already resumed for Liverpool Water Supply Purposes in Government Gazette No. 220, of 7th April, 1891; and bounded on the west and north-west by lines bearing north 44 degrees 45 minutes east 9 chains 12 links, north 45 degrees 15 minutes west 12 chains 97 links, south 81 degrees 42 minutes west 4 chains 92 links; thence by part of the eastern boundary of Sydney Water Supply Canal Reserve bearing north 15 degrees 41 minutes west 54.5 links, north 10 degrees 47 minutes west 1 chain 36 links, north 1 degree west 1 chain 36 links, north 3 degrees 54.5 minutes east 18.2 links, north 9 degrees 41 minutes east 2 chains 1 link, north 21 degrees 17 minutes east 2 chains 1 link, north 27 degrees 5 minutes east 4 chains 54.5 links; thence on the north-east by a boundary of the Sydney Water Supply Canal Reserve, being a line bearing south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 12 links to an angle of reserve; thence by lines bearing south 33 degrees 16 minutes east 17 chains 18.5 links, south 70 degrees 29 minutes east 3 chains 91 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 19 degrees 31 minutes west 14 chains 32.6 links; thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 48 degrees 15 minutes west 8 chains 69 links, to the point of commencement, and containing an area of 18 acres 1 rood 20 perches, and said to be in the possession of the trustees of the estate of the late Sir John Wylde.

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-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR WATER SUPPLY TO THE TOWN OF JERILDERIE.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } 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.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, the Erection of an Engine-house and Elevated Tank in connection with a Water Supply to the Town of Jerilderie, in the said Colony, 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 the land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Jerilderie South, county Urana, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of reserve for Police Purposes No. 9,979, in the town of Jerilderie: Commencing on the northern side of Jerilderie-street, at a point bearing easterly and distant 4 chains from the south-western corner of the said reserve; and bounded thence by a line bearing northerly parallel to the western boundary of that reserve 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line easterly at right angles to the last-described line 1 chain 50 links; thence by a line northerly parallel to the aforesaid western boundary of reserve 9,979 17 chains; thence by a line westerly at right angles to the last-described line 75 links; thence by a line northerly parallel to the western boundary of reserve 9,979 aforesaid 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line easterly at right angles to the last-described line to the left bank of Billabong Creek; thence by that bank of that creek upwards to a point distant 2 chains 50 links at right angles from the last-described line; thence by a line westerly to a point distant 6 chains from the western boundary of the aforesaid reserve; thence by a line southerly 50 links from and parallel to the third line already described 19 chains 50 links to the northern side of Jerilderie-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing westerly 2 chains, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 3 roods 26 perches, or thereabouts.

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 second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR WATER SUPPLY AT NOWRA.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM

(L.S.)

R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a pipe line in connection with Supply of Water to the Town of Nowra, in the said Colony, 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 "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 con-

ferred 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 lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

1. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Illaroo, county of Camden, Colony of New South Wales, being part of James M'Grath's 49½ acres, portions numbered 86 on parish map: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of portion 86 aforesaid; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundary of portion 87 northerly 22 chains 57½ links to its north-western corner; thence by the southern boundary of portion 84 westerly 25 links; thence on the west by a line southerly parallel to the aforesaid western boundary of portion 87, 22 chains 59 links; thence by the southern boundary of portion 86 easterly 25 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 2 roods 10 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in possession and occupation of James M'Grath.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Illaroo, county of Camden, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of C. Camp's 4½ acres, portion numbered 84 on parish map: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of portion 84 aforesaid; and bounded thence on the east by portion 85 bearing northerly 10 links; thence by a line bearing north 44 degrees 24 minutes west 17 chains 17½ links to the southern boundary of land already resumed for Water Supply purposes; thence on the north by the said southern boundary of that land bearing westerly 35 links; thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 24 minutes east 17 chains 31½ links to the southern boundary of portion 84 aforesaid; thence by that boundary bearing easterly 25 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood 29 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in possession and occupation of C. Camp.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT
AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 11.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 November, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 11.

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 make more effectual provision for the recovery of rates, charges, costs, and expenses payable under the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts of 1880-1889; to provide for vesting in the Board certain stormwater drains and sewers and land and buildings used in connection therewith; to authorise the Board to impose rates and charges in respect of those drains and sewers within certain areas; and for other purposes.

Government House,
Sydney, 21st November, 1893.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND
SEWERAGE.(PROCLAMATION AND NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF THE BEATTIE-STREET TO WHITE BAY
STORMWATER SEWER, BALMAIN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 32.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF,
to wit. } a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Knight Grand
(L.S.) } Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the "Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1889," I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and declare that the provisions of the thirteenth section of the "Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1889" aforesaid shall, from the date hereof, come into force in respect of the work hereinafter mentioned, which has been reported complete to me by the Minister for Public Works:—

Beattie-street to White Bay Stormwater Sewer, Balmain: Commencing at White Bay and extending along the line of creek to Beattie-street, being a total distance of 55·77 chains; together with all man-holes and junctions, &c., connected therewith.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF WORKS UNDER METROPOLITAN WATER AND
SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1889.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10 June, 1893.

It is hereby notified, that pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, the portion of the work constructed under the authority of the Minister for Public Works, hereinafter described, is hereby transferred to the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

Beattie-street to White Bay Stormwater Sewer, Balmain: Commencing at White Bay and extending along the line of creek to Beattie-street, being a total distance of 55·77 chains; together with all man-holes and junctions, &c., connected therewith.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

(RETURN RESPECTING)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 2nd November, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, or other documents, which have passed between the Minister for Works and the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board in reference to the indebtedness of the Board.”

(Mr. Scott.)

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HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

No. 1.

Telegram from The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Newcastle, 8 October, 1892.
 PLEASE delay gazetting figures under clause one hundred twenty-nine, until I see you next week.
 ALEX. BROWN,
 President,
 Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

No. 2.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sydney, 8 October, 1892.
 TELEGRAM *re* cost of works statement for *Gazette* held in abeyance as desired.
 J. BARLING
 (*Per* D.C.McL.),
 Under Secretary,
 Public Works Department.

No. 3.

The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Capital indebtedness.

Sir, Newcastle, 7 November, 1892.
 Referring to the figures supplied by Mr. Johnston, showing the expenditure on the Hunter District Water Supply under different heads, the Board have asked me to request you to be good enough to furnish them with a complete return showing the detailed items from which the totals were compiled, and also a schedule giving full particulars of the land and other property transferred to and vested in the Board.
 Pending the receipt of these particulars, the Board have postponed consideration of the matter.
 Might I ask you to be good enough to place this request before the Honorable the Minister? It is, in my opinion, a reasonable one, and I take the opportunity of recommending it to his favourable consideration.
 I have, &c.,
 ALEXANDER BROWN,
 President.

No. 4.

Minute by Mr. J. Johnston to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

22 November, 1892.

Capital indebtedness of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

To furnish a "complete Return showing the detailed items from which the totals were compiled" would entail enormous labour.

As you are aware, in making up the total indebtedness, only the monthly totals of the items composing the expenditure were extracted from the Department's account books, and even this work took a week or two to complete; but if these monthly details are to be analysed and a detailed transcription furnished of the thousands of items connected with the Hunter District Water Supply which passed into the account books during the twelve and a half years ended 30th June, 1892, such a work will occupy some months, and as it could only be done by the Harbours and Rivers Accounts Division staff at spare moments (which, as you know, are difficult to find), it is impossible to foretell when the work could be accomplished.

Certain subdivisions of several of the principal headings could easily be supplied to the Board, and might, I think, serve every useful purpose.

JAS. JOHNSTON.

No. 5.

The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Newcastle, 21 November, 1892.

I am somewhat at a disadvantage in addressing you on the subject matter later on referred to herein, in consequence of my not having before me the complete and detailed particulars of the basis on which Mr. Darley arrived at the apportionment of the indebtedness of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Works, but the importance of the questions that I desire to submit to you for the consideration of the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works warrants my addressing you without waiting for the Return.

The whole of the question of repayment appears to be provided for in part 4 of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act (55 Victoria No. 27), and the carrying out of the various sections 129 to 133 will impose upon us such serious obligations that it will be almost impossible for us ever to get into anything like a solvent state, that is, if the conditions set forth are to be carried out in their integrity.

The

The first position to which I take exception is this: That no provision whatever has been made in the Act for the transfer of the works to the public, who practically pay for them. Assuming that at the expiration of the different times allotted for the payment of permanent and renewable works they have been paid for, then some arrangement should be made, as in the Metropolitan Act, whereby the works become the property either of the municipalities interested or some public trust, and the revenue arising from same being theirs.

Another question that presents itself is this:—That the opportunities offered to previous Governments to do what the Honorable the Minister for Works did, viz., to put this water business under a Trust, and make it self-supporting, was neglected for a period of something like nine or ten years, and for this carelessness, which might have been avoided, a very large sum has been added to the capital cost, in the way of capitalised interest, which the present consumers in limited numbers are called upon to pay.

No provision has been made for the necessary depreciation in the life of the materials in the renewable works which, according to competent authority, have depreciated in value to the extent of at least, one third.

Again, inasmuch as no provision has been made for the passing over in time of the reversionary value of the works at the expiration of the time limited in the Act, it is suggested that, for the present at any rate, no further charge should be made against the Board than the sum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital value of the works, after providing for the maintenance and depreciation, and that an arbitrary line should not be drawn between permanent and renewable works, and every possible item that can be charged to permanent works should pass to that debit, so as to make the charges for maintenance and depreciation as light as possible.

These are but a few of the many objections which present themselves to me in administering the Act, and whilst I recognise that no change can be made which will be of any value to us without an amended Act, I shall be glad of an opportunity to meet the Minister and discuss with him (with a section or the whole of my Board, if necessary) the very difficult and delicate questions which arise in Part 4 of the Act, because I am assured that if the provisions of sections 129 to 133 are carried out in their integrity, the venture can never hope to accomplish anything like the responsibilities set before it, and we shall be absolutely a bankrupt Trust from our very beginning.

I take it that if to-morrow the citizens could borrow sufficient money to relieve the Government of the obligations incurred on their behalf and repay the Government the amount of their expenditure, there would then be an end to any contention as between the Government and the citizens; and I maintain that, as a commercial enterprise, if money was so borrowed, no provision would be required for repayment at the expiration of any set period, and the whole concern would be regarded as a venture on which the payment of a sufficient sum for a dividend to the shareholders would be all that was required of a public company.

I consider if we can manage to pay the State the interest that they have incurred in any special expenditure in this locality, it is really all we can be called upon to meet.

Yours, &c.,

ALEXANDER BROWN,
President.

No. 6.

Telegram from The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Newcastle, 6 March, 1893.

HAVE arranged, subject your confirmation, that Board meet Honorable Minister Wednesday afternoon next, 2:30 o'clock.

ALEX. BROWN,
President, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

No. 7.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sydney, 6 March, 1893.

MINISTER out of town. Will be back to-morrow. Nothing I know of to prevent interview on Wednesday at time named.

J. BARLING
(Per D. C. McL.),
Under Secretary, Public Works Department.

No. 8.

Telegram from The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Newcastle, 7 March, 1893.

KINDLY reply at once whether Minister can receive Board to-morrow afternoon, so that members may be definitely advised to-day.

ALEX. BROWN,
President, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

No. 9.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sydney, 7 March, 1893.

I EXPECTED Minister back to-day, but he has not yet come, and I fear, therefore, he will not be here till to-morrow. I think it wiser, under the circumstances, to put the deputation off till 2 on Thursday. Will that suit you?

J. BARLING,
Under Secretary for Public Works.

No. 10.

No. 10.

Telegram from The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Newcastle, 20 March, 1893.

CAN Mr. Lyne receive deputation of Board on Wednesday week next, 29th, at 2.30?

ALEX. BROWN.

President, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

No. 11.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sydney, 21 March, 1893.

THE Minister will be pleased to receive deputation from your Board on Wednesday, 29th instant, at half-past 2, as requested.

J. BARLING

(Per D.C.McL.),

Under Secretary, Public Works.

No. 12.

The Secretary to Board to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Newcastle, 23 March, 1893.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram, addressed to the President, intimating that the Honorable the Minister will be pleased to receive the deputation from the Board on Wednesday next (29th inst.) at 2.30 p.m., and the members of the Board have been duly notified accordingly.

The President will take the opportunity, I understand, of calling on you on his return from Melbourne.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED E. FRY,

Secretary.

No. 13.

Report of Deputation from Board to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works.

29 March, 1893.

Liabilities of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

A DEPUTATION representing the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board waited upon the Minister to-day to urge that the following concessions might be made to the Board:—

- (1.) That a proper allowance should be made by the Department for depreciation of permanent and renewable works—based on the proportion of the estimated life spent, say, from the average date of construction to the date of the transference of the works to the Board.
- (2.) That interest upon the capital expenditure should not be capitalised, as proposed.
- (3.) That the time for repayment of renewable waterworks should be extended to sixty years, as is provided by law in the case of renewable sewerage works.
- (4.) That proper renewal funds should be established, as indicated in table B (annexed); also
- (5.) That the Board are quite prepared to collect revenue sufficient to provide 3½ per cent. interest on the original cost of the works, less the allowance asked for depreciation.
- (6.) That the Board are quite prepared to provide for all working expenses properly chargeable against revenue—such as Board's fees, salaries, office expenses, wages, &c.
- (7.) To establish renewal funds, by setting aside a certain annual sum with the Treasury sufficient, with the interest (3½ per cent.), to provide for the reconstruction of permanent and renewable works, of not only the original, but all subsequent works of construction (as per table B, before referred to).
- (8.) That the life of permanent waterworks be taken for the purpose of determining the contributions of original and subsequent work as 100 years, and renewable (water) as sixty years.
- (9.) That against the proposed renewal funds all wages, charges, and cost of materials incurred in connection with maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction should be debited.

THE HON. A. BROWN (President of the Board) explained that it was the desire of the Board that the Minister should arrive at some conclusion in the matter of the reduction of charges against the Board. The deputation consisted of the elected members of the Board, who, as such, took particular interest in the matter. The only other two things they desired to mention, in addition to the matters already enumerated, were the questions of the pipe line and of the survey, now being undertaken.

THE MINISTER here remarked that the Department knew nothing of the latter matter, and if any claim were made by the Lands Department in respect of it the claim would have to go on to the Board. It was just sufficient for him to know that such a work was in hand, and he would have an investigation made to learn the exact circumstances under which operations were commenced.

MR. J. R. RODGERS represented that the elected members of the Board took deep interest in the question as to the amount, and the circumstances in connection with the payment of interest by the rate-payers, debited against the Board. Their first contention was that there should be no question in regard to the provision of funds for the purchase of the works, especially if provision were made for reconstruction, repairs, renewals generally, extensions, and the payment of interest. The elected members of the Board believed that if provision were made for interest, and a fund for reconstruction, maintenance, &c., this was all that should be required of them. They contended that if the works were to be purchased at all it should be at their depreciated value, as the works had been in the hands of the Government for about eight years, during which time the Board had no control whatever over them. They considered, for one thing, that an allowance should be made in respect of public buildings for the period during which the works were in the hands of the Department.

M.B.

MR. RODGERS also pointed out that the Act did not provide that the works, even after purchase, should become the property of the people of the district.

MR. A. GARDINER pointed out that the Act only provided for simple interest being charged. According to the figures, they had a capitalised interest of £52,238 to meet, and they contended that the Department should forego that amount, in respect of depreciation, &c. The amended figures prepared by the Board as contained in tables A, B, C, and D (annexed), were then reviewed; and, the Minister was urged to allow the £52,000 odd, charged as interest on capital expenditure, computed at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, from the establishment of the works to 30th June, 1892, after deducting £39,240 7s. 10d., on account of revenue and interest thereon.

MR. RUSHTON said that their greatest contention was that it was unfair that the Board should be charged with interest from the very time the waterworks were commenced, when they had no control whatever over them for several years. Their population was very limited, and it would be hard upon the people if they had to find money to pay off the full amount charged against them by the Department in connection with the waterworks.

MR. A. C. LEE said there would be great difficulty in the way of finding money to meet the amount charged against the Board; and it seemed as if it would be impossible to do so from revenue.

The MINISTER, in replying, said this was a matter in which so many points had been brought forward that it would be unwise on his part to give an immediate answer in respect of them. One very strong argument in favour of the representations of the deputation was that it was scarcely fair to charge fully for everything before the Board took charge of the works. He was quite prepared to consider the whole question carefully, and meet the Board as fairly and liberally as he could. He recognised that it was not a very pleasant task for the Board to undertake the work they had in hand, especially under the present depressed state of things. Within the next few days he would go through the papers relating to the matter, and see whether he could meet the Board in any way. He would not say he would allow the whole of the amount asked, for £52,000 was a pretty large sum. He would consider the whole question at an early date, and meet the Board as fairly as possible.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD,—CLAUSE 129 : CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The figures given in accompanying tables marked A, B, C, and D are based upon the following principles:—

1. That the Board should not be compelled to purchase the works in connection with the Water Supply.
2. That if they must purchase them or provide interest upon the capital value of them:—
 - (a) A proper allowance should be made by the Hon. the Minister for depreciation of permanent and renewable works, based on the proportion of the estimated life spent, say, from the average date of construction, to the date of transfer to the Board.
 - (b) That interest upon the capital expenditure should not be capitalised as proposed.
 - (c) That the time for repayment of renewable water works should be extended to sixty years, as is provided by Act in the case of renewable sewerage works.
 - (d) That proper renewals funds should be established, as indicated in table B.
3. That the Board submit that they are quite prepared to collect revenue sufficient to—
 - (a) Provide interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the original cost of the works, less the allowance asked for depreciation.
 - (b) Provide all working expenses properly chargeable against revenue, such as Board's fees, salaries, office expenses, wages, &c.
 - (c) Establish renewals funds by setting aside a certain annual sum with the Treasury, sufficient with the interest ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), to provide for the reconstruction of permanent and renewable works of not only the original, but all subsequent works of construction. (See Table B).
 - (d) That life of permanent water works be taken, for purposes of determining the contributions of original subsequent work, as 100 years, and renewable (water) as 60 years.
 - (e) That against the proposed renewals funds all wages, charges, and cost of materials incurred in connection with maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction be debited.

Board's Offices, Newcastle, 27th February, 1893.

TABLE A.

SHOWING THE ANNUAL SUMS THE BOARD WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 129 OF THE ACT 55 VICTORIA NO. 27, TAKING CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AS SHOWN IN THE HON. THE MINISTER'S FIGURES.

<i>Repayment, Permanent Works—</i>	
Annual sum required to provide for the repayment of the capital value of permanent works in 100 years:—	
Present value (as given), £225,741; adding interest thereto yearly, as required, the sum in 100 years amounts to £7,043,119, and will be liquidated by an annual sum bearing interest yearly of	8,165
<i>Repayment, Renewable Works—</i>	
Annual sum required to provide for the repayment of the capital value of renewable works in 30 years:—	
Present value (as given), £228,351; adding interest thereto yearly, as required, the sum in 30 years amounts to £639,382, and will be liquidated by an annual sum bearing interest yearly of	12,386
<i>Reconstruction Fund. (See Table "B.")—</i>	
*Annual sums to provide funds for the reconstruction of permanent works, £134,363 in 100 years. (See Table "B").....	156
Reconstruction of renewable works—£195,042 in 30 years. (See Table "B")	3,778
Total annually	24,485

* These annual sums, bearing interest yearly at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., will reach the sums shown. Of course amounts will be drawn from the fund which will tend to lessen the result by detracting from the interest, but as heavy items for renewals will be late in the term it will not be affected seriously.

TABLE B.

THE QUESTION OF PROVIDING A FUND FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT AND RENEWABLE WORKS.

(See Clause 129.)

The last paragraph of clause 129 reads:—"That Board shall levy and collect such rates, charges, and sums of money as shall be sufficient to cover the annual sum (repayments) so fixed as aforesaid, as well as all expenses incurred in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act or any Acts amending same, including the reconstruction of renewable works."

It will be advisable to provide an annual sum for reconstruction of renewable (and as reconstruction of permanent works will be "an expense in carrying out the provisions of the Act") and permanent works also, that is, of course, such items under latter heading as require reconstruction.

And an annual sum to build up a fund will the more evenly distribute the expenditure than if nothing were provided one year and a heavy sum, involved (say) through some long length of pipes requiring cleaning or relaying, required the next.

The

The fixing of an annual sum will be just, too, inasmuch as each year will then bear its proper share of the depreciation of the plant.

Permanent works that will require reconstruction.		Renewable works that will require reconstruction.	
	£		£
Land	No.	Pumping engines, boilers, &c.	30,786
Survey	No.	Pipes	99,054
*Pipe line	9,896	Laying pipes	50,423
Reservoirs	100,722	Newcastle borough reticulation	13,743
Temporary supply	No.	Fencing	552
Engine and boiler houses	19,016	Telephone line and instruments	484
Engineers' residences	4,727	Salaries, wages, and incidentals	No.
Salaries, wages, incidentals	No.	Capitalised interest	No.
Capitalised interest	No.		
			<u>£195,042</u>
	<u>£134,361</u>		

* See foot-note on Table "C."

TABLE C.

SHOWING ITEMS WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO ASK THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER TO STRIKE OFF FROM THE CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS.

<i>Permanent Works—</i>		
Total, as per official figures		£225,741
Less proposed deductions—		
Less capitalised interest		£38,075
Less depreciation on following items—		
Pipe line*	£9,896	
Reservoirs	100,722	
Engines and boiler houses	19,016	
Engineers' residences	4,727	
	<u>134,361</u>	
6-100ths of		8,061
(Six years of life spent)		<u>46,136</u>
Amended value		£179,605
<i>Renewable Works—</i>		
Total, as per official figures		£228,351
Less proposed deductions—		
Less capitalised interest		25,383
Less depreciation on following items:—		
Pumping engines, boilers, &c.	30,786	
Pipes	99,054	
Laying pipes	50,423	
Newcastle borough reticulation	13,743	
Fencing	552	
Telephone line and instruments	484	
	<u>195,042</u>	
6-30ths of		39,008
(Six years of life spent)		<u>64,391</u>
Amended value		£163,960

* PIPE LINE --This item represents expenses in connection with pipe line, £2,000 odd; and culvert at Walcha, through which the suction main is taken, £5,000 odd.

TABLE D.

SHOWING ANNUAL PAYMENTS WHICH BOARD RECOMMENDED TO HONORABLE THE MINISTER, BASED ON AMENDED VALUES.

<i>Permanent Works—</i>		
Annual interest at 3½ per cent. on amended value as shown in table "C," £179,605		£6,286
Annual sum to fund for Reconstruction, as shown in Table "A," and explained in Table "B," on 100 years' life basis		156
<i>Renewable Works—</i>		
Annual interest at 3½ per cent. on amended value, as shown in Table "C," £163,960		5,737
Annual sum to fund for Reconstruction, as shown in Table "A," and explained in Table "B," on 30 years' life basis		3,778
		<u>£15,957</u>

COMPARISON BETWEEN EXPENDITURE NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH HONORABLE MINISTER'S FIGURES AND THE BOARD'S.

Honorable Minister, as per Table "A"	£24,485
The Board, as per Table "D"	15,957
Difference	<u>8,528 per annum.</u>

COMPARISON BETWEEN ANNUAL SUMS REQUIRED TO REPAY FOR THE WORKS AND SIMPLY TO PROVIDE INTEREST, TAKING THE OFFICIAL FIGURES IN BOTH INSTANCES, AS PER TABLE "A."

Annual sum to repay for permanent works	£8,165
„ to repay for renewable works	12,386
	<u>£20,551</u>
Annual sum to provide 3½ per cent. interest on permanent works	£7,902
„ „ „ renewable works	7,992
	<u>£15,894</u>

A difference to Board of £4,657 per annum.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Crown Solicitor.

Dear Mr. Smith,

Sydney, 19 April, 1893.

A deputation, consisting of the members of the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Board, has waited upon the Minister for the purpose of asking him to reduce the capital charge to be debited against the Board as the cost of the works, on the ground that when they took the works over the life of certain portions had been considerably encroached upon, and therefore that it was not fair to debit them with the full work. Eventually, as far as I can understand, the request narrowed itself down to that of interest, which, by the 129th section of the Act, we are entitled to charge from the date of disbursement to 30th June (see sub-section 2), but you will notice this only refers to permanent works. Turning to the 4th sub-section of the same section, which refers to renewable works, you will see that the proviso as to charging for interest from date of disbursement, has been omitted. We have been charging interest on the two classes of work, *i.e.*, "permanent" and "renewable," and the total interest chargeable, *viz.*, £67,505 2s. 5d., we have appropriated £40,503 to permanent works, and £27,002 2s. 5d. to renewable works. On looking at the Act, I am inclined to think that we cannot charge interest upon the latter amount. In other words, we are in error in charging interest on renewable works from the date of disbursement to 30th June.

Will you oblige by looking through the Act, and advising the Minister on the subject?

Yours, &c.,

J. BARLING.

No. 15.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Re Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage.

Dear Mr. Barling,

Sydney, 26 April, 1893.

In reply to your note of the 19th instant as to the proper construction of section 129 of the Act with regard to payment of interest on the cost of "renewable works," I confess that I have had some little difficulty in coming to a conclusion, but I think that the right conclusion must be that indicated by you in your letter—namely, that interest cannot be charged on the cost of renewable works.

The first part of the section, you will note, provides that "out of the rates to be collected by the Board, the whole cost incurred in respect of the work shall be repaid by the Board, together with interest thereon in manner following." Sub-section 1 then proceeds to divide the repayments into two classes, one in respect of what is called "permanent works," and the other in respect of what is called "renewable works." It, therefore, appears that the cost of renewable works, as well as that of permanent works, is included in the expression "the whole cost incurred in respect of every work," and so far, therefore, it would appear that the intention of the Legislature was (as expressed in the first part of the section) that interest should be paid on the whole amount of the cost, that is to say, on "renewable" works as well as "permanent."

But, as pointed out by you, sub-section 2 contains a provision as to the rate of interest to be calculated on the amount expended upon permanent works, which is to be added to the amount of the certificate to be given. But sub-section 4, which deals with renewable works, contains no provision at all as to interest. Whether this omission in the Act was intentional or not it is impossible to say.

At present I can see no reason why interest should be charged in one case and not in the other. But taking the Act as it stands, I must come to the conclusion that as the whole cost with interest thereon is "to be paid in manner following," and the subsequent sections provide only for interest on cost of "permanent works," and not on cost of "renewable works" there is no authority for charging the Board with interest on such latter amount.

Of course this only refers to the interest from the date of disbursement up to the 30th June. Subsequent interest on the amount certified for renewable work is provided for by sub-section 5.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST SMITH,

Crown Solicitor.

No. 16.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

ACCORDING to this interpretation, the amount of interest charged upon renewable works must be deducted from the capital charged to the Board. The amount thus decided to be the capital taken over by the Board should be published in the *Gazette* as required by law.

W.J.L., 28/4/93.

No. 17.

Minute by The Under Secretary for Public Works.

WILL the President kindly note this, and return the papers quickly?

J.B., 28/4/93.

No. 18.

Minute by The President.

SEEN.—A.B., 29/4/93.

No. 19.

Telegram from The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Newcastle, 12 June, 1893.

WILL the Minister be good enough to advise the Board, as in terms of his promise made to the deputation, what figures he has decided on with regard to the Board's indebtedness, and the Board hopes he will not gazette same until they have had an opportunity of seeing the figures.

ALEX. BROWN,

President,

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

No. 20.

No. 20.

Telegram from The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Newcastle, 16 June, 1893.

WOULD feel obliged if you could send to-night's post capital indebtedness decision, so that Board can see them at Monday's sitting.

ALEX. BROWN,

President,

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 June, 1893.

With reference to my B.C. communication of the 28th of April last, in which I conveyed to you the decision of Mr. Secretary Lyne, as promised, with regard to the Hunter River debt, by which the amount of that debt has been reduced by the sum of £39,116 Os. 9d., I am now directed to forward you a copy of the *Gazette* notice, giving effect to the decision of the Minister, together with a detailed statement showing the component parts of that debt, which are, in fact, the figures already supplied less the deduction of which the Board has been advised.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 22.

Gazette Notice of Board's Capital Indebtedness, Friday, 23rd June, 1893.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 19 June, 1893.

IN accordance with section 129 of "The Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1892," I, The Honorable William John Lyne, the Minister for Public Works in and for the Colony of New South Wales, hereby certify that the whole amount expended upon "Permanent Works" for water supply under the said Act prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, together with interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, calculated on the amount of every disbursement from the date of disbursement up to the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, inclusive, is the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty six pounds three shillings and sixpence (£237,256 3s. 6d.).

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 19 June, 1893.

IN accordance with section 129 of "The Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1892," I, The Honorable William John Lyne, the Minister for Public Works in and for the Colony of New South Wales, hereby certify that the whole amount expended and unpaid upon "Renewable Works," for water supply under the said Act prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, is the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand and sixty-five pounds seven shillings and seven pence (£180,065 7s. 7d.).

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY—EXPENDITURE ON WATER SUPPLY WORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Permanent Works</i> —						
Land	31,558	8	4			
Survey	7,711	0	5			
Pipe line	9,896	0	5			
Reservoirs	100,722	8	8			
Temporary supply to Newcastle	2,046	10	10			
Engine and boiler houses	19,016	18	3			
Residences for engineer, &c., at Walcha	4,727	0	5			
Salaries, wages, and incidental expenses of engineers, surveyors, &c. (say three-fifths of total—£19,809 5s. 6d.)	11,886	0	0			
	£187,564	7	4			
Interest—as per memo. annexed	49,691	16	2			
Total expenditure and interest on "Permanent Works"				237,256	3	6
<i>Renewable Works</i> —						
Pumping engines, boilers, &c.	£30,786	14	10			
Pipes	99,054	11	3			
Laying pipes	50,423	5	3			
Newcastle Borough reticulation	13,743	19	4			
Fencing	552	2	2			
Telephone line and instruments	484	3	9			
Salaries, wages, and incidental expenses (say two-fifths of total, £19,809 5s. 6d.)	7,923	5	6			
	£202,968	2	1			
Less net water revenue as per memo. annexed	22,902	14	6			
Total expenditure on "Renewable Works"				180,065	7	7
Grand Total expenditure on Water Supply Works				£417,321	11	1

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

JAMES CONLEY,

Accountant.

HUNTER

Sydney, 10th June, 1893.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY—MEMORANDUM OF INTEREST, WATER REVENUE, AND
WORKING EXPENSES, TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on expenditure on "Permanent Works," computed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, from the date of disbursement (commencing 31st December, 1879) to 30th June, 1892	47,305	15	2			
Interest on salaries, wages, and incidentals (say three-fifths of total, £3,976 15s. 6d.)	2,386	1	0			
Total interest debited to "Permanent Works"				49,691	16	2
<i>Water Revenue and Working Expenses—</i>						
Cash received to 30th June, 1892, for water rates, &c., with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum	30,021	7	7			
Amounts owing at 30th June, 1892, for water rates, &c., with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum—						
Newcastle Borough Council	6,796	14	1			
Railway Commissioners	1,676	9	6			
Wickham Municipal Council... ..	233	14	7			
Carrington Municipal Council	219	16	2			
Waratah Municipal Council	151	18	5			
Sundry persons	140	7	6			
Gross water revenue				39,240	7	10
<i>Deduct—</i> Working expenses and maintenance				16,337	13	4
Net water revenue				£22,902	14	6

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief.
JAMES CONLEY,
Accountant.

Sydney, 19th June, 1893.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch.

No. 23.

The President to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Newcastle, 26 June, 1893.

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith the following resolution unanimously passed by the Board at their sitting this morning:—

"The Board desire to place on record the fact that, notwithstanding the strong representations made by them to the Hon. the Minister when the deputation interviewed him, they find that the Hon. the Minister has absolutely ignored all their representations, has not treated them with ordinary courtesy, and that this resolution be communicated to the Hon. the Minister with the assurance that, though under the Act as the law stands he has large prerogatives, it is not always judicious they should be exercised in this offensive way, and that the Board feel that they were entitled to more respect at his hands."

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BROWN,
President

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 July, 1893.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, which would have been done before had not the Minister been absent from town, covering a resolution of your Board with respect to the Hunter District water debt, and to say that Mr. Lyne cannot help expressing his surprise at the terms in which the Board have thought fit to couch their resolution. Mr. Lyne wishes to point out that the Department cannot be charged with any undue haste in the matter of the publication of the figures relating to the debt, seeing the Act provides that the whole amount of the debt shall be published as soon after the 1st of July, 1892, as practicable; and it is only within the last few days that the figures have actually been gazetted.

I am to recall to your mind that this action has been from time to time postponed at your request, and to draw your attention to the fact that a deputation from the Board waited on the Minister on the 29th of March last, with the object, it is understood, of asking for the remission of the whole of the sum of £52,000 for interest on the permanent and renewable works. You had been previously informed that the sum of £11,000 had been remitted, by reducing the interest from compound to simple interest; and Mr. Lyne, in reply to the deputation, stated he would see whether he could meet the Board in any way. He would not say that he would allow the whole amount asked—for £52,000 was a very large sum—but he would consider the whole question at the earliest moment and meet the Board as fairly as possible.

In pursuance of this promise the advice of the Crown Solicitor was at once obtained, and, acting in accordance therewith, the Minister decided to forego the amount of the interest charged upon renewable works, which amount came to the large sum of £39,000, out of a total of £52,000. This decision was communicated to you on the 28th of April, and you endorsed the papers as seen on the 29th of that month.

The figures, as originally given, had been before the Board for a very long time, and they were therefore practically acquainted with the details of the account. I am further to remind you that the delay in publishing these figures has already put the Board in serious jeopardy in the Law Courts, the circumstance of our not publishing having been taken as a ground of objection to the Board's actions. Also, that at your request, one of the accountants of this office was sent to Newcastle for the purpose of carefully explaining all the figures to the Board, and that, from time to time, the Board were invited to examine the accounts in the office.

Mr. Lyne is, therefore, entirely at a loss to understand on what ground any charge of want of courtesy can lie against the Department; and he desires me to say that in dealing with this question he has not only to consider the interests of the ratepayers of the Hunter District, but the taxpayers of the Colony generally, who are really responsible for the large debt incurred in connection with the Hunter District Waterworks. It was only on the advice of the Crown Solicitor that Mr. Lyne consented to so large a reduction in the capital sum as has already been made, and he would not have himself been disposed to have made so large a concession except for this advice. He thinks that the Hunter District Board have no reason to complain, but rather the contrary; and if a deputation had again waited upon him he could have given no other decision than that at which he had already arrived.

As bearing upon the question generally, it may be stated that, in view of the urgent necessities of the Colony at the present time, all the country towns who are indebted to the Government, on account of waterworks constructed for them by the Department, have been notified that their engagements must be at once met.

Mr. Lyne is therefore satisfied that on further consideration your Board will come to the conclusion that, while meting out justice to them, he has done no more than his duty to the Colony at large.

I have, &c.,
J. BURLING,
Under Secretary.

No. 25.

The President to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Newcastle, 3 July, 1893.

Referring to my communication to you of the 26th ultimo, I have now the honor to inform you that, at the meeting of the Board to-day, the following resolution was arrived at:—

“That the Board, if possible, interview the Honorable the Minister, as they are sure that a representation of the facts from the Board's point of view might relieve any misapprehension which now apparently exists between the Minister and themselves, to the effect that the Minister has not regarded all the issues put before him, and the Board are confirmed in this opinion, as it appears from Mr. Barling's letter of the 19th April last, addressed to the Crown Solicitor, that the only issue set out by the deputation from the Board was (quoting Mr. Barling's own words), ‘Evidently as far as I can understand it, the request narrowed itself down to that of interest,’ which was really not the case, as the Minister will remember. And the Board, as a justification for the stand taken up by them, respectfully request an interview, which they are sure will be of mutual service.”

I desire to add, for the information of the Minister, that the Under Secretary has taken great pains in his private correspondence with me to deal with the various matters at considerable length, and his letters have largely enabled my overcoming the difficulty which the Board found themselves in in connection with the question of capital indebtedness, and their interview regarding it, when the matter was under their consideration.

I trust that the Honorable the Minister will grant the interview, and although the capital indebtedness of the Board to the Government has been gazetted, and no alteration can now be made by law with regard to it, I think that the proposed interview will render the working of this Department with the Minister more harmonious in future.

I have, &c.,
ALEXANDER BROWN,
President.

No. 26.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 July, 1893.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd instant, in which you ask that the Minister for Works will be so good as to grant the Board an interview on the subject of the water debt, and am to say that Mr. Secretary Lyne will be pleased to accede to the request of the Board at any time that may be convenient. Thursday week, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, will suit Mr. Lyne.

I am, however, to point out that the Board are evidently under some misapprehension with regard to the letter which I wrote to the Crown Solicitor on the subject of the debt. Mr. Lyne is well aware that the Board asked for other concessions besides the reduction of the item of interest, but he regarded the request for the writing off of any portion of the capital indebtedness as quite beyond his power to grant in the interest of the whole of the Colony. He desires to point out that the debt was incurred for the benefit of the Hunter district, and that it would be most unfair to saddle the taxpayers of the Colony generally with any portion of it. The question, therefore, in the Minister's mind, narrowed itself down to the issue, which, by his directions, I placed before the Crown Solicitor. In writing to that gentleman, there was, of course, no need to go any further into the question, as Mr. Lyne only needed legal advice on the point submitted.

I have, &c.,
J. BURLING,
Under Secretary.

No. 27.

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No. 27.

The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Newcastle, 10 July, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 3rd instant, and in reply, to advise you that your letter was considered by the Board at its sitting this morning.

I am requested to state that, whilst very much regretting the Honorable the Minister has not been able to make the allowances which the deputation asked for, they feel sure now, from the review of the situation which you give from your standpoint, that there has been no intentional discourtesy to them.

With regard to the other matters dealt with at length in your letter under reply, my communication to you of even date, acknowledging yours of 5th instant, you will kindly read in conjunction with this.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BROWN,

President.

No. 28.

The President to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Newcastle, 10 July, 1893.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 5th instant, intimating that the Honorable the Minister has been good enough to grant the Board an interview on the subject of the water debt, and stating Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, will suit Mr. Lyne.

Your letter engaged the attention of the Board at its sitting this morning, and, in view of the fact that the Honorable the Minister regrets that the request of the Board for the writing off of any portion of the capital indebtedness is quite beyond his power to grant in the interests of the whole of the Colony, they desire me to advise him that inasmuch as the remission of capitalised interest and the allowance for depreciation were two of the strongest points they wished to have the opportunity of again submitting for his consideration, they think the deputation will be unnecessary, and the expense can therefore be avoided.

It has been decided in lieu of the deputation to submit for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister the basis on which the Board think the Act might be amended in the interest of the people of the district whilst at the same time doing full justice to the Colony as a whole.

This matter is, however, not yet sufficiently far enough advanced for me to embody in this communication, but the Board will at their next sitting go into it again at length, and I shall have the pleasure of submitting their views by letter to the Honorable the Minister.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BROWN,

President.

No. 29.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 July, 1893.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you state that the Board will not wait upon the Minister in deputation, as proposed, respecting the matter of the water debt.

I have, &c.,

J. BURLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The President.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 July, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, further upon the subject of the Hunter District water debt, which I have submitted to the Minister for his consideration.

I have, &c.,

J. BURLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 31.

The President to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Newcastle, 21 July, 1893.

Referring to the various communications which have passed between this Board and your Department, and the interviews which have taken place upon the question of capital indebtedness for purposes of water supply, with the administration of which this Board are charged, I desire respectfully to say that, carefully considering all the correspondence and the facts which are now in possession of the Board, they are reluctantly compelled to recognise that correspondence and interviews are absolutely useless for the accomplishment of the objects that they have had from time to time in view when attempting to ameliorate the heavy and excessive charges under which the ratepayers labour in their efforts to repay the expenditure incurred by the Government over the Hunter District Water Supply, and they realise that there is no other way by which they can be relieved from these heavy responsibilities except by an alteration in the Act of Parliament under which the Board is constituted; and they, with great respect to you, submit that, taking all the facts into consideration, they are entitled to ask at your hands, and at the hands of the Parliament of the Colony, a certain measure of relief from the burdens now imposed upon them, and I am to ask that if you concur with the recommendations they now make you will take an early opportunity of bringing such a measure before Parliament as will accomplish the more than desirable results they have in view.

They freely admit that the Act (55 Victoria No. 27), under which they work, must be construed strictly, and that neither you nor they can depart outside the strict letter of the law, as it would be optional on the part of anyone, by Mandamus, or other Court procedure, to compel them to observe the principles of the legal conditions contained in such Act. As the law at present stands the ratepayers are asked

asked to find a revenue sufficient to repay the capital indebtedness, which is more than twice as large as the estimated amount that was furnished them as being the prospective capital sum with which they were likely to be charged if the water-works were erected. They are also compelled by law now to provide for the extinction of the capital debt, the reconstruction of renewable works, ordinary maintenance, and all other expenses; a sum of money which involves a striking of the highest rate permitted by the Act, and the demand for which is felt to be excessively heavy by those called upon, in many instances, to unjustly pay it.

The Board respectfully submit that the provisions of the Act are of a far too drastic character, and, in their opinion, were conceived altogether in ignorance of the national character of such works as water supply, and that it never could have been intended that the present generation should, with the ever-increasing, advancing values of water-supply property, be called upon to pay such rates and charges as would, in a certain period—and a very short one—practically relieve successive generations from the responsibility of any payment whatever. They submit in all confidence that in no other national undertaking of such a character as this is the principle applied, and it has been held that under circumstances like those of a water supply, sewerage, State railways, or any other large commercial undertaking of a similar character, if a fair and reasonable amount of interest was provided on the capital expended, and a necessary amount provided for maintenance and depreciation, beyond making such provision no further payment should be required. I would point out to you, in justification of the position taken up by the Board, that shares in water companies in the vicinity of the City of London, which were sold for nominal sums at their early inception, in after years realised thousand of pounds, consequent upon the increased values given to the properties. In confirmation of this assertion I quote the following extract taken from the *London Daily Telegraph*, of 22nd May, 1890:—

“Now, gentlemen, for the King’s shares in the New River,” so began Mr. Bousefield at the Mart in Token House-yard yesterday at the latest sale of these remarkable properties. “The Royal Shares differ from those of the adventurers in that the holders are wholly absolved from any part in the management of the concern, but the luckless Charles the First made a bad bargain when he sold thirty-six of them for a paltry annuity of £500. In 1889 each single share realised £2,600, and occasionally with dividends like these a consolatory bonus of £1,000 is thrown in. Bidding, which yesterday was not so lively as usual, began at £80,000, and left off at £95,100. The purchaser was congratulated by the auctioneer, and with justice it would seem, seeing that in July last an adventurer’s share realised £122,800.”

And though the supply of water to the City of London may be regarded as an extreme example, it is furnished to the Minister solely with the view of supporting the assertion that the values of water properties never decrease, but are always aggregating, and become, in time, of formidable value. History may probably repeat itself in connection with the Hunter District Water Supply Scheme in later years on a similar, though necessarily smaller, parallel to that of the illustration given above, and the citizens a century hence will find themselves in possession of an immensely valuable asset compulsorily provided for them by their predecessors, and the interest on a loan, such as they could negotiate on the then value of the works, would almost pay all working expenses, and provide them with water, if not absolutely free, certainly at a very nominal rate.

The evidence before the Board is undeniable that in no part of the world other than in Australia, are waterworks administered on the same arbitrary basis, as far as the consumers are concerned, as they are under the present Act by which the Board are constituted. In some cases, even with public companies, the citizens have a right to arbitration of “supervisors” whose business it is to see that the works are maintained in a satisfactory manner, and at the same time assess such a rate as will give not more than a sufficient amount of interest to the public, whose money is invested in the undertaking. But in the case at present under notice not only is no provision made in the Act itself that at the expiration of the time stipulated for the payment of the capital indebtedness the water and sewerage works become the property of those who have paid for them, but they are practically hedged round with such conditions and restrictions that the actions and decisions of the Board are really those of the Government. The Board are regarded as a public body, possessing responsibilities to the ratepayers which they are wholly incapable of exercising, and the ratepayers look upon them as the authors of all the evil.

I am ready to admit, and the Board are willing to publicly acknowledge, that in no case has the Minister exercised the arbitrary powers that he possesses over them, but they feel that if the Act is to be amended this feature of Ministerial control, which might be exercised prejudicially, may well be modified to a considerable extent, or left out altogether in view of relations that might possibly arise if a Minister other than yourself were in office.

The conclusions arrived at by the Board are that the Act should not only be amended in this particular, but in the following directions, in order to make it acceptable to the general public who are concerned in the payment for these very expensive and costly waterworks, and which, as I pointed out in the beginning, have exceeded the original estimates twice over:—

Capital Indebtedness—Clauses 129 and 130.

That the Board should not be called upon to do more than strike a rate sufficient in the cases of both water supply and sewerage:—

- (a) To cover interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost of the works as gazetted.
- (b) To provide all working expenses properly chargeable against revenue, such as Board’s fees, salaries, office expenses, wages, stores, &c.
- (c) To provide certain annual sums sufficient with interest thereupon at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to make provision for the reconstruction of such items classified at present as permanent works for water supply which will require renewal (as, for instance, pipe-line and suction culvert, reservoirs, engine and boiler houses, and engineers’ residences), on 100 years’ life basis, and of renewable works on sixty years’ life basis on original and all subsequent extensions.
- (d) Against the proposed renewal funds all wages, charges, and cost of materials incurred in connection with the maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction be debited.
- (e) And that clauses 129 and 130 be so amended so as not to compel the Board to strike a maximum rate, should they deem it inexpedient so to do, making it compulsory for the Board to submit a statement of their affairs to the Minister for Works on the 30th of June in each year, together with their recommendation as to what rate should be imposed for the ensuing twelve months, and provision to be made so as to make the rate legal and collectable from the beginning of the half year.

A comparative statement of figures is enclosed showing the annual sums required to be provided in connection with water supply, to comply with the Act as it stands at present, and as would be necessary if amended on the lines indicated above. The figures speak for themselves, and the disparity in the case of sewerage will be even more pronounced.

The recommendations contained in the foregoing paragraphs are submitted to the Minister with very great respect, and with the gravest regard for all leases appertaining to the first year's administration on the part of the Board and with the relations they feel exist between them and the ratepayers upon whom the responsibilities for these repayments and charges rest, and it is to be hoped that the Honorable the Minister will see his way clear at the first opportunity to fall in with the wishes now expressed and endeavour to accomplish fresh legislation which, while harmonising more with the views of the public, will at the same time do justice to the interests of the Colony at large.

The Board feel that they are not asking any concession or any consideration beyond that which should attach to undertakings of such an important and semi-national character as water supply and sewerage.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BROWN,

President.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING DETAILS OF CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS OF THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AT 30TH JUNE, 1892, MAKING UP THE TOTALS AS NOTIFIED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF 23RD JUNE, 1893.

<i>Permanent Works, Water Supply.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Items which will require renewal—</i>							
Pipe-line and suction culvert		9,896	0	5			
Reservoirs		100,722	8	8			
Engine and boiler houses		19,006	18	3			
Residences at pump station, &c.		4,727	0	5			
					134,362	7	9
<i>Items which will not require renewal—</i>							
Land		31,558	8	4			
Survey		7,711	0	5			
Temporary supply to Newcastle		2,046	10	10			
Salaries, wages, and incidental expenses of engineers, surveyors, &c., &c. (3-5ths)...		11,886	0	0			
Interest on expenditure		49,691	16	2			
					102,893	15	9
Total cost of permanent works as gazetted					237,256	3	6
<i>Renewable Works, Water Supply.</i>							
<i>Items which will require renewal—</i>							
Pumping, engines, boilers, &c.		30,786	14	10			
Pipes		99,054	11	3			
Laying pipes		50,423	5	3			
Newcastle Borough reticulation		13,743	19	4			
Fencing		552	2	2			
Telephone line and instruments		484	3	9			
					195,044	16	7
<i>Items which will not require renewal—</i>							
Salaries, wages, and incidental expenses of engineers, surveyors, &c., &c. (2-5ths)					7,923	5	6
					202,968	2	1
Deduct—Revenue in excess of working expenses					22,902	14	6
Total cost of renewable works as gazetted					180,065	7	7
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board,—							
ALFRED E. FRY,				ALEXANDER BROWN,			
Secretary and Accountant.				President.			

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING ANNUAL SUMS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED FROM REVENUE BY THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD, TO COMPLY WITH THE 129TH SECTION OF THE ACT 55° VICTORIA No. 27.

<i>Permanent Works—</i>		£	s.	d.
Annual sum to the fund for repayment of the capital cost, £237,256 3s. 6d., with interest added thereto yearly at 3½ per cent. in 100 years, the sum to bear 3½ per cent. interest per annum (compound)		8,579	3	8
<i>Renewable Works—</i>				
Annual sum to the fund for repayment of the capital cost, £180,065 7s. 7d., in thirty years		9,790	10	4
<i>Reconstruction of Renewable Works—</i>				
Clause 129 enacts—That the Board shall levy and collect such sums of money as shall be sufficient to cover the annual sums (for repayment), as well as all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the reconstruction of renewable works, and including salary of President and remuneration of the Board.				
In order to fairly charge against each year its proper proportion of the depreciation of the works which will require renewal, the Board take the maximum terms for repayment, given in the Act, as indicating the official estimate of the life of the works referred to, and proceed, on that date, to appropriate from revenue certain annual sums which, with the 3½ per cent. interest allowed by the Act, will, at the expiration of the periods named, amount to the present value of the works, as shown in Table No. 1.				
All expenditure in connection with maintenance and renewal to be provided from these funds, interest on such withdrawals to be adjusted from revenue, so that the basis of compound interest is not interfered with.				
<i>Annual Sums to Funds for Reconstruction—</i>				
On items classified as permanent works, as per Table No. 1		155	17	0
On items classified as renewable works, as per Table No. 1		3,778	7	9
Estimated annual working expenses (say)		9,000	0	0
		£31,303	18	9
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board,—				
ALFRED E. FRY,			ALEXANDER BROWN,	
Secretary and Accountant.			President.	

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING ANNUAL SUMS WHICH THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE IF THE ACT 55th VICTORIA No. 27 WERE AMENDED ON THE LINES INDICATED IN THE LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS, DATED NEWCASTLE, 21st JULY, 1893.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Permanent Works—</i>			
Annual interest, at 3½ per cent., on capital cost, £237,256 3s. 6d.	8,303	19	3
Annual sum to fund for reconstruction of the items classified as permanent works but which will require renewal, as detailed in Table No. 1, on 100 years' life basis. (For principle adopted, see Table No. 2).....	155	17	2
<i>Renewable Works—</i>			
Annual interest, at 3½ per cent., on capital cost, £180,065 7s. 7d.....	6,302	5	9
Annual sum to fund for reconstruction of the items classified as renewable works, as per Table No. 1 (for principle adopted, see Table No. 2), but taking sixty years as the life basis.....	992	7	9
<i>Working Expenses—</i>			
Estimated annual working expenses (say).....	9,000	0	0
	£24,754	9	11
Comparison.			
Annual sums required as Act stands now	31,303	18	9
Annual sums required if Act were amended.....	24,754	9	11
	£6,549	8	10

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board,—

ALFRED E. FRY,
Secretary and Accountant.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
President.

Board's Office, Newcastle, 21st July, 1893.

No. 32.

Gazette Notice of Annual Repayments to be made by Board, in liquidation of Capital Indebtedness.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
to wit. } DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. Dependencies.

WHEREAS in pursuance of section 129 of the "Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1892," The Honorable William John Lyne, the Minister for Public Works in and for the said Colony, has certified that the whole amount expended upon permanent works for the Hunter District Water Supply prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, together with interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, calculated on the amount of every disbursement from the date of disbursement up to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, is the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-six pounds three shillings and sixpence: And whereas such certified amount has been duly notified in the *Gazette*: Now, therefore, I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the said Act, do by this my Proclamation fix the term of one hundred years as the period within which the amount so certified shall be repaid. And I further prescribe that the annual sums to be repaid to the Colonial Treasurer by the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, so that the total amount so certified as aforesaid may be paid off at the end of the said period of one hundred years, together with interest during the said period on the balance remaining unpaid, at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum, shall be the sums following, namely:—The sum of eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine pounds three shillings and sixpence, to be paid in each and every year during the said period of one hundred years.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
to wit. } DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. Dependencies.

WHEREAS in pursuance of section 129 of the "Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1892," The Honorable William John Lyne, the Minister for Public Works in and for the said Colony, has certified that the whole amount expended upon renewable works for the Hunter District Water Supply prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, is the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand and sixty-five pounds seven shillings and sevenpence: And whereas such certified amount has been duly notified in the *Gazette*: Now, therefore, I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the said Act, do by this my Proclamation fix the term of thirty years as the period within which the amount so certified shall be repaid. And I further prescribe that the annual sums to be repaid to the Colonial Treasurer by the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, so that the total amount so certified as aforesaid may be paid off at the end of the said period of thirty years, together with interest during the said period on the balance remaining unpaid, at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, shall be the sums following, namely:—The sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety pounds ten shillings, to be paid in each and every year during the said period of thirty years.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE BOTANY SEWAGE FARM.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } 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.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, Extension of the Botany Sewage Farm, in the said Colony, 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 the said Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, containing 41 acres more or less, being so much of the undermentioned grants from the Crown as lies within 100 feet of high-water mark of Muddy Creek, Botany Bay, or George's River, including any road within the said 100 feet, viz.:— John Webb, 300 acres, John Terry Hughes and John Hosking, 40 acres.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate as aforesaid, containing 15 acres 1 rood 22 perches or thereabouts: Commencing at the junction of the fascine bank of Cook's River with the northern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 300 acres to John Webb, being a point bearing approximately north 32 degrees 50 minutes east about 45 chains 60 links from the south-eastern corner of that grant; and bounded thence on the north by the aforesaid fascine bank bearing easterly to its junction with the original high-water mark of the right bank of Cook's River; and on the south by that high-water mark upwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan registered 93-318H Land Valuer, and coloured red thereon.

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 November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED PARRAMATTA SEWERAGE SCHEME.

(REPORTS ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 September, 1893.

The Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Roads and Bridges and Sewerage Branch,
Sydney, 12 August, 1893.

Parramatta Sewerage Scheme.

It cannot but be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Minister to be assured that the scheme for the sewerage of Parramatta, to which he, on the advice of his responsible officers, was committed, has been shown, after a very searching inquiry by three professional and independent engineering experts, to be the "simplest, cheapest, and best method of meeting the requirements," and so far from the farm being too small, they are of opinion "that 40 acres (out of the total of 62) will be amply large enough to meet the requirements for many years to come."

While on this point I might be permitted to remark that engineers have a great deal to learn yet as to the actual capabilities of a sewage farm composed of sand and in a climate such as ours.

The Botany Sewage Farm has certainly surprised me, and makes one feel how very little one really knew on the subject. It was originally designed to serve a population of 800 persons per acre, which, at the time, was considered a large number. As a matter of fact, however, it is now (after being at work some five years) dealing, without creating any nuisance whatsoever, with the sewage from a population of over 1,400 per acre; and I am of opinion, if no more land could be obtained and the population increased, the same area could be made to serve for a larger number of people, which leads one to think the Rivers Pollution Commissioners were not so far wrong when, in 1870, they fixed the limit at 2,000 persons per acre.

It should also be remembered that the size of sewage farms is generally decided more from a commercial point of view than from that of a sanitary one. The larger the farm, of course within reason, the better it will pay, the revenue increasing in direct proportion to the size of the farm, while the expenses of management will not increase at anything like the same rate; and this, no doubt, to some extent accounts for the large farms, in proportion to the population, which are generally in use.

The exclusion of the storm-water from the sewers suggested by Messrs. Wardell, Bell, and Chamier, will receive careful consideration when the details of the scheme come to be worked out. I would, however, point out that this is a matter on which the leading sanitary engineers of the present day hold very different views.

Leaving out all artificial schemes, there are three means of dealing with the sewage of towns, as follows:—

- 1st. "Combined System," by which all storm-water is carried off with the sewage.
- 2nd. "Separate System," by which sewage only is dealt with, storm-water being carried by other means.
- 3rd. "Partially Separate System," by which a certain portion of the storm-water is allowed into the sewers.

Each of these systems has its own advocates, and I am inclined to think the "Partially Separate System" is, as a rule, the best. It is this system which has been adopted in the sewerage of Sydney and suburbs, the quantity of water allowed into the Sydney sewers ranging from 4 cubic feet per minute per acre to 1.19 cubic feet per minute per acre, while for Parramatta that quantity was reduced to .92 cubic feet per minute per acre. But, as I said before, it may be quite possible to exclude all storm-water from the Parramatta sewers, in which case a saving in the cost of the scheme might be effected.

The question now to decide is, what is the next step to be taken? and, though this is a matter which rests entirely with the Minister, I might be permitted to say, it would appear of little use to resubmit a purely sanitary engineering question such as this, which has been fully dealt with by a Scientific Board, to a committee of laymen.

ROBT. HICKSON.

Messrs. W. W. Wardell, C. N. Bell, and G. Chamier to The Under Secretary
for Public Works.

Parramatta Sewerage.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 July, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 15th July instant, conveying to the undersigned their appointments by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works as a Board to inquire into proposals made for sewage works for the Town of Parramatta, and to your instructions that we should review the evidence given in the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works relative thereto, inspect the site of the proposed works, calling further evidence if necessary, and advise on the question raised as to whether the scheme proposed by the Department for treating the sewage entirely by sewage-farming, as at Botany, should be carried out, or whether it is more desirable to treat it by a process of precipitation and filtration, we have the honor to report as follows:—

In compliance with these instructions we have carefully considered all the evidence adduced, the separate professional reports on the subject, and the finding of the Parliamentary Committee. We also visited the Town of Parramatta, and examined the localities where it is proposed to lay the main sewers, also the condition of drainage of the township, the adjacent river, and the site for the proposed pumping station. We visited the reclamation works at Neutral Bay and Long Cove to ascertain the nature of the material which is to be obtained, and its suitability for sewage-farming uses, and we examined with every care the site chosen for the proposed farm at Parramatta, where a block of land has already been secured by the Government for the purpose.

We made, also, a careful inspection of the Sewage Farm at Botany, and found it in excellent working order, giving satisfactory results, and without any nuisance whatever.

The evidence already before us is so abundant that we did not consider it necessary to invite any further, and we proceeded to weigh it in respect to the two schemes on which our opinion is desired.

There can be no doubt that the evidence given in favour of precipitation and filtration shows how useful it would be in cases of necessity, or where sewage-farming would be impracticable; but as all the conditions necessary to make sewage-farming successful are present in the case of Parramatta, we found no difficulty in arriving at a unanimous decision in its favour, as we consider it the simplest, cheapest, and best method of meeting the requirements.

In this opinion we are supported, not only by the preponderance of the evidence before us, but by the overwhelming concurrence of the leading authorities of the present day on sanitary engineering, many of whom have been quoted in the Commissioner's reply, dated 12th November, 1892, to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee. Those engineers, also, who have recently advised the Australian Governments on the drainage of their principal cities have been of one accord in recommending sewage irrigation, and where their designs have been carried out a perfect success has been realised. The examples at Adelaide, S.A., Christchurch, N.Z., and Botany, are instances in point, and similar works are now in course of construction for the sewage of Melbourne. At Christchurch, N.Z., the area prepared and used is 42 acres, the population draining to it is 30,000, and the sewage discharge 1,200,000 gallons per day. It has been in use ten years without complaint of any kind, although surrounded by houses and farms.

We think, indeed, there can be no reasonable doubt, in view of the varied experience of the past twenty years, that where suitable land is available the practice of distributing the sewage on its surface is the best means for its disposal.

The very important question raised by the Committee as to the area of the ground available being sufficient for the purpose intended, has been so completely answered by the Commissioner's reply, 12/11/92, that we need only refer to it, and we think that the sandy material with which it is proposed to reclaim the low lying portion of the farm is well adapted for sewage irrigation, and the area, 40 acres, so reclaimed will be amply large enough to meet the requirements of the sewage of Parramatta for many years to come. The more elevated portion of the ground, comprising 22 acres, can by means of subsoil drainage be rendered equally serviceable when required, and the whole area of 62 acres then available would, in our opinion, be sufficient for three times the present population of the town. On this account we consider that the initial outlay provided for the preparation of this portion may be postponed for many years, or very largely reduced.

We would also advise the diversion of the rainfall. In the case of Parramatta there is no reason why any rain at all should be admitted to the sewers. The Town of Parramatta is situated on sloping ground, where all rain-water will flow with ease to the nearest storm-water channels or drains. If the rainfall is diverted the quantity of sewage would be reduced by more than one half, and, therefore, the capacity of the land to deal with is at least doubled, while the sewage itself, being so much less diluted, would be better suited for farming requirements. It would also require less pumping and smaller conduits, and would probably reduce the cost of construction by 25 per cent.

We also find that, under the proposal to exclude the rain-water in both cases in comparing the two systems of sewage-farming and the "International," both the initial and annual cost of the former would be about 25 per cent. less than the latter.

Subject, therefore, to what we have suggested, our own judgment and experiences confirm the recommendations of the Department, and supported as we are by the opinion of those who are accepted as the best authorities in Europe on this branch of science, we have no hesitation in advising that—with the modifications mentioned—they should be adopted.

We have, &c.,

W. W. WARDELL, M. Inst. C.E., Chairman.
C. NAPIER BELL, M. Inst. C.E.
GEORGE CHAMIER, M. Inst. C.E.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STEAM TONNAGE INWARDS AND OUTWARDS,
PORT JACKSON.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The aggregate amount of British steam tonnage, not engaged in the coastal or intercolonial trade, that entered and departed from Port Jackson during the year 1891.
“ (2.) The amount of pilotage dues received from this source during the same period.
“ (3.) The aggregate amount of Foreign steam tonnage that entered and departed from Port Jackson during the year 1891.
“ (4.) The amount of pilotage dues received from this source during the same period.”

THE aggregate amount of British steam tonnage, not engaged in the coastal or intercolonial trade, that entered and departed from Port Jackson during the year 1891,—and the amount of Pilotage dues received from this source during the same period :—

			Tonnage.	Pilotage.
			£ s. d.	
Entered ...	...	...	441,428	4,097 17 8
Departed ...	...	...	451,185	3,409 6 8

THE aggregate amount of Foreign steam tonnage that entered and departed from Port Jackson during the year 1891,—and the amount of Pilotage dues received from this source during the same period :—

			Tonnage.	Pilotage.
			£ s. d.	
Entered ...	...	...	180,644	2,626 13 4
Departed ...	...	...	181,490	2,691 18 0

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST.

(STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1893.

THE WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST COMMISSIONERS.

STATEMENT of all moneys received and disbursed for the year ended 31st December, 1892.

Particulars of Receipt.	Received during 1892.		Particulars of Expenditure.	Expended during 1892.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To BALANCE—31st December, 1891—			By MAINTENANCE AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.		
At English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	4,725	12 1	ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH—		
In hands of the Secretary	1	13 2	Rent of offices	58	10 0
			Salaries	509	3 4
To GOVERNMENT ENDOWMENT.....		4,727 5 3	Exchange, stamps, telegrams, &c.	34	9 10
		5,000 0 0	Stationery	17	14 9
To REVENUE—			Printing and advertising	43	10 0
Uncollected Revenue.			Cost of elections	10	9 0
Wharfage and tonnage rates	912	4 11	Law costs	81	15 6
Rents from wharf, land, &c.	90	0 0	Insurance of office furniture and fittings	0	8 6
Pilotage rates	110	5 4	Guarantee fidelity premiums	20	0 0
Light dues	15	12 6	Incidental expenses	24	16 7
		2,509 19 7	Auditor's fees	30	0 0
To INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		121 14 1	Commissioners' incidental expenses ..	80	10 6
To TRUST ACCOUNT—			Commissioners' attendance fees	599	19 6
Contractors' deposit (as per contra) ...		836 0 0			1,511 7 6
			ENGINEERING BRANCH—		
			Rent of office, taxes, &c.	13	16 7
			Salaries	687	10 0
			Insurance of instruments, &c.	1	10 3
			Incidental expenses	8	11 6
					711 8 4
			NAUTICAL BRANCH—		
			Wages	464	15 0
			Steam-tug subsidy.....	500	0 0
			Rope	63	14 3
			Insurance of pilot's house	1	5 9
					1,029 15 0
			WHARVES AND APPROACHES MAIN- TENANCE—		
			Wages	67	13 3
			New winch, &c.	17	16 6
			Repairs to coal shoots	36	0 7
			Lighting leading lights and wharves ...	75	2 11
			Timber	12	6 5
					208 19 8
			HARBOUR MAINTENANCE—		
			Wages	366	19 3
			Light-house	15	13 6
			Stores	24	8 2
					407 0 11
			HARBOUR RAILWAY MAINTENANCE—		
			Wages	111	1 9
			Sleepers	36	1 0
					147 2 9
			By NEW WORKS AND HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.		
			Liabilities under Contracts.		
			Fees to the late Sir John Coode	898	10 0
			Surveys	1	11 3
			*Contract root of East		
			Breakwater..... £229 13 9	557	4 1
			Wages	35	3 0
			Law costs	50	0 0
			Expenses inspecting cranes	22	14 2
			Printing and advertising	61	9 4
			Explosives	1	14 10
					1,628 6 8
			By ROCKET LIFE-SAVING BRIGADE.		
			Drill pay.....	71	5 0
			Insurance of apparatus	1	10 6
					72 15 6
			By CONTRACTORS' DEPOSIT.		
			At English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank (as per contra)		836 0 0
			By BALANCE.		
			At English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.....		6,642 2 7
					£13,194 18 11
					£13,194 18 11

* This contract was suspended March, 1892.

Wollongong, N.S.W., 31st January, 1893.

C. E. EGLESE, Secretary and Treasurer.

I certify that the above statement of all moneys received and disbursed by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, during the year ended 31st December, 1892, has been checked and found correct.

Wollongong, N.S.W., 14th March, 1893.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

I certify that the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners has been compared with the books and vouchers produced in support thereof by the Secretary and Treasurer to the Trust, and is considered to be correct, extending over the period from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892.

25th July, 1893.

E. A. RENNIE, Auditor-General.

I certify that this statement of accounts of all moneys received and disbursed by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners is a true copy of the account audited by the Auditor-General, in accordance with clause 88 of the "Wollongong Harbour Trust Act of 1889."

23rd August, 1893.

C. E. EGLESE, Secretary and Treasurer.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VICTORIA WHARF, DARLING HARBOUR.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 December, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in relation to the resumption of Victoria Wharf,
“Darling Harbour.”

(Mr. O'Sullivan.)

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No. 1.

Petition to the Legislative Assembly.

PETITION FOR FURTHER WHARF ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN SYDNEY AND BALMAIN.
(Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26th June, 1888.)

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled,—

The Petition of the undersigned residents and others travelling to and fro between the western suburbs, *via* Balmain and Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH TO YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE,—

That the only wharfage accommodation available for the ferry steamers carrying passengers has, owing to the rapid growth of the traffic, become quite inadequate to the requirements, and no wharfage whatever at present exists for the use of vehicular traffic.

That the daily foot-passenger traffic over the wharfs, at present used by the travelling public at Erskine-street ferries, exceeds 12,000 ; and the shelter from the weather at the command of the ferry company there plying will accommodate 100 persons, and on occasions, when the traffic is crowded, many persons are compelled to remain in the open street without any shelter whatever.

That the want of wharf accommodation on the Sydney side, for vehicular as well as foot-passenger traffic, is daily growing more urgent for Balmain and suburbs, whose population now numbers upwards of 30,000.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take into consideration the urgent needs of the public in this respect, and cause provision to be made for obtaining the necessary increased wharf accommodation for foot and vehicular traffic without delay.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 3,304 signatures]

3

No. 2.

F. J. Smith, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.

Ionia, Balmain, 9 July, 1888.

REFERRING to the petition I had the honor of presenting to Parliament, praying for wharfage accommodation for travellers by the Balmain ferries, and which was signed by nearly 5,000 persons, may I beg the favour of an intimation from you as to what, if any, steps are being taken regarding the prayer of the petitioners by the Government? I am continually being asked for some information on the subject by my constituents, who are anxiously awaiting your reply.

I have, &c.,

FRANK J. SMITH.

Mr. Smith can be informed that the matter has been referred to the Chief Government Wharfinger for his report.—J.F.B., 5/8/88. Done.

No. 3.

F. J. Smith, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.

Dear Sir Henry,

Ionia, Balmain, 29 July, 1888.

Will you pardon my sending you this note as a reminder of the matter of the wharfage accommodation for the Balmain ferries at Erskine-street, petition about which I had the honor of presenting to Parliament during last Session.

You kindly promised me that it would receive early attention during recess, and though I know your time is severely taxed I venture to plead the urgency of the case on behalf of my constituents.

I have, &c.,

FRANK J. SMITH.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.W. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 11/8/88.

No. 4.

Report by the Government Wharfinger.

THE wharf accommodation and waiting-rooms occupied by the Balmain Ferry Company are totally inadequate to the present requirement of the traffic between Balmain and Sydney, and it is yearly increasing, but as the Government have no water frontage at this particular part of Darling Harbour, it would be necessary before better accommodation could be provided to resume about 100 feet of the water frontage of the late Mr. Cox's property, with a depth of 30 feet, sufficient for a roadway. This I would recommend. I think with jetties erected, similar to those on the Quay, and leased, a fair interest on the outlay could be obtained.

Re horse ferry, Captain Peters, the manager for the company, informs me that there is no necessity for a ferry for vehicles.

J. J., Circular Quay, 28/8/88.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 5.

Minute by The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

CAPTAIN JACKSON will be good enough to peruse the petition presented to the Legislative Assembly last Session on the wharfage accommodation provided on the Sydney side for the Balmain passenger traffic, and let me have his opinion on the subject at his convenience.

J.F.B., 27 May, 1888.

No. 6.

Report by The Government Wharfinger.

Circular Quay Office, 12 September, 1888.

IN compliance with the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer's minute referring to the petition presented to the Legislative Assembly, asking that better wharf accommodation be provided for the Balmain passenger and vehicular traffic on the Sydney side of Darling Harbour, I have the honor to report that I have visited and examined the wharf at present used for the above purpose at the northern side of Erskine-street, and to state that the accommodation provided for the passenger traffic, both with regard to wharf and waiting-rooms, is about the worst in Sydney, and that it is totally inadequate to the present requirements. The inadequate accommodation of the wharfage at this ferry is, however, owing to the facts that the ferry company cannot purchase any of the water frontage occupied by them, nor can they obtain a lease of same for sufficient length of time to warrant the company expending large sums of money on improvements. If either could be obtained the company themselves would provide the necessary accommodation.

The present ferry is situated on the northern side of Erskine-street, on land formerly owned by the late Mr. W. Cox, and of which there is about 170 feet water frontage. The street adjoining Erskine-street is about 60 feet wide; the water frontage is only used by two or three watermen, for whom accommodation could be found elsewhere.

As there cannot be a doubt that better accommodation is urgently required for this large and increasing traffic, I would most respectfully suggest for the Honorable the Treasurer's consideration, that the water frontage of Erskine-street, 60 feet, be utilised for this purpose, but as this alone would not be sufficient, I would recommend in addition thereto that a portion of Mr. Cox's property be resumed, about 40 feet, or sufficient to construct two ferry jetties similar to those on the Circular Quay.

Referring

Referring to wharf accommodation for vehicular traffic, I am of opinion that it is not required at the present time, as there are good roads from Balmain to the city, and it would take a longer time for vehicles to come by water to and from Balmain than by the road.

The resumption of this land, and construction of jetties as suggested, would necessarily involve a large expenditure, and to recoup the Government for same, I would suggest that the Balmain Ferry Company, who would have the use of the jetties, should guarantee a yearly rental for same equal to 10 per cent. on the outlay.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

I have, &c.,

JOHN JACKSON,

Manager.

Mr. F. J. Smith, M.P., can be informed that this matter is under the consideration of the Government.—J.F.B., 26/9/88.

It was decided by the Cabinet some time ago to make better provision than at present exists for wharfage accommodation for the Balmain passenger traffic on the Sydney side of the harbour, and preliminary inquiries were made with the view of giving effect to its decision in the best manner possible, but as the Ministry has tendered its resignation, I must leave the matter to my successor.—J.F.B., 16/1/89.

No. 7.

F. J. Smith, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir,

Balmain, 20 November, 1888.

I beg to hand you the enclosed letter, which is but one of numerous urgent appeals. The matter is growing daily as one of most serious and great importance, not only to the comfort, but the safety of the public, and I would respectfully urge that the Government will at once proceed with the work.

I have, &c.,

FRANK J. SMITH.

No. 8.

The Traffic Manager of the Balmain Steam Ferry Company (Limited) to
F. J. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

2 Erskine-street, Sydney, 19 November, 1888.

I am instructed by my directors to remind you of a petition that was signed by a large number of the inhabitants of Balmain some time ago, petitioning the Government and Parliament to provide better wharfage accommodation for ferry purposes.

My directors are desirous to know if there is any likelihood of its accomplishment, as we find, by the continued increasing traffic, that the accommodation is totally inadequate.

My directors are anxious to get better facilities, but it is entirely out of their power to do so.

Our lease of the present wharfs has only a short time to run, and, in the event of our being not able to secure a renewal, it would be extremely awkward. Independent of that larger boats are required, and there is no accommodation for them. My directors, on behalf of your constituents of Balmain, trust that you will press this on the Government and Parliament.

I have, &c.,

J. PETER,

Traffic Manager.

No. 9.

F. J. Smith, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

My dear Sir,

Ionia, Balmain, 14 March, 1889.

Will you kindly inform me what steps the Government are taking to carry out the works of establishing a wharf for the Balmain ferry passengers on the Sydney side, the construction of which was agreed to in the Cabinet of the former Parkes Ministry, but which seems to have remained in abeyance for some time? The urgency of the matter is my excuse for troubling you and asking for an early reply.

I have &c.,

FRANK J. SMITH.

No. 10.

Minute by The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

The Treasury, 26 March, 1889.

On the 26th June, 1888, a petition, signed by 3,304 persons, was presented to the Legislative Assembly, pointing out the inadequate wharfage accommodation for the ferry steamers carrying passengers from Balmain and suburbs to Sydney, and praying that provision might be made for obtaining the necessary increased wharf accommodation for foot and vehicular traffic without delay.

The object of this petition was favourably considered by the Government of Sir Henry Parkes in the year 1888, and, under a minute of the then Colonial Treasurer (Mr. J. F. Burns), in August, 1888, a report was obtained from Captain Jackson, the Manager of the Public Wharfs, strongly supporting the views of the petitioners already alluded to, and suggesting that a sufficient quantity of land at the bottom of Erskine-street should be resumed, with 170 feet frontage to the waters of Darling Harbour, for the purposes stated in the petition.

As I consider this a matter of great importance, and that the congestion of traffic at this particular locality, which is greatly increasing, should be remedied, I propose to the Cabinet that certain land, described below, and understood to be the property of the late Mr. William Cox, be resumed under the provisions of the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," for the purpose of constructing thereon certain jetties and otherwise providing suitable wharf accommodation at that part of Darling Harbour.

To meet the expense of purchasing the land required for the purposes indicated, I recommend that the sum of £38,250 be set apart from the Treasurer's Advance Account for the purpose of resuming the land,

land, which is valued by the Government Land Valuer at that sum, and that the Hon. the Minister for Works be requested to obtain the minute of the Governor and Executive Council authorising the resumption of the land in question, and that thereupon, when approved by His Excellency in Council, a proclamation in terms of the Act should issue immediately.

W.M.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the foot of Erskine-street, Darling Harbour, in the city of Sydney. Bounded on the north by the property of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company; on the south by Erskine-street; on the east by Lime-street; and on the west by the waters of Darling Harbour, 170 feet, with all the buildings erected thereon.

No. 11.

The Land Valuer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Estimate of the Value of certain Wharf Property on the eastern side of Darling Harbour.

29 March, 1889.

In compliance with the verbal request of the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade on the 27th instant. I have now the honor to submit an estimate of the present value of certain wharf property in the city of Sydney, bounded on the south by Erskine-street, on the east by Shelley-street, on the north by the property of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, and on the west by Darling Harbour, to which it has a frontage of 170 feet, by an average depth of about 130 feet.

This estimate is as carefully made as was possible in the brief period allowed me for the purpose, and it is based upon a consideration of all the transactions in wharf properties on the eastern side of Darling Harbour of which I could find any trace in Land Titles Office, or in the auctioneers' weekly reports since 1881, and also, to some extent, by the municipal assessments. I was confined to the sources of information mentioned, which are, however, probably the most reliable, by the necessity for pursuing my inquiries with the utmost caution, as strongly impressed upon me by the Under Secretary.

The land now in question is undoubtedly of great value by reason of its possessing several important advantages, of which I shall only mention—1st. That it is in one of the best positions in Darling Harbour, regarded as a wharf having good accommodation for berthing vessels, and being conveniently situated in relation to the principal warehouses and produce stores in the city. 2nd. As a site for warehouses the eastern frontage to Shelley-street is in every way suitable; and the frontage to Erskine-street, which is a most important and busy thoroughfare, is especially adapted for retail business of almost any kind. 3rd. The excellence of the approaches by way of Kent, Sussex, Lime, and Erskine Streets, the latter, with the exception of a break of 2 or 3 chains in York-street, leading direct from the General Post Office, add considerably to the value of the property.

I estimate the present value of this property at £225 per foot for 170 feet harbour frontage, or, altogether, £38,250. This amount includes the value of improvements and compensation to tenants for forced surrender should such be required.

I annex a tabulated statement of prices realised for wharf properties in Darling Harbour, and also the annual value of the property in question as fixed by the municipal assessors, and I beg to observe, with reference to the former, that none of the transactions shown have taken place since 1882; and, with reference to the latter, that the value was assessed upon the improvements, and as these are of a very inferior character, and altogether unworthy of the site, it does not even approximately indicate the value of the land.

Not being aware of the nature and extent of the improvements which would be made upon this land should it be resumed, I am unable to say to what extent the cost might be recouped by the sale or lease of surplus land, but, should the whole area not be required, there is no doubt it would be so to a considerable extent, as any improvements effected on the harbour frontage of this property would much enhance the value of the residue.

J. B. THOMPSON,
Land Valuer.

PARTICULARS respecting Sales of Wharf Properties, Darling Harbour.

Wharf.	Sold.	Price.	Per foot.
Street's	1st April, 1881	£20,000 ?	£150
A.S.N. Co., D.H.	January, 1882	£35,000	£230
Russell's ... ..	.....	£52,000	£160
Farrelly's	1882	£35,200	£140
Dibbs'	1882	£100,000	£200
Alger's ... ..	.....	£30,000 ?	£120

Annual value per city assessment, £2,044.

J.B.T., 29/3/89.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

The Treasury, 6 December, 1889.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you copy of a minute which passed the Cabinet on the 25th ultimo, in reference to the resumption of land at the foot of Erskine-street, for providing wharf accommodation for the traffic between Sydney and Balmain. I also beg to hand you a plan of the property to be resumed, description of which is attached to the minute.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Submitted.—J.B., 6/12/89. Take the necessary steps at once.—B.S., 6/12/89. Mr. Thompson.—
J.B., 6/12/89. Submitted for signature.—J.B., 18/12/89. Approved.—W.M., 20/12/89.

No. 13:

No. 13.
Minute for the Cabinet.

Wharf Accommodation for Traffic between Sydney and Balmain.

ON the 26th June, 1888, a petition signed by 3,304 persons was presented to the Legislative Assembly, pointing out the inadequate wharfage accommodation for the ferry steamers carrying passengers from Balmain and suburbs to Sydney, and praying that provision might be made for obtaining the necessary increased wharf accommodation for foot and vehicular traffic, without delay.

The object of this petition was favourably considered by the Government of Sir Henry Parkes in the year 1888, and, under a minute of the then Colonial Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Burns, in August, 1888, a report was obtained from Captain Jackson, the Manager of the Public Wharfs, strongly supporting the views of the petitioners already alluded to, and suggesting that a sufficient quantity of land at the bottom of Erskine-street should be resumed, with 170 feet frontage to the waters of Darling Harbour, for the purposes stated in the petition.

As I consider this a matter of great importance, and that the congestion of traffic at this particular locality, which is daily increasing, should be remedied, I propose to the Cabinet that certain land, described below, and understood to be the property of the representatives of the late Mr. William Cox, be resumed under the provision of the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," for the purpose of constructing thereon certain jetties, and otherwise providing suitable wharf accommodation at that part of Darling Harbour; and as provision is made by the Loan Act, 53 Vic., No. 23, to the extent of £200,000 "for resumption of land for construction of wharfs," I recommend that the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works be authorised to obtain from His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council the needful authority to permit of the issue of the required proclamation forthwith.

The Treasury, 25th November, 1889.

W.M.

Cabinet approve.—H.P., 25/11/89.

No. 14.
Licensed Surveyors' Description.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of Sydney, in the parish of St. Philip, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter mentioned several dimensions a little more or less, being portion of section 56, City of Sydney, and comprising part of allotment 1, grant of 2 roods 34 perches to William Shelley, and land adjacent thereto: Commencing at a point on the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour, being the western extremity of the northern building line of Erskine-street; and bounded thence towards the south by part of the northern building line of that street bearing north 74 degrees 37 minutes east 165 links to its intersection with a western side of Shelley-street; thence towards the east by western sides of that street bearing successively north 16 degrees 59 minutes west 146 links and north 25 degrees 39 minutes west 120.3 links to the southern boundary of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.'s property; thence towards the north by the southern boundary of that property, as occupied, being lines bearing successively south 73 degrees 46 minutes west 115.6 links, north 15 degrees 24 minutes west 1.6 links, and south 75 degrees 51 minutes west 45 links, to the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour; and thence by that high-water mark generally south-easterly to the point of commencement, together with all wharfs.

ATCHISON AND SCHLEICHER,

Licensed Surveyors under Real Property Act.

Eldon Chambers, 92, Pitt-street, Sydney, 18th November, 1889.

No. 15.
Minute for the Executive Council.

Resumption of Land at the Foot of Erskine-street for providing Wharf Accommodation for the Traffic between Sydney and Balmain.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 20 December, 1889.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, draft notification of the resumption of certain land in the City of Sydney, required for providing wharf accommodation for traffic between Sydney and Balmain, in terms of the Act 44 Victoria No. 16.

W. McMILLAN.

The Executive Council advise that the land referred to be resumed for the purposes specified in terms of the said Act.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—CARRINGTON, 20/12/89. Forwarded for the signature of His Excellency the Governor and the Great Seal of the Colony.—J.B., B.C., 24/12/89. Sealed and submitted for His Excellency's signature.—The Private Secretary, 27/12/89. *Government Gazette*, 3/1/90.

No. 16.
Proclamation.

Notification of resumption of land under 44 Victoria No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON,
to wit. } a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross^s
(L.S.) } of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor
CARRINGTON, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its De-
pendencies. *Governor.*

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with wharf accommodation for traffic between Sydney and Balmain, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available

available under the provisions of the "Loan Act," 53 Vic. No. 23; and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the *Gazette*, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the constructing thereon certain jetties and otherwise providing suitable wharf accommodation at Darling Harbour, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the *Gazette*, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said lastmentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said lastmentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Sydney, in the parish of St. Philip, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter mentioned several dimensions a little more or less, being portion of section 56, City of Sydney, and comprising part of allotment 1, grant of 2 roods 34 perches to William Shelley, and lands adjacent thereto: Commencing at a point on the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour, being the western extremity of the northern building line of Erskine-street; and bounded thence towards the south by part of the northern building line of that street bearing north 74 degrees 37 minutes east 165 links to its intersection with a western side of Shelley-street; thence towards the east by western sides of that street bearing successively north 16 degrees 59 minutes west 146 links and north 25 degrees 39 minutes west 120·3 links to the southern boundary of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.'s property; thence towards the north by the southern boundary of that property, as occupied, being lines bearing successively south 73 degrees 46 minutes west 115·6 links, north 15 degrees 24 minutes west 1·6 links, and south 75 degrees 51 minutes west 45 links to the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour; and thence by that high-water mark generally south-easterly to the point of commencement, together with all wharfs; and which said land is said to be the property of the representatives of the late William Cox.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. McMILLAN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 17.

Case for Opinion of Counsel.

A OWNS a valuable wharf property which has been resumed by the Government, the date of resumption being the 3rd day of January, 1890. A leased the jetties, which form a portion of the wharf property, from the Government at a rental of £150 per annum, payable in advance. A, however, did not pay the rent, and the Government, by a notification which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 19th day of September, 1890, declared the lease forfeited. The lease contains the following clauses:—

"The lease not to confer any right to purchase the land. The lessees to remove the structures or any of them at their own cost and without compensation whenever required by the Government to do so. Should the land be resumed any erection upon it may be retained without compensation beyond the cost price, less a sum of deterioration."

A question has now arisen as to what time the forfeiture would take effect. Counsel will please advise whether the forfeiture takes effect from the date of notification in *Gazette*, viz., 19th September, 1890, or from the date when payment should be made, viz., 1st January, 1890.

GEORGE EVANS.

No. 18.

Opinion.

UNDER 90th section of Crown Lands Act of 1884, the Governor may, for default in payment of the rent declare any lease to be forfeited. There must be a declaration of forfeiture before the forfeiture takes place. It appears that the declaration of forfeiture in this case was only made upon the 19th day of September, 1890. I am clear that the forfeiture did not and could not take place at any time prior to that date. The forfeiture took place upon the 19th September, 1890, and not before.

C. E. PILCHER.

No. 19.

F. J. Smith, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Will you be good enough to inform me what steps are being taken towards utilising the land recently resumed for ferry purposes at the foot of Erskine-street, as, in view of the coming winter, the Balmain public are anxiously inquiring as to what accommodation the ferry will afford during that season? I have, &c.,

Ionia, Balmain, 11 January, 1890.

FRANK. J. SMITH.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.—G.E., 16/1/90. Notice of resumption was published in *Gazette* of the 3rd instant. Notice was served upon Mrs. Cox, 17/1/90.—A.B. (*pro* Land Valuer). U.S. Works, 18/1/90. Forwarded for information.—J.B., B.C., 20/1/90. Under Secretary, Finance and Trade.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to F. J. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

The Treasury, 5 February, 1890.

With reference to your communication of the 11th ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that the proclamation resuming certain land at the foot of Erskine-street was gazetted on the 3rd ultimo, and that no delay will take place in making it available for its contemplated purpose. To this end, Captain Jackson, the Manager of Public Wharves, has been directed to make a close examination of the property, with a view to determine what portion of the jetties will bear repairing, and how much will require to be new.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(A.)—Case of Eliza Cox.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to J. H. Cox, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 17 January, 1890.

I beg to give you notice that the land hereunder described, of which you are the presumed owner, and which is shown in accompanying plan, has been resumed by the Crown for and in connection with wharf accommodation for traffic between Sydney and Balmain, under powers conferred upon the Governor by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," 44 Vic. No. 16. The necessary notification prescribed by that Act will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd January, 1890, No. 4, page 43, and in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 4th January, 1890. I have to remind you that within ninety days, or such longer time as a Judge of the Supreme Court, on your application and cost, may appoint from the date of the publication of the notification above described, it will be necessary for you to serve upon the Minister for Works, and also upon the Crown Solicitor, a notice, in the accompanying form, or such modification thereof as the nature of your claim may demand, setting forth the nature of your estate or interest, &c., in the land resumed, as more particularly described in the 12th section of the before recited Act.

It is right, in conclusion, to point out that this notice is not required by the Act, but is furnished merely to prevent, through any inattention on your part, forfeiture of your claim for compensation.

I have, &c.,
J. BURLING.

Description of land referred to in accompanying notice.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Sydney, in the parish of St. Phillip, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter mentioned several dimensions a little more or less, being portion of section 56, City of Sydney, and comprising part of allotment 1, grant of 2 roods 34 perches to William Shelley, and lands adjacent thereto: Commencing at a point on the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour, being the western extremity of the northern building line of Erskine-street; and bounded thence towards the south by part of the northern building line of that street bearing north 74 degrees 37 minutes east 165 links to its intersection with a western side of Shelley-street; thence towards the east by western sides of that street bearing successively north 16 degrees 59 minutes west 146 links and north 25 degrees 39 minutes west 120·3 links to the southern boundary of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company's property; thence towards the north by the southern boundary of that property as occupied, being lines bearing successively south 73 degrees 46 minutes west 115·6 links, north 15 degrees 24 minutes west 1·6 links, and south 75 degrees 51 minutes west 45 links to the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour; and thence by that high-water mark generally south-easterly to the point of commencement, together with all wharfs; and which said land is said to be the property of the representatives of the late William Cox.

No. 22.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Land at Darling Harbour.—Claim of Eliza Cox and Robert Henry Cox, and Messrs. Rock Davis, Edmund Parks, and Henry Farnsworth.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 20 May, 1890.

I have the honor to forward herewith notice of claim and abstract of Eliza Cox and others, in respect of land at Darling Harbour resumed for wharfage accommodation purposes.

The claim is made in respect of land situated in Darling Harbour, foot of Erskine-street, Sydney, known as Victoria Wharf.

I have examined the title produced to me, and find that by grant dated the 30th November, 1847, 2 roods 34 perches, allotment 1, section 56, Sydney, were granted to George Allen in fee, and he, by indenture dated 10th May, 1865, registered No. 19, book 93, conveyed part thereof to James Cox and Henry Robert Cox, in fee as tenants in common.

I also find that the latter persons were also registered as the proprietors as tenants in common under the Real Property Act of 14 perches, situate on the west of the 2 roods 34 perches abovementioned, and lying between the original high-water mark and the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour, and forming part of 2 roods 5 perches granted to George Allen on the 30th March, 1865, by grant registered, volume xiii, folio 216.

As to one undivided moiety in the lands mentioned, Henry Robert Cox by his will dated 21st January, 1884, after making certain specific bequests of personalty, gave, devised, and bequeathed the residue

residue of his personalty and all his real property whatsoever and wheresoever unto his trustees and executors, Eliza Cox, James Cox, and Henry Robert Cox, upon the trusts therein mentioned, but did not confer any power of sale on his trustees.

The testator died on the 8th October, 1885, and his will was duly proved on the 12th November following.

As to the other undivided moiety.—James Paul Gee Cox—who, I presume, is identical with James Cox above mentioned, but no evidence of this is given by his will, dated the 9th of October, 1886—after certain specific devises and bequests of personal property, devised all his real estate whatsoever and wheresoever unto his trustees, Rock Davis, Edmund Parks, and Henry Farnsworth, their executors and administrators, as to all his estate and interest in that part of his property known as the Victoria Wharf, upon trusts in favour of his nephew, James Paul Gee Cox, for life, and his wife for life, and after their decease upon trust for the former's children, as tenants in common with remainder over in default of issue. The will does not confer any power of sale on the trustees.

The testator died on the 15th November, 1887, and his will was duly proved on the 25th January, 1888.

I am unable to say whether the land resumed comprises the land or part of the land above referred to, that being a matter for a surveyor to determine; but, assuming such to be the case, I think that Mrs. Eliza Cox and Henry Robert Cox, as surviving trustees and executors of the will of Henry Robert Gee Cox, deceased, as to one moiety of the land, and Messrs. Rock Davis, Edmund Parks, and Henry Farnsworth, as trustees and executors of the will of James Paul Gee Cox, as to the other moiety of the land, may be dealt with as to the compensation to be paid for their respective interests, but the amounts should be paid into Court.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

[Enclosure.]

LANDS for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 44 Vic. No. 16.—First Schedule.—Notice of Claim and Abstract.
To the Minister for Public Works,—

In pursuance of the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, and of the enactments therewith incorporated, we hereby give you notice that we claim compensation in respect of the land hereunder described, which has been resumed under the said Act. The amount of such claim, and other the particulars required by the said Act, are stated in the subjoined abstract.

ABSTRACT.

Names and descriptions of parties claiming, and nature of their interests, whether tenants for life, in tail, or otherwise.	Situation and description of property.	Quit rents payable if leasehold, name of landlord, term of lease, and rent reserved.	Names of occupiers, distinguishing whether tenants at will, or under lease, rent reserved, terms, &c.	Particulars of claim, specifying separately the amount claimed for value of property and for compensation.	Dates and other short particulars of documents of title.	Names of persons having the custody of documents, and place or places where the same may be inspected, and names of claimants' solicitor or agents
Eliza Cox and Henry Robert Cox, Rock Davis, Edmund Parks, and Henry Farnsworth, claiming as devisees in trust under the wills of Henry Robert Cox, and James Paul Gee Cox, deceased, respectively.	Situated in Darling Harbour, foot of Esplanade street, Sydney, and known as Victoria Wharf	Freehold.	Occupied by Henry Clarke, Esquire, of Sydney, under lease dated 10th day of April, 1885, for the term of six years from the date of same, at the yearly rent of £1,200, payable monthly. Special clauses inserted in said lease— In the event of the Government resuming any portion of this property known as the Victoria Wharf, the lessee or his heirs shall not have any claim on the Government for remuneration in any shape whatever, the lessors claiming solely all remuneration that may be given by the Government for such resumption. No 2. All improvements or erections effected by the lessee or his heirs shall be left on the premises, and become the property of the lessor at the expiration of this lease.	£80,000 and 18,000 for compensation (£98,000).	30th November, 1847 — Crown grant to George Allen, of allotment No. 1, section 56, city of Sydney, containing 2 roods and 34 perches, Darling Harbour. 1865 — Release of Dower George Allen and Jane Allen, his wife, first part, George Wigram Allen, second part; and the said George Allen, third part May 10th, 1865.—Conveyance, George Allen to James Cox and Henry Robert Cox, as tenants in common. 15th June, 1865.—Certificate of title in the name of James Cox registered, Vol. xv, folio 165, tenancy in common. 15th June, 1865.—Certificate of title in the name of Henry Robert Cox, registered, Vol. xv., folio 166, tenancy in common. 21st January, 1884 — Will of Henry Robert Cox. 9th October, 1886—Will of James Paul Gee Cox, commonly known as James Cox.	As regards the first two indentures, Allen and Allen, solicitors, Phillip-street, Sydney With reference to the rest of the deed Hold-worth an Evans, solicitor for the claimant, 75, Pitt street, Sydney.

A similar notice was also served on the Crown Solicitor.
17 April, 1890.

HOLDSWORTH AND EVANS,

Solicitors for the Claimants, 75, Pitt-street, Sydney.

No. 23.
Certificate of Title.

Valuation Branch, Sydney, 28 May, 1890.

I CERTIFY that the land at Darling Harbour, resumed from Eliza Cox and Robert Henry Cox, and Rock Davis, Edmund Parks, and Henry Farnsworth, for wharfage purposes, by notification in the *Government Gazette*, of 3rd January, 1890, comprises the whole of the lands described in indenture, dated 10th May, 1865, registered number 19, book 93, and in certificate of title, registered volume 15, folios 165 and 166.

FRED. G. RAE.

No. 24.

Mr. G. Evans to The Secretary for Public Works.

Estate of J. P. G. Cox and H. R. Cox, and resumption of Victoria Wharf.

Sir,

28, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 4 July, 1890.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward all communications with reference to the above matter to me.

I have, &c.,

G. EVANS.

No. 25.

Messrs. Corrigan and Riedy to The Trustees of the late J. P. R. Cox.

Sydney, 4 February, 1889.

WE, having heard that the Victoria Wharf, with all its appliances, will shortly be to lease or sell, are prepared to offer you £3,000 per year rent, lease not less than fifteen or twenty-one years; or we are prepared to offer you £60,000 to purchase.

CORRIGAN AND RIEDY.

No. 26.

Mr. E. Davies to I. E. Ives, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 30 October, 1890.

In accordance with your request, I have inspected the wharf and jetties attached to the Victoria Wharf, Erskine and Shelley Streets, a rough sketch of which I send herewith.

I estimate the value of these wharfs, jetties, and improvements at £4,236, as per schedule attached.

I have been wharf-building for the past fifteen years, and have just completed the extensive wharfs and jetties on the west side of Darling Harbour, Pyrmont, for the Government.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD DAVIES.

		£	s.	d.
Wharf ...	Turpentine piles, 348 at 40 ft., 13,920 ft. (3s. 2d.)	2,204	0	0
	J.B. girders, 2,740 cub. ft. (3s. 3d.)	445	5	0
	Hardwood planking, 3-in., 106 sq. ft. (£3 10s.)	371	0	0
	Turpentine stringers walings, 647 cub. ft. (3s.)	97	0	0
	Steps, chocks, ballards, &c.	30	0	0
	Piles, shoes—12 lb. each—348, 37½ cwt. (21s.)	39	7	6
	Mooring-pile, rings, bolts, dumps, paint, tar, &c.	150	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£3,336	12	6
* Reclaiming frontage, sundries, &c.		900	0	0
Total		£4,236	12	6

* Should not be charged.—J.B.T.

No. 27.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench (Limited) to Mr. G. Evans.

Dear Sir,

98, Pitt-street, Sydney, 30 October, 1890.

At the conference held between the firms of Messrs. Mills, Pile, and Wilson, Hardie and Gorman, Batt, Rodd, and Purves, and own, on the matter of valuation of the freehold, comprising Cox's Estate wharf property, &c., Darling Harbour, Erskine-street, and Shelley-street, the amount fixed was the sum of £57,000, and the question of the value of jetties was left for you to have determined by a practical man. It was suggested, say, a wharf contractor or engineer.

It was pointed out to us that one or two offers had been made to lease the property for a long term, and in one case to purchase it, but that the trustees had no power of sale.

Yours, &c.,

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH (LIMITED).

No. 28.

Report by The Land Valuer.

Report and valuation on the claim of Eliza Cox and others in respect of land at Darling Harbour resumed for wharfage accommodation purposes.

Department of Public Works, Valuation Branch, Sydney, 5 November, 1890.

Particulars of claim:—Claimant and owners, Eliza Cox and others. Area taken, 3 roods 8 perches. Amount of claim, £88,000.

REPORT.

THIS claim is made in respect of land situated in Darling Harbour, foot of Erskine-street, known as Victoria Wharf.

The land in question is of great value being in one of the best positions in Darling Harbour, having good accommodation for berthing vessels, and being conveniently situated in relation to most of the principal warehouses and produce stores in the City. Its value might be immediately and very largely increased by the construction thereon of warehouses and other improvements more worthy of the site than the inferior class of buildings, &c., by which it is now occupied.

It will be seen by the annexed copy of a letter from Richardson and Wrench, that a joint valuation of the property was made by that firm together with Mills, Pile, and Wilson, Hardie and Gorman, and Batt, Rodd, and Purves, who assessed the value at £57,000, and on the assumption that Mr. H. Clarke had a claim as tenant of a considerable amount, and without making any allowance for the value of the wharfs and jetties which should be added to that of the freehold, Mr. Clarke's claim was £2,263 which is, however, untenable, and the value of the wharfs and jetties is estimated by a competent valuer at £4,236 12s. 6d.

These

These two items added to the estimate of the firms mentioned would have shown a value for the property of £63,499 12s. 6d. I also annex a copy of an offer of which I have seen the original made by Messrs. Corrigan and Reidy, eleven months before date of resumption to lease the property now in question for £3,000 per annum, or to purchase for the sum of £60,000.

Although, I am of opinion that the value assessed by the firms mentioned is very high, yet in view of the fact that to reject their valuation would involve the Department in a hopeless contest, as, there have been no recent transactions in wharf properties which would clearly justify such rejection, I, therefore beg to recommend the payment of the £57,000 mentioned, together with a further sum of £3,000, being £1,000 in consideration of the erroneous assumption that Mr. Clarke had a valid claim, and £2,000 for the cost price of the materials of the wharfs and jetties which is £1,336 12s. 6d. less than the valuation of Mr. Davies on account of deterioration, or altogether £60,000, which amount will include compensation for forced sale.

The Crown Solicitor reports that Mrs. Eliza Cox and Henry Robert Cox as surviving trustees and executors of the will of Henry Robert Cox deceased, as to one moiety of the land, and Messrs. Rock Davis, Edmund Parks, and Henry Farnsworth as trustees and executors of the will of James Paul Gee Cox, as to the other moiety of the land, may be dealt with as to the compensation to be paid for their respective interests, but the amounts should be paid into Court.

Valuation—3 roods 8 perches, Victoria Wharf foot of Erskine-street, £60,000.

J. B. THOMPSON,
Land Valuer.

Claim, £88,000. Valuation, £60,000. Submitted for approval.—J.B.T., 5/11/90. Submitted.—J.B., 6/11/90. Forwarded for consideration of Treasury.—B.S., 7/11/90. I quite concur in Mr. Thompson's valuation which I consider most liberal.—W.McM., 13/11/90. The question of publican's claim is still unsettled.—W.McM., 13/11/90. Make the usual offer.—B.S., 21/11/90.

(B.)—Case of R. F. G. Henderson.

No. 29.

Messrs. Norton and Co. to The Secretary for Public Works.

Robert Francis Geary Henderson's claim, under 44 Victoria No. 16.

Sir, Marlborough Chambers, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 17 April, 1890.

Herewith, we have the honor to enclose formal notice of claim of Mr. R. F. G. Henderson for compensation in respect of a parcel of land, being lot 3 of the Phoenix Wharf property, and forming portion of the land comprised in resumption notice dated 28th December, 1889, and contained on page 43 of the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd January last.

We have the honor to point out that the notice states that the property belongs to the representatives of the late William Cox, and that our client did not become aware of the resumption until a few days ago, when he immediately communicated with us, and we have prepared his claim, and forwarded same without delay.

We have communicated with the Crown Solicitor, and requested him to inform us if he insists on our obtaining a Judge's order, giving us further time to send in the claim in this matter,

We have, &c.,
NORTON & CO.

No. 30.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Land in Erskine and Shelly Streets, Sydney—Claim of Robert Francis Geary Henderson.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 20 May, 1890.

I have the honor to forward herewith notice of claim and abstract of Mr. R. F. G. Henderson, in respect of land in Erskine and Shelly Streets, Sydney, resumed for purposes in connection with the Darling Harbour wharfage accommodation.

The claim is made in respect of lot 3 of the Phoenix Wharf property, Sydney, having frontages of 60 feet 2 inches to Erskine-street, and 54 feet to Shelly-street, with depths from Erskine-street to 54 feet 5 inches, and from Shelly-street of 59 feet, upon which are erected premises known as "Noonan's Family Hotel."

I have examined the title produced for my inspection, and find that, by indenture dated the 15th May, 1865, registered number 414, book 93, the Honorable George Allen conveyed to Robert Henderson lot 3 of the Phoenix Wharf property, Sydney, having a frontage to the west side of Shelley-street 54 feet 5 inches, by a depth on the north of 59 feet, and a frontage to the north side of Erskine-street of 60 feet 2 inches, by a depth of 54 feet on the west, being portion of 2 roods and 34 perches, granted to said George Allen on 30th November, 1847, as allotment 1 of section 56.

This deed contains a covenant to produce the grant, and also a conveyance, 20th March, 1865, George Allen and Jane (his wife), first part; George Wigram Allen, second part; and said George Allen, third part.

By his will, dated the 20th April, 1869, Robert Henderson appointed William Speer and Henry Clarke trustees and executors, and devised to them all his real estate, and as to said lot 3 upon trust in favour of testator's grandson, Robert Francis Geary Henderson until he attained twenty-one, and after he attained that age, upon trust for him in fee.

The

The testator died on the 11th November, 1869, and probate of his will was granted on the 17th February, 1870.

The trustees, by indenture dated 3rd December, 1888, registered number 333, book 403, conveyed, *inter alia*, the said lot to R. F. G. Henderson.

It will be observed that the land is under lease to Thomas Noonan, expiring on 22nd February, 1898, and another lease, expiring on the 22nd February, 2011. From a letter I have received from the claimant's solicitors, it would appear that the latter year has been inserted in error, and that the year 1911 is meant.

I am unable to say whether the land resumed comprises the land described in the above-mentioned deed, that being a matter for a surveyor to determine; but, assuming such to be the case, I think that Mr. Henderson may be dealt with as to the amount of compensation to be paid, but of course the lessees' interests will be considered in determining that amount.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor
(*Per C.E.P.*)

No. 31.

Notice of Claim and Abstract.

Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 44 Vic. No. 16—First Schedule—Notice of Claim and Abstract.

To the Crown Solicitor,—

In pursuance of the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," and of the enactments therewith incorporated, I hereby give you notice that I claim compensation in respect of the land hereunder described, which has been resumed under the said Act. The amount of such claim, and other the particulars required by the said Act, are stated in the subjoined Abstract.

ABSTRACT.

Names and descriptions of parties claiming, and nature of their interests, whether tenants for life, in tail, or otherwise.	Situation and description of property.	Quit rents payable if leasehold, name of landlord, term of lease, and rent reserved.	Names of occupiers, distinguishing whether tenants at will or under lease, rent reserved, terms, &c.	Particulars of claim, specifying separately the amount claimed for value of property and for compensation.	Dates and other short particulars of documents of Title.	Names of persons having the custody of documents, and place or places where the same may be inspected, and name of claimant's solicitor or agent.
Robert Francis Geary Henderson, of Cleveland-street, gentleman.	All that parcel of land, being lot 3 of the Phoenix Wharf property, situated in the city of Sydney, and having frontages of 60 ft. 2 in. to Erskine street, and 54 feet to Shelley-street, with depths from Erskine street of 54 ft. 5 in., and from Shelley-street of 59 feet, upon which are erected premises known as "Noonan's Family Hotel," being part of the land described in the <i>Government Gazette</i> notice of 3rd January, 1890, No. 9,429.	Freehold No quit rent payable.	Occupied by Thomas Noonan, as lessee, under lease expiring on the 22nd day of February, 1898, at a rental of £5 per week clear of all deductions, and a lease expiring on the 22nd day of February, 2011, at a rental of £6 per week clear of all deductions.	For the property, and the benefit of the building covenant mentioned in the last mentioned lease. For compensation, trouble of re-investment, &c., £15,000.	15th May, 1865—Conveyance, George Allen to Robert Henderson. 17th February, 1870—Probate of the will of Robert Henderson. 3rd December, 1888—Conveyance, William Speer and Henry Clarke to R. F. G. Henderson.	Norton, Smith, Westgarth, & Co., solicitors, 2, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

April, 1890.

R. F. G. HENDERSON,
Care of Messrs. Norton & Co., solicitors, Sydney.

No. 32.

The Land Valuer, Messrs. Richardson and Wrench (Limited), and Messrs. Mills, Pile, and Wilson to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Valuation Branch, Sydney, 29 October, 1890.

Report and valuation on the claim of Robert Francis Geary Henderson, in respect of Land in Erskine and Shelley Streets, Sydney, resumed for wharfage accommodation purposes.

Particulars of claim:—Claimant and owner, R. F. G. Henderson; amount of claim, £15,000.

REPORT.

THIS claim is made for the fee simple of lot 3 of the Phoenix Wharf property, Sydney, having frontages to Erskine and Shelley Streets.

The land is under lease to Thomas Noonan for consecutive terms, the last of which expires on the 22nd February, 1911.

Valuation.	
Net income capitalised at 4 per cent.	£7,150 0 0
Forced sale, at 10 per cent.	715 0 0
	<hr/>
	£7,865 0 0

Claim, £15,000. Valuation, £7,865. Submitted for approval.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH (LIMITED).
MILLS, PILE, AND WILSON.
J. B. THOMPSON.

Submitted.—J.B., 31/10/90. Forward to Treasurer before giving usual notice—B.S., 30/10/90. Under Secretary, Finance and Trade.—J.B., 25/11/90. The Minister for Public Works,—I cannot express a definite opinion, but I should think the valuation fair.—W. McM., 28/11/90. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—G.E., 28/11/90. Make offer.—B.S., 5/12/90.

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No. 33.

Notice of Valuation.

Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 44 Vic. No. 16.

To Robert Francis Geary Henderson,

Claimant in respect of the land hereunder described, resumed under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act,—

Take notice that the land hereunder described, being that in respect of the resumption whereof, under the authority of the aforesaid Act, your claim for compensation has been lodged, has been valued at the sum of £7,865.

Dated 5th December, 1890.

B.S.,
Minister for Public Works.

Description of land or damage in respect of which claim has been made.

All that piece or parcel of land, being lot 3 of the Phoenix Wharf property, situate in the city of Sydney, and having frontages of 60 ft. 2 in. to Erskine-street, and 54 feet to Shelley-street, upon which are erected premises known as "Noonan's Family Hotel."

No. 34.

Messrs. Norton & Co. to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Marlborough Chambers, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 12 December, 1890.

Referring to the notice of valuation of 5th December instant, served by you upon Robert Francis Geary Henderson in respect of his claim for lot 3 of the Phoenix Wharf property situate in the City of Sydney, and having a frontage of 60 feet 2 inches to Erskine-street and 54 feet to Shelley-street, and in respect of which you only value his claim at £7,865, we think some error must have been made in the valuation of the property at this low price.

We are inclined to think that the valuers, in arriving at their valuation, must have taken into account the value of the reversion, without also taking into account the present value of the rent of the property.

There is no doubt that the land alone, at the time of the resumption—apart from the buildings—was worth £300 a foot on the Erskine-street frontage, or £18,000, a price which the claimant could have got for it from more than one buyer, the present value of which, without allowing anything for its probable increase, due at the end of the lease, or twenty-one years' time, at 4 per cent., being the reversion rate, is, say, £7,898, whilst the value of the lease, which gives a net rental of £5 a week for twenty-one years, valued on a 5 per cent. basis, amounts to £3,875 18s. 6d., making together £11,773, adding to which 10 per cent. for forced sale, amounting to £1,177, we get a result of £12,950 without taking into account either the value of the buildings or the probable increase in value of the property.

From the above figures we think it is manifest the Government valuers omitted to take into account the value of the lease—£3,875, and have made no allowance for forced sale.

Whilst setting out the above as the basis of valuation on which we assume the Government valuers have acted, we would point out to you that in resuming properties held under long lease, the correct rule has been established in England and is laid down, that the property should be valued at its full market value at the date of the resumption, and the owner of the freehold and reversion is entitled to be paid the full market value of the property, including goodwill, as it stood at the date of the resumption, after deducting the market value of the leaseholder's interest in respect of his lease, and that to this sum there should, in general, be added 10 per cent. for forced sale.

Applying this as the correct principle for valuing such properties, we think you will have no hesitation in estimating the total value of our client's claim at the amount at which it was stated, viz., £15,000, especially considering that it is a family property, which belonged to the claimant's grandfather.

In the event of your not seeing your way to amend the valuation Mr. Henderson will reluctantly be compelled to commence proceedings.

We have, &c.
NORTON & Co.

No. 35.

The Land Valuer, Messrs. Richardson and Wrench (Limited), and Messrs. Mills, Pile, and Wilson to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Valuation Branch, Sydney, 6 February, 1891.

The resumption of R. F. G. Henderson's freehold property, corner of Erskine and Shelley Streets, Sydney.

Messrs. Norton, Smith, Westgarth, and Company, Solicitors for the claimant, by their letter of 12th December, 1890, set out their ideas of how this property should be valued in the interests of the claimant for the purposes of compensation, and stating their opinion as to what should be the correct basis for the valuers appointed by the Crown to go upon.

We consider we have taken the full market value of this property as on the date of resumption, viz., 3rd January, 1890, and having deducted therefrom the amount due to the tenant under his long lease at a rental of £5 10s. per week for the approximate average of the twenty-one years, we have given the freeholder the full value also of his interest in the property, together, in each case, with the sum of 10 per cent. for forced sale. The amount we have given will, at 5 per cent., return the owner an annual sum of £107 over and above his rent returns for the property during the twenty-one years—which he had tied himself up to by his voluntary lease.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH (LIMITED).
MILLS, PILE, AND WILSON.
J. B. THOMPSON.

No. 36.

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No. 36.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Messrs. Norton & Co.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 17 February, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 12th December last, in connection with the claim of Mr. R. F. G. Henderson for land resumed for wharfage purposes, I am directed by the Minister for Public Works to inform you that the matter has been reconsidered, and no increase can be made in the amount of compensation already offered.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 37.

Messrs. Hardie and Gorman to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 17 March, 1891.

Messrs. Norton & Co. have handed to us your letter of the 17th February in connection with a claim of Mr. R. F. G. Henderson for land resumed for wharfage purposes, Erskine and Shelley Streets.

We have been requested to make a valuation and to ask permission to interview the Government Valuer with a view of pointing out a very serious mistake which has been made in filling up the notice of claim, namely, that the property is leased up to the 20th February, 2011, whereas it should be up to 20th February, 1911, showing a mistake of 100 years.

Our valuation of the property free from leases at the present time is £15,000, and we have valued for Mr. Noonan his interest in the lease, through Messrs. Slattery and Heydon, and we understand that Mr. Noonan's claim has been settled.

Our valuation for the lease was £3,000. We, therefore, have told Messrs. Norton & Co. that in our opinion Mr. Henderson should receive £12,000 for compensation—that is, £15,000 less £3,000 = £12,000, and we are now instructed by them to endeavour to settle the matter on this basis.

We shall be glad, therefore, if you will favour us with your early reply.

We have, &c.,

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

No. 38.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Messrs. Hardie and Gorman.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 8 April, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, in connection with the claim of Mr. R. F. G. Henderson for premises resumed for wharfage purposes in Erskine-street, I am directed by the Minister for Public Works to inform you that there will be no objection to your interviewing the Government Valuers on the matter.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 39.

Messrs. Hardie and Gorman to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Re R. F. G. Henderson's property at corner of Erskine and Shelley Streets.

Sir,

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29 April, 1891.

Adverting to your letter of the 8th instant, we have now the honor to state that our Mr. Gorman has had an interview with the Government Valuer (Mr. Thompson), and Messrs. Gregg and Mills.

We understand that the valuers for the Government have based their estimate for compensation on the assumption that this property was an investment for a certain number of years at a certain rental. We respectfully submit that this property should not be treated as though it had been for sale subject to a certain lease; but, on the contrary, the owner of the property could not dispose of it for a long number of years, and therefore he not only leased it but received a cash consideration for a longer lease covering certain building improvements, with the ultimate object of participating in an increased value, and which would certainly have followed, and for this strong reason it appears to us that it would be manifestly unfair to treat this case in the same way as you would treat a property offered in the present market and subject to a long lease.

We, therefore, respectfully submit that compensation should be paid in the following way:—By estimating the market value at the time of resumption, subject to a deduction for the beneficial interest in the lease, and which we estimate as follows:—Say 60 feet fronting Erskine-street at £250 per foot. £15,000, our estimate at the time of resumption, less £3,000, our estimate for Mr. Noonan's lease. This we made for Messrs. Slattery and Heydon, who act for Mr. Noonan, leaving £12,000, a fair sum for compensation, including allowances for forced sale, &c.

We may be permitted to remark that for the destruction of the business of the hotel and for the interest in the lease, the tenant has been compensated by the payment of a higher sum than has been offered the freeholder, and we think that an interest in a lease terminating in 1911, and the destruction of the business carried on in the premises by the lessee should not be so high a sum as would be paid to the owner of the freehold and buildings.

We, therefore, ask that the matter may be reconsidered on the basis of our figures, and respectfully submit that if the matter cannot be considered by the valuers in the way we put it, it comes well within the discretionary power of the honorable the Minister.

We therefore ask for an early consideration and reply.

We have, &c.,

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

No. 40.

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No. 40.

Messrs. Hardie and Gorman to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 30 May, 1891.

Adverting to your letter of 2nd May, *re* the resumption of Mr. Henderson's property, consisting of hotel and land, situate at the corner of Erskine and Shelley Streets, the solicitors, Messrs. Norton & Co., have written to us to ask if any decision as to the amount of compensation on the basis of a reconsideration, as submitted in our letter to the Minister for Public Works, and dated 29th April, has been arrived at.

May we ask for a reply?

We have, &c.,

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

No. 41.

Messrs. Hardie and Gorman to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Re Henderson's Resumption, corner Sussex and Shelley Streets, consisting of Hotel and Land.

Sir,

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29 June, 1891.

Adverting to your letter of 2nd June, we have again to intimate that the solicitors, Messrs. Norton & Co., are pressing us to know if we have received the Minister's decision.

We are mindful of the fact that the time of the Minister has been very fully occupied, and that his duties have called him from his office, but we shall be extremely obliged if you can let us have an early reply to our letter of 29th April.

We have, &c.,

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

Please say how this matter stands.—D.C.McL. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 30/6/91. We have considered this matter with the utmost care, and can see no reason for departing from our report of 6th February, 1891, which we now beg to resubmit.—R. & W., (Ltd.), M., P., & W., J.B.T., 22/7/91.

No. 42.

Messrs. Hardie and Gorman to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson's Resumption.

Sir,

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29 July, 1891.

Adverting to our Mr. Gorman's interview with you this morning, and to your promise to soon obtain for us the Minister's decision, permit us to emphasise the following:—

Firstly, Mr. Henderson could not sell.

Secondly, that he leased for the best rental up to the time that he could sell, and on an improving lease.

Thirdly, that it would appear to be inequitable to Mr. Henderson to receive a less sum than the present market value, less the beneficial interest in the lease, and which has been determined by the Government Valuers.

Fourthly, that the sum offered was a lower amount than has been paid to Mr. Henderson's tenant.

We, therefore, respectfully submit that compensation should be paid on the basis set out by us.

The solicitors, Messrs. Norton & Co., representing Mr. Henderson, are very anxious to have this matter settled early.

Yours faithfully,

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

No. 43.

Messrs. Hardie and Gorman to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 September, 1891.

Permit us to remind you that we are still without a reply in *re* Henderson's claim, Erskine and Shelley Streets property, about which our Mr. Gorman had an interview with you when Mr. Thompson, the Government Valuer, was present.

Kindly let us have your reply at your earliest convenience, and oblige this week.

We are, &c.,

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

Please report.—J.B., 17/9/91. Report herewith.—J.B.T., 18/9/91.

We have again considered this matter, in view of the statements contained in Mr. Gorman's letter of 29th July last herewith, and of the representations made by him at a personal interview, and beg to report that we are unable to recommend any increase in the offer already made.—R. & W. (Ltd.), M., P., & W., J.B.T., 25/9/91.

No. 44.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Messrs. Hardie and Gorman.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 7 October, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, and Mr. Gorman's interview respecting the claim of Mr. R. F. G. Henderson, for property resumed in Erskine-street, I am directed by the Minister for Public Works to inform you that the matter has been again considered, and no increase can be allowed in the amount of compensation already offered to your client.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 45.

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No. 45.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 16 October, 1891.

I have the honor to report that I have to-day accepted service on behalf of the Minister for Public Works of a writ issued by Mr. Robert Francis Geary Henderson, Sydney, by which the plaintiff claims £15,000 damages.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to cause me to be furnished with the papers relating to this matter, together with instructions for defence of the action.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

Papers sent to Crown Solitor, 23/10/91.

No. 46.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. the Minister for Public Works.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 23 October, 1891.

I have the honor to draw your attention to my letter of the 16th instant, since writing same, I have been served with the declaration, and in order to give instructions to counsel to prepare the pleas, I shall require to be furnished with all the papers relating to the subject of the action. Will you please be good enough to send same as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 47.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. the Minister for Works.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 19 November, 1891.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the advice on evidence received from counsel for your consideration, and would invite your careful attention to the same.

If some further witnesses are obtained as suggested by counsel, please let me have a list of their names.

As the case will probably come on next Sittings, which commence at the end of this month, I would suggest that the evidence be collected as soon as possible.

I enclose the Departmental papers.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 48.

Advice on Evidence.

MR. THOMPSON and the others who valued the property on behalf of the Government will, of course, be necessary witnesses. I think that some other witnesses with experience in valuing interests in land should also be called.

The main point in the case, as raised by Messrs. Hardie and Gorman, seems to be as to what is the correct principle to govern the valuation. If capitalizing the rent is correct, there seems to be no doubt of the accuracy of the Government valuation. Will it make any difference if the whole freehold value is taken and the lessee's interest deducted? It appears to me that the same result ought to come out either way. It would be desirable for defendant's witnesses to work out the calculation from the two points of view. If an actuarial calculation is required, evidence should be obtained from some competent actuary. There seems to me a good deal in Hardie and Gorman's argument that a freeholders' interest is something more than the rent capitalized. But, of course, if Hardie and Gorman's freehold valuation, £15,000 is excessive, their whole calculation fails, so far as it is based upon it. If the freehold value is correct, it would seem incumbent upon defendant to show that the Government valuation is all that the plaintiff ought to get of it, and that the lessee's interest is equal to the residue.

Chambers, 19 November, 1891.

CECIL B. STEPHEN.

No. 49.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. Minister for Works.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 26 April, 1892.

Referring to my letter herein of the 19th November last, I have now the honor to inform you that the case has been set down for trial on Monday, 13th June next.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 50.

No. 50.

Mr. Andrew Lyell to The Government Valuers.

In re Henderson's claim for land resumed in Erskine-street.

Gentlemen,

68, Pitt-street, Sydney, 13 May, 1892.

I have carefully considered the question of the value at the date of the resumption of Henderson's interest as the owner of the freehold of this property—subject to a lease, then having an unexpired currency of about twenty-one years, at a rental of £260 per annum for the first eight years, and £312 for the remaining thirteen years—together with a building covenant on the part of the lessee of £1,800.

I may premise that I do not base my estimate of value upon the price which might have been obtained for the property at the time of resumption had there been no lease, but exclusively upon its value as an investment—subject to the above lease.

	£	s.	d.
1. The average annual rental, for the whole remaining period of the lease of twenty-one years, was	288	0	0
2. The average annual rental, for which the building covenant of £1,800 was an equivalent, was	140	0	0
Total per annum	£428	0	0

The owner was, therefore, at the date of resumption, deriving a rental of £288 per annum from his property, and it was to be improved by his tenant to an extent which was equivalent to his paying an additional rental of £140 per annum.

I understand that about the date of resumption the lessee, Prescott, sold out to Noonan for £3,100, who also fulfilled the building covenant.

It must, however, be assumed that a portion of this bonus was paid for the goodwill of the business, and unless it were possible to distinguish between what was given by reason of the increased rental value of the property and what for goodwill of the business, I could not estimate how far this bonus being given affected the freehold value of the property.

I must, therefore, fall back upon the only other two modes of valuation which are open, viz.:—

a. So many years' purchase of the accruing rental value, at £428 per annum.

As to this—looking at the contingencies likely to affect public-house properties during the currency of the lease, and at a time when improvements in such properties involving considerable expenditure are essential to maintaining the business—I cannot value such property at more than seventeen years' purchase, or £7,276. Or,

	£	s.	d.
b. 1. The present value of an annuity of £288 per annum for twenty-one years, computed at 5 per cent. interest per annum	3,692	0	0
2. The present value of the property at the end of the lease, adding to its present value an increase of (say) 40 per cent., <i>i.e.</i> , £7,276 + £2,910 = £10,186, computed at 5 per cent. interest per annum	3,699	0	0
	£7,391	0	0

I am, &c.,
ANDREW LYELL.

No. 51.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. Minister for Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 4 July, 1892.

I have the honor to enclose a "Notice to Produce," served upon me to-day, and to request that the documents mentioned therein may be forwarded to me as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

Papers sent, 6/7/93.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Between Robert Francis Geary Henderson, plaintiff, and the Minister for Public Works, defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to produce to the court and jury on the trial of this cause all papers, documents, vouchers, notices of claim, abstracts, deeds, releases, letters, and correspondence between the Minister for Public Works or the Department of Works in reference to the claim for compensation by one Cox, of Erskine-street, Sydney; and also all letters, press, or other copy letters, from the Crown Solicitor to the said Cox or to his solicitor, or from the said Cox or to the Crown Solicitor, in reference to the said claim of the said Cox, which said claim was in respect of the resumption of certain land situate in Erskine and Shelley Streets, and surrounding the land of the above-named plaintiff; and all other documents, letters, books, papers, and writings whatsoever, containing any entry, memorandum or minute, or other matter in anywise relating to the matters in question in this cause.—Dated the 4th day of July, A.D. 1892.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE CHARLES WESTGARTH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,

2, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

To the above-named defendant and to E. A. Smith, Esquire, his attorney.

No. 52.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. the Minister for Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 2 September, 1892.

I have the honor to report that the plaintiff in this case has offered to settle this action upon payment of the amount offered by the Government, namely, £7,865 and £125 towards payment of his costs.

This case, which is not free from difficulty, has been very fully considered in consultation with Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., and Mr. C. B. Stephen, the counsel for the Crown, and the conclusion arrived at was that we ought to be able to sustain before a jury the figures of the Government valuation.

But in view of the fact that the trial will last several days; that there are certain intricate points to be elucidated in order to make the matter plain to a jury; and that the additional costs of such a trial which could not be received from the plaintiff as party and party costs in the event of success would amount at least to the sum now agreed to be taken by the plaintiff; and, further, that there is always a certain amount of risk in cases tried before a jury,—counsel are of opinion that the proposal of the plaintiff should be accepted, and I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that the case be settled upon the lines mentioned.

The plaintiff's claim in the case was £15,000.

The case stands in the list for Monday next, and I shall, therefore, be glad if you will let me have instructions by to-morrow morning, in order that the case may be struck out if settled.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

May, perhaps, be approved.—J.B., 2/9/92. Approved. I should like to know on Monday how much the total of resumption at Erskine-street comes to, and also what revenue we are getting.—W.J.L., 3/9/92. B.C., Crown Solicitor.

No. 53.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. Minister for Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 5 September, 1892.

I have the honor to report that this case was duly settled this morning and struck out of the list, in accordance with the terms mentioned in my letter of the 2nd instant.

I presume that the information required by the Secretary for Works as to the total of the resumption at Erskine-street, will be obtained from the Land Valuer's office.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

Crown Solicitor for completion of matter.—A.B. (*pro* Land Valuer), 23/9/92.

	£	s.	d.
Principal	7,865	0	0
Interest	1,887	5	1
Costs	125	0	0
Total	£9,377	5	1

No. 54.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

R. F. G. Henderson to the Queen.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 3 December, 1892.

I have the honor to inform you that this matter is arranged to be completed on the 11th instant, and the voucher and release have been sent to the claimant's solicitor for signature and execution by the claimant, subject to certain requisitions on title, and to the refund of any moneys received by the claimant by way of rent since date of resumption. Can you inform me if the claimant has received any such rent, and, if so, how much, so that I may take the necessary steps to have it refunded?

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

Land Valuer.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 3/12/92. This might be referred to Captain Jackson.—A.B. (*pro* Land Valuer), 6/12/92. Under Secretary for Works. B.C., Under Secretary Finance and Trade.—J.B., 7/12/92. Captain Jackson.—F.K., 10/12/92.

This property was resumed on the 3rd January, 1890. From the books of the late Government agent it appears that he only collected rent from Mr. Noonan from the 6th July, 1891. This would leave an amount of rent paid by Mr. Noonan to Mr. Henderson of £431 7s. 2. Account herewith.—J.J., 13/12/92. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.—F.K., 16/12/92. Will the Crown Solicitor kindly see that the amount is deducted from Henderson's claim?—J.B., 16/12/92.

No. 55.

Pay Voucher.

RESUMPTION of land for construction of wharfs; payable from vote of £200,000; item No. 53/23 of Appropriation Act of 1889; Department of Public Works.

Date or period of supply or service.	Claimant—The Crown Solicitor.	Amount.
	For the supply of the under-mentioned articles or services :—	£ s. d.
1892. December 2 ...	To amount to be placed to his public account to enable him to pay same into Court, in the matter of Henderson v. the Crown; resumption of land for wharfage purposes, at the foot of Erskine-street—	
	amount agreed to be paid	7,865 0 0
	Interest on £7,865, at 6 per cent. per annum, from 3rd January, 1890, to 11th December; 1892	1,387 5 1
	Costs agreed to be paid	125 0 0
	Total	£9,377 5 1

L.V., 92-558 H.

Approval on 92-365 H.—A.B.

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed, and that the expenditure is duly authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

J. B. THOMPSON, Land Valuer,
Officer incurring the expense.
W.H.Q., 5/12/92.

J. B.
Head of the Department.

No. 56.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. Minister for Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 20 February, 1893.

As I have not been able to settle this matter up to date in consequence of a question of rent having arisen, the interest on the compensation money has increased, and I, therefore, have the honor to request that you will be good enough to cause a further sum of £100 16s. 11d. to be placed to the credit of my public account at the earliest possible date, to enable me to settle with the Claimants' solicitor, on the 28th instant.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

Claim	7,865 0 0
Interest from the 3rd January, 1890, to (say) 28th February, 1893...	1,488 2 0
	£9,353 2 0
Less amount received	1,387 5 1
	£7,965 16 11
Less claim	7,865 0 0
Interest due	£100 16 11

J.S.S.

Voucher for £100 16s. 11d. herewith.—A.B. (*pro.* Land Valuer), 24/2/93. Submitted.—J.B.
Approved.—W.J.L., 27/2/93.

No. 57.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Henderson v. Minister for Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 3 March, 1893.

Referring to my letter of the 20th February last, requesting a further credit of £100 16s. 11d., additional interest, herein I have the honor to state that as the interest was only calculated up to the 28th February, and the amount has not been placed to my credit you will be good enough to calculate the interest, to (say) the 9th instant, which will make an additional sum of £11 12s. 7d. to satisfy the amount due herein.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

The Land Valuer.—D.C.M'L. (*pro.* U.S.), B.C., 4/3/92. Voucher for additional interest herewith.—A.B. (*pro.* Land Valuer), 6/3/93. Submitted for approval. Certified.—W.H.Q., 7/3/93.

(c)—Case of Mr. Henry Clarke, M.P.

No. 58.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

The Treasury, 14 February, 1890.

Referring to a call made upon me, this morning, by Mr. Land-Valuer Thompson, as I understand, at your request, on the subject of the collection of the rents of the property just resumed, at the foot of Lime-street, for the purposes of wharf construction, I have the honor to inform you, in writing, that the Colonial Treasurer has already dealt with this matter, by placing it in the hands of Mr. J. W. Saunders, the Government agent for City properties.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 59.

Messrs. Jones and Jones to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 38, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 7 March, 1890.

In pursuance of the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," 44 Vic. No. 16, we herewith beg to forward you notice of claim by Mr. Henry Clarke for land resumed under the said Act according to notification, dated 28th September last, and which land is leased by Mr. Clarke.

We have, &c.,

JONES AND JONES.

No. 60.

Notice of Claim and Abstract.

Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 44 Vic. No. 16—First Schedule.

To the Minister for Works,—

6 March, 1890.

In pursuance of the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," and of the enactments therewith incorporated, I hereby give you notice that I claim compensation in respect of the land hereunder described, which has been resumed under the said Act. The amount of such claim and other the particulars required by the said Act, are stated in the subjoined abstract.

ABSTRACT.

Names and descriptions of parties claiming and nature of their interests, whether tenants for life, in tail, or otherwise.	Situation and description of property.	Quit rents payable if leasehold, name of landlord, term of lease, and rent reserved.	Names of occupiers, distinguishing whether tenants-at-will or under lease, rent reserved, terms, &c.	Particulars of claim, specifying separately the amount claimed for value of property and for compensation.	Dates and other short particulars of documents of title.	Names of Persons having the custody of documents, and place or places where the same may be inspected, and name of claimants' solicitor or agent.
Henry Clarke of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, merchant, lessee of land resumed under lease, dated 10th April, 1885, from James Cox and Henry Robert Cox, for a term of six years at a yearly rental of £1,200.	Shelly and Erskine Streets, Darling Harbour, Sydney, wharfs, stores, and jetties known as the "Victoria Wharf."	Lessors, James Cox and Henry Robert Cox; term, six years from 10th April, 1885; rent, £1,200 per year.	B. B. Nicoll, £1,239 yearly. Balmain Steam Ferry Co., £600 yearly. Henry Clarke, £400 yearly. Jarvis & Co., £48 yearly. J. Carter, £48 yearly. F. Buckle, £45 yearly.	Claim for actual net value of lease, £1,513; for compensation, £750; total claim, £2,263.	Lease, 1st June, 1882, J. and H. R. Cox to Henry Clarke.	Jones and Jones, solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 38, Elizabeth-street.

HENRY CLARKE,

Victoria Wharf.

[A similar notice was also served on the Crown Solicitor.]

No. 61.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Premises, Shelley and Erskine Streets, Sydney.—Claim of Henry Clarke.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 2 May, 1890.

I have the honor to forward herewith notice of claim and abstract of Henry Clarke in respect of premises as above, known as "Victoria Wharf," Darling Harbour, resumed for wharfage accommodation purposes.

The claim is made as lessee in respect of premises known as Victoria Wharf.

I have examined the title, and find that by lease, dated 10th April, 1885, registered number 639, book 315, between James Cox and Herbert Henry Cox of the one part and Henry Clarke of the other part, all those stores and jetties then occupied by the said Henry Clarke, and known as the "Victoria Wharf," were demised unto the lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns for the term of six years from the 10th day of April, 1885, at the yearly rental of £1,200. In the lease is contained a special clause as follows:—"In the event of the Government resuming any portion of the property known as the Victoria Wharf, the lessee, his heirs or assigns should not have any claim on the Government for remuneration in any shape whatever, the lessors claiming solely all remuneration that might be given by the Government for such resumption."

The lessee appears to have underleased the premises.

In view of the special clause above quoted, I fail to see that Mr. Clarke can substantiate any claim for compensation in consequence of the resumption.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

(Per C.E.P.)

No. 62.

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No. 62.

H. Clarke, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 8 October, 1890.

With reference to my claim for compensation for the loss of my lease of the Victoria Wharf which has been resumed by the Government, I will feel obliged by your giving your earliest attention to same.

Yours truly,
HENRY CLARKE.

No. 63.

H. Clarke, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 23 October, 1890.

With reference to my claim for compensation against the Government for the resumption of the Victoria Wharf, I will thank you by having the matter settled as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
HENRY CLARKE.

I have explained matters to Mr. Clarke.—J.B., 29/10/90.

No. 64.

Report and Valuation.

Valuation Branch, Sydney, 29 October, 1890.

Report and Valuation on the claim of Henry Clarke in respect of premises known as "Victoria Wharf," Darling Harbour, resumed for wharfage accommodation purposes.

Particulars of Claim:—Claimant and lessee, Henry Clarke; amount of claim, £2,263.

REPORT.

THIS claim is made as lessee in respect of premises known as Victoria Wharf, Darling Harbour, resumed for wharfage accommodation purposes.

The Crown Solicitor reports that, in view of a special clause quoted in his report, he fails to see that Mr. Clarke can substantiate any claim for compensation in consequence of the resumption.

We accordingly recommend that Mr. Clarke has no claim which can be recognised.

VALUATION.

Nil.

Claim, £2,263; valuation, nil.
Submitted for approval.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.
MILLS, PILE, AND WILSON.
J. B. THOMPSON.

Submitted.—J.B., 31/10/90. Inform no claim substantiated.—B.S., 31/10/90.

No. 64A.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to H. Clarke, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, 5 November, 1890.

With reference to your claim of the 6th March last for £2,263 in respect of your leasehold interest in Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street, I am directed by the Minister for Public Works to inform you that the Crown Solicitor reports that you have not substantiated any claim for compensation in consequence of the resumption.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 65.

Messrs. Jones and Jones to The Secretary for Public Works.

Re Henry Clarke's claim and the Minister for Works.

Sir,

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 38, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 17 November, 1890.

Our Client, Mr. Henry Clarke, has handed us your letter herein, of the 5th instant, stating that the Crown Solicitor has reported that he has not substantiated any claim for compensation in consequence of the resumption of portion of his leasehold property at the Victoria Wharf. We shall be glad if you will inform us upon what grounds the Crown Solicitor has based his report, in order that our client may endeavour to procure further evidence in support, and with the view to substantiating his claim.

We have, &c.,

JONES AND JONES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney,—Does the Crown Solicitor see any objection to our complying with this request?—J.B., 17/11/90.

No. 66.

No. 66.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 20 November, 1890.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the claim of Henry Clarke in respect of premises known as "Victoria Wharf," Darling Harbour, resumed for wharfage accommodation purposes, and in answer to your question thereon, of 17th instant, to state that I see no objection to your complying with Messrs. Jones and Jones' request, informing them that the Crown Solicitor reports that the lease contains a special clause, as follows:—"In the event of the Government resuming any portion of the property known as the 'Victoria Wharf,' the lessee, his heirs, or assigns, should not have any claim on the Government for remuneration in any shape whatever, the lessors claiming solely all remuneration that might be given by the Government for such resumption"; and that, in view of the above special clause, he fails to see that Mr. Clarke can substantiate any claim for compensation in consequence of the resumption.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 67.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Messrs. Jones and Jones.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 26 November, 1890.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, in the matter of claim of Henry Clarke for premises resumed, known as Victoria Wharf, I am directed by the Minister for Public Works to inform you that the Crown Solicitor reports that the lease contains a special clause, as follows:—"In the event of the Government resuming any portion of the property known as the Victoria Wharf, the lessee, his heirs, or assigns, should not have any claim on the Government for remuneration in any shape whatever, the lessors claiming solely all remuneration that might be given by the Government for such resumption"; and that, in view of the above special clause, he fails to see that Mr. Clarke can substantiate any claim for compensation in consequence of the resumption.

I have, &c.,

J. BURLING,
Under Secretary.

No. 68.

Mr. J. W. Saunders to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Erskine-street Property.

Sir,

18, Castlereagh-street, 16 December, 1890.

Mr. H. Clarke states that he is the sole lessee of above; that the other parties named in the Treasury Minute, dated 12th September last, are his sub-tenants; and that he declines to pay any rent until Government settle with him for the resumed valuation.

Requesting to be favoured with further instructions.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SAUNDERS.

No. 69.

Mr. J. W. Saunders to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Erskine-street Property.

Sir,

18, Castlereagh-street, 25 March, 1891.

With reference to this property, I have not received any rent from tenants, my instructions being not to apply for same. However, if it is now so desired, I will at once do so upon receiving your instructions to that effect.

You will please notice that in my communication of the 16th December last, I requested to be favoured with further instructions in this matter, but as yet have not received same.

I return herewith the correspondence which was forwarded to me for perusal and report.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SAUNDERS.

(D)—Case of Thomas Noonan.

No. 70.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Noonan to The Crown—Resumption, Erskine and Shelley Streets.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 13 March, 1891.

From a receipt which has been produced to me, it appears that Mr. Henderson, who was owner of the freehold at the time of this resumption, has been receiving rent from the claimant, Mr. Noonan, the lessee, up to so lately as the 6th instant, I have the honor to ask you to let me know if this has been done by agreement with the Department, as of course in the absence of any such agreement the rent should be received on behalf of the Crown from the date of publication of notification of resumption in the *Gazette*.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor
(Per C.E.P.)
Mr.

Mr. Thompson for report.—J.B., 14/3/91. Urgent. No agreement of the kind suggested by the Crown Solicitor has been made to the knowledge of the Land Valuer.—J.B.T., 16/3/91. Under Secretary for Works.

The Crown Solicitor has forwarded the voucher for the payment of the compensation money in this case, but has raised the question as to the payment of the rent after the date of the resumption under the circumstances referred to in this letter. Will the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade kindly say what arrangement, if any, was made in regard to the occupancy of these premises after the date of resumption.—D.C.M.L. (*pro* Under Secretary), B.C., 19/3/91

Urgent. The agent Government properties for report.—F.K., 19/3/91.

No. 71.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Land Erskine and Shelley Streets.—Noonan to The Queen.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 16 March, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that this matter has been completed, and to return herewith the papers herein.

I am not aware if your Department has made any arrangement with Mr. Noonan as to remaining in occupation of the premises resumed, and would draw your attention to my letter to you of date the 13th instant, wherein I pointed out what it appeared from a receipt produced to me that Mr. Noonan was still paying his former landlord, Mr. Henderson, rent for the premises.

I take it that the latter will have to account for the rent received by him since the date of resumption, when his claim is being dealt with.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

The Treasury has been communicated with on this subject. This letter should have accompanied the papers mentioned herein forwarded to your Department yesterday.—JOHN WILLIAMS (*per* C.E.P.), 17/3/91.

No. 72.

The Land Valuer to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Valuation Branch, Sydney, 2 June, 1891.

HEREWITH I beg to submit a memorandum of agreement between the Minister for Public Works and Thomas Noonan, with reference to land and premises in Erskine-street, Sydney. It has been prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and is now ready for execution, with the exception of a blank to be filled by the day of the week on which the payments should be made, and which I think should be Monday. As to the amount payable, Mr. Noonan objects to it being fixed at £6 weekly, as his rent was £5 per week before resumption, and taking into consideration the uncertainty of the tenure under which he is to be permitted to occupy the premises, viz., on sufferance, I think a fair payment would be £5 10s. per week.

J. B. THOMPSON,
Land Valuer.

Submitted.—J.B., 3/6/91. Approved.—B.S., 3/6/91. Mr. Thompson.—J.B., 4/6/91. Crown Solicitor.—J.B.T., 16/6/91. Submitted for signature.—J.B., 24/6/91. Signed.—J.B. The memo. of agreement herein has been sealed with the Minister's Corporate Seal. The part to be kept by the Department should be stamped at Mr. Noonan's cost, I think.—F.P.N., 29/6/91. The rent due to date should be collected at once, as well as the amount of stamp duty.—J.B., 29/6/91. Mr. Quodling,—Noted claim for period 10th April to 29th June, 1891, at £5 10s. per week herewith.—H.C., 2/7/91. Chief Acct.—Memo. to Mr. Noonan.—3/7/91. £68 7s. 2d. rent from 10th April to 6th July, 1891, received this day.—W. H. QUODLING, 6/7/91. The Under Secretary,—Mr. Noonan thinks he should not be required to pay the stamp duty, as he occupies the premises on sufferance only.—W.H.Q., 6/7/91. Submitted. I suggest that the Treasury be now asked to collect the rent in future as they do in all other similar cases.—J.B., 7/7/91. Approved.—B.S., 7/7/91. B.C., Under Secretary Finance and Trade,—7/7/91. Approved.—W.M., 9/7/91. Compensation, £8,000; interest, £568 2s. 2d.—£8,568 2s. 2d. Less rent from 3rd January, 1890, to 10th April, 1891, £330.—£8,238 2s. 2d.—THOS. NOONAN. Money paid,—18/6/91.

No. 73.

Mr. J. W. Saunders to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

18, Castlereagh-street, 15 July, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions of the 9th instant, as to the collection of the rent of the property in Erskine-street, occupied by Mr. T. Noonan, for which I am much obliged; and the matter shall have my best attention.

There are also certain stores in Shelley-street, belonging to the Government, the rent of which I have not as yet been instructed to collect.

Kindly let me know if I am to do so, and oblige.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SAUNDERS.

No. 74.

Report by The Treasury Inspector.

Inspecting Branch, the Treasury, 8 August, 1891.

THESE papers deal with the collection of rents on certain Government properties situated at Victoria wharf, Erskine and Shelley Streets.

Mr. J. W. Saunders, the Government Agent, was authorised to collect these rents by Treasury minute, 16th September, 1890.

This

This has been done in all cases, with the exception of the following:—

	£
Stores occupied by H. Clarke	400 per annum.
" " Jarvis & Co	48 "
" " J. Carter	48 "
" " F. Buckle	45 "

I understand from Mr. Saunders that Mr. H. Clarke rents all these properties, and declines paying rent until a certain claim against the Government for compensation has been satisfied, and that he, Mr. Saunders, received verbal instructions from Mr. Eagar, to leave these rentals in abeyance.

With a view to the matter being settled, I would now suggest that Mr. Saunders be instructed to apply for these rents, due since 3rd January, 1890, and in the event of the lessees declining to pay, to furnish a report to the Treasury for submission to the Crown Solicitor.

PERCY E. WILLIAMS,
Treasury Inspector.

Mr. Clarke, it appears, declines to pay rent until his claim for compensation is settled. Mr. Williams recommends that Mr. Saunders be instructed to apply for the rent, and, in the event of a refusal to pay, to furnish a report to the Treasury for reference to the Crown Solicitor.

Submitted for approval.—J.J.H., 10/8/91. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
Approved.—H.P., 11/8/91.

No. 75.

Statement of rents received.—Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street.

12 September, 1890.

	£
Hotel occupied by Noonan... ..	5 per week.
Wharf occupied by B. B. Nicoll	1,239 per annum.
Balmain Steam Ferry Company	600 "
Stores occupied by H. Clarke	400 "
" " Jarvis & Co.	48 "
" " J. Carter	48 "
" " F. Buckle	45 "

J. B. THOMPSON,
Land Valuer.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR WHARF EXTENSION AT TATHAM, RICHMOND RIVER.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM

(L.S.)

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a 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, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, extension of the Wharf at Tatham, Richmond River, South Arm, in the said Colony, 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 Tatham, county of Richmond, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portions 30 and 31, conditional purchases by Thomas Marsh: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 30; and bounded thence by the South Arm of the Richmond River downwards to its intersection with the western side of a road 1 chain wide leading from the main Coraki-Casino Road to the Tatham Wharf; thence by part of that side of that road southerly 210 feet; thence by a line bearing north 49 degrees 55 minutes west to deep creek; thence by that creek and the South Arm of the Richmond River downwards, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 2 roods 19½ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Henry Barnes.

2. Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Tatham, county of Richmond, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 30, conditional purchase by Thomas Marsh: Commencing on the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide leading from the main Coraki-Casino Road to the Tatham Wharf, at a point bearing northerly and distant 143½ feet from the angle in the said eastern side of the said road; and bounded thence by part of portion 30, being a fenced line bearing about north 38 degrees east to high water-mark on the South Arm of the Richmond River; thence by that river upward to the intersection of the prolongation northerly of the eastern side of the aforesaid road 1 chain wide; and thence by that side of that road bearing south-westerly, to the point of commencement,—containing 19 perches or thereabouts, exclusive of approach to wharf, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Henry Barnes.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereunto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR ACCESS TO NEW WHARF AT BROADWATER.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, 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 New Wharf at Broadwater, Richmond River, in the said Colony, 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 "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 land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Riley, county of Richmond, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 40 acres to Henry James Cook, portion 5, at Broadwater, and comprised in Certificate of Title, registered vol. 811, folio 138: Commencing on the northern side of a street leading from the main Woodburn-Wardell Road to the river, at a point distant north-westerly 5 chains 27½ links from the intersection of the western side of the main road above mentioned with the said northern side of the aforesaid street; and bounded thence on the east by other part of portion 5 bearing northerly 4 chains 49½ links to the south-western corner of the Court-house site; thence on the north by other part of portion 5, being a line at right angles to the last-described line, bearing north-westerly to high-water mark of the Richmond River; thence on the west by that high-water mark bearing southerly to its intersection with the southern boundary of portion 5; thence on the south by the abovementioned street bearing east, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 rood 14 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in possession and occupation of Henry James Cook.

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 eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

ON THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS MINISTERIAL CONTROL,

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[2s. 6d.]

5—*a*

[1,205 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £134 16s. 6d.]

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892 ON THE POST OFFICE,
MONEY ORDER OFFICE, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, AND
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the Annual Report for the year 1892 on the Departments under the Ministerial control of the Postmaster-General.

COMBINED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

		1891.		1892.	
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Post Office	...	£443,877	14 11	£447,945	7 11
Electric Telegraph Department	...	198,531	8 1	185,014	1 5
Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank—					
Commission on Money Orders	...	19,197	17 3	19,309	7 0
Interest on Investments	...	79,535	10 4	90,354	10 9
Total	...	£741,142	10 7	£742,623	7 1
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Post Office	...	£462,407	0 7	£496,984	16 11
Electric Telegraph Department	...	211,314	5 5	229,084	16 10
Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank—					
Salaries and Contingencies	...	13,504	19 9	14,048	5 6
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	...	72,280	10 4	81,781	0 3
Total	...	£759,506	16 1	£821,898	19 6

The above are the particulars of expenditure out of the votes of Parliament directly at my disposal, except in the case of the Government Savings Bank item of "Interest added to Depositors' Accounts," which is specially provided for out of the interest accruing from investment of funds on the same account.

The following are the items of expenditure paid from votes under the control of other Ministers:—

	1891.	1892.
Stores and stationery	£5,120 7 0	£5,450 16 1
Repairs and additions to buildings	9,814 5 11	8,108 13 3
Furniture (including carriage)	699 7 1	866 13 4
Printing, bookbinding, <i>Gazette</i> advertisements, <i>Gazettes</i> , &c.	11,486 5 6	11,518 16 9
Printing postage-stamps	6,144 0 4	5,426 6 7
Municipal and other rates	2,122 4 10	2,114 16 3
Postage	1,930 18 5	1,644 5 0
Advertising in newspapers	959 7 8	703 16 6
Fuel and light	3,334 0 6	4,039 6 8
Total	£41,610 17 3	£39,873 10 5

The interest on the cost of construction of Electric Telegraph Lines is estimated at £32,077, and the interest on the cost of buildings owned by the Government, and used as Post and Telegraph Offices in various parts of the Colony, is estimated at £28,844.

Debiting

* These items do not include the proportions chargeable against the Electric Telegraph Department and Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank of the salaries of officials in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, the full amount of which salaries is included above in the expenditure of the Post Office Department. Apportioning the cost of salaries and contingencies, the Electric Telegraph expenditure would be £269,790 8s. 11d., the Money Order and Government Savings Bank expenditure, £22,601 3s. 7d. (exclusive of interest added to depositors' accounts), and the expenditure of the Post Office Department, £447,726 6s. 9d.

Debiting each Department with its proper share of the salaries of officers in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, the foregoing figures show that the revenue of the Post Office and Money Order and Government Savings Bank Departments (including interest on investments) exceeded the expenditure from the votes of those Departments, and interest added to depositors' accounts in the case of the latter, by £219 1s. 2d. and £5,281 13s. 11d. respectively, while the expenditure of the Electric Telegraph Department was £84,776 7s. 6d. in excess of the revenue thereof.

Adding the expenditure on account of the services of the Postmaster-General from the votes of other Departments, and the interest on the cost of buildings and construction of telegraph lines, the expenditure properly chargeable to the Departments under my control for the year 1892 was £922,693 9s. 11d., or £180,070 2s. 10d. in excess of the revenue for the same period.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CONFERENCES.

The usual Annual Conference of Delegates from the whole of the Australasian Colonies, with the exception of New Zealand, met at Hobart in March, 1892. The proceedings having been laid before Parliament in August of that year, I do not deem it necessary to make any special allusion to it now.

In my last Report I alluded to the agreement entered into in the year 1891, on behalf of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, with the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), whereby that Company undertook—with a view of giving increased facilities to the public using the telegraph service—to effect a reduction, speaking generally, of from about 8s. 10d. to 4s. per word in the rates charged for telegrams exchanged between Australia and the rest of the world, on condition that the Colonies named above jointly guaranteed to pay the Company one-half of the amount of receipts short of the sum of £237,736 (that being the amount of the Company's receipts for 1889, after deducting out-payments), the Company bearing the loss of half the amount received short of that sum.

This agreement took effect on and from the 1st May, 1891, and the proportion of the loss payable by New South Wales, on the basis of the respective populations of the Colonies concerned, for the year 1892 was £15,397 7s. 8d.

It was anticipated that the revenue derived from increased business would more than cover the loss through the reduction in the rates, but such was not the case.

A Conference of Delegates from New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia was in consequence held in August, 1892, in Melbourne, mainly for the consideration of a proposal to increase the rates for cable messages, the following being the resolutions agreed to on the subject:—

1. That in view of the heavy loss sustained by the principal Colonies in connection with the cable guarantee dated 31st March, 1891, it be a recommendation to the respective Governments concerned that the following alteration in the tariff be adopted with the concurrence of the Eastern Extension Cable Company, and brought into operation on the 1st October next, viz. :—
 Ordinary messages to be increased from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per word.
2. That the extra cost of 9d. per word be apportioned as follows, viz. :—
 To Cable Companies, 7d.
 To South Australia, 2d.
3. That the proposal by the Government of New Zealand to join the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania in the present guarantees to the Eastern Extension Cable Company and the Government of South Australia be accepted by the Colonies mentioned.
4. That the Honorable the President of the Conference be authorised to communicate with the Eastern Extension Cable Company and the Governments of the other agreeing Colonies (other than New South Wales and South Australia), conveying the result of this Conference, and to have charge of all.

all correspondence relating thereto and of the arrangements necessary to bring the resolutions of the Conference into effect upon their being confirmed by the various Governments.

As it was found impossible to complete the arrangements necessary for bringing the resolutions into effect before the close of the year, the increased rates did not come into operation until the 1st January, 1893.

Full reports of the proceedings of this Conference have been laid before Parliament and printed.

I.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

INLAND SERVICE.

The new postal routes opened during the year 1892, as shown in the annexed return, amounted to 1,733 miles, viz. —

Postal Line	No of times per week	Postal Line	No of times per week
<i>In the Western Country.</i>		<i>In the Southern Country—continued.</i>	
From Bena to a point on Marsden's Waroo mail line	1	From Kiah to Green Cape	1
Boppy Mountain (on Nyngan Cobar Railway Line) to Booroomugga.	1	Kiama to Jerrara	6
Canowindra to Eugowra	2	Krawarree to Jinden	3
Canowindra to Nyrang	2	Mahratta to Bondi	3
Cobar to Baden Park Station	1	Mahratta Station to London	1
Cobar Railway Station to Post Office	3	Moss Vale to Meryla	2
Cobar to Wilcanma	2	Mount Kembla to Kembla Heights	6
Coolabah to Monkey	1	Mullengandra to Morven	2
Curra Creek to Bournewood	1	Narrandera to Darlington Point	3
Dural to North Dural	3	Narrandera to Mount Crystal	2
Goolma to Cobbora	1	Pericoe to Nangutta	1
Hermidale Railway Yard to Post Office	3	Tarago to Windellama	3
Junction of Castle Hill and Haven Roads to Post Office, Sandhurst.	6	Temora to Stockinbingal	3
Katoomba to Megalong	6	Tocumwal to Deniliquin	2
Millthorpe Railway Station to Post Office	12	Torrowangee to Corona	1
Mount Drutt to Colyton	6 or oftener.	Timberumba to Meragle	1
Mungunyah to Gumbahle	1	Whinstone Valley to Jerangle	2
Narramine to Tomingley	2	Wollongong to Balgownie	12
Obley to Obley Vale	1	Yass Tramway Station to Post Office	12 or oftener.
Round Corner (Dural Road) to Kenthurst	6		
St Mary's to Werrington	6	<i>In the Northern Country.</i>	
"The Meadows Hotel" (on Cobar Wilcanma 'mail line) to Innesowen	1	From Bald Nob to Glen Elgin Mines	1
Tomkins' (near Trundle) to Cardungle	1	Ben Lomond Railway Station to Wandsworth	3
Wallace to Greendale	6	Brushgrove to Lower Southgate	6 or oftener
Whylandia (on Dubbo Belarbigill Mail Line) to Minore	2	Coonabarabran to Blantyre Station	1
Woodlands (on Forbes Dandaloo Mail Line) to Landsdale	2	Currabubula to Clifton Station	2
		Dunoon to Dorrroughby Grass	3
		Fennmount to Bellingen	As required
		Gerrymberryn to Seelands	2
		Gladstone to Loftus Bridge	2
		Krambach to Clarkson's Crossing	3
		Laguna to Central Wattagan	3
		Macleay to Shark Creek	2
		Moree to J. Stancombe's	1
		Muswellbrook to Muscle Creek	2
		Never Never to Dorrigo	1
		Nicholls' (on Inverell Bonshaw mail line) to Pindari	2
		North Pimlico to German Creek	3
		Rawden Vale to Curracabark	1
		Singleton to Bloomfield	1
		Stewart's Brook to Bluey (Upper Camp)	2
		Walcha to Moona Plains	2
		Wickham Post Office to Railway Station, Honeyuckle Point	12
		Wingham Post Office to Steamers' Wharf	3
		Woy Woy Railway Station to Post Office, Blackwall.	6
		<i>Suburban Roads</i>	
		From Steamers' Wharf to Post Office, Longueville	12
		Kogarah to Sans Souci	12
<i>In the Southern Country.</i>			
From Adamniby to Boconnoc	1		
Albion Park to Yellow Rock	6		
Anstinner Railway Station to Post Office	12		
Barber's Creek Railway Station to Post Office	6		
Bermagui to Muriah	2		
Berry to Broughton Vale	3		
Bombo Railway Station to Post Office	12		
Broken Hill to Euriovie	2		
Bungendore to Gundaroo	1		
Burrawang to Avoca	6		
Carabost to Book Book	3		
Cooma to Murrumbucca	1		
Corona Head Station to Quynanbi Station	8		
Corowa Railway Station to Post Office	3		
Germanton to Mangopla	3		
Gundagai to Bongongolong	2		
Gunning to Berrebangalo	2		
Hay to Eurugabah	1		
Johnston's Gate (on Nimbybelle and Bega mail line) to Meringlo	2		
Kangaroo Valley to Upper Kangaroo River	2		

The postal routes abolished, amounting to 690 miles, are shown in the following return:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>Western Roads.</i>		<i>Southern Roads—continued.</i>	
Between Cobar and Innesowen	2	Between Lyttleton and Meringlo	1
Dural and Kenthurst	3	Mahratta and Craigie	1
Faulconbridge Railway Platform and Post Office.	6	Morven and Cookardina	3
Mungunyah and Gumbalie	1	Nelligen Post Office and Steamers' Wharf	1
Yarragreen (near Mundooran) and Bearbong.	2	Tarago and Lake Bathurst	6
		Tumut and Lacmalac	2
		Ungarie and Bygalorie	1
		Whinstone Valley and Captain's Flat ...	1
		Wolumla and Merimbula	1
		Wombat and Young	3
<i>Southern Roads.</i>		<i>Northern Roads.</i>	
Between Bungonia and Windellama	3	Between Armidale and Wollomombi	2
Cargo and Canangles	1	Camden Haven and Kendall	4
Darlington Point and Tubbo	3	Cooranbong and Mandalong	2
Euriowie and Purnamoota	2	Kyle and Clarkson's Crossing	3
Fairy Meadow and Para Meadow	1	Midgeegrass and Perimée	2
Fairy Meadow Railway Station and Post Office.	2 daily.	Nullamanna and Pindari	2
Gainor's Hotel (on the Euriowie-Purnamoota mail-line) and Corona Mines.	2	Wandsworth and Inverell	3
Hay and Eurugabah	1		
Ingleburn Railway Platform and Post Office.	6		
Kiama Railway Station and Steamers' Wharf.	12		
Kybean and Countegany	1		
		<i>Suburban Road.</i>	
		Between Canterbury and Belmore	6

Increased communication on existing lines was afforded as follows:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.		Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To		From	To
<i>Western Roads.</i>			<i>Southern Roads—continued.</i>		
Between Bathurst Railway Station and Post Office.	2 daily.	3 daily.	Between Kiama and Jamberoo	6	12
Black Springs and Porter's Retreat.	1	2	Merimbula and Pambula	3	6
Bourke and North Bourke	3	9	Monteagle Railway Station and Post Office.	3	6
Esrom and Eglinton	12	18	Numeralla and Countegany	1	2
Gingkin and Shooter's Hill	2	3	Timbery Range and Bungarby ...	1	2
Hartley and Hampton	2	3	Wagga Wagga and Alfred Town	3	6
Mundooran and Warkton	1	2			
Oberon and Jenolan Caves	3	6	<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
Parramatta Railway Station and Post Office.	9 daily.	10 daily.	Between Ballina and Brunswick	2	3
Sofala and Box Ridge	2	3	Bellingen and Brierfield	1	2
Trunkey Creek and Long Swamp	1	2	Bellingen and Never Never	1	2
Warren and Coonamble	2	3	Cudgen and Cudgen Scrub	3	6
Wiseman's Ferry and Upper McDonald.	2	3	Emmaville and Argenton	1	2
			Glenceoe and Graham's Valley ..	1	2
			Glen Innes and Grafton	3	4
			Grafton and Copmanhurst	2	3
			Hillgrove and Wollomombi	1	3
			Kempsey and Summer Island ...	3	6
			Kendall and Laurieton	4	6
			Llangothlin Railway Platform and Post Office.	3	6
			Newcastle and Merewether	6	12
			Summer Island and Kinchela Creek.	3	6
			Tooloom and White Swamp ...	1	2
			Tumbulgum and Tweed Heads	3	6
			Wee Waa and Bennley Park ...	1	2
<i>Southern Roads.</i>			<i>Suburban Roads.</i>		
Between Adelaide Camp (on the Booligal-Mossgiel mail-line) and Willandra Hut.	1	2	Between General Post Office, Sydney, and North Sydney.	2 daily.	3 daily.
Bodalla and Corunna	2	3	Rookwood and Upper Bankstown.	2 daily.	3 daily.
Bombala and Bondi	3	4			
Bombala and Pambula	2	3			
Braidwood and Nelligen	2	3			
Breadalbane and Gurrundah ...	1	2			
Brownlow Hill and Werombi ...	3	6			
Candelo and Towamba	1	2			
Cathcart and Candelo	1	2			
Cooma and Adaminiby, via Mid- dling Bank.	1	2			
Cooma and Whinstone Valley ...	1	2			
Euriowie and Cobham Lake	1	2			
Helensburgh and Darke's Forest	2	3			
Holt's Flat and Bombala	4	6			

The communication existing on the following lines was decreased:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.		Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To		From	To
<i>Western Road.</i>			<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
Between Meranburn and Manildra.....	8	6			
<i>Southern Roads.</i>			Between Goodooga and Brenda	3	2
Between Bombala and Cathcart	3	2	Harwood Island and Woodburn	3	2
Candelo and Wolumla	7	6	Wee Waa and Cuttabri.....	4	3
Cooma and Adaminiby, <i>via</i> Rhine Falls.	2	1			
Laggan and Peelwood	3	2			

The extent of postal route traversed in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892, was 32,300 miles, as compared with 31,257 miles traversed in 1891—

	1891.	1892.
On horseback	11,802 miles	11,616 miles.
By coach	16,370 "	17,467 "
By railway	2,255 "	2,384 "
By tramway	18 "	21 "
By steamer	812 "	812 "

The number of miles travelled in the year 1892 was 8,568,700, being an increase of 333,700 on the mileage of the previous year.

The extension of mail route by railway during 1892 was as follows:—

Nyngan to Cobar... ..	82 miles.
Culcairn to Corowa	47 "

and by tramway—

Yass Junction to Yass	3 "
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The number of Post Offices established was 54, viz.:—Barber's Creek, Bective, Bombo, Bongongolong, Broughton Vale, Budgambi, Cobham Lake, Colyton, Corindi-Clarence, Cuttabri, Deep Creek, Dunbible Creek, Eatonsville, Ford's Bridge, Green Cape, Harnleigh, Irvington, Jerrara, Kembla Heights, Kew, Kiah, Leadville, Long Flat, Longueville, Lower Tarcutta, Megalong, Milburn Creek, Milson's Point, Mount Druitt, Muscle Creek, Nadjingomar, Nana Glen, New Italy, New Lambton, Newrybar, Newstead, Nymboida, Orton Park, Orundumbi, Pelican Island, Pemberton, Porcupine Gap, Ramornie, Salisbury Plains, Sandhurst, Sans-Souci, Tantawanglo, Torrowangee, Turlinjah, Tyringham, Upper Kangaroo River, Warge Rock, Woolwich, and Yellow Rock.

The Post Office at Macdonaldtown was re-established.

The number of Post Offices discontinued was 16, viz.:—Balderodgery, Belmore, Biloela, Blake Brook, Bourke-street Redfern, Coree, Dry Lake, Pemberton, Swallow's Nest, Tallewang, Tubbul, Upper Gundaroo, Wagonga, Wagonga Heads, Wee Jasper, and Winduella.

It was found desirable to change the designations of the following Post Offices, viz.:—Aliceton to Karuah, Budgambi to Copmanhurst, Bulga Creek to Yarralumla, Charleyong to Marlow, Copmanhurst to Upper Copmanhurst, Dora Creek to Brush, Hermitage Plains to Hermidale, Lower Gundaroo to Gundaroo, Mount Macquarie to Neville, North Yanco to Yanko, Para Meadow to Balgownie, Savernake to Warmatta, Trundle Lagoon to Trundle, West Balmain to Rozelle, and Yass Railway Station to Yass Junction.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the 1,423 Post Offices in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892. Appendix A.

203 changes of Postmasters occurred during the year.

Receiving Offices were established at the following places, viz.:—Ardlin, Athey's, Avoca, Baldry, Ballimore, Barnett, Belgrave, Bena, Binneguy, Bloomfield, Bluey, Bo Bo, Boconnoc, Bonnie Doon, Bournemouth, Brook's Creek, Bygalorie, Cable's Siding, Camboon, Carba, Central Wattagan, Cloverley, Collerina, Comarah, Comborah, Dilga, Dorrigo, Dorrroughby Grass, Glen Elgin, Grattai, Gullen Flat, Hughstonia,

Hughstonia, Jackson's Waterholes, Jinden, Lansdale, Lower Southgate, Mahratta Station, Markwell, Meragle, Meryla, Minore, Mooculta, Moona Plains, Mount Sherwood, Murrah, Muscle Creek, New Mollyan, New Park, North Dural, Norway, Nyrang, Oakey Creek, Obley Vale, Peacock Creek, Pudman Creek, Rockvale, Savernake, Seelands, Shannon Vale, South Codrington, South Rivertree, Spring Creek, The Tamarinds, Toomooromah, Tuggerah Lakes, Upper Horton, Wamboyne, Waugoola, Webb's Consols, West Bargo, Whipstick, Winduella, Wollun, and Woy Woy.

The names of the Receiving Offices at Glenreagh, Inglewood, Jump Up, and Mitchell's Creek were changed to Tallawudjah, Turill, Bungulla, and Daviesville, respectively.

The Receiving Offices at the following places were converted into Post Offices, viz. :—Barber's Creek, Corindi-Clarence, Cuttabri, Deep Creek, Eatonsville, Ford's Bridge, Irvington, Kew, Kiah, Leadville, Long Flat, Lower Tarcutta, Macdonaldtown, Milburn Creek, Milson's Point, Mount Druitt, Muscle Creek, Nana Glen, New Italy, Newrybar, Nymboida, Orundumbi, Pelican Island, Ramornie, Salisbury Plains, Tantawanglo, Tyringham, and Warge Rock.

The Receiving Offices at the following places were discontinued, viz. :—Abercrombie, Adjungbilly, Ballanafad, Borambil, Canangles, Gillenbah, Kildary, Lacmalac, Lode Hill, Millingandi, Mountain Top, Pampira, Ware's, and Whipstick.

Appendix B. In the Appendix will be found a list of the Receiving Offices in existence at the close of the year, showing the number to be 377.

Appendix A. Appendix A contains a return of the Government buildings for the transaction of the Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business, and particulars of the premises rented or otherwise provided for the purpose. Government buildings at the following places were completed and occupied during 1892, viz. :—Broken Hill, Cudgen Scrub, Kogarah, Maclean, New Lambton, Picton, Sutherland, Temora, and Wickham. Premises were purchased at Chatsworth Island and Harwood Island.

During the year 1892, 3 pillar letter-receivers were erected in different parts of the Colony, 4 were removed to different sites and two were withdrawn; 72 small iron letter-receivers were placed, 10 were removed to new sites, and 1 was withdrawn. Of other kinds of receivers 7 were placed.

On the 31st December the number of letter-receivers erected in the Colony (both large and small) was 1,048 and the number of newspaper-receivers 19.

During this year a new pattern small iron letter-receiver (designed by Mr. Dalgarno, the Secretary of the Postal Service) was introduced. It is about the size of the letter-box of the American pattern in use in the Colony for some years, but besides being more elegant in shape the new box possesses the following advantages over the American one, viz. :—The door opening in front enables the clearer to view the whole of the inside of the box, and thus prevents the possibility of letters being left in it, and the public can more readily find the posting aperture which is in front instead of on one side of the box.

One of the new advertising postal-pillars was withdrawn from a site in the Municipality of Newtown at the request of the Borough Council.

c. The number of licenses for the sale of postage-stamps issued in 1892 to persons other than postmasters or receiving-office-keepers was 231, the number transferred 59, and the number cancelled 7. In the Appendix is given a list of the persons holding these licenses throughout the Colony.

On the 31st December the number of locked private letter-boxes let at the General Post Office was 1,313, besides 69 allotted to Public Departments, for which no fees are paid. The system is now in operation at the following offices, viz. :—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Ashfield, Ballina, Balmain, Balranald, Bathurst, Bega, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Casino, Cobar, Condobolin, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Coraki, Deniliquin, Dubbo, East Maitland, Emmaville, Forbes, George-street North, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Grenfell, Gulgong, Gunnedah, Hay, Haymarket, Hillgrove, Hillston, Inverell, Jerilderie, Junee Junction, Kempsey, Kiama, King-street, Lismore, Manly, Marrickville, Moree, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Narrandera, Newcastle, Newtown, North Sydney, Nymagee, Orange, Pambula, Park-street, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Silverton, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Temora, Tenterfield, Uralla, Urana, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Wentworth, West Maitland, Wilcannia, Wollongong, and Young.

For

For the convenience of persons requiring boxes from the 1st April, 1st July, or 1st October, payment in advance at the annual rate for the period, nine, six, or three months, will now be received, provided that in the case of a box rented during the last quarter of the year the fee for the ensuing year is paid also.

Nine additional letter-carriers, and seven additional junior letter-carriers were appointed during the year 1892. The total number of these officials employed on the 31st December was 449 of whom 105 were attached to the head office, the remainder being distributed throughout the Colony, as indicated in the Appendix.

Appendix A.

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department for the year 1892 was as follows:—1 Postmaster-General, 1 Secretary, 1 Assistant-Secretary, 1 Superintendent, Mail Branch, 1 Accountant, 1 Cashier, 1 Chief Inspector, 3 Postal Inspectors, 1 Assistant-Superintendent, Mail Branch, 10 senior clerks, 96 clerks, 1 clerk in charge of stores, 22 temporary clerks, 1 special inquiry officer for Missing-letter Branch, 36 mail-guards, 56 letter-sorters, 10 junior letter-sorters, 5 temporary letter-sorters, 55 stampers and sorters, 16 junior stampers and sorters, 4 temporary stampers and sorters, 4 sorters, 244 letter-carriers, 192 junior letter-carriers, 13 temporary letter-carriers, 63 mail-boys, 63 messengers, mail-cart drivers, porters, female servants, &c., 1 detective, 1,423 postmasters, 2 relieving officers, 102 postal assistants, 108 junior postal assistants, 113 temporary postal assistants, 38 receiver-clearers, 70 mail-carriers, 377 receiving-office-keepers, 745 mail contractors; total, 3,881. Three hundred and nine of the above also hold the position of station-master, operator, messenger, or probationer in the Electric Telegraph Department. Of the remainder, 385 hold the dual position of official Post and Telegraph Master.

Ten deaths occurred, viz., E. S. Atkinson, postmaster, Jerry's Plains; W. T. Lee, postmaster, Trunkey Creek; L. S. Mackay, postmaster, Carcoar; Mrs. E. de Trevana, postmistress, Denman; A. Bastable and J. Broderick, postal assistants, Bathurst; W. S. Stevenson, letter-sorter; and F. G. Farquharson and A. White, letter-carriers. The tenth was a person temporarily employed.

Twenty-four resignations took place, and the services of four officials no longer required were dispensed with.

The removals from the service numbered thirteen. Two of these—a postal assistant and a temporary sorter—each received sentences of six months' imprisonment for embezzlement and stealing a letter, respectively; and a third—a letter-sorter—was fined £20 for stealing a letter. The remainder were dismissed for the following offences:—

A postmaster, for failing to account for certain Savings Bank deposits.

A postal assistant, for irregularities in connection with Savings Bank transactions.

A letter-carrier, for misappropriation of letters; two others for absence without leave; and a fourth for intemperate habits and generally unsatisfactory conduct.

Two mail-boys, for irregular attendance and other unsatisfactory conduct; a third for using offensive language; and another for irregular treatment of a registered letter.

The Postal Inspectors in 1892 travelled a distance of 29,130 miles, and inspected the postal route appertaining thereto, visiting 489 post-offices, 71 of which were visited more than once during the year.

Amended regulations, setting forth, in conformity with the provisions of the 7th section of the Civil Service Act, 1884, the conditions of employment in the Departments under the control of the Postmaster-General, were introduced on the 1st June. The principal new features in these regulations are the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of pay; the provision for annual increments to the junior staff up to a maximum of 30s. per week; the division of official Postmasters, Postal Assistants, and Operators into four classes—1st class, £340 to £400, 2nd class, £260 to £320, 3rd class, £180 to £240, 4th class, £100 to £160; the fixing of a scale of rent allowances to Official Post and Telegraph Masters who are not provided with quarters; also a scale of "district" allowances to officials stationed in remote localities; and the requirement of a certificate of competency from a Postal Inspector, or head of branch, before promotion of an official to a higher rank.

Prior

Prior to the 1st October, 1885, officers in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices received a portion of their remuneration from the Post Office, and a portion from the Electric Telegraph Department; but since that date the full salaries have been paid by the Post Office. A further extension of this principle was introduced on the 1st April, 1892, from which date the full salaries of all other officials holding combined appointments, such as Assistant and Operator, Letter-carrier and Messenger, &c., have been paid by one Department, thus saving a considerable amount of clerical labour. The total number of these combined officials, on the 31st December last, was 694.

Owing to complaints made that letters posted in the various suburban receivers before 5 a.m. (the first hour of clearance), failed to reach the addressees by the first morning delivery by letter-carrier, or to be included in the first despatch of mails to the country, it was decided to have the receivers in the city and adjacent suburbs (except Balmain and North Sydney, where the clearances begin at 11 p.m.) cleared at 12.15 a.m. instead of 5 a.m., from the 11th October. The delay complained of was due to the mail matter from the receivers reaching the General Post Office about the time when the mails arrive from the country districts, namely, between 6 and 7 a.m., thus leaving only about an hour available for sorting before the letter-carriers started on their first round. Under the new arrangement, immediately the correspondence reaches the head office, a staff of officials is in attendance to proceed with the sorting, which is completed in time for the first city delivery and the morning despatch to the suburbs and country.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

At the Postal and Telegraph Conference, held in Adelaide, in May, 1890, it was decided "That in any future mail contract across the Pacific Ocean, if arranged for by the Colony of New Zealand, the other colonies shall pay similar poundage rates to New Zealand to those paid by the non-contracting colonies to the contracting colonies for the mail service *via* Suez, each despatching country or colony paying all charges to destination."

Accordingly, when the contract between the New Zealand Government and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand expired in November, 1891, it was renewed for another year, during which this Colony paid to New Zealand the following rates for the use of the service, viz.:—Letters, 12s. per lb.; Packets, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Newspapers, 6d. per lb.

As there was a probability of the service lapsing at the termination of the contract unless the Company could secure an increase in the contributions from the colonies to recoup the loss sustained by the Company owing to the reduction of postage on foreign correspondence to 2½d. per half ounce, the New Zealand Government opened negotiations with this Colony which resulted in the renewal of the contract for another year from November, 1892, this Department undertaking, subject to the approval of Parliament, to pay a lump sum of £4,000 towards the cost of the service, and the Company agreeing to forego the gratuity previously paid for the conveyance of the mails between Sydney and Auckland.

After the withdrawal, in November, 1884, of New South Wales, from the contract jointly entered into by it and New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York, for a four-weekly mail service between Sydney and San Francisco, *via* Auckland, an action in the Supreme Court was brought by the Company, against the Government of this Colony to recover the sum of £11,750, and interest thereon, alleged to be due for the conveyance of New South Wales mails by the Company's vessels from November, 1884, to November, 1885. The judgment of the Full Court, delivered on the 8th August, 1890, being adverse to the Company, leave was obtained to appeal to the Privy Council, which upheld the decision.

I give below the full text of the judgment delivered on the 13th February, 1892, by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"Their Lordships entirely concur in the conclusion at which the Supreme Court of New South Wales has arrived, although they are not prepared to say that the language of the contract of the 3rd of June, 1884, is plain, or its meaning altogether free from doubt. Whatever may be the true construction of that agreement, and whatever may have been the respective rights and obligations of the appellants

appellants and the Postmaster-General of New Zealand when the Government of New South Wales withdrew from the contract, their Lordships are of opinion that the claims of the appellants in the present action cannot be supported.

“The contract of the 3rd of June, 1884, to which the appellants and the Postmasters-General of New South Wales and New Zealand were parties, was a contract for a mail service between Sydney and San Francisco by way of Auckland, to run for the period of two years, computed from the 29th of November, 1883. So long as the contract remained in full force the annual remuneration or subsidy payable to the appellants was to be £50,000, of which the Government of New South Wales was to contribute £18,750. But the Postmaster-General of New South Wales had the option of withdrawing from the contract at the end of the first year on giving three months' notice. He availed himself of this option, and withdrew on the 29th of November, 1884. On his withdrawal he ceased to have any voice in the management of the service, and the contribution from New South Wales ceased to be payable.

“While the notice of withdrawal was still pending, a proposal was made by the appellants to the Government of New South Wales that they should cancel the notice on the terms of being relieved from some portion of their contribution. There was a negotiation as to the extent of the relief. Ultimately the Government of New South Wales agreed to the appellants' proposal, on the footing that their contribution for 1884-85 should be reduced to the sum of £11,750, and upon the express condition that the appellants should procure the concurrence of the Government of New Zealand to this arrangement.

“The Government of New Zealand declined to concur, unless the appellants would make precisely the same reduction in their favour. This concession the appellants refused. Thereupon the Government of New Zealand, insisting that the Government of New South Wales were not at liberty to cancel the notice of withdrawal, and that under the New Zealand Post Office Act of 1881 they could prevent the New South Wales mails being carried by the appellants while receiving a subsidy from them, and also insisting that they had the right, if they chose, to require the appellants to maintain the full service with the diminished subsidy, compelled the Government of New South Wales to pay them £7,000 by the threat of putting in force their powers under the Act of 1881.

“After the Government of New South Wales had come under these terms, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand telegraphed to the appellants in the following words:—‘We give you permission to carry New South Wales mails to and from San Francisco.’

“In point of fact the service was never interrupted. During the year 1884-85 the appellants performed the very same services which they would have been required to perform if New South Wales had not withdrawn from the contract.

“The appellants now claim from the Government of New South Wales the sum of £11,750, as the agreed remuneration for their services during the year 1884-85. The answer of the Government of New South Wales is this:—‘We never agreed to pay you anything for the year 1884-85. Our proposal, was conditional on your procuring the concurrence of New Zealand to our remaining parties to the contract; you failed to procure their concurrence. We were not allowed to remain parties to the contract or to resume our position; and we have actually been compelled to pay £7,000 to New Zealand to prevent the stoppage of our mails, in consequence of your having failed to procure the concurrence of New Zealand.’ It appears to their Lordships that this answer, which is true in fact, is a complete defence to the appellants' claim for the sum of £11,750 as payable under an express agreement. The suggestion that was made during the argument that when the appellants received the telegram from the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, giving them permission to carry the New South Wales mails to and from San Francisco, the condition on which the Government of New South Wales offered to pay the sum of £11,750 was fulfilled, and that therefore they became bound to pay that sum to the appellants as well as the sum of £7,000 to New Zealand, scarcely deserves serious consideration.

“The alternative claim of the appellants is a claim as on a *quantum meruit*, upon an implied agreement that they were to be paid by New South Wales for the services rendered during the year 1884-85. It is plain that there was no implied agreement of the sort. The appellants submitted to the requirements of the
Government

Government of New Zealand and carried the New South Wales mails, because they accepted the view that the New Zealand Government could force them to do so. It was after they had acknowledged themselves to be powerless in the matter that the Government of New South Wales paid the Government of New Zealand to ensure the continuance of services which the appellants admitted they could neither withhold nor perform without the permission of the Government of New Zealand. At one time, indeed, they did demur to carrying the New South Wales mails without receiving remuneration from that Colony. The Government of New South Wales at once took offence, and pointed out that they could compel them to carry their mails under the New South Wales Post Office Act, paying a gratuity of a penny a letter. Then the appellants altered their tone. They wrote to say that, although they protested, they would not refuse to carry such mails as the Postmaster-General might be pleased to put on board. They added, that the meaning of their protest had been misunderstood, and they expressed a hope that they might still continue to enjoy 'the strong sympathy' which the Government of New South Wales had always felt towards their Company. Nothing could show more plainly that there was no implied contract for remuneration. The appellants consented to carry the New South Wales mails without requiring the gratuity of a penny a letter, in the hope that the Government of New South Wales would use their good offices on their behalf with the Government of New Zealand, and that in that way some arrangement might be made, more fair or at least more satisfactory to the appellants.

"In the result, therefore, their Lordships are of opinion that the appeal must be dismissed, and they will humbly advise Her Majesty accordingly.

"The appellants will pay the costs of the appeal."

The following returns show the dates of arrival and departure at and from Sydney and London of the mails per Union Steamship Company's steamers *via* San Francisco during the year 1892 :—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from England.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from England.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1891.	1892.			1892.	1892.	
Mariposa	28 November...	6 January ...	39	Mariposa	14 May	24 June.....	41
Monowai	26 December...	5 February ...	41	Monowai	11 June.....	19 July.....	38
	1892.			Alameda	9 July	17 August.....	39
Alameda	23 January ...	3 March	40	Mariposa.....	6 August.....	13 September..	38
Mariposa	20 February ...	31 "	40	Monowai	3 September..	10 October ...	37
Monowai	19 March	26 April	38	Alameda	1 October ...	10 November..	40
Alameda	16 April	25 May	39	Mariposa	29 "	9 December...	41

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1892.	1892.			1892.	1892.	
Mariposa	25 January	5 March	40	Monowai	8 August ...	14 September..	37
Monowai	22 February ...	31 "	38	Alameda	5 September..	12 October ...	37
Alameda	21 March	27 April	37	Mariposa	3 October ...	9 November..	37
Mariposa	18 April	25 May	37	Monowai	31 "	7 December...	37
Monowai	16 May	22 June.....	37			1893.	
Alameda.....	13 June.....	20 July	37	Alameda	28 November ..	4 January ...	37
Mariposa	11 July	18 August.....	38	Mariposa	26 December..	1 February ...	37

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, *via* San Francisco :—

London to Sydney... .. 39 $\frac{4}{8}$ days.
 Sydney to London... .. 37 $\frac{6}{8}$ "

The

The following are the returns of the Mail Service performed by the Orient Steam Navigation Company during the year 1892 :—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from England.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney	Name of Steamer	Date of departure of Mails from England	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
Austral...	1891. 11 December	1892. 15 January.	35	Orient	1892 10 June	1892 15 July	35
Cuzco ...	25 "	29 "	35	Ormuz	24 "	25 "	31
Oroya	1892. 8 January	11 February.	34	Orotava	8 July.	10 August	33
Orizaba ..	22 "	25 "	34	Oruba	22 " ..	24 "	33
Orient	5 February..	11 March .	35	Austral	5 August	9 September..	35
Ormuz	19 " ..	23 " ..	33	Cuzco ...	19 "	24 "	36
Orotava ..	4 March . .	7 April .	34	Ophir	2 September	4 October . .	32
Ophir ...	18 "	20 "	33	Orizaba ..	16 "	21 " ..	35
Oruba	1 April ..	4 May	33	Oroya	30 "	2 November...	33
Austral . .	15 "	20 "	35	Orient	14 October	17 "	34
Cuzco	29 " ..	2 June .	34	Ormuz	28 "	1 December	34
Oroya	13 May	15 " ..	33	Orotava ..	11 November.	15 "	34
Orizaba...	27 " ..	30 "	34	Oruba . . .	25 " ..	28 "	33

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London
Ophir	1892. 11 January .	1892 12 February	32	Oroya ...	1892. 25 July	1892. 27 August	33
Oruba	25 "	27 "	33	Orient	8 August . .	13 September..	36
Austral . . .	8 February.	13 March .	34	Ormuz	22 " ..	24 "	33
Cuzco	22 "	28 "	35	Orotava ..	5 September	8 October	33
Oroya .. .	7 March	9 April	33	Oruba .. .	19 " ..	22 "	33
Orizaba	21 " ..	23 " ..	33	Austral	3 October	6 November ..	34
Orient .. .	4 April ...	9 May	35	Cuzco	17 " ..	21 " ..	35
Ormuz .. .	18 " ..	21 " ..	33	Ophir	31 " ..	29 " ..	29
Orotava	2 May	4 June .	33	Orizaba...	14 November	17 December .	33
Ophir	16 " ..	18 " ..	33	Oroya	28 " ..	30 " ..	32
Oruba	30 " ..	2 July . .	33			1893.	
Austral	13 June	16 " ..	33	Orient	12 December.	17 January...	36
Cuzco	27 " ..	1 August ..	35	Ormuz . . .	26 " ..	28 " ..	33
Orizaba .. .	11 July.....	14 " ..	34				

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London :—

London to Sydney	... ..	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Sydney to London	... ..	33 $\frac{1}{8}$ "

The Mail Service performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1892 was as follows :—

Received.

Name of Steamer	Date of departure of Mails from London	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney	No of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
Massilia ...	1891. 4 December..	1892. 9 January	36	Valetta	1892. 3 June	1892. 9 July :	36
Oriental ...	18 "	22 "	35	Arcadia ...	17 " ..	19 " ..	32
Victoria ...	1892. 1 January ...	2 February .	32	Rome ...	1 July . .	3 August	33
Oceana	15 " ..	17 " ..	33	Ballaarat	15 " .	19 "	35
Valetta	29 " ..	4 March . .	35	Parramatta .	29 " .	2 September.	35
Arcadia ..	12 February .	15 " ..	32	Massilia ..	12 August ..	16 "	35
Ballaarat	26 " ..	1 April . .	35	Britannia ..	26 " ..	27 " ..	32
Parramatta .	11 March .	16 " .	36	Carthage ..	9 September..	15 October	36
Britannia ..	25 " ..	25 " ..	31	Victoria ..	23 " ..	26 "	33
Massilia . .	8 April ...	13 May ...	35	Oceana	7 October	8 November .	32
Oriental . .	22 " ..	25 " ..	33	Arcadia	21 " ..	22 " ..	32
Victoria ...	6 May	7 June	32	Rome	4 November..	8 December . .	34
Oceana . . .	20 " ..	21 " ..	32	Ballaarat ...	18 " .	23 "	35

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mail from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1892.	1892.			1892.	1892.	
Parramatta ...	4 January ..	8 February .	35	Victoria ...	4 July	7 August.....	34
Britannia	18 "	21 "	34	Oceana	18 "	21 "	34
Massilia.....	1 February .	7 March ...	35	Valetta	1 August.....	6 September.	36
Oriental	15 "	20 "	34	Arcadia	15 "	18 "	34
Victoria	29 "	3 April	34	Rome	29 "	2 October .	34
Oceana	14 March ...	17 "	34	Ballaarat.	12 September.	17 "	35
Valetta	28 "	2 May	35	Parramatta... ..	26 "	31 "	35
Arcadia	11 April	15 "	34	Massilia	10 October	14 November..	35
Ballaarat	25 "	30 "	35	Britannia	24 "	27 "	34
Parramatta ..	9 May	13 June	35	Carthage.....	7 November..	11 December .	34
Britannia	23 "	26 "	34	Victoria ..	21 "	24 "	33
Massilia.....	6 June.....	13 July	37			1893.	
Oriental	20 "	26 "	36	Oceana ..	5 December... ..	7 January... ..	33
				Arcadia ..	19 "	21 "	33

Average time occupied in the conveyance of Mails to and from Sydney and London:—

London to Sydney	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Sydney to London	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The amount paid by each contributing colony, on the basis of population, towards the cost of the Federal Ocean Mail Service, for the year 1892, was as follows, viz. :—

New South Wales	£26,759 13 4
Victoria	26,576 3 4
Queensland	9,448 16 8
South Australia	7,491 1 8
Tasmania	3,513 13 4
Western Australia	1,210 11 8

The contribution from the United Kingdom is £95,000 per annum.

The following return shows the number of letters, packets, and newspapers despatched and received by the various ocean mail routes during the year 1892, as compared with similar information for the year 1891:—

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.				
		Intercolonial.			Foreign.			Intercolonial.			Foreign.	
		Letters	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters	Packets	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets and Newspapers.
1891 } 1892 }	Per Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s packets, via Colombo and Brindisi ...	18,479 32,411	2,369 15,046	41,263 59,964	405,303 458,591	54,936 76,012	312,151 337,685	14,760 18,745	1,281 2,800	9,749 12,960	629,635 540,076	485,468 615,891
1891 } 1892 }	Per Orient Steam Navigation Co.'s packets, via Suez and Naples	15,469 27,419	2,705 4,093	30,259 54,236	415,225 487,844	63,981 87,826	323,571 338,433	15,176 20,647	1,404 1,715	10,683 14,133	634,832 537,390	505,205 600,752
1891 } 1892 }	Per Union Steamship Co.'s packets, via San Francisco	22,190 26,204	38,022 72,945	40,470 34,941	65,799 79,958	13,304 13,437	64,713 61,264	18,840 16,772	1,223 1,549	13,298 16,239	81,068 101,974	247,816 225,870
1891 } 1892 }	Per Queensland Royal Mail steamers, via Torres Straits	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	1,714 2,535	454 1,070	1,127 2,000	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	309 331	111 113
1891 } 1892 }	Per Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes' packets, via Marseilles .....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	7,538 9,673	1,040 4,414	6,611 13,384	.... 103	.... 4	.... 34	8,670 6,310	8,422 4,632
1891 } 1892 }	Per Nord Deutscher Lloyd's packets, via Brindisi.....	34 142	9 ...	1 3	894 646	56 115	19 120	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	14,261 10,549	8,051 7,818

The following statements for the year 1892 show the approximate net cost to the Colony of the Suez and San Francisco Mail Services.

Statement showing the approximate net cost to the Colony for the year 1892 of the mail service per the vessels of the Orient, and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies:—

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To New South Wales proportion of Colonial share of subsidy for carriage of mails	26,759	13	4			
Transit of mail-matter through European Countries, &c.	5,126	13	9			
Overland transit of mail-matter through Australian Colonies, cost of special trains, &c.	3,358	1	4			
				35,244	8	5
<i>Cr.</i>						
By estimated share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies, &c.	350	0	0			
Estimated share of transit rates on mail-matter from European Countries, &c... ..	1,150	0	0			
Estimated postages collected in the Colony	20,470	0	0			
				21,970	0	0
Estimated net cost to the Colony in 1892				£13,274	8	5
Estimated net cost to the Colony in 1891				£13,729	6	11

Statement showing the approximate net cost to the Colony of the San Francisco Mail Service for the year 1892:—

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To payments to New Zealand for the carriage of mails ...	2,344	16	4			
Cost of sea and land transit of mail-matter from Sydney to Auckland, San Francisco to New York, &c. ...	504	16	2			
				2,849	12	6
<i>Cr.</i>						
By estimated postages collected in the Colony				2,725	0	0
Net cost to the Colony in 1892				£124	12	6
Net cost to the Colony in 1891				£349	5	4

For several years past the Government of this Colony has contributed a subsidy of £1,200 a year towards the cost of steam communication provided by the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company once every four weeks to and from Sydney, New Caledonia, New Hebrides (Vila), Sandwich Islands, and Fiji, and £1,000 a year for a monthly service in connection with the above between the Islands of the New Hebrides—Sandwich, Tanna, Eromanga, Api, Mallicolo, and Espiritu-Santo. Owing to the strong expression of opinion in Parliament when the Estimates for 1892 were under consideration, against the continuance of these subsidies, they were allowed to lapse at the end of last year.

The rates of postage on commercial papers, posted in the Colony for transmission to all parts of the world except the Australasian Colonies, Fiji, New Guinea, and the Friendly, Marquesas, Marshall, Navigators', New Hebrides, Norfolk, and Solomon Islands (the rate to which remained at 1d. per 2 oz.), were amended from the 1st July as follows:—

Not exceeding 4 oz.	2½d.
Between 4 and 6 oz.	3d.
Every additional 2 oz.	1d.

The rate of postage on newspapers to foreign countries, except the United Kingdom (which was formerly 1d. for the first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.), was from the 1st July made 1d. each newspaper, and for every weight of 4 oz. or under.

From the 1st September the rates of postage on mail matter transmitted to the South Sea Islands were adjusted so as to be uniform with the rates to countries in the Universal Postal Union. On the 14th November it was notified that this regulation would not apply to Fiji, Norfolk Island, and British New Guinea, which are British possessions, and considered to be embraced under the head of Australasia.

The regulations for the transmission of packets by post were amended so as to allow packets containing merchandise to be forwarded at the rate of 1d. for every 2 oz. or fraction thereof to Queensland, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island from the 19th April, and to the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands from the 5th May.

The

The limit of weight of packets of samples transmitted between this Colony and Belgium, Egypt, France, Hawaii, and Italy, has been raised to 12 oz.

Arrangements were made with the other Australasian Colonies for the reciprocal exchange of commercial and printed papers up to 4 lb. in weight, the rate of postage chargeable in this Colony remaining at 1d. per 2 oz.

It was mentioned in my Report for the year 1891 that by a recent change in the Postal Laws of Queensland, newspapers, which previously were transmitted to that as well as to the other Australasian Colonies free of charge, if not over seven days old, were subjected to a charge of 1d. for every 10 ounces on delivery in Queensland, unless prepaid at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 10 ounces in the country of origin, and that this rate had accordingly been imposed on newspapers posted in this Colony for Queensland from the 1st January, 1892.

Owing to the receipt of advices of a similar nature from Victoria and South Australia a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each was, from the 1st May, imposed on newspapers transmitted to those Colonies also. This rate does not apply to bulk parcels of newspapers, posted by recognized newspaper publishers or newsvendors, which may be sent to the neighbouring Colonies at the rate of 1d. per lb., or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

The Parcel Post System, which has been in operation between this Colony and certain Foreign Countries for some years has been extended through the medium of the United Kingdom to Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Bechuanaland, and the Transvaal.

A direct exchange of parcels was instituted between this Colony and Ceylon on the 1st January, 1892, and from the 1st July a similar arrangement was made with India. The terms of the agreements regulating these exchanges will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix D.

Arrangements were also made for an exchange of parcels with Mauritius through the Colombo office.

Appended is a return showing the number and declared value of, and amount of postage paid on parcels despatched to and received from the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, during the years 1891 and 1892:—

Despatched.

Country.	Number of Parcels.		Declared Value.		Amount of Postage.	
	1891.	1892.	1891. £ s. d.	1892. £ s. d.	1891. £ s. d.	1892. £ s. d.
United Kingdom*	5,741	5,422	17,923 6 10	15,602 8 3	762 11 7	725 16 7
Hong Kong	17	31	14 14 0	22 2 5	2 2 0	4 7 0
Egypt	3	6	0 7 6	32 13 0	0 6 0	1 4 5
Gibraltar .....	.....	2	.....	1 10 0	.....	0 3 0
Germany	17	19	17 16 6	71 5 0	6 0 5	6 12 9
Ceylon .....	.....	24	.....	12 6 6	.....	2 13 0
India .....	.....	31	.....	59 1 9	.....	4 7 0
Totals	5,778	5,535	17,956 4 10	15,801 6 11	771 0 0	745 3 9

Received.

Country.	Number of Parcels.		Declared Value.		Amount of Postage.	
	1891.	1892.	1891. £ s. d.	1892. £ s. d.	1891. £ s. d.	1892. £ s. d.
United Kingdom*	19,743	16,959	131,246 3 10	67,721 1 2	2,982 2 5	2,596 8 7
Hong Kong	24	56	25 0 0	111 16 6	2 15 0	7 6 0
Egypt	1	111	2 10 0	207 1 8	0 8 9	24 8 6
Gibraltar	9	11	48 17 0	8 10 0	1 2 6	1 9 3
Germany	140	205	818 17 9	1,559 8 8	47 19 0	71 10 11
Ceylon .....	.....	52	.....	61 3 9	.....	6 6 6
India .....	.....	38	.....	42 19 9	.....	4 7 0
Totals	19,917	17,432	132,141 8 7	69,712 1 6	3,034 7 8	2,711 16 9

* Included under the head of "United Kingdom" are parcels forwarded to and from British Colonies and Foreign Countries through the United Kingdom.

LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PACKETS, AND POST-CARDS POSTED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

The following is a return of the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets, and Post-cards posted in the Colony during 1892, as compared with the number posted in the preceding year:—

	1891.	1892.
LETTERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	59,033,000	65,025,800
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	4,402,100	4,757,700
„ Foreign despatch	986,400	1,101,000
Total.....	64,421,500	70,884,500
NEWSPAPERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony.....	35,284,000	35,991,200
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand.....	3,953,400	4,747,500
„ Foreign despatch.....	793,600	873,100
Total.....	40,031,000	41,611,800
PACKETS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony.....	8,166,500	9,105,300
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand.....	2,389,800	2,572,800
„ Foreign despatch	142,000	194,900
Total.....	10,698,300	11,873,000
Total number of Post-cards posted	808,700	827,360

The difficulties in the way of arriving at a reliable estimate of the amount of correspondence posted throughout the Colony have, I find, been explained in the reports for previous years. Since the publication of the returns for 1891 a discrepancy has been discovered in the figures for that and the previous year so far as the number of letters “posted for delivery within the Colony” is concerned. The corrected figures for 1891 are given in the above return, the number for 1890 being 54,908,400.

DEAD-LETTER BRANCH.

Year.	Number of letters (except those containing articles of value) returned to the writers as unclaimed.					Number of registered letters returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters unregistered but containing articles of value returned as unclaimed.	Number of unclaimed letters returned to the following places.				Number of letters received unstamped or insufficiently addressed.
	Originally addressed to places within the Colony.	Originally addressed to the Australasian Colonies.	Originally addressed to the United Kingdom.	Originally addressed to other Countries.	Total.			Australasian Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	
1891 ...	244,612	67,654	2,340	762	315,368	2,408	1,336	29,541	7,360	3,212	40,113	56,340
1892 ...	249,746	39,043	3,457	1,530	293,776	3,812	1,678	33,376	10,680	4,187	48,243	55,088
Increase.	5,134	.....	1,117	768	.....	1,404	342	3,835	3,320	975	8,130	.....
Decrease.	.....	28,611	.....	.....	21,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,252

One thousand eight hundred and thirty of the registered letters shown in the above return originated in New South Wales, and upon being opened to obtain address prior to return to the senders were found to contain, besides correspondence and valuable enclosures, such as gold, watches, gold rings, and jewellery, the sum of £3,940 7s. 4d. in coin, notes, and cheques. The remaining 1,782 were from places beyond the Colony, and returned unopened, as follows:—198 to London, 750 to other countries, and 834 to other colonies.

In 1,678 unregistered letters were found valuable enclosures, representing £15,305 8s. 2d.

An average of 92 unstamped and 84 insufficiently-addressed letters and packets were forwarded daily to the Dead-letter Office for treatment; the addresses of a large proportion of the latter were corrected and the letters forwarded. The remainder were returned to the writers.

Of 311 articles containing clothing, merchandise, &c., received with the addresses torn off, postage refused, &c., only 40 were applied for and delivered.

In addition to the foregoing, 1,150 Chinese letters imperfectly addressed were forwarded to the intended addressees through the medium of the Chinese Interpreter employed by the Department.

Two thousand three hundred and ninety-one unstamped letters which could not be returned to the writers through want of name and address were delivered to the addressees, who were specially communicated with by the Department.

Seventy letters were posted without addresses, 30 of which (including 8 containing valuable enclosures) were returned to the writers, the remainder bearing no indication of the sender.

About 422 per cent. of the total number of letters posted in the Colony during 1892 were unclaimed.

Complaints as to the non-delivery of letters are of frequent occurrence, but upon investigation the fault is often found to lie with the senders themselves, it sometimes transpiring that the letters inquired for were never posted. An instance occurred in which an unregistered letter containing a cheque, and stated to have been addressed to Bathurst, failed to reach the addressee. Considerable correspondence took place, but without any trace of the letter being found. Three months afterwards the missing letter, bearing the name of the addressee, but directed to *Brisbane*, was received through the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the sender. Had the letter been registered in the proper manner it could easily have been traced, notwithstanding the clerical error in the address.

Numerous complaints were received from various sources as to non-receipt of letters containing cheques and other securities from a certain firm. Careful search was made by the Department in every case, but without result, and eventually the missing documents were reported to have been found amongst the papers of a former clerk of the firm, then in gaol for embezzlement.

Occasionally inquiry is made as to the abstraction of enclosures from letters, the sender or addressee afterwards explaining that the alleged enclosure was inadvertently omitted. Such explanations, however, generally arrive after the Department has incurred the labour of making a thorough search for the supposed missing article. On inquiry being made as to the loss of a packet containing a watch, it was ascertained to have been sent by rail as a parcel, and, being unclaimed, had been disposed of by the Railway Department.

DELIVERY BY LETTER-CARRIERS.

The number of letters, &c., delivered by the letter-carriers attached to the head office during the years 1891 and 1892 was as follows:—

	1891.	1892.
Unregistered letters	9,824,286	10,027,552
Registered letters	442,585	536,496
Books	108,664	144,150
Newspapers	1,459,459	1,675,234

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

The number of registered letters which passed through the General Post Office in 1892 was 1,075,241, against 1,047,080 in 1891, giving an increase of 28,161.

NUMBER OF MAILS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

The following return shows the number of Mails received at and despatched from the General Post Office during the years 1891 and 1892:—

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the office.
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1891	196,342	24,484	181,856	10,310	412,992
1892	202,536	26,317	192,526	10,660	432,039
Increase	6,194	1,833	10,670	350	19,047

RECORD BRANCH.

The number of written communications received from the public during 1892, intimating changes of address, or requesting letters, &c., to be forwarded, was 26,278, against 24,313 in 1891.

The number of communications addressed to the Department, relating to the extension and improvement of the Service, to irregularities connected with the performance of mail contracts, and to the transit of letters, &c., through the post, and recorded in the year 1892, was 38,442, against 36,871 in 1891. REVENUE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1892.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sale of postage-stamps	460,727	7 2			Salaries*	217,038 14 2
Fees for private boxes and bags, &c.	8,518	17 0			Less amount chargeable to Electric Telegraph Department, as per foot-note	31,762 15 5
Collections from other Colonies..	2,261	7 7			Less amount chargeable to Money Order Branch, as per foot-note	8,409 10 1
Miscellaneous receipts	437	16 2	471,945	7 11		40,172 5 6
Less amount transferred to Stamp Duties as the approximate value of postage-stamps used as duty stamps during the year			24,000	0 0	Contingencies †	69,519 15 4
					Less amounts chargeable to Electric Telegraph Department (£8,942 16s. 8d.), and Money Order Branch (£143 8s. 0d.) ..	9,086 4 8
					Conveyance of Mails :—	
					Per horse, coach, &c.	100,941 6 2
					„ Government Railways and Tramways	64,440 2 6
					„ steam and sailing vessels (non-contract)	10,661 14 2
					„ Federal Ocean mail service ..	32,184 5 1
					„ San Francisco mail service ..	2,198 19 6
					Balance of revenue over expenditure	219 1 2
Total	£ 447,945	7 11	Total	£ 447,945	7 11	

* Under regulations made in 1885, in conformity with section 7 of the Civil Service Act, the Post Office Department pays the full salaries of officers in charge of amalgamated Post and Telegraph Offices, who were previously remunerated partly by salaries from the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, and partly by commissions on the sale of postage stamps, and for the transaction of Money Order and Government Savings Bank business. These commissions were, however, discontinued to the officers mentioned, and their salaries were so increased as to compensate them for the loss thereof. It was then arranged that when an amalgamated office transacted Money Order and Savings Bank business the Money Order Branch should be debited with one-ninth and the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments with four-ninths each of the salary of the officer in charge of such office, and also, that when an amalgamated office did not transact Money Order and Savings Bank business the Telegraph Department should be debited with four-ninths and the Post Office with five-ninths of the salary of the officer in charge of such office.

The amounts to be debited to the Telegraph Department and to the Money Order Branch, under the arrangement referred to, are £31,702 15s. 5d. and £8,409 10s. 1d. respectively, leaving a sum of £176,866 8s. 3d. to be charged to the Post Office Department, under the heading of Salaries for the year 1892.

† Comprising the cost of fuel, light, rent, furniture, repairs, forage, livery, farriery, carts, horses, overtime—sorting British and foreign mails and newspapers—uniforms, postal inspection, stamps and seals, letter and newspaper receivers, extra clerical aid, traveling and relieving expenses, servants' wages, salaries of temporary letter-carriers and receiver-clearers, and incidental expenses.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage-stamps issued at the General Post Office during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

Number.		Description.	Value.		Increase in issue for 1892.		Decrease in issue for 1892.	
1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
338,640	3,145,200	Halfpenny	£ 705 10 0	£ 6,552 10 0	2,806,560	5,847 0 0	.....	.....
.....	54,980	Halfpenny impressed on envelopes received from the public. ....	.....	114 10 10	54,980	114 10 10	.....	.....
39,515,080	40,165,816	Penny	164,046 3 4	167,357 11 4	650,736	2,711 8 0	.....	.....
203,690	258,646	Penny impressed on envelopes received from the public.	848 14 2	1,077 13 10	54,956	228 19 8	.....	.....
29,933,080	29,890,330	Two-penny	249,442 6 8	249,086 1 8	.....	.....	42,750	356 5 0
135,830	147,740	Two-penny impressed on envelopes received from the public.	1,132 8 4	1,231 3 4	11,850	93 15 0	.....	.....
987,456	1,011,403	Twopence halfpenny	10,286 0 0	10,535 10 0	23,952	249 10 0	.....	.....
148,240	196,440	Three penny	1,353 0 0	2,455 10 0	48,200	602 10 0	.....	.....
507,150	442,490	Four-penny	8,452 10 0	7,374 16 8	.....	.....	64,660	1,077 13 4
60,363	103,564	Five-penny	1,257 13 4	2,157 11 8	43,196	899 13 4	.....	.....
585,760	342,140	Six penny	14,644 0 0	8,553 10 0	.....	.....	243,620	6,000 10 0
5,024	2,964	Sevenpence-halfpenny ..	157 0 0	92 12 6	.....	.....	2,060	64 7 6
44,890	45,090	Eight-penny	1,496 6 8	1,503 0 0	200	6 13 4	.....	.....
1,940	1,620	Nine-penny	72 15 0	60 15 0	.....	.....	320	12 0 0
3,528	3,876	Ten penny	147 0 0	161 10 0	348	14 10 0	.....	.....
160,700	127,150	Shilling	8,035 0 0	6,357 10 0	.....	.....	33,550	1,677 10 0
3,636	1,872	Twelvepence halfpenny ..	189 7 6	97 10 0	.....	.....	1,764	91 17 6
6,197	4,636	Five-shilling	1,549 5 0	1,150 0 0	.....	.....	1,561	390 5 0
318	602	Ten-shilling	159 0 0	304 10 0	291	145 10 0	.....	.....
120	169	Twenty-shilling	120 0 0	169 0 0	49	49 0 0	.....	.....
.....	9	Sets of specimen and reprint postage stamps (See note) ..	.....	9 0 0	9	9 0 0	.....	.....
.....	58,320	Newspaper wrappers, halfpenny (See note) ..	.....	121 10 0	58,320	121 10 0	.....	.....
12,768	16,800	Newspaper wrappers, penny ..	57 0 0	70 0 0	4,032	13 0 0	.....	.....
797,280	813,720	Post-cards—one penny ..	3,322 0 0	3,390 10 0	16,440	63 10 0	.....	.....
3,120	9,120	Post cards — three-halfpence (See note) ..	19 10 0	57 0 0	6,000	37 10 0	.....	.....
2,461	3,240	Reply post-cards at twopence ..	20 10 0	27 0 0	780	6 10 0	.....	.....
320	1,280	Reply post-cards at threepence (See note) ..	4 0 0	16 0 0	960	12 0 0	.....	.....
2,520	.....	Post-cards—twopence	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,520	21 0 0
200	.....	Post cards—threepence	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	200	2 10 0
19,400	67,120	Registered envelopes at threepence (See note) ..	242 10 0	839 0 0	47,720	596 10 0	.....	.....
36,060	.....	Registered envelopes at fourpence (See note) ..	601 0 0	.....	.....	.....	36,060	601 0 0
206,250	170,000	Envelopes—one-penny	928 2 6	765 0 0	.....	.....	36,250	163 2 6
21,875	20,625	Envelopes—two-penny	196 17 6	185 12 6	.....	.....	1,250	11 5 0
			£ 470,609 0 0	£ 471,882 9 4	.....	£ 11,832 15 2 10,559 5 10	.....	£ 10,559 5 10
						£ 1,273 9 4		

NOTE.—Post-cards, value three-halfpence, were first issued on 1st November, 1891.

" Reply post-cards, value threepence ..

" Newspaper wrappers, value halfpenny ..

" Registered envelopes, value threepence, were first issued on 1st October, 1891, in lieu of the fourpenny registered envelopes.

" Sets of specimen and reprint postage stamps, value £1 per set, were first issued on the 1st August, 1892.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage-stamps purchased from the public for cash, less usual discount, during the year 1892:—

Number.	Description.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
2,779	Half-penny	5	15	9½
235,130	One-penny	979	14	2
605,232	Two-penny	5,043	12	0
1,667	Two-pence half-penny	17	7	3½
1,146	Three-penny	14	6	6
1,354	Four-penny	22	11	4
454	Five-penny	9	9	2
5,085	Six-penny	127	2	6
75	Seven-pence half-penny	2	6	10½
48	Eight-penny	1	12	0
4	Ninepenny	0	3	0
1	Ten-penny	0	0	10
1,040	One-shilling	52	0	0
85	Twelve-pence half-penny	4	8	6½
28	Five-shilling	7	0	0
5	Ten-shilling	2	10	0
		<hr/>		
Total		£6,290	0	0
Less 5 per cent....		314	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£5,975	10	0
		<hr/>		
4,116	spoiled but unused 1d. envelopes, value	£17	3	0
2,259	" " 2d. envelopes	18	16	6
3,840	" " 1d. post-cards	16	0	0
4	" " 1½d. post-cards	0	0	6
		<hr/>		
		£52	0	0
Less 10 per cent.		5	4	0
		<hr/>		
		£46	16	0

The new Postage Stamps issued during 1892 are described hereunder:—

21st January : Stamped Newspaper Wrapper, ½d.; impressed stamp, type of the provisional adhesive stamp of January, 1891; colour, gray; price, ½d. each. (On this date the price of the 1d. stamped wrappers was reduced from 1s. 3d. for 14 to 1d. each wrapper.)

1st February : Postage Due, ½d.; same type as the postage due series of 1891; colour, green.

7th March : Postage, ½d.; diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines, within a white-bordered oval of solid colour, inscribed in thin white block letters, "New South Wales Postage," and "Half-penny," the two inscriptions being separated by a small ornament on either side; the oval is enframed and touches the four inner lines of an oblong frame; ornaments in upper corners, and ½ in figures in lower corners; colour, gray. It was notified that the provisional ½d. stamp, issued in January, 1891, would become obsolete on 1st July, 1892, and that holders of any unused supply after that date should forward the same to the Secretary to the Post Office to be exchanged for the current issue. The new type of the ½d. stamp was impressed on newspaper wrappers on the 17th March.

21st September : Official stamped envelope, 5d.; type of the adhesive stamp of 4d. (containing a portrait of Captain Cook) with the value altered; colour, green.

With a view to meet the requirements of stamp collectors, it was notified on 13th August that the current postage stamps and reprints of some of the obsolete ones of this Colony, marked with the word "specimen" or "reprint," might be purchased at the General Post Office for 20s. a set.

From

From the 1st January the town rate of postage, viz., 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., was made applicable to letters posted at any of the undermentioned Post Offices for delivery at the same or any other of such Post Offices :—Berrima, Bowral, Bundanoon, Burradoo, Burrawang, Cross Roads, East Kangaloon, Exeter, Glenquarry, Great Southern Colliery, Joadja Creek, Kangaloon, Meryla, Mittagong, Moss Vale, Robertson, Sutton Forest, Wild's Meadow, and Yurrunga.

From the 1st July the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood was proclaimed as forming part of the Metropolitan penny postage area, throughout which letters may be transmitted at the town rate of postage. The following are the Post Offices included in the Municipality mentioned, viz. :—Fairfield, Guildford, Merrylands, Prospect, Prospect Reservoir, Smithfield, and Wentworthville. From the 16th September, Liverpool, and from the 24th October, Bonnyrigg, Cabramatta, Canley Vale, Moorebank, Smithfield, and St. John's Park (Post Offices within the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool) were proclaimed as coming within the Metropolitan area.

The town rate of postage was made applicable to all letters posted in any of undermentioned districts for delivery within the same district, from the dates mentioned. The districts include all places within a radius of 13 miles of the Central Post Office, after which the district is named.

Albury, 1 July.	Lithgow, 1 July.
Armidale, 1 July.	Macleay, 1 July.
Ballina, 1 August.	Mudgee, 1 July.
Bathurst, 1 July.	Nowra, 1 July.
Camden, 1 July.	Orange, 1 July.
Carcoar, 1 July.	Penrith, 1 July.
Cootamundra, 15 August.	Queanbeyan, 15 August.
Dubbo, 15 August.	Tamworth, 1 July.
Forbes, 16 November.	Taree, 1 July.
Glen Innes, 1 September.	Wagga Wagga, 1 August.
Goulburn, 1 July.	West Maitland, 1 July.
Grafton, 1 July.	Windsor, 1 July.
Kempsey, 1 July.	Wollongong, 1 July.
Kiama, 1 July.	Yass, 1 August.
Lismore, 1 July.	Young, 15 August.

From the 16th December the Town Rate of Postage was made applicable to letters passing between Murrumburrah and Harden, such offices being within the same Municipality.

From the 1st July the rate of postage on circulars transmitted within the Colony was reduced from 1d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 2 oz. or fraction thereof, the rate for circulars over that weight remaining at 1d. for every 2 oz. On the 9th September the following regulations in regard to this class of mail matter were directed to be observed :—

1. It is understood that circulars, to be entitled to pass at the reduced rate, must be *bona fide* circulars as defined in the Postal Guide, *i.e.*, letters wholly printed, engraved, lithographed, chromographed, or produced by other mechanical process, intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons (the name of the addressee may, however, be added in writing).
2. Such articles as reports of public meetings or companies, trade reports, trade circulars, or other periodical publications (except of course, newspapers, which go free on certain conditions), catalogues, stock and share lists, prices current, and other printed matter are not transmissible at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as circulars, but are charged at the ordinary initial packet rate of 1d.

From

From the 6th October the reduced rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 2 oz. was made applicable to printed matter of every description, transmitted by post within the Colony, on the understanding that no manuscript of any kind was included, except only the name and address of the addressee.

Letter-cards of the face value of 1d. each, posted in Victoria, are received and forwarded to any address in this Colony.

INLAND MAIL CONVEYANCE.

In the year 1892 the average cost per mile of the Inland Mail conveyance was about $4\frac{1}{7}$ d., against $4\frac{9}{10}$ d., the price per mile paid during the previous year.

II.—MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Money Order Offices were established during the year 1892 at the following places, viz.:—Balgownie, Bellambi, Bermagui, Black Mountain, Boggabilla, Bre-wongle, Broken Hill Railway-station, Carlingford, Coff's Harbour, Come-by-Chance, Curlewis, Dumaresq, Dural, Ford's Bridge, Jenolan Caves, Jindabyne, Kembla Heights, Kendall, Kentucky, Kunopia, Leadville, Milson's Point, Mulgoa, Murrumbidgerie, Nelson's Bay, New Lambton, Thirroul, Tilpa, Toronto, Torrowangee, Trundle, Wentworth Falls, Windellama, Wingen, Woolgoolga, Wyrallah, and Yetman.

The office at Stannifer was abolished.

The number of Money Order Offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1892, was 605.

The number of Money Orders issued was 522,805 (exclusive of 39,949 certificates of transfer), and the value £1,762,713, against 488,326, of the value of £1,577,744, in 1891, the difference showing an increase of 34,479 in the number, and £184,969 in the amount.

The number of Money Orders paid was 561,164, and the value, £1,739,812, against 507,849, of the value of £1,518,987, in 1891, being an increase of 53,315 in the number and £220,825 in the amount.

The amount of revenue received as commission on Money Orders issued was £19,309 7s. 0d., being £111 9s. 9d. in excess of the amount collected in 1891.

Appendix F.

A comparative return showing the various countries where the Money Orders issued in New South Wales were made payable, and also the Money Order issues of other countries payable in New South Wales, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix A.

In the information contained in Appendix A will be found a detailed statement of the business transacted and revenue collected at each office in the Colony.

The rates of commission charged on Money Orders issued in this Colony on the other Australian Colonies were reduced from the 1st April as under:—

	£	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £2	0	0	6
" above £2, and not exceeding £5...	0	1	0
" " £5, " £7...	0	1	6
" " £7, " £10...	0	2	0

A convention having been entered into for a direct exchange of Money Orders between this Colony and the Kingdom of Italy, the following rates of commission were, from the 1st October, made chargeable on Money Orders issued in this Colony on Italy:—

	£	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £2	0	1	0
" above £2, and not exceeding £5...	0	2	6
" " £5, " £7...	0	3	6
" " £7, " £10...	0	5	0

Appendix E.

The text of this Convention is given in the Appendix.

During the year 1890 authority was obtained for the payment of Money Orders drawn by Victoria on this Colony up to any amount not exceeding £20 (the maximum amount of each order previously allowed being £10). Other of the Australasian Colonies having since increased the limit of Money Orders issued to £20, authority has likewise been obtained for their payment in this Colony.

An arrangement was concluded in February, 1892, between this and the other Australasian Colonies, whereby the issuing Colony allows the paying Colony one-half of 1 per cent. on the amount of Intercolonial Money Orders, instead of half the commission collected as previously.

III.—

III.—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The following Branches were opened during the year 1892, viz. :—Balgownie, Berridale, Boggabilla, Breeza, Broken Hill Railway Station, Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, Curlewis, Dalmorton, Dalton, Dandaloo, Dumaresq, Dural, Galong, Gloucester, Hillgrove West, Kembla Heights, Kunopia, Leadville, Milperinka, Morangarell, Mount Kembla, Mulgoa, Mungindi, Narramine, Nelson's Bay, New Lambton, Oxley, Sutherland, Tibooburra, Torrowangee, Trundle, Wauchope, Wentworth Falls, and Wyong.

During the year 39,721 new accounts were opened, and 32,573 accounts were closed. The number of accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 101,668.

The number of deposits received was 278,578, and the amount £1,630,197 16s. 9d. being an increase of 12,919 in the number and £120,821 0s. 6d. in the amount on the business of the previous year. The interest added to depositors' accounts was £81,781 0s. 3d.

The number of withdrawals was 156,157, and the amount £1,511,355 16s. 5d., being an increase of 30,859 in the number and £207,256 16s. 2d. in the amount on the business of the previous year.

The balance at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was £2,354,086 1s. 6d., being an increase of £200,623 0s. 7d. on the previous year.

The average amount of each deposit was £5 17s. 0½d., and of each withdrawal £9 13s. 7½d.

The average balance at the credit of each depositor at the close of the year was £23 3s. 1d.

The following return will show the annual progress of the Government Savings Bank system, from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1892 :—

Year.	Number of Deposits.	Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.		Amount of Deposits.		Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Withdrawals.		Balance at Credit of Depositors.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1883.....	147,627	40,334	14 6	922,803	14 5	59,475	938,073	8 6	1,183,519	3 9
1884.....	156,578	43,198	2 6	1,033,701	3 5	71,532	969,487	3 0	1,290,931	6 8
1885.....	170,750	49,193	6 8	1,152,583	0 8	75,600	1,020,813	12 1	1,471,894	1 11
1886.....	167,161	52,356	11 6	1,071,609	19 5	87,169	1,172,555	5 4	1,423,305	7 6
1887.....	172,823	50,717	4 10	1,026,269	15 7	84,110	998,838	13 8	1,501,453	14 3
1888.....	196,120	58,483	7 9	1,219,000	12 5	89,961	1,041,233	19 11	1,737,703	14 6
1889.....	208,174	61,871	13 0	1,115,863	4 1	104,522	1,185,547	16 3	1,729,890	15 4
1890.....	223,428	63,225	7 9	1,198,293	17 6	109,940	1,115,505	6 0	1,875,904	14 7
1891.....	265,659	72,280	10 4	1,509,376	16 3	125,298	1,304,099	0 3	2,153,463	0 11
1892.....	278,578	81,781	0 3	1,630,197	16 9	156,157	1,511,355	16 5	2,354,086	1 6

The following return will show the business of the Government Savings Bank for the year 1892, compared with the transactions of the year 1891 :—

Year.	Number of Government Savings Banks in the Colony.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st Dec.	Total Deposits, including interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors on 31st Dec.			
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	£	s. d.		
1891	415	39,199	27,991	94,520	265,659	1,581,657	6 7	125,298	1,304,099	0 3	2,153,463	0 11
1892	450	39,721	32,573	101,668	278,578	1,711,978	17 0	156,157	1,511,355	16 5	2,354,086	1 6
Increase...	35	522	4,582	7,148	12,919	130,321	10 5	30,859	207,256	16 2	200,623	0 7

In the information contained in Appendix A is given a detailed statement showing the business transacted at each Branch in the Colony. A statement of the Liabilities and Assets, with the Auditor-General's certificate thereon, will be found in the Appendix G.

Appendix G.

The

The revenue of the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank shows a profit for the year 1892 of £5,425 1s. 11d. over the expenditure, as indicated in the following table :—

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
To Revenue received on Money Orders issued	19,309	7	0	By Interest allowed to Depositors, 31st December, 1892	81,781	0	3
„ Interest received on Savings Bank investments	90,354	10	9	„ Staff salaries, Chief Office	11,934	16	10
				<i>Contingencies—</i>			
				Salaries of temporary clerks, commissions to Postmasters, foreign commission, proportion of wages for cleaning chief office and branch offices, &c., &c. ...	2,113	8	8
				Proportion of salaries of official Postmasters chargeable to M. O. and S. B.	8,409	10	1
				Balance of revenue	5,425	1	11
	£	109,663	17 9		£	109,663	17 9

The number of persons employed at the chief office in connection with the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank was as follows :—

1 Superintendent.	1 Teller.	1 Storekeeper.
1 Chief Clerk and Examiner.	3 Assistant Tellers.	1 Assistant Storekeeper.
2 Examiners.	37 Clerks (including Temporary Clerks).	6 Messengers.
23 Assistant Examiners and Ledger-keepers.		
	Total ...	76

One resignation from the permanent staff took place, viz., Mr. A. E. Earls. Mr. E. J. Clark forfeited his office under section 35 of the Civil Service Act.

IV.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following return shows the extent of the Electric Telegraph Lines and the number of Stations in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892; also the revenue and expenditure of the Department (including receipts and expenditure on account of the Telephone system) for the year 1892, as compared with similar information for 1891 :—

Year.	Extent of Electric Telegraph Wire in actual use.	Number of Stations.	Number of Messages.					Revenue.	*Expenditure (exclusive of interest on cost of construction of lines).
			Transmitted within the Colony.	Transmitted to places outside the Colony.	Delivered in the Colony from places outside of it.	Which merely passed through New South Wales wires from and to places outside the Colony.	Total.		
1891	m. chs. 24,780 29	674	2,221,991	467,652	467,463	102,112	3,259,218§	£ s. d. 198,531 8 1	£ s. d. 211,314 5 5†
1892	26,443 75	706	2,175,345	402,852	397,912	92,158	3,068,267	185,014 1 5	229,084 16 10‡
Increase ..	1,663 46	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,770 11 5
Decrease ..	.....	...	46,646	64,800	69,551	9,954	190,951	13,517 6 8	.....

* This does not include proportion of salaries of officers in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices. (Vide explanation on page 17.)

† Includes £13,771 5s. 3d., British Australian Cable Subsidy. ‡ Includes £13,836 2s. 9d., British Australian Cable Subsidy.

§ The figures given in the last Annual Report were 3,578,807, but they included certain messages which it has since been determined should not have been so included; and the figures given above for 1891 and 1892 afford a correct comparison of the actual business done.

The following return shows the lines of Electric Telegraph constructed and the cost of construction, also the lines dismantled, during the year 1892:—

Line.	Dismantled.		Constructed.		Cost of Construction.	
	Line.	Additional Wire.	Line.	Additional Wire.	£	s. d.
Mungindi to Goondiwindi.....	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	2,971	1 7
Clarence Town to Tea Gardens			96 15		820	1 0
Albury to Jennings			29 0	0 20	18,354	1 8
Werris Creek to Gunnedah				881 0	531	5 10
Berridale to Jindabyne				40 0	373	2 1
Rockley to Burruga			14 40		437	2 11
Carcoar to Neville			15 22	7 0	236	17 6
Broken Hill to Menindie Line.....	7 8	6 0	9 16		417	10 9
Greta to Singleton			8 40	8 40	192	3 0
Blackville to Tambar Springs				18 40	989	5 2
Kempsey to Smithtown.....			37 40		93	7 9
Gunning to Dalton.....				11 55	278	19 9
Bodalla to Eurobodalla.....			6 55	25 60	87	0 11
Denison Town to Leadville				7 40	81	7 5
Camden to The Oaks			3 40		239	0 8
Goulburn to Douglas Park			7 22	1 26	1,264	3 10
Tarana to Bathurst.....				91 0	186	1 2
Loop to Dalmorton.....				25 0	255	15 6
Cooranbong to Gosford	33 0		5 30	5 30		
City and other Extensions (Telegraph and Telephone)			15 12	338 51	6,237	7 0
Line dismantled	40 8					
Additional wire dismantled		6 0				
Line erected			248 12			
Additional wire erected				1,461 42		
Additional line (wire) erected.....				248 12		
Total extent of wire erected during year.....				1,709 54		
Less wire dismantled				46 8		
Actual increase				1,663 46		
					£	34,045 15 6

The total cost of the whole extent of Telegraphic communication in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892—26,443 miles 75 chains—was £801,917 13s. 5d.

The number and value of telegrams which passed over the lines of the Colony, and the amount of revenue received therefrom during the year 1892, are shown in the following return:—

Transmitted.			Received.			Net Revenue received by New South Wales.
	Number of Messages.	Value.		Number of Messages.	Value.	
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inland.....	2,175,345	120,539 18 0	Inland	2,175,345	120,539 18 0	120,539 18 0
To New Zealand	10,218	3,592 11 0	From New Zealand.....	7,234	5,212 15 11	878 0 0
To Queensland	78,879	9,456 12 8	From Queensland	83,918	12,303 7 1	} 41,798 8 11
To South Australia	60,663	7,234 15 2	From South Australia.....	62,955	7,368 19 0	
To Tasmania	9,401	1,496 16 5	From Tasmania	9,843	1,579 14 11	
To Victoria	223,958	18,699 17 9	From Victoria	215,417	18,241 13 0	
To Western Australia	3,222	650 6 11	From Western Australia	3,947	826 6 3	
To Countries outside Australasia	16,511	41,745 12 4	From Countries outside Australasia	14,558	38,815 14 0	3,130 4 10
Total	2,578,197	203,416 10 3	Total	2,573,257	204,888 8 2	166,346 11 9

The following stations were opened during 1892:—Boggabilla, Broken Hill Railway Station, Burruga, Dalmorton, Dalton, Dural, Jindabyne, Kunopia, Leadville, Mullumbimby, New Lambton, Neville, Oaks, Tea Gardens, Thornleigh, Tomingley, Trundle, Upper Copmanhurst, Woolwich, and Yarraman.

The names of the Telephone Offices opened are given under the heading of Telephone Branch.

The stations at Ilford, Stannifer, and Wollondilly were closed.

The only telegraph line in course of construction, but not completed during the year 1892, was that between Pilliga and Bugilbone, an estimated distance of 9½ miles.

The

The staff attached to the Electric Telegraph Department for the year 1892 was as follows, viz. :—1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 1 accountant, 1 manager, 3 assistant managers, 1 cable clerk, 1 electrician, 1 assistant electrician, 1 telegraph instructor, 1 cashier, 1 clerk-in-charge of correspondence, 1 clerk in charge of check branch, 1 clerk in charge of stores, 1 book-keeper, 3 receiving clerks, 58 clerks, 1 chief mechanic, 1 assistant mechanic, 4 instrument fitters, 5 inspectors, 610 station-masters and operators,* 44 line repairers, 591 messengers, 2 messengers' overseers, 1 batteryman, 9 assistant batteryman, 1 groom, 1 assistant in store, 1 carpenter, 1 inspector of lines (city and suburbs), 14 temporary construction overseers, 3 temporary assistants in store, 1 carpenter, 2 lift attendants, 3 temporary messengers' overseers, 8 temporary operators, 32 temporary clerks, and 72 labourers. Telephone Branch—1 manager, 1 mechanic, 15 fitters, 1 line foreman, 1 exchange foreman, 3 monitors, 53 switch attendants, 1 messenger. Electric Light Branch—5 engineers, 10 assistant engineers. Total, 1,575.

Seven deaths occurred, viz. :—5 operators, Messrs. E. J. Plummer, T. E. Allars, J. Cowan, W. J. Donovan, J. T. Liston; G. Williams, line repairer, and 1 messenger.

Forty-four resignations took place, viz. :—5 operators, 2 station-masters, 30 messengers, 4 telephone operators, 1 probationer, and 2 instrument fitters.

The removals from the service numbered eight :—2 operators, 1 line repairer, 1 temporary clerk, and 4 messengers, for general neglect of duty.

Owing to the large amount of clerical labour involved in the registration of cypher addresses for cablegrams, for which no charge was previously made by the Department, authority was obtained in July for the collection of a fee of £1 per annum for each word registered by any individual or firm in excess of ten words.

From 1st January, Tumbulgum, and from 25th August, Boggabilla, were added to the list of "Border" stations, between which and all stations in Queensland messages are transmitted at the reduced rate of 1s. for the first ten words and 1d. for each additional word. From the 17th September, Cobram in Victoria was added to the list of Victorian "Border" stations; and from the 1st October, Wentworth and Tareena were added to the list of stations on the South Australian Border.

A reduced rate of 6d. for ten words, and 1d. for each additional word, was provided for messages transmitted from any station within a radius of 3 miles of Broken Hill to any other station within the same area, from the 20th February.

The "Newcastle District" was extended to include Minmi from the 1st April, and Charlestown from the 1st October.

The following Regulations in connection with the introduction of a "local message" system were published on the 1st March :—

1. In addition to ordinary telegrams lodged for transmission by wire, messages will be received at any Telegraph Office in the Colony addressed to any place within the city, town, &c., in which such office is situated, and will be delivered, as provided in clause 2, by messenger, subject to the Regulations now in force, or hereafter brought into force, relating to the transmission and delivery of telegrams.
2. The charges for the delivery of such messages will be at the rate of 6d. for ten words, and 1d. for each additional word; and no message will be accepted for an address exceeding 1 mile from any country office, nor for delivery outside the boundaries fixed for the Head, Branch, and Suburban Offices.
3. No message will be received for delivery from offices at which messengers are not employed by the Department, and all messages must be prepaid.

At the Postal Conference held in Sydney in March, 1891, it was arranged that from the 1st May of that year Tasmania should join with the Australian Colonies in the payment of the British and Australian subsidy, and that the Australian Colonies should join with Tasmania in defraying the subsidy payable in connection with the Tasmanian cable (£4,000 per annum).

The proportion payable by New South Wales, on the basis of population, for the year 1892, is £1,704 14s. 8d. The

*In addition to the 385 who hold the dual appointment of Official Post and Telegraph Master, and who are included in the return on page 7.

The following statement shows the Australasian Telegraph business transacted with Europe and the East during the year 1892 :—

Colony.	Forwarded.		Received.		Total.	
	Messages.	Amount.	Messages.	Amount.	Messages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
New South Wales	16,511	41,745 12 4	14,558	38,815 14 0	31,069	80,561 6 4
New Zealand.....	2,936	11,256 11 1	2,760	10,447 10 9	5,696	21,704 1 10
Queensland	1,041	3,662 10 8	918	3,521 9 8	1,959	7,184 0 4
South Australia	5,129	10,698 7 9	7,728	25,240 7 4	12,857	35,938 15 1
Tasmania	791	1,675 8 2	646	1,253 12 4	1,437	2,929 0 6
Victoria	16,063	59,220 2 10	16,454	48,688 3 10	32,517	107,908 6 8
Western Australia	1,488	2,905 16 5	1,107	2,665 6 11	2,595	5,571 3 4
Total.....	43,959	131,164 9 3	44,171	130,632 4 10	88,130	261,796 14 1

The proportion of the guarantee payable by each of the contributing Colonies to the Cable Company and the South Australian Government, respectively, in connection with the reduction of the Cable rates which took effect from the 1st May, 1891, may be gleaned from the following table :—

Colony.	Cable Guarantee.		South Australian Guarantee.	
	1st year. 1 May, 1891, to 30 April, 1892.	2nd year. 1 May, 1892, to 30 April, 1893.	1st year. 1 May, 1891, to 30 April, 1892.	2nd year. 1 May, 1892, to 30 April, 1893.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria.....	11,251	8,569	4,258	3,072
New South Wales	11,170	8,509	4,227	3,050
New Zealand .....	.....	815	.....	162
South Australia	3,161	2,408	1,196	862
Tasmania	1,447	1,102	548	395
Western Australia	491	375	186	134
Total.....£	27,520	21,778	10,415	7,675

TELEPHONE BRANCH.

The telephone service, so far as new subscribers are concerned, has not been brisk during 1892, in comparison with previous years, but there has been an increase in the number, and, considering the general commercial depression that has prevailed, this is satisfactory.

Three sections of multiple switchboard were fitted up at the Central Telephone Exchange, providing accommodation for 600 additional subscribers.

A Suburban Exchange was established at Ashfield on the 5th September, 1892.

Public Telephone Offices were established at Balgownie, Bankstown, Bundella, Burringbar, Canley Vale, Carlingford, Greenwich, Henty, Krumbach, Longueville, Mainland off South Solitary, Pennant Hills, Pine Ridge, Pymble, and Tambar Springs.

The following statement shows the number of subscribers connected by telephone at the end of 1892 :—

Central Telephone Exchange, Sydney	...	...	...	...	1,400
Branch Suburban Exchanges	...	}	Ashfield	...	16
			Balmain	...	15
			Edgecliff	...	21
			Hunter's Hill	...	7
			North Sydney	...	23
Country Exchanges	...	}	Newtown	...	27
			Broken Hill	...	75
			Goulburn	...	18
			Newcastle	...	65
			Wagga Wagga	...	6
			West Maitland	...	21
Government Exchanges (Departmental)	...	...	...	...	220
Private lines, Sydney and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	332
Do Country	...	...	...	...	108
Total	...	...	...	...	2,354

ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH.

I am informed by the responsible officers that the electric lighting plant at the Circular Quay, Parliament House, Cowper's Wharf, and at the General Post Office has worked satisfactorily during the year. A new Crompton dynamo has been placed at the General Post Office for the purpose of charging the accumulators. At the latter end of the year the Martin Place lamp-posts were fitted with 100 c.p. incandescent lamps, and connected by underground cables to the main building. The large clock was also fitted with 16 c.p. incandescent lamps. Owing to the inability of the existing electric light plant to supply current sufficient for the lamps, and pending the erection of the proposed steam plant, a tender from the Electric Material Company to supply current from their King-street station was accepted. This necessitated the laying of an underground cable from the General Post Office to the Company's station, utilising the existing telegraph conduit across Pitt-street.

Hydraulic Lifts.

Owing to a number of defects in the existing plant, arrangements have been made to alter and connect the various lifts to the Sydney Hydraulic Power Company's high-pressure mains, and thereby secure their improved working.

Jenolan Caves.

The electric lighting plant at this popular resort has worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.

On 1st January, 1892, there were twenty-four probationers on the Instruction-room roll, of which number fourteen were in actual attendance in the room, and ten were undergoing a further period of probation in the suburban offices to which they had been transferred; of these ten, six were appointed during the year as junior operators; of the remaining fourteen, six were transferred during the year to suburban stations, one was appointed as junior operator, one as assistant in the battery-room, one transferred to the Electrician's Branch, and one resigned. Three of the six transferred to suburban offices were appointed as junior operators, and one as messenger.

Eight probationers have been appointed to the Instruction-room during the year, making a total of twelve in attendance at the end of the year. The roll for 1892 contained thirty-two names in all, of which number twenty-two actually attended during the year; twelve of these have been appointed, and one resigned, leaving a total of nineteen names on the roll at the end of 1892.

The technical lectures and practical instruction in making up batteries, testing, &c., were continued, and in addition towards the end of the year typewriting was commenced to be taught with very good results.

NEW STREET ALONG NORTHERN FRONTAGE OF GENERAL POST OFFICE.

In his report for the year 1889 my predecessor related the steps that had up to that time been taken towards the formation of a new street along the northern frontage of the General Post Office. After a series of delays from various causes the street was opened for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic on the 5th September, 1892, and it may now be said that the thoroughfare (known as Martin-place) which is 100 feet wide, with a paved footpath 18 feet in width on the Post Office side, having along its outer edge six handsome marble pedestals, surmounted by ornamental bronze lamps lit by electricity, is worthy of the magnificent building to which it forms the principal approach.

THE FUTURE.

I may travel a little outside the scope of this report for 1892, and remark that by the amalgamation of the three Departments under my control which I have brought into operation this year (1893), it is expected that a vast improvement in the method of transacting business will be effected, whilst it is certain that a large saving of the cost of working them will be secured.

CONCLUSION.

Considering the financial depression that has for some while affected almost every civilized country, and which has been very marked in its effect upon the Australian Colonies, I think the New South Wales community may be satisfied with the progress of the Departments just reviewed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN KIDD,

Postmaster-General.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department,

General Post Office, Sydney, 2nd June, 1893.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing names of Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Salaries paid, number of Letters posted, Telegrams transmitted, Money Orders issued and paid, Savings Bank Deposits and Withdrawals, Revenue received from each Office, and arrangements regarding premises during the year 1892.

Name of Office.	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to footnote.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.	
	Officers in charge.	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiver Clearers.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Probationers and others.	Total allowances, exclusive of Rent shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Telegraphic.		
Abattoirs	£ 140	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 52	£ ...	£ ...	£ 3	...	3,945	1,336	...	£	£	£	£	£	£ 22	£ ...	£ 43	Govt. building. Post-master allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.			
Aberdeen	120	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	30,522	2,854	1,107	3,365	111	484	437	2,961	79	738	452	33	189	Rented at £52.	
Acacia Creek	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Adaminiy	180	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/10/-	...	16,431	1,008	704	2,285	65	232	69	531	34	246	254	21	64	Rented at £40.	
Adamstown	110	25	...	65	...	26	...	...	39/10/-	...	32,553	517	487	1,281	194	415	329	1,407	257	2,103	186	17	24	Rented at £26.	
Adamstown Railway Station.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adelong	260	52	...	...	...	39	...	...	4	...	79,485	2,820	1,162	3,261	454	1,402	373	1,707	139	1,602	555	34	161	Govt. building.	
Adelong Crossing Place.	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	7,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
Albion Park	140	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28,464	1,163	488	1,220	109	252	132	382	20	492	252	13	62	Rented at £37 10s.	
Albury	380	220	200	160	52	52	150	75	230/12/6	...	508,521	25,059	3,345	12,254	4,036	7,051	2,251	12,185	960	10,682	3,534	120	1,524	Govt. building.	
Albury Railway Station.	330	190	160	135	...	52	...	Battery-man.	6/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alectown	110	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	3	...	17,757	777	427	1,190	92	326	64	542	47	346	114	13	45	Rented at £32 10s.	
Alexandria	130	...	100	160	...	39	...	...	169/5/-	...	85,116	2,926	751	2,591	919	2,183	2,422	8,476	1,008	7,512	493	29	132	Rented at £75. Post-master allowed £40 per annum in lieu of quarters.	
Alison	10	...	...	145	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allandale	18	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allynbrook	16	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alstonville	100	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angledool	26	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annandale	150	...	26	78	...	52	...	...	79/10/-	...	29,379	2,716	273	919	574	1,444	1,159	3,530	472	3,305	311	12	104	Rented at £120.	
Appin	52	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,245	268	233	742	65	138	...	...	...	...	99	7	15	...	
Arakoon	110	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10,059	990	406	1,527	22	89	52	674	9	172	64	14	71	Rented at £32 10s.	
Araluen	230	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19,923	1,026	633	1,853	304	801	112	275	38	424	265	19	57	Govt. building.	
Arding	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Argent's Hill	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
Argoon	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Arkstone	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Armidale	350	160	180	115	...	52	150	...	254/2/3	...	628,425	20,006	4,242	16,349	3,152	7,497	1,875	9,590	796	9,698	3,315	140	1,462	do.	
Armidale Railway Station.	...	100	160	52+	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale Railway Station.	...	78	150	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale Railway Station.	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	At Railway Station.

Arncliffe	120	...	...	78	39	52	...	...	73	...	49,437	1,500	200	758	170	367	338	1,390	162	1,005	224	8	52	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Arthurville	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Ashfield	190	...	140	115	92	52	...	39	194	...	332,781	7,622	1,025	4,215	1,166	3,615	1,911	7,912	875	6,494	1,328	44	206	Govt. building.	
			130	120	...	52	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	110	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashford	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	
Ash Island	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	
Attunga	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	
Attunga Springs	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44/4/-	...	2,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	
Anuburn	110	20	...	78	39	...	...	...	75/10/-	...	55,389	2,690	588	1,821	506	1,658	672	2,087	375	1,995	391	19	102	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.
			...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Audley	12/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	At Railway Station.
Austinmer	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
"Australia Hotel"	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	
Avisford	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	do
Awaba	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	...	3,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	
Baan Baa	19	7,776	309	81	...	17	do
Badgery's Siding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baerami	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	
Baker's Swamp	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	
Balala	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	
Bald Nob	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
Balgowlah	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
Balgownie	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	4,530	105	259	9	32	67	81	26	85	6	3	...		
Ballalaba	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	
Ballina	260	30	100	52	...	26	...	...	80	...	117,273	9,585	1,977	7,029	416	1,266	527	2,651	173	2,116	731	72	635	Govt. building.
			75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmain	240	160	150	52	52	...	...	26	378	...	456,441	7,631	1,868	7,636	3,122	8,656	4,703	15,079	1,713	11,564	1,300	93	324	do
			75	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	140	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	140	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmoral	12	10	4,203	78	101	...	4	At Railway Station.
Balranald	200	150	...	...	...	52	...	...	54/12/6	...	80,277	4,265	933	3,611	170	458	192	1,219	74	1,120	1,125	34	266	Govt. building.
		100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandon Grove	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	
Bankstown	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2)	...	5,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	
Bannaby	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	
Baradine	120	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4,101	876	248	657	24	72	...	...	...	...	113	7	54	Rented at £52.
Barber's Creek	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(3)	...	2,511	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	At Railway Station.
Bargo	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Barmedman	93	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	3	...	19,773	2,115	619	2,414	95	348	81	153	36	258	220	20	137	Rented at £52.
Barraba	220	100	...	...	...	39	...	...	7	...	41,118	2,410	1,033	2,776	124	536	119	576	59	631	525	29	155	Govt. building.
Barragan	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	
Barranjoey	52	1	...	1,701	261	32	...	14	At Pilot Station.
Barrengarry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Barrington	20	...	...	...																		

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries									Reference to foot note	Number of		Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals		Revenue			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum
	Officer in Charge	Assistants	Operators	Letter Carriers	Receivers	Messengers	Line Repairers	Probationers and others	Total allowances exclusive of Rent shown in last column		Letters Posted	Telegrams Transmitted	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Money Order	Telegraphic	
Bathurst	£ 400 350	£ 190 180 140 52	£ 220 190 170 160 110 100 100 26	£ 110 78 91 65	£ 52	£ 39 26 26	£ 150	£	£ 220/12/6		600,348	19,554	6,211	21,692	8,623	26,028	2,623	£ 15,140	1,333	£ 15,621	£ 5,044	£ 206	£ 1,417	Govt building
Batlow	18									(a)	7,641		167	431	26	83	12	21	3	36	120	5		
Baulkham Hills	35										7,806										80			
Bayview	19										4,941										64			
Beachport	62								1		1,200	426	122	279	1	1	11	42	3	12	12	4	15	At Pilot Station
Bear Hill	20										4,746										107			
Beaufort	10										1,050										21			
Bective	10									(4)	69										3			
Bedgerobong	12										2,121										42			
Beechwood	36										4,692	481									64		28	
Bega	310	200 65	120	84/10/		39	150		88/2/6		120,135	9,202	2,911	9,046	793	2,109	585	3,830	201	3,257	1,128	88	664	Govt building
Belarbigill	10										2,004										3			
Belford	14								10		3,063										42			
Belgravia	10										771										14			
Bell	21										2,253										32			At Railway Station
Bell Railway Station												152											9	
Bellambi	17									(5)	17,160		12	30							78	8s		do
Bellbrook	190	10							49/12/6		2,319	383									55		25	Rented at £35
Bellingen	78								1		21,720	1,908	601	1,766	175	663					203	18	122	Rented at £26
Bellinger Heads	18		26							(b)	13,677										53			At Pilot Station
Bell's Creek	16										5,139										18			
Belltrees											883												55	
Belmont	75		75						3		13,989	1,383	277	711	773	3,026	65	279	22	186	97	8	80	Postmistress allowed £20 16s as rent
Ben Bullen	20										8,727										76			At Railway Station
Bendemeer	74										9,126	358	231	547	31	70					114	6	24	Postmistress allowed £15 12s as rent
Bendolba	29										3,552										25			
Ben Lomond Railway Station	18										7,686	67									91		4	At Railway Station
Bergaha	31										4,773										51			
Bermagui	46								8	(6)	6,639	490	45	102	10	45					78	1	27	
Bermagui South	26										663												34	
Berridale	130					26			2/10/	(7)	23,907	1,274	345	1,009	41	158	10	83	2	14	147	10	74	Rented at £26
Berrigan	120								2		10,785	2,291	395	1,125	35	111					251	13	142	Rented at £30
Berrima	160	15				26			7		22,029	733	448	1,157	157	567	131	614	29	498	188	14	46	Govt building
Berry	240	100		65		52			102/15/		60,405	3,003	1,131	3,387	184	520	487	2,345	140	762	672	33	175	do
Bethungra	42										12,996	469	548	1,619	64	241	111	671	28	195	195	16	28	At Railway Station
Bevendale	10										1,293										16			do
Bexhill	47										3,780	291									60		17	
Bexley	10										8,082										15			
Bibbenluke	48										12,363	485									32		28	
Bigga	25										4,890										71			
Big Hill	19										1,659										27			
Billeroy	10										1,962										18			
Bumbi	10										2,505										24			

Binalong	64	12						32,643	974	732	1,818	100	252	68	467	24	325	280	21	54	At Railway Station.
Binda	56							14,256	502	353	892	47	157					124	10	30	
Bingara	150	26	75	39	26		48/14/	79,299	3,413	1,350	3,290	258	941	195	1,034	65	674	626	38	237	Govt building
Binnaway	21							4,653										72			
Bishop's Bridge	14							1,182										12			
Blackheath	160	5		65½			40/10/	36,879	2,386	567	1,690	209	586	144	540	49	549	399	18	132	At Railway Station Postmaster allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters
Blackman's Point	10							990										14			
Black Mountain	28						(8)	5,466	102	11	30	3	4					133	6/	5	At Railway Station.
Black Range	10							905										14			
Black Springs	15							3,711		150	324	16	58					26	4		
Blacktown	55							28,017	567	93	294	91	230					71	2	27	do
Blackville	110						1/10/	6,240	1,183	286	632	22	54					98	8	72	Rented at £15 12s
Blackwall	130	39					1	4,491	732	293	794	50	125	20	166	10	44	62	8	40	Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters
Blakehurst	10							1,650										23			
Blandford	29	65½						12,990	376									114		25	At Railway Station
Blayney	260	120	140	100	52		54/10/	80,841	3,569	1,387	4,601	775	2,361	253	1,460	144	1,165	981	42	203	Govt building
Blowering	11							2,109										11			
Bobundarah	16							1,650										8			
Bodalla	130	26			26		84	16,263	1,920	539	1,809	67	272	191	1,189	44	413	191	17	118	Rented at £26
Boggabilla	150						23	9,693	528	62	240	1	2	20	36	2	9	117	2	36	Rented at £25
Boggabri	220	120			26		6	37,905	2,480	1,000	2,961	273	1,068	176	392	57	656	517	29	142	Govt building
Boggy Creek	10							5,631										93			
Boggy Flat	12							1,527										18			
Bolivia	34							6,657	84	161	481	12	40	26	51	5	26	60	5	4/10/	At Railway Station.
Boloko	10							3,087										23			
Bolong	20							3,225										26			
Bombala	260	91½	140	39			104/5/	69,426	6,737	1,656	5,233	454	1,316	261	2,111	78	1,390	998	52	476	Govt building
Bombo	10						10	3,090										26			
Bomen	18							2,484	87	61	128	7	10	6	18			5	2	5	At Railway Station.
Bondi	50	78		52	39		37/11/	49,983	2,494	261	792	165	464	408	1,109	144	842	215	11	94	Rented at £32 10s
Bongongolong	10						(12)	627										16			
Bonnyrigg	10							1,803										12			
Bonshaw	25							5,397										39			
Bookham	26							8,181		188	458	13	34					80	5		
Boolanbayte	15							1,137										24			
Boolgal	260	140					42/10/	33,271	1,708	368	1,667	43	134					437	13	105	Govt building
Boomey	10							2,031										12			
Booral	28							9,375										64			
Boorooban	20							18,582										45			
Borenore	33							12,990	554	176	558	33	97	88	243	12	99	102	5	30	At Railway Station.
Boro	30							10,260										31			
Botany	65			120			36/10/	15,207										107			Rented at £31 4s
Boatbah	14							1,338										12			
Boarke	390	180	100	60	52	150	204 17/	515,088	33,228	4,775	21,374	1,824	7,897	1,602	12,295	758	8,280	3,515	167	2,452	Govt building
		110	120		39	75															
		100	95		39																
			140		26																
			100																		
Bowan Park	11							1,929										20			
Bowefels	56							26,310	222	225	658	119	318	76	232	32	376	70	7	12	At Railway Station.
Bowling Alley Pt	19							3,882										104			
Bowna	130						3	18,111	471	124	313	29	99	1	10	2	21	39	4	27	Postmistress allowed £20 per annum as rent
Bowning	60	20						15,189	400	469	1,100	114	361	25	96	25	183	80	13	22	At Railway Station.
Bowral	220	39		115	26		112/10/	171,279	6,435	2,983	8,868	942	3,118	1,378	5,991	369	4,277	1,731	93	376	Govt building
		110		78	26																
Bowraville	100				26		1/10/	11,850	1,814	533	1,552	45	161					130	16	111	Rented at £26
Box Ridge	11							1,772										36			

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Adelong (b) Fernmount NOTE—1 on other references see page 61

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries									Reference to foot note	Number of		Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals		Revenue			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum
	Officers in Charge	Assistants	Operatives	Letter Carriers	Receivers	Messengers	Line Runners	Probationers and others	Total allowances of Ret. shown in last column		Letters Posted	Telegrams Transmitted	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Postal	Money Order	Telegraphic	
Bradwood	£ 310	£ 150	£	£	£	£ 26	£	£	69/10/	(13)	116,181	5,662	2,000	6,851	917	2,522	313	2,132	162	1,738	1,083	£ 67	£ 360	Govt building
Branxton	180	75							4		39,969	1,635	747	2,116	371	1,446	225	1,124	60	642	319	22	94	Rented at £65
Brawln	10								10		3,357										29			
Breadalbane	45	20									10,011	286	162	345	64	195	36	238	20	224	65	4	16	At Railway Station
Breeza	54										14,691	939	400	1,075	31	95	62	166	4	13	154	11	56	do
Brewarra	270		75			26			48/10/		103,158	8,233	1,058	5,033	258	1,103	234	1,823	66	581	1,011	39	565	Govt building
Brewongle	53		130							(14)	9,807	246	30	44	1	4					49	15/6	13	At Railway Station
Bridgeman	14										1,545										18			
Brindabella	10										1,167										12			
Bringagee	10										6,678	1,032									69		77	do
Bringelly	27										8,211		514	3,347	90	404					64	20		
Broadwater	160	65							8/10/		20,364	3,131	1,237	4,033	114	330	589	4,071	136	988	297	41	185	Rented at £39
Brocklehurst	10										1,659										31			
Brodie's Plains	10										837										7			
Biogo	20									(15)	2,500										28			
Broke	130										7,718	396	176	528	23	56					69	5	22	Rented at £25
Broken Hill	320	230	200	140		52	150	200	1285/1 /		674,694	63,914	15,294	54,188	6,158	17,539	7,995	56,213	4,452	65,664	6,575	669	5,070	Govt building
	310	140	190	125		52															69			
		140	190	120		52															7			
		130	190	105		52		78	200												52			
		130	180			52															52			
		100	110			52															52			
		78	160			52															52			
		78	140																					
		52	150																					
			140																					
			130																					
			100																					
Broken Hill Rail way Station	120					52				(16)	29,010	1,645	723	2,127	72	169	330	1,299	202	1,616	239	29	116	Rented at £65 Post master allowed £40 per annum in lieu of quarters
Brookfield	15										4,497										21			
Brooklyn	27									14	10,236	1 319	418	1,026	487	1,250	109	524	38	386	95	12	66	At Railway Station.
Brooman	10										1,146										17			
Broughton Vale	10									(17)	141										8			
Broughton Village	10										1,593										13			
Brownlow Hill	15										5,616										33			
Brown's Creek	12										3 144										17			
Brownsville	23										9,483										23			
Brundah Creek	10										798										13			
Brungle	13										2,277										12			
Brunswick	140	26				39					12,567	1,921	461	1,867	50	218	66	562	39	310	140	18	124	Rented at £36 8s
Brush	10										792										14			
Brushgrove	140					52					11,673	1,475	294	804	75	278	34	150	25	217	137	8	74	Rented at £31 4s
Brushy Hill	10										891										20			
Bryan's Gap	10										513										15			
Buchanan	13										2,142										45			
Buckendoon	10										1,617										19			
Buckley's Cross mg place.	76									(18)	8,565	687									170		41	

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries									Reference to foot note	Number of		Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals		Revenue			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum
	Officers in Charge	Assistants	Operators	Letter Carriers	Receivers	Messengers	Line Repairers	Probationers and others	Total allowances exclusive of Rent shown in 1st column		Letters Posted	Telegrams transmitted	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Money Order	Telegraphic	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Canoblas	10									750														
Canowindia	200	110		78				6		38,676	1,094	687	1,871	103	297	90	142	44	322	335	20	99	Rented at £40.	
Canterbury	90			78 78 39		26		73		27,495	1,045	180	465	273	633	381	1,172	146	1,121	98	6	36		
Capertee	50									10,236	380	352	1,247	61	212					112	10	23	At Railway Station.	
Cape St George	75									399														
Captain's Flat	88					26		2		19,982	1,797	1,206	4,580	103	363	365	2,096	102	649	240	39	109	Rented at £26.	
Caricou	240		180			52		9		60,456	4,230	994	3,080	927	2,764	164	711	86	451	572	29	252	Govt building.	
Carriff	12									2,406										44			do	
Cargo	220	40				52		6		12,390	1,067	608	1,691	163	834	28	133	20	207	220	17	62		
Carinda	15									3,909										119				
Carlingford	48									9,689	250	73	201	90	338					53	2	9	At Railway Station.	
Carlingford Railway Station										20												1		
Carlton	10									6,675										30				
Cainsdale	13									1,179										14				
Carrathool	130					52		3		37,719	2,780	569	2,287	194	948	134	589	34	537	346	20	151	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters	
Carrick	17									4,602										38				
Carrington	160	91		115				39/10/		59,316	1,008	635	2,306	215	542	404	1,690	184	1,218	647	26	50	Rented at £65.	
Carroll	82									8,574	659	256	577	40	154	18	75	7	65	75	7	44		
Casino	260	55	170	91		52		81		92,301	6,470	1,040	3,801	421	1,564	216	955	76	868	825	33	464	Govt. building.	
Cassilis	200	25	120			52		9		24,954	2,379	686	2,092	208	756	86	624	27	746	431	21	147	do	
Castle Hill	56							(a)		11,220										55				
Castle Mountain	11									1,545										13				
Castlerag	36							(b)		1,563										22				
Castlereagh	12									3,090										50				
Cathcart	46									4,224	401									103		21		
Catherine Hill Bay	44							(c)		10,548		772	3,361	37	91	119	674	23	124	110	31			
Cavan	10									966										7				
Cedar Party Creek	10									1,761										19				
Central Colo	10									852										15				
Central McDonald	14									2,898										63			At Court house	
Cessnock	41							(24)		9,336	79	137	386	34	147					59	4	5	Rented at £13.	
Chandler's Creek	10								24/10/3	2,718										19				
Charlestown	130					52				15,234	422	324	936	86	231	156	938	111	1,311	118	11	22	Rented at £30.	
Chatsbury	15									2,025										39				
Chatswood	10									2,454										14			At Railway Station.	
Chatsworth Island	100	39							19/10/	14,193	1,275	347	895	74	301	168	1,084	48	755	173	10	66	Govt. building	
Cheeseman's Creek	21									2,478										23				
Clarence Siding										46												2/10/	At Railway Station.	
Clarence Town	220	26				39			9/10/	27,508	2,030	437	1,460	155	420	98	195	21	213	290	13	118	Govt building.	
Clarence Tunnel	10									2,607										15			At Railway Station	
Clarkson's Crossing	14									5,946		293	517	18	70					76		8		
Clear Creek	10									1,401										5				
Clifton	160	91								19,431	649	429	853	138	298	130	740	79	652	152	12	31	Postmaster allowed £10 per annum in lieu of quarters	
Clunes	110									17,814	1,106	448	1,716	47	231	141	1,158	43	461	97	19	67	Rented at £31 4s.	
Clybucca	10									1,947														
Cobar	340	130	160	50		52			109	68,103	9,352	2,491	9,381	524	2,107	413	3,613	131	1,144	1,402	83	628	Govt building.	
Cobargo	160		140			52			55/2/6	38,871	2,608	599	1,888	214	622	114	738	42	593	383	17	166	do	
Cobbadah	33									5,574										90				

Cobbitty	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3,765	1,007	423	1,201	58	170	38	170	11	235	68	180	12	60	Rented at £20. Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Cobbora	150	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	7/10/-	At Railway Station.
Cobham Lake	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(25)	...	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Cockle Creek	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,676	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...
Codrington	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	69	...	Rented at £20.
Coff's Harbour	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(26)	5,850	1,153	39	83	2	7	7	24	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Colane	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
Coldstream	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	16	229	...	...
Colinton	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	3,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	6	...	...	...
Collarenebrri	130	52+	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14,262	3,288	489	2,211	62	289	80	590	23	546	39	...	...	...
Collector	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,922	...	226	561	50	109	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...
Collie	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	6	...	At Railway Station.
Colly Blue	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	...	196	375	5	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Colo Vale	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,097	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	2	83	...	...
Colyton	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(27)	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Combe-by-Chance	130	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	(28)	6,063	1,314	73	312	2	3	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
Comerong	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	do
Comleroy Road	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Como	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	68	...	...
Comobella	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	6	62	...	Postmaster allowed £39 in lieu of quarters.
Conargo	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11,070	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	899	42	446	...	Govt. building.
Concord	120	...	...	110	...	52	...	...	73	...	23,289	1,262	161	452	147	377	238	735	89	533	72	...	...	...
Condobolin	240	100	120	78+	...	26	...	...	31	...	97,152	7,121	1,309	5,694	303	889	247	1,421	106	747	65	...	...	...
Conjola	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Cookardinia	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Coolabah	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,277	1,267	502	1,458	61	204	57	389	42	419	180	14	73	...	At Railway Station.
Coolac	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,442	492	231	609	36	127	...	...	...	...	143	7	28	...	do
Coolah	130	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	8	...	17,172	1,740	371	1,373	67	303	...	...	...	...	310	11	102	...	Govt. building.
Coolaman	130	91+	...	...	...	39	...	...	2/10/-	...	99,216	3,130	1,054	3,114	153	509	184	1,183	58	510	885	32	179	...	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £40 in lieu of quarters.
Coolangatta	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,371	...	178	320	9	16	26	258	9	306	65	5	...	...	...
Coolongolook	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...
Cooma	310	200	120	91	...	26	150	...	113/2/6	...	165,792	8,178	2,039	7,265	852	2,382	481	3,424	186	1,612	1,491	64	561	...	Govt. building.	
Cooma Railway Station	...	160	26	(e)	At Railway Station.
Coonabarabran	260	78+	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	42,195	3,640	927	3,119	249	826	202	978	75	912	553	28	202	...	Govt. building.
Coonamble	260	...	110	65+	...	52	...	...	10	...	139,803	9,332	2,034	8,019	617	2,025	425	2,012	140	1,416	1,195	63	612	...	do
Cooney Creek	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Coopersnook	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	...	17,958	...	419	1,002	50	203	...	...	...	...	128	11	...	...	...
Cooplacurripa	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Coorabell Creek	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,248	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	7/10/-	...
Cooranbong	160	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	5/8/-	...	8,949	352	393	1,222	90	303	27	120	12	89	103	12	20	...	do
Cootamundra	340	150	130	26	...	26	150	...	102/12/6	...	196,491	12,448	3,403	11,224	1,330	4,019	850	6,442	496	5,615	1,957	106	771	...	do	
Coolang	...	150	
Coolang	...	78	
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Name of Office.	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to foot-note.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge.	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiv'rs.	Messen-gers.	Line Re-pairers.	Proba-tioners and others.	Total allow-ances, exclusive of Rent shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Trans-mitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Tele-graphic.	
Cowlong	£ 10	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	696															
Cowra	260	200	100	91		52		108/10/-	159,327	8,102	2,335	7,704	793	2,313	571	2,311	169	1,836	1,565	75	485	Govt. building.		
Cox's River	11								1,149										16					
Craigie	16								6,531		141	358	11	30					64	4				
Craunbury	12								2,109										26					
Croki, Manning River	180		26					10/10/-	10,722	1,872	353	874	73	231	86	177	15	177	69	10	104	Rented at £26.		
Cronulla Beach	10								1,593										3					
Crookhaven Heads	26							(a)																
Crookwell	220	78				52		6	48,573	3,017	1,118	3,327	423	1,533					654	33	178	At Pilot Station. Govt. building.		
Croome	10								1,437										19					
Cross Roads	12								2,418										19					
Crowdy Head								(b)																
Croydon	140	78		100		26		115/10/-	98,472	3,377	520	1,893	585	1,599	718	1,587	344	1,355	536	21	126	At Pilot Station. At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £45 10s. in lieu of quarters.		
Crudine	19			100		52			1,674										28					
Cudal	180	78						6	28,680	1,585	766	1,898	101	589	161	491	37	384	314	21	89	Govt. building.		
		20																						
Cudgebong Creek	10							15	585										32					
Cudgegong	19								5,772		156	350	30	64					64	4				
Cudgen Scrub	90					26		2	7,008	1,773	444	1,391	31	102	126	665	49	585	111	17	136	do		
Cudgen Wharf	26							(c)																
Culcairn	130							2	13,995	1,865	592	1,920	48	124	178	915	39	314	240	20	106	At Railway Station.		
Cullenbone	12								1,065										20					
Cullen Bullen	42								8,319										165					
Cullinga	14								3,513										44					
Cumnock	19		26					(d)	14,718		406	934	60	251					231	11				
Cundletown	210	39						11/10/-	20,334	1,471	501	1,411	131	350	78	194	35	234	280	14	82	Rented at £26.		
Cunningham	26								8,382										71					
Curlewis	33								9,708	357	209	439	17	52	21	178	6	45	101	6	20	At Railway Station.		
Currabubula	27								12,759	382	473	1,077	38	127					170	13	21	do		
Currawang	17								2,433		136	238	23	65					20	4				
Curraweela	15								2,037										20					
Cuttabri	10							(30)	1,070										18					
Dalmorton	120	26	75					3	14,175	1,093	324	879	55	229	9	18	2	16	128	11	65	Rented at £26.		
Dalton	100							6/10/- 1/10/-	13,512	107	241	539	42	142	29	45	2	1	105	7	6	Rented at £13.		
Dalwood	10								3,873										34					
Dandaloo	120							2	32,829	1,594	491	1,524	51	244	132	758	9	211	371	16	98			
Dapto	78							1	21,189	926	280	723	218	681					152	8	51			
Darby's Falls	11								966										12					
Darke's Forest	10								849										16					
Darlington	160	110				52		6	199,533	3,095	630	2,223	737	1,688	1,743	4,504	700	3,304	376	27	137	Rented at £104.		
						52																		
Darlington Point.	150							2/10/-	23,853	775	418	1,394	39	100					262	14	47			
Darlington Rail-way Station.	24								4,134	261									41		14	At Railway Station.		
Davies' Creek	10								1,833										7					
Davis Town	10								3,837										59					
Day Dream	17								2,118										32					
Daysdale	25								6,525										42					
Deep Creek	10							(33)	4,750										14					
Deepwater	180	10	120			26		6	48,771	2,264	711	1,972	139	400	76	391	46	338	279	20	147	Rented at £50.		
Delegate	150	65						3	29,028	2,368	760	2,212	92	519					271	24	147	Rented at £14. Post-master allowed £26 per ann. in lieu of quarters.		

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	Officers in Charge	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers	Receiv'r Clearers	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Probationers and others	Total allowances, exclusive of Rent shown in last column		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Tele-graphic	
Ebenezer	14	2,175	37	Govt. building. do	
Eccleston	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
Eckersley	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Eden	180	...	110	...	...	26	...	79	...	22,170	3,673	806	2,519	193	622	79	621	30	363	285	25	225
Edgecliff	180	65½	150	...	...	52	...	6/10/-	...	74,580	6,792	727	2,662	158	293	708	2,404	217	1,366	863	35	304
...	52	Govt. building. do	
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eglinton	14	1,869	9	Rented at £78.	
Elderslie	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Elizabeth-street South.	160	...	75	...	...	52	...	3	...	115,827	3,502	709	3,494	200	572	1,516	4,779	532	3,320	718	39	158
Ellalong	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...
Ellenborough	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Elsmore	14	3,123	46	Govt. building.	
Emerald Hill	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
Emmaville	200	20	100	...	...	39	...	13	...	56,886	2,806	1,563	4,687	408	1,159	281	1,875	118	1,522	611	49	192
Emu	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,863	...	...	63	208	69	143	...	...	...	38	2	...
Emu Plains	40	10	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	9,018	446	150	301	229	501	...	...	...	...	1	4	27
Enfield	130	78	...	39	...	73	...	29,619	1,014	215	853	146	471	216	890	90	1,204	144	10	35	At Railway Station. Rented at £33 10s. Post-master allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.	
Enfield, North	15	65	26,403	27	Rented at £39.	
Enngonia	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	10,272	1,808	284	1,386	29	131	52	501	18	219	173	10	120
Ennis	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
Erina	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Ermington	57	...	78½	...	...	...	...	46/10/-	...	7,605	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	1
Erskineville	160	...	100	39	...	3	...	53,292	1,570	430	1,550	188	448	1,450	3,611	557	2,557	273	16	74	Rented at £65. At Railway Station.	
Eskbank	(a)	Govt. building.	
Eskdale	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
Esrom	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Essington	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Eugowra	140	...	...	...	...	52	...	6/10/-	...	17,583	998	571	1,794	60	163	26	132	10	66	235	17	56
Eulourie	15	1,524	25	Rented at £20 16s.	
Eureka	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Euriowie	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,399	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	71
Eurobodalla	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,135	348	111	350	27	96	...	...	...	...	35	4	21
Eurongilly	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
Eurunderee	18	3,333	20	Govt. building.	
Euston	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	44	...	23,775	1,879	537	2,537	32	169	40	157	9	136	176	20	112
Evans' Plains	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
Exeter	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,071	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	10
...		
Failford	10	4,128	47	do	
Fairfield	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,783	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	22
Fairview	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Fairy Meadow	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fall's Creek	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Farley	10	3,351	85	9	...	5	do do	
Fassifern	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Faulconbridge	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(39)	1,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Fernmount	180	65½	26	...	3/10/-	...	18,060	2,719	766	2,640	138	701	98	1,075	32	463	289	25	173		
Ferrier's	10	2,616	9		

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	Officers in Charge.	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiv'r Clearers.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Probationers and others.	Total allowances exclusive of Rent shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Tele-graphic		
Glen Morrison ...	£ 12	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...	3,300	.....	...	£	...	£	...	£	£	£	£	£	
Glennie's Creek...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,741	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	104	...	...	...
Glenoak	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,205	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	65	...	...	...
Glenquarry	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,538	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	...	...	...
Glenthorne.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	...	...	...
Glen William ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,755	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	...	...	...
Gloucester	140	...	130	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	7,434	837	353	1,493	47	81	52	135	3	6	113	11	49	Rented at £39.	
Gocup	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,457	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	...	...	...
Golspie	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,086	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	41	...	...	...
Gongolgon	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4,692	786	140	619	26	99	16	344	5	169	62	11	52	do	
Goodooga	200	120	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	31,074	4,348	705	3,617	80	365	...	.....	264	23	285	...	...	Govt. building.	
Goolagong	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15,540	1,002	232	725	47	99	...	.....	150	7	54	...	...	Rented at £26.	
Goolma	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,431	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	...	...	...	...	...
Goolmangar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...
Goombargona ..	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,361	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	...	...	...	...	...
Goomoorah	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	...	...	...	...	...
Goonoo Goonoo...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,579	.....	146	288	13	56	47	324	17	176	89	4	...	...
Goorangoola ..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	49	...	...	...	...	...
Goran Lake	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	7,179	.....	73	256	77	194	...	.....	51	3	...	...	...	...
Gosford	220	52	...	78	...	...	...	35/18/-	...	...	69,981	3,746	1,229	3,560	576	1,740	260	1,140	119	1,587	612	36	241	Govt. building.	
Gosford Railway Stn.	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Railway Station.
Gosforth.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,406	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	400	190	190	140	26	52	150	160	328/12/6	...	895,464	22,611	7,162	24,068	7,702	20,409	3,009	19,873	1,476	18,378	5,565	235	1,472	Govt. building.	
...	350	190	170	140	...	52	...	(Stamper and sorter.)	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	180	170	130	...	39	...	39	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	140	150	125	...	26	...	(Switch-board attendant.)	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	150	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	110	75	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	91	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gouldsville	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,529	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grabben Gullen...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,327	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton	370	150	190	145	78	52	150	...	224/2/-	...	358,230	16,974	3,221	10,830	1,794	5,563	515	2,694	201	2,467	2,009	103	1,259	do	
...	...	100	180	125	...	52	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grahamstown ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,717	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graham's Valley	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graman	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,215	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granuaile	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville	180	140	75	125	...	52	...	...	234/2/-	...	326,277	6,667	1,046	3,293	1,055	2,873	1,686	5,811	1,086	8,040	687	37	281	do	
...	...	110	...	110	...	39	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Cape	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(41)	1,020	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Pilot Station.
Greendale	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,283	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenfield Farm	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenhill	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,683	.....	101	250	15	75	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenmantle	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenridge.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,775	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Green Valley.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Greenwell Point	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,908	656	403	952	143	346	112	665	35	442	59	11	38	Rented at £6 10s.
Greenwich	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3,795	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	4	Postmaster allowed
Greig's Flat	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	£13 per ann as rent.
Gresfell	300	50	120	91	...	52	...	49/10/-	112,275	4,664	1,684	4,947	471	1,392	232	1,621	113	1,250	1,016	51	283	Govt. building.
Gresford... ..	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12,546	217	581	45	121	15	135	7	63	206	6	...	6	Rented at £40.
Greta	160	52	52	110	...	...	...	44	81,342	1,849	819	2,052	514	1,203	340	2,518	142	1,631	386	24	88	Rented at £75.
Grogan	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
Grong Grong R'wy St	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,199	966	232	646	55	147	...	...	...	...	190	7	54	At Railway Station.
Grose Vale	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
Grosvenor Hotel	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Guldford	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
Guldford Railway St	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
Gulargambone	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,448	1,186	457	1,406	32	108	...	...	...	257	14	72	Rented at £40.	
Gulgong	180	140	...	65	...	...	...	11/16/-	84,177	4,039	1,895	5,365	482	1,575	399	1,526	197	2,125	864	54	240	Govt. building.
Gullen	10	78+	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Gum Flat	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
Gunbar	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,204	...	279	1,158	12	55	...	...	...	210	9	...	...	...
Gundagai	300	25	140	65	...	52	150	121/2/6	129,601	5,789	1,811	5,462	527	1,446	245	1,294	135	1,183	737	53	369	do
Gundaroo	150	26	...	...	...	...	...	2	24,093	530	396	1,074	237	726	46	383	25	545	178	12	34	Postmaster allowed £10
Gundumbra	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	11	per annum as rent
Gundy	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,189	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	24	...
Gungal	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
Gunnedah	240	140	160	91	...	52	...	79/10/-	131,859	9,321	1,983	6,822	631	1,891	329	1,971	159	1,718	1,371	59	619	Govt. building.
Gunning	200	110	...	...	...	...	...	7	44,658	1,587	895	2,163	384	1,162	219	709	77	770	534	25	88	do
Guntawang	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...
Guyong	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,514	...	74	104	13	24	...	...	...	...	19	2	...	...
Guyra	59	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	24,102	1,464	579	1,609	166	503	21	188	19	409	154	16	84	At Railway Station.
Hall	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...
Hamilton	140	52	...	115	5	52	...	142/10	223,341	2,008	1,076	3,220	818	1,949	651	3,209	399	2,964	627	34	95	Govt. building.
Hampton	24	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	6,894	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	16	...
Hanging Rock ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...
Harden	130	110	...	...	...	...	...	4/10/-	29,484	1,907	1,305	3,398	282	694	267	1,461	95	874	400	37	102	At Railway Station.
Harefield	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,223	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	9	At Railway Station.
Hargraves	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,894	473	376	1,314	40	137	70	669	26	262	106	12	30	Postmaster allowed £26
Harnleigh	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
Harrington	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,178	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	21	At Pilot Station.
Harris street ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,020	...	524	2,074	55	238	...	...	...	...	346	26	...	...
Hartley	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,383	...	191	376	24	83	...	...	...	...	56	5	...	...
Hatley Vale	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,161	662	1,161	3,137	98	225	1,682	3,083	617	2,959	198	37	39	Rented at £26.
Harwood Island..	120	65+	...	...	...	...	...	19	18,254	2,147	901	2,954	70	213	745	4,499	113	1,314	266	33	127	Govt. building.
Hatfield	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
Hawke's Nest ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,973	...	269	1,017	39	109	81	168	22	61	21	9	...	...
Hay	380	190	160	130	...	52	150	108/12/6	477,786	18,800	3,472	13,316	1,342	4,204	1,280	7,507	510	5,576	3,186	123	1,238	Govt building.
Haydonton	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,904	1,664	734	1,910	132	377	...	...	...	...	345	21	89	At Railway Station.
Haymarket	400	260	180	...	...	52	...	6	2,189,924	37,068	5,618	21,728	16,492	37,343	10,614	66,803	3,954	38,417	3,373	260	1,825	Postmaster allowed
...	...	160	150	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	140	75	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazelgrove	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Heathcote	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,016	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	At Railway Station
Helensburgh	90	13	...	39	...	...	...	35	22,476	906	667	1,666	155	427	371	2,276	121	1,138	254	21	53	Rented at £52.

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Gosford, (b) Paterson. NOTE—For other references see page 61.

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to foot-note.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.	
	Officers in Charge	Assistants	Operators	Letter Carriers	Receiver's Clerks	Messengers	Line Repairers	Probationers and others	Total of Allowances exclusive of Rent shown in 1st column		Letters Posted	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal	Money Order.	Telegraphic		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(44)		£		£		£		£		£	£	£			
Henty	10								10	(44)	7,515	251								126		14	At Railway Station.		
Hermdale	21										5,523									28					
Hexham	42				5						8,988	1	213	710	100	211	73	129	36	365	35	8	1/-	do	
Hickey's Creek	10										3,501									33					
Hill End	190	40		100					43		25,608	1,533	853	2,296	355	1,247	244	1,039	129	1,692	311	24	89	Govt. building.	
Hillgrove	190	26	75	65		52			54/10/-	(45)	76,983	6,472	2,622	7,522	461	1,843	1,173	6,889	421	4,763	414	85	423	do	
Hillgrove West	110								2		12,291	1,322	576	1,720	54	229					124	19	91	Rented at £20.	
Hillston	260	120		65		26	150		63/12/6		83,433	5,643	1,414	6,289	273	995	226	1,388	75	890	813	51	398	Govt. building.	
Hilltop	11	5									1,914	43									32		3	At Railway Station.	
Hinton	91								3		22,002	542	195	509	85	217	235	1,769	41	166	140	6	25	Rented at £39.	
Hobby's Yards	24										4,779										99				
Holdsworthy	10										411										6				
Holt's Flat	40		26								9,234	329									59		20		
Homebush	200	65	140	91		39			111/10/-		46,020	15,680	238	1,622	187	429	128	175	131	1,122	261	9	934	At Railway Station; Postmaster allowed £40 in lieu of quarters.	
Homebush Cattle Yd										(a)															
Home Rule	52										6,435		189	417	51	164	309	810	23	308	59		5		
Hornsby	40								20		3,783	694									43		25	At Railway Station.	
Hornsby Junction	18										8,730		233	711	107	304					89		8	do	
Hoskin's Town	15										4,437		135	204	3	3					43		4		
Howe's Valley	11										2,334										28				
Howlong	190	26				52			10/16/-		33,996	1,522	327	1,058	57	172	87	575	22	245	268	11	89	Rented at £52.	
Hoxton Park	12										5,934										10				
Humula	11										2,682										50				
Hungerford	150								27		18,315	1,697									135		116		
Hunter's Hill	160*	39	75	52		52			151/10/-		73,800	3,101	307	1,002	416	1,255	277	1,027	93	762	376	12	112	Govt. building.	
				39					Switchboard attendant																
Huntingdon	16										3,627										48				
Huistville	150	20		105		52			84		84,786	1,992	290	903	347	755	466	1,476	222	1,463	228	10	72	Rented at £80.	
				52		52																			
Huskisson	10										1,311										21				
Idaville	10										1,093										17				
Ilford	46										8,481		385	816	53	87					90		10		
Illabo	30										4,323	152	199	440	17	41					70		8	At Railway Station.	
Iluka	23										5,214										29				
Ingleburn	22										21,696	207									68		11		
Inverell	220	150	140	96		52			78/10/-		193,395	9,037	2,751	8,581	856	2,947	595	3,188	196	2,711	1,904	86	643	Govt. building.	
		75	75			26																			
Iron Cove Bridge	35										7,797										27				
Ivington	36								10	(b)	1,341										24				
Ivanhoe	210								3/10/-		13,395	1,441	256	974	25	96	48	632	12	294	118	9	107	Rented at £50.	
Jamberoo	76								1		37,788	903	353	809	76	206	174	466	48	305	258	10	50		
Jamison Town	10										1,242										11				
Jasper's Brush	10										4,119										10				
Jeir	18										5,220										77				
Jembarumbene	13										1,722										17				
Jennings												55												4	
Jenolan Caves	96									(46)	4,650	648	215	575	11	35					65	6	39	Rented at £13.	
Jeanangle	10										2,265										20				
Jerrilderie	260	120				52			12/14/-		63,793	4,470	858	3,327	151	369	177	1,139	62	698	765	30	279	Govt. building.	
		26																							
Jerrara	10									(47)	480										6				
Jerrawa	21										3,162	60									54		3/10/-	At Railway Station	

Jerrong	11								864							16			
Jerry's Plains	100			39			7/18/		13,251	1,413	296	1,116	72	297	47	170	16	104	124
Jerseyville	36							(c)	4,227							31			8
Jiggy	10								318							8			33
Jimenbun	10								2,510							33			81
Jindabyne	14	26						(d) (48)	7,407		8	15	2	4		81		4/6	
Jindalee	10						10		2,724										
Jindra	52						1		9,198	365	117	309	13	46	23	127	12	121	54
Jingellic	10								4,818										4
Jordja Creek	25								13,368										59
Judd's Creek	11						25		2,820										164
Jugiong	28								6,540	412	317	679	14	61		15			117
Junee Junction	260	100	160	39	26		41/10/		94,554	7,916	2,563	7,426	824	2,179	759	3,663	264	2,889	1,253
Kadina	10								1,035										10
Kangaloon	18								5,886		126	238	23	43					44
Kangaroo Creek	15								1,383										23
Kangaroo Valley	100						1		27,960	1,051	463	1,412	82	245	95	574	27	272	266
Kareela										4									14
Kar's Springs	10								1,803										4/
Karuah	13								4,446										32
Katoomba	210	26	78	91	52		57/10		94,119	5,411	2,246	6,649	680	1,767	524	2,770	255	2,412	1,070
Kayuga	11				39														72
Keepit	13								1,125										11
Keiraville	10								2,025										15
Kelly's Plains	12								2,091										9
Kellyville	10								3,640										24
Kelso	150	40							3,756										46
Kembla Heights	10						2		23,502	903	350	1,124	184	700	95	368	38	216	190
Kempsey	260		200	52	39		14	(49)	3,420		115	222	10	16	45	231	19	98	190
			75		26		72/10/		88,257	7,682	1,503	4,702	630	1,767	376	1,811	66	832	696
Kendall	52						1		8,193	542	189	534	23	95					73
Kenthurst	10								3,396										27
Kentucky	32								9,141	154	73	130	4	8					137
Kerrabee	25								4,908										31
Kerr's Creek	17								2,871	69									39
Kew	36								452	693									11
Khancoban	10								1,059										18
Kiah	10								100										5
Kialla	12								3,486										49
Kiama	310		180	65	39	150	96		153,948	8,293	2,758	8,608	846	2,214	1,475	8,611	463	4,574	1,281
			150	78															89
			26																449
Kiandra	150				26		29		7,529	754	333	1,137	80	451	33	284	15	241	90
Kilgin	10								651										9
Killawarra	10								1,503										12
Kimbriki	11								1,503										12
Kimchela Creek	75						15		4,995	788	215	525	23	60	21	47	8	50	29
Kingcumber	13								2,757										33
Kingstown	10								1,928										19
King street	340	91	180		52		13		1,342,886	34,103	2,012	12,374	270	926	920	5,410	369	4,077	4,334
			52		39														94
Kingswood	12								3,516										19
Kiora	11								627										20
Knorrit Flat	10								1,983										26
Kogarah	130	25		65	39	52	113/10/		75,462	3,168	528	1,914	520	1,524	978	3,450	425	2,480	365
			65																19
Kookabookra	20								6,291										7
Koorawatha	15								4,751	348	206	575	21	97	89	305	9	69	41
Krambach	78								8,784	101	210	472	22	67					54
Kiawarree	15								1,443										27

Telegraph Returns included in—(a) Homebush (office opened on Mondays and Thursdays during sales), (b) Casino, (c) Arakoon, (d) Berridale. 1 Also allowed £12 per annum by Queensland. Note—For other references see page 61.

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries									Reference to foot note	Number of		Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge	Assistants	Operators	Letter Carriers	Receiver Clearers	Messengers	Line Repairers	Probationers and others	Total allowances exclusive of Rent shown in last column		Letters Posted	Telegrams Transmitted.	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Money Order.	Telegraphic	
Kunopia	£ 100							£ 23	(54)	2,835	238	29	£ 90	3	£ 6	11	£ 13	...	£ 31	£ 1	£ 16	Rented at £15 Post-master allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters Rented at £39.		
Kurajong	52					52		2	(a)	5,580	...	263	348	66	182	44	246	5	67	51	5			
Kurajong Heights	45							1	(a)	8,424	...									71				
Kyamba	165½	16						45,12/6		8,850	266									40		17		
Kyle	11									1,953										13				
Laggan	61								(b)	23,556										101				
Laguna	17									5,490										56				
Lake Albert	10									825										3				
Lake Bathurst	17							13		7,035										110				
Lake Cudgellico	220	65						4		23,520	2,407	816	2,610	82	285	69	597	26	370	396	24	132		
Lambton	210*	30	52	145				89/10/-		101,238	1,579	1,117	2,636	564	1,299	465	3,792	221	3,389	339	36	68		
Landsdown	11			26						990										12				
Langwoithy's	20									4,596										59				
La Perouse	5									5,121	1,002									23		37		
Largs	56									4,674	159	66	177	17	31					42	2	9		
Laurieton	150	39						5/15/-		10,110	1,347	363	1,034	120	702	145	523	22	494	119	11	81		
Lawrence	190	20				30		55		48,783	1,941	610	1,569	129	379	83	333	30	169	1,248	17	100		
Lawson	130	78½						11		61,869	1,528	392	1,165	118	570	69	268	25	137	316	13	82		
Leadville	110							2	(55)	6,246	1,360	610	2,064	34	132	159	1,087	33	219	136	19	88		
Leet's Vale	10									1,740										35				
Leichhardt	180**	110	75	120	52	52		163		1,234,116	5,373	1,100	4,676	1,939	5,087	2,959	9,122	1,169	8,372	1,479	48	207		
				120		52																		
				91		52																		
				39		52																		
				39																				
Leighwood	10							19		741														
Lewis Ponds	46									10,284	359	110	362	62	210	10	88	20	162	98	3	21		
Liddell	10							7		1,938										19				
Lidsdale	31							30		4,167		91	177	22	55	26	127	20	102	38	2			
Lilyfield	15									4,746										26				
Limeburner's Creek	23									3,429										40				
Limekilns	11									1,590										9				
Limestone	10									1,974										6				
Limburn	10									3,942										2				
Lincoln	14							10		1,725										17				
Linden											155											13		
Lionsville	16									2,418										60				
Lismore	260	140	170	78	65	39	150	144/2/6		152,991	16,411	3,241	10,738	1,441	4,677	953	8,027	388	4,700	1,537	110	1,090		
			120	52		39																		
			130																					
Lithgow	260	120		78	5	39		114/10/		168,435	4,069	3,099	8,993	1,606	4,156	1,372	7,695	634	8,418	1,300	100	226		
		52		65		52																		
Little Billahong	41									3,330														
Little Hartley	25									7,464		205	411	24	77					33				
Little Plain	15									3,588										79	5			
Liverpool	260	78		115	78½			112/10		290,670	3,460	1,112	3,012	1,343	3,985	724	3,429	553	4,137	676	35	193		
		120		39	5																			
Llandilo	10									1,029										6				
Llangthlin	15							25		6,465										62				
Lochinvar	42		75			52		15,12/-		20,850	885	239	703	221	717	47	73	21	190	155	7	49		

Locksley	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,645	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	4	At Railway Station
Loftus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/-	do do
Long Creek	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Long Flat	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	(56)	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Long Reach	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
Longueville	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	(57)	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Lord Howe Island	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Lostock	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
Louth	200	20	52	...	...	150	...	71/12/-	29,052	2,301	488	2,624	59	247	115	622	34	498	240	19	153	Govt building.
Lower Botany	150*	110	...	78	52	52	...	49/10/-	20,274	1,557	929	3,329	158	385	432	920	217	910	80	30	57	Rented at £60
Lower Hakesbury	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Lower Mangrove	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...
Lower Portland	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,606	...	153	281	15	70	...	...	...	...	34	4	...	
Lower Tarcutta	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	(58)	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Lower Yammatree	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Lovesdale	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Lowther	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Lucknow	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,885	959	497	1,769	59	186	...	...	...	130	16	65	...	
Luddenham	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,998	...	198	547	61	171	...	...	...	...	51	6	...	
Luc	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,048	...	318	527	33	88	...	...	...	...	90	8	...	At Railway Station.
Lyndhurst	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,337	350	331	570	72	187	...	...	...	...	113	9	19	do do
Lyttleton	100	65	...	...	39	...	...	7/10/-	46,629	1,201	270	730	55	164	78	177	23	103	167	8	68	Rented at £30.
Macdonaldtown	15	...	110	...	...	...	...	(59)	10,422	...	80	110	327	604	216	503	117	332	3	3	...	
Macksville	190	12	...	78	...	...	...	3	14,892	1,559	599	1,543	94	224	39	136	10	234	94	17	98	do.
Maclean	260	150	100	78	...	...	...	38/12/-	59,676	6,508	1,840	5,681	505	2,105	352	1,943	126	1,333	637	55	378	Rented at £60.
Mahonga	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Major's Creek	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18,372	459	519	1,581	107	335	132	632	84	442	126	15	26	Government building
Malbo	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Postmaster allowed
Manar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	£28 per annum in lieu
Mandalong	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	(60)	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	of quarters.
Mandurama	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	53,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	Postmaster allowed £20
Mangrove Creek	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	per annum in lieu of
Manildra	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	quarters.
Manilla	190	26	...	...	...	...	...	7	31,179	1,708	499	1,492	66	263	199	1,164	70	562	380	14	104	Rented at £60.
Manly	260	170	140	100	26	52	...	125/10/-	146,655	10,905	832	2,847	772	2,178	644	2,889	329	2,058	931	31	373	Govt. building.
March	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Marengo	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,621	356	195	491	41	105	54	85	19	118	109	6	21	do
Marlee	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
Marlow	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Marrangaroo	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	At Railway Station.
Murrickville	260	120	75	135	52	39	...	381/10/-	312,318	5,252	789	3,370	1,543	4,159	1,923	7,076	940	7,255	1,040	34	208	Govt. building.
...	...	...	110	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirsdon Park	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Marsden's	180	26	...	...	39	...	...	8	16,434	1,603	271	1,118	39	125	67	677	32	427	225	8	95	Rented at £36.
Ma-shill M'Mahon	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	...	28	58	8	25	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	
Reef .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Mount	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Matulan	140	20	...	...	...	...	...	27	39,852	967	690	1,925	290	886	125	726	57	648	357	19	59	Govt. building.
Maryland	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
Maryvale	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,939	141	194	419	42	134	78	261	20	87	45	5	8	At Railway Station.
Matheson	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Richmond; (b) Crookwell; (c) Carcoar. NOTE.—For other references see page 61.

Name of Office.	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to foot-note.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge.	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiv-ers.	Messen-gers.	Line Re-PAIRERS.	Proba-tioners and others.	Total al-lowances, ex-clus-ive of Rent shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Trans-mitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Tele-graphic.	
Mathoura	£ 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,867	724	132	£ 357	14	£ 41	...	...	...	£ 29	£ 5	£ 44	At Railway Station.
Maude	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...
Mayfield	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
May's Hill	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Meadow Flat	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...
Medlow	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
Megalong	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(61)	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Menangle	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,069	187	183	484	37	93	...	...	...	83	5	10	do do
Menindie	230	...	120	52	150	...	86/12/6	...	29,310	3,067	436	1,799	87	340	28	339	10	169	483	17	222	Govt. building.
Meranburn	30	10,077	...	556	1,822	110	302	142	1,367	51	689	107	20	...	
Merewether	140	100	...	52	39/10/-	...	20,220	848	606	1,831	330	727	363	1,428	307	2,263	226	22	42	Rented at £23 8s.
Merigal	13	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
Merimbula	135	52	2	...	6,651	1,107	179	588	47	110	125	195	22	214	84	6	63	Rented at £40.
Merindee	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Merroe	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
Merrilla	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Merriwa	140	160	52	3/10/-	...	73,002	1,859	615	2,196	135	438	81	599	32	254	468	19	108	Govt. building.
Merrygoen	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...
Merrylands	11	...	...	65+	...	...	...	...	36/10/-	(a)	11,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	At Railway Station.
Mewburn	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Michelago	40	12,903	596	640	1,395	73	298	36	105	18	111	124	18	40	do do
Middle Arm	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Middledale	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Middleton-street	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	...	...
Milburn Creek	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(62)	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Military Road	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millamurra	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Miller's Forest	25	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	4,455	...	93	212	44	51	...	...	...	39	3	...	
Miller's Point	130	25	39	3	...	97,359	3,058	1,019	3,776	190	511	1,367	6,157	600	4,161	298	46	147	Rented at £156.
Millfield	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(63)	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...
Millie	160	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	40,347	1,406	225	875	21	116	...	...	...	239	7	87	Rented at £50.
Millthorpe	130	26	23	...	39,669	919	549	1,277	224	689	131	603	62	516	206	15	49	Rented at £20 16s.
Milperinka	180	...	75	33/10/-	(64)	12,447	1,792	326	1,164	48	259	20	148	188	11	122	Rented at £40.
Milson's Point	130	...	75	...	...	52	...	...	(65)	...	27,411	4,664	230	770	76	206	...	...	...	78	7	184	Rented at £39. Post-master allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Milton	220	75||	...	52+	150	...	70/10/-	...	103,035	2,482	959	2,797	307	754	227	680	41	256	570	28	143	Govt. building.
Mingelo	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...
Minmi	160	39	...	91	38/10/-	...	48,330	1,233	1,022	2,841	255	527	1,089	8,597	363	4,864	290	42	55	Rented at £45 10s. Post-master allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Minto	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	At Railway Station.
Mitchell's Island	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Mittagong	220	...	75	65	...	26	95	...	84,684	3,206	1,414	3,839	657	1,806	541	2,533	247	2,978	782	41	191	Govt. building.
Mitta Mitta	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Moama	190	160	...	39	65+	19	...	32,724	1,763	289	1,100	129	490	102	588	63	979	235	10	119	do
Moatefield	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	2,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Mogilla	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
Mogil Mogil	130	52+	9	...	6,444	1,907	271	1,375	19	81	66	643	18	122	133	11	134	Rented at £37.
Mogo	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5,223	611	164	513	29	108	...	...	...	43	5	35	
Morra	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
Molong	220	...	170	78	...	52	40/10/-	...	170,394	7,493	2,751	8,276	1,137	3,271	932	6,694	322	3,389	1,186	85	447	Govt. building

Molonglo	68							1	9,081	322	193	445	8	16	101	252	28	173	75	8	21		
Money Order Office		130								6,300												383	do
Mongarlowe	12								3,618		148	332	20	81						29	5		
Monkerai	11								1,485											36			
Monteagle	15							26	3,948											93			
Montefiores	27							30	6,765											41			
Moonan Brook	44								6,537		229	707	38	171	65	392	15	202	136	7			
Moonbah	10								1,449											35			
Moonbi Railway Stn.	30								9,735	383	281	615	60	217	43	188	15	368	77	8	27	At Railway Station.	
Moor Creek	10								1,158											27			
Moorilda	26								5,454											61			
Moorland	50							(d)	2,766											61			
Moorwatha	10								1,452											20			
Morangarell	140							3	10,074	859	215	817	19	74	7	28				83	7	55	Govt. building.
Moree	200	40		52		26			160,434	10,080	2,030	8,436	453	1,807	433	2,735	159	2,158	1,746	63	709	do	
		200||																					
		130||						40															
Morisset								(e)															At Railway Station.
Morongla Creek	10								1,911											18			
Morpeth	240	75		150		52		49/14/-	93,945	2,833	600	1,860	314	693	249	1,865	103	1,205	473	19	144	Govt. building.	
Mortdale	10							13	1,998											56			
Mortlake	14								7,944											15			
Morundah										828												49	
Moruya	220	65	100	52+		150		142/15/-	83,313	4,480	1,236	3,731	645	2,485	189	914	73	569	610	38	272	Govt. building.	
Moruya Heads	52							(f)															
Morven	16								6,093											46			
Mosman's Bay	120					39		1	29,388	1,337	211	427	95	177	359	1,079	132	801	104	7	44	Rented at £40 per annum. Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.	
Mossgiel	180	40						3/10/-	27,798	1,762	280	1,262	41	164	64	376	20	210	396	11	114	Rented at £52.	
Moss Vale	200	150	75	65		26		97/10/-	144,455	5,808	1,716	5,047	801	1,769	568	2,453	153	1,782	1,037	53	332	Govt. building.	
		20																					
Moulamein	230					52		49/12/6	52,152	1,675	268	912	47	108	23	224	11	311	225	10	104	do	
Mount Adrah	10								576											6			
Mount Browne	10								684											7			
Mount Costigan	10								4,602											53			
Mount Druitt	10							(67)	3,051	108										12		6	At Railway Station.
Mount Elliott	15								3,372											23			
Mount Gipps	30								6,471		208	810	7	63						46	11		
Mount Harris	40								12,057											58			
Mount Hope	130	30						3	9,825	1,838	563	1,985	70	236	70	449	17	178	203	18	125	Rented at £52.	
Mount Hunter	11								2,796											25			
Mount Ida	10								3,843											49			
Mount Keira	10								3,822											32			
Mount Kembla	28							(68)	18,936		260	576	59	160	27	109	11	95	87	9			
Mount M'Donald	110					52		3	14,130	677	520	1,521	112	350	75	179	36	257	180	15	41	Govt. building.	
Mount Mitchell	10								1,296											29			
Mount Victoria	260	25	120			52		4	38,796	2,982	813	2,345	237	856	335	1,240	72	541	496	24	161	do	
Mount Vincent	16								4,698		108	259	27	97						52	3		
Mudgee	310	130	170	120		52	150	164/12/6	306,939	10,837	3,768	11,851	2,589	7,648	679	3,268	355	2,797	2,329	112	712	do	
	300	78	120	91		39																	
		26																					
Mulgoa	100							3	(69)	17,115	766	96	324	8	14	23	134	6	29	168	3	48	Rented at £13. Postmaster allowed £52 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Mulgrave	21								5,541	45										32		3	At Railway Station.
Mullaley	22								5,385											23			
Mullengandra	14								6,795											20			
Mullengudgery	16								2,704	228										67		13	do
Mullion Creek	11								4,974	235										62		13	do
Mulloon	12								1,305	228										14		14	
Mullumbimby	10		26					(70)	2,418	228										33		14	

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Granville; (b) Sydney; (c) Raymond Terrace; (d) Croki; (e) Gosford; (f) Moruya.

NOTE.—For other references see page 61.

Name of Office.	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to footnote.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge.	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiv. Clearers.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Probationers and others.	Total allowances, exclusive of Rent shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Telegraphic.	
Mulwala	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 3	22,089	1,411	275	£ 852	47	161	43	156	25	139	£ 259	10	89	Rented at £30.
Mumbil	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,466	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	7	At Railway Station.
Mummell	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	Rented at £45 10s.
Mundooran	150	39	...	...	...	...	...	2	15,435	1,227	432	1,220	254	1,949	115	222	8	30	£ 239	12	75	Rented at £35.
Mungindi	160	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	9,333	2,196	356	1,798	48	264	23	157	5	65	£ 179	14	144	
Mungunyah	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	
Murga	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	
Murray Hut	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	
Murrumbatman	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	
Murrumbidgee	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,212	241	28	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1	14	At Railway Station.
Murrumburrah	190	110	...	...	...	52	...	26	77,646	3,260	1,339	4,108	474	1,479	258	1,824	106	1,179	£ 756	41	186	Govt. building.
Murrungundy	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	do
Murrurundi	260	120	220	...	...	26	...	12/10/-	65,271	1,809	1,237	3,678	648	1,369	402	3,656	161	3,506	£ 420	39	137	At Railway Station.
Murundah	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	Rented at £52.
Murwillumbah	260	180	...	...	...	52	150	53/12/6	47,943	5,453	1,001	3,565	282	995	239	1,623	107	1,289	£ 466	37	363	
Muscle Creek	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Govt. building.
Muswellbrook	240	120	100	100	...	52	150	131/2/6	207,084	9,417	1,953	6,807	749	2,293	443	3,033	176	3,406	£ 1,539	59	616			
...	...	39	26	4	...		
Muttama	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6,474	...	140	331	10	17	...	...	...	...	15	4	29	
Myrtle Creek	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myrtleville	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadjingomar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	
Nambucca Heads	130	...	...	...	...	52	...	2/10/-	8,154	2,553	598	1,806	142	641	73	405	38	375	£ 100	18	138	Rented at £20.
Nambucca Heads Pilot Station.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Pilot Station.
Nana Glen	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	
Nangar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	
Narara	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	
Narellan	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	
Narooma	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,201	...	157	283	16	46	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	
Narrabri	290	160	180	135	...	26	150	134/12/6	192,726	14,812	2,492	9,639	1,153	4,302	864	4,037	260	3,750	£ 1,787	75	917	Govt. building.		
Narrabri West	120	65	110	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Railway Station.
...	...	52	...	...	...	26	...	2	140,904	4,434	761	2,376	172	682	189	701	56	610	£ 236	24	208	Postmaster allowed £26 per ann. in lieu of rent.
Narramine	200	...	...	...	...	26	...	3	(75) 40,671	2,646	687	2,337	108	389	25	69	16	96	£ 463	20	152	Rented at £6 10s. Postmaster allowed £40 in lieu of quarters.
Narrandera	260	180	170	110	...	26	...	155/16	304,524	12,758	2,672	9,843	1,226	4,026	892	5,869	348	3,609	£ 2,073	86	764	Govt. building.		
...	...	140	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrawa	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	
Nashan	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	
Nelligen	200	...	...	...	...	26	...	2	11,208	1,561	572	1,910	153	613	43	206	14	72	£ 149	18	97	Rented at £35.
Nelson's Bay	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	(76) 5,115	920	33	87	3	4	19	3	1	20	£ 92	1	50	
Nelson's Plains	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	
Nerriga	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,746	...	108	256	27	140	...	...	...	...	44	3	...	
Nerrigundah	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,679	...	174	602	56	281	...	...	...	...	79	6	...	
Neurea	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	
Neutral Bay	85	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	20,430	1,147	162	545	96	287	161	353	56	166	£ 97	6	42	Rented at £65.
Never Never	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	
Nevertire	130	26	...	3	36,900	3,925	891	2,990	101	312	104	761	52	606	£ 435	26	227	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £30 in lieu of quarters.		
Neville	45	(77) 7,125	127			

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New Angledool	160	52	24	..	15,528	3,247	669	3,810	42	165	65	1,403	36	559	217	27	226	Rented at £40.
Newbridge	47	25	..	..	..	..	..	28,023	905	329	1,000	140	531	140	36	559	217	27	226	At Railway Station.	
Newcastle	400	260	200	150	26	52	150	1,201,434	47,780	7,143	32,154	7,642	22,510	4,248	34,959	2,113	23,054	7,266	273	3,600	Govt building.
		350	160	190	115	52	150														
			120	190	110	39															
			140	160	100	39															
			52	150	91	26															
				150	78	26															
				140	..	26															
				100	..	26															
Newcastle West	140		100			52		89,337	5,542	1,991	5,496	277	706	1,199	6,010	415	4,219	705	66	316	Rented at £78.
New Italy	10							(78) 348													
New Lambton	98					26		(79) 3,770	125	86	185	11	19	33	315	23	107	32	3	7	Govt building
Newport	100							(80) 3,069	458									45		27	
Newrybar	10							(81) 426										5			
Newstead	10							(81) 16,332										63			
Newton Boyd	150								312											18	do
Newtown	310	180	180	170	88	52	100	1,552,722	14,688	3,185	13,443	4,855	12,112	11,331	45,359	4,942	34,417	5,029	142	580	Govt building in course of erection. Temporary premises rented at £275 Postmaster allowed £78 per annum in lieu of quarters
		200		170	78	39															
		90		155	52	52															
				140		39															
				130		26															
				145																	
				130																	
				115																	
				105																	
				78																	
				78																	
				78																	
				65																	
Niangala	16							4,173		115	319	9	16							52	3
Nimbin	10							756												10	
Nimitybelle	110					52		14,736	1,429	549	1,534	66	205	39	175	17	221	166	16	83	Govt building
Nine mile	36							4,797												78	
North Berry Jerry	20							10,941												87	
North Botany	120				65	52		36,003	776	233	676	133	338	546	1,242	156	850	117	9	29	Rented at £40.
North Gobaraloug	10							1,152												12	
North Parramatta	100				38			30,492	1,830	288	1,197	48	166	255	934	129	965	301	10	71	Rented at £39.
North Pimlico	15							2,202												60	
North Richmond	48							8,775												142	
North Ryde	39				52			4,305												39	
North Springwood	10							960												20	
North Sydney	325	132	220	155	65	52	78	1,005,753	11,112	2,519	10,615	2,199	5,963	4,423	18,218	1,783	13,080	3,061	102	464	Govt building.
		100	170	120	52	26	52														
		39	75	145	26	52															
				135		39															
				125		52															
				125		39															
				110		39															
				100		52															
				100																	
				78																	
				78																	
				52																	
				78																	
				78																	
				65																	
				65																	

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Deepwater, (b) Richmond, (c) Ryde NOTE—For other references see page 61

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to footnote	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in charge	Assistants	Operators	Letter Carriers	Receivers	Messengers	Line Repairers	Probationers and others.	Total allowances exclusive of Rent, shown in 1st column		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal	Money Order.	Telegraphic	
North Sydney— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			£		£		£		£		£	£	£		
	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				39	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				52	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				78	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				65	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				52	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Tumbulzum	19											3,501										30		
Nowendoc	13											1,548										29		
Nowra	210	50	75	78½		26		49			113,094	5,978	2,169	6,278	645	1,999	552	3,518	197	1,902	1,096	64	359	
		110½																						
Nubba	11											3,916										31		
Nullamanna	10											1,203										20		
Numba	27							10			6,009		118	349	17	62	11	60	11	250	44	4		
Numbugga	18										1,451											8		
Numeralla	23										1,311											23		
Nundle	140					52		5			22,890	920	447	1,421	86	291	79	761	53	634	200	13	57	
Nymagee	230		180			26		3			35,286	4,406	1,756	5,963	316	1,021	329	2,366	137	2,185	705	56	273	
Nymboida	10										250											5		
Nyngan	310	110½	130	65½		39		73/10			135,099	9,334	2,734	9,440	887	2,683	616	5,036	252	2,231	892	92	578	
Oaklands	16										4,167											29		
Oaks	36								(83)		15,348		341	733	48	112						79		
Oakwood	13								(a)		3,831											22		
Oatley																								
Oban	12										1,011											18		
Oberon	190	25				52		3			31,662	1,195	797	2,393	284	1,207	145	717	52	545	440	23	68	
Obley	120							2			8,682	670	217	562	16	33						71	6	
O'Connell	55										12,342	340	319	922	125	521						135	10	
Old Junee	30										16,428	308	194	568	36	110	16	108	9	90	117	6	18	
Omega	10										1,572											26		
Ophir	10										798											15		
Orange	370	220	220	125	52	52	150	6/10/-	166/12/6		659,979	15,948	4,841	17,702	3,462	9,774	1,715	12,420	723	8,046	3,104	152	1,017	
		110	160	78		52																		
			100			52																		
Orton Park	10									(84)	246											3		
Orundumbi	10									(85)	402											7		
Otford	20										3,474	224										74	13	
Ourimbah	22										7,125	381										136	20	
Oveiton	10										2,820											28		
Oxford Hotel	120											15,762											669	
Oxford-street	300	180	170			39		6/10/-	12		589,458	21,615	2,996	9,515	4,342	9,554	9,925	39,996	3,616	25,871	1,082	141	913	
		90	170			52																		
		52	52			52																		
						39																		
						52																		
						26																		
Oxley	180					39			23	(86)	14,955	1,336	192	836	35	109	94	115	3	16	228	7	84	
Oxley Island	13										1,620											16		
Paddington	240	65	180			52		6/10/-	6		230,796	14,184	1,504	5,398	3,567	8,396	4,177	17,754	1,598	12,144	1,550	62	623	
			100			26																		
						52																		
						52																		
Pallamallawa	14										3,687											55		
Palmer's Island	100	39½							19/10/-		9,057	1,348	401	1,055	141	352	130	832	53	832	119	14	60	

Palmer's Oakey...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	Rented at £75.
Pambula	180	40	91	...	...	26	...	...	32/10/-	41,223	5,176	1,237	4,201	329	944	165	956	57	454	549	39	335	...	
Pampoolah	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	Govt. building.
Parkes	260	200||	75	78	...	26	...	...	41/16/-	190,062	10,645	2,730	9,589	813	2,709	598	5,156	243	3,223	1,388	38	616	Rented at £400. Post-	
Park-street	330	200	120	...	...	52	...	...	25	890,790	31,199	3,835	12,957	1,680	3,708	3,449	15,162	1,078	6,378	1,901	159	1,275	master allowed £75 per	
...	...	180	52	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	annum in lieu of	
Parkville	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	quarters.
Parliament House	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	Govt. Building.
...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
Parramatta	370	200	170	155	78	52	...	26	385	1,150,890	19,089	2,916	9,539	4,267	12,459	2,902	14,213	1,448	11,883	2,652	104	740	...	
...	...	160	170	150	...	52	...	mail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
...	...	140	...	145	...	52	...	boy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
...	...	...	...	125	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
...	...	...	...	115	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
Paterson	180	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	9/10/-	22,476	2,061	253	918	121	396	200	778	63	596	251	7	123	Rented at £65.	
Peak Hill	160	78||	...	...	...	39	...	...	8	45,339	4,716	1,512	5,281	227	651	374	2,312	189	1,817	475	47	304	...	
Peakhurst	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pearce's Creek ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peel	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peelwood	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,375	...	171	468	64	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pejar	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelican Island ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennant Hills ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,695	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penrith	270	50	100	78	...	52	...	...	40/10/-	132,896	5,501	2,468	6,668	1,373	3,570	1,498	6,728	521	6,362	1,323	62	305	Govt. Building.	
...	...	150||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Railway Station.
Penrith Rly Station..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericoe	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perimée	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perricoota	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	14,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Railway Station.
Petersham	240	180||	75	170	78	52	...	...	231	368,115	8,609	1,096	4,279	1,325	4,788	1,491	5,774	623	5,316	1,169	43	336	At Railway Station.	
...	...	...	...	135	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Postmistress allowed
...	...	...	...	125	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£18 per annum in lieu
...	...	...	...	120	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	of quarters.
...	...	...	...	115	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Picton	200	...	100	26	...	...	...	6/10/-	49/10/-	104,040	2,838	1,552	4,159	546	1,614	642	3,399	229	3,269	707	46	163	Govt. building.	
Picton Lakes.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,953	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Railway Station.
Pilliga	190	26	...	...	...	39	...	...	11/10/-	33,432	1,758	383	1,475	58	217	53	598	22	309	303	12	111	Govt. building.	
Pine Ridge.....	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	1,479	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinnacles	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,970	...	141	282	28	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piper's Flat	21+	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,331	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Railway Station.
Pitt Town	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Hills ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plumpton	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12,624	...	119	283	28	68	43	82	11	36	116	3	...	...
Pokolbin	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponto	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooncarie	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49/12/6	8,832	1,143	182	820	7	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Government building.
Porcupine Gap ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(90)	16,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster allowed £15
Portland	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12s. in lieu of quarters.
Port Macquarie...	230	120||	...	58/10/-	...	...	...	...	25	161,529	5,873	1,133	3,460	460	1,651	223	986	70	607	619	32	359	Govt. building.	
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	78‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Macquarie	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Pilot Station.
Pilot Station.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
Port Stephens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Rodfern Railway; (b) Penrith; (c) George's Plains; (d) Port Macquarie. Note.—For other references see page 61.

Name of Office.	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to foot-note.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiv'rs	Messen-gers.	Line Re-pairers.	Proba-tioners and others.	Total al-lowances, exclusive of Rent shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Trans-mitted.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Tele-graphic.	
Preston's	£ 10	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 5	£	£	...	
Prospect	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
Prospect Reservoir ..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,016	...	43	96	29	38	57	58	32	228	9	1	...	
Punkalla	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,708	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	13	...	
Purnamoota	150	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	8,928	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	38	Rented at £26.	
Putty	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Pymble	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(91)	...	7,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Railway Station.	
Pyrec	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
Pymont	220	75||	...	...	...	52	6/10/-	5	...	...	77,658	6,218	860	3,194	1,012	2,831	1,888	6,361	752	5,504	431	43	324	Rented at £90.
Quambone	21	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	15,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	310	120||	...	100	...	39	...	45/10/-	...	...	143,229	3,897	2,137	5,426	829	2,135	436	2,403	158	1,392	938	60	263	Govt. building.
Quipolly	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Quipolly Creek	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	3,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Quirindi	260	140	100	...	...	52	150	110/-/6	...	...	130,779	5,512	1,852	5,492	702	1,783	497	2,567	128	944	1,159	54	359	do.
Raglan	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,762	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	4	At Railway Station.
Rainbow Reach	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Ramornie	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(92)	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Randwick	210**	...	75	110	26	52	6/10/-	187/14/-	...	...	89,919	8,378	725	2,919	1,029	2,698	810	2,247	274	2,033	566	29	352	Rented at £90.
Rankin's Springs	35	...	75	78	...	26	...	...	...	...	5,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravensworth	22	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,313	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawden Vale	11	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawdon Island	10	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Terrace	260	52	120	78	...	26	...	37	...	...	84,435	2,624	658	1,970	423	1,143	236	842	97	1,195	487	19	143	Govt. building.
Reddestone	12	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redfern	220	140	150	155	39	52	6/10/-	159	...	...	525,888	9,063	3,134	12,433	4,619	14,828	6,675	26,665	3,019	22,331	3,115	125	393	do.
Redfern Railway Station.	39	100	140	130	52	39	65	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Range	15	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reidsdale	12	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reid's Flat	19	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	180	50	75	96	...	26	...	75/10/-	...	...	177,966	6,227	1,085	3,394	636	2,093	584	2,124	212	2,079	905	82	350	do.
Riverstone	140	110||	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	27,786	1,436	629	1,697	228	678	310	1,104	151	945	253	19	80	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £20 in lieu of quarters.
Rix's Creek	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...

Robertson	180	20	75	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	...	34,044	1,241	545	1,463	76	201	106	454	39	344	270	17	65	Government Building. Postmaster allowed £39 in lieu of quarters.
Rob Roy	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Rockdale	130	88||	...	78	...	39	...	...	11/10/-	...	80,715	3,407	598	2,019	632	1,668	820	1,867	371	1,638	379	22	117	Govt. building.
Rock Flat	12	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Rockley	180	36	...	...	...	...	...	6/10/-	2	...	31,008	1,092	636	1,529	113	394	62	192	23	217	274	17	61	
Rockwell	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Rocky Glen	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Rocky Hall	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Rocky Plain	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Rocky River	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Rolland's Plains..	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,502	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	17	
Rookwood	160	...	...	52+	...	52	...	...	38/10/-	...	63,864	1,621	274	807	479	1,568	673	2,141	324	2,108	246	10	59	Rented at £26. Postmaster allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Rooty Hill	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,753	684	187	457	208	625	...	...	...	...	23	5	38	At Railway Station.
Rose Bank	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Rosedale	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Rose Valley	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Rosewood	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Rothbury	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...
Rouchell Brook...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Round Hill	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
Rous	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Rouse Hill	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...
Rous Mill	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,527	1,070	358	999	35	141	...	...	...	...	76	11	79	
Royal Hotel	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	
Rozelle	130	120||	...	...	...	52	...	...	73	...	336,285	3,012	838	3,111	351	1,169	2,326	5,739	658	3,779	823	35	145	Rented at £71 10s. Postmaster allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Rydal	75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,617	483	457	1,040	125	464	77	391	48	650	164	12	28	At Railway Station.
Rydalmer	41	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	56/10/-	...	9,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...
Ryde	50	...	...	135+	...	39	...	...	118/10/-	...	112,788	4,244	457	1,288	399	948	451	1,704	180	2,336	288	15	163	Rented at £45.
Ryde	189	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye Park	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,044	...	341	761	33	119	...	...	...	...	84	10	...	
Rylstone	180	39	...	...	...	26	...	...	8	...	65,415	1,958	847	2,209	395	1,340	179	1,038	63	1,188	558	24	112	Govt. building.
Sackville Reach ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...
St. Alban's	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,256	263	458	1,532	26	77	...	...	...	...	62	14	15	
St. Clair	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
St. Ives	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...
St. John's Park ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/10/-	...	2,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...
St. Leonard's Creek..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17/10/-	...	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
St. Mary's	150	13	...	65	...	...	...	...	29/11/-	...	37,488	1,767	796	2,014	424	1,439	645	1,553	230	1,853	460	23	97	do
St. Peters	180	110||	...	115	...	52	...	...	39/10/-	...	46,404	1,727	400	1,351	519	1,272	1,049	2,974	476	2,768	265	17	64	Rented at £65.
Salisbury Plains..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(93)	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Saltash	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	;	...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Sandhurst	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(94)	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Sandy Flat	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	At Railway station.
Sandy Hill	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Sans Souci	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(95)	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Scone	135	50	160	39	...	39	...	...	47/10/-	...	99,168	4,680	1,752	5,686	524	1,760	285	1,607	156	1,517	1,178	53	317	Govt. building.
Scott's Flat	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seaham	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	7,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
Seal Rocks	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	At Lighthouse.
Sebastopol	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Sedgefield	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Seven Hills	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,264	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	At Railway Station.
Shaw	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...

Name of Office.	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to foot-note.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge.	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiver Clearers.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Probationers and others.	Total allowances exclusive of Rent, shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Tele-graphic.	
Shellharbour	£ 78	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 1	...	17,535	1,069	344	£ 1,027	105	£ 311	...	£ ..	£ ..	£ 185	£ 10	£ 56			
Shepard's Town..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	
Sherbrooke.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	
Sherwood	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	
Shooter's Hill ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	
Silverton	260	...	160	78½	...	39	...	79	...	24,615	3,808	580	1,941	342	1,234	138	716	79	732	299	35	258	Rented at £52. Postmaster allowed £39 per annum in lieu of quarters.	
Singleton	320	180	160	130	...	26	...	116	...	304,008	8,514	3,645	11,420	1,846	5,199	1,328	8,428	467	5,737	2,134	110	530	Govt. building.	
Singleton Railw. Stn.	...	110	120	91	...	39	...	...	...	...	1,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	At Railway Station.
Skillion Flat	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
Smithfield	61	...	...	52½	...	...	...	67/10/-	(a)	16,098	...	221	567	146	329	131	340	44	167	151	8	...	
Smith Town	190	15	...	...	...	39	...	11/10/-	...	19,005	1,943	363	1,039	67	259	110	448	24	184	133	11	107	Rented at £39. At Signal Station.
Smoky Cape	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sofala	190	40	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16,908	555	469	1,061	173	442	69	832	48	721	178	13	32	Govt. Building.
Somerton	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,286	...	193	377	17	68	...	...	...	...	50	5	...	
South Bowenfels	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,412	...	155	426	18	51	...	...	...	...	49	5	...	
South Broken Hill	120	...	...	65	...	52	...	63/17/6	...	47,889	1,787	1,680	4,901	280	815	659	3,293	455	3,827	343	71	98	Rented at £58 10s. Postmaster allowed £52 per annum in lieu of quarters.
South Clifton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	At Railway Station.
Southgate	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
South Grafton ...	230	50	...	52½	26	...	...	47	...	45,795	3,266	901	2,383	370	1,436	192	1,004	76	1,371	439	26	178	Govt. Building.
South Gundagai..	33	75||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
South Head	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	At Signal Station.
South Solitary Sig.Sn.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(96)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Woodburn	190	110||	...	...	...	39	...	27/5/-	...	29,367	2,528	742	2,265	175	737	122	732	49	600	248	23	157	Rented at £50.
Spicer's Creek ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
Springbrook	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Spring Hill	30	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,546	215	206	488	52	123	86	167	16	116	61	6	12	At Railway Station.
Springside	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
Springwood	100	...	...	78½	...	...	...	34/4/-	...	29,019	1,854	538	1,708	135	431	224	720	66	368	427	16	98	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Stanborough	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanmore Road...	180	78½	...	...	...	52	...	9/2/6	...	78,282	4,791	663	2,810	581	1,399	1,300	4,019	630	3,013	1,025	28	181	Rented at £104.
Stannifer	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(97)	2,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Steinbrook.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Stewart's Brook	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,910	320	109	338	26	127	...	...	...	...	117	5	22	
Stock Exchange	210	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	12,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	799	Rented at £100.
Stockinbingal ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
Stockton.....	230	52½	...	100	...	...	...	4/10/-	...	37,299	1,084	750	2,079	278	774	697	2,291	233	1,906	327	27	51	Rented at £33 16s. Postmaster allowed £39 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Stockyard Creek	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Stonehenge	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Stony Creek	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Stony Crossing ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Store Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	At Railway Station.
Strathfield	130	...	...	120+	...	52	...	86	...	166,167	5,488	347	1,600	253	580	...	...	...	...	637	14	204	Rented at £60.
	...	...	...	65	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Stroud	220	78+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,817	2,098	685	1,773	294	1,192	165	443	68	581	355	19	121	Govt. Building.
		52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuart's Point ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	(c)	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	Rented at £6 10s.
Stuart Town ...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	23,700	821	1,047	3,290	218	920	102	599	56	412	383	33	49	Govt. Building.
Summer Hill	130	...	75	155	...	...	...	...	114/12/-	272,568	8,258	779	3,344	1,233	3,409	1,925	6,570	710	3,775	1,105	32	312	Rented at £104.
		...	120	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	52+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
Summer Island ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunny Corner ...	180	20	...	52	...	...	...	26	43/10/-	33,489	1,709	1,108	3,086	978	3,862	239	2,016	269	3,091	556	36	91	Govt. Building.
Sunnyside	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surry Hills	180	110||	52	...	...	...	...	52	6	62,457	7,470	1,262	5,176	2,096	5,714	3,219	10,021	1,322	8,260	355	94	306	Rented at £170.
		
		
		
Sussex-street	260	...	75	52	6/10/-	3	802,182	13,191	682	4,010	138	507	503	1,858	161	1,095	1,396	27	720	Rented at £208. Postmaster allowed £65 per annum in lieu of quarters.
		
Sutherland	110	1	(98)	8,385	836	105	281	53	134	87	124	17	58	69	3	26	Government building. Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.
		
Sutton	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Sutton Forest ...	160	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,984	1,129	381	912	122	349	86	358	24	100	180	11	77	Govt. Building.
Swamp Oak	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,981	...	426	1,189	71	263	...	...	...	...	...	149	13	...
Swan Bay	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,513	297	124	313	18	53	...	...	...	...	...	33	4	15
Swansea	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,849	608	338	1,606	240	972	24	267	26	262	39	12	34	Rented at £20 16s.
Swan Vale	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Sylvania	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
		
Tabulam	180	25	52	...	...	...	...	...	51/12/6	11,202	639	186	551	17	76	13	109	10	58	166	5	39	Rented at £31 4s.
Tacking Point ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahlee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tambaroora	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,584	...	254	793	81	193	...	...	...	...	...	90	8	...
Tambar Springs...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(99)	5,646	379	302	624	12	48	...	...	...	...	...	117	9	25
Tamworth	370	160	220	150	...	39	150	...	275/17/6	584,343	18,877	3,815	12,569	3,639	9,313	1,966	10,054	719	7,202	2,812	115	1,323	Govt. Building.	
		110	200	110	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		100	170	100	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	120	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tangmangaroo ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Tanja	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Tanner's Creek ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...
Tantawanglo ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Tarago	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	12,393	967	374	903	149	462	45	117	6	23	99	10	53	At Railway Station.
Taralga	190	120||	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21,840	1,402	677	1,942	177	707	...	...	...	...	...	347	19	83
Tarana	45	10	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	21,914	707	438	1,430	113	384	...	...	...	...	...	145	13	38
Tarcutta	140	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12,168	582	253	653	28	124	...	...	...	...	...	137	7	34
Taree	240	...	110	26	...	26	150	...	76/12/6	71,082	4,853	1,136	3,717	480	1,262	156	768	54	950	653	34	366	Govt. building.	
		...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
Tareena	180	26||	...	...	...	...	...	...	79/16/6	6,876	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	26
Tarlo	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Tarro Railway Station	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Tataila	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Tatham	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Tathra	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	2,697	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	46
Tattersall's	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409
Taylor's Arm.....	10	1,365	13	
Tea Gardens	110	(101)	7,158	617	83	...	36	
Telegraph Point..	26	4,266	68	
		

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Telegraph returns included in—(a) Granville; (b) Grafton; (c) Smithtown; (d) Port Macquarie. For other references see page 61.

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to foot-note.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge.	Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Receiver Clearers.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Probationers and others.	Total allowances, exclusive of Rent, shown in last column.		Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Money Order.	Telegraphic.	
Tomora	£ 220	£ 130||	£ ...	£ 52	£ 39+	£ ...	£ ...	£ 83	...	44,439	6,956	1,886	£ 6,115	531	£ 1,988	417	£ 2,044	212	£ 1,876	£ 1,105	£ 58	£ 457	Govt. building.	
Tempe	36	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,946	...	144	262	74	261	...	...	...	...	64	4	...	
Tenandra	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Tenterfield	310	200||	140	110	...	...	150	...	134/2/6	148,539	6,582	1,701	5,583	956	2,589	553	2,594	245	2,844	1,255	53	493	do
Tent Hill	17	78+	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
Teralba	51	...	...	52+	...	...	...	...	...	15,192	870	327	892	149	399	...	...	...	...	126	11	51	At Railway Station.
Terara	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12,036	578	197	549	44	159	133	343	39	167	105	6	36	Rented at 1s.
Termeil	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Thackaringa	140	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,962	1,389	400	1,538	56	243	34	284	21	337	91	16	85	Rented at £26. Postmaster allowed £39 in lieu of quarters.
The Bulga	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
The Exchange	220	130	190	...	...	65	...	...	3	1,154,010	76,141	1,815	15,774	21	90	...	...	...	...	3,580	80	5,334	Post Office rented at £100. Postmaster allowed £50 in lieu of quarters. Telegraph Office rented at £100.
	...	...	26	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Junction	35	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
The Lagoon	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
The Reefs	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
The Rock	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,182	917	176	511	18	38	...	...	...	...	165	5	54	At Railway Station.
The Valley	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Thirlmere	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,355	254	411	1,162	111	348	...	...	...	...	134	12	14	do
Thirroul	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(102)	6,564	...	60	130	11	31	...	...	...	...	42	2	...	do
Thornleigh	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,628	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	10	do
Thuddungra	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Thurgoona	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...
Tibooburra	100	...	91	...	...	26	...	44	...	16,497	2,371	410	2,194	39	239	32	277	7	110	224	17	195	Rented at £65.
Tichborne	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Tighe's Hill	48	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,134	603	422	1,548	164	398	...	...	...	...	583	14	30	Postmaster allowed £15 12s. as rent.
Tilba Tilba	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	14,868	714	315	1,114	40	80	65	334	16	217	215	10	41	
Tilpa	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7,461	1,268	186	829	19	97	...	...	...	...	223	6	90	Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Timbarra	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Timbery Range	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
Timbilica	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Timbriebungie	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Timor	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
Tingha	230	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19,275	1,650	1,119	4,303	327	1,337	215	1,046	43	785	375	41	98	Rented at £52.
Tinonce	190	78	...	...	...	...	...	6/10/-	...	13,041	797	275	817	59	191	57	183	24	144	175	8	47	Govt. building.
Tintenbar	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,887	592	279	636	27	86	...	...	...	...	14	8	33	
Tintin Hull	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Tocumwal	230	20	110	...	...	...	...	4	...	27,291	2,750	431	1,563	60	202	38	175	21	114	322	16	169	Rented at £52.
Tomago	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Tomakin	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Tomerong	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	8,511	...	112	283	15	35	26	272	15	145	83	4	...	
Tomingley	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	(103)	...	7,980	...	187	454	20	69	...	...	...	...	68	5	...	
Tongarra	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	(104)	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Toogong	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
Toooloom	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Tooma	16	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,485	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	31	
Toongabbie	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Torington	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...
Toronto	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,715	...	60	121	73	203	...	...	...	...	71	2	...	
Torrowangee	150	...	...	...	...	39	...	32	(105)	8,118	3,543	539	2,160	19	57	281	2,233	50	661	113	24	225	

Wee Waa	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29,145	2,247	496	1,822	53	161	73	550	31	471	307	16	140	do
Welcome Reefs	10	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Wellingrove	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
Wellington	310	110	...	39	...	39	...	79/10/-	186,492	5,075	3,232	10,218	972	2,751	586	3,125	201	1,925	1,329	100	294	do	
		200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth	380	160	170	...	39	52	150	68/12/6	85,995	6,847	841	3,481	262	944	234	1,122	93	1,235	895	32	568	do	
		120	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth Falls	19	52	...	...	...	...	...	(112)	34,314	934	214	608	31	71	21	226	15	107	210	7	52	At Railway Station.
		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworthville	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	do
Werombi	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Werrington	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Werris Creek	100	...	...	...	...	52	...	1	35,424	2,886	623	1,833	78	206	156	962	44	355	168	18	160	do
Westbrook	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
West Camberwarr	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
West Kempsey	260	40	120	...	...	26	150	56/2/6	70,020	3,005	676	2,266	167	542	197	626	52	481	258	21	229	Govt. building.
West Maitland	400	180	180	160	...	39	...	100	732,825	19,449	3,946	15,092	5,260	13,662	2,350	9,258	789	8,408	3,898	130	1,318	do	
	350	130	180	135	...	39	...	Battery-man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		100	170	52	...	26	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		78	160	52	...	26	...	Switch-board attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			140	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Mitchell	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...
West Tamworth	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,892	585	220	490	117	361	19	98	11	45	20	6	30	At Railway Station.
West Wallsend	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,914	626	538	1,369	117	362	224	1,388	120	971	155	16	36	Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Whealbah	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Wheeo	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
Wherrol Flat	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Whinstone Valley	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
Whiteman Creek	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
White Rock	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
Whittingham	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...
Whitton	130	...	75	...	...	...	...	2/10/-	31,548	2,776	612	2,074	183	693	109	480	48	550	503	20	155	Office at Railway Station, Postmaster allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Wickham	190	...	...	130	...	52	...	50/10/-	159,306	1,680	973	2,844	525	1,118	1,000	5,010	461	4,174	390	37	82	Govt. building.
Wilberforce	48	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,138	310	158	366	121	457	...	...	...	...	89	4	17	do
Wilcannia	310	140	130	135	...	52	150	184/2/-	131,277	12,256	1,588	8,387	368	1,755	535	3,022	137	2,201	1,887	69	1,030	do	
			75	26	
			75	
Wild's Meadow	18	20	4,704	
Willanthy	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7,083	...	61	190	4	13	26	305	3	20	50	2	...	...
William-street	360	140	150	...	...	39	...	6/10/-	263,475	19,299	2,996	11,555	1,797	1,801	4,341	21,277	1,658	12,397	2,299	142	835	do
		65	170	39	
			52	
			52	
			52	
			39	
			26	
William Town	20	1,755	19	
Willoughby	75	...	...	...	...	26	...	2	16,449	538	160	562	128	242	107	342	58	367	66	6	20	Rented at £65.
Willowtree	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,245	715	424	923	22	40	...	...	...	...	165	12	41	At Railway Station.
Wilson's Downfall	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,197	...	375	1,010	25	143	...	...	...	...	28	12	...	
Wilson	10	1,443	13	
Wilton	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,872	...	220	728	53	196	...	...	...	...	92	6	...	
Wimbledon	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,803	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	6	
Windellama	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	(113)	11,841	...	43	88	3	17	...	...	...	...	87	1	...	do
Windeyer	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,888	...	122	395	17	95	...	...	...	...	29	4	...	

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Parramatta. NOTE.—For other references see page 61.

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries.									Reference to foot note.	Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals		Revenue			Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
	Officers in Charge	Assistants	Operators	Letter Carriers	Receivers	Messengers	Line Repairers	Probationers and others	Total of low rates, exclusive of least sh. in 1st column		Letters Posted	Telegrams Transmitted	No	Amount	No.	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Money Order	Telegraphic	
Windsor	340	160	100	130	39			26	62/10/-	166,926	5,437	1,316	3,521	832	2,131	370	1,053	129	1,051	907	43	265	Govt building.	
Wingello	18									8,913	84												At Railway Station.	
Wingen	25								(114)	8,778	693	15	24							118	7/-	42	do	
Wingham	200		91	52+					6/10/-	52,932	2,100	677	1,969	166	428	89	520	36	378	442	19	117	Govt. building.	
Wiseman's Creek	10									2,727										18				
Wiseman's Ferry	230	26							57/12/6	7,932	797	547	2,055	59	318	37	551	7	193	92	17	42	Rented at £55.	
Wollar	24									14,688		189	404	21	86					46	5			
Wollombi	230	52							38/10/-	15,924	1,491	487	2,555	121	490	82	404	28	471	166	17	90	Rented at £60.	
Wollomombi	40									12,417	496									15		31		
Wollongbar	11									1,209										18				
Wollongong	350	180	110	125	26				121/10	289,482	10,864	3,013	9,727	1,847	5,133	1,369	7,218	508	6,410	1,909	98	636	Govt. building.	
		78		52																				
				39																				
Wolumla	140				52				2/10/-	31,515	742	270	682	63	176	72	176	19	96	143	7	49	Rented at £35.	
Wombat	32									6,732		122	263	19	60					51	3			
Woodburn	180	78+							106/12/6	20,538	814	369	1,045	57	232	59	358	15	103	118	11	48	Rented at £30.	
Woodfordleigh	22								4	3,912										27				
Woodhill	10									1,293										18				
Woodhouselee	23									6,174										60				
Woodlands	10									2,043										24				
Woodside	39									3,351	166									66		9		
Woodstock	56	26								14,340	491	357	816	63	281					165	10	26	At Railway Station.	
		N.1																						
Woodville	56								(a)	6,918										30				
Woolbrook	12									5,756	78									82		4	do	
Woolgoolga	95								2	9,411	1,618	78	256	8	33					66	2	118	Rented at £26.	
Woollahra	190	140		140	52				39/10/-	354,813	7,509	1,049	3,783	1,441	3,329	1,921	7,011	777	5,225	847	47	303	Rented at £150.	
		78		125	52																			
				170	52																			
				78	52																			
				52																				
Woolomin	10									1,479										23				
Woolwich	13			39					(115)	6,948										42				
Woomargama	32									8,442										63				
Woonona	75									33,543	610	867	2,118	244	651	680	3,256	229	2,395	254	27	31	Rented at £39.	
Woore	14									984										16				
Wowagin	10									414										13				
Wybong	11									1,554										17				
Wye	10									3,999										65				
Wyndham	130				26				2/10/-	15,162	1,432	357	1,058	66	194	38	176	13	72	188	11	88	Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.	
Wyong	120				26				1/10/-	17,940	977	408	1,145	509	1,235	50	224	15	93	226	11	48	Govt. building.	
Wyong Creek	15								24	4,470										24				
Wyrallah	120				26				10	10,098	544	78	189	5	27					112	2	28	Rented at £20.	
Yalpunga	10									1,884										15				
Yalwal	41									7,083	670									88		42		
Yamba	180	30+							19/10/-	19,689	1,972	305	901	68	255					98	9	97	At Post Station Postmaster allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters	
Yambla	15								(b)	8,184										52			At Railway Station.	
Yandarlo	25									6,585										49				

Yanko	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,573	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	do
Yarra	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	8,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	do
Yarralumla	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Yarramalong	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Yarraman	13	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	(118)	2,670	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	18
Yarangobilly Caves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarras	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Yarrowyck	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Yass	310	...	180	115	...	39	150	...	164/12/6	...	153,447	5,724	1,932	6,069	1,126	2,446	476	3,213	154	1,869	1,492	57	363	Govt. building.
Yass Junction	19	...	140	3,066	225	11	At Railway Station.
Yatheyatah	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Yellow Rock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Yeoval	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
Yerong Creek	75	2	...	13,692	1,245	382	1,242	36	111	354	12	70	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.
Yetholme	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Yetman	150	20	26	50/12/6	(119)	9,498	727	108	377	15	81	111	3	48	Rented at £50.
Young	320	160	160	155	...	39	150	6/10/-	51/10/-	...	233,952	11,518	2,933	10,202	1,654	4,916	866	5,586	534	6,109	2,344	90	753	Govt. building.
Young Wallsend	10	...	65	140	...	26	...	...	...	...	1,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
Yurrunga	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
Zig Zag	13	1	At Railway Station.

Telegraph returns included in—(a) Morpeth; (b) Gerogery; (c) Breadalbane; (d) Kiarra.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO APPENDIX A.

(1) Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 7th March; Telephone Office opened, 29th March. (2) Telephone Office opened, 20th August. (3) Post Office established, 1st August. (4) Post Office established, 1st December. (5) Money Order Office established, 1st July. (6) Money Order Office established, 1st September. (7) Government Savings Bank established, 17th October. (8) Money Order Office established, 1st December. (9) Government Savings Bank and Money Order Office established, 21st September. (10) Telegraph Office opened, 25th July. (11) Post Office established, 7th March. (12) Post Office established, 1st February. (13) Government Savings Bank established, 19th April. (14) Money Order Office established, 17th October. (15) Post Office discontinued, 1st January, and re-established, 1st March. (16) Telegraph Office opened, 19th January. Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st March. (17) Post Office established, 1st September. (18) Telephone Office opened, 3rd March. Post Office established, 16th May. (19) Post Office discontinued, 29th February, and re-established, 9th May. (20) Telephone Office opened, 8th September. (21) Telephone Office opened, 7th March. (22) Telephone Office opened, 1st December. (23) Telephone Office opened, 22nd April. (24) Telephone Office opened, 9th February. (25) Post Office established, 16th June. (26) Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st December. (27) Post Office established, 15th October. (28) Money Order Office established, 1st September. (29) Post Office established, 1st October. (30) Post Office established, 1st July. (31) Government Savings Bank established, 17th October. (32) Telegraph Office opened, 22nd August. Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. (33) Post Office established, 1st February. (34) Money Order Office established, 1st June. Government Savings Bank established, 1st December. (35) Post Office established, 22nd December. (36) Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, and Telegraph Office opened, 3rd November. (37) Telephone Office opened, 5th December. (38) Post Office established, 10th October. (39) Post Office discontinued, 5th January, and re-established, 16th April. (40) Government Savings Bank established, 11th April. (41) Post Office established, 1st August. (42) Telephone Office opened, 8th September. (43) Post Office established, 10th October. (44) Telephone Office opened, 21st March. (45) Government Savings Bank established, 19th April. (46) Telegraph Office opened, 28th January. Money Order Office established, 19th April. (47) Post Office established, 16th September. (48) Telephone Office opened, 23rd February. Money Order Office established, 1st December. (49) Post Office established, 1st February. Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st June. (50) Money Order Office established, 1st September. (51) Post Office established, 1st September. (52) Post Office established, 20th September. (53) Telephone Office opened, 30th August. (54) Telephone Office opened, 22nd August. Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. (55) Telegraph Office opened, 14th July. Post Office, Money Order Office, and Government Savings Bank established, 16th July. (56) Post Office established, 16th December. (57) Post Office established, and Telephone Office opened, 27th January. (58) Post Office established, 6th June. (59) Post Office re-established, 1st March. Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank re-established, 1st April. (60) Post Office discontinued, 19th July, and re-established, 1st September. (61) Post Office established, 1st December. (62) Post Office established, 16th April. (63) Telephone Office opened, 9th February. (64) Government Savings Bank established, 1st June. (65) Post and Money Order Office established, 11th January. (66) Government Savings Bank established, 1st December. (67) Post Office established, 16th March. (68) Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. (69) Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 3rd September; Telegraph (in lieu of Telephone) Office opened, 3rd September. (70) Telephone Office opened, 15th January. (71) Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. (72) Money Order Office established, 1st December. (73) Post Office established, 16th December. (74) Post Office established, 1st March. (75) Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. (76) Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 17th October. (77) Telephone Office opened, 13th May. (78) Post Office established, 20th July. (79) Post, Telegraph, and Money Order Office, and Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. (80) Post Office established, 1st October. (81) Post Office established, 1st February. (82) Post Office established, 1st November. (83) Telephone Office opened, 17th September. (84) Post Office established, 1st November. (85) Post Office established, 1st September. (86) Government Savings Bank established, 19th April. (87) Telephone Office opened, 1st September. (88) Telephone Office opened, 1st September. (89) Telephone Office opened, 4th July. (90) Post Office established, 22nd February. (91) Telephone Office opened, 4th March. (92) Post Office established, 1st November. (93) Post Office established, 16th December. (94) Post Office established, 11th July. (95) Post Office established, 16th November. (96) Telephone Office opened, 29th August. (97) Money Order Office and Telegraph Office closed, 1st February. (98) Telephone Office opened, 9th February; Government Savings Bank established, 1st June. (99) Telephone Office opened, 12th September. (100) Post Office established, 15th November. (101) Telephone Office opened, 17th February. (102) Money Order Office established, 11th August. (103) Telephone Office opened, 25th February. (104) Post Office discontinued, 31st March, and re-established, 26th April. (105) Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st February. (106) Telephone Office opened, 16th January. Money Order Office established, 1st June, and Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. (107) Post Office established, 16th March. (108) Post Office established, 1st July. (109) Post Office established, 16th September. (110) Post Office established, 16th December. (111) Government Savings Bank established, 17th October. (112) Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 11th April. (113) Money Order Office established, 1st June. (114) Money Order Office established, 1st December. (115) Post Office established, 14th March. Telephone Office opened, 29th December. (116) Government Savings Bank established, 1st June. (117) Money Order Office established, 1st August. (118) Telephone Office opened, 8th September. (119) Money Order Office established, 21st March.

* Includes salary as Telegraph Probationer. † Includes salary as Receiver Clearer. ‡ Includes salary as Telegraph Messenger. § Includes salary as Cable Company allowed £300 by Telegraph Department to provide salaries of officials. ¶ Includes salary as Letter Carrier. ** Allowed £10 per annum by Telegraph Department for keeping office open to 8 p.m. †† Includes salary as Line Repairer.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of Receiving Offices on 31st December, 1892.

Aberglasslyn, Agnes Banks, Alfred Town, Altcar, Amaroo, Ardlin, Argenton, Armidale Gully, Ashley, Athey's, Avenel, Avoca, Baldry, Bailmore, Barnett, Beecroft, Beggan Beggan, Belgrave, Bellawongarah, Bena, Benandarah, Bendeela, Bendick Murrell, Ben Lomond, Berrellan, Bindogandra, Binglebura, Binneguy, Black Swamp, Bloomfield, Bluey, Bo Bo, Boconnoc, Bogan Gate, Bolaro, Bolton Vale, Bongongo, Bonnie Doon, Boonoo Boonoo, Booroolong, Boree Creek, Bournemouth, Bow, Biedbo, Brenda, Brierfield, Bimbramilla, Blockley, Broken Dam, Bronti, Brook's Creek, Brookvale, Broombee, Brucedale, Bucca Bucca, Buckenbour Creek, Bugaldi, Bullagreen, Bullenbong, Bullock Creek, Bungarby, Bungulla, Burbong, Burnt Yards, Burra, Bygalorie, Cable's Siding, Camboon, Canmbla, Carabost, Caiba, Carrawobity, Carrow Brook, Castle Doyle, Cattua Creek, Cave Creek, Central Raleigh, Central Wattagan, Chanticleer, Cherry tree Hill, Chidowla, Clareval, Cloverley, Cochian Creek, Cocomngla, Collerina, Collingulhe, Comarah, Comborah, Cooba, Coolahie, Cooper's Creek, Cooradigbee, Corona, Countegany, Cowans, Cowper, Cranebrook, Cudgen, Cullenin, Culparlin, Cundle Flat, Cundumbul, Cuihan, Curra Creek, Daviesville, Diemungra, Dignum's Creek, Dilga, Dorrigo, Dorrroughby Grass, Doyle's Creek, Duck Flat, Durren Duren, Edith, Eganton, Elcombe, Emigrant Creek, Eurimbla, Everett, Farrington, French Park, Gannon's Creek, Gaillard, Genanagie, Giant's Creek, Gidginbung, Gil Gil Girvan, Glendhu, Glen Elgin, Glenfield, Glengarry, Glentfer, Glon Rock, Good Hope, Goonellabah, Gowrie, Grattai, Great Southern Colliery, Greenwich Park, Greghamstown, Gregra, Gulgamree, Gullen Flat, Gurrundah Guy Lawkes, Halton, Hazlebrook Hillas Creek, Holmwood, Hopefield, Hughstonia, Ingledow, Inveralochy, Invergowrie, Ironbong, Jackson's Water Holes, Jilliby, Jinden, John's River, Junction Point, Kamandra, Kangarooobie, Kangaroo Camp, Kareela, Kelly's Creek, Kilrush, King's Plains, Kingsvale, Kundibakh, Kybean, Lallarook, Lamb's Creek, Lankey's Creek, Lansdale, Larbert, Laurel Hill, Leconfield, Ledgerton, Limestone Creek, Lenden, Little Bombay, Lochiel, Long Swamp, Lower Belford, Lower Botobolar, Lower Corowa, Lower Mookerawa, Lower Southgate, Mahratia Station, Mucklet, Markdale, Markwell, Marrana Creek, Marrar, Maybole, Meermaul, Meragle, Meringlo, Merool Creek, Meryla, Middle Adelong, Midgegrass, Minore, Mitchell's Flat, Mooculta, Moona Plains, Moonbi, Moorebank, Morigo, Morisset, Morton, Mount Allen, Mount Aubrey, Mount Pleasant, Mount Sherwood, Mount Wilson, Mulbrung, Mulguthrie, Mullenderree, Mundarlo, Mundawaddera, Mumurra, Munyabla, Murrangam, Murrar, Myalla, Myrtle Creek, Nana Creek, Nanama, Nangus, Narrabeen, Nemingha, New Bryan, Newlands, New Mollan, New Park, Nicholson's, Noorong, Noraville, North Bourke, North Dural, Noiton, Norway, Numulgi, Nuntherunge, Nyrang, Oakey Creek, Obley Vale, Old Goree, Ollera, Orabah, Ourne, Pukesbourne, Pecoock Creek, Peakview, Pheasant Ground Piney Range, Pipe Clay Creek, Potter's Retreat, Port Hacking Pretty Gully, Pretty Pine, Puddledock, Pudman Creek, Reedy Creek, Reeves, Rhine Falls, Rivertree, Rockvale, Rosebrook, Rosemount, Round Swamp, St Georges Basin, Salisbury, Sally's Flat, Sandon, Sassafras, Savernake, Seelands, Shannon Vale, Shark Creek, Sobraon, South Codrington, South Rivertree, Spring Creek, Spring Vale, Staumore Railway Station, Steve Kings Plain, Store Creek, Stott's Creek, Suntop, Tallagandra, Tallawudjah, Talmalmo, Taloumbi, Taradale, Tathra Road, Telegherry, Terra Bella, Teven Creek, Thalaba, Tharwa, The Fens, The Gulf, The Risk, The Tamarinds, Thornford, Thornton, Thyra, Tinda Tank, Tomakin, Tomanbil, Tomboy, Tomki School, Tomooroma, Frickett, Tuckurimba, Tuggerah Lakes, Tuggranong, Turce Creek, Turill, Ulan, Umaralla, Umberumberka, Unkya Creek, Upper Chichester, Upper Gilmore, Upper Horton, Upper Lostock, Upper Meroo, Upper North Creek, Upper Quinburra, Upper Shark Creek, Upper Tumberumba, Verona, Wallan Billan, Wallandry, Wallon, Wamboyne, Wapengo, Ward's River, Wargeila, Warrell Creek, Warri, Waugool, Webb's Consols, Webb's Creek West Bargo, West Temora, White Swamp Widden, Wilga Vale, Williams Crossing, Williamsdale, Willy Wally, Winduella Wog Wog, Wollun, Wombeyan Caves, Womboo (Rogers'), Womboota (Edwards'), Woodhall, Woodlawn, Wood's Reef, Woy Woy, Wright's, Wuuluman, Yagobie, Yantabulla, Yarrara, Yarrowitch, Yathella, Yowaka, Yowrie

APPENDIX C

LIST of Stamp-sellers on 31st December, 1892

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment	Name	Residence	Date of Appointment
Abigail, J	Denison street, Kingston, Newtown	16 Dec, 1892	Ardill, J	George street Parramatta	29 Oct, 1886
Ablong, John	Tram Terminus, Waterloo	24 April, 1888	Armstrong, E A	Tintalra, Victoria	6 Dec, 1876
Adam, John	Napier street, Deniliquin	18 Dec, 1890	Armstrong, H C	Circular Quay	20 Mar, 1886
Adam, W	80, Mort street, Balmain	31 Aug, 1892	Armstrong, G	Goulburn	22 June, 1885
Adams, Mrs A	Matland Road, Singleton	16 April, 1891	Arnold, A	Church street, Bega	2 Nov, 1892
Adams, Charles R	Peel street, Tamworth	15 Dec, 1891	Arnold, E	Dangar Village, Narrabri	8 Mar, 1892
Adams, Mrs Eliza	71, Campbell street, Sydney	15 Dec, 1891	Arrowsmith, W H	Cootamundra	2 Sept, 1892
Adams, Eliza	91, Macquarie street South	3 June, 1882	Ashfield	Railway Station master	17 Mar, 1884
Adams, R	Adamstown	12 Dec, 1891	Asser, H	Hunter street, Newcastle	7 Mar, 1884
Adams, Henry	George street, Singleton	23 Sept, 1890	Attwell, R	Milson's Point Arcade, North Sydney	23 May, 1889
Adams, Thomas	Ryde	21 Jan, 1891	Auckett, Edward	George st, East Maitland	2 April, 1889
Addison & Walters	627, Darling Road, Balmain	3 Oct, 1889	Austin, S	149, Riley street	5 Jan, 1888
Agassiz, A	Quirindi	4 Jan, 1888	Australia Hotel	Castlereagh street, The Manager	9 June, 1891
Akhurst, W & Co	307 and 309, Kent street	11 July, 1890	Avery, H W	Tram Terminus, Bondi	4 Mar., 1889
Albrecht, George	12, Bourke street, Woolloomooloo	22 Mar, 1880	Bailey, D	Military Road, North Sydney	29 Dec, 1892
Alexander, S	Abercrombie st, Eveleigh	23 May, 1883	Bailey, G J	Auburn	22 July, 1889
Alexander, F	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt	16 April, 1888	Barrd, J W	341, Oxford st, Paddington	8 June, 1888
Alexander, F	Glenmore Road and Gurner street, Paddington	3 Feb, 1891	Baker, J	Chapel street, Marrickville	20 Oct, 1892
Allen, Robert	15, Pine street	10 April, 1891	Baker, W	Corner of Wigram and Una Streets, Harris Park, Parramatta	3 Sept, 1892
Allinson, F	Glebe, Merewether	25 April, 1889	Ballard, F	506, George street	20 June, 1889
Alt, C	Harden	12 July, 1892	Ballin, J H	154, Woolloomooloo street	16 Aug, 1888
Anderson, P	153, Lower George street	8 Sept, 1882	Bancroft, John	389, Crown st, Surry Hills	2 Nov, 1886
Anderson & Sands	95, William street, Woolloomooloo	6 Dec, 1889	Barker, Francis	351, Oxford st, Paddington	6 Jan, 1887
Anderson & Sands	Avoca street, Randwick	4 Oct, 1892	Barnes, Mrs	78, Oxford st, Paddington	21 Nov, 1887
Anderson, J H	Station street, Wataah	12 Sept, 1888	Barnes, Mrs K L	Foster street, Leichhardt	8 May, 1885
Andrew, D & W	Argent street, Broken Hill	18 July, 1888	Barnett, E F	Corner of Ocean and Queen Streets, Woollahra	23 Nov, 1892
Andrews, Edwin	Rookwood	22 Jan, 1886	Barr, H R	105, Parramatta Road, Annandale	24 Nov, 1890
Andrews Joseph	139, Regent street, Redfern	22 June, 1891	Barratt, Mrs M	152, King street	14 Jan, 1878
Anglin, I J	Union and Harold Streets, Newtown	17 Nov, 1887	Barrett, W J.	Blayney	12 Jan, 1891
Anglin, F J	Ross street and Parramatta Road, Forest Lodge	24 Nov, 1891	Barton, Charles	Corner of Ada and Wigram Streets, Harris Park, Parramatta	9 May, 1887
Appleton, Henry	Bourke & Cleveland Streets, Surry Hills	15 April, 1890	Bashford, F	Crookwell	18 Nov, 1886
Arapides, G	208, Elizabeth st, Sydney	20 May, 1892	Bassett, R	Nelson street, Annandale	26 Nov, 1888
Archer, A	188 and 188a, Devonshire street, Surry Hills	31 July, 1891			

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment	Name	Residence	Date of Appointment
Bastin, Mrs M	Corner of Point Piper Road & Demison st, Woollahra	26 Feb, 1892	Brown, P	87, Market street	21 Mar, 1884
Baston, B	98, Waverley Road, Waverley	15 June, 1889	Brown, H	64, Great Barcom street, Darlinghurst	28 Sept, 1891
Bate, William	Lackey st, Summer Hill	20 Feb, 1891	Brown, T	Corner of Denham & Glebe Streets, Glebe	6 Nov, 1883
Batson & Co (Ltd)	146, Clarence st, Sydney	11 May, 1892	Brown, W	Hay	22 Mar, 1889
Bauer, George	George street, Qurindi	7 Aug, 1891	Browning, J	Cooma street, Yass	2 June, 1892
Baxtei, E	Morris street, Summer Hill	11 Feb, 1885	Brunigies, W	Merewether, Newcastle	28 Feb, 1888
Beale, M	29, Foveaux st, Surry Hills	16 Mar, 1891	Byant, George S	Corner of Abercrombie and Vine Streets, Redfern	11 Mar, 1884
Beales, J	2, Colonnade, Granville	24 Jan, 1890	Buist, H	113, King street	13 June, 1870
Beare, J C	192, Will am street	25 June, 1868	Bulkeley, R H, & Co	Sunny Corner	8 Dec, 1885
Beaumont, Hugh	567, King street, Newtown	27 Nov, 1891	Bull, Edmond	708, George street	25 April, 1889
Beddie, Mary	Cowper street, Waverley	3 Sept, 1891	Bullard, F	413, George street Sydney	2 Feb, 1892
Beer, Mrs E A	Bong Bong street, Bowral	22 Dec, 1891	Bulley, A A	Ruthven & Gowrie Streets, Waverley	29 Dec, 1892
Beesley, David	Armidale	14 Jan, 1891	Bullivant, C	389, Crown st, Surry Hills	30 Dec, 1891
Beleiter, H	Bega	26 Nov, 1892	Bundock, J W	Harden & Boundary Streets, Waverley	11 Nov, 1890
Bennett, Alfred	Evening News Office, Market street	29 Sept, 1869	Burling, C	May street, Newtown	30 Oct, 1888
Bennett, G A	Corner of North and Allan Streets, Leichhardt	1 May, 1889	Burnett, S	92, Queen street, Woollahra	12 Dec, 1882
Bennett, H C	Silver Water Estate, Auburn	25 Aug, 1892	Burnett, Richard	John street, Singleton	7 Feb, 1891
Bennett, J	Oxley	30 Aug, 1892	Burns, M W	Burrows	8 June, 1892
Benson, H	Crown street, Wollongong	12 Nov, 1889	Burns, William	Gosford	30 Oct, 1891
Benyon, Mrs E C	Tumbermoa	29 April, 1884	Burns, Mrs E	124, Bathurst street, Sydney	6 Sept, 1887
Berry, J	George st, East Matland	24 Oct, 1892	Eurton, H	141, Waverley Road, Woollahra	28 April, 1891
Berry, W R	252, Harris street, Ultimo	8 Oct, 1887	Burwood	Railway Station master	17 Mar, 1884
Bibb, S A	Tram Terminus, Marrickville	3 Feb, 1890	Busbridge Bros	Auburn street, Goulburn	6 Jan, 1891
Biddell, Ann	308, Bourke st, Surry Hills	10 April, 1889	Bush, W	Military Road, Mosman's Bay	14 Nov, 1888
Birch, C	Fast street, Narrandera	8 Feb, 1892	Butterfield, G	Corner of Addison Road & Percy street, Marrickville	30 Aug, 1892
Bishop, W	Blue's Point Road, North Sydney	10 May, 1889	Button, J	Church street, Parramatta North	15 Mar, 1889
Biles, George	Railway Refreshment Rooms, Goulburn	4 Mar, 1891	Button, Frederick	299, Parramatta Road, Leichhardt	20 Sept, 1889
Black, J E	Church street, Parramatta	3 Sept, 1892	Buxton, George	High street, West Matland	12 Sept, 1887
Blackshaw, J	11, Royal Arcade	28 July, 1888	Byrne, Miss W	152, Old South Head Road	27 Jan, 1883
Blair, E	High street, West Matland	13 Jan, 1890	Byrnes, J L	Church street, Parramatta	25 July, 1890
Blair, Robert	West Matland	6 Dec, 1877	Cabot, C	South Forbes	2 April, 1890
Bliss, G	Armidale	3 Sept, 1892	Caldwell, John, junr	Gray and Queen Avenue Streets, Kogarah	25 July, 1890
Bleakley, A T	Nyngan	30 Oct, 1888	Cale, Thomas	Wentworth Falls	21 April, 1891
Blumenthal, Mis	King and Nelson Streets, Newtown	16 Aug, 1890	Callaghan, A	Corner of Wilson street, Redfern	18 Nov, 1891
Bobrowski, Miss	Stewart street, Bathurst	31 May, 1881	Callaghan, M J	Mort street, Balmain	16 June, 1874
Amelia J			Callaghan, O	North Yass	29 Oct, 1891
Bodley, G D	125, Hunter st, Newcastle	21 May, 1892	Callaghan, Owen	North Yass	11 June, 1883
Bond, W H	Hargraves	26 Nov, 1890	Campbell, Mrs A E	Narrabri	18 Aug, 1892
Bonney & Co	Henderson Road, Alexandria	8 June, 1886	Campbell, John	Summer st, East Orange	4 Nov, 1890
Boore & Long	35 & 37, Market street	30 Nov, 1881	Campbell, D	Nevertire	2 Mar, 1891
Booth, Geo	25, Oxford street	31 Oct, 1888	Campbell, D, junior	Abercrombie street, Golden Grove	14 May, 1892
Booth, James R	Tram Terminus, Enmore	10 Dec, 1888	Campbell, Mrs Emma	Corner of Gladstone and Liberty Streets, Enmore	27 Mar, 1888
Borthwick, J	Thornton Hill, Manly	13 May, 1892	Cameron, Duncan	Granville	9 Mar, 1888
Bottrill, H	George street, Bathurst	3 June, 1887	Cameron, G W	Byron street, Inverell	21 June, 1890
Boucher W E	Church street, Parramatta	9 June, 1887	Cameron, J A	George street, Bathurst	7 May, 1890
Bourke, E J	George street, Singleton	17 May, 1886	Cannon, Miss Julian E	Vickery street, Waverley	8 June, 1883
Boune, Richard	West Tamworth	1 June, 1888	Cantle, E	Auburn	18 Nov, 1890
Bowden, J E	9 1/2, Oxford street	5 April, 1888	Caiden, Herbert	Market street, Naremburn	24 Mar, 1886
Bowen, J E	Corner of Crown Road and Fig Tree street, Ultimo	24 Mar, 1888	Cardon, Charles	Homeville, Farley	18 Oct, 1890
Bowler, George	410, Elizabeth street South	26 May, 1865	Carustino, Angelo	60, Oxford street	28 Mar, 1884
Boyne, W	11, Erskine street	21 Mar, 1887	Carlton Railway Station	Station master	27 Jan, 1891
Bracey, Miss S M	Leichhardt street, Waverley	16 Oct, 1888	Carne, E M	Hercules street, Ashfield	24 Nov, 1892
Bradbery, W	Blayney	11 July, 1889	Caro and Herrman	470, George street, Sydney	29 Sept, 1892
Bradney, W H	Kegworth and Tebbutt Streets, Leichhardt	29 Oct, 1887	Carroll, Mrs	Corner of Church and Board Streets, Parramatta	16 May, 1887
Branch, Jane	Terminus street, Petersham	22 July, 1892	Carter, E M A	Trafalgar street Annandale	20 Oct, 1887
Bray, C B	143, New South Head Road, Rushcutters' Bay	18 June, 1888	Causton, William	Peak Hill	23 Sept, 1890
Breckenridge, Robt	Newcastle	14 Aug, 1876	Castlemaire, Miss R	Noumea, New Caledonia	30 Dec, 1872
Breen, Johanna	Newtown, Wagga Wagga	13 Oct, 1886	Caspeisonn, Edward	Tumut	10 Nov, 1885
Brennan, M	New Canterbury Road, Dulwich Hill	22 Sept, 1892	Castner, J L	Redfern Railway Station	10 Feb, 1875
Bretton, R G	Marrickville	3 June, 1889	Castner & Co	42, Queen street, Brisbane	3 Sept, 1888
Brett, W H	272, Norton street, Leichhardt	12 April, 1892	Catley, Mrs C	Coogee Bay	29 Feb, 1892
Brice, T J	Corner of Goulburn and Grafton Streets, Goulburn	14 Jan, 1889	Caulfield, M	99, Alfred street, North Sydney	29 July, 1891
Bridge, E E	Glenelg street, Eastgrove, Goulburn	25 June, 1889	Chambers, T W	Mount Browne	1 June, 1886
Brigden, S	14, Botany Road, Alexandria	2 Mar, 1887	Christian, E	Abattoir Road, West Balmain	29 April, 1892
Brightmore, T	157, Kent street, Sydney	27 Oct, 1892	Christie, William	170, William street, Woolloomooloo	7 Feb, 1884
Brocklebank, S A	The Strand, Cowper street, Waverley	17 May, 1888	Christmas, A G	368, Cleveland street, Surry Hills	7 Mar, 1887
Broom, Edgar	69, King street, Newtown	6 July, 1891	Clamp, J ...	Leichhardt	15 Mar, 1886
Broomhead, R	134, Evans street, West Balmain	9 Dec, 1890	Clark, C T	781, George street	15 July, 1880
Brown, Alexander	510, Elizabeth street	12 Nov, 1890		Ridge and Miller Streets, North Sydney	19 Nov, 1890
Brown, John	Hargraves & Taylor Streets, Paddington.	27 Feb, 1891			
Brown, Mrs	4, Argyle place	17 April, 1879			

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment	Name	Residence	Date of Appointment
Clark, James	Marrickville Road, Marrickville	15 Nov, 1883	Dalton, William	Denison street, Waverley	11 April, 1885
Clark, Sarah	79, St John's Road, Forest Lodge	30 Aug, 1887	Dalveen, Hugh	315½, George street	9 Dec, 1887
Clarke, G T, & Co	Walker st, North Sydney	17 Mar., 1886	Darton, Mrs R J	Alfred st, North Sydney	4 Dec, 1891
Clarke, Henry	Stanmore Road, Petersham	21 Feb, 1879	Davies, Mrs. M. A	M'Namee's-terrace, Raglan street, Alexandria	29 Aug, 1884
Clarke, J W. R.	5 & 6, Market buildings, George street	14 May, 1879	Davies, C.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt	2 May, 1884
Clausin, J H	Broken Hill	4 Nov, 1892	Davies, E	312, Oxford street, Paddington	8 Sept, 1892
Cleary, A W.	Botany street, Moore Park	3 June, 1887	Davies, E J.	567, King street, Newtown	17 Aug, 1891
Cleary, John	172, Princes street	27 Sept, 1889	Davis, W.	New Lambton	15 Feb, 1892
Cleary, P	Potts' Hill, Rookwood	9 Aug, 1888	Davis, T.	Terrigal, near Wamberal	31 Jan, 1887
Clementson, Andrew.	Narrabri West	30 Dec, 1889	Davison, W	Muswellbrook	18 June, 1888
Clendenning, A	Kerr street, Waratah	24 Aug, 1891	Dawe, H	Wardell	4 Nov, 1891
Clifford, Frank	Macquarie street, Liverpool	2 June, 1888	Dean, Harry	Hall Porter, Union Club, Blgh street	6 Mar, 1891
Clow, Robert	15, Margaret street	10 Dec, 1888	De Boos, C E, jun	Temora	3 Feb, 1888
Coates & Tost	60, William street	27 April, 1872	Dempster, A. E.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	20 Nov, 1891
Cobb, J & W.	Cook's Hill, Newcastle	13 June, 1888	Denniss, A	Garfield, Goulburn	14 May, 1892
Cobb, W. A	30, St John's Road, Forest Lodge	4 Feb, 1887	Denwood, I P	187, Parramatta Road, Leichhardt	12 Dec, 1892
Cochren, James	Durham street, Bathurst	9 May, 1890	Dewey, Mrs. E.	80, Glenmore Road, Paddington	26 Feb, 1887
Codrington, A	6, Botany street, Woolloomooloo	23 April, 1890	Dick, G G	Wardell Road, Dulwich Hill	26 Sept, 1891
Coffin, Henry	John st, South Singleton	22 July, 1885	Dight, D. H.	Corner of Morehead and Redfern Streets, Redfern	29 Mar, 1886
Cogden, J H	Peak Hill	21 Oct, 1890	Dimmock, Thomas	General Printing Office, West Maitland.	13 Aug, 1880
Cohen, Alfred	190, Missenden Road, Camperdown	8 Dec, 1891	Dixon, Thomas	Parramatta	31 May, 1870
Cole, J	Enmore Road, Newtown	6 Feb, 1875	Dixon, E	Greta	2 Aug, 1875
Cole, J H	35½ George street West	12 Aug, 1892	Dixon, W. H.	Burwood Road, Burwood	14 May, 1892
Coleman, Edmund	New town, Lismore	5 July, 1884	Dodd, A	Grey street, Glen Innes	28 Feb, 1877
Coleman, James	Norton street, Leichhardt	19 Mar, 1886	Don, Mis	Steel street, Hamilton	15 April, 1889
Colless, A	Penrith	25 Mar, 1892	Donnelly & Campion	255 King street, Newtown	22 April, 1890
Collins, W. H.	Lawrence	6 Dec, 1889	Doolan, Thomas	Lismore	6 Oct, 1891
Collins, J	82, Bathurst street, Sydney	30 May, 1892	Dowling, P	Norton street, Leichhardt	19 Mar, 1886
Conley, W G	George street, Singleton	18 Feb, 1892	Doyle, B.	St Ignatius College, River view, Hunter's Hill	2 Sept, 1890
Condon, D	"Yarranbah Hotel," between Narrabri and Col larenebrri	2 Dec, 1892	Drew, T. C.	Corner of Park and Pitt Streets	27 April, 1887
Conlon, M	Meehan street, Yass	1 Nov, 1879	Drewett, T.	Crystal street, Petersham	23 Feb, 1892
Connelly, Thomas	443, Oxford-st, Paddington	5 Nov, 1889	Drews, James	Rookwood	29 Sept, 1891
Conyngham, Paul	16, Enmore Road, Newtown	5 Aug, 1886	Drummond, George	299, King street, Newtown	9 Dec, 1887
Cook, Mrs	150, Bullanaming street, Redfern	22 May, 1885	Dugdale, T W.	Taree	4 Jan, 1876
Cook, Mrs. Eliza Ann	Erskineville Road, Macdonaldtown	20 Aug, 1889	Dummett, G	197, Glebe Point Road, Glebe	14 Feb, 1889
Cook, E W.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham	11 Oct, 1889	Duncan, J. L.	Katoomba	16 June, 1890
Cook, G W.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham	4 Feb, 1892	Dunlop, Henry	Cook's River Road, and Ricketty st, St Peter's	4 Feb, 1891
Cooke, H.	Castlereagh street and Victoria Arcade, Sydney.	6 April, 1892	Dunn, Mrs S	Bank street, North Sydney	19 Nov, 1886
Coombe, George	56, Abercrombie street	5 Aug, 1887	Dunn, Miss M M	Moss Vale	5 April, 1889
Coombes, Bros	55, George street, Redfern	6 Feb, 1885	Dunn, Miss Sarah	Tram Terminus, Waverley	17 Dec, 1888
Coonan, T.	Curlewis street, North Bondi.	20 April, 1892	Dunnage, J A	223, Oxford street, Sydney	28 Aug, 1891
Cornes, J H	Johnston street, Annandale	18 Mar, 1891	Duschmütz, M.	Castlereagh street, near Victoria Arcade	14 Jan, 1889
Cornish, J C	153, George street West	29 July, 1882	Dwyer, N. C.	Harris street, Ultimo	16 Sept, 1889
Corrigan, James	3, Marshall-st, Surry Hills	23 Nov, 1891	Dwyer, R	134, Dowling st, Woolloomooloo	3 Aug, 1891
Cort, R, jun	Church street, Parramatta	11 Dec, 1885	Dymock, William	428, George street, Sydney	10 Sept, 1891
Cost, John	Mansfield st, West Balmain	6 Oct, 1891	Eastaughffe, A.	Murwillumbah	7 Mar, 1892
Coulcher, George	Lithgow	13 April, 1891	Ebbs, W.	Liverpool and Kensington Roads, Summer Hill	25 Nov, 1890
Cowle, A C.	9, Henderson Road, Alexandria	13 July, 1892	Edmonds, W.	39, Glebe Road, Glebe	5 Aug, 1887
Cox, Mrs F	Smith street, Balmain	11 June, 1888	Edwards, E	Wallsend—Plattsburg	15 Dec, 1892
Cox, G C	Prince street, Grafton	2 Aug, 1892	Edwards, T E	Port Macquarie	8 July, 1887
Cox, G W	Lachlan street, Forbes	18 Oct, 1892	Edwards, W. J	Keppel street, Bathurst	6 Feb, 1888
Craig & Aitken	680, George street	26 Aug, 1882	Edwards, Mrs H. J.	395, Crown street, Surry Hills.	18 Jan, 1892
Cramp, A W.	Wardell Road and Pile-street, Marrickville	25 Nov, 1889	Egan, Treloar, & Co.	Junee	25 June, 1889
Cranston, R B	112, Abercrombie st, Sydney	7 May, 1891	Ehrlich, W	Burrowa street, Young	19 July, 1886
Crawford, Thomas	Walcha Road, Walcha	29 July, 1891	Elkington, H.	Millthorpe	18 Nov, 1890
Creedon, J	28, Sussex street	28 June, 1888	Ellis, A H	William-street, Clyde	15 Aug, 1891
Crellin, W	The Old Racecourse, Mewether.	27 April, 1891	Ellis, G S	7, Hunter street	19 June, 1889
Crespin, A	Claireville, Pittwater	4 Feb, 1886	Ellis, Richard	Catherine st, Forest Lodge	21 Oct, 1882
Cristofani, E	99, Mansfield st, Balmain	23 June, 1883	Ellis, R.	Alfred street, Milson's Point	30 Jan, 1890
Crofts, F G	135, Blane-street, Newcastle	3 Nov, 1888	Emanuel, M S.	Jubilee Bazaar, Bombala	2 May, 1887
Cronin P.	340, Liverpool street, Darlinghurst.	21 Dec, 1885	Emert, William F.	Colyton, Mount Druitt, near Rooty Hill	9 Feb, 1882
Croydon	Railway Station-master	17 Mar, 1884	Emmerson, H.	High street, West Maitland.	18 Oct, 1889
Crozier, P K N.	43, Hunter street	15 Nov, 1889	Enemark, J.	1, Queen street, Woollahra	14 Oct, 1892
Cruckshank, R.	Weston street, Balmain	29 Jan, 1889	Engelen, J B.	Gundagai	15 Aug, 1881
Cubitt, Arthur	Post Office Chambers, Pitt street.	23 Aug, 1889	Eustace, H.	444, Bourke street, Surry Hills.	14 Sept, 1892
Culley, B.	Urana	15 Oct, 1885	Evans, E.	112, Hunter st, Newcastle	20 April, 1888
Cumming, D, and Armstrong, W.	199, Oxford street	11 Nov, 1886	Eve, G	39, Jesson street, Alexandria	23 Aug, 1892
Curran, Mis J	6, Leichhardt st, Waverley	23 Nov., 1891	Eve, Jas.	149, King street	13 Nov, 1877
Cushing, C S	Rosedale, Croydon	25 May, 1886	Eve, J	39, Jesson-street, Alexandria	31 Oct, 1892
Daines, Alfred	Tichborne ...	28 Feb, 1882	Eveleigh	Porter in charge, Railway Platform	17 Mar, 1884

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment
Eves, I.	East Matland	20 Dec., 1892	Glennie, Peter	Crisp & David Sts., Albury	20 Oct., 1891
Eyles, James	201, George-street West	11 Dec., 1889	Goddard, John A.	Harris Park, Parramatta	29 Mar., 1889
Eyre C.	Accountant, "Grosvenor Hotel," Sydney.	20 May, 1892	Godwin, H. and G.	Eskbank, Lithgow	18 Mar., 1892
Ezold, E.	Lyons Road, Drummoyne	13 Mar., 1889	Goldsmid, L. L.	Tramway Waiting Room, Moore Park.	16 Nov., 1892
Fagg, E. H.	45, King-street, Newtown .	16 Oct., 1888	Goldsmith, F.	Corner of Darling and Elliott Streets, Balmain.	13 May, 1892
Fairbairn, Mrs. C. L.	Addison Road, Marrickville	4 Aug., 1882	Goldstein, Albert	231, George-street	14 July, 1880
Fairfax & Sons	Hunter and Pitt Streets	5 April, 1864	Good, Edward	Bourke	13 June, 1883
Fallick, Mrs. E. H.	No 1, Carrington Buildings, Monara-st., Queanbeyan	2 May, 1887	Goodwin, Albert	Corner of Bondi Road and Paul street, Waverley.	8 Oct., 1889
Farmer, F. M.	"The Corso," Manly	11 June, 1892	Goodwin, H.	857, George street, Sydney	16 Aug., 1892
Farraher, Mrs. A.	Bayswater Road, Rush cutter's Bay	9 Feb., 1892	Goodwin, Peter	Grafton street, Goulburn	8 Dec., 1881
Fasher, A. S.	Lachlan street, Hay	10 Sept., 1889	Gordon, & Gotch	357, George-street	8 April, 1865
Faust, Nicholas	St Marys	30 Oct., 1891	Grace, A. J.	Bando, near Gunnedah	21 Jan., 1891
Favell, Robert	Main street, Lithgow	10 Jan., 1890	Graham, Helen	Railway Refreshment Room, Queanbeyan.	2 May, 1892
Fawcett, A. W.	Argent street, Broken Hill.	28 Dec., 1889	Graham, H.	Carrington	17 Aug., 1888
Fenwick, H.	Raymond Terrace	13 Nov., 1888	Graham, Robert	Beltrees, Scone	6 June, 1890
Ferguson, T.	Wingello	17 Oct., 1890	Graham, Thomas	Jane-street, Randwick	14 April, 1891
Fieldhouse, E. & W.	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864	Graham, Mrs.	Naremburn, North Sydney	27 April, 1892
Fife, Mrs. F.	Crown and Keira Streets, Wollongong.	23 Dec., 1890	Granville	Railway Station master	17 Mar., 1884
Finn Bros. & Co.	586, George street, Sydney	17 April, 1891	Gregory, W.	197, Glenmore Road, Paddington	14 Mar., 1891
Finn, J.	99, Booth street, Annandale	26 Feb., 1892	Green, E.	167, Crown-street, Woollahoomooloo.	2 Dec., 1892
Finnie, Mary	4, Montagu Chambers, corner of Hunter and Elizabeth Streets.	3 May, 1888	Green, James	Burwood Road, Burwood	19 May, 1882
Fisher, J. C.	2, Colonnade, Granville	6 Oct., 1888	Greenberg, H.	104, Goulburn street	12 May, 1886
Fisher, Walter	Botany Road, Waterloo	24 Oct., 1890	Greenland and Caddy	314, Elizabeth-st., Sydney	10 May, 1892
Fitzgerald Bros.	George street, Launceston, Tasmania	21 May, 1891	Greenstreet, Thos	Myrtle Creek, on the Lawrence and Casino Road.	31 Oct., 1883
Folbigg, W. J.	Maclean	8 Oct., 1886	Gregory, I. W.	Baylis st., Wagga Wagga	29 Dec., 1892
Fong, Mrs Margaret.	Broken Dam, near Temora	12 Jan., 1891	Greig, J. S.	Tiam Terminus, Enmore	1 Feb., 1889
Ford Brothers	129, Glebe Road, Glebe	3 June, 1892	Grierson, Thomas	Elder-street, Lambton	21 June, 1889
Ford, S.	Church street, Parramatta..	16 Jan., 1890	Grieve, G. J. & Co.	79, King-street	14 Jan., 1889
Foster, F. M. C.	Maclean	23 June, 1892	Grimley, Peter	Military Road, North Sydney	5 Oct., 1887
Fortier, William, junr	101, Macquarie street South	19 July, 1884	Grocock, Mrs	85, Castlereagh st., Redfern	16 July, 1887
Foster, H. N.	144, William-street, Woollahoomooloo	5 July, 1880	"Grosvenor Hotel" Operator at.	Church Hill, the Telegraph	9 May, 1889
Foster, T.	223, Oxford-street, Sydney	12 Oct., 1891	Guild, John	St. Mary's, South Creek	6 Sept., 1880
Fountain, John	Belmore Road, Randwick	11 Mar., 1889	Gyles & Buzza	Sanger-street, Corowa	3 Aug., 1892
Fowles, Geo.	Buckland street, Waterloo	27 Mar., 1876	Hackett & Day	Mitchell-street, Bourke	8 Feb., 1892
Fox, E. J.	West & Holtermann Streets, North Sydney.	22 June, 1887	Hade, W. C.	Newbridge	2 May, 1890
Foxall, William	92, Oxford-street	28 Feb., 1881	Haigh, T.	Bathurst street, Condobolin	5 Nov., 1891
Foxall, W. S.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	24 Feb., 1890	Hailes, Mrs. Mary	Corner of Glebe Road and Mitchell-street, Glebe.	4 May, 1892
Franca, Mrs	Market-street, Mudgee	1 Dec., 1891	Hain, G. F.	Chinchen-street, Islington, Newcastle.	9 June, 1892
Francis, Thomas	45, Reynolds-st., Balmain	5 Feb., 1889	Hales, Mrs. E.	16, King-street, Newtown	4 Jan., 1892
Franklin, H. J.	5, Bond-street	21 Sept., 1888	Hall, H.	51, George-street, North	14 Oct., 1885
French, W.	17, Bennett-st., Surry Hills	5 Oct., 1880	Hall, Maggie	93, Brougham-street, Glebe	28 Feb., 1887
Friedman, A.	Armidale	28 Mar., 1892	Hall, R. L.	Hannell and Albert Streets, Wickham.	4 Sept., 1890
Fry, E. M.	West street, North Sydney	30 May, 1889	Hall, William	Mudgee	24 Oct., 1879
Fry, T. H.	Waverley Station, Crudmo	23 April, 1883	Hall, C. A.	Strathfield	6 April, 1888
Fry, H. A.	126, Pitt-street	7 May, 1888	Hamilton, P.	Derby street, Walcha	21 Nov., 1890
Fryer, Thomas	Kemp-street, Wallsend	19 July, 1879	Hamilton	Railway Station-master	12 Sept., 1884
Fryer, Thomas	Demliquin	13 Oct., 1885	Hanks, John	Cook's River Road, St. Peters	22 April, 1891
Fuller, C. E., & Co..	375, George-street	21 Sept., 1885	Hanly, James J.	379, Dowling-st., Moore Park	29 Mar., 1888
Fuller, Edgar	162, King-street, Newtown	11 July, 1890	Hannell & Co.	Hunter-st. West, Newcastle	7 April, 1892
Fuller, Messrs.	Walker-street, North Sydney	6 Sept., 1889	Hardcastle, A.	35, King-street	25 Nov., 1889
Fulton, W. & E.	Penrith	30 Aug., 1886	Hardwick, W. B.	Katomba	25 Oct., 1889
Furlong, Mrs. M.	59, Hunter street	30 July, 1885	Hardwick, A. J.	Hillgrove	30 Nov., 1889
Furse, T. H.	Central House, Liverpool Road, Ashfield.	8 June, 1891	Hardy, George	Lambton Heights, Lambton	25 June, 1890
Futterer, A.	60, Union-st., Macdonaldtown.	21 Nov., 1887	Hardy, R. E.	303, Elizabeth-street, corner of Goulburn-street.	9 Mar., 1882
Gagliardi, J. L.	Conder-street, Burwood	26 July, 1892	Hare, W. H.	433, King street, Newtown	26 Feb., 1891
Galbraith, R. F.	Bourke-street, Goulburn	15 Dec., 1891	Harle, J. N.	Tram Terminus, Newcastle	19 Nov., 1890
Gale, Arthur	Bourke-st., South Goulburn.	26 Mar., 1888	Harper, P.	170, Oxford st., Paddington	21 July, 1888
Gamble, Chas.	Pirie-street, Adelaide	18 June, 1888	Harper, T. J.	373, Bourke-street, Darlinghurst.	20 Jan., 1890
Gardner, Joshua	Johnson and William Streets, Balmain.	8 June, 1891	Harris, James & Son..	Albert Park, Rookwood	4 Aug., 1890
Gargiulo, A.	Elizabeth and Market Sts	25 April, 1890	Harris, S. G.	Town Hall Arcade, Glen Innes.	3 June, 1890
Gates, Walter	George-street, Parramatta	18 June, 1887	Harris & Co.	Nyngan	14 Nov., 1888
Gavin, Miss E.	Coolac	15 Oct., 1890	Harrison, T.	Corner of Landsdowne and Marlborough Sts., Surry Hills.	4 Jan., 1889
Gayen, Nicholas	Phelps and Kendall Streets	9 April, 1884	Hart, P. W.	Kempsey	23 April, 1888
Geary, Henry	Tram Terminus, Enmore	5 July, 1889	Hart, C. L.	Mail Contractor, Tumut and Kiandra Road.	6 Nov., 1888
Gelling, W. E.	344, Pitt-street, Sydney	17 Aug., 1891	Hartley, J.	101, Devonshire street	13 May, 1887
Gerdes, H. G. A.	Mansfield-street, Balmain	27 Nov., 1888	Harvey, Charles	Rouse-street, Tenterfield	27 April, 1887
Gibbs, A. J.	Imperial Buildings, Oxford-street, Woollahra.	7 Oct., 1892	Harvey, Samuel	Corner of George and Harris Streets, Parramatta.	7 Sept., 1886
Gibbs, Shallard, & Co.	86, Pitt-street, Sydney	13 July, 1891	Hawkins, G.	Lilyvale, Illawarra Railway Line.	18 Jan., 1892
Giblett Brothers	145, Devonshire street	11 Aug., 1890	Hawkins, Mrs. J.	6, Newtown Road, Darlington	25 Mar., 1884
Gibson, Mrs. M.	115, Mansfield-street, Balmain.	28 Nov., 1892	Hayes, E. J.	79, Elizabeth-street	9 Dec., 1886
Gibson, Mrs. P.	Milson's Point Arcade, North Sydney.	1 Dec., 1887	Hayes, Mrs. Bridget..	Emma-street, Leichhardt	11 Sept., 1889
Gidley, William	Charlotte-street, Ashfield	13 July, 1891			
Gilbert, G.	Beaumont-street, Hamilton.	3 Nov., 1892			
Gladwin, E.	South Singleton	3 Feb., 1889			
Glennie, G.	Beattie-street, Balmain	14 April, 1890			

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment	Name	Residence	Date of Appointment
Hayes, C H	Sec , Sydney Exchange	30 June, 1880	Jaconi, Antonio	69, King street	13 June, 1890
Hearle, F A	80 ¹ , Princes street	3 Aug , 1883	James, John	Westmoreland street, Forest Lodge	9 Sept , 1882
Hegerty, J F.	74, Oxford st , Paddington	1 July, 1887	Jarvey, G M	Tamworth	16 May, 1887
Heinze, H C.	Corner of Elizabeth and Hunter Streets	31 Oct , 1888	Jarvis, Mrs Mary	2, Charles st , Forest Lodge	4 Oct , 1889
Henderson, P & J	Mount Vernon st , Forest Lodge	8 Oct , 1883	Jausen, Sarah	1, Phelps st , Surry Hills	26 July, 1887
Hennessy, Rev J D	80, Hunter street	6 Aug , 1886	Jaye & Freeman	Keppel street, Bathurst	28 July, 1888
Herbert, H & Co	Peak Hill	16 Oct , 1890	Jaye, James	Lawson street, Balmain	13 May, 1882
Heslop, A J	Tram Terminus, Enmore	31 Dec , 1891	Jeater, W	Corner of Randle and Wilson Streets, New town	31 Oct , 1892
Hewitson, P	Upper Crown street, Wol longong	25 Mar , 1892	Jeffery, C	Military Road, North Sydney	12 Aug , 1892
Hewitt, W A	Blane street, Newcastle	25 April, 1884	Jeffery, W J	Corrimal	2 Dec , 1891
Heyde, A	Forbes	10 May, 1888	Jeffery, W N	Auburn street, Goulburn	16 May, 1890
Hibbard and Haines	Port Macquarie	30 June, 1891	Jennett, M	118, Liverpool street	12 Jan , 1889
Higginson, J.	Miller street, North Sydney	8 Nov , 1892	Jennings, R	129, Elizabeth st , Redfern	30 April, 1883
Higson, W	Railway terrace, Lewisham	15 Nov , 1889	Jex, Mrs E	West Kempsey	14 June, 1892
Hill, George	796, George street	13 Feb , 1877	Johns, Franz	Blue s Point Road, North Sydney	21 Mar , 1881
Hill, George	131, George street West	12 June, 1890	Johnson, J A	Reynolds street, North Goulburn	14 June, 1890
Hill, George M	130 William st , Woolloo mooloo	8 Aug , 1889	Johnson, Ralph	190, Wilham street, Wool loomooloo	22 July, 1887
Hill, George	44, Gloucester street	22 June, 1883	Johnson, Mrs S	Neville street, Marrickville	19 Mar , 1891
Hill, J W	Windsor street, Richmond	24 June, 1889	Johnson, R	Islington, Hamilton	16 Mar , 1888
Hill, W G	Corner of Avoca and Ræ Streets, Randwick	25 April, 1892	Johnston, D	Corner of Phillip and Glad stone Streets, Enmore	14 Feb , 1887
Hillyer, J	Addison Road, Marrickville	8 May, 1891	Johnston, D	Phillip street, Enmore	31 Dec , 1891
Hinchcliffe, S A	Waterloo	2 Aug , 1875	Johnston, L C	Croydon Avenue, Croydon	5 Nov , 1892
Hindson, Richard	Moulamein	23 May, 1889	Johnstone, E	Cooma street, Yass	16 Nov , 1885
Hip War & Co	Botany Road, Alexandria	23 April, 1891	Johnstone, W	Watson's Bay	9 June, 1890
Hobbs, H G	Bull	25 July, 1892	Jonas, H	58, Walker st, Nth Sydney	9 Jan , 1892
Hobson, John, & Son	Beaumont street, Hamilton	24 Mar , 1886	Jones, J R & A	Bathurst	22 April, 1886
Hodd, J	Alfred street, North Sydney	14 Sept , 1892	Jones, T	Military Road, North Sydney	9 Aug , 1892
Hodge, S	Corner of Bentinck & Piper Streets, Bthurst	4 Oct , 1889	Jones, W G	Ashfield	10 Aug , 1880
Hodgkinson, James	242, South Head Road, Pad dington	15 Feb , 1882	Jones, W H	Milton	3 Dec , 1888
Hofman, J B	Narrabri	29 Aug , 1889	Jones, W	235, Elizabeth st , Redfern	5 Feb , 1891
Hogan, Peter John	New Canterbury Road, Mar rickville	2 May, 1884	Jones & Wallace	Bong Bong street, Bowral	21 Jan , 1890
Holcombe, R S	Pilliga	20 June, 1892	Joseph, Charles	Howick street, Bathurst	16 Oct , 1883
Holden & Matthews	115 Regent street, Redfern	14 April, 1890	Judd, J	South Broken Hill	1 Dec , 1892
Holland, Jane	Elizabeth and Sutherland Streets, Paddington	24 Feb , 1890	Jurlay, Mrs E C	New Canterbury Road, Petersham	19 Oct , 1889
Holt, Joseph	George and Harris Streets, Parramatta	25 Feb , 1890	Kammell, F, jun	Liverpool	10 April, 1889
Homan, E M . .	West Matland	26 Nov , 1888	Kellick, James	87, King street	20 Dec , 1887
Homebush	Railway Station master	17 Mar , 1884	Kelly, T	Marion street, Leichhardt	21 st Mar , 1892
Hood, R	Argent street, Broken Hill	3 Aug , 1888	Kennedy, William	Charlotte place Sydney	15 July, 1891
Hooke, E	Durham street, West King ston, Petersham	31 Oct , 1892	Kenniff, Mrs M	127, Mansfield st , Balmain	4 Feb , 1891
Hopfe, F.	Bayliss street, Newtown, Wagga Wagga	9 May, 1890	Kenny, P J	Cooma street, Yass	20 Mar , 1890
Hordern, J L	211, Pitt street	17 Mar , 1877	Kerns, J	Hill and M'Kenzie Streets, Leichhardt	22 Aug , 1888
Howard, F C	Birch Grove Stores, Cove & and Grove Streets Balmain	14 July, 1891	Kershaw, A , junr	Crookwell	6 Nov , 1890
Howard, Charles	Kingsgrove, Hurstville	7 May, 1880	Kevin, E A	George street, Camperdown	8 Sept , 1890
Howard, James	Opal street, Goulburn	26 Feb , 1891	Kidd, W L	108, Darby st , Newcastle	3 Aug , 1892
Howatt, Mrs	Perry street, Mudgee	18 Oct , 1892	Kilborne, M L	George street, Bathurst	10 Jun , 1883
Howley, J	Birkenhead Road, Drum moyne	10 Nov , 1892	Killick, H O	Rockdale	16 Oct , 1890
Hudson, A J	Paddington	21 April, 1887	Killop, E	Fruit Markets, Bathurst street, Sydney	16 June, 1892
Hudson, Martha	Corner of Botany street and Oatley Road, Moore Park	18 July, 1887	Kinane A	429, Liverpool street	29 June, 1886
Hudson & Walker	Blackheath	18 Oct , 1888	King, E F	544, Bourke st Surry Hills	14 July, 1880
Hughes, A J	70, Western Road, West Balmain	8 June, 1892	King, Geo	Alfred street, North Sydney	16 Aug , 1888
Hughes, T F	Dean street, Albury	25 April, 1892	King, Captain George	New Hebrides	6 June, 1890
Hughes, W	Bong Bong street, Bowral	26 May, 1892	King, I F	386, George street	25 April, 1889
Hunt, Edward	Oberon	17 Oct , 1887	Kirby, Mrs S J	545, George street, Sydney	29 Jan , 1892
Hunt, G	Corner of Water and Foster Streets, Leichhardt	14 Feb , 1888	Kirby, Mrs S S	85, Market street	11 Oct , 1878
Hunt, H	East street, Narrandera	29 Oct , 1887	Khne, John	Campbell s Hill, West Matland	23 Oct , 1886
Hunt, Mrs E L	Victoria Road, Marrickville	8 Jan , 1892	Kluge, Charles	47, Wilham street Newcastle	7 Oct , 1880
Hunt, T and C	Randwick	7 Nov , 1889	Knaggs & Co	118, Oxford st , Paddington	29 June, 1865
Hunter, W C	Wagga Wagga	19 July, 1869	Knight, C .	209, Sussex street	4 Nov , 1892
Hunter, G	Dean street, Albury	23 July, 1889	Knowles, E H	Hereford st , Forest Lodge	2 Nov , 1874
Hurd, William	Railway Road, St Peters	25 Nov , 1891	Knox, Joseph	Victoria st , Darlinghurst	8 Dec , 1881
Hutchison, Isabel	Corner of Market and Eliza beth Streets, Sydney	6 July, 1892	Kollas, Kemos	Clinton street, Goulburn	14 Dec , 1882
Hutchinson, H L	718 George st , Haymarket	24 July, 1884	Kothe, Henry	" Huon, " near Jindera	24 April, 1891
Hutchinson, R J	Orange Plains, Dandaloo	22 Oct , 1891	Kullmer, H W	Church street, Parramatta	10 May, 1887
Huxley, W	10, Swanson st , Erskineville	23 Nov , 1891	Kum On	John street, Singleton	8 Jan , 1892
Ibberson, G H	Ciane and Broughton Sts, Concord	3 July, 1889	Lambert, F K	86, Redfern street, Redfern	25 Nov , 1891
Ikin Mrs E	23, Marion street Redfern	9 Mar , 1892	Lamy C J	12, Carlton terrace, Irwin st , off Abercrombie st Newcastle	25 Nov , 1892
Inghis, Thomas	Skinner s st , South Grafton	18 June, 1887	Lang, William	190, King street	19 Feb , 1886
Innes, Robert	121, George st West, Sydney	29 Jan , 1891	Langer, Rudolph	Oxford street, Waverley	16 Jan , 1890
Ismay, J E	King and Lord Streets, Newtown	24 Jan , 1889	Langley, H C	70, York street, Sydney	16 June, 1892
Ivess, J	Dean street, Albury	28 June, 1889	Lassan, E	Carp street, Bega	1 Feb , 1892
Jackson, J E.	229, William street	1 June, 1885	Latmer, J	Cobargo	15 Nov , 1892
			Laureana, F A	Herbert street, Marrickville	20 Oct , 1891
			Lawrence, J	Summer street, Orange	16 July, 1888
			Lee, A S	The Junction	21 Aug , 1888
			Lee, John .	Hannell street, Smedmore, Wickham	18 Feb , 1886
			Lee, M	122, Demson st Camperdown	24 Nov , 1890
			Lee, W	53, Market street	18 Nov , 1892
			Lee & Ross.		14 June, 1879

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Leigh, S. T. & Co. . . .	155, Clarence-street	19 Aug., 1891	Maclardy, W. M. . . .	319, George-street	30 June, 1888
Leighton, J.	379, Liverpool-street, Dar- linghurst.	22 Feb., 1888	Macnamara, Miss E. . .	Olve street, Albury . . .	19 Oct., 1888
Le Maire, A. S. . . .	Victoria Arcade	23 Nov., 1888	Macready, Hugh	King-street, Newtown . .	20 July, 1880
Leslie, W. C.	Darling Road, Balmain . .	22 Aug., 1881	Maddock, W.	331, George street	6 Aug., 1863
Lester, W. H.	St Mark's	29 Jan., 1889	Malvern, J. B.	Havilah, near Dungaree . .	28 Aug., 1891
Letson, James	37, Bouke-street, Woolloo- mooloo.	12 Nov., 1888	Manfredi, G.	Rouse-street, Tenterfield .	10 Feb., 1888
Levy & Scott	189, Oxford-street	8 Nov., 1886	Mannall Brothers	High-street, West Maitland	5 Nov., 1892
Lewin, C. J.	213, George-street North .	23 Feb., 1886	Mannall, C. J.	Carrington street, Horse- shoe Bend, West Maitland	19 Mar., 1887
Lewin & Berg	307, George street	7 Aug., 1884	Manning, Mrs. A.	49, Iris street, Paddington.	28 Oct., 1892
Lewis, Mrs. Emily . . .	Rankin-street, Forbes . . .	24 Nov., 1883	Manning, Mrs.	8, Oxford street	10 Aug., 1880
Lewis, A.	310, George-street	7 July, 1886	Manson, Mrs. Mary . . .	Elizabeth-street, Waterloo..	10 Nov., 1880
Lewis, G. E.	Mitchell-street East, Bourke	3 April, 1890	Mantle, W. J.	426, Harris-street, Ultimo .	21 Mar., 1890
Lewis, Mrs. Julia . . .	Rankin-street, Forbes . . .	7 Dec., 1891	Marchant S. T.	Church and Phillip Streets, Parramatta	25 July, 1892
Lewis, M.	Narrabri	31 Mar., 1892	Marcus, Lous	62, Botany street	4 Nov., 1880
Lewisham	Railway Station-master	19 Nov., 1887	Marcus & Andrew	13, Bridge street, Sydney .	17 Sept., 1891
Ley, David	East Maitland	9 April, 1885	Marks & Ferguson	Ashfield	29 Jan., 1884
Lindsay A.	47, Pitt street, Sydney . .	19 Feb., 1892	Marks J. L.	Tramway Waiting-room, Oxford st., Paddington	13 Dec., 1892
Little, Isaiah	47, Union street, Newtown	26 Nov., 1889	Marshall, J.	Sydney Road, Clyde, near Granville	23 Mar., 1888
Little, W. B.	276, Castlereagh-street	23 April, 1887	Marshall, John	Hoxton Park	7 Oct., 1890
Little, John	Young	6 Mar., 1891	Marshall, J. S.	124, Market-street	19 June, 1880
Lloyd, H.	New South Wales Railway Bookstall Company, Rail- way Stations, Redfern, Newcastle, Parramatta, Granville, and Ashfield.	7 Jan., 1882	Marshall, L. D.	Howick-street, Bathurst . .	1 Nov., 1886
Lochin, William	Nelson street, Plattsburg	4 Oct., 1889	Martin, A. D.	Anetiyum, New Hebrides..	28 July, 1891
Locke, James	Auburn-street, Goulburn	3 Nov., 1887	Martin, John	563, Darling Road, Balmain	11 Mar., 1889
Long, Edward	Goulburn	1 April, 1890	Martin Brothers	Corner of Bent and Rocket Streets, Milltown, Bathurst	4 April, 1892
Love, James R.	502, George street	15 Mar., 1880	Mate, T. H. & Co.	Albury	9 Sept., 1890
Love, John	Walcha	3 Jan., 1888	(Limited).		
Love Mrs M. R.	Gundary, Moruya	9 July, 1892	Mathieson, Peter	Lackey street, Summer Hill	24 Jan., 1891
Lucy, Thomas	Lackey street, Summer Hill	24 Nov., 1891	Matthes, M.	80, Redfern-street, Redfern	7 Aug., 1890
Luigi, Garino	Corner of Bridge & Phillip Streets.	16 July, 1885	Matthews, D.	Blayney	26 June, 1885
Lumb, P.	Railway Parade, Kogarah..	10 June, 1889	Matthews, W. L.	Portman-street, Zetland Estate, Waterloo.	19 Oct., 1887
Lunt, Thomas	Luntvale, Tarcutta	19 Jan., 1871	Mauder, J.	149, Bathurst street, Sydney	27 Oct., 1892
Luscombe, Richard . . .	482, Bourke st., Surry Hills	22 Sept., 1880	Maver, George	Riverine House, North Deniliquin.	5 Aug., 1891
Lynn, Robert	110, Morehead-st., Redfern	8 July, 1891	Maxwell, O.	10, Market street	12 April, 1888
M'Deach W.	Hannell-street, Wickham..	29 Dec., 1892	May, A. M.	409, Bourke street, Surry Hills.	21 Oct., 1891
M'Cann, Charles	Corner of Crown and Goul- burn Streets, Surry Hills	26 Sept., 1883	Mayger, A. J.	Deniliquin	2 Dec., 1891
M'Carthy, P. J.	Palace and Brighton Streets, Petersham.	2 Jan., 1891	Meaden, H.	Corner of Kensington and Liverpool Roads, Summer Hill.	1 April, 1892
M'Caskie, John	Crescent-street, Balmain . .	20 Sept., 1884	Meek, W. J. & Co.	12, Cobar Road, Nyngan . .	19 Sept., 1890
M'Colm Mrs M.	Stewart-street, Bathurst . .	23 Feb., 1892	Merrick, Samuel	Victoria and Liverpool Sts, Darlinghurst.	20 Aug., 1880
M'Cowan, Mrs.	22, Newtown Road	12 Nov., 1888	Mihell, Mrs. E.	16, Regent street, Redfern..	16 May, 1891
M'Crea, ---	Nelson-street, Wallsend— Plattsburg.	21 Nov., 1883	Miller, R. P.	Wagga Wagga	27 Feb., 1890
M'Credie & Philip	416, George street, Sydney.	21 Sept., 1892	Miles, Richard	Young and Telopea Streets, Redfern.	15 July, 1890
M'Cree, Mrs. J.	Liverpool and Barcom Streets, Darlinghurst.	29 April, 1889	Miller, Gilbert	93, Brougham-street, Glebe	20 Sept., 1888
M'Cutcheon, H.	Railway Refreshment Room, Albury.	20 July, 1891	Mills, J. M.	Milson's Point, North Sydney.	5 Jan., 1887
M'Donald A.	85, Sussex-street	14 April, 1888	Mills, John	Hercules-street, Ashfield . .	6 Feb., 1888
M'Donald, A. D.	High street, West Maitland	22 July, 1882	Mitchell, Mr.	Corner of Sydenham and Unwin's Bridge Road, Marrickville	16 May, 1887
M'Donald, E.	Corner of Burwood Road, Burwood.	28 Feb., 1883	Mitchell, E. F.	Merrigang st, Upper Bowral	22 June, 1892
M'Donald, Mrs E	Keppel-street, Bathurst . .	7 July, 1890	Mitchell, Mrs.	Parramatta Road, Leich- hardt.	10 May, 1887
M'Donald, Mrs. Jane . .	Goulburn	17 July, 1884	Mitchell, Mrs. C.	Minmi	14 Oct., 1892
M'Dowell, John	Woodville Road, Granville .	23 April, 1889	Mitchell, Mrs. J.	Sydenham Road, Marrick- ville	14 Dec., 1886
M'Glew, Mrs. E. A. . . .	Enmore Road, Newtown . .	10 July, 1883	Mitchell, T. H.	Elizabeth-street, Croydon . .	7 Mar., 1884
M'Glmchey, Peter	67, Lower George street . .	9 Sept., 1886	Moat, E.	Old South Head Road, Waverley	11 June, 1890
M'Glynn, J.	Main-street, Mittagong . . .	11 May, 1891	Mobbs, W. C.	Ada and Wigram Streets, Harris Park, Parramatta.	5 Oct., 1892
M'Goveran, James	Harris and M'Arthur Streets, Ultimo.	23 Nov., 1891	Moller, J. G.	Anson street, Orange	12 Feb., 1891
M'Gregor, Thomas	Pictou	14 Mar., 1891	Monk, Catherine A.	503, Crown-st, Surry Hills	31 Oct., 1884
M'Grigor T	Argyle-street, Pictou	6 June, 1892	Montgomery, Hugh	Marulan	17 Sept., 1867
M'Intosh, P. & Co.	Quirindi	28 Mar., 1890	Montgomery, William . . .	Cook's River Rd, St Peter's	23 Nov., 1883
M'Kay, F. M.	Coodrington-street and Dar- lington Road, Darlington	8 Aug., 1889	Moorecroft, J. B.	Coolabah	18 Jan., 1892
M'Kee, John	Parramatta	20 Aug., 1889	Moore G M	Green Gate, West Orange . .	15 June, 1892
M'Kellow, C. H.	Parkes	29 April, 1891	Moore, H. Byron	Exchange, Melbourne	3 June, 1881
M'Knight, Mrs.	Lower Fort-street	23 Mar., 1881	Moore, J.	554, George-street	23 July, 1886
M'Kune, W.	140, Pyrmont Bridge Road . .	11 May, 1888	Moorehouse, G.	2, Botany Road, Alexandria	9 Dec., 1884
M'Lean, D.	147, Redfern-street, Redfern	23 May, 1890	Moran, A.	Union-street, Goulburn . . .	1 Nov., 1889
M'Lealie & Gilpin	49, Liverpool-st., Sydney . .	17 Feb., 1892	Morcombe, John	Cowper-street, Waverley . .	10 Sept., 1885
M'Leish & Tanner	Parramatta Rd., Petersham .	12 Aug., 1882	Mordne, W.	Homebush	22 July, 1887
M'Mahon, F. J.	23, Good Hope-street, Pad- dington.	25 Feb., 1885	Morgan, Mrs. Francis	Regent-street, Camperdown	16 Mar., 1877
M'Millan D.	Germanton	1 Dec., 1892	Morgan, Harry	Yurong-st, Woolloomooloo	23 April, 1891
M'Neil, Miss M. Y.	Macquarie-street, Liverpool	9 Feb., 1891	Morris, T. C.	River-street, Ballina	30 Dec., 1890
M'Neil, J.	70, Sussex-street	20 Mar., 1860	Morrison, Mrs.	48, Redmond-st., Leichhardt	14 Mar., 1891
Macalpine, Archibald . .	Mosman's Bay	1 Oct., 1887	Morrison & Daley	The Corner, Wagga Wagga	6 Aug., 1887
Macdonald W. A	Montague street, Goulburn.	19 April, 1892	Morton, J.	Forest Road, Arncliffe	13 May, 1892
Macdonald, W. H.	"The Store," Mount Vin- cent.	8 Oct., 1887	Mossop, J.	89, Albion st., Surry Hills	7 Mar., 1887
Macdonald, J. M.	Bathurst	8 Nov., 1886	Mouldsdale, W.	Bent-st., Milltown, Bathurst	8 Feb., 1886
Macdonaldtown	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1883			
Mackenzie, M.	Deniliquin	24 Sept., 1888			

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment	Name	Residence	Date of Appointment
Mountford, Martha	4, Cooper st, Surry Hills	3 Aug, 1887	Patrick, Parlet	Station street, Waratah	6 Feb, 1890
Moxham, Small & Co	Walker and Blue Streets, North Sydney	12 Dec, 1890	Patterson, A T	147, King street, Newtown	15 Nov, 1884
Mullany, P and Co	Katoomba	24 Oct, 1884	Patterson, A T	225, King street, Newtown	21 April, 1890
Mullens, Katie	66, Hunter street	5 July, 1887	Paul, T J	Nelson st, North Annandale	28 April, 1882
Muller, H	Evans street, Balmain	24 Jan, 1888	Pauls, Adolphe	124, Bathurst street	20 July, 1889
Mulvey, G W	Blane street Newcastle	12 Dec, 1887	Peacock, Mrs A E	102, Darby st, Newcastle	27 April, 1888
Mumford, Mrs L	Baylis st, Wagga Wagga	29 April, 1890	Pearsall, T	Ballast Pits, Meianburn	23 Sept, 1892
Mumford, W H	Kempton street, Rockdale	23 June, 1891	Penfold, W C & Co	183, Pitt street	3 May, 1886
Munroe, Capt J E	S S "Croydon," New Hebrides	21 Sept, 1891	Pentecost, H	Goolha, Gunnedah	28 Sept, 1891
Murphy, Catherine	Crown and Fitzroy Streets, Surry Hills	5 June, 1891	Perdriau, G A	West and Holterman Sts, North Sydney	12 Nov, 1890
Murphy, Jeremiah	Corner of Kent and Laverpool Streets	20 April, 1887	Perin, C	155, Victoria street North	30 Nov, 1887
Murphy, Mrs R A	Mittagong	5 Feb, 1892	Pert, W	Riley's Hill, Broadwater	29 April, 1892
Murray, Mrs Annie	517, Harris street Ultimo	31 May, 1887	Peters J W	Edwin street, Croydon	10 July, 1890
Murray, John	Keppel street, Bathurst	30 Jan, 1890	Petersham	Railway Station master	17 Mar, 1884
Murray, P	Cowra	28 June, 1879	Petteit, Mrs	11am street, Goulburn	18 Mar, 1891
Murray, George	Erskineville Road, Macdonaldtown	20 Jan, 1880	Petterson, Mrs	98, Wolfe street, Newcastle	20 Feb, 1891
Murray & Co	Burwood	9 Mar, 1887	Phillips, A	53, Castlereagh st, Sydney	29 Aug, 1892
Murray, Mrs M	34, Mssenden Road, Newtown	31 Dec, 1891	Phillips, Joel	64, Market street	10 July, 1880
Nash, F	Old South Head Road, Paddington	2 Feb, 1883	Phillips, W H	182, Harris street, Ultimo	22 Aug, 1883
Nelson, B R	North Lismore	1 June, 1892	Phillips, Mrs Rebecca	28, Johnstone street, North Annandale	7 Sept, 1889
Nevin, Miss Anne	433, King street, Newtown	11 Oct, 1890	Phillips, S	66, Hunter street	31 Dec, 1889
Newcombe, R A	97, Gipps street, Surry Hills	20 Oct, 1891	Pidcock, E A	Lackey st, Summer Hill	29 April, 1892
Newland, Thos	339, Elizabeth street	13 June, 1884	Pierreval, P	98, Surry st, Darlinghurst	7 June, 1892
Newman, J H	659½, George street	2 Sept, 1882	Pigott, Patrick	Legislative Assembly, Sydney	6 April, 1887
Newton, L	Corner of Bourke & Flinders Streets, Wollongong	22 Jan, 1892	Pigram, D	96, Regent st, Camperdown	18 Jan, 1892
Newtown	Railway Station master	17 Mar, 1884	Pisani, C	99, Regent st, Chippendale	7 April, 1892
Nichols, E A	Parramatta Road Five Dock	11 Mar, 1892	Pitkethly, J T	56, Park street	7 July, 1890
Nichols, James	Laura and Hawken Streets, Newtown	29 July, 1890	Pitt, R B	Alfred street North Sydney	30 Nov, 1889
Nicholson, John	Drake	12 Aug, 1891	Pitt, R B	Walker st, North Sydney	27 Jan, 1891
Nicoll, J	Auburn st, North Goulburn	15 July, 1887	Pittmann, Fanny	Dean street, Albury	18 June, 1887
Nix, George	Hillgrove	7 Aug, 1889	Plummer, George	Dulbo	6 Feb, 1888
Nixon, William	Temora	14 Oct, 1887	Pobah, J W	76, Palmer st, Woolloomooloo	1 Mar, 1892
Nixon, G	Moree	22 June, 1892	Pollard & Green	Coomamble	5 Nov, 1892
Noake, John	320 & 446, George street	14 Feb, 1872	Pollitt, R	Milsons Point, North Sydney	7 May, 1884
Norris, J W	Parke street, Ryde	26 Aug, 1886	Polson, W G	Germanton	14 Dec, 1888
Norris, —	412, Oxford st, Paddington	23 Aug, 1889	Porter, Robert	Lee street, Wellington	28 Feb, 1881
Norwood, W J	Bathurst	13 April, 1876	Potts, C J	Murrumburrah	22 May, 1891
Norwood, Arthur	Summer street, Orange	11 Sept, 1888	Poulton, W T	West Maitland	30 Nov, 1881
Nosworthy, Mrs	Goldsmith street, Goulburn	10 Oct, 1890	Pratt, Mrs E O	86, Glebe Point Road	5 July, 1886
Nutman, John	86, Redfern street, Redfern	29 July, 1891	Pratt, W	King street, Newtown	29 July, 1891
O'Brien, T G	31, Cleveland st, Darlington	6 Nov, 1891	Preston, John	118, Devonshire street	29 April, 1889
O'Connor, Mrs K	Deniliquin	18 Aug, 1892	Price, J B	Colonnade, Granville	7 July, 1890
Ode, W	225, Oxford street	9 June, 1886	Protheroe, J	Denison Road, Petersham	12 April, 1887
Odman, W F	Nyngan	23 Oct, 1888	Prowles, A	Enmore and Victoria Roads, Marrickville	9 May, 1890
O'Donnell, C	Thomas street Lewisham	1 April, 1892	Pullen, W T	Cowper, near Brushgrove	18 Oct, 1880
O'Donnell, Patrick	Peel street, Bathurst	29 Jan, 1891	Pullin, John	336 Castlereagh street	2 Aug, 1880
Olive, Alfred B	South street, Granville	19 Aug, 1886	Purchase, Edward	Hillgrove	10 Aug, 1889
Oll, G F	Cowra	12 April, 1887	Purnell, E	Parramatta Rd, Petersham	25 Jan, 1888
Olliver, E H	865, George street, Sydney	10 Dec, 1891	Puttmann, T	Townsend street, Albury	14 Oct, 1891
O'Mara, Thomas	143, Campbell street	21 July, 1890	Pyke, L	Summer street, Orange	5 Sept, 1887
O'Neill, Miss	"Albion House," Monaro street, Queanbeyan	16 Feb, 1882	Pymontt, Alfred	Hill End	13 May, 1889
O'Reilly, P	201, Parramatta Road, Leichhardt	2 Aug, 1892	Quinn, J P	Railway Refreshment Rooms, Armidale and Singleton	4 Mar, 1891
Orr, J B	The Boulevard, Strathfield	26 Aug, 1892	Quinn, W J	George street, Singleton	2 Oct, 1889
Orriell, Mrs H	Falcon st, North Sydney	10 Sept, 1883	Radcliffe, W A	120, Oxford st, Paddington	13 July, 1892
Osborne, S	Abelcrombie st, Redfern	25 April, 1892	Radford, J S	Sydney & Swanson Streets, Macdonaldtown	27 Feb, 1891
Osborne, Thomas	Illawarra Road, Marrickville	19 Nov, 1887	Rae, J B	Mullens' street, Balmain	7 Feb, 1881
O'Toole, J	12, Moncur st, Woollahra	21 Feb, 1889	Rae, Sarah	62, Albion street, Surry Hills	19 Aug, 1889
Page, A J	Montagu street, Goulburn	2 April, 1886	Rapp, T	10, The Strand, Sydney	6 April, 1892
Paine, A S	Barwon River, Collareneburn	3 July, 1891	Rea, S H	Oxide street, Broken Hill	17 Feb, 1891
Palesi, G	452, Pitt street South	26 July, 1888	Reay, F W	Hamilton Road, Hamilton	5 Mar, 1890
Palmer, Mrs Henry	104, Missenden Road, Camperdown	23 Dec, 1889	Redgate, Wm	292, Bourke street	25 Feb, 1873
Palmer, James	The Railway Parade, Kogarah	11 Sept, 1886	Redshaw, Thomas	96, Dowling street, Paddington	14 Sept, 1885
Pankhurst, George	Carrington	8 Dec, 1890	Reed, R G	Wallace street, Bradwood	30 Jan, 1892
Parker, J	Burwood Road, Burwood	8 Dec, 1892	Rees, E	Cambrian House, Stockton	11 May, 1888
Parker, Thomas	Crookwell	22 Jan, 1891	Rees, W R	Brewarrina	27 July, 1891
Parker, Mrs Ann	Durham street, Bathurst	21 April, 1885	Reeve, A G	Simmons & Margaret Sts, Enmore	21 July, 1892
Parker, W.	Corner of Underwood and Wilham Sts, Paddington	1 Feb, 1887	Reis, C	Wilson street, Albury	25 Nov, 1889
Parkes, G J	226, Point Piper Road, Paddington	12 Dec, 1892	Reitans, John	8, Charlotte place	2 Aug, 1888
Parramatta	Railway Station master	17 Mar, 1884	Renforth, Silvey	Ranger street, Corowa	29 Aug, 1887
Parsons, B G	Goulburn	7 Oct, 1887	Renmie, Charles	Sawntree and Cameron Sts, Balmain	12 Feb, 1891
Parsons, W H	79, King street, Newtown	14 Jan, 1889	Renouf, A R.	193½, Oxford street	17 Nov, 1890
Partridge, Mrs S A	Miami	14 Oct, 1892	Renz, M	Corner of Kiera and Crown Streets, Wollongong	9 April, 1888
Pascoe, A M	409, Bourke st, Surry Hills	28 Oct, 1891	Reuben, A	John street, Singleton	6 June, 1889
Pasley, H A	46, Ross st, Forest Lodge	2 April, 1889	Richmond, Thomas, jun	648, Darling street, Balmain West	20 Sept, 1889
Pass, W A	Bermagui South	30 Dec, 1892	Rickards, John	44, Forbes street, Woolloomooloo	31 Mar, 1891
Paton, J B	Capertee	27 Feb, 1890	Riechers, W	Argent street, Broken Hill	2 Mar, 1892
			Rigby, W. C	74, King William street, Adelaide	9 April, 1891

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Rigden, Mrs. C. L. ..	403, Crown-st., Surry Hills.	13 Mar., 1891	Sharp, Thomas	Auburn-street, Goulburn	19 Feb., 1891
Rigelsford, D. . . .	Campbelltown	9 Dec., 1892	Sharpe, R. M. . . .	Argent-street, Broken Hill	19 Aug., 1890
Risbey, Mrs. Sarah	King street, Newtown . .	31 Aug., 1880	Shaw, Alexander	Ocean-street, Woollahra	21 April, 1890
Ritchie, Mrs. Ann ..	Buena Vista	1 Oct., 1887	Shaw, Mrs. M. A. . .	131, Regent-street, Redfern	24 Aug., 1891
Rix, William	Avondale, Bobundarah	13 Aug., 1884	Shaw, Robert T. ...	New Ballarat, Wallsend . .	10 Mar., 1881
Roberts, A. C. . . .	57, King-street	24 Jan., 1883	Shaw, W. H., sen.	Vale street, Cooma	12 Sept., 1890
Roberts, J.	Grosvenor Crescent, Summer Hill.	21 Mar., 1890	Sholl, G.	74, Redfern-street, Redfern	8 Jan., 1891
Roberts, T. F. ..	Yass	10 Mar., 1881	Shoobridge, George .	Auburn-st., South Goulburn	28 Jan., 1884
Robertson, Emily ..	216, Cleveland-street, Chipendale.	23 Jan., 1888	Siddens, John . . .	133, Henderson Road, Alexandria.	24 June, 1889
Robertson, G.	361, George-street	13 Aug., 1878	Sill, Mrs. M. A. . .	Auburn-street, Goulburn	29 Mar., 1887
Robertson, G. D. .	341, Oxford-street, Paddington.	13 Jan., 1887	Simmons, A.	George-street, East Matland	10 Oct., 1892
Robinson, A. D.	Hunter-street, Newcastle	24 Aug., 1888	Simmons, G. . . .	Parramatta Road, Annandale.	15 Jan., 1885
Robinson, F.	Emily-street, Marrickville	30 Aug., 1892	Simpson, A.	Wynyard-street, Tumut . .	11 June, 1890
Robinson, R. H.	Taree	17 Sept., 1886	Simpson, James . .	Jerildene	12 Dec., 1889
Rock, John	Bowning	15 Aug., 1891	Sinclair, W. M. . .	459, King-street, Newtown	6 Jan., 1888
Rodd, C. T.	19, Macquarie-place	3 June, 1889	Singleton, Edward	Oxford street, Darlinghurst	21 Oct., 1887
Rodwell, G.	Tram Terminus, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886	Sippel Bros.	520, George street	7 July, 1871
Roe, William	Secretary, Broad Meadow Co operative Society, Hamilton.	1 Oct., 1887	Sippell, John	Grenfell	25 June, 1885
Rogers, Charles	The Great Arcade, Goulburn	12 Sept., 1887	Slatter, R.	Corner of Evelyn & Una Sts., Harris Park, Parramatta.	7 Nov., 1885
Rognini, D.	Gulgong	2 Mar., 1891	Small, W. P., Managing Director.	Hôtel Metropole, Sydney	7 Jan., 1892
Rookwood	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Smart, W.	Corso, Manly	6 June, 1892
Rooney, M.	Cooma-street, Yass	22 Sept., 1891	Smith, Arthur	Argent-street, Broken Hill	15 April, 1890
Rosario, C.	771, George street	29 Mar., 1887	Smith, A.	Church-street, Parramatta..	6 Mar., 1891
Rose, G. H.	Vulcan-street, Moruya	8 June, 1889	Smith, Mrs Anne	Summer Hill	2 July, 1891
Rose, J.	Bouke	11 May, 1892	Smith, E. T.	Darling Road, Balmain . .	7 April, 1881
Ross, James A. . . .	Dean street, Albury	8 Jan., 1890	Smith, H. J.	Forbes	23 Aug., 1887
Ross, David	Francis-street, Rookwood .	4 July, 1890	Smith, J.	Lorne street, Junee Junction	25 April, 1892
Ross Brothers	Kinross, Germanton . . .	15 Sept., 1892	Smith, J. F.	Gulgandra	30 Dec., 1880
Rossiter, E. G. . . .	Clyde, Granville	23 April, 1888	Smith, Thos. L. . . .	399, George-street	28 Jan., 1879
Rothwell, C.	Office of Salvation Army, Goulburn-street.	15 Sept., 1891	Smith, James	167, George-street North	5 July, 1879
Routley, W. & T. . .	22 and 24, Erskine-street	28 Nov., 1889	Smith, T. C.	Faulkner street, Armidale	23 Feb., 1880
Rowland, Mr.	Corner of William and Bay Streets, Double Bay.	13 Sept., 1883	Smith, W. E.	28 & 30, Bridge-street . .	23 May, 1883
Rowley, C. E. . . .	Forbes	11 Nov., 1892	Smith, W. R.	George-street, Bathurst ...	14 Feb., 1888
Rowley, William . .	King street South, Newtown	5 July, 1881	Smith, Mrs. M. . . .	Talbragar street, Dubbo	14 Mar., 1890
Rutherford, John . .	532, George-street	15 July, 1890	Smith & Foote	South Broken Hill	1 April, 1892
Rutty, M.	19, Macquarie place	8 Sept., 1890	Snell, C.	Keppell-street, Bathurst . .	2 Oct., 1891
Ryan, John	Lower George-street, Parramatta.	12 Jan., 1883	Snelling, A. M. . . .	430, Oxford-st., Paddington	4 Oct., 1892
Ryan, Miss M.	38, Francis-street	17 Sept., 1883	Soul & Son	177, Pitt-street	13 Aug., 1874
Ryan, John	473, Bourke st., Surry Hills	3 June, 1882	South, T. E.	Kogarah	14 Oct., 1886
Sadler, R. J.	Liverpool	11 April, 1892	Spragg, John E. . . .	125, Oxford-street	9 Aug., 1880
Sadler, George	Lachlan street, Hay	1 Feb., 1889	Spruill, W. H.	Newcastle	6 Feb., 1890
Saloti, T.	Waverley Road, Waverley	25 July, 1890	Stahlback, C.	45, Pitt street.	8 Oct., 1889
Saltwell, Daniel . .	193, Glebe Road, Glebe	3 Dec., 1891	Staker, Mrs. F. . . .	Corner of Paramatta and Merrylands Roads, Merrylands.	18 Jan., 1892
Samuel, Lewis	Harwood Island	24 Aug., 1889	Stallwood, Charles .	Corner of Forsyth and Avon Streets, Glebe Point.	23 Nov., 1895
Sanday, M.	Lane Cove Road, Chatswood	6 Mar., 1891	Stanley, Matthew....	512, Cleveland st. Sydney	8 Jan., 1891
Sandels, W. H.	Corner of Seymour and Lambert Sts., Bathurst.	26 Mar., 1888	Steed, Mrs. M. A. . .	Parramatta Road, Annandale.	17 Jan., 1887
Sandels, W. H.	Keppell-street, Bathurst	12 April, 1892	Steenbohm, A. M. . .	57, Fitzroy-st, Surry Hills	29 Mar., 1887
Sands, Mrs. Eliza . .	Queen-street, Woollahra	16 Mar., 1885	Stenning, W. A. . . .	Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay	7 Dec., 1882
Sands, Robert	374, George-street	25 Sept., 1873	Stephens, A.	Bradwood	14 July, 1888
Saphey, A.	Vale Road, Perth	20 Oct., 1892	Stevenson, Mrs. A. .	Cowra	7 Dec., 1885
Sarna, A.	67 and 69, Mullens-street, Balmain.	12 Aug., 1891	Stevenson, A. & Co.	Mitchell street, Bourke	12 Mar., 1890
Satchell, W. E. G. . .	Wellington	6 July, 1888	Stewart, William Aus-tn.	Goulburn Club, Market Square, Goulburn.	9 May, 1884
Saul, S. H.	Argent street South, Broken Hill.	15 Sept., 1892	Statz, F.	Barker street, Casmo . . .	13 Aug., 1883
Saunders, M.	Millthorpe	8 June, 1891	Story, H. R.	90, Oxford-st, Paddington	5 June, 1888
Sawkins, C. E. & E. A.	Muswellbrook	4 June, 1888	Stove, W. J.	South Head, Wagonga . . .	15 June, 1886
Saywell, G. W.	Corner of Farr and Bestic Streets, Rockdale.	2 June, 1892	Strathfield	Railway Station-master	21 Dec., 1887
Saywell, T. R.	6, Park-street	7 April, 1863	Strong, A.	Elgin-street, West Matland	28 Sept., 1878
Scandritt, Samuel . .	Church-street, Parramatta..	19 Oct., 1886	Strong, H.	Rous	24 July, 1882
Schaaf, O.	Bathurst	29 Oct., 1890	Strong, John	Balmain	13 Aug., 1887
Schick, T. F.	Woodlark-street, Lismore	20 Sept., 1890	Strutton, J. T.	Burwood Road, Burwood .	2 July, 1890
Schlessmann Bros. . .	Auburn-street, Goulburn	29 Jan., 1886	Stuart, Henry	Ashfield	21 Feb., 1880
Schmidt, Mrs. C.	9, Creek-street, Balmain .	14 Jan., 1889	Sturt, George	Rockdale	8 June, 1891
Schneider, L.	King-street, Newtown . .	29 April, 1892	Sullivan, P.	East-street, Narrandera . .	5 Feb., 1890
Schoot, Mr.	341, Oxford-st., Paddington	22 Dec., 1891	Summer Hill	Railway Station-master..	17 Mar., 1884
Schubert, S.	Warren	19 Aug., 1890	Summers, H. R. . . .	115, Liverpool-street	4 Feb., 1887
Scott, Alexander . . .	74, Redfern-st., Redfern . .	16 Mar., 1891	Sutton, J. C.	Corner of Walker and Redfern Streets, Redfern.	22 May, 1889
Scott, C.	1, Stanley-st., Camperdown	26 Sept., 1891	Swain, E.	Church-street, Parramatta..	29 June, 1891
Scott, T. A.	108, Woolloomooloo-street..	22 Jan., 1884	Swanson, A. G. M. . .	Ryde	1 June, 1885
Scott, J.	282, George-street	24 Aug., 1888	Swan, Herbert	East Matland	6 Aug., 1889
Scott, S. G.	198, Harris-street, Ultimo	29 Dec., 1892	Swanton, Mrs. Sarah	41, Bayswater Road, Darlinghurst.	9 Jan., 1890
Scouller, J. & R.	3, Sydney Arcade	6 June, 1888	Swindles, S.	Corner of Mary Ann and Jones Streets, Ultimo.	26 Nov., 1888
Scryngour & Sons . .	89, King William-street, Adelaide.	23 April, 1888	Sworn, Charles	Illawarra Road, Marrickville	29 Mar., 1889
Scurr, Emily J.	24, Enmore Road, Newtown	17 July, 1891	Syer & Co.	Molesworth-street, Lismore	7 Dec., 1888
Sewell, Christine . . .	Keppell-street, Bathurst . .	9 July, 1892	Syer, G. C.	Grafton	24 Oct., 1882
Shannon, T.	Booth-street, Annandale	24 Aug., 1888	Sylvester, William .	John-street, Singleton . .	26 Aug., 1889
Sharkey, Lawrence . .	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	1 July, 1887	Symonds, H. & Son	Granville	30 Sept., 1892
Sharp, F.	Tram Terminus, McPherson-street, Waverley.	13 April, 1891	Symons, Mrs. E. . . .	415, Crown st., Surry Hills	12 Feb., 1891
			Tate, William	55, Oxford-st., Paddington	6 Jan., 1887
			Taylor, J. T.	Nareburn, North Sydney	21 Mar., 1890

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Taylor, R.	106, Wells-street, Redfern	10 Feb., 1890	Walsh, G.	193, Oxford-st., Darlinghurst	26 Feb., 1889
Taylor, Thomas C.	Armidale	27 Dec., 1882	Ward, Joseph	Windsor	7 Mar., 1884
Teasdale, Andrew	Greta	17 Aug., 1891	Ward, Reuben	Waverley Road, Waverley	17 Sept., 1888
Telegraph Operator	Stock Exchange of N.S.W., Sydney.	31 Mar., 1890	Ward, W. H.	129, Abercrombie-street, Redfern.	27 Jan., 1891
Telegraph Operator	Redfern Railway Station (J. Thurston).	23 June, 1891	Warren, A. C.	Summer-street, Orange	5 May, 1891
Telfuir, J. P.	5, Glebe Road, Glebe	23 Jan., 1892	Waterhouse, T.	Walker-st., North Sydney	18 June, 1888
Terrey, E. J.	Melbourne-street, East Maitland.	31 Dec., 1887	Waters, Mrs. A.	Mittagong	6 Jan., 1892
Thibault, J.	West Tamworth	26 Sept., 1892	Watson, Edward	Darling-st., West Balmain	25 April, 1885
Thomas, George	185, Glebe Point Road	21 Oct., 1890	Watson, G.	Ashfield	5 Jan., 1881
Thomas, M.	134, Queen-st., Woollahra.	28 Mar., 1892	Watson, H.	Fourth and Ocean Streets, Woollahra.	11 Feb., 1892
Thomas, Mrs. T. M.	Main-street, Cudal	21 Jan., 1890	Watson, R. A.	Alfred and Castlereagh Sts.	17 April, 1868
Thomson, W.	Cooma-street, Yass	9 April, 1890	Watson, David	Grahamstown	5 July, 1881
Thompson, W.	Quay-street, Sydney	27 Oct., 1891	Watson, David	High-street, Waratah	13 May, 1891
Thompson, J.	91, King-street	6 Aug., 1884	Watson, James	418A, Oxford-st., Paddington	3 Oct., 1889
Thompson, James	46, Erskine-street	6 Sept., 1880	Watson & Co.	Dean-street, East, Albury	29 July, 1892
Thompson, J.	285, King-street, Newtown	18 July, 1892	Watts, H.	Chapel-street, Marrickville	13 April, 1888
Thompson, Mrs.	Taree	4 June, 1891	Watt, John	Belgrave-street, Central Kempsey.	4 Aug., 1886
Thompson, W.	Verner-street, Goulburn	31 Dec., 1888	Waugh, W. S.	Sunny Corner	3 Dec., 1889
Thornley, Joseph	1, James-terrace, Livingstone Road, Marrickville.	8 Sept., 1890	Wearn, G. S.	Crown-street, Wollongong	12 Oct., 1891
Thornton, R.	413, Crown-st., Surry Hills	6 June, 1881	Webb, E. & Co.	George-street, Bathurst	16 Aug., 1879
Thorpe, H.	Church-street North, Parramatta.	24 April, 1891	Webber, A.	31, Junction-st., N. Sydney	30 May, 1892
Thrusell, Thomas	Mount-street, North Sydney	18 Mar., 1885	Webster, Mrs. J.	Tram Terminus, N. Sydney	15 Dec., 1890
Thwaites, Joseph	232, Oxford-st., Paddington	8 July, 1887	Welch, James	Castlereagh and Cleveland Streets, Redfern.	6 June, 1883
Tiernan, T.	Katoomba	31 Mar., 1891	Welch, Mrs.	89, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills	12 Jan., 1891
Tilley, Mrs. K.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	5 May, 1891	Welch, W.	25, Lansdowne-st., Surry Hills.	2 Aug., 1892
Tissington, Thomas	Rountree-street, Balmain	2 Feb., 1884	Wellington, Mrs. S.	Corner of Piper and William Streets, Bathurst.	28 Aug., 1886
Todd, Mrs.	157, Cicely-st., Leichhardt	21 Nov., 1890	Wenholz, E. H.	122, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 Feb., 1886
Tomkins, C. H.	Mudgee	21 Nov., 1892	West, A. E.	6 & 30, Royal Arcade, Sydney.	29 Jan., 1891
Toogood, Mrs.	24, Darlington Road, Darlington.	16 Mar., 1889	West, Thomas	Marion-street, Leichhardt	14 Mar., 1889
Toole, Thomas	Manager Co-operative Store, Stockton.	16 Oct., 1890	West, John	277, Elizabeth-street	18 July, 1889
Topham Bros.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	6 April, 1889	Westerweller, J.	Gunnedah	21 June, 1889
Townley, E. N.	648, Crown-st., Surry Hills	15 Aug., 1892	Whalan, G.	Keppel-street, Bathurst	6 Aug., 1890
Tremain, R. R.	Keppel-street, Bathurst	9 Aug., 1886	Wheeler, J.	Parramatta Road, Newtown, Auburn.	24 Aug., 1892
Treize, W.	Bentinck-street, Bathurst	6 Aug., 1888	Whinton, H.	121, King-street, Newtown	18 May, 1889
Trivett, J.	William-street, Bathurst	19 Dec., 1892	White, Mrs. L.	Corner of Ridge and James Streets, North Sydney.	4 Feb., 1887
Tscekook, L.	54, Goulburn-street	20 Jan., 1885	White, Joseph	Wollongong	4 April, 1891
Tucker, Thomas	58, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	20 May, 1884	Whiteford, G. V.	296, King-street, Newtown.	3 Feb., 1890
Tucker, E.	South-street, Granville	29 April, 1889	Whiteford & Berry	93, Castlereagh-street	12 May, 1888
Tunks, George, sen.	Parramatta North	1 Aug., 1882	Wigg, E. S. & Son	Argent-st., Broken Hill	15 Dec., 1891
Tunks, Mrs. H.	North Parramatta	20 Aug., 1891	Wight, W. C. & Co.	Broken Hill	22 Feb., 1888
Turland, W. C.	Cootamundra	2 Sept., 1892	Wighton, G.	116, Darby-street, Newcastle	17 Mar., 1892
Turnbull, Mrs. Ellen.	Crown-street, Surry Hills	6 June, 1882	Wildman, Edmund	263, Sussex-street	14 April, 1886
Turner, Alfred	Charles-st., Illawarra Road, Marrickville.	15 April, 1891	Wilkinson, Ernest	Maclean	20 Feb., 1891
Turner, A. W.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	11 May, 1885	Wilks & Co.	285, King-street, Newtown	27 Jan., 1892
Turner, B.	North Broken Hill	25 Sept., 1888	Wilks, J.	72, Abercrombie-street	14 Aug., 1889
Turner & Henderson	16 & 18, Hunter-street	9 Dec., 1864	Williams R. M.	Corner of William and Underwood Streets, Paddington.	30 Mar., 1892
Turner, R. W.	865, George-street, Sydney	20 Aug., 1892	Williams, W. S.	149, George-street North	7 June, 1888
Turner, T.	Livingstone Road, Marrickville.	5 Oct., 1892	Williams, Walter W.	439, Crown-street	10 June, 1882
Turpin & Brian	90, Hunter-street	25 Mar., 1889	Williams, Mrs. C. A.	Raglan and Mary Streets, Waterloo.	18 Aug., 1892
Tweedie, L. W.	Maybe-street, Bombala	10 Aug., 1891	Willington, W. A.	90, Hunter-street, Sydney	30 Jan., 1892
Tyas, P.	566, George-street, Sydney	4 Feb., 1891	Willington, W. A.	Corner of Glebe and Ferry Roads, Glebe Point.	9 Dec., 1889
Tyler, Joseph	170, Devonshire-st., Surry Hills.	30 April, 1891	Willis, W.	715, George-street	5 Aug., 1887
Tynan, M.	Crown-street, Wollongong	13 Oct., 1885	Willmott, Priscilla	East Orange	21 June, 1892
Ussher, M.	M'Pherson-street, Waverley	8 Dec., 1890	Wilson, Charles	Otho-street, Inverell	22 Feb., 1884
Vanpraagh, N.	337, King-street, Newtown	11 Feb., 1889	Wilson, George	Murrumbarrang-st., Milton	16 Mar., 1891
Vaughan, T. H.	Darling-street, Balmain	10 Aug., 1880	Wilson, J.	Mount Victoria	24 Feb., 1892
Veness, Charles H.	Tamworth	22 July, 1882	Wilson, J. & Co.	Berry	28 Mar., 1892
Vermesch, J. C.	214 & 216, King-street, Newtown.	29 Sept., 1890	Winmill, H.	Myall Creek, Bingara	18 Aug., 1875
Veroli, E. M.	322, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	16 Dec., 1887	Winton, E. S.	North Sydney	11 Aug., 1870
Vial, Emma	302, Riley-street	21 Jan., 1876	Wood, T.	92, King-street, Newtown.	8 Feb., 1887
Vickery, F.	42, Erskineville Road, Macdonaldtown.	5 Nov., 1891	Wood, F. G.	Leichhardt	29 Nov., 1889
Vincent, H. S. & Co.	Glen Innes	19 Aug., 1886	Woodey, Robert	Corner of Booth and Nelson Streets, Annandale.	28 Feb., 1888
Vivarelli, G.	85, Regent-street, Redfern.	21 April, 1885	Woodfield, F.	Enmore Road, Enmore	4 April, 1892
Volikers, H. A.	Prince-street, Grafton	25 Sept., 1876	Woodley, J. W.	Walkér-st., North Sydney	3 Sept., 1891
Waddell, A.	Berry	26 Oct., 1885	Worboys, D. J.	High-street, Penrith	14 June, 1887
Wade, John	Moss Vale	11 Jan., 1882	Wynter, D. D.	435, King-street, Newtown	19 Oct., 1887
Wainwright, H. F.	Cudgen Scrub	11 Dec., 1889	Yates, John	140, Oxford-street	4 June, 1890
Walker, H. & Co.	Byrock	20 Oct., 1892	Yeates, William	High-st., West Maitland	4 April, 1891
Walker, John	Otho-street, Inverell	9 Jan., 1889	Yeomans H.	Durham-street, West, Kingston, Petersham.	10 Dec., 1892
Walker, M. T. C.	Tramway Waiting-rooms, Phillip-street.	30 Oct., 1889	Young, E. W.	Petersham	23 May, 1884
Wallace, Benjamin	Bingle Bando, near Gunnedah.	31 Oct., 1890	Young, B.	Mosman's Bay Refreshment Rooms.	1 May, 1891
Wallace, Mrs. M.	Hawken and Laura Streets, Camdensville, Newtown.	30 Dec., 1892	Younger, E. J.	Abigail-st., Summer Hill	21 Aug., 1891
Wallin, W.	33½, George-street, Sydney	19 July, 1892	Younger, H.	351, Oxford-st., Paddington	5 July, 1888
Walsh, John	Goulburn	25 May, 1864	Younger, R. P.	Charles-street and Illawarra Road, Marrickville.	11 Oct., 1889

APPENDIX D.

ARRANGEMENT for an exchange of parcels between the Post Office of New South Wales and the Post Office, Ceylon.

In order to establish an exchange of parcels between New South Wales and Ceylon, the undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a regular exchange of parcels between the Post Office of New South Wales and the Post Office of Ceylon, by means of the usual mail service performed by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

ARTICLE II.

The exchange of parcels between the two countries shall be performed exclusively through offices of exchange. The offices of exchange shall be, on the side of New South Wales, Sydney, and on the side of Ceylon, Colombo.

ARTICLE III.

Prepayment of parcel postage shall be compulsory, at the rate of 1s., or the equivalent thereof, per pound. The postage rate shall be apportioned as follows :—

	s.	d.
Ceylon share for inland transit	0	4
Colonial share do	0	4
Sea transit	0	4
	<hr/>	
	1	0

If at any time a lower rate than 4d. per pound be paid for sea transit, the shares for inland transit shall be increased proportionately, unless it shall be mutually agreed to reduce the through rate of postage.

ARTICLE IV.

Parcels shall be despatched in mail-bags or boxes with the ordinary mails.

ARTICLE V.

The maximum limit of weight for a parcel shall be 11 lb. in the case of a parcel despatched from Ceylon, and 11 lb. in the case of a parcel despatched from New South Wales. No such parcel shall exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined.

ARTICLE VI.

Parcels exchanged between the two countries may not contain liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases) or substances of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive nature, or contraband articles or substances, nor may they contain a letter.

ARTICLE VII.

Every parcel shall bear the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, given with such completeness as will enable delivery to be effected.

ARTICLE VIII.

The sender of a parcel shall be responsible that it is securely packed in such a manner as to protect the contents from damage.

ARTICLE IX.

Every parcel shall be accompanied by a declaration of its contents and value, signed by the sender. The declaration shall also contain the address of the parcel.

ARTICLE X.

The conditions as to the posting, transmission, delivery of parcels (including the levy of customs duty and other charges), and re-direction within the limits of the country of destination, shall be governed by the regulations of the country concerned.

ARTICLE XI.

If, for any reason, a parcel cannot be delivered, the offices of exchange of the two countries shall communicate with one another, with a view to ascertaining the sender's wishes in respect of the disposal of the parcel. A parcel which cannot be delivered to the original addressee shall, at the sender's request, be delivered to any other person named by him in the country of destination without further charge, or returned to him (the sender), or re-directed to another country on payment of the ordinary parcel postage which is to be collected on delivery.

ARTICLE XII.

Parcels exchanged between the two countries shall be entered in invoices in the annexed form A or AA, prepared by the despatching office of exchange. The invoices, accompanied by the declaration of contents and of value of the parcels entered therein (referred to in Article IX), shall be forwarded with the parcels to the office of exchange of the country of destination. Undeliverable parcels returned to the senders under Article XI shall be excluded from the invoices A or AA, but they shall be entered in a separate statement in the annexed form D.

ARTICLE XIII.

The invoices despatched by each office of exchange shall be numbered in a consecutive series commencing with No. 1 for the first invoice of each calendar year, and these numbers shall be termed the invoice numbers. The entries in each invoice shall also be numbered consecutively, commencing with number 1 for each invoice, and these numbers shall be termed the entry numbers.

ARTICLE XIV.

A label in the annexed form B or BB shall be affixed to each parcel despatched. The label shall contain the particulars for which provision is made in the form. The invoice number and entry number in the label shall also be noted on the declaration of contents and value of the parcel to which it refers.

ARTICLE XV.

Every discrepancy between an invoice and the parcels entered therein or other error in an invoice observed by the receiving office of exchange shall be recorded in a note of error in the annexed form C, which shall be forwarded by return mail to the despatching office of exchange.

ARTICLE XVI.

A half-yearly account in the annexed form E shall be prepared by the Ceylon office of exchange at Colombo. This account shall be based on the invoices in form A and AA for the half-year, corrected by the notes of error in form C received up to date of preparation of the half-yearly account.

ARTICLE XVII.

A copy of the account mentioned in Article XVI shall be furnished by the Ceylon office of exchange at Colombo to the Postmaster-General, New South Wales, for payment by money order on Colombo, if the balance in sterling money stated in the account be in favour of Ceylon, and accompanied by a money order on Sydney if the balance in sterling money stated in the account be in favour of New South Wales.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In ordinary correspondence affecting the preparation, transmission, or correction of invoices, accounts, &c., or relating to the disposal of parcels, the offices of exchange shall be the mediums, but in matters involving questions other than detail, the offices of correspondence shall be the offices of the Postmaster-General, Sydney, and the Postmaster-General, Colombo.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present arrangement shall take effect on the 1st of January, 1892. It shall then continue in force until one year after the date on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

JOHN KIDD,
Sydney, 3rd December, 1891.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General, Ceylon,
Colombo, 14th January, 1892.

An arrangement for an exchange of parcels between the Post Office of India and the Post Office of New South Wales was entered into, and took effect from the 1st July, 1892. The terms of this arrangement are to the same effect as that made with the Ceylon office.

NOTE.—It is thought unnecessary to print the forms attached to the original documents.

APPENDIX E.

CONVENTION between the Kingdom of Italy and the Colony of New South Wales for the exchange of Money Orders.

THE Postmaster-General of the British Colony of New South Wales and the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs of the Kingdom of Italy, with a view of rendering possible the direct transmission of sums of money between the two countries, have agreed upon the following :—

ARTICLE I.

The remittance of sums of money may be made by means of post office orders as well from Italy to the Colony of New South Wales as from the Colony of New South Wales to Italy.

The maximum amounts for every money order to be transmitted from Italy shall be 504 francs, and for every money order to be transmitted from the Colony of New South Wales shall be £20 sterling.

ARTICLE II.

The sums of money converted into money orders are guaranteed to the remitters until they shall have been paid in accordance with the regulations existing in the country of payment.

The sums collected by both administrations for the issue of money orders, of which the amount shall not have been claimed by the owners within the time prescribed by the laws of the respective countries, shall definitely belong to the issuing administration. [*Vide* art. XX, par. 4.]

ARTICLE III.

Each administration shall be at liberty to direct that the money orders issued by the corresponding administration shall be transferable by endorsement.

ARTICLE IV.

Each administration shall also have power to fix the rate of commission to be charged for the transmission of money orders which may be issued by its offices.

Should it appear at any time that money orders are used by mercantile men, or other persons in Italy or in the Colony of New South Wales, for the transmission of large sums of money, the postal administration in Italy or in New South Wales, as the case may be, shall have power to increase the commission accordingly.

The commission shall belong to the issuing administration, but the Post Office of Italy shall pay to the New South Wales Post Office one-half per cent. on the amount of money orders issued in Italy, and paid in New South Wales; and the New South Wales Post Office shall make a like payment to the Italian Post Office for money orders issued in New South Wales and paid in Italy.

ARTICLE V.

The unit of currency in Italy is the lira, which is divided into 100 centimes. The Italian lira is equivalent to the franc in French currency.

In the Colony of New South Wales the unit of currency is the pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, every one of which is subdivided into twelve pence.

The conversion of the two currencies shall be effected in accordance with the rate of exchange, which, it is agreed, shall be taken at 25 francs 20 centimes (French currency) to the pound sterling.

In this calculation no account shall be taken of any fraction of a penny or of 10 centimes.

ARTICLE VI.

Payments shall be effected either in gold currency of the country of destination, or in its nearest equivalent, due regard being had for the regulations in force in each administration.

ARTICLE VII.

The Italian administration shall furnish to the office of the Colony of New South Wales a list of the officers which shall be authorised to exchange money orders.

A like information shall be furnished by the New South Wales administration to the Italian office.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the issue of every money order the applicant shall furnish the name and surname, or at least the initial of one of the Christian names of the payee, and shall besides furnish his or her full and correct address, or shall have to specify the name of the firm or company who are the payees whenever a money order has to be addressed.

Similar information shall be given as regards the remitter.

ARTICLE IX.

The money orders issued in Italy on the Colony of New South Wales shall be transmitted by the issuing offices to the post office at Naples, which for such service shall act as an office of exchange.

And the office at Naples shall advise their issue to the corresponding office, which shall be that of Sydney, by means of a list similar to form A annexed, which will be forwarded weekly by the mail packet.

The Italian money orders issued will thus be retained by the Italian administration. On each list shall be stated under the respective column, in both currencies, the amount of each separate order; in Italian currency paid in by the remitter, and for which every money order shall have been issued by the office of origin, and in British currency to be paid to the payee, according to the conversion which shall be effected by the office of Naples.

Moreover, at the foot of each list shall be added together in both currencies the amounts of the money orders therein described, if more than one shall be entered.

Such lists shall besides be forwarded by the office of Naples to the office of the Colony of New South Wales, in duplicate, both copies being stamped and signed by the entering officer, and sent as registered; on the second of the two copies shall be written the word "duplicate."

A "nil" return always in duplicate shall be forwarded on the established days by the office of Naples to the corresponding office when no money orders are to be advised.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Each list shall bear a serial number, which shall begin from I for the first list forwarded in the month of January in each year, and shall continue regularly to the last list forwarded in December.

The money orders shall also be designated in the first column under a progressive number, called international; but this shall not continue for the whole year, but shall begin from I, in each month for the first money order described on such lists, and shall continue regularly for the whole of that month, to recommence from I for the first money order described on the lists of the following month.

These lists, besides setting forth in the appropriate place the particulars referred to in this and the preceding articles, shall be drawn up in conformity with the headings of the other separate columns.

ARTICLE XI.

The office of exchange of Sydney, on the receipt of each list from the office of Naples, and having found the copies to be correct, and agreeing with each other, shall, by first mail, return one, that is the duplicate, to the office of Naples, after having, however, accepted it; shall retain the original in its possession, and if any money orders be therein described for each of these shall issue a new order on the form established for that purpose by the New South Wales administration.

The new order shall be issued for the amount due, in British currency, in accordance with the particulars of the list, and shall then be transmitted, according to its address, to the payee, to enable him or her to present it at the office of destination, and receive payment.

ARTICLE XII.

The money orders issued in the Colony of New South Wales on Italy shall set forth the amount in British currency, and shall be delivered to the remitters who, at their own expense, will transmit them to the payees. For every money order there shall be a corresponding advice. Thus the advices of money orders issued in the Colony of New South Wales on Italy shall be collected by the office of exchange of Sydney, which, from the same, shall fully describe the corresponding money orders on lists similar to form A annexed to the present agreement.

The lists, together with the advices, shall be transmitted as registered, to the Italian office of exchange.

These lists shall be also drawn up in duplicate, and shall be equally forwarded to the aforesaid office of Naples weekly on the day of departure of the mail packet, and therefore also showing a "nil" return when no money orders have to be entered.

In drawing up the above, both as regards the serial and the international number, as well as the other particulars to be furnished thereon, and the various formalities to be gone through, the same rules shall be followed throughout as laid down for the drawing up of the list of Naples for Sydney.

In such manner for each order therein described the amount shall be set forth in both currencies, in British currency as paid by the remitter, and in Italian currency to be paid over to the owners according to the conversion effected by the office of exchange of Sydney.

ARTICLE XIII.

The office of exchange of Naples, having found the two copies of the list to be correct, shall in its turn transmit to the corresponding office of exchange the duplicate copy duly accepted, and shall retain the original with the advices.

These advices shall set forth in the front part the amount in British currency, but on the back of the same the office of Naples, after impressing a special stamp thereon, shall note the corresponding amount in Italian currency to be obtained from the relative column in the lists, and will transmit each advice to its proper office of destination.

For this reason, the payment of New South Wales money orders to be made according to the sums described in Italian currency on the back of the advice, shall not be obtained until the advices will have reached their destination.

ARTICLE XIV.

Whenever any list should be found irregular in any part thereof the receiving office of exchange shall apply for the requisite explanations to the transmitting office of exchange, which shall give them without delay, and in the meantime, until a reply be received, all action with reference to the order in the entries of which such errors shall have been discovered is to be suspended. Should any irregularities be found in the New South Wales lists the office of exchange of Naples, if such be the case, shall return to the office of exchange of Sydney for the necessary verification also the advices of such orders in regard to which the irregularities may have been found.

If however it be an irregularity which the office of exchange can rectify, it shall make in red ink the necessary correction on both copies of the erroneous list, or on one of them, if both should not be erroneous, and shall duly give to the transmitting office of exchange the required information of what shall have been done.

Whenever any list may not reach the office of destination the latter shall inform the transmitting office, which on its part shall hasten to transmit a duplicate thereof, always, of course, in double copy.

If the missing list be of New South Wales origin, the office of exchange of Sydney shall, with the duplicate thereof, also transmit to the office of exchange of Naples, duplicates of the advices relating to money orders described thereon.

ARTICLE XV.

Whenever payment cannot be effected for the following reasons:—

- 1st. Erroneous information as regards the Christian name and surname of the payees;
 - 2nd. Incorrect information as to the address of the payees for orders of Italian origin;
 - 3rd. Non-receipt of the advices of New South Wales orders not inscribed on the list of the office of exchange of Sydney, and which advices may therefore not have been forwarded to the office of exchange at Naples;
 - 4th. Excess in the amount of any order over the established maximum;—
- the chief office of the country of destination shall enter into the necessary negotiation with that of the country of origin, with a view of enabling payees to obtain payment.

In a like manner any claim or inquiry which may be made by the parties interested with regard to orders issued in one or the other country shall form, if necessary, the subject of correspondence between the two chief administrations.

ARTICLE XVI.

Duplicates of New South Wales orders lost or destroyed during the course of their validity (article XIX) shall, at the request, either of the payees or of the remitters, be issued by the Italian administration, provided they be inscribed on the lists received by the same. Duplicates of the advices of New South Wales orders still valid which shall have regularly reached the Italian office of exchange, and which owing to any circumstance may have been lost in Italy shall also be issued by the Italian administration.

Duplicates of orders issued by the New South Wales administration in exchange for orders originating in Italy, and which have been lost or destroyed during the course of their validity, shall be issued at the request either of the payees or of the remitters by the New South Wales administration.

ARTICLE XVII.

The paid orders shall remain with the paying offices.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In order that repayment of a money order may be made to the remitter in the country of origin the chief administration of the country where it shall have been issued must apply for authority to do so to the chief administration of the other country, which shall not give such authorisation until it shall have duly ascertained that the money order in question has not been actually paid, and until it shall have taken the necessary steps that the order may not be paid in future by its subordinate offices.

In the case of orders issued in the Colony of New South Wales, of which repayments shall have been authorised to the remitters, the chief Italian administration, when conveying such authorisation to the chief New South Wales administration, shall furnish the latter with the corresponding advices.

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTICLE XIX.

The money orders to be exchanged between Italy and the Colony of New South Wales shall be valid during twelve calendar months after the month of issue.

ARTICLE XX.

The money orders remaining unpaid for the period mentioned in the preceding article shall be inscribed by the chief office of the respective country of destination on lists similar to the annexed forms marked B and B bis.

Thus on a list similar to form B the chief Italian administration, as occasion may require, shall describe the void New South Wales orders remaining unpaid, transmitting the same, together with the advices of the orders therein described, to the chief New South Wales administration, and the latter shall transmit to the chief Italian administration a list similar to form B bis, describing thereon the void Italian orders remaining unpaid.

The list of void orders remaining unpaid will have always to be transmitted monthly by one central administration to the other, beginning from the fifteenth month after the service shall have come into operation, a "nil" return being sent when necessary. Each central administration, on receiving the list of its own void orders remaining unpaid, and when any one be actually inscribed therein, it shall be lawful for the same spontaneously to provide or not, as it shall think proper, for the repayment to the remitter.

Thus if no spontaneous provision be made the sums unclaimed and not repaid will in due time fall under the provisions of the second paragraph of Article II.

ARTICLE XXI.

Both administrations shall draw up every month a special account in duplicate, in which shall be incorporated the totals of the lists of the preceding month received from the other office of exchange.

The two copies will have to be respectively forwarded from the office which prepares them to the corresponding office.

They shall be compiled by means of forms similar to those annexed to the present agreement, and marked C and C bis, of which the former will be used by the Italian and the latter by the New South Wales administration.

ARTICLE XXII.

In the special account of the Italian administration, as shown in the form, the totals of the New South Wales lists shall be inscribed for their value in Italian currency, and in the special account of the New South Wales administration the totals of the Italian lists shall instead be inscribed for their value in British currency.

The gross total, however, of the latter account shall have to be converted into Italian currency at the rate of and in accordance with the provisions given in Article V, and the result of the conversion shall be set down in the appropriate place.

The sum thus obtained in Italian currency shall be the one to be brought to the credit of the New South Wales administration in the monthly general account. [See Article XXIII.]

Each of the two central administrations on receiving the special monthly account, and having found it, on examination, to be correct, shall retain one copy and shall return the other, duly accepted, to the administration from which it emanated.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Italian administration shall draw up for every month a general account of the service between the two countries. This account shall be prepared on the basis of the amount shown in Italian currency, and in the following manner:—

To the credit of each administration shall be brought—

- 1st. The results of the special monthly account drawn up by and referring to money orders issued on the same.
- 2nd. A commission (Art. IV) at the rate of one-half per cent. on the gross total of the special monthly account mentioned in the preceding article.
- 3rd. The amount of money orders issued by the same administration, and of which it may have been authorised to effect repayment to the remitters in the course of the month to which the general account refers.
- 4th. The amount of such orders as may have been declared unclaimed and still unpaid in accordance with Article XX.

The final result showing the balance due by the indebted administration shall be left in francs and centimes, as it will have to be obtained if such administration be that of the Colony of New South Wales. If the amount of the balance, however, be to the credit of the latter, it shall be converted into British currency at the rate of exchange of twenty-five francs and twenty centimes per pound sterling.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The general account referred to in the preceding article shall be drawn up in duplicate and on a form similar to the annexed form D. The two copies of each of these accounts shall then be transmitted by the chief Italian administration to the chief New South Wales administration for acceptance after examination.

Having found them to be correct, the New South Wales administration shall retain one copy and return the other duly accepted to the Italian administration.

Whenever such correctness be not at once ascertained, the two copies shall be returned to the Italian administration with the necessary observations, so that their precision may be established.

ARTICLE XXV.

The indebted administration shall pay to the other administration with the least possible delay the balance of each general account.

Balances due by the Italian administration shall be paid by means of drafts at sight on London, payable in gold.

Those due by the New South Wales administration shall be paid by means of drafts also at sight, payable in gold, and drawn upon the Agent-General for New South Wales at London.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Whenever, until the settlement of the general monthly account, either administration be indebted towards the other for a sum exceeding francs 25,200, or £1,000 sterling, whether the debt be on the side either of the Colony of New South Wales or of the Italian administration, the indebted administration shall remit to the other a sum, on account or more, amounting together to three-quarters of its debt.

For the payment of the sums sent on account provision shall be made when necessary in accordance with the same rules laid down in the preceding article for the payment of balances.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The present agreement shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1892, and shall remain obligatory from year to year until one administration shall have notified to the other, one year beforehand, its intention to terminate the same.

It is, however, agreed that either administration shall have the power under extraordinary circumstances temporarily to suspend the service by giving notice to the other, even by telegraph.

It is likewise understood that the provisions contained in the present agreement may, by common consent of the two administrations, be modified when deemed necessary.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Sydney, on the 29th day of March, 1892, and in Rome, on the 12th day of June, 1891.

{ Per il Ministero delle Poste e dei Telegrafi del Regno d'Italia,
(Signed) PASIOLAT.
(Signed) JOHN KIDD,
Postmaster-General,
New South Wales.

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE Return showing the Number and Amount of Money Order Transactions in New South Wales with various countries for the year 1892, compared with the year 1891.

Year.	UNITED KINGDOM (INCLUDING GERMANY, &c.)				NEW ZEALAND.				QUEENSLAND.				SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				TASMANIA.				VICTORIA.			
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1892	33,338	£ 106,273	10,200	£ 34,457	4,688	£ 16,527	20,992	£ 41,370	9,978	£ 32,063	30,831	£ 71,684	11,029	£ 31,525	15,856	£ 27,782	2,375	£ 7,976	7,745	£ 15,202	40,462	£ 113,281	54,658	£ 98,282
1891	34,865	119,718	8,278	29,003	5,191	18,719	21,308	41,106	9,046	30,598	28,598	71,904	11,463	36,422	12,265	25,420	2,107	7,348	7,658	16,029	36,893	110,635	41,881	90,632
Increase..	.....	.....	1,922	5,454	.....	.....	.....	264	932	1,465	2,233	.....	.....	3,591	2,362	268	628	87	.....	3,569	2,646	12,777	7,650	
Decrease..	1,527	13,445	.....	.....	503	2,192	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.				HONG KONG.				INDIA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA.				CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.			
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1892	434	£ 1,928	3,849	£ 8,168	437	£ 2,216	79	£ 291	840	£ 5,929	264	£ 879	1,577	£ 5,768	608	£ 3,045	147	£ 702	153	£ 826	109	£ 614	415	£ 1,472
1891	378	1,670	2,641	5,850	475	2,452	66	168	803	5,968	220	853	1,764	6,382	596	2,913	117	534	586	944	57	294	159	749
Increase..	56	258	1,208	2,318	.....	.....	13	123	37	.....	44	26	.....	.....	12	132	30	168	.....	.....	52	320	256	723
Decrease..	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	236	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	187	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year.	ITALY.				CEYLON.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				MAURITIUS.				TOTAL FOREIGN MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS.				N.S.W. INLAND ISSUES.		GRAND TOTAL OF N.S.W. ISSUES.	
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W. on other countries		Issued in other countries on N.S.W.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1892	148	£ 897	3	£ 3	125	£ 588	87	£ 111	21	£ 64	32	£ 72	28	£ 62	9	£ 59	105,736	£ 326,413	145,781	£ 303,703	417,069	£ 1,436,300	522,805	£ 1,762,713
1891 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	449	60	100	13	21	8	40	23	109	13	85	103,283	341,319	124,337	285,796	385,043	1,236,425	488,326	1,577,744
Increase..	148	897	3	3	37	139	27	11	8	43	24	32	5	.....	.....	.....	2,453	.....	21,444	17,907	32,026	199,875	34,479	184,969
Decrease..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	4	26	.....	14,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX G.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1892, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1892.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from 1891	2,153,463	0	11	By amount of Repayments during 1892 ...	1,511,355	16	5
To Cash received from Depositors during 1892	1,630,197	16	9				
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1892	81,781	0	3	Balance	2,354,086	1	6
	£ 3,865,441	17	11		£ 3,865,441	17	11

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at the close of 1892	2,354,086	1	6	By amount of Security in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—			
				New South Wales "Four per Cents."	296,466	13	11
				Debentures	89,200	0	0
				Treasury Bills	1,269,000	0	0
				Cash in hands of Superintendent	10,350	0	10
				Cash in Treasury, not invested	670,483	12	1
				Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1892, computed at 4%	18,167	17	5
Balance (excess of Assets)	29,746	2	9	Interest due on investments	30,164	0	0
	£ 2,383,832	4	3		£ 2,383,832	4	3

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Departmental Expenses for 1892	5,500	0	0	By balance from preceding Account	26,672	12	3
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	81,781	0	3	Amount of Interest on Investment in "Four per Cents." and Treasury Bills	72,186	13	4
Balance	29,746	2	9	Interest due on uninvested balance in the Treasury	18,167	17	5
	£ 117,027	3	0		£ 117,027	3	0

A. J. DOAK, Superintendent.
Government Savings Bank, Sydney, 1st March, 1893.

JOHN KIDD,
Postmaster-General.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1892, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

22nd March, 1893.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OCEAN MAIL AND CABLE SERVICES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 October, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Questions Nos. 10 and 9, of 12th October, 1893.]

(1.)

Question.

10. MR. STEVENSON asked THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,—

- (1.) What amount of subsidy is paid by the New South Wales Government to the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand for the mail service between Sydney and California, *via* New Zealand?
- (2.) When does the subsidy terminate, or is it subject to an annual vote of Parliament?
- (3.) Similar information in regard to the mail service performed by the Orient Steam Navigation Company, the subsidy paid, and when terminable?
- (4.) The like information in regard to the P. and O. Company?
- (5.) What amount is paid annually by the New South Wales Government as a subsidy for the mail service between Sydney and Vancouver?
- (6.) Is the subsidy granted for any stated period, or is it subject to an annual vote of Parliament?
- (7.) What sum was paid by the New South Wales Government during 1892 for transit of mails through European countries?
- (8.) What amount was paid by the New South Wales Government during 1892 for the overland transit of mails through the Australian colonies, including cost of special trains?
- (9.) What is the total amount paid annually by the New South Wales Government to the various steam companies as subsidies for the conveyance of European mails?

Answer.

- (1.) £4,000 per annum.
- (2.) October, 1894. The subsidy for the current year has been promised, subject to approval of Parliament.
- (3 & 4.) The Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Companies each receive a subsidy of £85,000 per annum for the conveyance of mails to and from Europe and Australia. Of the total amount payable to the two companies (£170,000 per annum), the British Government contributes £95,000, whilst the Australasian colonies (New Zealand excepted) contribute between them, on the basis of their respective populations, £75,000—the amount payable by New South Wales for the year ending the 31st January, 1894, being £26,724. The existing contracts with the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Companies, under which the subsidies named are paid, will expire on the 31st January, 1895.
- (5.) £10,000.
- (6.) For three years. Of course, the subsidy will be provided for on the Estimates, as all expenditure is, but this particular subsidy was sanctioned by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the 8th June last.
- (7.) £5,126 13s. 9d.
- (8.) £3,257 15s. 5d.
- (9.) The total subsidies paid for Ocean mail services amount to £40,724, exclusive of about £60 a year paid to the French and German Post Offices, at Universal Postal Union rates, for conveyance of European mails by French and German mail steamers, and also exclusive of the payments for land transit, &c., of £5,126 13s. 9d. and £3,257 15s. 5d., respectively.

(2.)

Question.

9. MR. STEVENSON *asked* THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,—

- (1.) What amount was paid by the New South Wales Government as a subsidy during the year 1892 to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company?
- (2.) Is the arrangement entered into for any lengthened period, or can the subsidy be terminated at any time by notice; if so, what notice is required?
- (3.) Does the Government of New South Wales contribute towards the subsidy payable in connection with the Tasmanian cable; if so, what sum was paid during the year 1892?
- (4.) When does the arrangement, if any, terminate?
- (5.) What amount is payable annually by the New South Wales Government as a subsidy to maintain the French cable service between Queensland and New Caledonia?
- (6.) Is the last-mentioned guarantee given for any specific period; if so, for how long?
- (7.) Is the amount subject to the annual vote of Parliament, or was the arrangement before being entered into submitted to the Parliament for approval?
- (8.) Does the New South Wales Government contribute any subsidy towards maintaining the cable service between Sydney and New Zealand?
- (9.) If so, what is the amount and nature of the arrangement, and is the sum subject to an annual vote of Parliament?
- (10.) What is the total amount paid annually by the New South Wales Government for the maintenance of the various cablegram services?

Answer.

(1.) Subsidy, £13,881 9s. 6d., also £10,743 7s. to the Cable Company for guarantee in connection with the reduced rates, and £4,164 0s. 2d. to the South Australian Government on account of loss on their land lines from the same cause.

(2.) Twenty years, from 1st November, 1879.

(3.) Yes; £1,704 14s. 8d. voted, but not yet paid.

(4.) 1st August, 1909.

(5.) A sum of £2,000 per annum is guaranteed by New South Wales, or such smaller sum as shall, together with one-sixth of the net sum received by the Cable Company for messages during the year (after deducting working expenses, limited to £2,400 per annum), amount to £2,000.

(6.) Yes; 30 years.

(7.) Of course all expenditure is subject to a vote of Parliament; and should there be any liability under the guarantee, the amount will, of course, be submitted on Estimates, as stated in the Postmaster-General's reply to questions asked by the Honorable Member for Murrumbidgee on the 17th November last. The agreement was laid upon the Table of this House on 4th October, 1892.

(8.) From 1st January, 1893, an amount has to be paid to make good the loss sustained by the Cable Company in consequence of the reduced rates, which came into force on that date. The amount thus paid for the period, from 1st January to 30th April, was £729 11s. 6d.

(9.) As stated in previous answer, the agreement is terminable on two months' notice, and such notice must be given before the end of February in any year.

(10.) About £34,700, assuming the Government shall be called upon to pay the full amount of the New Caledonia guarantee of £2,000, which, however, is hardly to be expected.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(NOTIFICATIONS OF INTRODUCTION OF SYSTEM OF PREPAYMENT OF TELEGRAMS BY POSTAGE STAMPS AND OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW "BORDER" STATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 41, sec. 6.Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, General Post Office,
Sydney, 14 September, 1893.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having been pleased to approve of the introduction of the system of prepayment of telegrams by postage stamps, it is hereby notified for public information that, on and after the 1st October next, the charges on telegrams lodged for transmission within New South Wales, or to any of the other Australasian Colonies (New Zealand excepted), must be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

The public will be required to affix the stamps to the message forms, just as they are required to affix stamps to letters.

Stamps may be obtained at any Telegraph Office in the Colony, and the officers to whom the messages are handed for transmission will cancel the stamps thereon.

Messages to which the proper amount in unobliterated postage stamps has been affixed may be posted in any Post Office or letter-receiver, enclosed in a cover addressed to the nearest Telegraph Office, from which the messages will be duly transmitted to destination by wire.

"Collect" messages (*i.e.*, messages on which charges are to be paid by the addressee) will on no account be accepted unless they are answers to "reply-paid" messages. In cases of emergency or distress, however, persons may (at the discretion of the Station-master) send messages to be paid for by the receiver.

The sender of a message to which a reply is requested will be required to lodge a deposit, which in the event of no reply being received, will, on application to the Station-master, be refunded.

JOHN KIDD.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, General Post Office,
Sydney, 4 August, 1893.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that the Telephone Offices at Jingellie and Wagra, in this Colony, will henceforth be treated as "Border" Stations, and that the rates chargeable on all messages transmitted to and from Jingellie and Wagra and all stations in Victoria will consequently be one shilling (1s.) for the first ten words, and one penny (1d.) for each additional word.

JOHN KIDD.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(NOTIFICATIONS OF RATES FOR TRANSMISSION OF CABLEGRAMS AND PRESS MESSAGES TO NEW CALEDONIA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 41, sec. 6.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, General Post Office,
Sydney, 10th November, 1893.

In accordance with the provisions of the 6th section of the Electric Telegraph Act, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following rates being charged for the transmission of Cablegrams from this Colony to New Caledonia, viz. :—

To Gomen—For a message of ten words, including address and signature ...	...	s.	d.
		5	0
For each additional word ... ..	...	0	8
To Noumea—2d. per word in addition to the above rates.			

JOHN KIDD

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, General Post Office,
Sydney, 13th November, 1893.

In accordance with the provisions of the 6th section of the Electric Telegraph Act, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following reduced rates being charged on Press Messages for transmission from this Colony to New Caledonia, viz. :—

To Gomen—For a message of ten words or under, including address and signature	...	s.	d.
		5	0
For each additional word up to sixteen words ... ..	...	0	5
Over sixteen and up to 100 words ... ..	...	3	0
(In addition to the Cable Company's charge of 3d. per word.)			
Each additional 100 words, or portion thereof ... ..	...	3	0
(In addition to the Cable Company's charge of 3d. per word.)			
To Noumea—2d. per word in addition to the above rates.			

JOHN KIDD.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC ROAD AT NITHSDALE.

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a Public Road at Nithsdale, connecting a certain point on the Elrington and Ballalaba Road with another point on the said road, and passing over the land described in the Schedule hereto, 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 circulating 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 "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 land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Bendoura, county of St. Vincent and Colony of New South Wales, and forming portion of John Wallace's, now James Byrne's grant numbered 2 of 1,047 acres: Commencing at a point on the north boundary of portion 2 as aforesaid bearing west about 4 chains 80 links from a peg on the aforesaid boundary, being the south-east corner of portion number 51 measured, adjoining the said portion number 2; bounded thence on the south-west and south-east by lines bearing south 7 degrees 28 minutes east about 74½ links, south 41 degrees 29 minutes east about 2 chains 31 links, south 81 degrees 54 minutes east 3 chains 25 links, north 76 degrees 57 minutes east about 5 chains 68½ links, and north 68 degrees 46 minutes east about 4 chains 53 links; bounded thence on the north by part of the north boundary of portion number 2 bearing west about 14 chains 60 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement about 2 acres 2 roods 36 perches, and said to be in the possession of James Byrne.

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 twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY COPELAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR DEVIATION OF ROAD FROM TAEMAS BRIDGE TO BRINDIBELLA, AT CAVAN GAP.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
(L.S.) } Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, Deviation of the Road from Taemas Bridge to Brindibella, at Cavan Gap, in the said Colony, and the construction of a new Road connecting such deviation with a point on the Mullion to Yass Road, 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 lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of C.P.L. 3,689: Commencing at a point on the south-western boundary of said lease distant along the said boundary 33 chains 9 links from the south-east corner of said lease; and bounded thence on the south-west by the south-west boundary aforesaid bearing north 15 degrees 18 minutes west

1 chain $56\frac{2}{10}$ links, north 42 degrees 10 minutes west 4 chains $70\frac{8}{10}$ links, north 11 degrees 35 minutes west 3 chains $1\frac{2}{10}$ links; thence by lines bearing north 26 degrees 13 minutes east $41\frac{3}{10}$ links, north 41 degrees 58 minutes west 50 links; thence again by the south-western boundary aforesaid, bearing north 11 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 77 links and north 27 degrees 41 minutes west 40 links; and bounded thence on the east by lines bearing south 41 degrees 58 minutes east 4 chains $29\frac{4}{10}$ links, south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 3 chains $1\frac{2}{10}$ links, south 38 degrees 14 minutes east 5 chains $69\frac{8}{10}$ links, and south 21 minutes east 1 chain $39\frac{3}{10}$ links, to the commencing point,—be the said dimensions herein, a little more or less, containing 3 roads 20 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of F. W. C. Roache.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Crown portion number 20: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the said portion distant 4 chains $22\frac{1}{2}$ links southerly from the north-east corner of said portion; and bounded thence on the north by lines bearing south 78 degrees 46 minutes west $42\frac{7}{10}$ links, north 69 degrees 12 minutes west 4 chains $1\frac{2}{10}$ links, south 70 degrees 58 minutes west 2 chains 53 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 3 degrees 29 minutes east 3 chains $29\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence on the north-east by lines bearing north 44 degrees 19 minutes west 7 chains $84\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence by the north-eastern boundary of said portion bearing north 65 degrees 49 minutes west 2 chains $44\frac{1}{2}$ links, north 31 degrees 4 minutes west 3 chains $90\frac{8}{10}$ links; thence by lines bearing north 44 degrees 19 minutes west 1 chain $27\frac{3}{10}$ links, north 1 degree 19 minutes east 1 chain $78\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence again by the north-eastern boundary of said portion bearing north 15 degrees 18 minutes west 13 chains $13\frac{2}{10}$ links; thence on the south-west by lines bearing south 21 minutes east 5 chains $79\frac{3}{10}$ links, south 31 degrees 7 minutes east 3 chains 89 links, south 1 degree 19 minutes west 5 chains $92\frac{8}{10}$ links, south 44 degrees 19 minutes east 15 chains $16\frac{1}{2}$ links, south 3 degrees 29 minutes west 4 chains $87\frac{3}{10}$ links; thence on the south by lines bearing north 70 degrees 58 minutes east 4 chains $23\frac{3}{10}$ links, south 69 degrees 12 minutes east 3 chains 90 links, north 78 degrees 46 minutes east $58\frac{2}{10}$ links; thence on the east by the eastern boundary of said portion bearing north 45 minutes west 1 chain $52\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the commencing point,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 5 acres and 37 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of F. W. C. Roache.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of C.P.L. 2,241: Commencing at a point on the western boundary of said lease distant 4 chains $22\frac{1}{2}$ links southerly from the north-eastern corner of Crown portion number 20; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 78 degrees 46 minutes east 4 chains $54\frac{8}{10}$ links; on the north-east by a Government Road 1 chain 50 links wide bearing south 53 degrees 26 minutes east 1 chain $35\frac{8}{10}$ links, south 42 degrees 35 minutes east 58 links; thence on the south east by a line bearing south 78 degrees 46 minutes west 6 chains $3\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence by the western boundary of said lease bearing north 45

minutes west 1 chain $52\frac{1}{2}$ links to the commencing point,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 3 roods and 8 perches, and said to be in the possession of the Bank of New South Wales.

4th. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of C.P.L. 2,241. Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of said lease 4 chains $60\frac{3}{10}$ links from the north-east corner thereof; and bounded thence on the east by said boundary bearing north 13 minutes east 2 chains $22\frac{1}{10}$ links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 42 degrees 6 minutes west 14 chains $50\frac{4}{10}$ links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 78 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain 11 links to a Government Road $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains wide; thence on the south-west by that road bearing south 53 degrees 26 minutes east $13\frac{3}{10}$ links, south 42 degrees 35 minutes east 11 chains $31\frac{7}{10}$ links, south 18 degrees 36 minutes east 1 chain 68 links; thence by a line bearing south 42 degrees 6 minutes east 3 chains $72\frac{7}{10}$ links, to the commencing point,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 15 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of the Bank of New South Wales.

5th. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Crown portion number 139. Commencing at a point on the western boundary of said portion 4 chains $60\frac{3}{10}$ links from the south-west corner thereof; and bounded thence on the west by that boundary bearing north 13 minutes east 2 chains $22\frac{1}{10}$ links; thence on the north-east by lines bearing south 42 degrees 6 minutes east 2 chains 86 links, south 15 degrees 33 minutes east 3 chains 92 links, south 46 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain $37\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence on the south by a Government Road 1 chain wide bearing north 89 degrees 47 minutes west 2 chains $18\frac{8}{10}$ links to a point distant 1 chain and 81 links along the said road from the south-western corner of said portion, and bounded thence on the south-west by lines bearing north 46 degrees 30 minutes west 20 links, north 15 degrees 33 minutes west 3 chains 98 links, north 42 degrees 6 minutes west 86 links, to commencing point,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 3 roods $38\frac{1}{4}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of the Bank of New South Wales.

6th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Crown portion number 128. Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of said portion distant 8 chains $37\frac{1}{4}$ links from the north-east corner thereof, and bounded thence on the north-east by lines bearing south 46 degrees 30 minutes east 8 chains $66\frac{7}{10}$ links, south 13 degrees 42 minutes east 3 chains 49 links, south 81 degrees 20 minutes east 1 chain $23\frac{1}{4}$ links; thence on the east by the eastern boundary of said portion bearing south 17 minutes west 1 chain $51\frac{1}{10}$ links to a point distant 3 chains $90\frac{1}{4}$ links northerly from the south-west corner of Crown portion 129; thence on the south-west by lines bearing north 81 degrees 20 minutes west 2 chains $45\frac{7}{10}$ links, north 13 degrees 42 minutes west 4 chains $5\frac{3}{10}$ links, north 46 degrees 30 minutes west 9 chains $81\frac{8}{10}$ links; thence on the north by the northern boundary of said portion number 128 bearing south 8 degrees 47 minutes east 2 chains $18\frac{8}{10}$ links, to the commencing point,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 2 acres $36\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of the Executors of the late John Ledger.

7th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Crown portion number 129. Commencing at a point on the western boundary of said portion distant 3 chains $90\frac{1}{4}$ links from the south-west corner thereof; and bounded thence on the west by said western boundary bearing north 17 minutes east 1 chain $51\frac{1}{10}$ links, thence on the north by a line bearing south 81 degrees 20 minutes east 3 chains $31\frac{1}{4}$ links; thence on the east by a line bearing south 1 degree 58 minutes west 4 chains $93\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence on the south by the southern boundary of said portion bearing north 89 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain 50 links to a point distant 1 chain $63\frac{1}{4}$ links easterly from the south-west corner of said portion; thence on the west by a line bearing north 1 degree 58 minutes east 3 chains $64\frac{7}{10}$ links, thence again on the south by a line bearing north 81 degrees 20 minutes west 1 chain $75\frac{8}{10}$ links, to the commencing point,—

be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 1 acre $3\frac{3}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of the Bank of New South Wales.

8th. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Crown portion number 127. Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of said portion distant 1 chain $63\frac{1}{4}$ links from the north-west corner thereof; and bounded thence on the north by the said boundary bearing south 89 degrees 46 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence by lines bearing south 1 degree 58 minutes west $34\frac{6}{10}$ links, south 59 degrees 13 minutes east 10 chains $15\frac{3}{10}$ links, north 54 degrees 8 minutes east 4 chains $97\frac{4}{10}$ links, north 79 degrees 32 minutes east 3 chains $59\frac{3}{10}$ links, south 78 degrees 21 minutes east 9 chains 42 links, south 66 degrees 49 minutes east 7 chains 46 links; thence on the south by the south boundary of said portion bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes west 3 chains $85\frac{1}{2}$ links to a point distant 31 chains $66\frac{1}{4}$ links easterly from the south-west corner of said portion; thence by lines bearing north 66 degrees 49 minutes west 3 chains $75\frac{7}{10}$ links, north 78 degrees 21 minutes west 8 chains $97\frac{1}{10}$ links, south 79 degrees 32 minutes west 2 chains 96 links, south 54 degrees 8 minutes west 4 chains $54\frac{1}{4}$ links; thence along the south boundary aforesaid bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain $95\frac{6}{10}$ links to a point distant 10 chains $86\frac{7}{10}$ links from the south west corner aforesaid of said portion; and bounded thence by lines bearing north 59 degrees 13 minutes west 10 chains 77 links, north 1 degree 58 minutes east 1 chain $18\frac{1}{10}$ links, to the commencing point,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 5 acres $35\frac{7}{10}$ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of the Executors of the late John Ledger.

9th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Umurra, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of conditional lease numbered 90-94. Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of portion number 127 and distant 31 chains $66\frac{3}{10}$ links along the said boundary from the south-west corner of the aforesaid portion; and bounded thence on the south-west by lines bearing south 66 degrees 49 minutes east 10 chains $43\frac{7}{10}$ links, south 56 degrees 5 minutes east 5 chains 61 links, south 40 degrees 22 minutes east 6 chains $7\frac{9}{10}$ links; thence on the south by lines bearing north 82 degrees 48 minutes east 3 chains $61\frac{7}{10}$ links, south 81 degrees 6 minutes east 5 chains $85\frac{8}{10}$ links, to the western boundary of surveyed road from Boambolo to Brindibella; thence on the east by that boundary bearing north 44 degrees 8 minutes west 2 chains $49\frac{4}{10}$ links; thence on the north by lines bearing north 81 degrees 6 minutes west 4 chains $7\frac{7}{10}$ links, south 82 degrees 4 minutes west 3 chains $1\frac{3}{10}$ links; thence on the north-east by lines bearing north 40 degrees 22 minutes west 5 chains $47\frac{1}{2}$ links, north 56 degrees 5 minutes west 5 chains $95\frac{8}{10}$ links, north 66 degrees 49 minutes west 7 chains and 2 links to the southern boundary of portion 127; thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes west along that boundary 3 chains $85\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 4 acres 1 rood $5\frac{1}{2}$ perches or thereabouts.

10th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Umurra, county of Cowley, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of conditional lease number 90-94. Commencing at a point on the south boundary of portion 127 bearing south 89 degrees 43 minutes east and distant 10 chains $86\frac{7}{10}$ links from its south-west corner; and bounded thence on the north by part of the south boundary of said portion bearing south 89 degrees 43 minutes east 1 chain $95\frac{6}{10}$ links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 54 degrees 8 minutes west 1 chain $8\frac{1}{10}$ links, and thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 59 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain $25\frac{7}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement,—be the said dimensions herein a little more or less, containing 10 perches or thereabouts.

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-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND, FOR APPROACH ROAD TO BRIDGE OVER COCKBURN RIVER.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
R. W. DUFF, } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, an Approach to Bridge over Cockburn 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 the land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Tamworth, county of Inglis, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 57: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of that portion; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundary of portion 58 bearing north 6 minutes west 4 chains 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ links; on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary of a road 50 links wide bearing south 41 degrees 39 minutes west 3 chains 22 $\frac{8}{10}$ links to the right bank of the Cockburn River; and on the south-west by that bank upwards, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions all a little more or less, containing 1 rood 33 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of John Gill.

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-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.
(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC ROAD AT LITHGOW)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a Public Road connecting a certain point on the Road from Lithgow to The Hermitage with another point on the said road, and passing over the land described in the Schedule hereto, 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 circulating 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 "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 land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Lett, county of Cook, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 53: Commencing on the western boundary of the aforesaid portion 53, at a point bearing south 59 minutes west and distant 7 chains 20 links from the north-western corner of the said portion; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 26 degrees 40 minutes east 17 chains 14 links, south 67 degrees 16 minutes west 29 links, north 31 degrees 55 minutes west 1 chain 47 links, north 57 degrees 18 minutes west 1 chain $8\frac{3}{10}$ links, and north 26 degrees 40 minutes west 13 chains and $\frac{1}{2}$ link; thence by part of the western boundary of the aforesaid portion 53 bearing north 59 minutes east 2 chains $15\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 1 perch or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Eskbank Iron Company.

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 eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY COPELAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR A PUBLIC ROAD FROM SANGER-STREET TO QUEEN-STREET, COROWA.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
(L.S.)) DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
R. W. DUFF,) Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
Governor.) 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, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, the formation of a Public Road from Sanger-street to Queen-street, Corowa, and thence to the Main Road from Deniliquin to Albury, 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 for the purpose of such Public Road as aforesaid: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of lands hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULES.

1. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the town and parish of Corowa (North Wahgunyah), county of Hume and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment 42A of section D within John Foord's private sub-division of portion 28 of 28 acres 1 rood and 23 perches, granted to John Foord by grant dated 4th August, 1859: Commencing on the south-western

side of Sanger-street, at a point bearing north 10 degrees 1 minute west 7 chains 53 links from the intersection of the north-western side of Church-street with the south-western side of Sanger-street, as fixed by the alignment survey; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of the south-western side of Sanger-street bearing north 10 degrees 1 minute west 62½ links; on the north-west by a line bearing south 81 degrees 1 minute west 2 chains 1 link and ¼th of a link; on the south-west by a line bearing south 10 degrees 1 minute east 62½ links; and on the south-east by a line bearing north 81 degrees 1 minute east 2 chains 1 link and ¼th of a link, to the point of commencement,—containing 20 perches, more or less, and said to be in the possession of E. R. Nicolson.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish and town of Corowa (North Wahgunyah), county of Hume, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment 4A of section D, within John Foord's private sub-division of portion 28 of 28 acres 1 rood and 23 perches, granted to John Foord by grant dated 4th August, 1859: Commencing at the southern corner of allotment 42a of section D; and bounded thence on the north-east by the south-western boundary of that allotment bearing north 10 degrees 1 minute west 62½ links; on the north-west by a line bearing south 81 degrees 1 minute west 2 chains 1 link and ¼ of a link to a point on the north-eastern side of Queen-street; on the south-west by that street bearing south 10 degrees 1 minute east 62½ links; and on the south-east by a line bearing north 81 degrees 1 minute east 2 chains 1 link and ¼ of a link, to the point of commencement,—containing 20 perches more or less, and said to be in the possession of F. C. Piggis.

3. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish and town of Corowa (North Wahgunyah), county of Hume, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment 31 of section C, within John Foord's private sub-division of portion 28 of 28 acres 1 rood and 23 perches, granted to John Foord by grant dated 4th August, 1859: Commencing on the south-western side of Queen-street, at a point bearing south 81 degrees 1 minute west 1 chain and 25 links from the southern corner of allotment 4A of section D; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of the south-western side of Queen-street bearing north 10 degrees 1 minute west 2 chains and 32 links to the south-eastern side of a road 3 chains wide; on the north-west by that road bearing south 28 degrees 29 minutes west 2 chains 92¼ links; and on the south-east by a line bearing north 81 degrees 1 minute east 1 chain 82 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 33¾ perches, more or less, and said to be in the possession of F. C. Piggis.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY COPELAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC ROAD THROUGH PORTION 37, PARISH OF DALTON,
COUNTY OF KING.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
R. W. DUFF, } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, the formation of a Public Road 1-chain wide through portion 37, parish of Dalton, county of King, in the said Colony, 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 the land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Dalton, county of King, in the Colony of New South Wales, being part of William Brown's portion No. 37 of 40 acres: Commencing at a point on the north side of Brown-street bearing north and distant 1 chain 50 links from the north-east corner of allotment 4 of section 10 in the township of Dalton; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north and running parallel to the west boundary of portion 37, 20 chains; thence on the north by part of the north boundary of that portion bearing east 1 chain; thence on the east by a line bearing south 20 chains to the north side of Brown-street forming the south boundary of said portion 37; and thence on the south by part of that boundary bearing west 1 chain, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 acres, and said to be in the possession of James Brown.

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 second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR APPROACH, ROAD TO PEARCE'S CREEK BRIDGE.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
R. W. DUFF, } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, an approach road to Pearce's Creek Bridge, in the said Colony, 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 purpose 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 Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of North Colab, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 159: Commencing at the intersection of lines bearing north 39 degrees 45 minutes west 5 chains and 50 links and north 8 degrees 28 minutes east 7

chains and 60 links being boundary-lines of reserve for roadway; and bounded thence on the west by lines bearing south 10 degrees 25 minutes west 1 chain 96½ links and south 16 degrees 13 minutes west 41½ links; on the north by lines bearing south 55 degrees 53 minutes west 1 chain 46 links and south 62 degrees 15 minutes west 2 chains 31 links; again on the west by a line bearing south 22 degrees 22 minutes east 1 chain 69 links; on the south by lines bearing south 55 degrees 5 minutes east 1 chain 7½ links, north 87 degrees 18 minutes east 3 chains 50½ links, and north 79 degrees 8 minutes east 1 chain 25½ links; again on the west by lines bearing south 24 degrees 15 minutes east 3 chains 30½ links, south 30 degrees 5 minutes east 3 chains 44½ links, south 24 degrees 32 minutes east 52½ links, south 3 degrees 23 minutes west 70½ links, south 21 degrees 15 minutes west 2 chains 84 links; again on the south by a line bearing south 44 degrees 34 minutes east 85 links to the left bank of Pearce's Creek; and by that creek downwards bearing north 45 degrees 26 minutes east 1 chain; again on the north by a line bearing north 44 degrees 34 minutes west 20½ links; on the east by lines bearing north 21 degrees 15 minutes east 2 chains 35 links, north 3 degrees 23 minutes east 1 chain 11 links, north 24 degrees 32 minutes west 82 links, north 30 degrees 5 minutes west 3 chains 44½ links, and north 24 degrees 15 minutes west 4 chains 4½ links; again on the north by lines bearing south 79 degrees 8 minutes west 1 chain 97½ links, south 87 degrees 18 minutes west 3 chains 9½ links, and north 55 degrees 5 minutes west 44½ links; again on the east by a line bearing north 22 degrees 22 minutes west 49 links; again on the south by lines bearing north 62 degrees 15 minutes east 1 chain 45½ links and north 55 degrees 53 minutes east 1 chain 87½ links; again on the east by lines bearing north 16 degrees 13 minutes east 82½ links and north 10 degrees 25 minutes east 1 chain 18½ links to the reserve for roadway aforesaid; and again on the north by part of a southern boundary of that reserve for roadway bearing north 39 degrees 45 minutes west 1 chain 30½ links, to the point of commencement,—be the said dimensions a little more or less containing by admeasurement 2 acres 1 rood 30½ perches, or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of William Kyle Houston.

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 August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR A WAY OF APPROACH TO FOOT-BRIDGE OVER RIVER MANN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VIC-
TORIA NO. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a way of approach to Foot Bridge over River Mann, in the said Colony, 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 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 the purposes of the "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, right-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 Rusden, county of Gough, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the east bank of the River Mann, at its junction with the south-western boundary of a road 1 chain 50 links wide; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of that boundary bearing south 60 degrees east 1 chain $25\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 46 degrees 31 minutes west 1 chain $63\frac{2}{10}$ links to the east bank of the River Mann; and thence on west by that river bearing north 3 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain $75\frac{2}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 16 perches more or less, and said to be in the possession of Thomas Forde.

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-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY COPELAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR APPROACH TO BRIDGE OVER MUNMURRA BROOK)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a way of approach to Bridge over Munmurra Brook, in the said Colony, 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 "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 the said Constructing 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 in the parish of Turill, county of Bligh, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 2: Commencing on the north-western boundary of the road from Mudgee to Cassilis, at a point bearing north 54 degrees 45 minutes west and distant 1 chain and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a link from the junction of lines 7 and 8 on the south-eastern boundary of said road, as shown on plan catalogued R. 1,050B-1,603, Lands Department; and bounded thence on the north-west by lines bearing north 32 degrees 23 minutes east 10 chains $70\frac{8}{10}$ links and north 43 degrees 14 minutes east 3 chains to the right bank of Munmurra Creek; on the north-east by that bank downwards to the western boundary of the aforesaid road; on the east by that boundary bearing south 14 degrees 56 minutes west 3 chains 20 links; and on the south-east by the north-western boundary of that road, being lines bearing south 59 degrees 27 minutes west 10 chains $80\frac{7}{10}$ links and south 38 degrees 8 minutes west 24 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions all a little more or less, containing 3 acres 3 roods 14 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of D. M'Master.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Borambil, county of Bligh, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 5: Commencing on the western boundary of the road from Mudgee to Cassilis, at a point bearing north 32 degrees 41 minutes east and distant 16 chains 44 links from the junction of lines 7 and 8 on the south-eastern boundary of the said road, as shown on plan catalogued R. 1,050B-1,603, Lands Department; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 43 degrees 14 minutes west 1 chain 79 links to the left bank of Munmurra Creek; on the south-west by that bank downwards to the aforesaid western boundary of road; and on the east by that boundary bearing north 8 degrees 18 minutes west 3 chains, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions all a little more or less, containing 1 rood or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of A. Busby.

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 seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR THE DEVIATION OF ROAD FROM YARRON CREEK TO GLEN INNES, AT BLACK SOIL GULLY.

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
(L.S.) } Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
By Deputation from His Excellency: Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
FREDK. M. DARLEY, the Colony of New South Wales and its
Lieutenant-Governor. Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, deviation of the Road from Yarron Creek to Glen Innes, at Black Soil Gully, in the said Colony, 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 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 Beardy Plains, county of Gough, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion 147: Commencing on the north boundary of that portion, at a point distant 5 chains 20 links from its north-east corner, and bounded thence by lines bearing south 62 degrees 51 minutes west 4 chains 33 links, west 1 chain 68 links, and north 70 degrees 11 minutes west 5 chains 90 links, to the aforesaid north boundary of portion 147; thence by that boundary bearing east 11 chains 13 links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 acre 1 rood 4 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of William Scott.

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 eleventh day of November, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR BRIDGE OVER LITTLE RIVER AT MONGARLOWE)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
R. W. DUFF, Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a Bridge over Little River at Mongarlowe, in the said Colony, and the approaches thereto, 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.

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Mongarlowe, parish of Buddawang, county of St. Vincent, and Colony of New South Wales, being a part of portion 19 of 2 roods $4\frac{1}{2}$ perches: Commencing at the west corner of portion 19; and bounded thence on the north-west by the north-west boundary of portion 19, being the south-east side of Clyde-street, bearing north 50 degrees 2 minutes east 205 links; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of the north-east boundary of portion 19, being part of the south-west boundary of portion 20, bearing south 33 degrees 58 minutes east 28 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 13 degrees 3 minutes west 253 links to the south-west boundary of portion 19; thence on the south-west by part of the south-west boundary of portion 19 bearing north 39 degrees 58 minutes west 180 links, to the point of commencement,—be the above dimensions all a little more or less, containing 34 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of Mary Brice.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situate as aforesaid, being a part of portion 20 of 1 rood 28 perches: Commencing at the western corner of portion 20, being the northern corner of portion 19; and bounded thence on the north-west by part of the north-west boundary of portion 20, being the south-east side of Clyde-street, bearing north 50 degrees 2 minutes east 34 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 13 degrees 3 minutes west $46\frac{1}{2}$ links to the south-west boundary of portion 20, being the north-east boundary of portion 19; and bounded thence on the south-west by part of the south-west boundary of portion 20 bearing north 33 degrees 58 minutes west 28 links, to the point of commencement,—be the above dimensions all a little more or less, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a perch or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of Mary Brice.

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 twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY COPELAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR BRIDGE OVER MORUYA RIVER AT KIORA CROSSING).

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM

(L.S.)

R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a Bridge over Moruya River at Kiora Crossing, in the said Colony, and the approaches thereto, 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, or the purposes of the "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 Mogendoura, county of St. Vincent, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the left bank of the Moruya River at ordinary high-water mark, at a point bearing south 83 degrees 58 minutes west 28 chains and 41 links from the north-east corner of portion No. 5, being John Hawden's 40 acres 2 roods and 32 perches; and bounded on the south by a line bearing south 39 degrees 17 minutes west 2 chains 20 links; again on the south by a line bearing north 57 degrees 36 minutes west 5 chains 14 links; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing south 78 degrees 39 minutes east 2 chains 78½ links; again on the north by a line bearing south 57 degrees 36 minutes east 1 chain 66 links; and again on the north by a line bearing north 39 degrees 17 minutes east 1 chain 31 links; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south 50 degrees 43 minutes east 1 chain, to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods and 2 perches, and said to be in the possession of William Hawdon.

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 second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!**

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR BRIDGE OVER BACK CREEK, AT MARSDEN.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a Bridge over Back Creek at Marsden, in the said Colony, and the approaches thereto, 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 circulating 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 "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 land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bimbella, county of Bland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the west bank of Back Creek, at a point forming the south-east corner of portion 9 of 60 acres; and bounded thence on the north by a line forming part of the south boundary of said portion bearing west 5 chains 57 links to the north-east side of a reserved road 3 chains wide; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 29 degrees east along that road 1 chain 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains 57 links to Back Creek; and thence by the west bank of that creek north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 2 roods and 9 perches, more or less, and said to be in the possession of H. Ricketson.

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 second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER HODGE'S CREEK, AT MUMMEL.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
R. W. DUFF, } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a Bridge over Hodge's Creek, on Road Goulburn to Pomeroy, in the said Colony, and the approaches thereto, 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 "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 part or parcel of land situated at Mummel, in the parish of Mummel, county of Argyle, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Wm. Evans' 2,000 acres grant and D. J. Ross 2,000 acres grant: Commencing on the eastern bank of Mummel Creek, at a point bearing 113 degrees 33 minutes 165 links from a post marked broad-arrow over RD placed at an angle of the road from Goulburn to Pomeroy, and situated at the intersection of the northern side of said road and western bank of Mummel Creek; and bounded thence by a line bearing 113 degrees 33 minutes 290 links to the Goulburn and Pomeroy Road; thence by part of said road being a line bearing 135 degrees 50 minutes 263½ links; thence by a line bearing 293 degrees 33 minutes 534 links to the eastern bank of Mummel Creek aforesaid; thence by part of the eastern bank of that creek bearing north-easterly, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions a little more or less, containing 1 rood 26 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of W. Clements.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY OFFICERS SENT TO INDIA.
(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“ The names, ages, and Military ranks of the Officers the Government are sending to India ; the rate of pay per annum, including allowances each officer has been in receipt of, and the total rate of payment, including allowances, it is proposed to give during their absence from the Colony.”

(Mr. Wright.)

LIST of Officers of the New South Wales Military Forces sent to India.

Names.	Age.	Military Rank.	Pay and allowances in receipt of.	Pay and allowances proposed to be given during absence.	Remarks.
Airey, Henry Park ...	49	Captain and Brevet-Major N.S.W. Arty. Regiment.	£376 ; quarters, stabling, and servant provided.	£376, and 10s. per diem special travelling and subsistence allowance.	Permanent Force.
Antill, John Macquarie	27	Captain N.S.W. Mounted Rifles.	£25	15s. per diem and travelling allowances.	Partially Paid Force.
Hilliard, Maurice Alfred	27	Lieutenant N.S.W. Mounted Rifles.	Nil	Do do	do

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WORKS OF DEFENCE.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The works of defence which have been undertaken since June, 1891, specifying each work separately, the cost or the estimated cost of same, and whether paid out of Loan Votes or not.
“(2.) The same information with reference to contour maps for military purposes.”

(*Mr. Wright.*)

MIDDLE HEAD:—	£
5 Quick-firing Gun Emplacements	800
SOUTH HEAD:—	
3 Quick-firing Gun Emplacements—estimated cost	600
3 ANTI-BOMBARDMENT GUNS:—	
1. <i>South Head</i> —	
9·2" Gun Emplacement	4,100
2. <i>Bondi</i> —	
9·2" Gun Emplacement, including Road and Quarters... ..	5,500
3. <i>Coogee</i> —	
9·2" Gun Emplacement, including Road and Quarters... ..	5,350
HENRY'S HEAD:—	
2 6"-Gun Pits, including Quarters and Road—estimated cost	9,000
BARE ISLAND:—	
1 6"-Gun Pit and renewal of Fort—estimated cost	3,000
WOLLONGONG:—	
Battery for 2 80-pounder Guns	2,100
1 Quick-firing Gun Emplacement	170
NEWCASTLE:—	
2 6"-Gun Emplacements	5,000
Observing-station and Test-room, Submarine Mining Defences— estimated cost... ..	400
2 Quick-firing Gun Emplacements	400
CONTOUR MAPS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES:—	
Contour of Country between Sydney and Botany Bay	800

EDWD. T. H. HUTTON,
Major-General and A.D.C.,
Commanding N.S.W. Military Forces.

Sydney, October 25, 1893.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS AND BOARDING-OUT OFFICER

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES

(Including the Government Asylums Department for the Year ended 31 December, 1892;
the State Children's Relief Branch for the Year ended 5 April, 1893; and the
Children's Protection Division for the Year ended 14 August, 1893).

Presented to Parliament by Command.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[1s. 3d.]

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ANNUAL REPORT.

Department of Charitable Institutions,
New South Wales, Sydney, 1 October, 1893.

The Director of Government Asylums and Boarding-out Officer to The
Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to present, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, my Annual Report upon the Department of Charitable Institutions, which includes (1) The Government Asylums Branch for the year ended 31 December, 1892; (2) The State Children's Relief Department for the year ended 5 April, 1893; (3) and the Children's Protection Division for the year ended 14 August, 1893. The two latter annual periods are fixed by the special Acts of Parliament creating the particular divisions.

ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

The year has been one of considerable stress and privation for the whole community. The wave of financial and commercial depression which, for the past three years, has so markedly affected social conditions in all the Australasian Colonies may be held to have reached its highest level during the latter part of the period under review. Its effects were most seriously felt all over the field of charitable effort. In the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute there was a very noteworthy increase in the number of admissions, while there was a marked decrease in the number of discharges. The causes are obvious. On the one hand, the usual growing number of aged and infirm people found that relatives or friends were unable to continue the customary contributions towards their support; on the other hand, the ordinary "winter applicants," to an excess on previous numbers of more than 300, found their chances of obtaining suitable employment during the summer largely decreasing. There were too many able-bodied and youthful seekers for employment to leave much chance for the elderly and feeble. These two causes combined to increase the number who might not be refused admission, and to decrease the number who ordinarily were dismissed when the fine weather set in. The heavier burden on the Government Institutions may justly be regarded as an index of the great stress experienced by unofficial and private relief agencies. Though the latter were multiplied in number and spurred to the greatest activity, the fear must be entertained that a comparatively large amount of poverty existed (especially in Sydney and its suburbs), which was not adequately relieved. Unfortunately, there are grounds for the apprehension that this unhappy condition continues to exist. This, in addition to the two causes first-named, deprived the Government of that relief from pressure on the resources of the Institutions which is ordinarily experienced on the approach of the summer. A proof of this want of elasticity is to be found in the fact that, while during the preceding five years (1887-91) the increase in the number of "permanent inmates" of the Asylums amounted to 558, last year the number was 319, or nearly three times the ordinary increase. A more remarkable proof is that of the total of 3,396 admissions, 1,866 occurred during the six summer months, and 1,530 during the six winter months. Nothing could be more significant of the trouble last year than this reversal of the usual conditions.

As

As a relief from this somewhat gloomy condition, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be overpast, it is a pleasure to turn to the picture presented by the twenty-two Cottage Homes for Destitute Married Couples at Parramatta. There, twenty-two aged couples are enabled to pass their declining days together, who would otherwise have been separated and placed in different institutions. Here is peculiarly an opening for the exercise of private human kindness and benevolence in supplementing and continuing the benefactions of the Government. The experiment might be extended and tried in various other localities, were it possible to induce the more refined and humane among the local residents to take a wise and considerate interest in the welfare of these old folks. Committees representing donors of reasonable annual subscriptions could act very beneficially in harmoniously aiding the officials to render the lives of the beneficiaries smoother and happier. Many a little comfort and act of graceful kindness might be with propriety received from a friendly honorary visitor which the Government cannot from motives of economy grant. The average annual cost of the cottagers to the State shows a further reduction for the past year. In 1890 the cost per head was £31 5s. 11¼d.; in 1891, £27 11s. 1¼d.; and in 1892, £25 19s. 8d., or a cost per inmate of about 1s. 5d. a day for food, clothing, fuel, light, medical comforts, and all expenses of management.

Turning now to the general history for the year, it will be seen from the tables supplied in this report that we commenced with our Asylums filled to overflowing. The ordinary natural increase—proportionate to the growth of our population—would have led to grave embarrassment from want of space. As may be easily conceived, the abnormal pressure experienced last year created so serious an overcrowding that the Government had no other resource than to authorise the utilisation of the buildings at Rookwood (which it had been in contemplation to render available for the beneficent purposes of a Boys' Reformatory), so as to suitably shelter and accommodate the large number of cases which could not otherwise be provided for. This will be better understood when it is stated that there was an increase of 473 admissions during the year into all the Institutions under my control, and when the books were closed on the 31st December there were 319 more permanent inmates than at the commencement of 1892. Out of a total of 3,396 persons admitted during the year no less than 1,069 were new cases, as against 886 new cases in 1891, and 1,648 were "re-admissions," as against 1,194 who were readmitted during 1891. The increase in these two particular classes of inmates was therefore 183 and 454 respectively, and the average increase in the general admissions was as high as 16·18 per cent., while the increase in the number of inmates reached 12·3 per cent. There was an average of nearly eleven persons admitted to the various Asylums upon every working day in the week throughout the whole year. On the other hand, as has been said, the rate of discharges fell off very considerably, particularly towards the end of the year—the summer months—when all former experiences showed a larger disposition among the hardier of the inmates to leave the Asylums and accept light out-door employment in the country districts. In 1891 the rate of discharge was 20·31 per cent., while in 1892 it receded to 16·46 per cent. The number of deaths was less by 24 than during the previous twelve months and there was an increase of only 4·45 per cent. in the number of patients in the Asylums hospitals, which should be considered highly satisfactory under all the circumstances. Large numbers of the dependents are now employed at useful and profitable occupations in and about the grounds and gardens at all the Asylums, with the result that they are individually healthier and happier, whilst their labour is profitable to the Department. As soon as full advantage can be taken of the resources of the newly acquired grounds at Rookwood this desirable result will be obtained to a much greater degree.

RETURN

RETURN showing the number of inmates sheltered and under treatment in the Government Institutions for Infirm and Destitute during the year 1892.

Institutions.	In Institutions, 1 January, 1892.		Admitted during 1892.		Discharged during 1892.		Died during 1892.		In Institutions on 31 December, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Liverpool	793	...	1,024	...	770	...	211	...	836	...	836
George-st., Parramatta.	988	...	1,214	...	982	...	170	...	1,000	...	1,000
Macquarie-st., do ...	284	...	322	...	255	...	39	...	312	...	312
Newington	51	440	59	377	72	261	...	75	38	481	519
Cottage Homes, Parramatta	20	23	4	19	5	15	1	2	18	25	43
Boys' Home, Rydalmere	25	...	59	...	50	...	...	...	34	...	34
Glenfield Farm Home...	19	...	318	...	167	...	2	...	168	...	168
Total	2,130	463	3,000	396	2,301	276	423	77	2,406	506	2,912

THE ASYLUMS HOSPITALS.

There was a marked improvement in the hospital divisions throughout the year and the general health of the inmates was much better, notwithstanding the dangerously overcrowded state of all the Asylums. When the year closed in 1891 there were 1,122 patients in the hospitals, and, though the general admissions throughout 1892 were so very much larger—16·18 per cent.—than during any previous twelve months, there are now only 1,172 patients, or an increase of 50, which is equal to 4·45 per cent. This is a substantial improvement, and will appear the more remarkable when it is compared with the returns of preceding years. The hospital figures of 1890 showed an increase of 11·26 per cent. over 1889, while those of 1891 showed an increase of 13·56 per cent. Increased accommodation, careful supervision, and the unvarying attention of the medical superintendents have now reduced the increase on the daily average to 4·45 per cent., and it is hoped that, with the additional accommodation which Rookwood will provide, even this achievement should be still further improved upon in the near future.

AVERAGE daily number of patients in the Asylums hospitals during 1891 and 1892, and the ratio of increase or decrease.

Asylums.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Liverpool	311	333	22	...
George-street, Parramatta	480	506	26	...
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	190*	203*	13	...
Newington	141	130	...	11
Total	1,122	1,172	61	11

* Includes ophthalmic cases.

The general ophthalmics were 39 in excess of the previous year; but, as a set off against this increase, it is pleasing to note that the less important ophthalmic cases which were treated at the George-street Asylum were 65 less than in 1891. The trained nursing staffs have acted in harmony with the medical officers and staff, and their work has been most efficiently performed at all the Institutions. The mortality was largely increased during 1891 by the introduction and spread of influenza, at Newington principally; but the disease was almost unknown in 1892, when the rate fell from 28 to 5. There were substantial reductions in the deaths from asthma (9), bronchitis (18), and cancer (8), and the largest increases were in cases of paralysis (8), phthisis (18), and aneurism (9), while deaths from senile decay fell off from 167 to 158. There was a falling off of 24 in the total deaths, the figures being 524 in 1891, and 500 in 1892. Considering the exceptional difficulties under which the Department laboured last year, there

there is cause for congratulation in this remarkable result. The following tables will give the results in a completer and more detailed form:—

OPHTHALMIC Cases treated in the Asylum, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, during 1892.

Trichiasis	16	Aphakia	27
Granular ophthalmia...	43	Choroiditis	7
Xerophthalmia	2	Sympathetic ophthalmia	1
Nebula	18	Myopic	1
Nyctalopia	2	Staphyloma of cornea	3
Conjunctivitis	42	Hyalitis	7
Glaucoma	10	Dislocated lens	3
Cataract	34	Mucocele	2
Optic atrophy	26	Iridochoeroiditis	2
Excision	2	Corediclysis	1
Iritis	9	Shrinking globe	2
Neuritis	1	Epiphore	1
Lost eye	5	Paralysis of ocular muscles	1
Ectropion	2	Pannus	1
Keratitis	2	Arcus senilis	1
Pteryguim	1	Atrophic opaque lens	2
Leucoma	11		
Ulcers	5	Total	293

In addition to these, 70 less important ophthalmic cases were treated at George-street Asylum.

RETURN of Deaths in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute—year 1892.

Diseases.	Liverpool.	George st., Parramatta.	Macquarie-street, Parramatta	Newington.	Cottage Homes, Parramatta	Glenfield Farm Home	Total.
Surgical—							
Amputation	1						1
Fracture of femur	1						1
Hernia		1					1
Hip disease				1			1
Stricture		1					1
Scalded		1					1
Ulcers		4	1				5
Of Respiration—							
Asthma	4	2		1	1		8
Bronchitis	5	12	4	2			23
Hæmoptysis		1					1
Influenza	4				1		5
Phthisis of lungs, larynx, &c.	63	12	2	6			83
Pneumonia		4					4
Of Circulation—							
Aneurism of aorta and other arteries		11	6	6		2	25
Apoplexy	2	2	4				8
Cardiac disease	8	7					15
Nervous System—							
Epilepsia				3			3
Hemiplegia		6					6
Menigitis		1					1
Paralysis	16	11	2	15			44
Softening of the brain	1	8		1			10
Spinal disease		3					3
Trismus		1					1
General disease—							
Cancer	14	5	2	1	1		23
Cystitis	1	2					3
Diabetes	2						2
Diarrhœa	1	5	2	9			17
Dropsy		5	2	2			9
Dysentery		2					2
Erysipelas	1						1
Gastritis	1						1
Hepatitis	1						1
Jaundice				1			1
Kidney	1		3	1			5
Liver	4	3	2				9
Multiple Sarcoma	1						1
Nephritis			1				1
Peritonitis		1					1
Rheumatism		6	1	3			10
Stomach		1		1			2
Typhoid Fever				1			1
Urœmia	1						1
Senile decay	78	52	7	21			158
Total	211	170	39	75	3	2	500

AGES OF DECEASED INMATES.

Out of the general total of 500 inmates who died in the various Institutions during the year, 232 were above the age of 70 years, 84 were over 80, 11 were over 90, and 1 was over 100. There was no unusual mortality from any particular disease, the largest proportion of the deaths resulting, as is generally the case in Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, from senile decay and phthisis.

RETURN showing the Ages of Deceased Inmates at each of the Government Institutions for Infirm and Destitute for the year 1892.

Institutions.	Above the age of—										Total.
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
Liverpool .....	...	15	31	25	24	27	52	32	5	...	211
George-street, Parramatta.....	1	1	7	6	23	43	64	24	1	...	170
Macquarie-street, Parramatta .....	...	1	1	4	5	10	11	6	1	...	39
Newington	2	3	7	6	11	12	20	10	3	1	75
Cottage Homes, Parramatta .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Glenfield Farm Home .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Total.....	3	20	46	41	64	94	148	73	10	1	500

AGE OF INMATES.

When the year closed there were four dependents in the Asylums over 100 years of age, comprising two women at Newington and two men at Liverpool. There were 20 between 90 and 100, 276 between 80 and 90, 867 between 70 and 80, and 777 between 60 and 70, while the average age remained at 64 as last year. Of the 34 inmates at Rydalmere, 25 were between the ages of 10 and 20 years, and 1 was under the former age.

RETURN showing the Ages of Inmates in the Government Institutions for the Infirm and Destitute, on 31 December, 1892.

Institutions.	Under 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	Over 100 years.	Total.
Liverpool .....	...	...	19	51	62	120	211	271	96	4	2	836
George-street, Parramatta ...	...	...	15	36	73	149	284	334	97	12	...	1,000
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	...	...	4	13	35	51	87	96	25	1	...	312
Newington .....	...	...	18	34	58	115	127	117	46	2	2	519
Cottage Homes, Parramatta	...	...	...	2	...	4	9	18	9	1	...	43
Boys' Home, Rydalmere.....	1	25	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	34
Glenfield Farm Home.....	...	...	16	15	23	26	56	29	3	...	...	168
Total	1	25	73	151	252	466	777	867	276	20	4	2,912

Average age—nearly 64 years.

THE COST OF STIMULANTS.

Since the introduction of the new system of substituting good heat-producing foods for the "medical comforts," which, prior to my taking over the control of the Asylums, formed such a large item in the expenditure, substantial economies have been effected in the use, as well as in the cost, of stimulants. From a total cost of £2,800 in 1888, the annual expenditure on stimulants has fallen to £941 9s. 8d., and although this amount is £165 19s. 3d. in excess of the previous year, the increase is fully accounted for by the very large general increase in the number of admissions. The great bulk of the expenditure in this direction has to be charged to the Liverpool Asylum, where, with 836 inmates, the outlay on medical comforts was £590 9s., thus leaving only £351 0s. 8d. to be distributed over the whole of the other Asylums at George-street, Parramatta; Macquarie-street, Parramatta, and Newington, with a total of 1,831 inmates. The subjoined table gives the details of the expenditure:—

TABLE showing the comparative Cost of Stimulants issued to Hospital Patients in the years 1891 and 1892.

Asylums.	Cost, 1891.	Cost, 1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Liverpool	487 10 1	590 9 0
George-street, Parramatta	182 15 5	232 16 6
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	118 16 5	74 17 9
Newington	36 8 6	43 6 5
Total.....	£775 10 5	£941 9 8

THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

The practice of computing the percentage of deaths upon general averages, which has been followed in past years, has been found, upon examination, not to be the most accurate method of arriving at a true representation of the facts; and, although it is adopted by high authorities in other public departments, I have made a departure this year, substituting a computation upon the number of distinct individuals instead of the general averages.

For the sake of comparison on the old lines, however, the percentages are now given as computed on both systems. In the attached table, the figures shown under the heading "Individuals" represent the percentage of deaths upon the separate individual lives dealt with during the year, while those appearing under "Averages" are estimated upon the average daily attendance. The actual death-rate for the year, therefore, was 9·30 per cent., or according to the old system of computation, 17·87 per cent., as against 22·95 per cent. on the previous year, and the average age of the patients was 63·31 years. As in former years, the large proportion of deaths at the Liverpool Asylum was due to the fact that it was made the chief receptacle for dependent consumptives and others suffering from fatal diseases who seek admission into the public hospitals.

TABLE

TABLE showing the Percentage of Deaths, and Average Ages of deceased inmates, during the year 1892.

Institutions.	Deaths.	Percentages.		Average ages.
		Individuals.	Averages.	
Liverpool	211	13·01	25·48	59·73
George-street, Parramatta	170	8·37	16·58	67·23
Macquarie-street, do	39	7·29	12·82	66·69
Newington	75	9·11	14·47	62·32
Cottage Homes, Parramatta	3	4·61	6·82	73·33
Glenfield Farm Home	2	0·67	2·56	63·00
Total	500	9·30	17·87	63·31

THE COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The greatest possible economy was exercised throughout the year in the management of the Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, and Cottage Homes for Aged and Destitute Couples, and the Boys' Home at Rydalmere; but there was an increase in the general expenditure, as pointed out elsewhere, consequent upon the very large increase in the number of admissions, and the greater cost of provisions. The detailed tables show that the total expenditure was £55,872 19s. 10d. as against £46,599 18s. 8d. in 1891, but there is still to be added to this amount a sum of £3,368 11s. 2d., the value of the stock carried forward from 31st December, 1891 (as set out in Table A), which makes a gross expenditure of £59,241 11s. It is necessary, however, to deduct £13,107 16s. for revenue collected during 1892, rent and repairs, and the value of the stock and stores in hand on the 31st December last, full details of which are given in Table B, annexed, which makes the average cost per head of all inmates, including those of the Cottage Homes and in the Hospital divisions, £16 2s. 8d., and for ordinary inmates a fraction over £15 a head. The capitation cost of the Cottage Homes' inmates has been £25 19s. 8d. as against £27 11s. 1¼d. in 1891, and £31 5s. 11¼d. in 1890. At Newington there was an increase of £2 2s. 3¼d. per head, which was occasioned by extra cost of rations, necessary repairs, and large increases having to be made to the stores, particularly in the matter of clothing, upon which item alone the expenditure was £302 9s. 8d. in excess of the previous year, while the additional cost of rations was £531 16s. 7d. Upwards of £300 was also expended during the year at this Institution in the erection of a new ward and the purchase of agricultural implements. The cost at Macquarie-street Asylum was reduced to £18 3s. 11d. as against £19 8s. 3¾d. in 1891, showing a saving of £1 4s. 4¾d., which was accomplished without interfering with the comfort or convenience of the inmates. There was a slight increase at the George-street Asylum, where the cost was £14 6s. 7d. per head as against £14 3s. 2¾d. for the previous year, while at Liverpool there was a jump from £15 16s. 2d. in 1891 to £16 7s. 7d. in 1892. In each of these instances the heaviest items of expenditure were for rations, clothing, fodder, light, fuel, drugs and medical comforts. In all the Asylums there was a decrease in the cost of burials. Large increased conveniences have resulted from the new system under which the whole of the milk used in the Asylums is now supplied from their own dairies, and apart from the fact that a fresh pure article is now obtained, healthy exercise and employment is provided for a large number of the inmates who previously idled their time away about the grounds.

The price of flour was increased from £8 15s. to £10 14s. and £11 12s., while lucerne was 2s. 6d. per ton higher, straw 3s. a ton, chaff 6d. a cwt., maize 4d. per bushel, bran 1½d. per bushel, pollard 2½d. per bushel, rum 6d. per gallon, and brandy 1s. per gallon higher than in 1891. Taken altogether those higher prices affected the general expenditure very seriously.

Subjoined

Subjoined are the detailed tables of the year's transactions:—

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure—Year ending December 31st, 1892.

	Liverpool, 829.	George-st., 1,041.	Macquarie- street, 309.	Newington, 526.	Totals, 2,705.	Cottage Homes, 44.	Boys' Home, Rydamlere, 32.	Glenfield, 78.	Total, 2,859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rations	5,737 14 11	7,333 6 7	2,003 0 0	3,149 13 3	18,223 14 9	459 12 11	289 0 2	433 8 8	19,405 16 6
Milk	114 12 11	154 2 0	17 11 0	.....	286 5 11	.....	15 6	.....	287 1 5
Medical comforts	579 13 8	281 15 2	134 7 7	78 5 6	1,074 1 11	42 13 0	.....	12 9 3	1,129 4 2
Drugs	587 8 3	408 3 10	184 0 3	291 1 0	1,470 13 4	4 0 1	25 14 2	6 9 0	1,506 16 7
Fuel	688 11 2	487 16 7	243 9 4	222 14 3	1,642 11 4	60 3 9	31 3 9	10 14 6	1,744 13 4
Light	89 1 11	204 9 9	116 16 5	63 17 11	474 6 0	43 17 11	9 1 6	19 10 11	546 16 4
Water	5 3 6	212 8 0	104 12 0	.....	322 3 6	15 15 0	20 14 10	.....	358 13 4
Burials	196 19 6	182 11 0	48 15 6	93 18 3	522 4 3	5 12 6	.....	2 0 0	529 16 9
Travelling expenses	464 7 10	426 17 0	101 12 6	66 6 0	1,059 3 4	8 12 7	3 1 5	5 5 10	1,076 3 2
Hardware	171 15 0	222 17 7	148 0 11	339 1 7	881 15 1	14 13 6	71 13 2	365 14 1	1,333 15 10
Fodder .....	.....	585 3 10	276 13 9	357 10 7	1,219 8 2	.....	21 8 5	445 1 1	1,635 17 8
Clothing	1,315 12 3	1,764 14 1	753 3 9	774 4 5	4,607 14 6	103 11 4	185 3 6	744 8 9	5,640 18 1
Sundries	238 8 0	404 18 3	303 5 2	239 8 7	1,181 0 0	90 16 6	69 3 11	320 0 3	1,661 0 8
Pigs and fowls	113 8 3	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	129 8 3	.....	.....	134 17 8	264 5 11
Salaries and wages	2,579 7 2	1,920 10 5	1,280 7 2	2,830 8 4	8,080 13 1	273 18 4	418 0 4	878 15 2	9,651 6 11
Cows .....	.....	96 16 0	39 9 6	30 8 0	166 13 6	.....	29 0 0	603 5 6	798 19 0
Salaries and expenses of Director's Office	929 5 9	1,166 18 9	346 7 8	589 12 9	3,032 4 11	49 6 6	35 17 6	87 8 8	3,204 17 7
Totals	13,806 10 1	15,853 8 10	6,111 12 6	8,602 10 5	44,374 1 10	1,172 13 11	1,209 18 2	4,069 9 4	50,826 3 3
Rent, repairs, and furniture.	337 19 0	501 10 9	613 5 6	1,462 16 2	2,915 11 5	92 16 2	351 17 0	1,686 12 0	5,046 16 7
Total	14,144 9 1	16,354 19 7	6,724 18 0	10,065 6 7	47,289 13 3	1,265 10 1	1,561 15 2	5,756 1 4	55,872 19 10
Addition of stocks on Dec. 31st, 1891. (See table A below)	842 15 4	903 16 10	477 16 5	1,051 10 8	3,275 19 3	92 11 11	.....	.....	3,368 11 2
Total	14,987 4 5	17,258 16 5	7,202 14 5	11,116 17 3	50,565 12 6	1,358 2 0	1,561 15 2	5,756 1 4	59,241 11 0
Deduction of revenue, stock, &c., on Dec. 31st, 1892. (See table B below)	2,021 2 11	2,556 18 5	1,576 10 4	3,475 13 9	9,630 5 5	249 4 10	584 1 10	2,644 3 11	13,107 16 0
Total	12,966 1 6	14,701 18 0	5,626 4 1	7,641 3 6	40,935 7 1	1,108 17 2	997 13 4	3,111 17 5	46,133 15 0
Adjustment of milk supply (add)	613 9 7	214 12 10	30 11 6	.....	858 13 11	34 8 9	.....	.....	.....
Adjustment of milk supply (deduct) .....	.....	.....	34 8 9	245 4 4	279 13 1	.....	.....	613 9 7	.....
Total	13,579 11 1	14,916 10 10	5,622 6 10	7,395 19 2	41,514 7 11	1,143 5 11	977 13 4	2,498 7 10	46,133 15 0
Cost per head	16 7 7	14 6 7	18 3 11	14 1 2	15 6 11	25 19 8	30 11 0	32 0 7	16 2 8

TABLE A.

Addition of stock, &c., re- maining on hand Dec. 31st, 1891—									
Cows	254 7 3	197 11 3	83 9 5	284 18 10	820 6 9	.....	.....	.....	820 6 9
Pigs and fowls	31 4 3	.....	.....	136 18 0	168 2 3	.....	.....	.....	168 2 3
Horses	21 5 0	.....	12 15 0	77 7 0	111 7 0	.....	.....	.....	111 7 0
Drugs	168 11 1	156 8 0	123 6 5	60 17 3	507 2 9	.....	.....	.....	507 2 9
Spirits	16 8 11	13 6 5	5 4 9	.....	35 0 1	0 16 8	.....	.....	35 16 9
Clothing	92 14 2	265 7 11	204 19 11	400 15 9	963 17 9	67 5 8	.....	.....	1,031 3 5
Hardware	260 4 8	271 3 3	48 0 11	90 13 10	670 2 8	24 9 7	.....	.....	694 12 3
Total	842 15 4	903 16 10	477 16 5	1,051 10 8	3,275 19 3	92 11 11	.....	.....	3,368 11 2

TABLE B.

Deduction of stock, &c., re- maining on hand Dec. 31st, 1892—									
Revenue	491 9 4	239 15 9	99 18 0	231 6 0	1,062 9 1	3 10 2	2 11 0	49 10 3	1,118 0
Cows .....	.....	276 0 0	65 0 0	328 19 6	669 19 6	.....	16 0 0	401 10 0	1,087 9 6
Pigs and fowls .....	.....	.....	16 0 0	189 14 2	205 14 2	.....	.....	67 4 0	272 18 2
Horses .....	.....	.....	10 15 0	98 0 0	106 15 0	.....	10 0 0	64 0 0	180 15 0
Drugs	171 11 5	158 14 11	130 13 2	88 17 3	549 16 9	.....	.....	2 4 2	552 0 11
Spirits	16 16 5	24 10 10	8 12 0	11 14 6	56 13 9	2 7 8	.....	.....	59 1 5
Clothing	314 3 7	671 1 6	351 3 4	449 19 2	1,786 7 7	79 13 1	111 0 4	31 2 11	2,008 3 11
Hardware	159 3 4	210 7 8	118 18 10	109 5 0	597 14 10	62 5 2	67 4 1	183 2 9	910 6 10
General and agricultural stores	65 12 0	48 0 0	65 12 0	440 16 0	620 0 0	.....	22 8 0	153 12 0	796 0 0
Travelling expenses	464 7 10	426 17 0	101 12 6	66 6 0	1,059 3 4	8 12 7	3 1 5	5 5 10	1,076 3 2
Rent, repairs, &c.	337 19 0	501 10 9	613 5 6	1,462 16 2	2,915 11 5	92 16 2	351 17 0	1,686 12 0	5,046 16 7
Total	2,021 2 11	2,556 18 5	1,576 10 4	3,475 13 9	9,630 5 5	249 4 10	584 1 10	2,644 3 11	13,107 16 0

NOTE.—A sum, £509 6s. 6d. was also spent in the construction of a Cancer Ward at Liverpool Asylum, £500 of which was a bequest from Miss Fox.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Extensive improvements have been made in the gardens of the various Institutions, with the result that a large supply of fruit and green vegetables is available for the use of the inmates. A large saving of money has been effected every year since 1889 at all the Asylums by each Institution growing its own fruit and vegetables. At the Parramatta Asylums alone in 1889 green vegetables cost £75, at the present time the supply for the whole of the Institutions does not exceed £234 10s. 8d., which includes the cost of the seed (£67 18s.) and the amount (£166 12s. 8d.) of the small sums paid to the inmates working in the gardens. The progress which has been made at the Glenfield

Glenfield farm has enabled the inmates to supply the Asylums with 16,216 lb. of fruit and vegetables. The farm and Boys' Home at Rydalmere, which have only been utilised in this respect since May and December respectively, have supplied 4,291 lb., thus raising the total vegetable produce from all sources for the year up to 130,750 lb., or 58 tons, as against 44 tons in 1890, and 57 tons in 1891. The supply was ample for all the requirements of the Institutions, though there would have been a much larger quantity of vegetables available but for the failure of the crops at Newington, where there was a falling off of no less than 31,971 lb. of produce as compared with the previous year's operations.

RETURN of Quantity of Vegetables and Fruit from the Gardens of the various Institutions during 1891 and 1892.

Institution.	1891.	1892.
Liverpool	lb. 24,896	lb. 37,907
George-street, Parramatta	16,112	19,682
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	19,506	16,575
Newington.....	68,050	36,079
Glenfield Farm Home .....	.....	16,216
Boys' Home, Rydalmere (since 7th May) .....	.....	3,627
Rydalmere Farm (since 17th December).....	.....	664
Total	128,564 (say, 57 tons)	130,750 (say, 58 ton.)

THE ADMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Emphasis has already been laid upon the exceptionally large increase in the admissions during the year, as compared with the operations of 1891, and, notwithstanding the stringent measures taken to prevent the Institutions being overcrowded, the demand for shelter and relief was such that the resources of the Asylums were strained to the uttermost to provide the most primitive accommodation for deserving cases which could not be turned away from the doors. Admissions were out of all proportion to the experiences of the two previous years at the various Asylums, as will be seen from the subjoined tables. While there was a falling off of 273 in the total number of admissions in 1890, and of 40 in 1891, the year 1892 presents the remarkable spectacle of an actual increase of no less than 473 old persons (or an average of 16·18 per cent.), who are unquestionably unable to earn a livelihood permanently at any occupation or calling. The very large increase was chiefly due to the readmission into the Institutions of aged casuals, who drift in and out of the Asylums according to the weather and the fluctuations of their bodily health, from various parts of the Colony. The increased readmissions during the twelve months now under review was 454, as against a decrease of 151 for the previous year, and the increased new admissions 183 as against an increase of 192 for 1891. The precautions which were taken in 1889 to prevent the admission of undeserving and undesirable applicants, particularly from the country districts, have worked admirably, and have resulted in a decrease of 100 admissions during 1892 upon the orders of country police magistrates. Besides these there have been decreases of 18 from the Coast Hospital, 46 from the Sydney Hospital, and 8 from the Prince Alfred Hospital. As a further result of the new system adopted to prevent imposition the

number of admissions from the country districts has fallen from 769 in 1889, to 526 in 1892, or a decrease of 243. The simple expedient of having a special examination and report made into the circumstances of every application for admission has completely put a stop to the questionable practice, which was formerly adopted by country hospitals in receipt of Government subsidy for the maintenance of their own sick-poor, of casting their responsibilities without check or hindrance upon the State Asylums. In addition to dealing with 3,396 applicants who were admitted, there were some 30 others dealt with who were either refused admission or who ultimately declined to go into the Asylums; and between 30 and 40 other applications in which orders and passes were granted but were subsequently returned, either because "other arrangements" were in the meantime made for the applicant, or because death had supervened. It was anticipated, when the Exhibition Building ceased to be used as sleeping quarters for the unemployed, that a large increased demand would be made upon the Asylums for shelter, but, though a strict watch was kept, experience showed that only nine men holding Labour Bureau tickets applied for admission during the year, and in every one of these cases the applicant was physically unable at the time to do any work.

The subjoined return shows the source of the admissions from the 1st of January to the 31st December for the years 1891 and 1892:—

RETURN of Admissions from 1 January to 31 December in the years 1891 and 1892.

Country Orders.		New Applications.		Readmissions.		Coast Hospital.		Sydney Hospital.		Prince Alfred Hospital.		Totals.			
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.		
Police Magistrates	439	618	526	886	1,069	1,194	1,648	98	80	99	53	28	20	2,923	3,396
Hospitals	179			1,194	1,648	98	80	99	53	28	20	2,923	3,396		

The following comparative return shows the figures for the past four years, viz., 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

Year.	Country Orders.			Head Office and Superintendent's.		Coast Hospital.	Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Total.
	Magistrates.	Hospitals.	Total.	New Applications.	Readmissions				
1889	514	255	769	1,113	1,124	81	126	23	3,236
1890	437	190	627	694	1,345	82	159	56	2,96
1891	439	179	618	886	1,194	98	99	28	2,92
1892	339	187	526	1,069	1,648	80	53	20	3,396

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE.

The increase in the number of permanent dependents in all the Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute for the six years 1887-92, was 877. There were 2,035 inmates in 1887; there are now 2,912. The increase was gradual until the present twelve months was entered upon, when the steady progress of former years was exceeded, as the following table will show:—

NUMBER

NUMBER of inmates in the Institutions on 31st December, of following years:—

Institutions.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Liverpool	767	778	801	789	793	836
George-street, Parramatta	644	721	771	867	938	1,000
Macquarie-street, Parramatta ...	258	286	283	288	284	312
Newington	366	397	454	462	491	519
Cottage Homes, Parramatta .....	.....	.....	39	42	43	43
Boys' Home, Rydalmere .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	34
Glenfield Farm Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	168
Totals.....	2,035	2,182	2,348	2,448	2,593	2,912

OVERCROWDING.

Great inconvenience was occasioned throughout the year by the overcrowded condition of all the Institutions, and it is no exaggeration to say that had it not been for the unremitting care and increased watchfulness of the staff, the health of the inmates would have been seriously impaired and grave consequences unquestionably have resulted. Under all the circumstances the general good health is a remarkable tribute to the new system of administration which is now being carried out. With an accommodation which, under the most favourable conditions, is only sufficient for 2,205 inmates, the demands for relief have been so pressing that it has been found imperatively necessary to provide for 2,846 infirm and destitute persons, or 641 more than there is house-room for. The admissions have increased year by year without any corresponding increase having been made in the accommodation, until the overcrowding, particularly at Parramatta and Liverpool, assumed such dangerous proportions that it could no longer be considered of a tolerable nature. Pressing representations of the gravity of the evil have been made to the Government at short intervals from October, 1888, when the Asylums came under my control, to February in the present year, but only temporary relief was afforded, though it was shown that hundreds of old men, many of whom were suffering from disease, were sleeping on the floors, in the lobbies, in the passages, on the landings, in the bath-rooms, &c., and the atmosphere was often so vitiated by 10 o'clock at night that it was positively nauseous. Things had reached such a pass that it became necessary to stop all further admissions. There was no alternative, and, though it seemed severe, it was a positive necessity, and had to be confronted. At this critical juncture the Government consented to permit the unoccupied buildings at Rookwood to be temporarily used as an Asylum for old men, 200 of whom have already been transferred from Liverpool and Parramatta, where the inconveniences were being felt most seriously. The pressure at both the Newington and the George-street Asylums is very great, but as soon as full advantage can be taken of Rookwood the difficulty will be overcome. As the Rookwood Asylum is a new acquisition, and is not yet in full swing, it will be dealt with in my report for the current year's transactions. The subjoined tables will illustrate the locality of the overcrowding at the present date:—

TABLE showing the present overcrowding, 1st April, 1893.

Institutions.	Accommodation for.	Number now in.	Excess.
George-street Asylum, Parramatta.....	*905	1,078	173
Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta	240	319	79
Liverpool Asylum	650	890	240
Newington Asylum	410	559	149
Total.....	2,205	2,846	641

* 176 sleep in cottages outside the Asylum.

RETURN

RETURN showing overcrowding during the years ending December 31, 1891 and 1892.

Asylums.	Accommodation.	Inmates.		Excess.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
George-street, Parramatta	*905	988	1,041	83	136
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	240	297	309	57	69
Liverpool.....	650	810	829	160	179
Newington	410	493	526	83	116
	2,205	2,588	2,705	383	500

* 176 sleep in cottages outside the Asylum.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Detailed particulars of the children under this branch on December 31, 1891, and December 31, 1892, are contained in the following table:—

	Boarders.		Apprentices.		Adopted without Payment.		Boarded out without Payment.		Absconders' List.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Boys	736	746	508	539	57	51	12	11	22	14
Girls	521	543	287	301	84	84	6	7	7	1
	1,257	1,289	795	840	141	135	18	18	29	15

	Unofficial Children.		In Hospitals.		In Cottage Homes.		In Dépôt.		Total.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Boys	0	1	1	6	45	49	1	2	1,382	1,419
Girls	3	3	1	4	77	97	5	3	991	1,043
	3	4	2	10	122	146	6	5	2,373	2,462

The good and effective work done during the year by the boarding-out system and other methods of dealing with the wards of the State have already received the fullest exposition at the hands of the President of the State Children's Relief Board in his report for 1892-3. The total number under the control of the Board was increased by 89 during last year, while the number paid for was increased by 70. The number of absconders decreased by 14, or nearly 50 per cent. of last year's number. There was one additional unofficial child, that is, a voluntary protegee of the Board, over whom, being above the age of control, there would otherwise have been no legal right vested in the Board. The number of sick children in the Cottage Homes increased by 24. It should be remembered that these refuges serve as convalescent homes to our hospitals as well as for our State children. A visit to them by any well-wisher of the Colony would afford convincing proof of the splendid work the State is doing in rescuing deserted, orphaned, and neglected children from the sad fate which would otherwise have awaited them. Any reader of Dr. Dugdale's famous sociological study of "The Jukes" will readily apprehend what mischief even one couple of the vagrant or criminal type may do to the community by producing innumerable dependents of the same class, and will be able to grasp the enormous value of the work of rescue and reformation done by the State Children's Relief Board.

Satisfactory

Satisfactory progress has been made at the Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong for the care and treatment of invalid and crippled children who were formerly either inmates of the hospital divisions of the public charitable institutions or were treated in the general public hospitals of the Colony.

The following table of the ailments and other characteristics of children who passed through the Cottage Homes is highly instructive:—

Abscesses	3	Debility (general) and measles ...	4
„ and swollen glands ...	1	Dysentery	3
Anæmia	2	Dirty habits and sore ear	4
Bronchitis (chronic)	1	Dropsy and rheumatism	3
„	1	Deaf and dumb (change of air) ...	8
Contraction of leg sinews	1	Diarrhœa	10
Chilled feet	1	Defective palate	2
Cripples	7	Dirty habits	10
Catarrh	3	Deformed and paralyzed ..	2
Delicate and lame	5	Eruptions	25
„ ophthalmic	10	„ scalp and deformed chest	1
„ partial paralysis	5	„ and bad habits	3
„ running ears	10	„ and scrofulous	2
„ scrofulous	8	„ of scalp	15
Debility (general)	184	Epilepsy	6
„ and turned eye	1	Eruptions of scalp and body ...	5
Knee-pan, injury to	1	One leg	2
Fractured limb	1	Spinal disease	10
Hip disease	4	Strumous	1
„ and partial paralysis	1	Semi-idiotic	2
Heart disease	5	St. Vitus' dance	3
Hip disease and running ears ...	3	Sore leg	5
Hand, accident to	1	„ foot	2
„ necrosis of	1	„ ear	9
Hip, accident to	1	Scrofulous	35
Malformed feet	4	Scabies... ..	11
„ hands	1	Teething	1
Marasmus	2	Typhoid	1
Malformed mouth	3	Ulcers	3
Incontinence of water	5	Weak legs	1
Necrosis of foot	1	Whooping-cough	12
One eye	2	Weak intellect	14
Ophthalmia	201	Paralysis	7
„ and scrofulous	7	„ of brain	1
„ semi-idiotic	1	„ (partial) and spinal disease	1
„ ulcerated foot	2	Running ears	15
„ running ears	13	„ and skin eruption	5
„ and scalp eruption, and		Rheumatism... ..	2
general debility	15	Ring-worms	15

Nine of these children were half-castes (Chinese). The number of children who had passed through homes as apprentices was 64.

The total expenditure upon the homes during the year which has just closed has been £3,428 14s. 10d., or £3,233 14s. 10d. for maintenance, management, cost, medical expenses, salaries, &c., and £195 value of clothing furnished to the inmates from the Central Store at Paddington. The average cost has been £22 2s. 5d. per head, or a slight increase upon the capitation cost of the previous year, and for boarded-out children the cost per head to the Government has been £13 7s. 2d., or 8s. 8d. less than in 1891.

RELIEF

RELIEF TO DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

In May, 1892, it became necessary to afford relief to the families of the destitute unemployed. In consequence of representations to the Government that a large number of men, women, and children were in an almost starving condition in the city and near suburbs of Sydney, instructions were issued that the Department of Charitable Institutions should act in conjunction with the Labour Bureau in relieving this distress under a method that would not be likely to cause the recipients of relief to relax their efforts to obtain employment. It was accordingly determined that a ration sufficient to keep these destitute families just above the pressure of actual hunger should be distributed in deserving cases, and every precaution possible was taken to prevent imposition. Applications were made in writing. Where the distress was obvious, temporary relief was at once given pending inquiries. The home of every applicant was visited and reported upon by inspectors from my Department, and the measure of relief to be given in each case was then decided by myself and the Superintendent of the Labour Bureau. The necessity for the most careful precautions against imposition was soon apparent. In many cases persons applied who were not experiencing the slightest distress from the prevailing depression; in others the applicants were comparatively well off, and a third class of impostors to be guarded against were those who were in receipt of relief from other charitable organisations. It was not difficult, however, under the system adopted, to guard against those objectionable applicants; and there is every reason to believe from the reports that attempts at imposture were not practically successful to any great extent.

The distress has not been confined to any particular section of the industrial classes. An analysis of the returns shows that it has been severely felt by all alike, and that the applicants included tradesmen, mechanics, clerks, and labourers. Any lengthened reference to this division of my report, however, is not necessary here, inasmuch as detailed statements have been sent in periodically to the Chief Secretary, in which particulars of the operation of the relief system have been fully explained and published for public information.

The total number of applications dealt with up to the period of this report has been 2,103. Of these, 1,603 were granted, and 500 refused on various grounds after careful inquiry into the circumstances of the applicants. It should be mentioned that, wherever any doubt existed as to the *bona-fides* of the claims, the applicant received the benefit of the doubt, in order that hardship might not possibly be inflicted upon any deserving persons about whom it had been difficult to obtain definite information. It is, therefore, improbable that any of the applicants who were refused had any claim whatever upon charity, and the necessity for the beneficent provision which the Government had made for the relief of those who were actually in want, and who were all married men with families, may be judged from the number of cases which were reported to be genuine. Altogether, since the initiation of the relief system, 41,770 rations have been issued, at a total cost to the State of £3,132 15s., or an average weekly expenditure of £56 19s. 2d. The method adopted was to issue a full ration for each adult, and half a ration for every child of the family, and where illness prevailed, care was taken to meet the special necessities of the case either from the Government Relief System or the Sydney Benevolent Asylum. For the purpose of as far as practicable reducing the claimants for relief, preference was given at the Labour Bureau to the married men who were in receipt of it wherever employment could be obtained for them by that Department, and as soon as they received their first week's wages the issue of provisions to their families ceased. By this method it has been

been possible to prevent any disproportionate increase in the issue of rations during the past few months. The number of families in the city and near suburbs of Sydney at present receiving rations is 401, which represents altogether about 1,604 persons, including fathers, mothers, and children.

It should be mentioned that distress of the character herein explained was not confined to the metropolis and its environs. In several important districts with large industrial populations it became necessary during the past year to apply for similar assistance, but with the exception of Parramatta, and several of the small townships adjoining, the Government aid was not dispensed through the medium of my Department. Local representatives caused instructions to be issued for the distribution of provisions to many poor residents of these localities, and the same system of inquiry was adopted to that which has already been pointed out. The separate figures for these districts show that the average number of persons in receipt of rations weekly from 8 June, 1892, to 30 June, 1893, has been 628. These include 210 adults and 418 children. The total cost has been £644 10s. 3½d., or an average cost of £11 13s. 1½d. per week. Latterly relief to the Parramatta district has been discontinued except to women and children.

THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT.

The "Children's Protection Act," which was designed to abolish the horrors of "baby-farming," to prevent criminal malpractices, and to check the employment of children of tender years in dangerous public exhibitions, has been partially in force, under the supervision of a special division of this Department, since 14th August, 1892. Its provisions were extended to all parts of the Colony on 7th July, 1893. Though only applying to a limited area for the greater part of the year, the result of its operations has been most beneficial. It has distinctly preserved the lives of many helpless children, and it has done more: it has been the means of restoring many to their mothers. As a remedial measure against the cruelties of the baby-farmer, it is believed to have been, in the area of its influence, completely effectual. It has, indeed, almost eradicated the evil which, it is hoped, will soon completely cease to exist as the Act is enforced in its wider field of usefulness.

Naturally its first year of existence has meant a great deal of work in the drafting of necessary forms, regulations, &c., and in accustoming the class with whom we have had to deal to regular official supervision. Ignorance of the Act was pleaded in many instances, and slight infringements were met in the first instance by instruction and remonstrance. Wherever it was found that "guardians" were not treating their "adopted" children well, the parents were communicated with, and induced either to take the child or transfer it to another and more humane guardian. In cases where the parents' addresses could not be ascertained the children were sent to the Benevolent Asylum. Thirteen children were thus dealt with, while 151 were returned to their parents.

Six hundred and four children have been registered under the Act. These, for the most part, are the offspring of unmarried women who obtained "foster" parents willing to "adopt" or maintain the children for a consideration, paid either in a lump sum or by weekly instalments. In the first class of cases it was found to be the rule that the "adopted" ones did not progress well, and the officers of the Department, acting under instructions, paid frequent visits of inspection, and closely observed how the children were treated. Their vigilance caused the guardians to become imbued with a wholesome dread of detection in case of wrong-doing, and the children, the nurses, and the home surroundings

surroundings show a marked improvement on the state existing prior to the Act being brought into force. Neglect and illtreatment, if not now a thing of the past, have been minimised in so far as they menaced infantile life. In cases where the foster parent receives a weekly payment the inducement is to prolong life, not destroy it. It is the opinion of the officers that the present law should be so amended as to bring children who have been ostensibly "adopted" without payment within its scope. It has occurred that "guardians" have vehemently asserted that the child they had charge of had been "adopted" without payment. The statement was made with a view of avoiding registration and consequent supervision, but after strict inquiry it was discovered that a sum of money had been pinned to the child's clothing. In one case of the kind a prosecution for non-registration was instituted; a committal followed. "Ignorance of the law" was urged in extenuation, and the guilty party discharged by the Court after entering into recognizance to appear for sentence if called on. Four hundred and fifty-nine foster homes are under supervision. In some of those only one registered child is domiciled, and, as a consequence, the persons and premises are exempt from registration. In all other cases, where two or more children are lodged, registration has been made. It would be wise for all homes to be registered where a child is maintained for payment apart from its parents. Experience teaches that when children are placed in objectionable homes evil consequences follow, which can only be effectually checked by registration.

Lying-in homes to the number of fifty-nine have been supplied with copies of schedules in book form, for use in the event of births taking place in the premises. In some of these homes the officers are of opinion that criminal malpractices—difficult to detect—are resorted to. Instances have occurred where the keepers of these homes have relinquished their trade in consequence of the supervision of this Department. The homes are now, however, mostly conducted in an unobjectionable way.

Four prosecutions have taken place for breaches of the Act. In one case the sentence was three months' imprisonment; in the remainder the defendants pleaded guilty, and were discharged on entering into recognizances to appear for sentence if called on. The number of cases reported to the Crown Solicitor for failing to register, &c., was seventy-three.

Eighty-four deaths of registered infants have taken place. Some were premature births, others were weaklings who died from marasmus, and several died from measles. Though it is believed that mothers of illegitimate children have frequently resorted to drugs prior to their accouchement, the mortality amongst their weakened offspring has not been great. Two coroner's inquests on the bodies of children whose deaths there was reason to believe were brought about by neglect were held. The accused were acquitted.

Several cases of alleged illtreatment of children not in registered homes have been investigated, with the result that the charges were either not substantiated or that the offence was found to be so slight as to merit only a reprimand and caution.

The following is a tabulated statement of the results of this Department's experience in the first year's working of the "Children's Protection Act":—

Number of Children registered.	Number of Foster Homes.	Number of Registration from Lying-in Homes.	Number returned to Parents.	Number sent to Benevolent Asylum.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Inquests.	Number of cases submitted to the Crown Solicitor.	Number of visits paid by Children's Protection Act Officers.
604	459	196	151	13	4	84	2	73	1,678

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Taking into account the increased prices of articles of diet, fodder, stimulants, &c., during 1892, the year's operations have been highly satisfactory; but I anticipate being able, in my Report for the current year, to show a decrease in the cost per head, as the most stringent rules as to economy are being enforced in every branch.

One disagreeable phase in our experience has already received emphatic treatment in past Annual Reports: The subject is again introduced because it is one that must not be permitted to drop out of sight. I refer to the number of persons in good circumstances whose aged and infirm relatives, in the closest consanguinity, are cast as burdens on the public charge. There are persons well able to perform the duty which in humanity and by the general consent of public opinion should devolve on them, but who are apparently not pervious either to reason, entreaty, or any sense of shame, whose fathers, mothers, or brothers, are maintained by the Colony. Apart from the contrast between the lot of these unfortunates and that of their well-to-do relatives, there is the serious official fact that overcrowding has existed to a dangerous extent, and that it still exists in an unpleasant degree. Coercion by legal means and public exposure are the only weapons that promise to be effective in dealing with the callous indifference of these defaulting relatives. Among the thirty-seven points indicated in my report for 1890, under the heading of "Outlines of Necessary Legislation"—and the further consideration which two additional years' experience has enabled me to give to these suggested bases for legislative enactment has not in any way lessened my feeling of their importance—this question of the necessity of bringing legal pressure to bear on heartless well-to-do relatives of destitute persons was one of the most prominent. It should be borne in mind that the mere existence of the power to enforce the dictates of humanity and reason may, in the event, prove to be the most useful means of preventing the necessity for enforcing it.

We may now fairly claim that in many points connected with our system of public relief, the State performs its duty to the weak and helpless in an exemplary fashion. Our cottage homes for invalid children and for destitute married couples; our system of encouraging the local raising, by inmates' labour, of all manner of farm produce; our method of supervision and inquiry,—are all matters in which we may claim to have set object lessons to several of the other Colonies. Indeed, all this was admitted at the last Conference on Charities held in Melbourne. Much, however, remains to be done before we may venture to rest content in these directions. Many valuable reforms indicated by the suggestions in the 1890-91 Report have not yet been attempted, because of the financial difficulties in the way.

Equally important with the question of compelling defaulting relatives to recognise their duty to their own kith and kin (though more difficult to effect) is the great matter of the desirability of establishing some State machinery for stimulating, organising, and co-ordinating private charitable effort. The more vigorous and healthy the tone of this, the more easy becomes the task of the State. The line of demarcation between the duty of Government and that of the individual in the beneficent and ever-pressing work of succouring the poor, rescuing the fallen, and preventing degradation, can be made so clear and simple that a perfect understanding can easily be brought about between the private and public almoner. There is but one way in which we can do our duty to the poor and fallen without encouraging the growth of a burden of pauperism on the public purse—a burden under which older communities are groaning, and which they are daily finding more intolerable. There is but one way in which the individual

individual desirous of doing what in him lies to benefit his generation by aiding in the work of humanity can do it most effectively. That way is to bring all private charitable societies into line and touch with each other, and into fraternal relations with the State charities, and to organise the work of individuals so as to prevent duplicated, and consequently wasted, effort, and also to prevent neglect of necessary duty. The difference is that between a disorganized mob and a disciplined battalion. The experiences of last year prove the wisdom of united and regulated effort in which, the State, having done its recognised duty, there is left a clear field for the associated or individual workers. A system of organization of all forms of private effort and of their affiliation to State charity is the one method by which periods of unusual depression may be overcome without their resulting in a permanent increase of the mass of helpless and hopeless poverty which is always to be met with in civilized communities.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to all the officers of the Department and other gentlemen who have, as heretofore, accorded me their valuable co-operation.

I have, &c.,

SYDNEY MAXTED,

Director, Department of Charitable Institutions.

SCHEDULE A.

WEEKLY DIETARY—Compiled from dietary scale (weight).

Remarks.—Hospital dietary to be regulated by Medical Officer; and general record to be kept for inspection in diary. Wines, beer, and spirits to be issued only under authority of Medical Officer, except in cases of emergency.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.
SUN.	1 pint coffee.* 1 pint porridge, made with 2 oz. maize meal or oatmeal, and 1 oz. treacle or sugar, at discretion of Superintendent. 4 oz. bread.†	Irish stew, made with 14 oz. mutton (including bone weight), 12 oz. potatoes, and other vegetables, onions, and herbs, 1 oz. flour. 4 oz. bread. Cabbage.	1 pint tea, made with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill milk. 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. honey.
MON.	1 pint tea, made as for Sunday's tea. 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. jam.	14 oz. beef, roasted. 12 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread. 6 oz. pudding.‡	1 pint tea. 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. treacle.
TUES.	1 pint porridge, } made as above. 1 pint tea, } 4 oz. bread. }	Haricot, 14 oz. mutton and necessary vegetables. 4 oz. bread. 1 pint soup, made from liquor of beef bones of previous day, with 1 oz. barley, rice; or pease meal, and other vegetables.	1 pint tea. 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. jam.
WED.	1 pint coffee.* 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. treacle.	14 oz. boiled beef, with soup made as at present. 12 oz. potatoes. 4 oz. bread.	1 pint tea. 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. honey.
THURS.	1 pint tea, } made as above. 1 pint porridge, } 4 oz. bread. }	Curry, 14 oz. mutton and necessary seasoning. 12 oz. potatoes—rice may be substituted for potatoes. 4 oz. bread.	1 pint tea. 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. treacle.
FRI.	1 pint coffee.* 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. honey.	14 oz. beef (weight includes bone) minced. 12 oz. potatoes. 4 oz. bread. Cabbage.	1 pint tea. 8 oz. currant cake, made with same ingredients as pudding.
SAT.	1 pint tea, } made as above. 1 pint porridge, } 4 oz. bread. }	Repeat Tuesday's dinner.	1 pint tea. 6 oz. bread. 1 oz. treacle.

* One pint coffee, made with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill milk.

† Bread to be cut up and served out in its proportions for each meal.

‡ Receipt for bread pudding for 250 men, each to receive about 8 oz.:—Bread, 50 lb.; flour, 12½ lb.; suet, 8½ lb. (dripping should be used when practicable); sugar, 8½ lb.; currants, 8½ lb.; spice, 2 oz. These quantities absorb three buckets of water. To be divided for boiling into puddings of required size. Daily record of breakfast, dinner, and tea to be entered in book kept for that purpose.

P.S.—The foregoing to form basis of diet, which may be so regulated or altered, at discretion of Superintendent, as to suit convenient working of establishment, so long as it is not inferior in quality and quantity, and is of the same general character.

Daily dietary scale for unemployed men:—14 oz. bread, 14 oz. meat, 12 oz. vegetables, 1½ oz. sugar, 1 gill milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea, 1 oz. jam, treacle, or honey, for tea, and same for breakfast with bread, when no porridge; 1 oz. pepper and 20 oz. salt for every 100 full daily rations. Any inmate requiring more bread at any meal should at once inform the Superintendent, or any person authorised to receive request.

Men actively employed, such as cooks, laundrymen, gardeners, labourers, &c., may be allowed 1 pint coffee, 1 oz. cheese, 4 oz. bread, in addition to authorised scale—only when no spirits or beer are granted. The medical officer may order any extra articles of diet he may deem necessary in particular cases.

Daily dietary scale for working men:—16 oz. bread, 16 oz. meat, 12 oz. potatoes, 1½ oz. sugar, 1 gill milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea, 1 oz. jam, treacle, or honey for tea, and also for breakfast with bread, when no porridge.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

R E P O R T

OF THE

PRESIDENT, THE HON. W. J. TRICKETT, M.L.C.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 5 APRIL, 1893.

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

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The President of the State Children's Relief Board to The
Colonial Secretary.

Charitable Institutions of New South Wales,
State Children's Relief Department,
Central Home, Paddington, 5 April, 1893.

Sir,

I have the honor to present, for the information of Parliament, the Twelfth Annual Report of the operations of the State Children's Relief Branch of the Charitable Institutions of New South Wales during the year ending 5th April, 1893.

The statistical and general records of the Department, which are fully explained hereafter, show that the period under review has been characterised by progress and economy in the various divisions of the Department; that the social and moral results of the boarding-out system, which it has been the pleasant duty of the President to draw attention to year after year, have been quite up to the high standard hitherto attained; and that the efforts of the State Children's Relief Board and its agencies to extend to the dependent children of this country the privileges of family life and home training in place of the stiff and monotonous existence they were formerly subjected to in large asylums, have again been attended with the successful results which for twelve years have invariably followed the establishment of the system in New South Wales. This experience, I may mention, is similar to that of the neighbouring colonies, in the most important of which the boarding-out system has been universally adopted, while in the others it is steadily being made the national policy of dealing with State children with equally satisfactory results.

The Reports have year after year dealt with the question of a reformatory for criminal boys in this Colony; and although the subject has, in a literary sense, been pretty well worn threadbare in all its aspects, the desired end is apparently still so far from consummation that it may once more well be urged upon the attention of Parliament. At the date of my last year's report, it appeared probable that a reformatory would be at once established in the Government buildings at Rookwood. A scheme was formulated which seemed practicable enough, and all the details of management were arranged on very economical lines. The great overcrowding at the Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, however (arising from the unusual influx of patients from the metropolitan and country hospitals, and also in consequence of the extraordinary distress prevailing in this colony during the past two years, which rendered many persons unable to support their aged relatives) made it imperative that an auxiliary asylum for the aged infirm should be opened at once, and the Rookwood buildings and grounds were selected with that object. The advantages of concentrating the general asylum system in this locality became so apparent to the Chief Secretary in the course of his inquiries that he, in my opinion, very wisely determined to set apart the Rookwood premises for this purpose. As his proposals in that direction

are already being developed, it is not now probable that the buildings will ever be utilised as a Boys' Reformatory; and considering the present state of the public finances, it is not likely that other buildings can be erected for some time to come. The matter is of such paramount importance to the social system of this country that it should not be allowed to rest as it is. There has hitherto been considerable difference of public opinion as to the relative advantages of a ship and shore reformatory for young criminals, and I am aware that my predecessor, the Hon. Dr. Renwick, favoured the shore system, doubtless on grounds fully justified from the careful inquiries which I know he made into the results of its operation elsewhere, while I remain a strong supporter of the ship method, judged by my knowledge and personal observation of the satisfactory results attained on the "Vernon" and "Sobraon" among the industrial school boys, who also include a considerable number of young criminals. A good deal can doubtless be urged in favour of both methods; but it is not now necessary, nor is it desirable for me to discuss that point here. What I do urge, however, is that something should be done to keep young criminals, and particularly first offenders, from the taint as well as from the criminal influences of the gaols; and standing provision for about 100 young criminals is urgently needed. It has been often suggested by me and others, that the "Wolverene," long since useless for defensive purposes, might, until a permanent policy of dealing with juvenile offenders is determined upon, be tentatively used at a comparatively small outlay as an auxiliary ship to the "Sobraon" for young criminals only, but the Government have apparently determined to sell the vessel.

The Minister of Justice has wisely endeavoured to further a practice hitherto occasionally adopted by issuing a minute directing magistrates to so interpret the law, when possible, that boys known to be guilty of criminal offences may under certain conditions be proceeded against under the Industrial Schools Act and committed to the "Sobraon" instead of being charged as criminals and sent to gaol. This action is both merciful and commendable; but it is at the best an incomplete expedient, seeing that although there is ample accommodation on board the "Sobraon" for all the boys that are likely for some years to be committed under the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Acts, it is not possible, in the confined limits of any ship, to secure the complete separation of the two classes of offenders that is desirable.

While dealing with this question of the treatment of young incorrigibles, I may mention that a difficulty which it was foreseen would arise in connection with the boarding-out system as time lapsed has during the past year become very manifest. In consequence of defects in the State Children's Relief Act, and also in the Acts governing the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, there is no provision to enable the State Children's Relief Board, or any other authority, to commit the elder boarding-out boys and girls who may become unmanageable to any institution established for children of that class. There are now a limited number of such children who have not actually committed any breach of existing laws that would admit of their being sent to either the Girls' Reformatory or the Boys' Industrial School Ship, but who are still really only fit subjects for confinement in those refuges until they are sufficiently reformed to be returned to society with safety to themselves and others on moral grounds. At present girls of this class can only be sent from home to home, and no matter how carefully they may be watched, they thus have greater or lesser opportunities of corrupting others and being further demoralised themselves. So far as the boys are concerned, the difficulty has in some measure been met—but still only very partially—by a home for elder boys at Rydalmere on the Parramatta River. In Victoria and South
Australia

Australia the laws are so regulated that these young incorrigibles can be sent to the Reformatories and Industrial Schools, and retained there up to 18 years of age, until their reformation is believed to be effected. This system has been found to answer admirably. In view of its ascertained necessity in New South Wales, a deputation from my Board waited upon the Minister of Public Instruction, and requested him to allow its elder girls, when found to be incorrigible in homes, to be informally sent to the Industrial School at Parramatta for a time, but the Minister, having consulted the Crown Law authorities, considered that such a course would be an infraction of the law, and declined to consent to it. I have, however, prepared a short Bill, which is now under consideration by the Crown Solicitor, and which, if approved of, and then adopted by Parliament, will enable the Board to send its young offenders to either the Reformatories or Industrial Schools, when all other expedients fail for making them manageable. There should be no opposition to this proposed measure, since there is nothing of a really debatable nature in it; and the Board consequently hope that it will be dealt with immediately after Parliament re-assembles.

I am glad to be able to report that the Children's Protection Act, the passing of which the Board's investigations, in common with the action of cognate agencies, materially aided, has been carried into effect very vigorously by officials associated with the State Children's Relief Department during the past year. It has already been explained in these reports that the objects of the measure were:—

- (1.) "To provide heavy penalties against unlicensed foster mothers who may take young children to nurse; and to place their homes under official inspection in order to prevent the evils arising from baby-farming.
- (2.) "To place under subjective control and supervision all establishments legally classed as lying-in homes, and which in many cases were known to include malpractices of a criminal character as well.
- (3.) "To further provide for the registration of still-born infants.
- (4.) "To protect children under 16 years of age who may be employed in amusements of a dangerous character."

It was pointed out in the Board's report last year that whilst the Act provided safeguards against the very serious abuses which it was intended to deal with, it should not be inquisitorial in its operations if honestly administered. My inquiries justify me in believing that due care has been taken to avoid the danger thus hinted at; and that thus far the result of this very necessary measure of social legislation has been highly satisfactory. It is not within my functions as President of the State Children's Relief Board, to dilate upon the evils which the Act was intended to remedy, and which have already been sufficiently made public by the administrative authorities, nor to go fully into the details of its operation. But I may just say that while great additional protection has, under its provisions, been afforded to infant life in the proclaimed districts during the past year, the equally important abuses which it was intended to deal with have been largely suppressed. There is every reason for believing that baby-farming does not now exist to any large extent in the thickly populated districts which the Act governs; and the results of the measure have been considered sufficiently important for the Government to extend its powers throughout the Colony generally. Whereas it was formerly commonly the practice for heartless baby-farmers to take in from eight to a dozen infants under most disgraceful conditions

as

as to accommodation and treatment, it is not now permissible for any person to receive more than three, and then only under very exceptional circumstances, the usual number being two, and several so-called homes for infants have consequently been broken up. The prosecutions thus far instituted by the Children's Protection officers have acted as a wholesome deterrent to offenders of this class, the penalties being very heavy both in the direction of fine and imprisonment. At the present time there are 204 homes registered, containing 221 infants, and these, together with 43 lying-in homes, are under supervision and inspection, the reports in every case being tabulated by the Department for reference when necessary. This is not a mean result for less than one year's work, seeing that the new Department had in the same period to be organised, and the large number of persons subjected to its control discovered and instructed. The Act has been found defective in some particulars, but these defects, to which it would be unwise to here direct public attention more fully, can be remedied by a short amending measure at some future time. But even in its imperfect condition it is having a most effective bearing upon the vital statistics of the Colony, and has proved thus far an unmixed blessing to the most helpless section of the community, as, whilst it has preserved life, it has also been the means of securing many homes in which there is some warrant for the kindly treatment of young infants, and abolishing others in which there was too much reason to believe these weaklings were destroyed by the most cruel processes of neglect and slow starvation.

I regret that I am not yet in a position to report that any practical step has been taken towards erecting suitable Government buildings for the Cottage Homes for the delicate and invalid children at present housed in rented premises in the Mittagong district. A sum of £5,000 was once voted for this purpose by Parliament; but the Government of the day declined to sanction its expenditure in view of a falling revenue. At this period of depression I should be very loath indeed to recommend any expenditure unless absolutely necessary for the welfare of State children, or unless it would effect a saving to the revenue; on both grounds it is desirable that provision should be made on the loan estimates for new buildings for Cottage Home purposes. It is really necessary that these particular children should be treated in premises containing special accommodation and sanitary arrangements, and it would be more economical to pay the usual charge for interest upon loans, and have more suitable buildings erected under that plan on a large area of Government land, than to continue to pay rent charges. The excellent buildings erected at Government cost some years ago for the Children's Cottage Homes at Pennant Hills, Parramatta, afford the best practical proof of this fact; and although the Homes at Mittagong continue to do good work under great disadvantages, their efficiency would undoubtedly have been greatly increased under the same favourable conditions I have pointed out. The details of the management of this important branch are dealt with in their proper place in this Report, and it will be noted that there has been no diminution of its success.

I may appropriately state here that the Board has special claims to the consideration of Parliament where matters of public expenditure are concerned. Although it is a purely voluntary agency it has always practised rigid economy. As a result, the system, as compared with that which prevailed when dependent children were dealt with under the barrack system, is effecting an annual saving of over £13,000 to the country in maintenance cost, and it has been carefully estimated that the total saving in this direction since the Board commenced its operations twelve years ago has exceeded £100,000, apart from the higher advantages which it is contended have resulted to the commonwealth from its honorary labours.

The

The complete statistics of the State Children's Relief Department show that from its initiation up to 5th April, 1893, 4,925 children have been removed for boarding-out from the State institutions of this Colony and others partly supported by public contributions. 2,388 of these children have been discharged to their parents and otherwise from the control of the Board; and the number under control on April 5 was thus 2,537.

The following table shows the rate at which the number of children under the care of the Board has increased annually since the initiation of the boarding-out system in 1881 :—

Under control on	Supported by Govern- ment.			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
5 ,, 1892.....	776	613	1,389	69	94	163	545	299	844	1,390	1,006	2,396
5 ,, 1893.....	821	643	1,464*	61	97	158†	590	325	915‡	1,472	1,065	2,537

* This total includes 8 children in Hospital, 143 in Cottage Homes, 23 in Dépôt, 15 under 3 years paid for at 7s. per week, 12 delicate children at 6s., 1 delicate child at 7s. per week, 17 infants paid for at 8s. per week, and 17 infants paid for at 10s. per week.

† This total includes 20 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 21 absconders, whose names still appear upon the books, and 6 children classed as unofficial.

The daily average number of children out as boarders during the year was 1,447.

The great distress which has prevailed amongst the industrial classes caused a heavy increase in the total number of children brought under the control of the State during the twelve months which closed on the 5th April, 1893. There were then 141 more children under control than in 1892, but of these only 75 were actually supported by the Government. In 1892 there were 1,389 children supported by the State, while there are now 1,464. In 1892 there were 2,396 children placed out—there are now 2,537. The practical success of the boarding-out system under which the helpless waifs and strays of the community are rescued from want, moral contamination, and degrading associations and disease, and trained up to become useful citizens in the selected homes of industrious and exemplary people is shown in its expansion during the twelve years of its existence. There were 59 children under control on the 5th of April, 1881—there are now 2,537, and during the interval useful trades and profitable occupations have been found for upwards of a thousand children who have grown up and been taught trades under the system, many of whom would otherwise most probably have drifted into the criminal and pauper population. The total includes 1,472 boys and 1,065 girls, whose ages vary from 2 weeks to 17 years. The greatest care has been taken to see that undeserving parents are not unduly relieved of their responsibilities in so far as the maintenance of their children is concerned, and though

though numerous attempts have from time to time been made to impose upon the State in this direction, it is no exaggeration to say that through careful supervision and the watchfulness of the officers the instances in which imposters have succeeded in foisting their offspring upon the institution have been very few indeed, and when detected they have been immediately punished.

The total number of children under the care of the Board during 1892 was 2,396, which was 27 in excess of the previous year, and it was made up of 1,390 boys and 1,006 girls, all of whom have shown great improvement since their condition and surroundings have been changed. During the official year which has just closed, 310 boys and 193 girls, or a total of 503 children, were boarded out; 24 boys and 14 girls were placed in the Cottage Homes; 7 boys and 3 girls died; 113 boys and 74 girls were discharged to relatives upon the reports of the inspecting officers that they might be again intrusted with the custody of their offspring; 3 unmanageable boys were sent on board the "Sobraon" training ship; 1 girl was placed in the Female Refuge; 27 boys were placed in the new home for boys at Rydalmere; 10 boys and 6 girls were sent to the Benevolent Asylum, and 1 girl to the Newcastle Asylum; 14 boys and 5 girls absconded; 70 boys and 56 girls were discharged to their own resources, as they had reached an age at which they could not legally be kept any longer under control; 1 boy was sent to Moorecliff, 1 girl to the Tempe Refuge; 4 boys to the Aborigines Protection Society; 1 boy to St. Aloysius' Home; 1 girl to Newington Asylum; and 1 boy was accidentally drowned while fishing at Brantxon. The total discharges during the year were 400, which number was made up of 252 boys and 148 girls; consequently at the 5th April, 1893, there were 2,537 children under the control of the Board, viz., 1,472 boys and 1,065 girls, which shows the large increase of 141 over the preceding year. The children who are paid for include the following:— 8 in Hospital; 143 in Cottage Homes for invalids at Parramatta and Mittagong; 23 at the Central Home, Paddington; 17 delicate children who are paid for at the rate of 10s. a week; 17 special cases which are paid for at the rate of 8s. a week; 16 under 3 years of age paid for at the rate of 7s. a week; and 12 who were paid 6s. a week for; the balance in the subsidy division being paid for at the regular rate of 5s. a week each.

The annual financial statement shows the most satisfactory results. Deposits amounting to £27,517 8s. 4d. have been received from the Treasury, and there was a credit balance in the bank from the previous year of £1,609 8s. 7d., making a total income of £29,127 16s. 11d. The balance in bank from this sum on 5th April, 1893, was £95 19s. 8d. The gross expenditure was consequently £29,031 17s. 3d. The gross cost of boarding-out was £20,824 19s. 3d., or £557 4s. 1d. more than in 1892. The daily average number of children out as boarders during the year was 1,457, an increase of 40, and the gross average cost per head was £14 5s. 10d., as against £14 6s. 1d. in 1892, or a decrease in the capitation cost of 3d. per head. The receipts from parents' payments were £629 10s. 9d., and after deducting this from the gross capitation cost the actual cost per head has been £13 17s. 2d. The balance of the gross expenditure of the Department will be found set forth in detail under the several headings of the various divisions of this report.

The following is the classification of the guardians' occupations:—
 Accountant, 1; agents, 2; attendants, 6; auctioneers, 2; bushman, 1; bootsellers, 3; bootmakers, 8; bakers, 6; bricklayers, 4; blacksmiths, 7; booksellers, 2; boilermaker, 1; builders, 5; butchers, 6; boatman, 1; bank managers, 6; broom-maker, 1; boot-finisher, 1; carpenters, 17; carters, 4; contractors, 6; clergymen, 10; coroner, 1; clerks, 10; cordial manufacturers, 5; commercial travellers, 3; chemists, 3; carriage

carriage builder, 1; coach builders, 2; Civil Servants, 9; collectors, 3; confectioners, 2; composers, 2; catechist, 1; carriers, 2; cab proprietors, 3; caretakers, 3; commissioner, 1; coachsmith, 1; domestics, 232; dressmakers, 30; dairymen, 25; doctors, 4; draftsman, 1; dealers, 5; drapers, 2; drover, 1; engineers, 4; fruiterers, 4; fireman, 1; fitters, 4; fettler, 1; fisherman, 1; farmers, 691; gardeners, 21; graziers, 17; grocers, 18; groom, 1; gatekeeper, 1; gunmaker, 1; householders, 55; homœopathist, 1; hair-dresser, 1; instrument maker, 1; ironworkers, 3; ironmonger, 1; importer, 1; independents, 40; joiner, 1; lighterman, 1; labourers, 25; laundresses, 28; lamplighter, 1; librarians, 2; machinist, 1; messenger, 1; miller, 1; miners, 24; merchants, 4; maintenance man, 1; monumental masons, 3; moulder, 1; nurses, 10; news agent, 1; organist, 1; orchardists, 37; painters, 3; produce merchant, 1; printer, 1; poultry farmers, 4; pig farmer, 1; policemen, 10; platelayer, 1; provision merchant, 1; photographer, 1; post and telegraph master, 1; plasterers, 3; plumbers, 4; pastoralists, 2; quarrymen, 4; railway employees, 17; school teachers, 26; steward, 1; shipping clerks, 2; saddlers, 5; stonemasons, 4; settlers, 5; squatters, 4; shopkeepers, 23; sailor, 1; smelter, 1; soap manufacturer, 1; shipwright, 1; solicitor, 1; sheriff's bailiff, 1; tailors, 6; tram conductor, 1; upholsterers, 3; undertakers, 1; van proprietor, 1; vigneron, 1; weighman, 1; warders, 4; wharf lumper, 1. Total, 1,611 guardians.

It will be seen that, while the number of guardians has been increased from 1,514 to 1,611, their industrial character has been fully maintained. In every instance where the children of the State have been placed with foster-parents, the utmost care has been taken to select the most industrious classes, who may be possessed of comfortable homes and are above the pressure of poverty. Out of an increase of 97 new guardians, no less than 35 were farmers, 10 dairymen, 20 laundresses, 17 domestics, while the remaining 15 may be described as "all sorts and conditions" of fairly well-to-do people.

Children are placed out in the undermentioned districts in the numbers stated:—Ashfield, 6; Arncliffe, 2; Annandale, 10; Auburn, 10; Albury, 4; Albion Park, 1; Adamstown, 2; Armidale, 8; Balmain, 18; Bowning, 1; Berrima, 4; Botany, 5; Burwood, 14; Bexley, 2; Balmoral, 8; Bowral, 21; Binda, 1; Ballina, 2; Bundanoon, 1; Bungonia, 3; Braidwood, 10; Bulli, 10; Berry, 16; Bungendore, 5; Bega, 5; Bathurst, 16; Burdenda, 1; Brewongle, 3; Blacktown, 1; Branxton, 32; Croydon, 4; Camperdown, 14; Canterbury, 10; Campbelltown, 4; Collector, 7; Crookwell, 16; Canley Vale, 8; Camden, 27; Cootamundra, 20; Clifton, 1; Cambewarra, 10; Cooma, 2; Cargo, 7; Clunes, 2; Cudal, 6; Clarencetown, 7; Cessnock, 1; Cooranbong, 4; Deniliquin, 1; Dapto, 6; Dungog, 10; Denman, 2; Douglas Park, 2; East Maitland, 11; Forbes, 15; Glebe, 13; Gladesville, 15; Goulburn, 248; Grabben Gullen, 15; Granville, 55; Guildford, 5; Gunning, 15; Gerringong, 10; Girilambone, 2; Glen Innes, 2; Gosford, 4; Greta, 3; Hunter's Hill, 13; Hurstville, 6; Hexham, 5; Hinton, 3; Hay, 2; Hartley, 1; Hawkesbury River, 59; Islington, 3; Jugiong, 2; Junee Junction, 8; Jamberoo, 20; Kogarah, 4; Kangaloon, 10; Katoomba, 4; Kiama, 20; Kangaroo Valley, 14; Leichhardt, 66; Liverpool, 6; Lambton, 12; Lismore, 5; Manly, 4; Marrickville, 32; Macdonaldtown, 11; Mummel, 17; Menangle, 5; Minmi, 1; Mittagong, 50; Moss Vale, 14; Marulan, 6; Murrumburrah, 4; Milton, 22; Moruya, 5; Mulgrave, 5; Mudgee, 3; Molong, 3; Mary Vale, 1; Miller's Forest, 26; Morpeth, 5; Muswellbrook, 3; Manning River, 1; Macleay River, 1; Nelson, 2; Nevertire, 1; Narrawa, 2; Newtown, 24; Nowra, 28; Newcastle, 63; Nelson's Plains, 9; Oberon, 2; Orange, 8; Pymont, 18; Paddington, 27; Parramatta, 90; Petersham, 24; Picton, 47; Pitt Town, 44; Penrith, 20; Pyree, 1; Queanbeyan, 10; Rockdale, 7; Rookwood, 20; Redfern, 25; Ryde, 4; Randwick, 5; Riverstone, 37
Richmond.

Richmond, 3; Rooty Hill, 2; Raymond Terrace, 13; Summer Hill, 10; Sydney, 7; Singleton, 9; Surry Hills, 21; St. Leonards, 59; Shellharbour, 4; St. Mary's, 5; Sassafras, 3; Snail's Bay, 3; Stockton, 2; Scone, 4; Taralga, 3; Tenterfield, 1; Tarago, 5; Tumut, 4; Tamworth, 5; Tirranna, 8; Teralba, 1; Waverley, 13; Woolloomooloo, 6; Woollahra, 6; Waterloo, 16; Wheeo, 27; Windellama, 7; Wagga Wagga, 5; Wollongong, 14; Windsor, 38; Waratah, 10; Wilberforce, 15; Wellington, 3; Wallsend, 6; Wickham, 9; Woodville, 19; William Town, 5; West Maitland, 60; Warren, 1; Wollombi, 4; Wyee, 1; Yass, 5; Yarra, 2; Young, 2. Total, 2,342 children.

952 applications were received during the year for State children, which was an increase of 86 upon the previous year. Of the total number 690 were for Protestants and 262 for Roman Catholics. In the former division 740 were required as boarders, 225 as apprentices, and 25 for adoption; while in the latter 290 children were applied for as boarders, 80 as apprentices, and 7 for adoption. Seven hundred and sixty-one of the applications were inquired into by the inspectors attached to the Department, with the result that 613 were approved and 148 refused for a variety of reasons, principally as to the character of the people applying for the children, which were considered sufficient by the responsible officers.

Altogether 12 meetings of the Board were held during the year, at which the members attended as follows:—Dr. Renwick, M.L.C., 3; Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., 10; Lady Manning, 12; Mrs. Garran, 11; Lady Windeyer, 10; Mrs. Goodlet, 8; Mrs. Austin, 7; Hon. L. F. Heydon, M.L.C., 7; Lady Allen, 2.

The following is the usual list of lady visitors, under whose supervision the homes are placed in various parts of the Colony, and whose voluntary services are so valuable a factor in the working of the system:—Armidale, Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. K. A. Donnelly, Mrs. S. A. Kearney, Mrs. M. Pattrick, Miss E. Wormersley; Annandale, Mrs. Arguimbau; Albury, Mrs. T. A. Browne; Bowral, Mrs. J. C. Bagot, Mrs. Debenham; Bega, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Evershed; Balmain, Mrs. Youill, Mrs. J. Dixon, Mrs. Kendall; Branxton, Mrs. J. A. Tulloch, Mrs. Bercini, Mrs. E. Smith; Bundanoon, Mrs. Osborn; Bathurst, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Musgrave; Berrima, Mrs. G. Shepherd, Mrs. Wilshire; Bethungra, Mrs. M. Sawyer; Baulkham Hills, Mrs. W. M. Best; Burwood, Mrs. Henry Fraser, Mrs. Jas. Inglis; Berry, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. English; Boolong, Miss Grant; Barraba, Mrs. Kidd; Braidwood, Mrs. O'Brien; Bulli, Mrs. J. B. Nicholson; Cootamundra, Mrs. J. Barnes, Mrs. Ed. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Matthews; Camden, Mrs. Chas. Furner; Cassilis, Mrs. Traill; Cooma, Mrs. Druitt, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Harnett, Mrs. Bevan; Carlingford, Mrs. H. Cox, Mrs. Neil Harper; Cambewarra, Mrs. Brennan; Collector, Mrs. R. Beit; Cowra, Mrs. Johnson; Cessnock, Mrs. M'Donald; Campbelltown, Mrs. J. Kidd, Miss Kidd; Crookwell, Mrs. Dr. Drought; Deniliquin, Mrs. H. M'Cullough, Mrs. H. H. Noyes, Mrs. Holt; Dungog, Mrs. M. Day, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. H. T. Beresford; Forbes, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Dunn; Goulburn, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Morphy, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Ed. Gillespie, Mrs. M'Killop, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Bell; Glebe, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Graham; Grafton, Mrs. M'Dougall; Gladesville, Mrs. Lumsdaine; Guildford, Mrs. Barber; Granville, Mrs. E. B. Docker; Gunning, Mrs. Saxby; Gresford, Mrs. Logan; Greendale, Mrs. Whittingham; Gerringong, Mrs. Heighway; Hunter's Hill, Mrs. Bailey; Hay, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lavender; Junee, Mrs. Studds; Kangaroo Valley, Mrs. Hetherington, Mrs. A. G. Tate; Kiama, Mrs. Curtis; Kogarah, Mrs. Balcombe, Mrs. P. Lacey, Mrs. M. Grosvenor; Kempsey, Mrs. S. Verge, Mrs. M. A. Verge, Mrs. Minnet; Kingsdale, Mrs. F. Shepherd; Lane Cove, Mrs. P. F. Richardson; Liverpool, Mrs. Tillett; Maclean, Mrs. M'Innes; Moss Vale, Mrs. Gale; Maitland, Mrs. J. D. Prentice, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. Trenchard, Miss Annie Wolfe, Mrs. W. G. Lipscombe; Miss

Miss Alice Hyndes; Manly, Miss M'Hardy, Miss Willis; Menangle, Mrs. Onslow; Morpeth, Mrs. Goddard; Murrumburrah, Mrs. G. Barnes, Mrs. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Macanish; Mittagong, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Miss Burke, Mrs. Murray; Mudgee, Mrs. Loneragon; Marulan, Mrs. A. C. Mosley; Moruya, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. J. Kendall; Marrickville, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. W. Dolman, Miss Dolman, Mrs. J. J. Rubie, Mrs. Gardiner; Newcastle, Mrs. Weatherill, Mrs. J. Harris, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. M'Donnell; Nelson's Plains, Mrs. Garland; North Sydney, Mrs. T. O'Sullivan; Orange, Mrs. James Dalton; Parramatta, Mrs. W. J. Günther, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. J. E. Bowden, Mrs. Inglis; Penrith, Mrs. F. E. Lethbridge, Mrs. Ewans; Picton, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. W. Antill, Mrs. J. B. Watt; Prospect, Mrs. F. Smart; Petersham, Mrs. Dwyer; Queanbeyan, Mrs. G. Campbell, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Emery; Redfern, Mrs. Boyce; Raymond Terrace, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Richardson; Ryde, Mrs. Collingridge; Richmond, Mrs. Onus, Miss Onus; Rookwood, Mrs. E. A. Colvin; Rooty Hill, Mrs. Mackay; Rouse Hill, Mrs. M. Pearce; Sutton Forest, Mrs. A. G. Stoddart; Scone, Mrs. A. C. Thomas; Surry Hills, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. E. D. Madgwick; The Burrier, Mrs. Thompson; Tamworth, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Wiseman; Taralga, Mrs. T. A. Loder; Tumut, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. A. K. Josephson, Mrs. A. M. Brown; Thirlmere, Mrs. A. E. Picard; Tenterfield, Mrs. Armstrong; Windsor, Mrs. J. B. Johnstone, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs. W. Dean; Wollongong, Mrs. Finlayson; Woollahra, Miss Dean, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Gerber; Wallsend, Mrs. Neilson; Waverley, Mrs. A. T. Simpson, Mrs. Best; Werrington, Mrs. King; Wallerawang, Mrs. Abbott; Wellington, Mrs. Dr. Herbert, Miss Rodda, Mrs. Rodda; Wagga Wagga, Mrs. G. Coleman; Windeyer, Mrs. Mallon; Wiseman's Ferry, Miss Laughton; Woodville, Mrs. Graham; Yarrunga, Mrs. Throsby, Mrs. P. F. Hart; Young, Mrs. Dr. Heely; Yass, Mrs. S. Pembroke.

The following return shows a slight increase in the assistance rendered by the voluntary visitors during last year, and a large increase in the number of visits made by the Inspectors of the Department:—
 Honorary visits per lady visitors: 1889, 1,356; 1890, 1,292; 1891, 1,225; 1892, 1,383; 1893, 1,638; an increase of 255 on the previous year. Official visits by Inspectors during year ending 5th April, 1892, 4,906; official visits by Inspectors during year ending 5th April, 1893, 5,969; or an increase of 1,063 on the previous year's figures.

The average number of children under supervision for year ended 5th April, 1893, was 2,314; thus making an average of official visits, 5,969; honorary visits, 1,638—7,607; or three and one-third visits to each child, as against two and three-quarters visits in the preceding year.

The Board has as usual endeavoured to reduce the number of children in every house without separating families. The statistics of 1893 show:

1,134	homes with 1 child.				
283	"	"	2 children, including 125 with children of one family.		
134	"	"	3	"	54
60	"	"	4	"	18

1,611 homes, containing 2,342 children (exclusive of 21 absconders, 8 in hospitals, 143 in cottage homes, and 23 in Dépôt). Total, 2,537.

One hundred and ninety-seven families have thus been prevented from separating by each being placed with one guardian.

Excluding the homes containing one family there are now:

1,134	homes with 1 child.		
158	"	"	2 children each.
80	"	"	3
42	"	"	4

1,414 homes, containing 1,858 children ($1\frac{1}{3}$ average) last year the average was $1\frac{1}{2}$.

NURSING CHILDREN.

The experiment of placing delicate young children with healthy matronly women in the country districts to nurse has worked most satisfactorily, and a very large number of weaklings which would otherwise have inevitably died in their infancy in the Benevolent Asylum, and other similar institutions, have been preserved, and are now growing up into strong, promising children. Special care has been exercised in the selection of homes, and to ensure care and safety, extra payments have been made until such time as the children had become strong enough to come under the operation of the ordinary boarding-out system. During the twelve months now under consideration there were 49 such children under control, and the total cost of their maintenance and clothing was £1,205, the average capitation for the year being £25, or a substantial reduction of no less a sum than 18s. 4d. per head as against the previous year's expenditure under this head.

ADOPTED CHILDREN.

When the official year closed in 1892, no less than 145 young children of the State were placed under the guardianship of well-to-do colonists for adoption without payment; but on the 5th April, 1893, the number had been reduced to 138. The religious classification was as follows:—Protestants, 42 boys and 77 girls; Roman Catholics, 6 boys and 13 girls; total, 48 boys and 90 girls. In addition to the fact that by adopting these children their material prospects in life are substantially advanced, the State has effected a saving of £1,794 for the year. During 1892 the saving effected under this branch of the boarding-out system was £1,885. Great care has to be taken in carrying out the details of this particular branch so that neither the interests of the foster-parents nor of the little ones are affected, and constant precautions have to be taken in connection with the inspections that are made to prevent the children from being enlightened as to their real relationship to their guardians. On all occasions they are made to believe that they are ordinary members of the family with whom they are placed.

APPRENTICED CHILDREN.

On 5th April, 1892, there were 844 apprentices under control. The number had increased to 915 on 5th April, 1893. In the apprenticing division generally, 113 boys and 68 girls have been discharged from their indentures, the number discharged in 1892 being 94 boys and 49 girls. At present 325 girls are at domestic service, and 590 boys are at the following occupations:—Apiarist, 1; bootmaker, 1; blacksmith, 1; bakers, 2; butcher, 1; carpenter, 1; chemist, 1; coach-builder, 1; cordial manufacturers, 3; dairymen, 7; engineer, 1; farmers, 520; grooms, 3; gardeners, 12; gunsmith, 1; harness-maker, 1; mason, 1; miller, 1; orchardists, 11; porter, 1; painters, 3; saddlers, 5; storekeepers, 7; tailors, 3; vigneron, 1. The total cost of managing this division has been £2,183 for inspection and clothing, or an average cost of the apprenticing of £2 10s. per head. Taken as a whole the apprentices are turning out remarkably well, and it is very seldom that any serious complaints come to hand either from the apprentices themselves or their guardians.

CHILDREN CLASSED AS UNOFFICIAL.

The official year was entered upon with a clean sheet as far as unofficial children were concerned, all those who were formally in this division having reached the age at which they were entitled to their freedom, and having gone out to seek employment on their own resources; and from all that can be learnt of their movements it may
be

be said that they are now honestly earning their own livelihood. There are now six children of this class under control, namely, three girls and three boys. Being above the age at which they could be dealt with under the State Children's Relief Act, they voluntarily surrendered themselves to the care of the Board in order that suitable occupations might be obtained for them until they reach the age of 17 years. They are all going on most satisfactorily. The Board have now dealt with 31 children of this class with the most gratifying results.

THE CENTRAL HOME.

The increase in the number of children who passed through the Central Home was greatly in excess of the previous year, and the daily average was higher, but there was a substantial reduction in the cost of maintenance. Eight hundred and ten children passed through in 1892, and 901 in 1893, showing an increase of 91, while the average daily admissions was 10 as against 8 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was £9 3s. 0²d. per head whilst in 1892 it was £9 11s. 3d., which is a reduction of 8s. 2d. per head. It has been pointed out in all preceding reports that the children are only detained so long at the Central Home as is necessary to provide suitable boarding-out homes in the country for them. The maintenance of the children at the Central Home was £91 11s. 2d. for the year, as against £76 10s. in the previous year.

COTTAGE HOMES FOR INVALID CHILDREN.

The homes, which are located at Parramatta and Mittagong, for the care of invalid pauper children have been admirably conducted during the year, a number of small improvements which were made having proved most beneficial. There were 143 children in the homes on 5th April, 1893, namely, 48 boys and 95 girls, as against 137 at the end of the previous year. The children were received from various public institutions where it was morally impossible to provide them with the fresh air, bright scenes, and healthy open surroundings so necessary to the growth of strong healthy constitutions, and in almost every instance marked improvement has resulted in their condition. The work performed in these hospitals has been most satisfactory, and the care and attention shown the little ones by the medical and nursing staff cannot be too highly praised.

The following is the usual table of particulars :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Total number of children admitted to Cottage Homes up to 5th April, 1893	434	418	852
Total number of children discharged from Homes up to 5th April, 1893	386	323	709
Number in Homes on 5th April, 1893	48	95	143
In Homes on 5th April, 1892	52	81	133
Admitted during year ended 5th April, 1893	41	61	102
Discharged during last year	45	47	92
In Homes, 5th April, 1893...	48	95	143
Discharged :—			
To relatives ...	4	6	10
Boarded-out...	35	39	74
Died ...	0	1	1
Refuge ...	0	1	1
Rydalmere ...	6	0	6
	45	47	92

The

The following return indicates the afflictions from which the children were suffering when they were admitted :—

Abscesses	3	Debility (general) and measles ...	4
Abscesses and swollen glands ...	1	Dysentery	3
Bronchitis (chronic)	1	Dirty habits and sore ear	4
"	1	Dropsy and rheumatism	3
Contraction of leg sinews	1	Deaf and dumb (change of air) ...	8
Chilled feet	1	Diarrhœa	10
Cripples	7	Defective palate	2
Chinese (half)	2	Dirty habits	10
Catarrh	3	Deformed and paralyzed	2
Delicate and lame	5	Eruptions	25
" ophthalmic	10	" scalp and deformed chest ...	1
" partial paralysis	5	" and bad habits	3
" running ears	10	" and scrofulous	2
" scrofulous	8	" of scalp	15
Debility (general)	184	Epilepsy	6
" and turned eyes	1	Eruptions of scalp and body ...	5
Enemia	2	One leg	2
Knee-pan, injury to	1	Spinal disease	10
Fractured limb	1	Strumous	1
Hip disease	4	Semi-idiotic	2
" and partial paralysis	1	St. Vitus' Dance	3
Heart disease	5	Sore leg	5
Hip disease and running ears ...	3	Sore foot	2
Half-caste	7	Sore ear	9
Hand, accident to	1	Scrofulous	35
Hand, necrosis of	1	Scabies	11
Hip, accident to	1	Teething	1
Malformed feet	4	Typhoid	1
" hands	1	Ulcers	3
Marasmus	2	Weak legs	1
Malformed mouth	3	Whooping cough	12
Incontinence of water	5	Weak intellect	14
Necrosis of foot	1	Paralysis	7
One eye	2	" of brain	1
Ophthalmia	201	" (partial) and spinal disease	1
" and scrofulous	7	Running ears	15
" semi-idiotic	1	" and skin eruption	5
" ulcerated foot	2	Rheumatism	2
" running ears	13	Ring-worms	15
" and scalp eruption, and		Children who have passed through	
general debility	15	homes as apprentices	64

The total expenditure upon the homes during the year which has just closed has been £3,428 14s. 10d., or £3,233 14s. 10d. for maintenance, management, cost, medical expenses, salaries, &c., and £195 value of clothing furnished to the inmates from the Central Store at Paddington. The total cost has been £22 2s. 5d. per head, or a slight increase in this Branch upon the capitation cost of the previous year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I have much pleasure in conveying the thanks of the Board to the Principal Under-Secretary and the Inspector-General of Police, for the valuable assistance rendered to the Department during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. TRICKETT,
President.

APPENDIX A.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children placed out on 5th April, 1892	1,390	1,006	2,396
" " from 6th to 30th April, 1892	21	22	43
" " during May, 1892	39	23	62
" " " June, 1892	9	8	17
" " " July, 1892	41	17	58
" " " August, 1892	32	26	58
" " " September, 1892	15	12	27
" " " October, 1892	18	7	25
" " " November, 1892	14	14	28
" " " December, 1892	20	15	35
" " " January, 1893	27	7	34
" " " February, 1893	34	14	48
" " " March, 1893	28	20	48
" " " April, 1893	12	8	20
Withdrawn from Institutions and placed in Cottage Homes during year	24	14	38
	1,724	1,213	2,937

Discharged during year ending 5th April, 1893 :—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Died	7	3	10
To Relatives	113	74	187
" " "Sobraon"	3	...	3
" " Female Refuge .....	...	1	1
" " Rydalmere	27	...	27
" " Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	10	6	16
" " Benevolent Asylum, Newcastle .....	...	1	1
" " Moorecliff	1	...	1
" " Tempe Refuge .....	...	1	1
" " Aboriginal Protection Society	4	...	4
" " St. Aloysius' Home	1	...	1
" " Newington Asylum .....	...	1	1
" " Drowned	1	...	1
Absconded	14	5	19
Over age	71	56	127
	252	148	400
	1,472	1,065	2,537

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.
97	109	297	410	418	433	490	470	556	536	427	360	322	4,925

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 Metho- dists.	Baptists.	Lutheran.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Unknown.	Total.
1,845	1,396	194	95	19	1,299	15	25	1	4	4	28	4,925

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. "Sobraon."	Infants' Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point.	Shaftesbury Reforma- tory.	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.	Female Refuge.	Rydalmere.	Newington.	St. Aloysius' Home.	Carrington Cottage Hospital.	Parramatta Hospital.	Total.
3,652	306	180	182	257	70	117	16	2	26	9	18	3	1	39	1	6	3	1	3	1	1	11	1	117	1	1	14,925

APPENDIX E.

Father drunkard, mother destitute	43
„ „ „ deserted	3
„ „ „ dead	47
„ „ „ in gaol	8
„ „ „ prostitute	10
„ „ „ drunkard	19
„ „ and cripple, mother drunkard	6
„ „ mother in hospital	8
„ cannot work, blind, mother destitute	2
„ „ „ cripple, „ bad character (illegitimate)	2
„ „ „ „ „ in gaol	2
„ „ „ „ „ deserted	8
„ „ „ deformed, mother prostitute	3
„ „ „ destitute, „ ill	5
„ „ „ „ „ dead	6
„ „ „ in asylum, mother deserted	5
„ „ „ destitute, „ „	8
„ „ „ ill „ ill	4
„ „ „ in hospital, „ insane	10
„ „ „ „ „ destitute	23
„ „ „ invalid, mother doubtful character	1
„ „ „ in hospital, mother unknown	4
„ „ „ paralyzed, mother deserted	4
„ „ „ consumptive, mother in asylum	7
„ „ „ in asylum, mother bad repute	7
„ „ „ 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	25
„ „ „ „ 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	4
„ „ „ in hospital, mother in hospital	9
„ contributes, mother dead	141
„ „ „ deserted	18
„ „ „ drunkard	33
„ „ „ insane	3
„ „ „ in gaol	8
„ „ „ in gaol (illegitimate)	1
„ „ „ prostitute	20
„ „ „ unknown	13
„ „ „ sickly	3
„ „ „ illtreats child	10
„ „ „ drunkard	1
„ cannot support, out of work, mother drunkard	7
„ „ unemployed, mother deserted	25
„ „ „ „ dead	56
„ „ „ „ in asylum	11
„ „ „ mother insane	19
„ „ „ cannot support	6
„ „ „ of dissolute habits, mother prostitute	5
„ „ „ 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	9
„ „ „ children uncontrollable, mother dead	4
„ „ „ an Indian, mother unknown	2
„ „ at sea, mother in hospital	3
Mother contributes	3
„ has bad leg	1
„ in gaol	1
„ in asylum	5
„ insane	1
„ drunkard	3
„ half caste	1
„ „ living with man at Narrabri	1
„ „ in service, another illegitimate child	1
„ confined of another illegitimate child	
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	45
Father bad character, mother dead	3
„ „ „ bad character	1
„ „ killed child and stabbed wife	3
„ „ neglects child, mother insane	4
„ „ too old to work, mother unknown	2
„ „ in hospital, mother destitute	2
„ „ „ drunkard	5
„ „ „ dead	4
„ „ „ in gaol	1
Foundlings	44

Total

4,925

APPENDIX J.

APPENDIX J.

LETTERS FROM LADY VISITORS.

Mrs. W. R. Antill, Picton :—

Has much pleasure in stating that she thinks the boarding-out system a very good one. It has been very successful in her district, with one or two exceptions. The homes here are at small farms, and the guardians fulfil their duties faithfully.

Mrs. L. Barber, Goulburn :—

I think the system of boarding-out children works well as a rule, and I find the guardians in many cases treat the children like their own; and altogether those under my care have fairly good homes, and children are better treated now than years ago.

Mrs. A. M. Bagot, Bowral :—

My list of children in this district is very small at present, but so far is satisfactory as to the health and happiness of the children.

Mrs. L. Beit, Collector :—

I am again asked to give my experience of the boarding-out system. I have only two boys in my district, and what little I have seen of them in their comfortable homes convinces me that it is the best system that can be adopted for children whose parents have no suitable homes; for children sent into the country are well fed, and lead pure and healthy lives, and it should give them a chance of growing up good men and women.

Mrs. L. M. Beresford, Dalton :—

As I still have only one child in my district, I have nothing further to state than in my previous report. The child being with a respectable farmer, is treated as a member of the family, and as far as I can judge is happy and contented, and I consider the institution a good one.

Mrs. C. Boyce, Redfern :—

I write to say that I am perfectly well satisfied with the treatment of the children of my district. They all seem happy and well-cared for; I am in the way of seeing many of them, not officially, so that I am quite clear about their every-day care. I am sure nothing could be better for these poor little ones than the system adopted by the State in boarding-out.

Mrs. A. M. Brown, Tumut :—

Must apologise for not answering your note received some time ago. Everything satisfactory here.

Mrs. Brennan, Cambewarra :—

In answer to your letter asking my opinion on the working of the boarding-out system, I have much pleasure in stating that it is working exceedingly well in my district. The boys are all with farmers, and help with farm work generally. They have comfortable homes. The guardians are performing their duties faithfully. I do not hear any complaints from the children or guardians.

Miss M. Burke, Mittagong :—

Excuse me for not having before now attended to your circular respecting my idea of the cottage-home system. I have always thought it a great advantage to the poor children to be placed in the homes, and consider any good traits are more likely to be developed there, under the care of efficient matrons, than could possibly be the case in a large institute. I should suggest, in the case of girls, when of an age to do so, that they be taught needlework and washing; it would not only be of use to themselves, but an assistance to the matrons. The homes at which I most often visit are always bright and cheerful, and the inmates appear to be happy and contented, and are carefully watched over.

Mrs. Cuthbertson, Newcastle :—

Has much pleasure in expressing her approval of the boarding-out system so far as the children are concerned whose homes she visited. She is pleased to report that without exception they seem to be well cared for, and to be quite happy and contented.

Mrs. M. Dalton, Orange :—

I have much pleasure in stating that the operations of the boarding-out system in this district seem very satisfactory. The children all appear happy and contented, and the homes selected, I think, are very suitable. The only correction necessary for the children in the various homes is to threaten to send them back to the Asylum, a fact which in itself bears ample testimony of the treatment of the children and the suitability of the homes selected. Some of the foster-parents seem to take particular pains to correct the children of their bad habits.

Mrs. M. Dolman, Marrickville :—

Since my last report I have visited the State children placed out in my district, and I found them all in good health and giving every satisfaction. They all attend school and church regularly; all the homes are clean and comfortable, and the children tidy, and appear well cared for, and they make no complaints when questioned alone.

Mrs. M. Drought, Crookwell :—

My experience in connection with the boarding-out system is as yet limited, but as far as I can judge from this district most of the children seem contented, and well looked after by their guardians. Some of the children are under good and faithful guardians who, I think, conscientiously fulfil their duties and have their welfare at heart. I find some resent too much supervision, and at my last visit informed me there had been two inspectors and a lady visitor from Sydney. In many instances the children have a chance of growing up good men and women, which would not be the case were they not adopted by your admirable institution.

Mrs. M. Ewan, Penrith :—

In reply to your circular of April 6th, *re* the boarding-out system, I think it an excellent one. All the children under my supervision have comfortable homes, and are well treated. I think the guardians, with very few exceptions, faithfully perform their duties to the children placed under their care.

Mrs. F. C. Fraser, Strathfield :—

Has much pleasure in stating that all the homes, in which the children she visits are placed, appear in every way most suitable for the development of habits of industry and thrift; the guardians, too, in some cases, become attached to the children, and take every care of their comfort and wellbeing. These results speak well for the satisfactory working of the boarding-out system.

Mrs. J. E. Gibson, Upper Picton :—

I am of the same opinion now as in former years, respecting the boarding-out system being a good one. The children in my district are kept well clothed, and are as happy a lot of children as you would meet with anywhere, and that speaks well for their homes. The guardians are, I believe, doing their best to bring up the children well.

Mrs. A. Gillespie, Goulburn :—

During the short time I have been visiting the State children in Goulburn, I found the homes clean and comfortable, and the children well cared for. I think the boarding-out system an excellent one.

Mrs. M. Grosvenor, Rockdale :—

In reply to your request for a brief statement of my experience of the boarded-out children under my charge, I cannot speak too highly of the foster parents in my district. The children are always comfortably clad, and bright and happy.

Mrs. and Miss Hall, Windsor :—

In reply to your circular of 6th inst., *re* our experience of the boarding-out system, we are still of same opinion, as in our district it works well.

Mrs. M. Heeley, Young :—

In reference to yours of the 6th instant, I am pleased to say that, judging by the very limited experience I have had in the matter, the boarding-out system is a very good one. The homes here are clean and comfortable, and the guardians trying to do their best for the children under their care. In a day or two I shall send in my report of the two that I have here—one I cannot go to see, so must make arrangements for child to visit me.

Mrs. J. Hetherington, Kangaroo Valley :—

In reply to your circular, I beg to state that I think the boarding-out system an excellent one. All the children of whom I have had charge (Mrs. H. Tate, of The Parsonage, having taken over the visiting) are very healthy, have comfortable homes, and are in most cases treated by the guardians as members of the family.

Mrs. F. A. Kendall, Balmain :—

In reply to your note requesting my idea of the boarding-out system, I have much pleasure in stating that I consider it excellent. The children under my supervision are all in comfortable homes and well cared for. In many cases the foster parents are really fond of their little charges. The children's religious education is also well attended to. It seems to be quite the exception when the foster parents are found to have only taken the children for the sake of the emolument, the object being evidently for the children's good.

Mrs. J. M. Kidd, Campbelltown :—

I am pleased to report that all the boarded-out children in this district are well cared for in every respect. The boarding-out system is, I think, far better for the children than sending them to asylums, where there are usually such large numbers that it is impossible to care for the children properly.

Mrs. M. Lumsdaine, Gladesville :—

In reply to your request, I have much pleasure in stating that I think the boarding-out system an excellent one. The guardians generally appear to treat the children under their care as their own; I never hear any complaint, and the children are happy and well cared for.

Mrs. J. B. Nicholson, Woonona :—

In answer to your inquiries *re* the boarding-out system, it is in my opinion a very good one. All the homes I have inspected are comfortable, and the children well dealt by; the beds are all very clean, the children attend school very regularly, and the guardians appear to be thoroughly doing their duty. I knew some of these children before they entered the State school, and they are really better off now than they were before.

Mrs. M. O'Brien, Braidwood :—

In compliance with your circular of yesterday, I have much pleasure in stating that the children in this district have comfortable homes, are well cared for by their guardians, are in good health, and look well and happy. I think the boarding-out system a great success.

Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, North Sydney :—

I have again much pleasure in testifying to the excellency of the boarding-out system, and am more than ever convinced of its good results. The children under my supervision seem quite happy and contented, and in nearly every instance their guardians give satisfactory accounts of them.

Mrs. D. Osborn, Bundanoon :—

In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., I herewith forward my report. During the time I have had to do with the children I have had no cause to complain in any respect; and those that have been, and still are in my district have given every satisfaction, the children being comfortably clothed, and well attended to; and I think the children should be thankful for the boarding-out system, which is far preferable for them than being all together in one place. The boarding-out system is the means of bringing out their individuality and making them more accustomed to every-day life. The homes in this district are mostly on farms and dairying.

Mrs. S. Oliver, Goulburn :—

I am very favourable to the boarding-out system under proper supervision. The homes I visit give every satisfaction, and the children seem comfortable and happy.

Mrs. A. Pearce, Rouse Hill :—

You will see by my reports that the children in my district are well, happy, and contented.

Mrs. J. Richardson, St. Ives (Gordon) :—

In reply to your communication of the 6th inst., requesting me to send you a brief statement in reference to my experience of the boarding-out system, I have the honor to state that I see no reason to change my opinion as to its general usefulness, and as far as the children under my control are concerned the results have been satisfactory, and the guardians have fairly performed their duties; but I think it devolves upon the department to have very careful inquiries made before sending any children to new homes, and also that the lady visitors should be informed at once of all applications, and that these applications should not be complied with until a report is received from the lady visitor of the district.

Mrs. A. T. Simpson, Waverley :—

Can but repeat what she has said before as to the efficacy of the system which shows such grand results each year. The classes of homes in which the children are placed in this suburb are mostly artisans, with the exception of two storekeepers and the sergeant of police; and all are highly respectable, and the children well cared for.

Mrs. S. W. Smith, Stockton :—

From my experience in this district of the boarding-out system, I think it an excellent one. The homes are good, and the guardians appear to treat the boys very well.

Mrs. A. G. Tate, Kangaroo Valley :—

As my experience of the system as lady visitor only extends over the last three months, I am not prepared to speak definitely upon the subject; but from what I have observed the results would appear to be satisfactory. The homes in this part as a rule are humble, but nevertheless clean and comfortable, and the guardians seem to exercise their duties towards those committed to their charge as if they were members of their own family.

Mrs. L. Tillet, Liverpool :—

Owing to the impassable roads and the long distances from Liverpool I have not been able to visit the children under my control as often as I could wish. Those I have visited seem happy and comfortable, and I believe, as far as I can judge, that the boarding-out system is an admirable one. The guardians seem to treat the children as their own, and I have never had any complaints from the little ones placed in their charge.

Mrs.

Mrs. H. Weatherill, Newcastle :—

You request a brief statement of my experience of the system of boarding-out children in homes, and as I have been a lady visitor ever since this system was commenced my testimony should be of some value. Briefly then I entirely approve of the system and think it immeasurably superior to the former system of herding children together in orphanages or schools. I find the children who come under our notice now, no matter what sort of home they have been taken from, are much freer from the immoral and detestable vices I have had to speak of and which were found in almost all the children who were first boarded out from the schools and orphanages. I think the individual home-training which each child receives much better calculated to fit it, to take a respectable place in the world. The homes are, as a rule, good, and the children well-cared for; indeed, the guardians are sometimes too lenient, and often spare the rod to the danger of spoiling the child, for I agree with wholesome correction by the rod *at times*, and with some children. I have frequently had occasion to beg of the guardian to exercise a little more strictness. I do not agree with the system of public education for these children, and think if they were taught to read, write, and spell, and to understand figures and the value of money, this would be enough, and they might be more thoroughly taught these more useful studies. I also think the children (especially girls) are apprenticed too early and have liberty from control too soon; if the period could be made one year later on, say, from 13 to 18 years, it would be better, as the girls think of nothing now but how they can most quickly spend the money, which has been so carefully saved for them, in foolish articles of dress and finery. This is a brief statement of my experience, and I hope it may be useful.

LETTERS FROM SCHOOL TEACHERS.

W.M., Superior Public School, Armidale :—

There are three boarded-out pupils attending the above school. From what I have seen they compare very favourably with other children; they come to school neatly dressed; their conduct is good, and their attainments are up to the average.

H.G.F., Public School, Baw Baw :—

My report *in re* the boarding-out of children will be similar to that of last year, viz., that they are as well cared for as those who are under parental care, in some cases their lot is more pleasant than where children have mother and father to care for them. As far as I can judge from what has come under my notice the system works admirably. The children are in general clean and neat in dress and seem to have plenty of time given them for such lessons as are given them as exercise at home.

W.H., Bargo West, Public School :—

It is only very recently that I have had any experience with the children to whom you refer. As far as I can judge the boarding-out system is a judicious step on the part of the Government to bring to usefulness the unfortunate children of the Colony. In scholastic life they are on friendly terms with their fellow mates and receive instruction with the same good will as the rest of the pupils.

W.L., Public School, Botany :—

The State children attending the school under my charge always attend school clean and tidy, and they compare favourably in other respects with the other children under my supervision.

R. B., Public School, Brawlin :—

With regard to the boarding-out system here, the result has been most successful, as those children that have attended this school (there are none in the school at present) seem to be well provided for, and as far as I can judge are contented and willing to remain with the people they were first placed with.

W.T.A., Public School, Camden :—

In answer to your circular of the 10th April, I beg to state that the State children attending this school are very clean and tidy, their attendance is regular, and that I cannot perceive any difference in their general appearance compared with that of the other scholars. The number who attend this school is small, being only four.

M.L.A., Public School, Collector :—

Your circular, 10th April, 1893, asking for report *re* State children. In reply thereto I beg to state that I find no reason to alter my statements of former years as to the general cleanliness and tidiness of the State children under my observation, and have only to add that they in appearance compare most favourably, in fact equally, with the rest of the children in this locality. I do not see how the system could well be improved on after seven years of personal observation on my part.

J.M., Public School, Cullarin :—

In reference to the boarding-out system, the children under my supervision compare very favourably with the others attending school. I approve of the system very much, though from my own experience the supervision of the State inspectors, and the inquiries they make concerning the treatment and care of the children, add to the comfort and happiness of the latter very, very much.

J.C.C., Public School, Cullinga :—

I have the honor to forward, in compliance with your request, my observations of the working of the boarding-out system in this district. During 1892 I had on my rolls four boys who attended school the required number of days and over. They were to all appearance well fed and clothed, and were accepted as playfellows in the school-yard without friction, unpleasant remarks or feelings, and in school work they did fairly well. Of these, three having attained the age of 14, were withdrawn, and one is still on the roll, but at present absent, being on a visit to Byrock with his foster-parents. In this parish there are living three young men and one young female, who having served the allotted term are now working on their own account, the female in the family she was assigned to, and the young men on farms owned by other persons than those by whom they were reared. Two of these young men were prepared for confirmation by Canon Betts in the month of December last, and were duly confirmed by the Bishop of Goulburn in St. John's Church of England, Cullinga, and are very promising young men. I observe that children placed with working farmers turn out better than those placed with families considering themselves to be somewhat higher in the social scale, and consequently treat their wards more in the light of servants, consigning them to men's huts for sleeping and food, and exacting as much work as possible with less regard for education, moral and religious training, &c. On the whole I am very much in favour of the system as being preferable to congregating children in asylums.

A.S.W., Public School, Cordeaux River :—

I received your circular of 10th instant, and in answer to same I may state in reference to my experience of the boarding-out system that I cannot speak too highly of what I have seen. I have often visited at the houses where the boys are living, that they are treated as if they were the children of the foster parents, being treated with every kindness. I have had two boys attending the school, and they attend very fairly; they are kept clean and tidy, and their general appearance compare very favourably with other children in appearance and attainments.

B.G.F., Public School, Coolac :—

With reference to circular from State Children's Relief Board dated 10th April, 1893, I beg to state that my experience of the operation of the boarding-out system has been favourable to the said system. The State children who have attended the school under my charge have been both clean and tidy, and their attendance has been fairly regular. Their general appearance and attainments have compared favourably with those of other children under my supervision.

F.L.,

F. L., Public School, Eastgrove :—

Your letter of the 10th, *re* observations of the results of the boarding-out system in this Colony. As far as I am able to judge the system, on the whole, appears to work satisfactorily in this district. The children, as a rule, are clean, and attend school regularly, and altogether they compare favourably with the other children attending this school.

F. W. W., Public School, Gerringong :—

I have the honor to make the following statement and remarks in accordance with your request contained in a late circular. My experience leads me to the belief that children placed with the dairy farmers of this district are comparatively fortunate, both in their work and their masters. The former enables them to attend school regularly and very fairly punctually, and the treatment of the children under my direct notice is kind and considerate without exception.

H. L. F., Public School, Gordon :—

The only State child in this locality, from personal observation and careful inquiry, I am led to believe receives exceptionally kind treatment from her guardian who gives her the most maternal affection, and exercises the greatest care with regard to her moral and intellectual training.

T. C., Public School, Greenwell Point :—

As regards the boarding-out system, I believe it to be a thoroughly good system as the children are not much burden when thus placed, and they are fitted and instructed for the future lives which they have to lead.

J. L., Superior Public School, South Goulburn :—

In reply to yours of the 10th ultimo, I herewith forward my report as you request. I consider the system of boarding-out children an excellent one. Placing children with good, kind, christian parents and thus bringing them under home influence must exercise a beneficial effect upon them. The little ones attending my school do compare favourably with other children. They are clean, apparently well fed, and, judging from their general appearance, are as happy as youngsters can be.

E. M., Public School, Glenfield :—

As I have had no boarding-out State children at this school I am unable to give any particulars as contained in the latter paragraph of your circular. But as regards my opinion of that system, I think that it is one of the best methods that could possibly be adopted, many a child gets a good comfortable home, well reared to industry and well cared for, and even brought up almost equal to children of the family, and where parents have no children of their own, they are treated the same as their own, and often some provision made for such at the last by those to whom they are entrusted.

W. S., Superior Public School, Granville :—

I regret that I have been unable, through illness, to reply to the above at an earlier date, and even now I am not well enough to enter fully into the matter and give a detailed account. On the whole, however, the results of the system have appeared to me very good, the children appear happy, well fed, and well clothed. They attend school regularly, and I have endeavoured to let the guardians know, in cases of apparent laxity, that I was watching the interests of the children and that no evasion of their duties could be winked at.

A. W., Public School, Greendale :—

In answer to your inquiry respecting State children attending my school I beg to say that in every respect they compare very favourably with the other pupils. The marked improvement in the children after being some time in the country ought to be a sufficient proof of the success of the boarding-out system.

P. R., Public School, Gunning :—

I have much pleasure in again making a few remarks in reference to the boarding-out system in this Colony, especially as all I have to say is in favour of that system. At present there are six State children attending this school. They are among my most regular and punctual scholars, scarcely ever missing a day, and I might almost say they are never late. All of them seem happy; they are well clothed, clean and tidy, and apparently well fed, while none of them are over-worked. They mix freely among all the other scholars, and there is nothing in their appearance or conduct to distinguish them from their companions.

L. H. W., Public School, Hinton :—

In reply to your circular soliciting opinion as to the value of the boarding-out system in New South Wales, I have much pleasure in stating that as far as my experience has gone, I have found the boarded-out children quite as well cared for in every way as those possessing parents, and in some cases the comparison results in distinct favour of the system. In every scheme, defects, incident upon imperfect human nature, will make their appearance, but while judicious care is exercised in the choice of foster parents, the present system seems peculiarly free from objection.

B. G. E., Public School, Jamberoo :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 10th inst. In pursuance of the request contained therein, I beg to make the following report :—During the year of 1892, my experience of State children was limited to five boys. One of these, passed through all the classes, up to the 4th, with credit. When he left school, he was the leading boy. He had, therefore, not only held his own with the other boys in his class, but out-distanced them. At leaving, this boy was 15 years old. Two other boys left the school early in the year, after having attained the age of 14. Two more boys remain still under my tuition. Both compare favourably with the other children. No stranger would ever detect that they are State boys. Scrupulously clean in person and attire, intelligent, and evidently well cared for, they have the appearance of sons of well-to-do men. Having had now more than eight years experience of State children, I feel more than ever convinced of the superiority of the boarding-out system over that which herded young children, together with older, into asylums. Many guardians conceive a lasting affection for the boys or girls under their charge, so, that even after having left their guardians' care, they look back to it as their home; nor does the fact of being State children, deprive them of the sympathy and friendship of their more fortunate comrades. Most of the State boys under my care have been very popular among their school-mates.

F. M., Public School, Kangaroo Valley :—

In reply to your memo. of the 10th inst., asking for report on working of boarding-out system in this Colony, I beg to inform you that my experience of some in this district proves that the system is doing very satisfactory work. The State children attending this school are always comfortably clad, clean and tidy in their appearance, and compare favourably with any other children in attendance.

W. S., Public School, Liverpool :—

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., in which you request school teachers to give the Board statements of their observations of the results of the boarding-out system in this Colony, I have the honor to state that while my opportunities for observation have been limited, such as I have been in a position to make, have favourably impressed me with the results of the system and with the supervision of its officers. The children who have come under my notice have been well-nourished, clean, and tidy; and in punctuality and regular attendance at school as well as in other particulars have exhibited watchful care on the part of those in charge of them.

J. B.,

J.B., Public School, Marshall Mount :—

Replying to your circular, dated 10th instant. There is at present only one State child attending this school. My experience of children boarding out in this locality is that they are well treated, and that the system gives general satisfaction both to the children and to the ones who have charge of them. The one at present attending this school is exceptionally well cared for, he is clean and tidy, and his appearance compares favourably with the other children attending this school.

W.B.G., Public School, Mittagong :—

With reference to your circular of the 10th instant, I beg to state that the State children who attend this school are clean and tidy in their appearance, fairly regular in their attendance; and in their general appearance compare very favourably with the other children.

A.D.F., Public School, Mudgee :—

There are two children, brother and sister, under the control of your Department attending this school. Their appearance and behaviour compare favourably with that of other children attending the school, and their regularity of attendance is satisfactory.

F.G.W., Superior Public School, Nowra :—

In reply to your circular of the 10th instant, I have to state that the few children attending this school and under your Department continue to attend regularly, and are quite as well clothed and appear as well cared for as the majority of the other children.

J.N.C., Coffey Hill, Orange :—

I have still to report that State children attending this school are well cared for. Their attendance is regular and they are well and tidily clothed and have every appearance of being happy. On the whole they appear as tidy, comfortable, and contented as the other children.

M.D., Superior Public School, Paddington :—

In reply to your circular of the 10th instant, I may state that the State children who attend my school are in general clean and tidy, and fairly regular in attendance. Although I cannot say that their general appearance is as good as that of the other children under my supervision, yet they seem to be well cared for.

M.B., Public School, Penrith, Girls' Department :—

There is one child, K. M'D., boarding-out with Mrs. A, of this town, attending school in this department. She attends regularly, appears well clothed and fed, and compares favourably with the other children in this department.

A.W., Public School, Petersham :—

All the State children attending the Superior Public School, Petersham, appear well cared for and are fairly regular.

J.H.S., Public School, Penrith, Boys' Department :—

There is one child attending in this department. He is neatly dressed, and seems bright, cheerful and happy. With careful supervision I think the boarding-out system is excellent, affording, as it does, the softening influences of family life for the unfortunate child.

J.J.W., Superior Public School, Redfern :—

The boys attending the department under my charge appear to be well clothed and fed. They seem intelligent in mind and cheerful in manner, and present the appearance of being well-cared for. They attend school very regularly on the whole and are very fairly conducted.

E.A., Superior Public Infants' School, Redfern :—

Report on the working of State children's boarding-out system, as shown by children under my supervision :—Their appearance, health, neatness, and suitability of appearance are satisfactory; they have all attended more than the required number of days; their attainments are well up to the average, and their conduct is good.

N.M.J., Public School, North Richmond :—

With regard to your letter of the 10th instant, I beg to acquaint you of the fact that one State child only is in attendance at this school, and as his attendance dates from 31st October, 1892, my acquaintance with the system is but limited. In this instance, however, I may point out that the regularity, punctuality, cleanliness, and general behaviour compare very favourably with those of children reared under more favourable conditions.

B.F.L., Public School, Rouse Hill :—

1. Results of the boarding-out system :—I personally know the "guardians" who have the State children attending this school, and knowing them to be conscientious women, know also that their wards are fortunate in having been placed in their charge. The wards will compare favourably with any who are so happy as to have parents; they are well and comfortably clothed, are well fleshed, healthy, and clean, and have a clearer complexion than when they first appeared at this school. They appear to be much attached to their guardians. One—Mrs. H.—is always spoken of as "mother". They are as regular and punctual at school as any of the children, and are doing fairly well.

L.P., Public School, Rookwood :—

The State children attending the Rookwood Public School are well kept and tidy in appearance, and compare favourably with any of the rest, and to advantage with some. They are fairly regular on the whole, some of them very regular.

J.J.G., North Ryde :—

In reply to yours of the 10th, I know of only one boy under the boarding-out system. He is kept well, and his life seems happy as usual run of lads.

C.R., Superior Public Infants' School, Singleton :—

With reference to a circular received from you, requesting a report upon the boarding-out system in this Colony, I beg to inform you that one State child is under my charge. From what I can judge by her dress and manners at school she appears to be fairly well cared for. On the whole she compares favourably with the other children under my supervision.

G.W.S., Public School, Sutton Forest :—

In reply to your circular of 10th instant, "requesting school teachers to state their observations of the result of the boarding-out system in this Colony," I have the honor to state that so far my observations of the same have been limited, as I have only experience in one case, but in that I am happy to say that the object of the State Children's Relief Board is fully carried out, the child though of tender age is well cared for and presents a happy and healthy appearance, and in every respect compares favourably with all the other children attending this school.

R.A.P., Public School, Taraiga :—

I acknowledge receipt of yours of the 10th ultimo requesting the teachers' statements of their observations of the results of the boarding-out system in this Colony. At the present time my observations as to the above are confined to two cases. Whether there are others in the district I am not aware, but in these particular cases I may assert that they compare favourably with the other children under my charge, and that as far as my knowledge goes, they are not shunned or slighted in any way by the other scholars of the school, or have I ever heard a word expressing dislike in any way. My opinion of the system is that it is a good one, for by it many children are brought up to become respectable citizens, whereas otherwise they would have become inmates probably of some of our gaols and in that way would be a burden on the State.

J.W.C., Public School, Tarago :—

Attending the school under my charge there are two State children, and I can truly say that compared with other children of the settlement living under similar conditions as regards temporal requirements and moral supervision they are favourably placed. They are regular in their attendance at school and as well clothed as are other children in a similar walk in life. Intellectually they are as bright, and, taking all matters into consideration, I may say they have a good and comfortable home. I have, therefore, much pleasure in adding my testimony to the general excellence of the boarding-out system as followed in New South Wales in so far as it has come under my personal observation.

W.G., Public School, St. Peters :—

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant I have much pleasure in stating that so far as my experience has extended the boarding-out system is a success; inasmuch as the State children who have attended this school, especially those in charge of Mrs. L., come clean and well dressed, they are regular in their attendance and compare favourably with the other school children.

M.L.R., Public School, Tirranna, Goulburn :—

The five State children at present under my charge as teacher are, as far as I can judge, well and carefully attended, they are always clean and respectable, and have the appearance of being well-fed and healthy; they are also regular attendants at school, and in their case I should say the system was entirely satisfactory.

L.J., Public School, Ulladulla :—

I beg to inform you that there are only two State children attending the school under my charge at present. They attend school regularly, and in clean and tidy dress. In every respect they seem well cared for by their guardians. I regret that there are not more of these children under the care of Mr. V. C., as his has always proved one of the very best homes for this purpose that I have ever known.

B.C., Public School, Vacy :—

I have much pleasure in complying with your request *re* State children under my charge, but before going fully into the matter, should be glad to learn the duties of guardians towards their trust. From casual observation, State children compare fairly well with others; in one instance, I am pleased to say, a child is treated, if possible, too well, and is consequently as happy as can be. Trusting this will prove satisfactory and meet your wishes.

W.M., Public School, Wilberforce :—

I have the honor to report that there are six State children attending this school, all of whom appear to be in good health, clean and tidy, and attend school fairly well.

G.L., Public School, William Town :—

In answer to your request I have the honor to inform you that I have one State pupil under my charge, and what I have seen of him he behaves himself well, and from what I can see of the young men who were under the boarding-out system, they are a credit to the State and themselves, and to many more who have been more fortunate in having parental care.

J.M., Public School, Woodstock, Rooty Hill :—

In reply to your communication of 10th instant, it affords me pleasure to forward the testimony of my experience of the boarding-out system. At one of the schools of which I was in charge previous to my appointment to this district, over thirty children under the system attended. Their conduct, with few exceptions, both in and out of school was as good, and in some respects much better than that of many pupils who resided with their parents. The few children under the boarding-out system in attendance at this school are in good homes, and do, unquestionably, compare favourably with the other pupils.

S.S., Public School, Wisemans' Ferry :—

With reference to my experience of the boarding-out system for the State children of this Colony, I beg to state, that I think it of great advantage to them to be placed in comfortable homes where they can enjoy the comforts of private life, and can be trained to many useful branches of industry which must prove a great service to them later in life. The State children compare favourably in every way with the other children attending this school.

W.F., Superior Public School, Woollahra :—

In reply to yours of the 10th inst., I beg to inform you that six State children are attending this school, that without exception they are healthy, clean, and comfortably clad, and compare favourably with other children. I consider the boarding-out system to be of great advantage to the children as they are gradually trained, if well placed, to fight the battle of life.

J.K., Public School, Woollombi :—

I have the honor to inform you that the State children who have come under my notice seem to be well cared for, and that they compare favourably with the children under my charge. The children are properly clothed and appear to have a proper supply of food; and are sent regularly to school.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 APRIL, 1893.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Sobraon," to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Nautical School-ship "Sobraon," Sydney, 23 June, 1893.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, the twenty-sixth Annual Report upon the Institution, for the year which ended on the 30th April last.

2. On the 8th November the school was transferred to the "Sobraon," after an occupation of the old "Vernon" for a period of twenty-five years and six months. For some time the latter vessel had been much overcrowded, whilst its decayed and leaky condition caused me much anxiety. When we left her she was completely worn out, was sold, and shortly afterwards was destroyed by fire.

3. The new ship is a roomy vessel, quite three times as large as its predecessor, and it has been fitted for its work in a very perfect way. The arrangements for ensuring the training, supervision, and comfort of the boys are, in many respects, superior to those of the best of the training ships of the mother country, and there is ample accommodation for over 500 lads. The cost of altering a large cargo-carrying ship of some 3,000 tons burden has necessarily been considerable, but the country has now a strongly built ship of great capacity, well adapted for reformatory work, which will need little repair for the next twenty-five years. To date of writing, the institution has been in its new quarters for upwards of seven months, and, for smoothness of working and general suitability, has quite realised my expectations.

4. The work of the institution again showed an increase upon former years. There was an almost daily change in the composition of the ship's company; the daily average number on board rose to 263, the highest yet attained, and an increase of thirty-three upon the preceding year; the discharges were more numerous, and we closed the twelve months with a larger number on the books.

5. No deaths occurred. An outbreak of influenza attended the closing days on the "Vernon," but the boys attacked soon recovered, and the general health has been good. Boys for the most part have been sadly neglected prior to their committal to the ship, and they arrive in a filthy condition in many instances. Such lads are liable to skin complaints of various kinds, and require much attention.

6. The general behaviour has been good: As usual, new-comers and boys returned from situations for misconduct have been the principal offenders. Of late years we have received a large number of boys who have turned out failures under various charitable organisations, and these naturally need firm handling. One of these, received here during the year, had been for nearly ten years under two other systems for dealing with neglected boys, and was then given up as a hopeless case, and sent here as a last resource. Although his age was assumed to be just under 16, he looked much older, and he was a big powerful fellow, of determined character, and of the worst family history. For some time after arrival he was a troublesome character, but a careful treatment of his case effected a rapid reform, and within six months of his first stepping on board he became a well-conducted youth, trusted to go ashore on messages, and placed in charge of other lads. He left here on a ship bound on a voyage to America last week, having fairly earned permission to go to a situation by his good conduct. I believe it will be found that his reformation is of a permanent character.

7. The foregoing will show the nature of much of the raw material which comes to us for treatment. Table B further illustrates this. Firm discipline, plenty of work and drill, with wholesome recreation, accomplish wonders with this class of lads; and they do not look upon the ship as a prison. Boys coming on board are taken into our confidence, and told what is going to be done for them. After the first natural restlessness is got over, they, for the most part settle down quietly and contentedly; and the healthy public opinion existing amongst the boys, and the frequent visits to the ship by old boys, do much to check misconduct.

8. Table J shows the value of the industrial labour performed during the year, apart from the work done in school and at drill. The inmates are kept busily employed.

9. The class and mark system continue to work well, and afford means to classify by conduct. The lowest class, No. 7, is continually under special supervision, and as there is no play but plenty of extra work, and deprivation of various enjoyments, No. 7 boys receive a practical object lesson as to the desirability of good behaviour. After passing this class, every inducement is held out for continued good conduct, every class from 6 to 1 carrying increased privileges. Wholesome and varied recreation has

always been a characteristic of the institution. There is an excellent library with over 1,000 volumes; a recreation hall, well supplied with piano, musical-box, all of the morning and evening papers, the principal London illustrated periodicals, *Chambers' Journal*, *Leisure Hour*, *Daily Graphic*, &c.; a large swimming bath; a spacious recreation ground; and an entertainment hall where occasional concerts and lectures are given, the latter illustrated by means of the ship's oxyhydrogen apparatus. There are two clubs, the Athletic Association and the Cricket Club, each under the presidency of an officer, but managed by the boys, which are particularly useful in giving a healthy tone to the establishment. The first-named club has a very complete gymnastic apparatus and supply of clubs, and the boys take interest in its proceedings. The Cricket Association turns out some fair players, and last week a representative eleven signally defeated a party of young men, formerly "Vernon" lads, who specially visited their old quarters to play a friendly game. In addition, harbour and fishing excursions are of frequent occurrence, and occasionally trips are made to places of interest about Sydney. On two occasions, by the kindness of the managements, the lads visited Her Majesty's Theatre and the Lyceum. Over 200 boys attended each time; their passage through the crowded streets at night without mishap of any kind showed that confidence in them was not misplaced.

10. Swimming continues to be systematically taught, and no boy leaves the vessel unable to swim. On the 30th April only thirty-six of the inmates could not swim.

11. Favourable reports have been received concerning the apprentices, some of whom have now been five years away, but are still under my guardianship. Everyone has been inspected at his master's residence within the last quarter, and 93 per cent. received satisfactory characters. Much care is taken in selecting suitable places, and the boys, generally, are comfortable, contented, and interested in their work. Most of these apprentices have written to me during the year—some, half-a-dozen times—and their letters always receive replies. The correspondence thus maintained is of much service in assisting to keep the lads steadily on the right track. I have personally visited a number of the apprentices at their homes, but the greater portion of the inspecting has been done by the police, who have performed this work in a tactful, thorough way, which has ensured that the boys were treated properly. Mr. Inspector-General Fosbery, and the force under him, have always taken a deep interest in our apprentices.

12. About 100 boys completed their apprenticeship during the year, and consequently became quite free from legal control. It is satisfactory to find that, for the most part, these young fellows of 18, who had become proficient in country pursuits, remained in the districts in which they had been apprenticed, and in many cases re-engaged with their old masters. The sum of £2,850 was paid to them from the Government Savings Bank, being wages earned during their service.

13. As in past years, numbers of former inmates continue to take an interest in their old school, and some 300 of them have visited or written to me during the twelve months. For the most part the "old boys" seemed to have turned out well. One young man, whose letter reached me to-day, says, "I am getting on very well; still in the same employ. I have over £200 saved and about 60 head of cattle. I shall be happy to go and have a look at the new ship when next I come to Sydney." He has been away seventeen years, but is still with the same master to whom he was apprenticed. A few days ago another man came aboard to show me his ship-master's certificate which he had just received, and which had enabled him to receive substantial promotion. He is a frequent visitor, accompanied occasionally by his wife and family. It is upwards of nineteen years since he left the ship, at the age of 17. These are not by any means singular incidents, as numbers of such cases occur.

14. Fair work has been done in school, and a favourable report was made by Mr. Inspector Pitt concerning its operations. Only thirty-five of the new-comers were found to be up to a fair standard. The remainder were indifferently educated, and forty-five could not read or write. Table K gives full particulars of the educational status. The schoolmasters also act as librarians, and so accomplish much useful work after school hours.

15. On Sundays the lads landed and marched to their respective places of worship, excepting in inclement weather, when service was held on board. In addition to the usual religious exercises held on the ship, religious instruction has been conducted by the Rev. W. A. Charlton, Mrs. Ford, and Miss Fitzhardinge, on behalf of the Protestants, who form the bulk of the inmates; and by the Rev. Dean Boyle, the Rev. J. Hegarty, and the Rev. E. Corcoran for the Roman Catholics. All of these ladies and gentlemen act in an honorary capacity, and do great good by their earnest labours. Sixty boys were confirmed during the year.

16. The institution now commences its twenty-seventh year, and is the oldest establishment of its kind in the southern hemisphere. During the twenty-six years of its existence 2,820 boys have been committed on board. Of these 262 remain on the ship, 11 have died in hospital, and 2,547 have left, principally as apprentices. As could have only been expected, some of these latter have turned out badly, and their cases naturally come much under public attention. These, however, form but a comparatively small proportion of the large number who have passed under the ship's discipline, and it is well within the mark to say that fully 92 per cent. of the lads have turned out to be as respectable, industrious men as any members of the general community.

17. The usual statistics are appended. Table G enables an idea to be formed of the kind of home life led by the boys, prior to their being sent to the ship. Neglect of parental obligations is one of the principal causes that lead to boys coming here.

18. The officers of the ship have carried out their duties in a cheerful and intelligent manner, and I am glad to bring their good conduct under your notice.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Commander and Superintendent.

3

APPENDICES.

A.

TABLE showing admissions and discharges for year.

Admissions	164
Discharges	152
Deaths	0
Abscondings	0
Total changes in ship's company	316

B.

ANTECEDENTS of the boys admitted during the year.

Failures under the charitable organizations	31 or 19 per cent.
Previously before Police Courts	106 or 64 "
Three times before Courts prior to being sent to the Institution	46 or 28 "
Nine of the boys admitted had been 4 times before the Courts; 5 had been 5 times; and 4 had been 6 times.	

C.

BIRTH-PLACES of the boys admitted.

New Zealand	8	} or 12 per cent.
England	5	
Victoria	2	
Scotland	2	
United States	1	
Tasmania	1	
New South Wales	145 or 88	"

D.

RELIGIONS of the boys admitted.

Protestants	113, or 69 per cent.
Roman Catholics	51, or 31 "

E.

POLICE Courts committing.

Sydney and Suburbs	98, or 60 per cent.
Country	66, or 40 "

F.

AGES of boys admitted.

Under 12	54, or 33 per cent.
12 to 14	50, or 30 "
Over 14	60, or 37 "
The youngest boys were, after a short probationary detention, discharged to the Boarding-out Department.	

G.

PARTICULARS of Parentage.

Mother drunkard; father dead	2	Father drunkard; mother a lunatic	2
Mother in gaol; father dead	1	Father lunatic; mother cannot control	1
Mother deserted, father dead	3	Father in prison; mother drunkard	2
Mother prostitute, father deserted	7	Father dead; mother married again	2
Mother prostitute, father dead	5	Mother dead; father married again	3
Mother prostitute; father in prison	1	Father dead; mother unable to control	5
Mother drunkard; father does not control	1	Mother dead; father unable to control	3
Mother in prison; father deserted	6	Parents in prison	1
Mother prostitute; boy illegitimate	5	Parents unfit to have charge of children	12
Father in prison; mother does not control	1	Parents deserted or dead	27
Father deserted; mother dead	10	Parents neglect or unable to control	59
Father deserted; mother does not control	5		

H.

TABLE showing Expenditure for year.

Provisions	£	s.	d.
Band instruments, music, repairs	3,000	1	0
Crockery, knives, forks, mess utensils	84	3	0
Clothing, boots	92	4	10
Stores, rope, paint, timber, repairs to "Vernon" boats, shore establishment generally	1,266	19	1
School appliances, library, reading-room, good conduct pay	753	17	5
Fuel and light	171	10	1
Salaries (including teacher's pay)	248	16	5
Bedding, hammocks, bags, blankets	2,329	13	6
Medicines, visiting surgeon's salary, hospital expenses	224	12	6
Petty expenses	157	1	1
	58	17	0

Deduct parent's contributions

8,386 15 11

361 18 6

8,024 17 5

Expenses connected with the boys still under the legal control of the Institution, whose good conduct admits of their being apprenticed in place of being detained on the ship:—

Proportion of salaries	£	s.	d.
Visiting, stamps, stationery	300	0	0
	68	13	9

368 13 9

Net cost of all the ship's boys under State control

8,393 11 2

The daily average number under control for the year was 670.

The cost per head per annum was £12 10s 7d, or 8d. per diem.

Included in the above expenditure is a large outlay on the old "Vernon," rendered necessary by its leaky, decayed condition during the last few months of its occupancy by the boys.

J.

4

J.

INDUSTRIAL training—Work performed.

	£	s.	d.
Carpentry—General repairs, pumps, ship, boats, glazing, caulking.....	150	0	0
Sail-making—Making 60 hammocks, @ 3s.....	9	0	0
Making hatch-covers—7 @ £1	7	0	0
„ clothes-bags—24 @ 5s.....	6	0	0
„ smoke-sails, £1 10s.; galley-bags, £2 10s.	4	0	0
General repairs, awnings, hammocks, bags, sails, hose, screens, tents, &c.	120	0	0
Tailoring—Making and repairing clothes, laniards, &c.....	60	0	0
Seamanship—Tarring, scraping, setting up rigging, repairing boat's gear, flags, dismantling "Vernon," increasing operations, and general rigger's work	250	0	0
Cooking—Preparation of meals for all on board, and general stewards' works	150	0	0
Painting—Painting boats and ship	40	0	0
„ mast, yards, booms	10	0	0
„ works on island.....	10	0	0
Gardening—Cutting grass, care trees, gardens, plants	30	0	0
Musician's Department—Keeping instruments in order; value of services rendered by band out of ship.....	100	0	0
Laundry—A daily average of 263 boys has been maintained, and 8 pieces each are washed weekly. In addition, 1 hammock, 1 bed-tick each, are washed every third week, besides blankets, serge clothing, collars, towels, hospital linen, &c., 140,000 pieces yearly @ 1d.	580	0	0
General work—Washing and cleaning decks, rifles and arms, cleaning ship's sides, dormitory, baths, play-ground, aviaries, sheds, boats, and boats landings, trimming and cleaning lamps, coaling ship, work in connection with steam-launch, whitewashing, supplying water.....	300	0	0
Total value of industrial labour (apart from drill, school, watch work, and other training)	£1,826	0	0

K.

EDUCATIONAL Status of Admissions and Discharges.

	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Total.
On board April 30, 1892	28	102	120	250
Admitted to April 30, 1893	67	67	35	169
Discharged to April 30, 1893	39	42	71	152
Remaining on April 30, 1893	40	99	123	262

L.

NAMES of Ladies and Gentlemen who have in various ways contributed towards the enjoyment of the boys during the year, to all of whom grateful thanks are respectfully tendered by Officers and Lads.

The Hon. F. B. Suttor, Minister of Public Instruction.
 Rev. W. A. Charlton and Choir of St. John's, Balmain.
 Miss Levvy.
 The Committee of the Band of Mercy.
 The Hon. George Coppin, M.L.C. (Victoria).
 Messrs. Musgrove and G. L. Goodman.
 Mr. C. Haviland.
 Committee of Double Bay Regatta.
 Committee of Anniversary Regatta.
 Mr. J. E. Backhouse (England).

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
(ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY, DURING THE YEAR 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 October, 1893.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Hon. William John Lyne,
M.P., Secretary for Public Works.

The Department of Public Works,
14 September, 1893.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit, for your information, the Annual Statement relating to works carried out by this Department during the year 1892. Some of the detailed returns have only just been furnished to me, as their preparation involved a large amount of work which had to be carried out along with the current work of the Department; hence the delay.

The gross expenditure for the year amounted to £3,223,495 2s. 2d., of which £1,336,649 14s. 7d. was chargeable to Loans, and £1,886,845 7s. 7d. to Revenue. The particulars are as under:—

Head of Service.	Revenue.	Loans.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Establishment*	25,995 6 11	.....	25,995 6 11
Railways and Tramways	6,628 12 0	1,053,291 1 5	1,059,919 13 5
Land Valuation	1,942 19 9	.....	1,942 19 9
Harbours and Rivers and Water Supply	240,692 9 2	301,598 17 3	542,291 6 5
Government Architect	161,844 13 6	157,324 12 7	319,169 6 1
Roads and Bridges and Sewerage	818,418 15 11	284,621 7 9	1,103,040 3 8
Water Conservation and Irrigation	2,254 8 0	16,156 9 6	18,410 17 6
Post Office Street Resumptions	78,872 9 4	.....	78,872 9 4
Resumption of Land for Construction of Wharfs (Erskine-street and Woolloomooloo)	.....	73,852 19 1	73,852 19 1
TOTALS	£ 1,336,649 14 7	1,896,845 7 7	3,223,495 2 2

* This includes the Ministerial Office and the Permanent Clerical and Account Staffs.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.

During the year under review 129 miles of railway have been completed and opened for traffic, namely :—

Nyngan to Cobar, $81\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which was opened for traffic on the 2nd of July ;
and Culcairn to Corowa, $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which was opened on the 3rd of October.

The following lines were in progress at the end of the year, namely :—

Kiama to Nowra (*)	...	...	...	...	$22\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Lismore to the Tweed (Contracts Nos. 2, 3, and 4)	...	...	...	...	62 „
Milson's Point (†)	...	...	...	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „
Molong to Parkes and Forbes (Contracts Nos. 1 and 2)	...	...	...	...	$72\frac{3}{4}$ „
Cootamundra to Temora (‡)	...	...	...	...	$38\frac{3}{4}$ „
Marrickville to Burwood Road	...	...	...	...	5 „
Total...	...	...	...	...	$203\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Railway Surveys.

During the year a large amount of work in connection with Trial Surveys has been carried out, details of which will be found in the Report of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, appended hereto. On reference to that report it will be seen that a total length of 856 miles of survey has been carried on, necessitating a large amount of preliminary exploration, traverse, levels, etc., the details of which are given in Mr. Deane's Report. (See page 14.)

Unfortunately, on account of the restricted state of the Loan Market, the Department has been unable to proceed with the work of railway extension as rapidly as the needs of the country demand, but owing to the large amount of survey work which has been accomplished, further railway construction can be put in hand as soon as the Colony is again in a position to borrow on advantageous terms.

Tramways.

The following tramways were completed during the year and opened for traffic on the respective dates stated below, viz. :—

	Miles.	chains.	
Yass Railway Station to town	2 73 single track, 20th April.
Forest Lodge to Balmain...	1 58 „ „ 22nd April.
Merton-street to Gladstone Park, Balmain	1 16 „ „ 20th October.
Total...	5 67 „ „

In addition 9 miles and 72 chains of tramway were in course of construction at the end of the year—3 miles 10 chains of double track, and 6 miles 62 chains of single track, as under :—

	Miles.	chains.	
North Shore (cable)	0 60 double track.
Newcastle to Merewether	2 28 single „
Newcastle to Tighe's Hill	2 23 „ „
Military Road, North Sydney	2 11 „ „
King-street to Ocean-street (cable)	2 30 double „
Total...	9 72 Surveys

(*) Opened on June 3, 1893.

(†) Opened on May 1, 1893.

(‡) Opened on September 12, 1893.

Surveys and reports have also been made of many proposed tramways, particulars of which may be found in Mr. Deane's report. (See page 18.)

The North Shore cable tramway extension was opened for traffic on 16 July last, and the Military Road electric tramway will be opened on the 20th instant, the electric plant which was in use on the Randwick-Waverley line having been transferred to this.

The Newcastle-Merewether line and the Newcastle-Tighe's Hill line are likely to be opened for traffic before Christmas next.

With regard to the King-street to Ocean-street cable line, the time for the completion of the last contract expires on 31st January next, and every effort is being made to push the work forward, so that it may be in operation early next year.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY BRANCH.

A considerable amount of work was carried out in connection with the improvement and maintenance of harbour works and river navigation, chiefly at the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, and other coastal rivers, as also at Sydney and Newcastle.

At Newcastle about 20 acres of land were reclaimed by the sand-pump dredge, and a large quantity of rock was removed from the harbour and inner basin.

In my report for the year 1891 I drew attention to the very economical results obtained by the introduction and use of suction dredges. During the year 1892 I find the estimated quantity of sand raised by five of these dredges was 2,163,750 tons, the average cost being 1·855d. per ton. In my previous report it was also pointed out that the "Juno" had deposited a large quantity of sand at the small cost of 1·406d. per ton. During the year 1892 the same vessel deposited 554,600 tons of sand at a cost of 1·484d. per ton, or slightly in excess of the average cost of the preceding year. This increase is accounted for by the fact that the material was discharged at a distance from the dredge nearly double that which was the case in the previous year.

The "Actor," a dredge of the same type, working at the Tweed River, under very unfavourable circumstances, owing to the recurrence of floods, deposited 484,800 tons, at a cost of 1·685d. per ton; in fact this type of dredge is revolutionising the dredging operations of the Department, both as regards economical working and speed. As an evidence of this, I may mention that, previously, it was usual to send most of the silt raised by the dredges to sea; but very little of it is now dealt with in this manner in Sydney. The material raised by the ladder dredges is taken in punts to a convenient point, discharged alongside, and then pumped ashore by means of the suction dredges, at the small cost before mentioned. The material raised, instead of being wasted, is thus utilised in forming very valuable reclamations.

I have attached to this report illustrations showing the "Groper," one of this new type of dredges, at work at Long Cove, where a large channel has been excavated and a considerable amount of reclamation carried out; and also, views of the "Neptune," at work at Neutral Bay, Sydney.

The total quantity of silt raised during the year by the fourteen ladder dredges was 3,526,250 tons, at a total cost of £52,408 3s. 4d., or 3·566d. per ton.

The nineteen grab dredges have raised 996,251 tons, at a cost of £18,359 2s. 10d. The average cost of rock excavation was 15·115d. per ton; and of sand and silt, 3·894d. per ton.

I may here observe that the dredge "Groper," which is the newest type of suction dredge, and one of the largest of the kind in the world, was built at the Fitzroy Dock, Sydney, by the shipwrights in the employ of the Department; the boilers and engines were constructed by private firms; and the cutting machinery was supplied by Mr. Higgins, the holder of the Von Schmidt patents. The total cost of the vessel and machinery will be about £21,000, and she is capable of lifting, under favorable circumstances, 1,300 tons of silt per hour.

A large amount of reclamation work was carried out during the year in the Sydney district, the total expenditure being £52,549 14s. At Homebush Bay, 2 miles of fascine banks have been formed, and an area of 500 acres of mud flats is in process of reclamation. The reclamation work at Rozelle Bay will embrace an area of 52 acres, and is enclosed by a stone dyke 1,700 feet long, carried out by contract. Further details will be found in Mr. Darley's report.

At Sydney several jetties, pontoons, &c., were constructed for the convenience of the harbour traffic.

There are twenty lighthouses along the coast, which were maintained by the Department; the expenditure during the year for this purpose was £619 3s. 4d.

The Potts' Hill Reservoir and duplicate 48-inch main were completed and will shortly be handed over to the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. The total cost of these works was £257,451 10s. 8d. Works in connection with water supplies for country towns were commenced at Dubbo, Jerilderie, Junee, Nyngan, Nowra, and Parkes.

This reference suggests the question of the management of the country towns water supplies generally, and I may mention that, under your direction, steps are being taken which, it is hoped, will in a short time place in a satisfactory position the debts of the various municipalities on this account.

Fitzroy and Sutherland Docks.

During the year 49 vessels were docked at the former dock, and 41 at the latter, distributed as under:—

British vessels of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Foreign vessel of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Government dredges	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
,, tugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
,, punts	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total							...	90

As is generally known, in the case of ships of war only the actual out-of-pocket expenses are charged, so that it cannot be expected that these establishments will show a direct profit; but, as pointed out in my previous report, to a large extent the first-named dock contributes in a very important sense to the naval defence and commercial importance of the Colony. Regarding the Fitzroy Dock, I have already referred to the fact that the dredge "Groper" was built there, and a large amount of work was also done in the way of lengthening and repairing the numerous vessels composing the dredge fleet of the Colony, of which full details are given in Mr. Darley's report.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.

In consequence of the necessity for retrenchment few additional buildings have been commenced, most of those which were under construction at the date of my last report have been completed, and considerable additions have been made to many public buildings.

The Government Architect reiterates his complaint respecting the inadequate amount granted for maintaining the public buildings of the Colony in systematic repair, and urges the importance of arranging a plan which will provide for the external painting at least once in every fourth year, and internal painting every seventh year, together with provision to mitigate the ravages of white ant and also the effects of climate.

A detailed statement of the estimated value of the public buildings under the charge of this Branch is appended, by which it will be seen that the value of buildings and sites is estimated at £8,196,162; parks and gardens, £4,407,490; total, £12,603,652.

A contract was let for the completion of the Sydney Hospital, in Macquarie-street, under the supervision of Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, who is also the designer of the new part now under contract.

An engraving showing the elevation of the building, which is now nearing completion, is appended to this report. The total cost of the work carried out by the Government will be about £67,000.

ROADS, BRIDGES, AND SEWERAGE BRANCH.

During the year 1892 a considerable amount of work was carried out by this Branch, the sum of £1,103,040 3s. 8d. having been expended. Owing to the excessive rainfall of the last few years a very severe strain has been placed on this Office which will only be effectually relieved by the passing of some measure of local government which will secure local contributions for necessary works.

There are 33,213 miles of road under the direct supervision of officers of the Branch, 553 miles subsidised by the Government and supervised by municipal authorities, and 1,993 miles under the control of trustees, giving a grand total of 35,759 miles. The length of road constructed during the year was 1,402 miles.

Bridges.

Three hundred and sixty-six bridges, 25,189 feet in length, with 867 spans, were built during the year, making the total number of bridges 3,550, having 7,609 spans, and a total length of 243,697 feet (or $46\frac{1}{4}$ miles).

Culverts.

One thousand five hundred and two culverts were built during the year, of a length of 26,715 feet, the total number of culverts being 25,854, with a length of 403,253 feet (or $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles). There are also 10,169 causeways, of an aggregate length of 237,055 feet.

The number of punts, launches, and boats in use is 290, and the aggregate width of streams crossed by ferries is 69,062 feet.

I may here mention, although it is somewhat anticipating the report for the present year, that a rather important structure—viz., the Cowra Bridge—has recently been completed, and as the design is somewhat novel I have attached illustrations of it. The bridge was formally opened on the 13th instant, and the total cost was about £30,000.

SEWERAGE.

SEWERAGE.

I am sorry that the report in connection with the Sewerage Works is a very meagre one, which is due to the fact of the curtailment of our loan expenditure. This matter is of so important a character that I need not apologise for quoting somewhat extensively from a report on the subject which has recently been furnished by Mr. Hickson. He says :—

In 1875 measles and scarlet fever proved so destructive to life that a Royal Commission was appointed to suggest remedial measures, and this may be termed the birth of the present system. The result of the steps then taken has been that in the city proper the death-rate, which in 1875 reached 31·65 per 1,000, has rapidly fallen, till in 1892, notwithstanding that influenza was epidemic, the death-rate was 16·54 per 1,000, or, exclusive of hospitals, 11·92 per 1,000.

The suburban rates are even more instructive than those for the city. From 1872 to 1885 the death-rate gradually rose till it reached 24·47 per 1,000. In that year the southern outfall sewer was brought into operation, followed by the northern outfall, and the reticulation of the eastern and southern suburbs has been since gradually extended. The statistics show that, although there has been since 1885 a more rapid proportional increase in the population than at any previous period, the death-rate has steadily fallen till it now stands at 12·49 per 1,000, or 1·66 per 1,000 less than the lowest previous record. Comparing the death-rate of 1885 with that of 1892, and taking the present population of the city and suburbs at 400,000, these figures represent a saving of over 4,000 lives for the latter year. Unquestionably this result is greatly owing to the improved sanitary arrangements, and when it is considered that the larger part of the suburbs is still unsewered, it shows the urgent necessity there is for completing the work within as short a time as possible.

The financial aspect of the question, therefore, calls for serious consideration. Seeing that the heaviest expenditure is involved in the construction of the main outfall sewers, and that these must be undertaken first, although unremunerative, and that the cost of the sewers gradually diminishes as the limits of the system are reached, while the area drained increases, the best financial results would undoubtedly be obtained by completing the works to the payable limit as rapidly as possible.

It was anticipated that the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage would be in a position to complete the reticulation immediately on the main sewers being made available. This has unfortunately not been the case, and the result is that not only is the Colony burdened with the interest on £136,757, the cost of the sewers referred to, which should be carried by the localities served, but that an area of about 1,693 acres all thickly, and in some cases densely, populated, is almost wholly deprived of the benefits of drainage, and that the Board is prevented from securing a revenue which would much more than cover interest and working expenses.

On the main western outfall sewer, which is the key to the whole western system, an expenditure of £185,257 has been incurred, and a liability remains on existing contracts of £26,100. In addition to these sums £60,000 will be required for the completion of the sewer and the preparation of the sewage farm. No revenue whatever can be obtained from this expenditure of £271,357, over two-thirds of which has been already paid, till the most important branches have been completed. The construction of the eastern branch high and low level, and of the first sections of the northern and western branches, would make available for revenue purposes 10,700 acres, carrying a population of about 54,000, and the income from this area would at once relieve the general funds from at least a large portion of the existing liability.

The same considerations will apply to the drainage of North Sydney. There a liability of £40,000 has been incurred, which cannot yield any return till an additional sum of about £70,000 has been expended.

I would submit that the drainage of the city and suburbs rests on a different footing from almost any other public work. Not only is the health of a large and increasing community, equalling about one-third of the population of the Colony, dependent upon its rapid completion, but its financial success is assured; and the properties to be drained will be rated to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund for the repayment of the capital expended, and the receipt of an adequate revenue can only be retarded by delay in the construction of the works necessary to carry the sewers into the populated areas.

This report, I think, shows only too clearly that the best interests of the Colony are involved in the prosecution of this important work, whether looked at from a commercial point of view or from that of the urgent demands of the public health, and it is to be hoped that an easier money market will soon enable the Department to proceed with these works with something like the vigour which the necessities of the case require.

During

During the year 5 miles 10 chains 61 links of sewers and 3 miles 20 chains 55 links of storm-water channels were finished, and 4 miles 52 chains 13 links of sewers and 4 miles 7 chains and 29 links of storm-water channels were under construction.

Attached are views of a few of the principal works finished or in progress during the year.

LAND VALUATION BRANCH.

During the year the following claims, valuations, and estimates were made:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Claims for land for Railway and Tramway purposes	188,839	14	10
Other purposes	146,043	11	7
	<u>334,883</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
2. Valuations of Resumptions for Railway and Tramway purposes	125,191	12	6
Other public purposes	80,291	11	10
	<u>205,483</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
3. Estimates of value of proposed resumptions	507,152	10	0
4. Estimate required by the Government Statistician of value of Crown Lands within the Metropolitan area	8,347,831	0	0

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION BRANCH.

This Branch was transferred from the Mines Department during the year, and with it the administration of the several Acts of Parliament relating to irrigation and water supply.

The Chief Engineer points out that the delay in passing an Act dealing with water conservation, irrigation, and drainage is a very serious matter for the Colony. A comprehensive Bill dealing with these subjects was introduced by you last Session, but its consideration could not be proceeded with on account of the pressure of other business before Parliament.

In the absence of legislation dealing with riparian rights, the construction of works for conserving and utilizing water cannot be proceeded with, except at a great disadvantage, but the few works that were carried out have proved highly satisfactory, and would be very remunerative if rates could be collected from the persons whose land has been improved by their construction.

The system of surveys recommended by the Royal Commission on the Conservation of Water is approaching completion, and this Department is now in possession of information necessary for dealing with the available supplies of water in the western rivers.

Special contour surveys have also been made in connection with lakes in the western interior, and for the headworks of the proposed Murrumbidgee Northern Canal.

The discharges of all the important rivers west of the Dividing Range, and on several of the coastal rivers, have been gauged, and the results are stated in the tables annexed.

In illustration of the results of the surveys which have now been nearly completed by the Water Conservation Branch, two plans are attached. The first of these shows the extent of the two great connected basins, about 4 miles north of Narrandera, which can be converted into a storage reservoir. This reservoir can be filled from the Murrumbidgee during the winter and spring months, when that
river

river is in flood, and the quantity of water thus stored—amounting to 6,900 millions of cubic feet—would afford the means of irrigating extensive areas throughout the fertile plains which extend westward to the River Lachlan. The second plan shows levels which have been taken on the River Namoi, from a proposed reservoir site above Gunnedah down to the junction with the River Barwon or Darling at Walgett. The red figures on the map are heights above Sydney high-water-mark, and the red lines are contours or lines of equal height. It is necessary to mention that the contour plans, showing the levels in the southern part of the Colony, have already been published.

During the year the Water Conservation Branch carried out a comprehensive survey with a view to determining the practicability of utilizing the waters of the Shoalhaven River for hydraulic sluicing on an extensive scale. It had long been known that there are extensive deposits of auriferous drift in the Shoalhaven Valley, and the question of obtaining the gold from these deposits was for some time under the consideration of the Department of Mines. The survey carried out by the Water Conservation Branch was originally sanctioned by that Department. The report of the Chief Engineer and a plan illustrating it are appended. The subject is a most important one, as it would appear that the proposed works would be highly remunerative, and that they would afford employment to large numbers of men. The following summary fairly indicates the conclusions arrived at:—

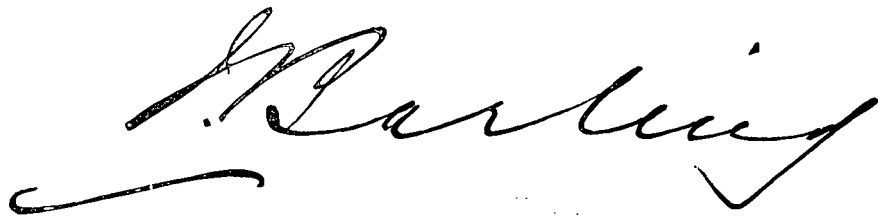
1. It is considered as proved by the survey that a conduit capable of carrying 120 cubic feet per second can be taken from the Shoalhaven River to the neighbourhood of Reedy Creek, in the parish of Larbert, at a cost of £100,000.
2. The length of this conduit would be 23 miles, and it would command an area of 7,800 acres of auriferous drift, the average depth of which is estimated to be 20 feet, and which is estimated to contain gold to the value of 2s. in every cubic yard on an average.
3. It is estimated that, if 20 cubic feet of water per second be allowed for loss and waste, the balance of the supply would wash 2,080,000 cubic yards per annum, thus yielding gold to the gross value of £208,000. According to the estimates, the labour in obtaining this would cost about £26,000 per annum, the interest on cost and the maintenance of the main conduit about £5,000 per annum, and the interest on cost and the maintenance of the various works for conducting the water to the sluicing grounds would probably be more than covered by £2,000 per annum, thus leaving a net annual return of £175,000.
4. It is estimated that the quantity of water actually used during the year would be equivalent to the full supply of 100 cubic feet per second for forty-three weeks, and that a moderate price for the water would be £8 per week for every cubic foot per second, thus producing a total return of £34,400 per annum.
5. The available information tends to show that it will take over eighty years to exhaust the deposits commanded by the proposed conduit, while much larger deposits of at least equal richness can be reached by extension of the works.

Although

Although the artesian bore at Coonamble has been put down during the present year by the Water Conservation Branch its importance justifies me in anticipating this year's report by referring to it. The question of water supply for domestic purposes and for travelling stock at Coonamble is one to which the attention of the Government has been repeatedly solicited. The matter engaged your attention early in this year, and notwithstanding the fact that Coonamble was stated by geologists to be beyond the boundary of the cretaceous strata in which artesian water is generally found, you decided to put down a bore, in the hope of striking artesian water. It is gratifying now to be able to report that the tender for this work, as approved by you, has eventuated in the opening of a new and extensive field for artesian boring. The result has been highly satisfactory, as a supply of considerably more than a million and a half gallons per day is now flowing from the bore, the total depth of which is 1,303 feet. This supply will not only provide for the town and for travelling stock, but will, in addition, irrigate some hundreds of acres of land. What is of even greater importance is the light which this bore has thrown on the extent to which artesian water may be found on the south side of the River Darling. Hitherto it has been the prevailing belief that little or no artesian water was to be found on the left or south-east side of that river; so that the success of the Coonamble bore will doubtless lead to the sinking of many others in the same district, to the increase of settlement, of production, and of value of the public and private lands. The view of this bore which is appended is from a photograph by Messrs. Kerry & Co., of Sydney, and gives a clear idea of the appearance of the flow before the controlling valve was fixed.

I am aware that in this brief report I have omitted many points of interest, which will, however, be found dealt with in the reports of the heads of the various Branches of the Department, to which I would therefore refer those who may desire further information. In concluding, I am glad to be able to express my obligation to the officers of the Department for the way in which they have assisted me in dealing with its varied and complicated business, and to this is largely due the measure of success which can, I venture to think, be claimed.

I have, &c.,



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(I.)

Railways and Tramways.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS.

Sir,
The Department of Public Works, Railway Construction Branch,
1st January, 1893.

I have the honor to make the following report on works carried out during the year 1892.

RAILWAYS.

THE following railway extensions have been completed during the year (1892), but in each case the maintenance period of twelve months is still running:—

Nyngan to Cobar, $81\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on 2nd July.
Culcairn to Corowa, $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on 3rd October.

The following works were still in progress at the end of the year:—

Kiama to Nowra Railway, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Lismore to The Tweed Railway, Contracts 2, 3, and 4, 62 miles.
Milson's Point Extension Railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Molong to Parkes and Forbes Railway, $72\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Nyngan to Cobar Railway.

This line junctions with the Western Line at a point west of the Bogan River Crossing at Nyngan, 378 miles 9 chains from Sydney, and terminates at Cobar, 459 miles $36\frac{1}{2}$ chains from Sydney.

The earthworks are for the most part only light in character, 21 miles in length being merely "forming."

The only water-course of importance is Yanda Creek, crossed by twelve 14-ft. timber openings, but a large number of small timber openings are distributed along the line.

The ruling grade on the contract as let was 1 in 75, but at the request of the Railway Commissioners this was altered to 1 in 100 during the progress of the works.

The permanent-way is laid with 60-lb. steel flat-bottomed rails fixed to sleepers 8 ft. by 9 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The rails for the first 50 miles are in 24-ft. and 21-ft. lengths; the rest are 30-ft. lengths. The rails in the sidings are second-hand $71\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. iron rails.

Station buildings, &c., have been erected at Hermidale, Boppy Mountain, and Cobar, and sidings put in at Panjee, Thorndale, and Meruyla.

Circular wrought-iron service tanks and pumping engines with all necessary pipes have been laid at Hermidale, Boppy Mountain, and Cobar. At Hermidale and Cobar the Government tanks are drawn from, and at Boppy Mountain a large reservoir has been excavated.

The line is almost entirely unfenced, and at the crossings of boundary runs sheep and rabbit stops have been made.

Messrs. Smith and Finlayson are the contractors.

The line was opened for traffic on the 2nd July.

Culcairn to Corowa Railway.

This line, which originally was intended to junction with the Main Southern Railway on the south side of the Billabong Bridge, at 355 miles 74 chains, now starts from the Culcairn Railway station, at 355 miles 40 chains from Sydney, and terminates at Corowa, 403 miles 34 chains from Sydney.

The earthworks are for the most part only light in character, 23 miles in length being merely "forming."

The creeks of most importance are Billabong, Back, Petries, Burrumbuttock, and the Twelve Mile.

The ruling grade is 1 in 75.

Thirty and a half miles of the permanent-way are laid with rails 21-ft. and 24-ft. long; the remainder with 30-ft. lengths; all are 60-lb. flat-bottomed steel rails. In the sidings flat-bottomed $71\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. second-hand iron rails have been used.

With one or two exceptions all the public roads crossing the line are provided with cattle stops.

Engine tanks and pumping houses have been erected and the necessary pipes laid for water supply at Brocklesby and Corowa. At the former place the water is taken from a Government stock tank, and at Corowa from the River Murray.

This line was opened for traffic on 3rd October.

The junction station at Culcairn has been rearranged, to suit the requirements of the branch traffic.

Station buildings have been erected at Walla Walla, Burrumbuttock, Brocklesby, Carnsdale, Hopefield, and Corowa.

Messrs. Horne and Shand are the contractors.

Kiama

Kiama to Nowra Railway.

These works have been pushed on by the contractor, Mr. Pritchard, and are approaching completion. The earthworks are heavy, and there are five tunnels, of a total length of 1,840 lineal yards, all lined with concrete. These are completed, and 14 miles of permanent-way laid.

Portions of the country traversed by this line are liable to floods, and the average rainfall is heavy. A large number of timber bridges and viaducts, with spans, &c., varying from 6 feet to 24 feet, have been built, and two skew bridges, with iron superstructure and concrete abutments have been erected—one over Terralong-street at Kiama, 120 feet long; and one at Gerringong 43 feet long.

Station buildings are to be erected at Kiama, Gerringong, Berry, and Bomaderry, and platforms, with waiting-sheds at Rose Valley, Toolejooa, and Jasper's Brush.

The value of the work done at the end of the year was £237,000, exclusive of rails and fastenings.

Lismore to The Tweed Railway.

Contract No. 1, let to Messrs. Crosbie, Marquand & Co., has been completed.

This contract was for construction and erection of steel bridges over Leycester and Wilson's Creeks. The Leycester Creek Bridge consists of three 120-foot and two 42-foot steel spans, and the Wilson's Creek Bridge of one 120-foot and two 42-foot steel spans; the river piers consist of cast-iron cylinders, with concrete filling, and concrete on piles; the abutments are built of concrete resting on a pile foundation.

Contract No. 2, let to Messrs. Kerle and Kerle, includes all the general work required in construction from the commencement of the line at Lismore, at 80 miles 6 chains from Grafton to 96 miles 6 chains from the same point, except the bridges over Leycester and Wilson's Creeks.

The earthworks, consisting of 748,000 cubic yards, and one tunnel, 143 lineal yards in length, are very nearly completed. Progress has been much retarded by wet weather. Much of the land passed through being subject to floods, and the rainfall of the district being very heavy, the construction of a large number of timber bridges and viaducts has been rendered necessary. Cooper's Creek and Pearce's Creek are crossed by bridges with steel superstructure of 120 feet spans, resting on cast-iron cylinders filled with concrete.

The permanent-way is laid on a portion of this contract.

No. 3 Contract was let to Mr. M. Danaher, on 5th August, 1891. It commences at 96 miles 6 chains from Grafton, and ends near the Brunswick River, at Mullumbimby, at 119 miles 30 chains.

The earthworks, although very much interfered with by rainy weather, are nearly completed, and several timber bridges are also finished. Between Byron Bay and Mullumbimby the line runs through swampy land, not many feet above the level of high tide. At Cavvanba a siding connected with the Byron Bay jetty is being made.

A further Contract No. 4, a length of 22 miles 36 chains to the Tweed River, opposite Murwillumbah, was let to Messrs. Willcocks and Firth, on 15th November, 1892, and is the heaviest portion of the whole railway between Lismore and The Tweed. It includes seven tunnels and six steel bridges. Good progress has already been made.

Sites for stations have been fixed at Lismore, Woodlawn, Bexhill, Mayfield, Laureldale, Pearce's Creek, Binna Burra, Granuaile, Cavvanba (Byron Bay), Tiagara Grass, Mullumbimby; and designs are also in hand for station accommodation at Billinudgel, Mooball, Burringbar, and Dunbible, as well as Murwillumbah, the terminus.

Designs for engine tanks and general water supply at Lismore, Byron Bay, and Tiagara Grass, on contract No. 3, are being prepared.

Milson's Point Extension Railway.

Contract time for completion expired on 5th September, 1892, but owing to delays of various causes the line is still unfinished.

On the east side of Lavender Bay, a number of men from the Labour Bureau were employed for some time on excavation outside the contract. This has made a large amount of extra space available for station yard purposes for future use; cutting No. 8 has been altered by the substitution of a tunnel 167 yards long in the middle of its length. At Milson's Point a sea-wall of stone for a length of 150 feet, and a timber platform on piles forms part of the station accommodation.

The tunnels on this contract, of which there are two of a total length of 505 lineal yards, lined with brick, are finished.

Two steel bridges over Carr-street, and Bay-street—the former, 60 feet span, and the latter, 36 feet span, on the skew, both resting on brick abutments, have been erected.

A retaining-wall has been built at Berry's Bay, so as to preserve available frontage to the water.

Station accommodation is provided for at Edwardes Road and Bay Road.

The plate-laying is in an advanced state.

The value of work done at the end of the year was £91,000, exclusive of rails and fastenings supplied by the Government.

Molong to Parkes and Forbes Railway.

These works were let in two sections to Messrs. Baxter and Saddler, who have pushed them forward with energy.

On No. 1 contract the earthworks are finished. Bridges and culverts are all built and the permanent-way laid on bottom ballast.

On No. 2 contract the earthworks are very forward, a large number of timber openings and small culverts are built, and the permanent-way was laid for 8 miles—at the end of the year.

The value of work done at the end of December was £161,000.

Provision has been made for stations at Gregra, Manildra, Meranburn, Bunbury, Moura, Bindogandri, Parkes, Tichbourne, Daroobalgie, and Forbes.

The

The station yards are in progress, and contract plans are being prepared for the buildings. Trucking yard sidings are provided at Parkes and Forbes. The necessary water supply is provided for at Meranburn, Parkes, and Forbes.

The following works authorised by Parliament have been put in hand:—

Marrickville to the Burwood Road Railway, 5 miles.

Cootamundra to Temora Railway, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Marrickville to the Burwood Road Railway.

The works are for a double line of railway.

This line branches from the Illawarra Line just beyond Marrickville Station, at 3 miles 23 chains from Sydney; thence it sweeps round to the right, in a westerly direction, crossing Meek's and Illawarra Roads on the level; under Livingstone and Wardell Roads; over Terrace Road, and thence, skirting Cook's River, passes under Garnett-street, Cross, Sugar House, and Canterbury Roads, through Canterbury; thence across Cook's River and over Wairoa-street; under Beamish Road, to the terminal point at Burwood Road.

Terrace Road and Wairoa-street will be crossed by bridges with steel superstructure resting on brick piers.

Cook's River will be crossed by a bridge, consisting of four spans of 60 feet each. The superstructure is of steel, the piers are of cast-iron, and the abutments are of brick.

A contract for the general works was let to Messrs. Proudfoot & Co. on the 14th July, since which some progress with the earthworks has been made.

This railway will have a double line of rails throughout. Designs for station arrangements and buildings are well in hand.

The value of work done at the end of the year was £11,000, or 15 per cent. of the value of the contract.

The contract time for completion is 14th January, 1894.

Cootamundra to Temora Railway.

This railway branches off from the Great Southern Railway at the north end of Cootamundra Station, 252 miles 74 chains from Sydney, and runs in a north-westerly direction as far as 265 miles; thence westerly, over Noonan's Creek, through the village of Stockinbingal and across Bland and Narraburra Creeks, to the township of Temora, the terminus, at 291 miles 63 chains from Sydney.

A contract for this line was let to Messrs. Baxter and Saddler on 7th July, 1892.

The earthworks are light in character. The works have been pushed on in a vigorous manner, the earthworks and bridges being very nearly completed.

The greater part of the permanent-way is laid.

Sites have been chosen for stations at Bauloora, Yeo Yeo, Stockinbingal, Gundibindyal, Combaning, and Temora.

The value of work done at the end of December was £43,000.

The time for completion of this work is 31st December, 1893, but the contractors have undertaken to finish in August.

The field staff employed in connection with railway construction consists of an average of eighteen officers, divided as follows:—Supervising engineers, 8; resident engineers, 7; engineering assistants, 3.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

THE following is a report of the railway survey work done during the year 1892, the mileage given being that for the year only:—

Lismore to the Tweed Railway Feeders.

Trial surveys of six of these short lines were completed during the year. The work was suspended in the latter part of the year to enable the surveyor engaged on them to undertake the Pearce's Creek to Ballina survey. The aggregate length of those done is 23 miles.

Pearce's Creek to Ballina.

A trial survey has been commenced from Ballina, working towards Pearce's Creek. Length completed, 4 miles.

Tenterfield to Casino.

This trial survey which was begun in the previous year, and is an amendment of a former one in order to improve grades and lessen works, has been completed. It extends from Tenterfield to a point on the amended Grafton to Lismore Line at Mongogerie Creek, about 12 miles south of Casino. The length surveyed during 1892 is 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Glen Innes to South Grafton.

The upper or western portion of the permanent survey was amended in 1891 by a flying survey *via* the "Red Range," down to about 30 miles from Glen Innes, principally to reduce grades from 1 in 33 to 1 in 50. This year thirteen smaller deviations as trial surveys have been made on the lower portions at various points to reduce works, ease gradients from 1 in 40 to 1 in 50, and to improve approaches to South Grafton. The aggregate mileage of these thirteen amendments is 16 miles 57 chains.

Guyra to South Grafton.

This trial survey, which had been nearly finished at the close of 1891, was completed in 1892. Some amendments on it to reduce the grades to 1 in 60 on the portions between Glenrigh and South Grafton, which is common to it and the North Coast Line, were subsequently made. The length of line surveyed in the year was 14 miles.

North Coast.

The amended trial survey of this line from Taree to Glenrigh, the portion from Glenrigh to South Grafton having been included in the Guyra to South Grafton trial survey, has been completed. The length, including deviations, was 133 miles.

Glen Innes to Inverell.

The flying survey of a proposed alternative route *via* King's Plains was finished in January. Length of the deviations surveyed, 12 miles.

Tempe to Long Nose Point and Glebe Island.

The trial survey of an alternative line crossing the present suburban railway at Stanmore has been begun from Tempe, on the Illawarra Line, to a point on the original trial line near the Long Cove Bridge. A branch from this to Glebe Island is being included. Length complete, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Monaro to Eden, *via* Big Jack Mountain.

A trial survey has been commenced from Cathcart, on the Candelo route, down the Big Jack Mountain, and passing through Burragate till it joins the Bondi-Pericoe route, near Sturt, the object of which is to shorten and cheapen the line by concentrating the steepest gradients in one length by means of a rack railway down the mountain, on which portion a maximum grade of 1 in 12 has been obtained. Length completed, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Monaro to Eden, *via* Cathcart and Candelo.

The flying survey of an alternative route to connect the Monaro district with the coast, as proposed by Mr. Darragh, is in progress. The work completed only comprises the difficult portion, or main descent. The connection of the survey with Bombala is in hand. Length completed, 26 miles.

Monaro to Eden, *via* Bondi, Pericoe, and Sturt.

The amended trial survey of this line has been completed. Length surveyed during the year, $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Monaro to Eden, *via* Wolumla Spur.

A trial survey of Mr. Postle's suggested route to connect Cathcart on the Candelo route and Wolumla on the permanently staked line from Eden to Bega has been commenced, and nearly completed. Length to date, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Eden to Bega.

A modification of the permanently staked line has been made through the town of Eden, altering and improving the position of the station site, and in order that suitable connections could be made with the trial lines from Bombala to Eden, *via* Pericoe, and Sturt or Big Jack Mountain. Length, 4 miles.

Dargan's Creek to Eskbank.

A trial survey of a proposed deviation to cut out the great Zig-zag was commenced, but before anything beyond preliminary work was done, the surveyors in charge of the work were recalled.

Gregra to Cudal.

A trial survey from Gregra, on the Molong to Parkes and Forbes Railway, to Cudal, was commenced, and was in progress at the close of the year. Length completed, 10 miles.

Gulgong to Coonamble and Walgett.

The revision of a former trial line has been in progress during the year, that portion between Coonamble and Walgett having been completed, and the rest is in hand. Length revised, $149\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Gulgong to Coonamble, *via* Mount Stewart.

A trial survey of an alternative line to part of the above has been begun, with the object of the construction of a line through a district considerably to the east of the country proposed to be served by the line referred to in the preceding paragraph, and also to tap the Mount Stewart Mines. Length completed, $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Dubbo to Coonamble.

An amended trial survey of this line has been commenced during the year. Length completed, $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Dubbo to Parkes.

The amended trial survey, *via* Peak Hill, Alectown, and Mingelo, commenced in the previous year, has been finished. Mileage for the year was 27 miles.

Warren

Warren to Coonamble.

A trial survey has been commenced. Length completed, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Byrock to Brewarrina.

An amended trial survey to lighten works and improve the position of the line as regards floods was begun and completed during the year. Work done, $58\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Jerilderie to Berrigan.

A trial survey of 25 miles 60 chains for a line to connect the grain districts of Berrigan with the railway system has been completed.

The Rock to Murray Hut.

The trial survey of this line, begun in 1891, was completed in June, 1892. The length completed in the latter year was 87 miles.

Murray Hut to Tocumwal.

This trial survey, which is an extension of the above to the Murray River, was begun and completed during the year. Length, $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The staff employed in connection with Railway surveys consists of an average of forty officers, divided as follows:—Engineer and assistant engineer, nineteen surveyors, and nineteen draftsmen.

The following field work was carried out by the surveyors.

Preliminary Exploration.	Preliminary Traverse.	Preliminary Levels.	Trial Surveys.	Trial Levels.	Trial Check Levels.	Trial Survey Cross Levels.	Detail Trial Survey.	Inspections.
Miles. 1,495.	Miles. 1,079	Miles. 760	Miles. 856	Miles. 841	Miles. 233	Miles. 509	Miles. 761	Miles. 418

The drafting in connection with these surveys has been kept in a forward state by the office staff.

TRAMWAYS.

The following works have been completed during the year:—

Tramway from—

Yass Railway Station to town...	...	...	miles.	chains.	
			2	73	S. track
Forest Lodge to Balmain...	...	...	1	58	" "
Merton-street to Gladstone Park, Balmain	...	...	1	16	" "

The following are still in progress:—

Lane Cove Road Extension	...	...	0	60	D track.
Newcastle to Merewether	...	...	2	28	S "
Newcastle to Tighe's Hill...	...	...	2	23	" "
Military Road, North Sydney	...	...	2	11	" "
King-street to Ocean-street Cable	...	...	2	30	D "

Yass Tramway.

This line connects Yass Railway Station with the town of Yass, a distance of 2 miles 73 chains, single track.

The whole of the works were completed, and the line was opened for traffic, on 20th April. Messrs. Kerr and Cronin's contract for the construction of the line was completed on the 1st July, 1891, the amount of their contract being £13,156.

Mr. M'Master's contract for the superstructure of the Yass Bridge was completed on the 8th April. Amount of contract, £5,412.

Messrs. Thomson and Bates completed their contract for the station buildings, goods-shed, &c., which were handed over on the 8th April. Amount of contract, £1,224.

Messrs. Taylor and M'Clure completed their contract for the engine and carriage shed, the building being taken over on 8th April. Amount of contract, £1,520.

The total cost of the line, including bridge, station buildings, permanent-way material and water supply, &c., was £27,818.

Forest Lodge to Balmain.

Messrs. Taylor and Bowden's tender for the construction of this line, which is 1 mile 58 chains in length, was accepted, and work commenced on 26th May, 1891; the line was opened and ready for traffic on 22nd April, 1892.

Amount of contract, £6,743.

Owing to the intended conversion of Johnston's Creek into a stormwater channel it was considered advisable to abandon the original design for crossing this creek, and substitute an iron bridge on concrete abutments, with a clear span of 60 feet. The contract for the supply and erection of this bridge was let to Mr. Geo. Davidson on the 12th November, 1891, and was completed, and tested on 22nd April. The amount of the contract for this bridge was £1,874.

The total cost of this extension, including permanent-way material, &c., was £23,133.

Merton-street

Merton-street to Gladstone Park.

Work on this line, which is an extension 1 mile 16 chains in length, of the Forest Lodge to Balmain tramway, was commenced on 22nd August, and the line was completed and opened for traffic on 20th October.

The amount of Messrs. Taylor and Bowden's contract was £2,764, and the total cost of the line, including permanent-way material, was £4,655.

North Shore to Lane Cove Road Cable Tramway.

This is a length of 60 chains of double track in continuation of the present cable tramway along Miller-street and Falcon-street to its junction with Lane Cove Road. Mr. Justin M'Sweeney's tender, amounting to £17,439, was accepted, and work commenced early in May, 1891. This contract has been practically completed for some time past, but in consequence of the new motive power not yet being available, could not be opened for traffic.

Tenders were invited, and that of Mr. Christopher Robinson accepted at the beginning of the year for a cable storage-shed. The work was completed, and handed over by the 1st April, the amount of the contract being £345.

Messrs. Hudson Bros. (Limited) were the successful tenderers for the power plant and driving gear, the amount of their tender being £9,351. Work was commenced early in February, and had progressed favourably up to the end of the year.

Messrs. Grant and Mathison's tender for the addition to the power and car house was accepted, and work commenced about the middle of July. At the end of the year this contract was practically finished; the amount of Messrs. Grant and Mathison's tender was £3,203.

Newcastle to Merewether.

Tenders for this work were invited, and that of Messrs. Walters and Smith was accepted at £7,324 in December, 1891. Work was commenced on 9th January, and at the end of the year the line which is 2 miles 28 chains in length, single track, was almost completed. Some trouble arose through a somewhat serious subsidence in Melville-street, but this has now been overcome, and has, to all appearances, now ceased.

As no decision has been arrived at regarding terminal accommodation in the city of Newcastle, this line, though almost complete, cannot be taken out of contractor's hands.

Newcastle to Tighe's Hill.

Mr. Stanley F. Stokes' tender amounting to £9,238, was accepted for the construction of this line, which is 2 miles 23 chains in length, single track, together with the erection of an iron bridge over Tighe's Creek. Work commenced early in June, and at the end of the year there was every prospect of the work being completed within the contract time.

The remarks with regard to terminal accommodation in the city of Newcastle for the Merewether tramway, apply also to this extension.

Military Road, North Sydney.

Mr. Justin M'Sweeney was the successful tenderer for the construction of this line, the amount of his tender being £5,509, for 2 miles 11 chains, single track. Work was commenced early in October, and progressed favourably up to the end of the year. There is every prospect of the line being completed well within the contract time.

Newtown Bridge to Cook's River.

Plans and specification were prepared, and tenders invited, for the extension from St. Peter's Bridge to Cook's River, but up to the end of the year none had been accepted.

King-street to Ocean-street Cable Tramway.

An Act to sanction the construction of a cable tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, in the city of Sydney, to Ocean-street, in the Borough of Woollahra, was assented to on the 16th March, 1892.

This line having a double track, starts from the foot of King-street, and passes up that street to the open ground surrounding the Queen's Statue, whence it proceeds, *via* College and Boomerang Streets, to William-street, passing along William-street, by a double track, until the top is reached. The down track is laid in Bayswater Road, or Upper William-street North, and the up track in Upper William-street South, these two thoroughfares being too narrow for a double track. Opposite Roslyn-street the two tracks join again, and thence there is a double track along William-street East, or New South Head Road, to Ocean-street, Woollahra, where it is at present proposed the terminus shall be situated.

Ministerial instructions to prepare plans and specifications for the various works in connection with this line were received on the 21st April, and on 1st July, tenders were invited for the manufacture and supply of wrought and cast-iron work, Messrs. Souter and Martin's tender, amounting to £8,555, being accepted on the 12th August. This contract consists mainly of the supply of cast-iron tube frames, manholes, and wrought iron tie-bars. Meanwhile, a contract was let on the 1st of June to the Eskbank Ironworks for the supply of slot-beams, fish-plates, and guide-bars; the whole to be manufactured within the Colony. Some little trouble was at first experienced with the rolls not turning out a good section of slot-beam, but this difficulty was soon got over, and the delivery kept up to all requirements.

The amount of the Eskbank Ironworks contract is £7,959.

On the 20th June, tenders were invited for the construction of the permanent-way, only eight weeks after instructions had been received to prepare plans, which were advertised to be ready by the 22nd July.

Mr. Justin M'Sweeney's tender for the construction of the permanent-way, amounting to £36,534, was accepted on the 8th September, and work commenced near Rushcutter's Bay on the 10th October, which progressed favourably up to the end of the year.

Mr. M'Sweeney has sublet the supply of the wrought and cast-iron work and cast steel under his contract to Messrs. Hudson Bros. (Limited), who are carrying out this portion of the work very creditably.

On the 2nd November approval was given for £7,000 to be spent on increasing power plant, and driving gear for the proposed extension from Rushcutter's Bay to Paddington.

Approval was given on the 29th November for the construction of a loop at the top of William-street to cost £2,000.

Approval was also given just previous to the end of the year, for the expenditure of £13,000, in additional power plant, and buildings for the proposed extension to Rose Bay.

Up to the end of the year, however, nothing further had been done with regard to these extensions, or the proposed extension along Day-street to Erskine-street.

Contracts for the supply of Permanent-way material.

Arrangements were made for the Railway Commissioners to manufacture, in their workshops, at Redfern, sixteen sets of points and crossings, which were required for various extensions.

In June, the drilling of 10 miles of 60-lb. 30-foot rails required for tramway purposes, was commenced in the Redfern shops.

Early in July a contract was let to the Eskbank Ironworks, for the manufacture and supply of 600 tons of guard rails, at £11 5s. per ton. Amount of contract, £6,750; the contract entered into during 1891, for the supply of 600 tons at £11 17s. 6d., having been completed at the end of May.

Messrs. Hudson Bros. (Limited) were the successful tenderers for the manufacture and supply of 72,000 guard rail bolts, the amount of their tender being £1,150, this contract is still in progress.

Surveys and Reports.

Besides field and office work in connection with the foregoing contracts, the permanent survey has been completed, and plans and specifications prepared of the following proposed extensions:—

Bondi to the Beach, Regent-street, Redfern, and Five Dock to Abbotsford. Plans and specifications were also prepared for engine and car sheds for termini at Abbotsford, and the Spit, Military Road Tramway.

Reports and trial surveys were made also of the following proposed lines:—Mitchell's Road, Alexandria; Parramatta to Castle Hill; Newcastle City extension, *via* Scott-street; Buena Vista to the Spit; Falcon-street to the Spit; Enfield to Druiitt Town, *via* Liverpool Road; Rushcutter's Bay to Paddington (cable); Stockton to Salt Ash; Campbelltown to Appin, and the extension of the King and Ocean-street Tramway to Rose Bay, and *via* Day-street to Erskine-street.

H. DEANE.

(II.)

STATEMENT of Expenditure on the undermentioned Lines from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bega to Eden.....	296 14 3	Orange to Wellington.....	5 6 6
Cootamundra to Gundagai	23 11 0	Molong to Parkes and Forbes	168,562 3 4
Culcairn to Corowa	79,678 12 3	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama	1,516 4 2
Cootamundra to Temora	36,567 14 7	Tamworth to Tenterfield	6,567 15 2
Goulburn to Wagga Wagga.....	908 0 3	Tenterfield to the Border	1 4 3
Goulburn to Crookwell	159 9 5	Trial Surveys (as per statement annexed—"A")	25,550 18 7
Goulburn to Cooma	348 19 10	Wallerawang to Mudgee	0 10 0
Homebush to Waratah.....	53,640 0 4	St. Leonards to Milson's Point	118,618 1 3
Kiama to Nowra	117,175 13 5	Inverell to Glen Innes	321 11 7
Murrumburrah to Blayney	56 14 8	South Grafton to Glen Innes	649 4 10
Marrickville to Burwood Road	10,206 10 7	Lismore to The Tweed	275,968 5 11
Nyngan to Cobar	69,388 18 11	Gundagai to Tumut	14 17 2
North Shore Railway	3,067 2 11	Narrabri to Moree	3 13 0
City Extension	57 12 2	Land Claims—old lines	2 4 6
Tarago to Braidwood	8 0 0	Bubbo to Bourke	630 0 0
Wagga Wagga to Tumberumba	15 18 2		
Wagga Wagga to Albury.....	18 17 0		£ 970,030 10 0

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant,
Department of Public Works.

("A.")

STATEMENT showing total Expenditure on Trial Surveys for 1892.

Name of Survey.	Expenditure.	Name of Survey.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bowral to Robertson.....	36 6 9	Monaro to the Coast	1,871 0 11
Cooma to Bendock	119 3 5	Matland to Grafton	4,656 14 4
Coonong to Hopefield	9 5 1	Byrock to Brewarrina.....	556 18 5
Cobar to Wilcannia	10 11 4	Murray Hut to Tocumwall	256 7 3
Dubbo to Werris Creek	224 9 9	Nevertire to Coonamble	213 14 11
Darling Island Extension.....	97 10 3	Mudgee to Walgett.....	2,786 5 9
Dubbo to Parkes	519 14 1	Petersham to Eastwood	35 19 4
Bombala to Eden	5,041 13 3	Piper's Flat to Sunny Corner	123 13 1
Eastern Suburban Railway	38 0 0	Deviation, Big Zig Zag	215 14 2
Casino to Tenterfield	2,974 0 6	Dubbo to Coonamble	271 8 4
Glen Righ to Coff's Harbour	819 8 4	Trial Surveys generally, including rent of A M P. Society's Office, &c.	1,256 12 8
Hillston to Temora	4 0 0	Trial Bay to Kempsey	149 14 10
Glen Innes to South Grafton	32 14 4	The Rock to Murray Hut	1,304 11 0
Jerilderie to Deniliquin	2 18 0	Tempe to Long Nose Point	81 10 8
Guyra to South Grafton	590 18 10	Young to Grenfell and Forbes	90 16 1
Jenilderieto Barrington	195 16 3		
Lismore-Tweed Railway to the Pocket	274 4 6		
Lismore Railway to Brunswick River, &c. ..	597 19 4		
Murwillumbah to Tweed Heads.....	91 2 10		
		Total	£ 25,550 18 7

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant,
Department of Public Works.

(III.)

(III.)

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Account of Tramways from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ashfield to Druitt Town	295 2 8	Mitchell Road and Waterloo	7 5 0
Alexandria to St. Peters	1 10 0	Military Road—North Sydney	3,858 4 1
Bondi Beach	185 11 3	Newcastle to Merewether	11,793 9 7
Balmain—Circular Quay	4 0 0	Newcastle—Tighe's Hill	10,016 19 0
Balmain—Forest Lodge	15,657 5 2	Newcastle (City).....	133 10 0
Balmain—Gladstone Park	3,018 12 0	Newtown—Cook's River	569 0 10
Campbelltown to Appin	5 11 0	Redfern—Moore Park	3,857 16 10
Erskine and King Streets.....	42 17 9	Regent-street	79 8 6
Electric Tramways	496 17 4	Stockton to Waratah	1 10 0
Five Dock Extension	271 10 10	Waverley Extension	421 1 5
Five Dock to Abbotsford	274 8 10	Yass Extension	4,017 19 9
Field of Mars.....	3 0 0	Yass Bridge	2,892 13 5
King-street to Ocean-street.....	7,094 15 2		
Lane Cove Road	18,266 11 0		83,260 11 5

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant,
Department of Public Works.

(IV.)

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS imported for Railway Construction Purposes during Year ending 31st December, 1892.

Indent for Fastenings for 150 Miles.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Description of Material.	Supplied by--	Weight.	Rate.	Invoice Cost.	Freight.	English Charges	Colonial Charges.	Total Cost.	Cost.	Per Ton or Article.
1892. Sept. 4.	Illawarra ..	16,686 steel fish-plates for 7½-lb. rails.	Charles Cammell	T. c. q. lb. 80 7 2 27	£ s. d. 7 19 6	£ s. d. 639 4 4	£ s. d. 44 6 8	£ s. d. 3 6 11	£ s. d. 13 11 4	£ s. d. 700 9 3	£ s. d. 8 14 4	Per Ton.

(V.)

RETURN showing Material manufactured in the Colony for the Construction Branch from 1st July, 1891, to 31st December, 1892.

Date received.	From whom.	Article.	No.	Weight.	Value.
1891.				Tons cwt. qr. lb.	£ s. d.
July	Eskbank Iron Co.	Iron guard rails, 24'	300	35 17 3 12	430 14 3
"	"	"	926	102 15 3 20	1,243 16 1
"	"	"	664	80 6 3 14	979 2 0
"	"	"	624	66 15 0 27	814 1 1
August	"	"	80	8 11 0 27	104 0 6
"	"	"	280	34 5 0 0	417 5 11
September	"	"	120	14 13 2 8	174 6 2
December	"	"	550	42 0 3 23	499 6 4
1892.					
January	"	"	1,360	103 19 1 24	1,234 13 8
February.....	"	"	164	12 10 3 0	148 17 8
April	"	"	364	27 16 2 8	330 9 4
June	"	"	200	21 8 0 14	254 4 0
September	W. Sandford	"	4	0 6 0 13	3 8 10
"	"	"	600	45 17 1 18	516 0 11
"	"	"	800	61 3 0 24	688 1 2
"	"	"	400	30 11 2 12	344 0 7
October	"	"	1,200	91 14 3 8	1,032 1 9
"	"	"	1,064	81 5 3 14	926 7 4
					£ 10,141 6 7
		<i>Manufactured in Melbourne.</i>			
1891.					
July	Mephan Ferguson	130 guard bolts, 60-lb. supplied in May, 1891.)	130		1 15 0

(VI.)

Harbours and Rivers and Water Supply.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS AND RIVERS
AND WATER SUPPLY.

Sydney, August, 1893.

I SUBMIT herewith for the Minister's information a summarised statement of the principal works carried out by the Harbours and Rivers Branch during the year 1892.

For convenience, the works are divided into three heads:—

- (a) Works for the improvement, maintenance, and convenience of navigation.
- (b) Water supply (gravitation or pumping).
- (c) Works not comprised under the above heads.

Dealing first with head (a), and commencing at our most northern work.

Tweed River.

The principal work done on this river during 1892 consists of the construction of training-walls, which form a portion of the scheme which I prepared for the improvement of the navigation of the river and entrance.

The amount of stone quarried and deposited in the training-walls or dykes was 46,523 tons, and the length of wall constructed 7,283 feet. The dykes are 3 feet above high water, and 5½ feet wide on top. The cost of this work, including every expense, together with interest and depreciation on cost of plant, amounted to the comparatively low rate of 2·09s. per ton.

Two quarries have been opened, in both of which the stone has proved sound, hard, and durable. The work was carried out by day labour, an average of 45 men being employed, and the expenditure for the year was £6,876 9s. 2d. As the training-walls proceed the sand-pump dredge "Actor" has been employed dredging out a channel parallel with the walls, and depositing the sand behind them, leaving a depth of 10 feet at low water where formerly there was only about 2 feet. The undoubted success, and the expeditious and economical manner in which this work has been carried out, has been a source of much gratification to me.

The lesser works which have been carried out on the Tweed during the year are the construction of five punts, clearing a road to Byangum Wharf, repairs to this wharf, construction of wharf at Stott's Creek, and a passenger jetty at the Tweed Heads. The cost of these works was £668 5s. 1d.

Some slight repairs were also made to the Fingal Light-house.

Brunswick River.

The construction of a cottage and signal flagstaff was undertaken at the Heads in 1892, and the expenditure on this work at the end of the year was £498 8s. 11d.

Byron Bay.

The jetty was repaired and the mooring buoys relaid, at a cost of £208 16s. 3d.

Richmond River.

Northern Breakwater.—The principal work here has been the construction of breakwaters and dykes at the entrance, in accordance with a design by the late Sir John Coode, for the improvement of the navigation. To obtain stone for the works two quarries have been opened—one on the northern side of the entrance, immediately inside the bar, and the other at Riley's Hill, on the right bank of the river, 19 miles up stream. The amount of stone quarried and deposited in the northern breakwater was 41,310 tons. The head was advanced 445 feet, making the total length of breakwater 1,586 feet. The work was done by day labour, at a cost of 3·04s. per ton, an average of 48 men being employed. The expenditure for the year amounted to £6,755 4s. 5d.

Southern Breakwater.—The stone for this breakwater was brought in punts from Riley's Hill, 37,166 tons being placed in the work during the year, and a length of 3,215 feet completed to high-water level, at a cost of £10,868 11s. 3d., or 4·62s. per ton. The work was carried out by day labour, 74 men being employed.

North Creek Guide Wall.—A contract was let to Messrs. Kerle and Kerle for this work, and 2,471 tons of stone were deposited at 3s. 9d. per ton, the total cost being £463 6s. 3d. The stone was obtained from the banks of the North Creek.

Snagging Richmond River and its Tributaries.—Seventeen men and two punts have been employed on this work. The removal of obstructions deposited by floods is a necessary work, the towns of Lismore and Casino being largely dependent upon the navigation being maintained. The expenditure on this work was £2,373.

Dredging.—The dredging operations on the Richmond are fully set out in the Superintendent's report on that subject.

Wharfs and other works.—Lismore wharf has been extended 156 feet, and raised 3 feet, at a cost of £1,247, and £77 expended on repairs to the old portion. Two wharfs, 65 ft. x 22 ft., were erected at the Heads, and £1,147 spent on this work during the year. 120 feet of wharfage were constructed at Riley's Hill, the cost being £1,022. A bridge has been commenced across the North Creek 434 feet in length, with an opening of 26 feet and 20 feet headway, sufficient for punts and small steamers. The payments made during the year amounting to £1,192.

Wharf at Steve King's Plains.—A wharf, 21 ft. x 16 ft., was constructed, which cost £200.

Wharf at Codrington.—This wharf, which is 21 ft. x 47 ft., was completed at a cost of £64.

A cottage for the Pilot's boatmen was built at the Heads. A shed at Coraki, and general repairs made to the wharfs on the river, the total expenditure on these works being £451.

Clarence

Clarence River District.

Clarence River District.—The principal work in this district for the year was the construction of a line of railway from Green Point to Freeburn Island, about 5 miles in length, for the purpose of conveying the stone to the breakwaters and training walls, on the south side of the Clarence entrance, and is in connection with the carrying out of a scheme for the improvement of the entrance recommended by the late Sir John Coode, and modified by the Public Works Committee. The new quarry is proving satisfactory. The payments made in 1892 amounted to £6,800.

Removing Rocks, Clarence River.—For the improvement of the navigation of the river £1,620 have been spent in removing 8,364 tons of rock from the channel at Lawrence, Maclean, and in the South Arm.

Wharf at Clarenza.—A wharf was erected at Clarenza for £177, and £150 was spent in snagging Mangrove Creek.

Woolgoola Jetty.—This jetty, which is 1,560 feet in length, was completed during 1892, the expenditure in that year being £3,397.

Coff's Harbour Jetty.—This jetty which is similar to that at Woolgoola, but 1,640 feet in length, was also completed during the year; the payments made in 1892 being £4,767. A steam derrick crane was erected near the end of each wharf for loading vessels.

Macleay River District.

Bellinger River Entrance.—A contract was let for the construction of a half-tide training wall at the Bellinger River entrance, and an expenditure of £409 incurred on this work which has since proved very satisfactory, there being nowhere less than 10 feet of water alongside the wall. Before commencing this work some doubt was felt as to the possibility of obtaining material in the district for the construction of the wall; the result, however, has exceeded our anticipations, and stone of a very fair quality for inside work is being obtained.

Nambucca River.—The principal work on this river was the dredging done by the sand pump dredge "Alesus," at the entrance. See Superintendent's Report (page 30).

Macleay River.—On this river repairs have been made to Frederickton, Smithtown, Belmore River, and Green Hills wharfs, at a cost of £312.

Training Wall at Rudder's Hill.—A survey was made and a scheme prepared for the construction of a training wall at Rudder's Hill with a view of concentrating the whole of the flood and tidal waters upon the bar instead of allowing it to flow to sea through five different entrances as it now does. This is a very necessary and urgent work if the navigation of the Macleay is to be maintained.

Trial Bay Harbour of Refuge.—The breakwater at Trial Bay, which is in course of construction by prison labour, was extended 80 feet during the year, the total length then being 366 feet; 31,915 tons were deposited at a cost of £5,124. I expect shortly to have the new 30-ton crane (purchased for Trial Bay) in full working order, when very much larger blocks of stone will be used in the breakwater. The quarry is not improving, and if funds would permit I should like to open up a new quarry on the main road about half-a-mile from the breakwater, where excellent stone is showing.

Smoky Cape Light-house.

An expenditure of £87 10s. was incurred in completing Smoky Cape Light-house. This light is of the first order, dioptric, triple flashing, white. It is at an elevation of 450 feet above the sea, and is visible 27 miles.

Hastings River.

The only work on this river was the dredging operations, for which see Superintendent's Report.

Newcastle District.

Manning River.—Dredging operations only.

Port Stephens.—A sum of £1,581 5s. 10d. was expended on the construction of fascine banks and reclamation for the improvement of the navigation in the Myall River, training banks of fascine construction being formed, behind which the sand excavated from the channel alongside is pumped.

Newcastle Harbour Improvements.—The principal works under this head were the removal of a large quantity of rock, deepening the harbour and inner basin, and reclaiming about 20 acres of land with the sand pump dredge. The Lobnitz Company's rock excavator "Poseidon" started in September, and did good work up to the end of the year, and the rock drill punt "Cliona" excavated a channel 100 feet wide and 25 feet deep between the dyke and the A. A. Company's land.

Wharfs, &c.—Wharfs were constructed at Hexham and Swan Reach. The Newcastle wharfs and life-boat shed repaired, a landing stage at Hinton, and an approach to Woodville wharf, were also completed, the total cost being £1,754.

The Newcastle office has also under its charge the working of the electric installation for Bullock Island, and the pumping engines for the hydraulic cranes. The Hunter River District Water Supply scheme was also worked by the Newcastle office until July, 1892, when it was handed over to the Board. Expenditure during the year, £439 12s.

Sydney and Southern Districts.

Circular Quay.—New jetties were erected at Circular Quay for the North Shore Ferry Company and Watson's Bay Ferry Company. The wharf on the western side was extended, and general repairs to the other wharfs carried out, costing in all £4,522.

Darling Harbour.—Two jetties, with landing pontoons, sheds, and offices, for the Balmain Ferry Company, were erected at Erskine-street; cost, £5,064. A 15-ton steam crane was erected on the Pymont wharf, and extensive rock excavations made between the two jetties there, leaving a depth of 28 feet at low water. The expenditure amounted to £3,287.

Murray,

Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers.

A wharf, shed, and cranes have been erected at Moama at a cost of £1,365, and £269 has been expended on the improvement of the above-mentioned rivers.

Dredge Service Contracts.

Contracts were let for the supply of eighty-four delivery pipes for sand-pump dredgers.

Two steel boilers for sand-pump dredger, No. 6, were completed by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company in April, 1892, the cost being £1,700.

A contract for a coaling punt for the Macleay River, 85 ft. x 27 ft. x 5 ft. 4 in., was let to Mr. Davis for £558, and was completed on the 6th June, 1892.

A contract was let and completed for the supply of compound steam engines, auxiliary pumping engine, and surface condenser, for a Von Schmidt dredger. The principal dimensions being:—Main engines: high pressure cylinder, 18½ in.; low pressure cylinder, 36 in.; stroke, 24 in. Auxiliary engine: cylinder, 9½ in.; stroke, 21½ in.; air pump, 14 in. diameter, 12½ in. stroke; circulating pump, 10½ in. diameter, 12½ in. stroke; feed and bilge pumps, 4 in. diameter, 12½ in. stroke. Vouchers to the amount of £1,167 were certified for in 1892.

A contract was let for a pair of direct acting compound non-condensing engines for a steamer required for the dredge service. High pressure cylinder 7 in., low pressure 11½ in., stroke 12 in.; cost, £225.

A contract was let to Mr. G. Higgins for the supply of Von Schmidt Dredging Machinery to be manufactured in New South Wales, capable of dredging to 24 feet below low water, and fixing the same on a hull provided by the Government. The principal parts of this dredge are, centrifugal pump, diameter 7ft. 6in., telescopic suction pipe, a rotary wheel and cutter, a table and table traversing gear, spuds and gear for working them, and delivery pipes for each side. The engines and boilers were fixed on board the vessel by the Government. The expenditure during 1892 was £2,215.

A contract was let to the Atlas Company for compounding and otherwise improving the engines of the dredger "Samson." The dimensions of the new cylinders are 11 in. and 22 in. diameter and 36 in. stroke. £397 7s. 6d. was paid in 1892 on account of this work.

A contract was also let for two steam ladder-hoisting winches for the "Samson" at a cost of £298.

A contract for 25 ball and socket pipes for the Von Schmidt Dredger was let to Mr. Higgins, but no payments were made during the year.

Fitzroy Dock Establishments, Cockatoo Island.

Hitherto iron has been almost exclusively used for dredge, steamer, and punt building, at the Fitzroy Dock works; but, during 1892, an experiment in wood construction has been tried with gratifying results, the dredge "Groper," 115 ft. x 50 ft. x 9 ft. for the Von Schmidt suction machinery, having been expeditiously built by the Dock shipwrights. One of the boilers for the "Groper" was made at the works, the engines were fitted on board, and the vessel was completed at the Dock after Mr. Higgins' pumping and cutting mechanism was fixed. Eight pontoons for the "Groper" were built at the island, and much shipwrights' work done at H.M.S. "Curacoa" and "Cordelia," and H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," and at the "Jupiter," "Orestes," "Rhea," "Ceres," "Dawn," and to several punts attached to the various dredges.

Large anchor boats were built for the suction dredges, and much of the woodwork for the "Dicty's" was prepared during 1892. The "Thetis" was fitted with additional passenger and bridge accommodation.

In the shipbuilding, boilermaking, and fitting branches much activity was displayed. An iron hopper barge to carry 330 tons was built for the dredge "Hunter," and two smaller iron ones for grab dredges.

The dredge "Archimedes," well was widened, to suit larger buckets, the vessel was cut and lengthened, a new boiler was fitted, new buckets made, and the engine and machinery overhauled.

Important alterations were made to the dredge "Samson." The hull was strengthened by having new plates and frames substituted for defective ones, and the whole forward part of the vessel was increased in beam by 8 feet, to ensure stability and carry more weight. New boilers were made, and the ladders were repaired and hung independently of the shafts.

Extensive renewals were carried out with two of the oldest hopper barges, and others were strengthened and adapted for carrying more silt. More than the usual number of ladder dredge buckets were made during the year, many of them with steel backs.

The work of building the rock-breaker, "Poseidon," begun in 1891, was completed in 1892, and the machinery was fitted on board.

New large grab buckets were made for the 15-ton crane, and the ordinary grabs for the various Priestman cranes were repaired. Repairs were effected to the machinery, hull, and boilers of the "Rhea," "Orestes," "Ceres," and "Ajax," and new centrifugal pumps made for "Neptune" and "Juno."

Considerable progress was made with the "Dictys," and much work done for Garden Island and country towns water supply.

The vessels docked are tabulated in a return hereunder:—

RETURN of vessels docked in Fitzroy and Sutherland Docks during the year 1892.

	Sutherland Dock.	Fitzroy Dock.	Total.
Number of vessels docked	41	49	90
Tonnage	65,909 tons.	15,566 tons.	81,475 tons.
Actual expenses incurred	£2,004 1s. 9d.	£385 4s. 5d.	£2,389 6s. 2d.
Amount received	£2,479 17s. 3d.	£385 4s. 5d.	£2,865 1s. 8d.

PARTICULARS of vessels docked.

	Sutherland Dock.	Fitzroy Dock.	Total.
H.M. war ships	18	2	20
Foreign war ships	1	.....	1
Private vessels	4	.....	4
Government dredges	5	8	13
" tugs	3	13	16
" punts	10	26	36
	41	49	90

Light-houses.

The construction, repairs, maintenance, and all contract work in connection with the light-houses is carried out by this branch. The principal work during the year has been ordinary maintenance, painting, fitting, and repairing electric bells and signals, and gear for revolving lights. All day-labour work is done by the employees of the Marine Board. There are twenty light-houses on the coast of New South Wales, and the expenditure on them during 1892 has been £619 3s. 4d.

(b) WATER SUPPLY.

(Gravitation or Pumping.)

Sydney Water Supply.

Prospect Reservoir.—The principal works done at Prospect Reservoir were the construction of a gauge-weir on the lower canal, repairs and adjustments necessary for the final completion prior to handing over the works to the Water and Sewerage Board.

A survey of the entire works was also made.

Potts' Hill Reservoir.—The work here consisted of the completion of the reservoir, and sundry minor maintenance works, preparatory to handing over to the Board of Water Supply. This reservoir will store 100,000,000 gallons within 12 miles of the city.

Duplicate 48-inch Main.—The laying of this main from Potts' Hill to Petersham and Crown-street was completed. It is 12.11 miles in length, 5.4 miles of which is laid with wrought-iron rivetted pipes, and 6.71 miles with cast-iron pipes. The former were manufactured in the Colony. Sydney is now supplied by two independent mains.

North Shore Water Supply.

These works were completed and handed over to the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

The water gravitates in cast-iron pipes from Potts' Hill to Ryde railway station, a distance of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. From Ryde a portion is pumped to a reservoir on Ryde Hill, for the supply of Hunter's Hill and a portion of Balmain. The greater portion of the water is, however, pumped through a wrought-iron pipe, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, to two service reservoirs at Chatsworth, from which St. Leonards and the adjacent districts are supplied. The pipes are carried over the Lane Cove River by steel cables in two spans of 225 feet each. Cast-iron trunk service mains were laid for the supply of Hunter's Hill and St. Leonards with the necessary branches, &c., for the reticulation to be laid by the Board.

Manly Water Supply.

These works were completed during the year. They consist of a storage reservoir, formed by a concrete dam across the Curl Curl Creek, from which water is pumped about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a service reservoir at a sufficient elevation to command the town, and distributed by the usual reticulation.

Richmond Water Supply.

This work was completed during the year. The water is pumped from the Hawkesbury River to a small reservoir on the left bank, from thence it is conveyed by pipes across the Richmond Bridge to the town, a distance of 3 miles, and distributed by the usual reticulation.

Cootamundra Water Supply.

Completed in 1892. The water is drawn from an infiltration well sunk in the gravel drift near the left bank of the Cootamundra Creek, and thence pumped to a small reservoir on the adjoining hill, from whence it is brought, by about a mile of pipes, to the town, and distributed as usual.

Moama Water Supply.

These works are approaching completion. The water is pumped from the Murray River into an elevated tank, and distributed by reticulation pipes through the town.

Parkes Water Supply.

These works were commenced. The water will be drawn from a well, and pumped a distance of 2 miles to a reservoir commanding the town.

Moss Vale Water Supply.

The survey and plans were completed and works commenced in 1892. The scheme comprises a concrete weir across the Wingecarribee, forming a storage reservoir, from which the water will be pumped $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to an elevation sufficient to command the town.

Dubbo

Dubbo Water Supply.

The plans for this scheme were well advanced during the year. The works will consist of a large well from which the water will be pumped to a reservoir situated above the town, and distributed in the usual way.

Nowra Water Supply.

The survey was completed and plans well advanced. The scheme is a gravitation one, and embraces a concrete weir across Good Dog Creek, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nowra, the water will be conveyed in pipes to a service reservoir at an elevation sufficient to command the town.

Jerilderie Water Supply.

The survey was completed and plans were in a forward state. The water will be pumped from Billabong Creek to an elevated tank in the town.

Nyngan Water Supply.

The survey was made in 1892. The scheme embraces an earthen dam across the Bogan, from whence the water will be pumped 2 miles to an elevated tank in the town.

Armidale Water Supply.

The survey of this scheme was completed and the proposal examined and approved by the Public Works Committee. The works comprise a concrete dam across Duval Creek to form a storage reservoir, from whence the water will gravitate, in pipes, a distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a service reservoir above the town.

Lithgow Water Supply.

A survey was made to improve the pipe line. The scheme, a gravitation one, was approved by the Public Works Committee. It consists of a concrete dam across Farmer Creek forming a storage reservoir, from whence the water will be conveyed, in pipes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and distributed in the town by reticulation.

Tamworth Water Supply.

A survey was made. The proposed scheme provides for pumping from a well to a reservoir on high ground and distributing the water by reticulation. The scheme was approved by the Public Works Committee.

Junee Water Supply.

A survey was made for this scheme, which is a gravitation one. It comprises a concrete dam, 40 feet high, across Ulandrie Creek, 20 miles from Junee and 2 from Bethungra, to form a storage reservoir, from which the water will be brought in pipes to Junee and Bethungra. An important feature in the scheme is that it will meet the large requirements of the Railway Department at Junee Junction, besides affording a domestic supply for the town.

Wollongong Water Supply.

A survey was made with a view to reducing the cost of the proposed scheme, which provides for the construction of a concrete dam across the Cataract River, to form a storage reservoir, from which the water will be conveyed in pipes partly laid in a tunnel through the coastal range to a service reservoir commanding the town. The scheme was passed by the Public Works Committee, subject to some reservations as to cost.

Bowral Water Supply.

A survey was made of the proposed gravitation scheme, which comprises a concrete dam across Mittagong Creek, forming a storage reservoir, from which the water will be conveyed to the town in pipes a distance of 3 miles.

Hunter River District Water Supply.

These works were extended by further reticulation, prior to handing over to the District Water Board.

Hillston Water Supply.

A trial shaft was sunk near the Lachlan, with a view to obtaining a supply of water for the town.

Yass Water Supply.

A survey was made and a scheme prepared for supplying the town with water pumped from Yass River by means of power furnished by the fall in the river.

Bathurst Water Supply.

Plans were prepared for a service reservoir to hold 750,000 gallons, and for the extension of the pumping main.

Goulburn Water Supply.

Some slight additions were made to the concrete weir across the Wollondilly River which forms the storage reservoir.

A statement of the expenditure on each work during the year 1892 is attached :—

Country Towns Water Supplies.

EXPENDITURE during 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Albury	4	0	6
Armidale	565	13	2
Bathurst	41	7	0
Bowral	102	16	7
Cootamundra	8,633	13	3
Carcoar	2	11	3
Dubbo	148	3	2
Goulburn	102	5	3
Hunter River	1,185	9	11
Hillston	19	13	9
Jerilderie	267	19	1
Junee	1,795	18	7
Lithgow	104	0	5
Lismore	8	1	9
Manly	8,909	15	4
Moss Vale	447	15	8
Moama	4,240	5	4
Nyngan	87	17	7
Nowra	164	5	8
Orange (Land)	1,469	18	8
Parkes	559	11	6
Richmond	3,611	4	5
Tamworth	69	19	11
Wollongong	105	18	11
Yass	186	8	7
	<u>£32,884</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>

(c) WORKS NOT COMPRISED UNDER (a) OR (b.)

Newcastle District.

Works for the protection of the banks of the Hunter River at East and West Maitland, Oakampton, and Bolwarra, were carried out a cost of £6,600, of which the Government paid one-half.

Sydney District.

A large amount of reclamation work has been carried out, the principal places being Cook's River, Homebush Bay, Leichhardt, Callan Park, Duck River, Rozelle Bay, Careening Cove, Neutral Bay, and Rushcutters' Bay. The expenditure being £47,838.

In all these works it has been necessary to construct fascine banks or rubble walls to retain the silt deposited on the reclaimed area, and this has given employment to over 300 men. In the Cook's River works alone 10 miles of banks have been completed, with roads all round the water frontage, and a navigable channel dredged from Botany Bay to the termination of Shea's Creek for vessels drawing 6 feet.

In Homebush works 2 miles of fascine banks have been formed, and an area of 500 acres of mud flats are in process of reclamation. The Rozelle Bay work embraces an area of 52 acres, and is enclosed by a stone dyke 1,700 feet long, carried out by contract.

Naval Station, Garden Island.

Good progress has been made with the works in connection with Garden Island.

The large machine shop and attached buildings, covering a space of 248 ft. x 132 ft., and including a machine shop, boiler shop, foundry for iron and brass, forge shop, tool and pattern shops, dynamo room, zincing room, office, engine house, boiler house, &c., were completed, and most of the machines erected ready for work. A portion of the spar shed has been fitted up as a torpedo store.

A contract was let for a large building for the naval and victualling stores. This building, which covers a space of 212 ft. x 128 ft., will be four floors in height, divided into five separate compartments by vertical cross walls with fire-proof doors between each. Hydraulic plant, consisting of engines, accumulator, five hoists, and two lifts, will be provided for taking in and putting out stores expeditiously.

The barracks were fitted with extra stairs and verandahs to give independent access to the officers' quarters on the top of the building. A complete set of latrines were erected in connection with the barracks.

The large 160-ton sheer-legs were erected, together with the hoisting and canting engines for working them, and all got ready for applying the 200-ton test load. Rails and turn-tables were laid for moving goods and machinery about the Island.

The water in front of the existing wharf, as well as in front of the site for coaling wharf, was deepened to 28 ft. at low water by the blasting and removal of a large quantity of rock.

Numerous other smaller works were completed on the Island.

The total sum spent during the year on contracts and day work amounted to £23,773 9s. 4d.

Nautical School Ship "Sobraon."

The work done converting the "Sobraon" into a Nautical School Ship consisted principally as follows (for the year 1892):—

Orlop Deck.—On the orlop deck (which is formed of blue metal ballast, about 4 feet in depth, covered with concrete 9 inches thick, and rendered with cement mortar) there were constructed large storerooms for ship's stores, spare gear, &c., storekeeper's office, three punishment cells, bandroom, crockery store, and sick bay for new arrivals. The sick bay contains thirteen beds, and is provided with every necessary accommodation for patients. A portion of this deck is also used as a lecture-hall.

Lower Deck.—The lower deck was sheathed with Kauri pine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, thoroughly caulked, and the insides of the vessel cleaded with tongued and grooved Kauri pine, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, right fore and aft. Large windows were cut in the sides of the vessel for light and ventilation. The lower deck, now usually called the "dormitory" or "sleeping" deck, is capable of giving sleeping accommodation to over 500 boys. The hammock stanchions and rods are portable, and the hammocks can be stowed out of sight, allowing the whole compartment (with an uninterrupted view from stem to stern) to be used for various purposes during the day.

Main Deck.—The accommodation at the after end of the vessel was altered and reconstructed, giving accommodation for the Superintendent and officers of the vessel, also a recreation-hall for the boys. The midship portion of this deck, about 98 feet in length and the full width of the vessel, was converted into a boys' messroom, and furnished complete with tables, seats, mess-racks, &c., giving dining accommodation for 310 boys at one time. The fore part of the vessel on this deck was formed into a school and lecture room; the recreation-hall, messroom, and schoolroom are divided by wooden latticed partitions, extending from deck to deck, and are made to swing and slide towards the vessel's side, forming one large compartment on the whole, when required. All the compartments receive light and ventilation from skylights, trunk-hatches, stair-companions, and large square ports cut in the ship's side. The deck was partly relaid with Kauri pine, 4 inches in thickness, and the whole caulked and made thoroughly watertight.

Upper Deck and Fittings.—The upper deck was partly relaid with American clear pine and Kauri pine, and the whole caulked and made thoroughly watertight. A large companion-house was erected over the main stairway. Bulwark stanchions replanked outside and inside, bulwark rails renewed and repaired, and hammock nettings fitted from poop to forecastle. The deck is approached on either side of the vessel by a strong commodious gangway, well secured, and stayed to the vessel's sides. To secure the gangway platform struts, under the water-line, it was found necessary to dock the vessel.

Poop.—The accommodation under the old poop was entirely removed, the space thoroughly cleaned, relined, and a new deck laid, and an extension of 33 feet made at the forward end. The extended portion of the poop has been formed into a library and armoury, and the after part into a drawing-room. French doors are fitted to the latter, giving easy access to a stern walk 40 feet long and 5 feet wide. On the poop a new house was erected, 28 feet long and 13 feet wide; the forward end covers a gangway leading to the Superintendent's quarters, and the remainder is furnished as an office for the Superintendent of the ship.

Forecastle.—The old forecastle was removed, and one entirely of new material erected. The new forecastle is 110 feet in length and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and contains hospital and dispensary, bath-rooms. A galley complete with all modern improvements and hot and cold water service. Cook's store-room and ice-house, seamen's quarters, wash-house with twelve wrought-iron tubs, 6 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., and one 10 ft. by 5 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.; each tub is connected with hot and cold water. The floors of all the bath-rooms and wash-house were well tarred and laid with porcelain tiles bedded in cement mortar.

Commodious latrine houses with all the latest sanitary improvements were constructed on each bow of the vessel. They are approached from the forecastle deck by ladders.

The rig of the vessel was slightly altered, the number of yards on each mast being reduced to three; the masts and yards were thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and new fore, main, and mizen tops fitted. The standing rigging was altered and repaired, and entirely new running gear fitted to the yards.

A lightning conductor was fitted to the main royal backstay, extending 4 feet above the main truck to 4 feet below the water-line.

Canvas awnings, supported by wrought-iron stanchions and wooden ridge poles, were erected over the upper, poop, and forecastle decks.

A Stone's navy pump, capable of discharging water through wrought-iron pipes to any part of the vessel for fire extinguishing and pumping the ship, was erected on the main deck. Electric bells and speaking tubes were also fitted to the principal parts of the vessel.

New permanent moorings, complete, with buoy, were laid down off Cockatoo Island, and a permanent fresh water supply from Cockatoo Island to the vessel's tanks. The tanks have a capacity of 5,400 gallons, and are so arranged that the water gravitates from them to any part of the vessel.

All the accessible parts of the vessel were thoroughly examined, cleaned, repaired, and renewed where necessary, painted, whitewashed, or tarred.

The alterations to the vessel were so far advanced on the 8th November that the Department of Public Instruction took possession, and transferred the officers and boys from the "Vernon" to the new ship.

A return of the public works carried out by the Harbours and Rivers Branch during the year 1892 is attached, which shows the expenditure under the several heads in 1892, and also the actual expenditure, if finished.

The report of the Dredge Superintendent on his branch is also forwarded, and a description of the Government wharfs in New South Wales.

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours, Rivers, and Water Supply.

HARBOURS, RIVERS, AND WATER SUPPLY—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1891.	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT—						
Improvements at Heads	Constructing	Loans & Con Rev	1862	.....	214,888 19 4	10,075 13 0
Woolgoolga Bay Jetty	"	Loans.....	1889	.....	13,209 9 7	3,397 12 9
Coff's Harbour Jetty.....	"	" .....	"	.....	12,473 6 8	4,767 8 8
Removal of Rocks, South Arm	Improving	Con. Rev. ...	1892	.....	1,021 0 8	21,021 0 8
Wharf, Lower Goodwood Island	Constructing	" .....	"	.....	19 8 6	19 8 6
Removal of Argyle Reefs, South Arm	Improving	Loans	1889	.....	2,171 10 9	1,009 19 3
Wharf, Clarence, Clarence River	Constructing...	Con. Rev. ...	1892	168 1 6	.....	6168 1 6
Towards works for the protection of river banks, Grafton	Improving	" .....	"	.....	77 16 4	77 16 4
Towards clearing out Alumny Creek .....	"	" .....	"	.....	21 5 4	21 5 4
New Dredge for Clarence River	Constructing	Loans . ....	"	.....	17,159 19 5	17,159 19 5
TRIAL BAY DISTRICT—						
Harbour of Refuge	"	Loans & Con Rev	1874	.....	106,328 14 2	6,551 16 1
WOLLONGONG DISTRICT—						
Deepening Harbour	"	Loans.....	"	.....	5,680 17 5	c.....
RICHMOND RIVER DISTRICT—						
Improving River	Improving	Loans & Con Rev	1878	.....	72,611 10 8	26,143 17 0
Byron Bay Jetty	Constructing...	"	1884	.....	14,990 14 2	162 10 7
Snagging Richmond River and Tributaries	Improving.....	Con. Rev. ...	1889	.....	9,224 18 7	2,384 10 9
Wharf, Bungawalbyn Creek	Constructing ..	"	1890	482 15 11	.....	2297 14 4
Lismore Wharf Extension	"	Con. Rev. ...	1891	1,574 16 7	.....	e 1,233 0 1
Widening Richmond Terrace and approach, Coraki Wharf	"	"	1892	.....	38 0 0	38 0 0
Shed, Coraki Wharf .....	"	" .....	"	.....	80 16 0	80 16 0
NAMBUCCA DISTRICT.						
Clearing Obstructions	Improving	"	1879	.....	3 388 9 0	c.....
Wharf at Bowra	Constructing	"	1892	.....	5 13 8	5 13 8
Improvements, Nambucca River Flats .....	"	" .....	"	.....	22 18 4	22 18 4
TWEED RIVER DISTRICT.						
Improving Navigation of the Brunswick River...	Improving	Loans	1889	.....	1,145 7 3	1 17 6
Improvements, Tweed River	"	"	1890	.....	8,114 9 4	6,876 9 2
Wharf at Stott's Creek... ..	Constructing	Con. Rev. ...	1892	.....	1 7 0	1 7 0
MACLEAY RIVER DISTRICT.						
Improving Bellinger River	Improving	Loans	1890	.....	2 329 17 6	409 11 4
Improving Entrance to the Macleay	"	Con. Rev. ...	1892	.....	173 10 4	473 10 4
Construction of Dam, Clybucca Creek	Constructing	" .....	"	.....	48 13 8	48 13 8
MORUYA DISTRICT.						
Improving Entrance, Fascine Banks	"	Loans & Con Rev	1888	.....	14,783 8 8	c..
Wharf, Wagonga River	"	Con. Rev. ...	1892	.....	92 8 4	92 8 4
MURRAY, MURRUMBIDGEE, AND DARLING RIVERS DISTRICT.						
Wharf, Shed, and Cranes, Moama .....	"	" .....	"	.....	1,365 2 5	1 365 2 5
Improving Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers	Clearing	Loans & Con Rev	1856	.....	202,489 11 10	269 0 7
COCKATOO.						
Fitzroy Dock	Constructing & in use	Loans & Con Rev	1848	.....	33 590 5 3	c
Dock and other works in connection with Dock Establishment	Elongation of	Con. Rev. ...	1873	10,684 15 6	.....	c
Work-hops and other Buildings	Constructing	"	"	9,735 4 2	.....	c
Dock Establishment, Contingencies	Annual Service	"	1891	3,194 19 7	.....	809 10 1
" "	"	"	1892	.....	3,887 17 4	3,887 17 4
" " Salaries .....	"	" .....	"	.....	1,021 16 10	1,021 16 10
Machinery	Nearly all erected and in use.	"	1883	.....	12,314 0 0	c
New Dock, Biloela	Constructing...	Loans	1881	.....	281,727 16 3	2,169 11 7
Bouler Shop and Store, Fitzroy Dock.....	"	Con. Rev. ...	1892	.....	3,398 12 5	3,398 12 5
Electric Light New Dock, Cockatoo Island . . .	"	" .....	"	.....	207 15 4	207 15 4
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Harbour and River Surveys	Annual Service	"	1891	4,785 17 5	.....	170 12 4
" "	"	"	1892	.....	2,413 6 8	2,413 6 8
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, &c.	"	"	1891	19,472 10 8	.....	782 14 11
" "	"	"	1892	.....	16,699 14 3	16,699 14 3
Improving Navigation of the Hawkesbury River	Improving	Loans	1890	.....	891 14 4	3 0 0
Alterations to Sobraon	Alterations, &c.	Con. Rev. ...	"	.....	19,156 0 11	18,239 13 10
Additions and Repairs, Gerringong Jetty	Additions, &c..	" .....	"	.....	958 2 11	f 941 8 2
Wharf, Blandville, Parramatta River	Constructing	"	"	250 0 0	.....	125 0 0
Wharf and Crane, Brewarrina	"	"	1892	.....	110 2 5	110 2 5
Wharf, Woy Woy.....	"	"	"	290 2 0	.....	g 290 2 0
				362,296 10 11	6,179,212 9 0	541,955 11 5

a £21 0s 8d paid from Incidental Expenses Vote. b £18 1s 6d paid from Vote for Incidental Expenses c No expenditure in 1892. d £182 15s. 11d. paid from Vote for Incidental Expenses. e £74 16s. 7d. paid from Vote for Incidental Expenses. f £188 2s. 11d paid from Vote for Incidental Expenses. g £40 2s. paid from Vote for Incidental Expenses.

(VIII.)

Report on Dredging by the Superintendent of Dredges.

August, 1893.

To the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers,—

Attached hereto I beg to submit the Annual Report, in detail, of dredging performed during the year 1892, the return furnished in January having, as stated, been only approximate as to cost, owing to some of the vouchers not having been dealt with. For convenient reference I have epitomised, opposite the description of work done, the cost to the Department of doing it.

Tweed River.

Suction dredge "Actor" working eight hours daily, from 1st January, 1892, to 21st February, 1892, and sixteen hours during the remainder of year, dredged and pumped on to reclaimed land 484,800 tons (estimated) of sand, at a cost of 1-685d. per ton.

Although the quantity of sand at the Tweed lifted and put on shore has been great, and its cost little, during the past and portion of the present year, the results in increased channel accommodation have not been as satisfactory as could have been wished, owing to the unprecedented floods having refilled portions of the channels, and otherwise delayed work. It is to be hoped that, with the present finer weather, the long channel made by the "Actor," at Woming Flats, will soon be completed.

Richmond River.

During 1892, ladder dredge "Alcides" dredged 87,200 tons of soft rock and sand, at a cost of 7-679d.

Floods and hard material have brought down the Richmond River dredge "Alcides" record to an exceptionally small output. The plant was employed nearly all the year removing very hard deposit (first shattered by dynamite) opposite Ballina. For a short time dredging was carried on at the crossing. Owing to the lessened work the dredge's tug "Achilles" was set at liberty to tow stone punts for the breakwater, the small launch "Unara" towing for the "Alcides."

South Arm, Richmond River.

Grab "Tau" lifted approximately 86,640 tons of sand, and deposited it alongside channel, at a cost of 1-929d. per ton.

On the South Arm of the Richmond, the grab dredge "Tau" was employed throughout the year (when not stopped by floods) removing constantly accumulating flood deposits. Owing to the impossibility of finding suitable places for dumping the sand from punts the less expensive plan was adopted of dropping the dredgings lifted by a "long jib" crane alongside, and on the bank when practicable.

Creeks, &c., Richmond River.

Grab "Zeta" lifted and deposited alongside 61,985 tons at a cost of 2-926d.

The grab dredge "Zeta" was employed during the year at Broadwater North and Emigrant Creeks.

Similarly to the "Tau," the material lifted was deposited direct from the grab buckets. This dredge was slipped, and underwent an extensive overhaul in 1892.

The grab dredge "Lambda" has been employed as a crane at the south breakwater works.

Clarence River.

Grab dredge "Alpha" dredged 108,525 tons of shingle and sand. Cost 4-64d. per ton, dredging and depositing, 2 shifts, 16 hours per day.

Owing to there not having been a ladder dredge on the Clarence the grab dredges were worked 16 hours daily. The "Alpha" worked at Morgan's Flat, Grafton, Elizabeth Island, Dobie-street Ferry, and Carr's Creek. As it was practicable to deposit the material at a distance from the channels, punts and a tug were employed. The cost of the work was, therefore, higher than grab dredging on the Richmond.

Clarence River.

Grab dredge "Theta" working two shifts, lifted 8,264 tons of blasted rock, at a cost for lifting and depositing (exclusive of blasting) of 38-918d. per ton.

The grab dredge "Theta," temporarily taken from Sydney until the "Jupiter" arrived, was, throughout the year, engaged lifting rock blasted by divers at Argyle Reef and South Arm, Clarence River.

The sand-pump "Jupiter" was sent to the Clarence River early in 1893, and was employed near the reef at the Heads, and at Lawrence, until withdrawn from work for reasons which will be given at the conclusion of this report. The cost of working the "Jupiter" on the Clarence will be furnished in the 1893 report.

Bellinger River.

Ladder dredge "Titan" dredged 49,650 tons, chiefly soft rock and shale, at a cost of 10-131d. per ton.

The ladder dredge "Titan," the smallest of this type, was employed principally upon a soft rocky bar in the Back Creek, near Bellinger Heads, and at Mann's Point, near the steamers' wharf. Since July, 1893, this dredge has not been in commission.

Bellinger River.

Grab dredge "Chi" working eight hours per day lifted 39,510 tons of ballast, stone, and shingle, at a cost of 4-64d. per ton.

Until May, 1892, the grab dredge "Chi" was engaged lifting stone from ballast heaps at the Bellinger estuary for forming the new training dyke at the southern shore of the river heads. The plant was then removed above Fernmount to improve Hyde's Crossing. The result has been most discouraging, the late great floods having filled much of the deepened channel.

Nambucca River.

Suction dredge "Alesus" has during 1892 pumped on to the central bank 303,200 tons (estimated) at a cost of 2-025d. per ton.

The sand pump "Alesus" has throughout the year 1892 been occupied in opening out a navigable channel at Nambucca Heads, from deep water to Stewart's Island. It is to be regretted that funds were not available for constructing a stone dyke to protect the southern side of the new channel; but the precaution has been taken of pumping the sand to a considerable distance over on the central bank, and it is believed that with a little dredging, from time to time, the new channel will, when some rocks are blasted, be a satisfactory one.

Upper Nambucca, Taylor's Arm, &c.

Grab dredge "Iota" dredged with single shift 49,065 tons of quartz, clay, and sand, at a cost of 3-23d. per ton.

The Upper Nambucca and its tributary, Taylor's Arm, have been the working places of the grab "Iota" during 1892. No less than nine flats have been deepened, viz. :—Back Creek, Fleming's, Deveres's, Foster's, Maloney's, Scott's, Welch's, and Bowra Falls, also Garr's Skulk; the rival Progress Committees giving the dredge but little time to effect permanent work.

Macleay River.

Ladder dredge "Fitzroy" dredged 251,210 tons, working single shift, cost 2-238d. per ton.

From January until August the ladder dredge "Fitzroy" worked at the channels near Kempsey, and at Fisherman's Crossing, near the river mouth, until the end of 1892. The floods of this year (1893) have been of such severity that not only has the district been impoverished, to a degree hitherto unknown, but the navigation has been impeded to such an extent that the people of Kempsey fare as badly to-day as they did twenty years ago. The sand-pump "Alesus" is being brought round from the Nambucca to restore the channels near the Heads, while the "Fitzroy" will be employed from Kempsey towards the sea.

At

At Camden Haven River and entrance, the grab dredge "Eta" has during 1892 been employed deepening, with a hired tug in attendance, to tow away punts to suitable dumping areas. The places improved were Kendall Flats, Tea Tables, Watson Taylor Lake, and Camden Haven Heads.

The dredge "Ulysses" has been engaged during 1892 at various shoals on the Manning, viz., Goat Island, Croki, Oxley Island, Church's Flats, Tinonee, Carter's Island, Harrington, and Cundle Passage. During the great flood of 1893 the dredge was swept on shore on Goat Island. Advantage was taken of the mishap to overhaul and paint the hull before launching. Work was resumed three weeks ago.

During 1892 the grab dredge "Beta" deepened portions of the new main channel approved, between Cockatoo Island and Tumcurry; a hired tug was employed, and the material deposited clear of the channels. The withdrawal of the "Titan's" crew has enabled the Department to dispense with the hired tug, the Government tug "Callisto" being now attached to the "Beta." The channel above referred to is not yet completed.

From March until November, 1892, the new sand pump "Dorus" was employed making a channel, much of it through a bed of shells, between Hawk's Nest and Tea Gardens, on the Myall River. Owing to the kind of material dealt with, retaining dykes were dispensed with successfully.

Four miles higher up the river a novel description of fascine dyke had been constructed under Mr. Walsh's supervision, and the experiment of pumping sand behind it by the "Dorus" was looked forward to with keen interest. From November, 1892, until June of this year the sand-pump continued its work of reclamation at the back of the fascine work, which stood the pressure admirably. The "Dorus" has since been removed to Newcastle temporarily.

The grab dredge "Sigma" in 1892 was employed dredging sand, mud, and stone at Tin Pot, Black's Crossing, and Shark's Hole, on the Myall River, and at Booral, Karuah River, and Schnapper Island, Port Stephen. A hired tug was in attendance in 1892, but since January this year the Department's launch "Ariel" from the Bellinger has been the attendant tug.

Year following year the same story has unfortunately to be told of the unending deepening of Newcastle Harbour. No sooner is a channel completed than work is ready at the other end of it, where the dredge had, perhaps, started but a few months before. Great floods and small freshes are alike disastrous in leaving alluvial deposits to be removed. Vexatious as the work is, the Department, by the improvements effected in the Newcastle and Hunter, will be able, without extra three shift work, to cope with it, especially now that the "Dorus" has been put to work to remove the spit above Callan's Slip by pumping the material on to Stockton Beach.

The grab dredge "Delta," besides lifting blasted rock at Newcastle, has removed obstructions on the Hunter and Paterson Rivers, chiefly at ferries; at Hexham, Raymond Terrace, Hinton, Largs, on the Hunter; and at Powell's Rocks and Hoff Island on the Paterson.

Throughout the year the grab dredge "Rho" was engaged lifting rock removed by drilling and blasting at the entrance of the new basin behind the Bullock Island Dyke.

The "Juno" during all the past year was employed enlarging the basin behind the dyke at Newcastle. The material dredged was deposited at a greater distance from the vessel than before, the pipe line having been laid under the main line of rails to permit of the reclamation of the submerged area north of the hydraulic engine-house.

Since June of the present year (1893) the "Juno" has been withdrawn from the basin to perform more urgent work in the main harbour, where the vessel's hopper is being filled by the pump, and the material dumped at sea.

The removal of rocks in Newcastle Harbour, by the Lobnitz rock-breaker, "Poseidon," and by the drilling machine, "Cliona," forms part of work specially reported upon by Mr. Walsh.

The "Minos," worked during all the year deepening Cockle Creek, a tributary of Lake Macquarie, and for a short time was engaged at Swansea. The material lifted was principally stiff clay at the creek, and sand at the heads. Since April, 1893, no dredging has been done upon Lake Macquarie or its tributaries.

In marked contrast to the other principal ports of the East Australian seaboard, Sydney stands unrivalled in the matter of economical maintenance. During the present year, when it became necessary to curtail dredging expenses, the natural advantages of the port stood the country in such good stead that the Department was enabled to halt in the work of improvement, and withdraw temporarily from commission no less than four Sydney dredges, together with the "Thetis" and "Ajax." Throughout 1892 the work of dredging and reclaiming was actively carried on. From January to October the sand pump "Neptune" was stationed at Long Cove, Leichhardt, pumping through a considerable length of delivery pipes on to reclaimed areas material deposited alongside from the Sydney dredges. Later on, the insanitary shores of Neutral Bay were quickly converted into the nucleus of a people's health reserve by material deposited from the "Neptune" pump, and similarly, a lesser area at Careening Cove was, early in the present year, converted from a fever plot to a miniature health imparting park site.

The dredge "Sydney" was chiefly employed deepening Woolloomooloo Bay, and removing the sand spit west of Darling Point, besides removing sewage deposits near various wharfs.

Camden Haven.
Grab dredge "Eta" lifted and deposited 44,625 tons gravel and mud and sand, cost 6'216d. per ton.

Manning River.
Ladder dredge "Ulysses" working one shift dredged 197,960 tons at a cost of 2'509d. per ton.

Cape Hawke.
Grab dredge "Beta" dredged and deposited, with one shift, 44,170 tons, at a cost of 6'102d. per ton.

Myall River.
Suction dredge "Dorus," working on the Myall River, has pumped on shore 296,600 tons of sand, at a cost of 1'974d. per ton.

Myall, Karuah, and Booral.
Grab "Sigma" lifted and deposited 49,265 tons, one shift, at a cost of 4'675d. per ton.

Newcastle.
The dredge "Newcastle" dredged 873,600 tons of mud; cost, with three shifts, twenty-four hours per day, 2'320d. per ton.
Dredge "Hunter," also working at Newcastle, lifted 357,110 tons during seven months, with two shifts, in 1892. The alterations to adapt the dredge to load 500-ton barges and to work deeper occupied five months, and raised the year's cost of working to 5'362d. per ton.
Dredge "Vulcan," working in Newcastle Harbour, two shifts, lifted, during 1892, 452,910 tons, at a cost of 2'938d. per ton.

Grab dredge "Delta" lifted 49,150 tons of sand, gravel, and blasted rock, costing 5'93d.

The grab dredge "Rho" lifted 20,800 tons of blasted rock, at a cost of 10'07d. per ton.

Suction dredge "Juno," working sixteen hours daily, has dredged and discharged on shore 554,600 tons of sand, at a cost of 1'484d. per ton.

Lake Macquarie.
Ladder-dredge "Minos," working eight hours daily, lifted 140,170 tons of stiff clay and sand, at a cost of 4'043d. per ton.

Sydney Harbour, &c., and Parramatta River.
Suction-dredge "Neptune," working two and three shifts, pumped on shore 524,550 tons of silt at a cost of 2'238d. per ton.

Dredge "Sydney" dredged 284,970 tons of sewage, clay, and sand, at a cost of 2'297d. per ton.

The

The "Samson" dredged 143,330 tons of silt and sand, at a cost of 8'431d. per ton.

The "Samson" worked at Pyrmont jetties, and in Darling Harbour, and Woolloomooloo Bay until August, when the plant was laid up to have the dredge fitted with new compound engines and boilers, and to have alterations made in the hull to ensure greater stability in working and economy in dredging.

The "Hercules" dredged 211,860 tons of sand and mud, at a cost of 2'283d. per ton.

The "Hercules," throughout the year, was employed at Rozelle and Blackwattle Bays. The increased work and lessened cost is due to the facilities afforded by the "Neptune" in disposing of the material dredged.

The "Archimedes" dredged 125,785 tons of sand, mud, and shells, at a cost of 6'088d. per ton.

The "Archimedes," after being lengthened, the well widened, and having a new boiler and set of buckets fitted, started working at Rushcutter's Bay at the end of February and afterwards deepened Elizabeth Bay, Double Bay (at the pier), and Long Cove.

The "Charon" dredged 140,015 tons of sand and mud, at a cost of 4'858d. per ton.

The "Charon" was employed deepening near various sewers; also at Neutral and Elizabeth Bays, at Leichhardt, and, towards the end of the year, at the upper part of the Parramatta River reclamation, to facilitate depositing material when the suction dredges are sent to reclaim.

Grab-dredge "Nu" lifted 17,377 tons, chiefly rock and clay, at a cost of 12'285d. per ton. Grab-dredge "Omega" lifted 39,040 tons, at a cost of 3'964d. per ton.

Two grab dredges, the "Nu" and "Omega," have been stationed in Sydney during the past year. The former has been almost wholly in attendance upon divers clearing rock for blasting and lifting blasted rock, while the latter ("Omega") has been variously employed lifting clay, sand, and some rock at Parramatta River, Long Cove, Elizabeth Bay, Pyrmont Bight, Elizabeth, Snail's, and Woolloomooloo Bays.

Cook's River and Shea's Creek. Grab-dredge "Kappa" lifted 122,163 tons, at a cost of 1'896d. per ton. Grab-dredge "Mu" dredged 78,085 tons, at a cost of 1'896d. per ton. Grab-dredge "Omicron" dredged 81,509 tons, at a cost of 2'634d. per ton.

As with the grab "Tau," at the Richmond, the grab dredges at Cook's River and Shea's Creek have been working throughout the year under conditions, as to soft material and uninterrupted dredging, the most favourable. With the long jibs the mud was dumped direct into a shoot or silt-trucks, removed quickly, while for the shorter jib machine an ample supply of punts was provided.

Employment at the reclamation works was (by the dredging) provided for a large number of men in distributing the material lifted, but the cost quoted is for dredging only. The dredges are now withdrawn from Cook's River.

Shoalhaven. Dredge "Pluto" has lifted 210,960 tons, at a cost of 2'230d. per ton.

The ladder-dredge "Pluto" was employed on the various flats obstructing navigation on the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers, and in the Junction Canal. The dredge is not now in commission.

Moruya River. Grab-dredge "Pi" lifted 47,270 tons of sand, at a cost of 5'557d. per ton.

The grab-dredge "Pi," stationed at Moruya, has been working under unfavourable conditions at Moruya. The shoals near the bar are in water too rough to permit of a punt being loaded alongside the dredge, and it was in view of this that a sum of money was submitted on the Estimates for a sand-pump to be used in the first instance at Moruya.

The whole of the plant has been upheld in the highest state of efficiency, and during no year since dredging started have there been so many improvements effected as during 1892, notably the completion of the lengthening of the "Newcastle," the enlargement of and putting new machinery in the "Samson," building the Von Schmidt suction dredge, lengthening and fitting new boiler to the dredge "Archimedes," and important alterations and repairs to the tugs "Ceres," "Rhea," "Orestes," and "Ajax."

I have, &c.,

A. B. PORTUS.

STATEMENT of Ladder Dredge Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 1892.

Dredges.	Where dredging.	Material dredged.	Tons dredged.	Hours dredging.	Expenditure.	Cost per ton.	Cost per hour.	Remarks.
"Newcastle" ..	Newcastle	Sand and mud	373,600	3,539	£ s. d. 8,346 16 10	d. 2 320	£ s. d. 2 7 2	Working three shifts. Bad weather; 17 days no towing. Under repairs 4 months.
"Samson"	Sydney	Silt and sand	143,330	939	5,036 0 9	8 431	5 7 3	Working one shift. Bad weather; 8 days no towing. Under repairs 6 months.
"Vulcan"	Newcastle	Sand and mud	452,410	3,066	5,538 7 4	2 938	1 16 2	Working two shifts. Bad weather; 21 days no towing. Under repairs 1 month.
"Hunter"	Newcastle	Mud and sand	357,110	1,801	7,979 4 6	5 362	4 8 7	Working two shifts. Bad weather; 15 days no towing. Under repairs 4 months 12 days.
"Hercules"	Sydney	Clay and mud	211,860	1,433	3,090 6 0	3 500	2 1 8	Working one shift. Bad weather; 6 days no towing. Under repairs 6 weeks.
"Fitzroy"	Macleay River ..	Sand and mud	251,210	1,736	2,395 14 4	2 238	1 7 7	Working one shift. Fresh in river; 15 days no dredging. Under repairs 1 month.
"Archimedes" ..	Sydney	Sand and shells	125,785	1,230	3,190 17 10	6 088	2 9 6	Working one shift. Bad weather; 3 days no dredging. Under repairs 2 months and 3 weeks.
"Pluto"	Shoalhaven	Sand, mud, and clay ..	210,960	1,499	1,960 13 10	2 230	1 6 2	Working one shift. Under repairs 1 month and 6 days.
"Titan"	Bellinger River ..	Stone and rock	49,650	1,638	2,096 1 8	10 131	1 5 2	Working one shift. Fresh in river; 4 days no dredging. Under repairs 2 months.
"Charon"	Sydney	Sand and mud	140,015	1,500	2,822 16 2	4 838	1 15 6	Working one shift. Bad weather; 3 days no towing. Under repairs 2 months and 1 week.
"Ulysses"	Manning River ..	Shingle	197,960	1,433	2,070 4 4	2 509	1 8 11	Waiting for punts, &c. Working one shift. Fresh in river; 16 days no dredging. Under repairs 5 weeks.
"Minos"	Lake Macquarie ..	Clay and sand	140,170	1,190	2,361 6 10	4 043	1 19 8	Working one shift. Delayed waiting for tug. Under repairs 2 months.
"Alcides"	Richmond River ..	Rock and stone	87,220	1,548	2,791 2 5	7 679	1 16 1	Working one shift. Bad weather; 4 weeks no dredging. Under repairs 6 weeks.
"Sydney"	Sydney	Sewer matter, clay, sand, and mud.	234,970	1,661	2,728 10 6	2 297	1 12 10	Working one shift. Bad weather; 6 days no towing. Under repairs 1 month and 3 days.
			3,526,250	24,443				
		Total expenditure ..			52,408 3 4			
		Average cost per ton dredged ..				3 566		
		Average cost per hour dredging ..					2 2 11	

STATEMENT of Tug Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 1892.

Tugs.	Where employ ed.	Tons towed.	Miles steamed.	Hours under steam.	Expenditure.	Cost per ton.	Cost per mile.	Cost per hour.	Remarks.
"Thetis" ..	Sydney	105,480	5,756	1,408	£ s. d. 1,196 15 4	d. 2 723	£ s. d. 0 4 1 1/2	£ s. d. 0 17 0	Working 1 shift; bad weather 8 days; under repairs 2 months and 2 weeks.
"Ajax"	Sydney	186,261	8,204	2,115	1,543 7 1	1 938	0 3 9	0 14 7	Working 1 shift; bad weather 8 days; under repairs 1 month.
"Orestes"	Newcastle	529,110	15,447	3,928	2,833 8 3	1 285	0 3 8	0 14 5	Working 2 shifts; bad weather 21 days; under repairs 1 month and 3 weeks.
"Ceres"	Newcastle	373,940	15,956	3,431	2,526 11 0	1 621	0 3 2	0 14 8	Working 2 shifts; bad weather 21 days; under repairs 2 months and 1 week.
"Dione"	Lake Macquarie & Newcastle.	61,280	3,348	1,073	469 2 2	1 837	0 2 9 1/2	0 8 9	Working 1 shift 3 months, and 2 shifts 9 months; under repairs 1 month and 1 week.
"Cyclops"	Shoalhaven	210,060	6,411	2,504	1,030 1 0	1 171	0 3 2 1/2	0 8 2 1/2	Working 1 shift; under repairs 1 month and 3 days.
"Rhea"	Newcastle and Sydney.	225,245	9,180	2,294	2,837 2 11	2 983	0 6 2	1 4 9	Working 2 shifts 3 months, 1 shift 6 months; under repairs 3 months.
"Achilles" ..	Richmond River.	55,127	3,061	2,555	581 2 7	2 529	0 1 5	0 4 6 1/2	Working 1 shift; bad weather 4 weeks; under repairs 5 weeks.
"Little Nell" ..	Sydney and Parramatta River.	112,067	3,565	2,068	996 1 0	2 133	0 2 3 1/2	0 9 7 1/2	Working 1 shift; bad weather 6 days; under repairs 2 months and 1 week.
"Charybdis" ..	Manning River ..	194,740	5,431	2,150	954 2 7	1 175	0 3 6	0 8 10	Working 1 shift; fresh in river 16 days; under repairs 2 months.
"Callisto"	Bellinger River ..	47,800	3,873	2,077	501 4 0	2 516	0 2 7	0 4 9 1/2	Working 1 shift; fresh in river 4 days; under repairs 2 months and 2 weeks.
"Ganymede"	Newcastle & Lake Macquarie.	79,050	5,516	1,717	330 12 8	1 003	0 1 2	0 3 10	Working 1 shift 9 months, and 2 shifts 3 months; under repairs 2 months and 3 days.
"Athena"	Macleay River ..	246,170	5,677	2,630	644 11 10	0 628	0 2 3	0 4 10 1/2	Working one shift; fresh in river 15 days; under repairs 1 month.
"Castor"	Sydney	228,350	7,356	2,103	2,277 17 8	2 392	0 6 2	1 1 8	Working 1 shift; bad weather 6 days; under repairs 3 months and 17 days.
"Scylla"	Sydney & Cook's River.	74,724	5,487	2,017	659 2 9	2 117	0 2 4 1/2	0 6 6	Working one shift; under repairs 3 months 11 days.
"Dawn"	Sydney	43,600	3,414	887	1,412 9 9	7 775	0 8 3	1 11 11	Working 1 shift; under alterations 2 months.
"Dayspring" ..	Sydney	4,370	335	99	27 8 11	1 507	0 1 7 1/2	0 5 6 1/2	Working 1 shift; under repairs 3 weeks.
"Mikado"	Sydney	150,585	8,539	2,615	890 7 1	1 278	0 2 1	0 6 10 1/2	Working 1 shift, bad weather 6 days; under repairs 3 weeks and 10 days.
		2,937,859	126,556	37,671					
		Total expenditure			21,720 8 7				
		Average cost per ton dredged				1 774			
		Average cost per mile steamed					0 3 5		
		Average cost per hour under steam						0 11 6	

STATEMENT of Sand Pump Expenditure and Work for the Year ending 1892.

Sand pumps.	Where pumping.	Material	Tons	Hours pumping	Expenditure.	Cost per ton	Cost per hour	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	
"Juno" . . .	Newcastle	Sand	554,600	2,773	3,431 4 0	1 484	1 4 9	Working two shifts.
"Neptune"	Leichhardt, Sydney.	Sand and mud	524,550	3,497	4,892 16 3	2 238	1 8 0	Working two shifts for 4 months, and three shifts for 8 months.
"Actor" . . .	Wommin Channel, Tweed River.	Sand	484,800	2,424	3,404 4 1	1 085	1 8 0	Working one shift for 2 months, and two shifts for 10 months.
"Alesus"	Nambucca River	Sand and mud . . .	303,200	1,516	2,559 7 10	2 025	1 13 9	Working one shift.
"Dorus"	White Bay, Port Stephens, Myall River.	Sand and mud . . .	296,600	1,483	2,440 11 7	1 974	1 12 11	Working one shift.
			2,163,750	11,693				
		Total expenditure			16,728 3 9			
		Average cost per ton				1 855		
		Average cost per hour					1 8 7	

GRAB DREDGES.—Quantity of Silt lifted, and Cost of Work for the Year ending 1892

Grab dredges.	Tons lifted.	Total cost.	Cost per ton	Remarks
		£ s. d.	d.	
"Alpha"	108,525	2,048 5 0	4 640	Dredging shingle and sand at Morgan Falls, Grafton, Elizabeth Island, Dobie-street ferry, Carr's Creek, Clarence River. Under repairs 1 week and 2 days.
"Beta"	44,170	1,123 2 3	6 102	Dredging sand and shells at Cockatoo and Flat Island, Cape Hawke. Under repairs, 7 weeks.
"Gamma"	35,925	1,100 6 7	6 456	Dredging sand, clay, and hard shingle at Andrew's Falls, Port Macquarie, Hastings and Wilson Rivers, Telegraph Point, Wilson River. Under repairs 9 weeks and 5 days; fresh in river 7 days.
"Delta"	49,150	1,123 7 6	5 973	Dredging stone, rock, gravel, and sand, behind dyke at Newcastle, Hinton Ferry, Hogg Island, Powell's Rocks, Largs Crossing, Paterson River, Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, Hexham Ferry, Hunter River. Under repairs 5 weeks.
"Zeta"	61,985	753 16 3	2 926	Dredging sand and mud at North Creek, Broadwater, Ballina, Emigrant Creek, Richmond River. Under repairs 3 months and 13 days.
"Eta"	44,625	1,155 16 8	6 216	Dredging gravel, mud, and hard sand at Kendall Flat, Tea Tables, Watson, Taylor Lake, Camden Haven. Under repairs 3 weeks and 2 days.
"Theta"	8,264	1,168 0 2	33 918	Dredging rock and stone at Argyle Rocks, Maclean, South Arm, Clarence River. River flooded 7 days; under repair 1 week and 4 days.
"Iota"	49,065	660 19 3	3 233	Dredging clay, quartz, and sand at Taylor's Arm, Back Creek, Flemmings' Falls, Bradley's Falls, Devercross Falls, Toohey's Falls, Maloney's Falls, Scott's Falls, Welch's Falls, The Skulks, Bowra Falls. Under repairs 4 weeks, Nambucca River; fresh in river 4 weeks.
"Kappa"	122,168	965 3 11	1 896	Dredging sand and mud at Shea's Creek and Cook's River. Under repairs 6 days.
"Lambda"	12,378	394 13 11	7 652	Dredging hard sand and stone at Port Hacking, North Creek, and South Training Wall, Richmond River. Under repairs 4 months.
"Mu"	78,085	923 19 10	2 867	Dredging mud and sand at Shea's Creek and Cook's River. Under repairs 3 weeks and 3 days.
"Nu"	17,877	915 2 3	12 285	Dredging rock, mud, and stone, at Garden Island, Pymont Wharf, and sundry other places. Under repairs 2 weeks.
"Omicron"	81,509	891 8 6	2 624	Dredging silt and sand at Cook's River. Under repairs 11 days.
"Sigma"	49,265	959 14 6	4 675	Dredging sand, mud, and stone at Tin Pot, Black's Crossing, Shark's Hole, Myall River, Booral River, Karuah River, Schnapper Islands, Port Stephens. Under repairs 3 weeks; moving plant 2 weeks.
"Tau"	86,640	696 7 8	1 929	Dredging sand, snags, and soft rock at South Arm, Richmond River. Under repairs 2 weeks; flood in river 4 weeks.
"Pi"	47,270	1,094 10 10	5 557	Dredging hard sand at Moruya. Under repairs 5 weeks and 4 days; Bad weather 3 weeks.
"Rho"	20,800	873 6 11	10 077	Dredging rock and stone, end of Dyke and No. 12 Crane, Newcastle. Under repairs 1 week.
"Chi"	39,510	764 2 4	4 641	Dredging ballast and stone at Bellinger Heads and Hyde's Falls, Bellinger River. Under repairs 1 month.
"Omega"	39,040	644 18 6	3 964	Dredging sand, clay, rock, and mud at Long Cove, Leichhardt, Parramatta River, Pymont, Elizabeth Bay, Neutral Bay, Snail's Bay, Woolloomooloo Bay. Under repairs 2 weeks.
	996,251	18,359 2 10	4 422	

RETURN showing Quantity and Cost of Work performed by Ladder Dredges and Tugs, from 1st January, 1889, to 31st December, 1892.

	1889			1890			1891			1892		
	Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing			Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing			Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing			Cost of dredging, towing, and repairing		
	Tons.	£ s. d.	Pence per ton.	Tons.	£ s. d.	Pence per ton.	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	391,200	9,565 16 8	5 868	873,600	10,932 13 1	3·030
"Samson" and attendant tugs, at Sydney	206,745	5,015 17 11	5 822	150,350	5,881 12 9	10·984	185,625	7,095 18 2	9·168	143,330	6,402 2 3	10 718
"Vulcan" and attendant tugs, at Newcastle and Hunter River	298,080	7,424 1 1	5 943	251,110	7,542 5 0	7·207	297,620	7,116 4 10	5·737	452,410	8,985 13 1	4 766
"Hunter" and attendant tugs, at Newcastle	288,880	9,200 10 6	7 642	718,720	9,636 6 4	3·217	709,720	9,567 17 2	3·235	357,110	10,143 19 10	6 816
"Hercules" and attendant tugs, at Sydney	56,650	4,053 3 3	17 172	155,100	3,512 7 5	5·531	221,370	4,481 10 9	4 858	211,860	5,558 12 4	6 303
"Fitzroy" and attendant tugs, at Macleay River	131,560	2,932 8 4	5 349	271,750	3,980 9 1	3·514	272,460	4,723 11 10	4 160	251,210	3,064 6 2	2 926
"Pluto" and attendant tugs, at Shoalhaven	76,440	3,208 10 7	10 073	160,960	3,072 15 3	4·581	151,820	4,365 13 3	6 901	210,960	2,930 14 10	3 401
"Titan" and attendant tugs, at Bellinger River	106,710	4,469 3 3	10 051	137,500	3,397 2 2	5·929	100,800	3,276 1 4	7·799	49,650	2,616 13 6	12 647
"Archimedes" and attendant tugs, at Moruya	88,957	3,263 7 2	8 803	153,000	3,760 5 5	5·898	117,317	5,763 5 3	11·876	125,785	4,620 8 3	8 815
"Charon" and attendant tugs, at Sydney	167,200	4,729 18 6	6 788	107,260	4,217 19 10	9 437	174,205	4,061 2 11	3·594	140,015	4,215 3 5	7·224
"Ulysses" and attendant tugs, at Manning River	186,560	3,114 13 0	4 011	164,420	3,413 6 8	4·984	163,520	3,309 3 10	4·856	197,960	3,038 6 11	3·682
"Minos" and attendant tug, at Lake Macquarie	228,960	6,386 15 9	6 694	325,820	5,465 16 9	4·553	222,460	3,746 9 10	4·041	140,170	3,180 4 9	5 445
"Alcides" and attendant tug, at Richmond River	180,180	2,874 3 9	3 827	190,140	3,203 10 2	3 995	112,160	3,646 15 4	7·802	87,220	3,295 3 2	9 065
"Sydney" and attendant tugs, at Sydney	13,940	412 18 6	7 108	216,690	4,947 2 6	4·925	297,980	9,312 3 11	7·500	284,970	5,461 9 1	4 598

LIST of Plant now under Construction.

Particulars of plant.	Contractor's name.	Contract sum.	Specified date of completion
One iron steam launch	Fitzroy Dock Works	£ s. d. .....	.....

AMOUNTS received for work performed by Dredges during 1892.

Name of Dredge.	Amount
"Neptune"	£ s. d. 250 0 0
"Delta"	14 0 0

LIST of Ladder Dredges, and Tugs and Punts attached, with estimated value.

Dredges			Where dredging.	Estimated present value.	Name of Master and Chief Engineer.	Dredge began to work.
Tugs	Punts			£		
"Newcastle"	"Orestes"	3-400 ton, iron	Newcastle Harbour	45,000	J. Hamilton	1875
"Samson" ...	"Thetis"	4-350 ton "	Laid up	42,000	J. Ryan	1868
"Hunter"	"Celes"	4 iron and 1 wooden punt	Newcastle Harbour	31,000	J. Ryan	1859
"Sydney"	"Dawn" and "Little Nell"	2-600 ton	Sydney Harbour	41,000	J. Canuthers	1889
"Vulcan"	"Rhea"	2 iron and 1 wooden punt	Newcastle Harbour	20,000	W. C. Bennett	1860
"Hercules"	" "	2 "	Wollongong Harbour	20,000	J. Mather	1842
"Fitzroy"	"Athena"	2 "	MacKay River	13,000	J. L. Grant	1870
"Pluto"	" "	2 "	Laid up	10,500	"	1862
"Atchmedes"	" "	2 "	do	7,000	"	1878
"Titan"	" "	2 "	do	4,000	"	1872
"Charon"	" "	2 "	do	12,000	"	1881
"Ulysses"	"Charybdis"	2 " 1 wooden	Manning River	9,500	D. Lawson	1882
"Minos"	" "	2 "	Laid up	9,500	"	1882
"Alcides"	" "	2 " 1 wooden	Richmond River	11,000	W. Jones	1887
" "	"Castor"	"	Laid up	15,000	"	"
" "	"Ajax"	"	do	11,000	"	"
" "	"Dione"	Employed	Harbour Work, Newcastle	2,000	"	"
" "	"Day spinning"	"	do Sydney	1,750	"	"
" "	"Cyclops"	"	Laid up	800	"	"
" "	"Mikado"	"	Under repairs	1,400	"	"
" "	"Ganymede"	Employed	Harbour Work, Sydney	2,000	"	"
" "	"Achilles"	"	Richmond River Works	2,500	"	"

Twenty one close bottom punts used for reclamation purposes and by other Government Departments, value collectively, £10,000 Machinery in addition to above -1 punching and shearing machine, cost £200, 2 drilling machines, cost £153, 1 lathe, cost £173.

LIST of Suction Dredges, with estimated value.

Name of Dredge.	Where dredging.	Estimated present value	Name of Master and Chief Engineer.	Dredge began to work.
"Groper"	Sydney Harbour	£ 19,000	R. Steel	1893
"Acor"	Tweed River	9,000	J. Dymock	1891
"Alesus"	Nambucca River	9,500	D. Mitchell	1891
"Dorus"	Newcastle Harbour	9,500	W. White	1891
"Dietys"	Richmond River	10,500	P. Caldwell	1893
"Neptune"	Laid up	14,500	"	1890
"Juno"	Newcastle Harbour	16,000	"	1890
"Jupiter"	Laid up	22,000	"	1892

LIST of Grab Dredges, with estimated value.

Name of Dredge.	Where dredging.	Estimated present value	Name of Dredge.	Where dredging.	Estimated present value.
"Alpha"	Clarence River	£ 2,000	"Mu"	Laid up	£ 2,000
"Beta"	Cape Harbour	2,000	"Nu"	Sydney Harbour	1,700
"Gamma"	Wilson's River	2,200	"Omicron"	Laid up	400
"Delta"	Paterson River	2,000	"Pi"	Moruya River	1,000
"Zeta"	Richmond River	2,100	"Sigma"	Myall River	3,000
"Eta"	Camden Haven	2,200	"Rho"	Newcastle Harbour	2,800
"Theta"	Clarence River	2,200	"Tau"	Richmond River	3,000
"Iota"	Nambucca River	2,400	"Chi"	Bellinger River	1,700
"Kappa"	Sydney Harbour	1,000	"Omega"	Sydney Harbour	1,800
"Lambda"	Richmond River	400			

Steam launches "Callisto," "Scylla," "Vesta," "Oberon," "Ariel," "Harrier," and "Europa"—estimated value, £3,200. Also 22 small iron Hopper Punts—estimated value, £14,500.

(IX)
 DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT WHARFS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Name of Wharf	Bank of River	Tributary	Distance up Tributary		River	Distance up River	Where situated	Parish	County	Shape and Dimensions of Wharf	Area of Deck	Dimensions of Sheds	Power of Cranes	Remarks
			Miles	Miles		Miles					Squares	Feet		
Byangum	Left				Tweed	26	On reserve No 94, village of Byangum, and approached from Byangum and Murwillumbah Road	Dumbille	Rous	Oblong, 47 ft x 21 ft	9 87	20 x 10		Shed on bank at back of wharf, with which it is connected by a shoot landing at lower end
Murwillumbah	do				do	21	In town of Murwillumbah, and approached from Waif street	Murwillumbah	do	Oblong, 45 ft 9 in frontage, 31 feet width	14 18		2 ton	Landing at upper end
Tumbulgum	Right				do	15	In the village of Tumbulgum, and approached from Gray street	Condong	do	T headed, 45 feet frontage, depth, 27 feet, width of wharf, 15 feet, and T head, 15 feet	8 55			Landing at lower end
Cudgen	do				do	6	In the village of Cudgen and approached from Tumbulgum and Cudgen Road	Cudgen	do	T headed, 45 feet frontage, depth, 27 feet, width of wharf, 15 feet, and T head, 15 feet	8 55			No landing or shed
Tweed River Heads	Left				do	4	In the village of Cooloon, and approached from Wharf street	Terranora	do	T headed, 36 feet frontage, depth, 43 feet, width of wharf, 11 feet, and T head, 15 feet	8 48	29 x 14		Shed at back of T head upper end of wharf. Eleven mooring posts on upper and three on lower side, can berth seven vessels
Stott's Creek	Right	...			do		On road along river bank to Cudgen and Tumbulgum, opposite J M Intyre's 40 acres, and about 24 chains from junction of Durambah Creek	Cudgen	do	Oblong, 16 ft 6 in frontage, 31 ft 6 in depth	5 19			
Byron Bay Jetty					Byron Bay		In the village of Carrara at foot of Jonson and Butler Streets	Byron	do	Jetty, length, 1,320 feet, width, 22 feet	290 40	40 x 30a 25 x 12b 14 x 12c		Steam crane tram line 3 ft 6 in gauge, six rollers landing steps, lamp a goods shed b, cattle and pig pens, c cool shed
Bungawalbin	Right				Richmond	33½	Opposite R Woods 58 acres 2100 is, portion No 55, approached by road along river bank to Swan Bay and Woodburn	Bungawalbin	Richmond	Oblong, 48 feet frontage, 22 feet depth	10 56			
Buckendoon	Left				do	28½	Near foot of road between J Gollan's 80 acres, portion No 40 and J English's 64 acres, portion No 43 on road from Woodburn to Lismore	Coraki	Rous	T headed, 42 feet frontage, depth, 42 feet, width of wharf, 15 ft 6 in, and T ends, 21 feet	12 07			
North Codrington	Right	North Arm	9½	38½	do	48½	At foot of road between J M Pheasant's portion No 25 and D M Pheasant's portion No 24 on wharf reserve off road to Coraki	North Codrington	do	Oblong, 48 feet frontage, 22 feet depth	10 56			
Geiman Creek	do				do	9	On road along river bank in front of Lawrence Nicholson's 29 acres portion No 35	South Ballina	Richmond	Oblong, 16 ft 6 in frontage, 43 feet depth, with dolphins 30 feet distant from sides of wharf	7 09			
Coraki	do				do	40	In the town of Coraki on Richmond Terrace, approached by River street	West Coraki	do	Oblong, 148 feet frontage, 26 feet depth	38 48	50 x 25	5 ton	Crane at upper end of wharf
Swan Bay	do				do	33½	On road along river bank in front of Harper York's 40 acres, portion No 15	Bungawalbin	do	Oblong, 40 feet frontage, 20 feet depth	8 00	20 x 15		Shed is at back of wharf
Wardell	Left				do	13	In town of Wardell, approached from Sinclair street	Beiral	Rous	T headed, 50 feet frontage, 63 feet depth, width of wharf, 18 feet, and T head, 18 feet	17 10	20 x 15		Shed on lower end
North Woodburn	do				do	26	In town of North Woodburn, on road along river bank, in front of W Gollan's 91 acres	Coraki	do	Oblong, 40 feet frontage, 30 feet depth	12 00	30 x 20		Shed on lower end
South Woodburn	Right				do	26	In town of South Woodburn, at junction of River and Duke streets	Raley	Richmond	Oblong, 40 feet frontage, 30 feet depth	12 00	30 x 20		
Ballina	Left				do	2	In town of Ballina, approached from Martin street	Ballina	Rous	T headed, 80 feet frontage 132 feet depth, width of wharf, 20 feet, and T head, 31 feet lower end and 21 feet upper end	50 34	20 x 20 20 x 15	5 ton	Crane on lower end Sheds at back of T head on lower side
Riley's Hill	Right				do	20	On W R, 5A	Raley	Richmond	Oblong, 201 feet frontage, 25 ft 6 in depth	51 25			
Casino or Irvington	Left	South Arm	29½		do	69½	On reserve No 1247, approached by road from Casino to Point	Tomaki	Rous	Oblong, 108 feet frontage, 33 feet depth	35 64	31 x 17	2 ton	Travelling crane
Tatham	Right	do	14		do	54	At end of main road resumed from Thomas Mush's 40 acres, A C P 70,609, approached by road from Casino to Coraki Road	Tatham	Richmond	Oblong, 41 ft 3 in frontage, 21 ft 6 in depth	8 86	20 x 15		Shed on bank at back of wharf, with which it is connected by shoot
Boat Harbour	Left	Wilson's Creek below junction with Cooper's Creek	6½	63½	Richmond (North Arm)		On Lismore Holding No 382 resumed area, approached by road from Lismore and Tweed Roads	Lismore	Rous	Oblong, 47 ft 6 in frontage, 21 ft 6 in depth	10 21	20 x 15		Shed on bank at back of wharf, with which it is connected by a shoot

DESCRIPTIONS of Government Wharfs—continued.

Name of Wharf.	Bank of River.	Tributary.	Distance up Tributary.	Distance, Mouth of Tributary from Mouth of River.	River.	Distance up River.	Where situated.	Parish.	County.	Shape and Dimensions of Wharf.	Area of Deck.	Dimensions of Sheds.	Power of Cranes.	Remarks.
			Miles.	Miles.		Miles.					Squares.	Feet.		
Lismore	Left	Wilson's Creek, near the mouth.	23½	..	Richmond (North Arm).	63½	Below Fawcett Bridge, in town of Lismore, approached from Wood-lark street.	Lismore ..	Rous ..	Oblong, 37 feet frontage, 21 feet depth.	7-77	..	..
North Lismore	Right	do	23½	..	do	63½	Below Fawcett Bridge, in town of North Lismore, on reserve No. 7,720 for access, approached from Bridge street.	North Lismore ..	do	Oblong; 37 feet frontage, 21 feet depth.	7-77	...	..
Lismore ..	Left	North Arm	23½	..	Richmond ...	63½	In town of Lismore, on reserve No 7,724 for wharfage, approached from Magellan-street.	Lismore ..	do	Oblong; 326 feet frontage; 30 feet depth.	97-80	18 x 15a 34 x 20b 30 x 16c 41 x 16d	5-ton	(a) On upper end of wharf, enclosed. (b) Attached to (a), open. (c) At back of wharf, lower end. (d) Calf and pig pens, with crush.
South Lismore. ...	Right	do	20½	..	do	60½	At foot of road, between P. Gallagher's 5½ acres and Wm. Loft's 5½ acres, portions 21 and 20	South Lismore	do	Oblong, 50 feet frontage, 20 feet depth.	10-00	...	..
Gunderimba ...	Left ..	do	19½	..	do	59½	In the town of Gunderimba; approached from Johnson street.	East Gunderimba	do	Oblong, 50 feet frontage, 25 feet depth.	12-50	..	..
South Gunderimba ...	Right	do	17	..	do	57	On wharf reserve, in front of W. W. Dixon's 2½ acres; approached by road between portions Nos. 5 and 6.	South Gunderimba	do	Oblong, 45 feet frontage; 25 feet depth.	11-25	..	..
Tucki Tucki	Left	do	10	..	do	50	At junction of Tucki, Wyallah, and Woodburn Roads, between J. R. Street's 107½ acres and J. M'Pherson's 320 acres.	Tuckerimba	do	Oblong; 41 feet frontage, 21 ft. 6 in. depth.	8-81	20 x 15	..	Shed is on bank at back of wharf, with which it is connected by shoot.
Steve King's Plains	do	do ..	..	..	do	47½	On wharf reserve, off road to Wy-rallah and Wardell; approached by road between portions 12 and 15 of J. Brandon and W. Munn.	do	do	Oblong, 16 ft 6 in. frontage, 21 ft 9 in. depth.	3-58	..	..
North Creek ...	Right	North Creek	½	..	do	..	In town of Ballina, on reserve 610, approached from Fox-street	Ballina ..	do	T-headed, 41 feet frontage; 31 ft 6 in. depth; width at back, 13 ft 6 in.; 15 feet forward; 13 ft 6 in., or with width of landing, 21 ft. 6 in., increasing thence to 41 feet at front.	7-18	20 x 16	3 ton	Crane on upper end
Do	do	do .....	..	..	do	..	At end of road adjacent to J. Anderson's and J. Ross' portions.	..	..	Oblong; 48 feet frontage; 19 feet depth.	9-12	20 x 16	..	Shed at back of wharf
Woodfordleigh	Right	..	..	..	Clarence ...	..	On Woodford Island; approached by Government Road and River Road.	Woodford.	Clarence	T-headed; 60 feet frontage; 40 feet depth, width of wharf, 20 feet, and T-head, 20 feet.	16-00	20 x 16	..	
Brushgrove	do	..	..	..	do	About 28½	On Brushgrove reserve, at foot of Donaldson street	do	do	Oblong; 48 feet frontage, 21 feet depth.	10-08	40 x 22	..	Shed at back of wharf in approach. Built on site of old wharf
Cowper	do	..	..	..	do	About 29	Village of Cowper, approached from Grafton and Clarence Streets.	Ulmarra ..	do	T-headed; 46 feet frontage; 47 feet depth; width of wharf, 13 feet, and T-ends, 16 ft. 6 in.	11-55	..	..
Southgate	Left	..	..	..	do	About 28	In township of Southgate, fronting reserved road 66 feet wide	Southgate ..	do	T-headed; 72 feet frontage; 63 feet depth; width of wharf, 20 feet, and T-ends, 26 feet.	26-12	30' 2" x 15' 2"	..	Shed on bank at back of wharf.
Copmanhurst	do	..	..	..	do	About 68	Village of Copmanhurst, approached from Fairo street	Copmanhurst	do	45 ft 6 in. frontage; 22 feet depth; width at back, 60 ft. 8 in.	11-68	40 x 30	..	Shed on bank at back of wharf, with which it is connected by two shoots.
Ulmarra	Right	..	..	..	do	..	Township of Ulmarra, at foot of Coldstream-street.	Ulmarra ..	do	Oblong, 61 feet frontage; 23 feet depth.	14-03	30' 7" x 20' 7"	..	Shed at back of wharf
Great Marlow	Left	..	..	..	do	..	On Wharf reserve	Great Marlow	do	L-shaped, 37 feet frontage; width of wharf, 17 feet, and L-end, 20 feet.	..	20' 5" x 15' 3"	..	Shed on wharf.
Harwood Island	do	..	..	..	do	..	On reserved road along river	Harwood	do	T-headed; 63 feet frontage; 91 ft. 6 in. depth; width, 16 feet, and T-end, 21 feet.	24-51	..	..
Palmer's Island	Right	..	..	..	do	..	Fronting reserved road, 66 feet wide, near Post and Telegraph Office, township of Palmer's Island.	Taloumbi	do	T-headed, 70 feet frontage; 42 feet depth; width of wharf, 30 feet, and T-ends, 20 feet.	20-60	20 x 18	..	
King's Creek	Left ..	..	..	..	do	19½	In front of portion No. 27, approached by reserved road 60 feet wide along river bank.	Lawrence	do	Oblong; 16 feet frontage; 102 feet depth.	16-32	20' 8" x 16' 9"	..	Shed is on bank at back of wharf.
Lawrence	do	..	..	..	do	About 23	In township of Lawrence, adjoining wharf reserve; approached from Richmond and Grafton Streets.	do	do	T-headed; 70 feet frontage; 110 feet depth; width of wharf, 16 feet, and T-ends, 27 feet.	32-18	23 x 16	3-ton	Travelling-crane shed erected on wharf.
Yamba, Western Wharf	Right	..	..	..	do	Near heads	In township of Yamba, on the southern training wall opposite western boundary of township.	Yamba	do	Oblong; 58 feet frontage; 18 feet depth.	10-44	.....	..
Yamba, Eastern Wharf	Right	..	..	..	do	Near heads.	In township of Yamba, on the southern training wall, 160 feet east of Yamba-street, from mainland by footbridge.	do	do	Oblong; 60 feet frontage; 20 feet depth.	12-00	.....	..

Huka	Left		do	About 1	In township of Iluka, 125 feet east of east side of Verge-street; approached by tramway along the river bank.	Nangai	do	T-headed; 32 feet frontage; 110 feet depth; width of wharf, 14 feet, and T-head, 9 feet.	17-02			
North Grafton	Left		do	About 42½	Town of Grafton at foot of Prince-street	Great Marlow	do	Oblong; 60 feet frontage; 40 feet depth.	24-00	25 x 17' 3"		
South Grafton	Right		do	42½	In town of South Grafton; approached from Skinner and Through Streets.	Southampton	do	L-end; 62 feet frontage; 62 feet depth; width of wharf, 26 feet, and L-end 14 feet.	21-16			
Clarencz	Right		do	40½	At foot of 66 feet road, between A Livingstone's portion No. 34 and J P. McKenzie's portion No. 33.	Clarencz	do	Oblong; 27 ft 9 in frontage; 16 ft. 6 m. depth, with platform at top of bank 21 ft. x 14 ft.	7-52			Wharf connected with platform by shoot and steps.
Eatonsville	Left		do		At end of road 66 feet wide; between J. C. Cary's 349 acres and J. C. Carey's 70 acres.	Eaton	do	T-headed; 38 ft 6 in frontage; 61 ft. 6 m. depth; width of wharf, 13 ft. 6 in., and T-ends, 21 feet.	13-55			
Maclean	Right		do	About 18	At side of River-street; opposite end of Argyle street.	Taloumbi	do	T-headed; 62 ft. 6 in frontage; 69 ft. 6 in. depth; width, 16 ft. 6 in., and T-ends, 21 feet.	21-16			
Chatsworth	Right	North Arm	do		In township of Chatsworth, near Commercial Bank; approached from Harwood street	Harwood	do	T-headed; 46 feet frontage; 32 feet depth; width of wharf, 12 feet, and T-ends, 17 feet.	9-62			
Woolgoolga Bay			North Coast		In the village of Woolgoolga; approached from Esplanade.	Woolgoolga	Fitzroy	1,561 feet length; 32 feet wide for a length of 180 feet; then 21 ft. 6 in. wide at inner end.	354-51	40 x 30	5 ton.	Steam crane, timber ramp, tramway platform, tramlines and trolleys, calf and sheep pens, wharfinger's cottage, moorings.
Coff's Harbour			do		On village reserve No. 15, near village of Brelford; approached by road from Belsford to Jetty	Coff	do	Jetty oblong, 1,641 feet in length, 21 ft 6 in frontage.	352-81	40 x 30	5 ton.	Steam crane, timber ramp, tramway platform, tramlines and trolleys, calf and sheep pens, wharfinger's cottage, moorings.
Bellinger River Heads	Right		Bellinger	Near Heads		Newry	Raleigh	T-headed, 53 feet frontage; 137 ft. 6 in. length; width of jetty, 14 feet, and T-end, 21 ft. 6 in.; also extension at back of T, 39 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft. for shed	34-35	30 x 15		Two dolphins each 25 feet from ends of wharf. Approach in embankment 20 feet wide on top, and 170 feet long.
Longreach	do		Macleay	About 13½	On road from Kinchela to Trial Bay	Arakoon	Macquarie	T-headed; 48 feet frontage; 42 feet depth; width of wharf, 21 ft. 6 in., and T-ends, 21 ft. 3 in.	14-66			
Opposite Fredrickton	do		do	About 27	On resumed land adjoining J. Christian's portion near Punt; approach distant 1,000ft. N.E. of punt.	Kempsey	do	T-headed; 45 feet frontage, 46 ft. 6 in depth; width, 16 ft. 6 in; T-ends, 16 ft. 6 in.	12-37	21' 6" x 14' 6"		Shed at back of T-head.
Gladstone	do		do	About 20½	In township of Gladstone, at western end of Macleay-street.	Kinchela	do	Oblong; 58 feet frontage, 31 ft. 6 in. depth.	18-27			Wharf built on site of old wharf
Seven Oaks	Left		do	About 22½	At southern end of 66-foot road, between school reserve and W. Snodgrass', off road from Kempsey to Smithtown.	Coorobongatta	Dudley	Oblong, 43 feet frontage; 22 feet depth, width at back, 62 ft. 6 in.	11-60			This wharf was built on the site of the old wharf, which was washed away.
Wauchope	Right		Hastings		At foot of I-chain road, between Alex. Bain and Thomas Wallace.		Macquarie	Oblong, 48 feet frontage; 21 ft. 6 in depth.	10-32			Wharf erected on site of old wharf, and approach altered.
Port Macquarie			do	Near Heads	At foot of Horton street, west side		do	Oblong; 76 feet frontage; 26 feet depth.	19-76			On site of old wharf.
Wingham	Left		Manning	About 28½	At eastern end of Isabella-street.	Wingham	do	T-head; 202 ft 9 in frontage; 48 ft. 9 m. depth; width, 83 ft. 6 in.; T-ends, upper 21 feet, lower 19 ft. 3 in	65-41	29' 2" x 19' 2"		Government shed.
Cundletown	do		do	14			do	Oblong; 63 ft. 6 m. frontage; 34 feet depth.	21-59	26 x 20		Lee's shed.
Oxley Island	Right		do		On land resumed for wharfage purposes from Atkinson family near end of 66-foot road.	Oxley	do	T-headed; 40 feet frontage; 82 feet depth; width of wharf, 13 ft. 6 in., and T-ends, 21 feet.	16-63			
Ghinni Ghinni			do	10	On 20 feet road from Main road and adjoining F. Langworth's 50 acres, and distant about 13½ chains east of Ghinni Ghinni Creek bridge.			T-headed; 53 feet frontage; 101 feet depth; width of wharf, 16 ft. 6 in., and T-ends 21 ft. 6 in.	24-51	21' 6" x 16' 5"		
North Forster			Cape Hawke Harbour					T-headed, 62 feet frontage, decreasing to 35 feet at 33 feet back. width of back, 35 feet, depth of wharf, 62 ft. 6 in.	26-33			
Nelson's Bay			Port Stephens		In village of Tetamby, on Victoria Parade, about 22 chains south-west from junction of Victoria Parade and Pingal street	Tomaree	Gloucester	Jetty, 540 feet long, width, 21 ft 9 in for a length of 61 feet at outer end, then 11 ft. 9 in. to shore end	70-58			
Hexham	Right		Hunter		On road along river bank from Maitland to Newcastle, about 15 chains south-west from junction with road from railway station to punt.	Hexham	Northumberland	Oblong; 49 ft 6 in frontage; 16 ft 6 in depth	8-16			
Swan Reach	Left		do		On land resumed from Hon. J. Eales for wharfage purposes; approached by 33 feet road off road from Hinton to Nelson's Plains.	Seaham	Durham	T-headed; 51 ft. 6 in frontage; 81 9 m. depth; width of wharf, 21 ft. 6 in., and T-head, 21 ft 3 in.	23-94			
Hereford-st., Stockton			do		At side of road to Raymond Terrace and at foot of Hereford-street, Stockton.			T-headed; 61 ft. 6 m. frontage; 121 ft. 6 in depth; width, 21 ft. 6 in.; and T-ends, 21 ft. 6 in.	34-72			
Stockton Cemetery	Left		do		On road from Stockton to Raymond Terrace to S.S.W. of cemetery.	Stockton	Gloucester	Jetty; 12 feet.	8-64			
Miller's Forest	Right		do		On road from Maitland and Morpeth to Raymond.	Alnwick	Northumberland	Oblong, 58 feet frontage; 21 ft. 6 in. depth.	12-47			

DESCRIPTIONS of Government Wharfs—continued.

Name of Wharf.	Bank of River	Tributary	Distance up Tributary		River.	Distance up River	Where situated.	Parish.	County	Shape and Dimensions of Wharf.	Area of Deck	Dimensions of Sheds.	Power of Cranes	Remarks.
			Miles	Miles										
Cockle Creek	Left	.. . .			Lake Macquarie		On 100 feet reserve along bank of creek, about 100 feet from Bridge over creek, near Cockle Creek railway platform.	Kincumber	Northumberland	T-headed, 51 ft 6 in frontage, 139 feet length, width, 11 ft 6 in, and T ends, 19 feet	Square- 23 58	1 ect.	..	Landing steps at back of T head.
Sackville Reach	Left				Hawkesbury	About 35 3/4		Wilberforce	Cook	Oblong, 41 ft 6 in frontage, 22 feet depth	9 13	.. . . .	.
Wiseman's Ferry	Right				do	36	Approached by road from Windsor to Woolloombi district, about 300 yards east of punt	Coincha	Cumberland	T-headed, 53 feet frontage, 61 ft 6 in depth, width, 16 feet, upper end of T 41 feet, and lower end 21 feet	20 61	19 x 14	.	
Wiseman's Ferry Passenger Landing.	Right	.. . .			do	About 36 1/2	At side of road near school ground, about one third mile up river above punt	do	do	T-shaped in two flights of steps, 6 ft. 6 in. wide	2 30			
Junction of Colo and Hawkesbury	Left	.. . .			do	About 30 1/2	On point at junction of Colo and Hawkesbury, in front of J Lamb's	Meehan	Cook	Oblong; 48 feet frontage, 21 feet depth	10 08	20 x 15	..	
Junction of Mangrove Creek and Hawkesbury River	Left	.. . .			do	19 1/2	About one half mile below junction	Cowan	Northumberland	Oblong, 41 ft 6 in frontage, 21 ft 6 in. depth	8 92	22' 8" x 14' 6"	..	Shed on piles at back of wharf.
Watkins	Right	Upper Mangrove Creek.			do	About 29	At side of 33 feet road, along bank of creek from Wiseman's Ferry to head of Mangrove Creek, and near south east corner of James Watkins 3 acres 1 rood 16 perches, portion 24	Mangrove	do	Oblong, 32 feet frontage; 21 ft 6 in depth	6 88		.	
Pemberton's	Left	Mangrove Creek	About 9	About 19 1/2	do	About 28 1/2	On reserve, at southern side of 33 feet road, and east of Matthew Pemberton's portion.	Poplar	do	Oblong, 43 feet frontage, 21 ft 6 in depth	9 24	20 x 15	..	
Gosford		Brisbane Water			Broken Bay	About 9 1/2		Gosford	do	Jetty, 159 ft long x 13 ft 6 in wide, with wharf attached 101 ft long x 12 ft 6 in wide	34 09	.. . .	.
Kincumber Creek		Kincumber Creek, Brisbane Water			do	About 8	On wharf reserve at end of Wharf street, adjacent to G. Frost's	Kincumber	do	Frontage, 24 feet, width, at 8 feet back, is 40 feet	2 56		.	Pile and slab facing, with earth filling at back, metalled on top.
Green Point		Brisbane Water			do	About 8 1/2	On wharf reserve at foot of 1 chain road, at Henry Smith's 640 acres sub division	do	do	Oblong, 21 ft 6 in frontage, 56 ft 6 in depth.	12 14		..	
Woy Woy	Right	Woy Woy Creek			do	About 7	At back of Woy Woy railway platform	Patonga	do	Jetty; 6 feet frontage, 261 feet length	15 60		.	
Cockle Creek		Cockle Creek			do	5	At southern end of road, 33 feet wide, from Kincumber, adjacent to D. Egan's 160 acres	Kincumber	do	T-headed; 40 feet frontage, 81 ft 6 in depth, width of wharf, 13 ft 6 in, and T ends 21 feet.	16 57		.	
Church Point		Pittwater			do	About 3 1/2	Approached from Bayswater Road, near the Church	Broken Bay	Cumberland	T-headed, 19 feet frontage; 64 ft 6 in depth, width of wharf, 19 feet for 12 ft 6 in back, and narrowing to 7 feet at 31 feet back	7 02	12 x 9	..	Waiting room
Sans Souci	Left				George's River	6 from Heads		St. George	do	T-headed, 61 ft 6 in frontage, 10 feet length, width of wharf, 21 ft 6 in, and at T ends lower 21 feet, upper, 27 ft 6 in	33 08		..	
Bull's Meadow					Botany Bay		On reserve at Banks Meadow, approached from Botany Road.	Botany	do	Wharf, 270 feet long, 62 ft wide on face, and 19 ft 6 in wide at 90 feet back, and stone approach 1,000 feet long and 20 feet wide	76 74			
Port Hacking					Port Hacking	1	At northern end of Brighton street, Yarmouth Estate	Wattamolla	do	T-headed, 56 feet frontage; 153 feet depth, width, 16 feet, T ends, 16 feet	32 70	.. . .	..
Gerringong					Gerringong Harbour				Camden	Jetty, 21 ft 6 in frontage, length, 60 ft 9 in, with timber approach 445 feet long x 11 feet wide.	64 11		..	
Bateman's Bay					Bateman's Bay		In village of Bateman, at Clyde street.	Bateman	St Vincent	T-headed, 56 ft 6 in. frontage, 63 feet depth, width of wharf 17 ft 6 in, and T head 20 feet	19 09		..	
Nelligon					Clyde		In the township of Nelligon	West Nelligon	do	Oblong; 67 feet frontage, 20 feet depth	13 40		..	
Bermagui							In the village of Bermagui South, on wharf reserve No 7,063	Bermagui	Dampier	T-headed, 42 feet frontage, 216 feet depth, width of jetty, 16 ft 6 in, and of T ends, 10 feet	50 76	20 x 20	..	Shed on land end of jetty Two trucks and tramway.
Tathra							In town of Tathra, reserve No. 1	Wallagoot	Auckland	T-headed, 78 feet frontage; 130 feet depth, width, 36 feet, and T ends, 27 feet	63 52	40 x 18 26 x 17	3-ton	
Moama	Right				Murray		In town of Moama, extending from foot of West street to Murray River			T-headed, 122 feet frontage; 778 feet length, width, 24 feet, and T-head, 62 feet up stream, and 32 feet and 62 feet down stream.	241 48	2 sheds, 31 x 19.	4 each	One shed used for water supply purposes and one shed for goods. Two steam cranes.

(X.)

Government Architect's Branch.

REPORT of the Government Architect.

Sydney, 30 June, 1893.

I HAVE the honor to present the following report of the works executed and money expended by this Branch in constructing, altering, repairing, and furnishing the various public buildings during the year 1892:—

The expenditure, which is more explicitly set forth in Section XI. (*see* page 43), is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Buildings and Services	286,460	8	2
Furniture	14,126	17	11
Office Expenses (including contingencies)	18,582	0	0
Total	£319,169	6	1

Of the above amount, £161,844 13s. 6d. was paid out of Consolidated Revenue, and £157,324 12s. 7d. from Loan Votes.

The expenditure before-mentioned has been spread over 674 separate buildings and services, from which it will be seen that a large percentage of the Government property, under the charge of this Branch, has in some form or other received attention, and the amount available has been distributed to the utmost extent.

With the exception of one or two trifling matters, there are no outstanding disputes or claims in connection with the above expenditure.

The following is a list of the new buildings finished during the year 1892, and their several costs:—

	£	s.	d.
Clarence-street Lock-up... ..	3,193	11	0
Stamp Office	7,310	16	7
Engineering School	4,880	11	4
Croydon Post and Telegraph Office	435	11	9
Gladesville Hospital for Insane (New Wing)	8,859	7	11
Kogarah Post and Telegraph Office	2,364	16	0
Coast Hospital—Lepers' Quarters	2,190	13	10
Bathurst Police Quarters	4,552	13	3
Broken Hill Post and Telegraph Office	9,711	12	4
Byron Bay Police Station	783	18	0
Hay Court-house	7,423	12	4
Macleay Court-house	2,581	8	2
Minmi Lock-up	1,606	8	0
Mossvale Post and Telegraph Office	3,309	9	2
Newcastle Court-house	14,798	12	2
Parramatta Hospital for Insane (Epileptic Ward)	5,356	14	1
Picton Post and Telegraph Office	2,724	0	11
Port Macquarie Police Station... ..	1,699	8	9
Riverstone Police Station	1,334	2	2
St. Albans' Court and Watch House	2,023	19	3
Temora Post and Telegraph Office	1,876	1	8
Wickham Post and Telegraph Office	1,985	2	8
Wollongong Post and Telegraph Office	3,253	4	10

A large number of buildings have had considerable additions, alterations, &c., effected, as follows:—

Museum	Inverell Lock-up
Parliamentary Buildings	Maitland Gaol
Gladesville Hospital for Insane	Narrabri Police Buildings
Admiralty House	Narrandera Post and Telegraph Office
Coast Hospital	Parramatta Hospital for Insane
Newington Benevolent Asylum	Parramatta Public Buildings
Shaftesbury Reformatory	Wellington Court-house
Bathurst Gaol	Wilcannia Lock-up
Broken Hill Court-house	Young Gaol, &c., &c.
Cooma Court-house	

I have to report that a large number of buildings, particularly in the country, is suffering from want of systematic repair, and in some few cases they have become almost ruinous; and I again venture to press upon the Minister the importance, at the earliest possible moment, of making provisions so that some plan may be arranged which will provide for the external painting at least once every fourth year, and internal painting once every seventh year, together with some provisions to make good the ravages of white ant, and the general results of climatic influence.

During the year the competitive designs for a Lunatic Asylum at Rossville, for which plans were invited in the previous year, were placed before a specially-appointed Board, consisting of Dr. Manning, the Inspector-General of Insane; Mr. Horbury Hunt, President of the New South Wales Institute of Architects, and myself, with Mr. Brindley, Building Surveyor of this Branch, acting as Secretary. Forty sets of plans were submitted, and the labours of the Board, in arriving at a conclusion and recommendation, extended over some three weeks of continuous work.

The Minister adopted the recommendation of the Board, and the following awards were publicly made:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Messrs. Sulman and Power—Premium... ..	300	0	0
2. Mr. John Kirkpatrick	200	0	0
3. Mr. G. D. Payne	125	0	0
4. Mr. J. J. Clark	75	0	0
5. Messrs. Weitzel and Mackinnon—Premium	50	0	0

During the year the Minister, on obtaining Parliamentary sanction, proceeded with the completion of the Sydney Hospital in Macquarie-street, appointing Mr. John Kirkpatrick as Architect, who subsequently contracted with Mr. A. M. Allan for the execution of the works for the sum of £64,911.

In accordance with instructions of the Minister, based on the Sydney Hospital Completion Act of 1892, the designs were placed in my hands for report before receiving the approval of the Minister.

I have been able, with the approval of the Minister, to definitely organize the various country districts, and their district inspectors and local officers, during the year; Mr. Laing retiring from the Grafton district and Mr. Clubb from Armidale.

The system adopted in connection with the country inspections is working satisfactorily, and such arrangements have been in operation during the year as to enable the district inspectors to avail themselves of the services of metropolitan clerks of works or assistants temporarily on works in course of erection in their several districts.

The districts, with their officers, are as under:—

1. Bathurst—Mr. W. Roberts	4. Goulburn—Mr. J. W. Dowell
2. Albury—Mr. J. T. Thorne	5. Armidale—Mr. S. Herbert
3. Newcastle—Mr. S. Rigg	6. Grafton—Mr. E. FitzGerald

The coastal district, from Bateman's Bay southward to Twofold Bay, is supervised by Mr. A. T. Brindley, the building surveyor, stationed in Sydney, and the Broken Hill district by Mr. J. MacGregor.

The office staff at the close of 1892 was comprised as follows:—

<i>Professional.</i>	<i>Clerical.</i>
The Government Architect	Chief Clerk
Principal Assistant Architect	Accountant
4 Assistant Architects	Correspondence and Record Clerk
1 Building Surveyor	8 Clerks
6 District Inspectors	3 Clerks to Assistant Architects
17 Draughtsmen	1 Shorthand writer
19 Clerk of Works	

The total office expenses, including salaries, contingencies, travelling expenses, &c., amount to £21,911 (of which the sum of £2,815 is provided for in the clerical division of the Public Works establishment).

The following shows the percentage cost of the various services, based on the total expenditure of £300,587 6s. 1d.:—

Professional	2·71 per centum
Superintendence by clerk of works	2·52 „
Clerical	1·10 „
Contingencies, travelling, &c.	1·02 „
Total	7·35 „

This at a first glance compares unfavourably with that of 1891, which stands at 6·15; but it may be pointed out that during the year a large amount of departmental work, abortive plans, preliminary sketches, and reporting on general repairs, &c., were undertaken far in excess of any previous year, which, if carefully valued and charged for, would, I am of opinion, reduce the percentage to an amount at least equal to that of 1891.

Work in the clerical branch is to some extent represented by its dealing with the following papers, independent of accounts, viz.:—

Vouchers	4,335
Letters, reports, &c. (received and despatched)	24,399
Telegrams despatched	858

Reference was made in the report of 1891 to a valuation of the properties held by the Government and under the charge of this branch, and an approximate estimate was there stated of their value. This work was completed early in the year 1892, and attached (*see* Section XII., page 60) is a complete list of these several properties, together with the year of their erection, the value of the land occupied, and of the buildings themselves. It may be explained that in many cases it has been difficult to arrive at these values, but wherever possible the cost has been the basis of such valuations. The result is as follows:—

	Value of Land.		Value of Building.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Court-houses	407,947	0 0	705,189	10 0	1,113,136	10 0
Lock-ups	50,226	10 0	109,807	0 0	160,033	10 0
Watch-houses	29,025	15 0	31,527	0 0	60,552	15 0
Police Stations	232,151	10 0	296,269	10 0	528,421	0 0
Gaols	172,456	0 0	767,997	0 0	940,453	0 0
Post and Telegraph Offices	975,396	5 0	752,271	0 0	1,727,667	5 0
Lands Offices	72,370	0 0	246,890	0 0	319,260	0 0
Institutions for Insane	216,840	0 0	507,921	0 0	724,761	0 0
Miscellaneous Government Buildings, principally metropolitan	1,618,131	0 0	866,250	0 0	2,484,381	0 0
Benevolent Asylums	40,483	0 0	95,867	0 0	136,350	0 0
					8,195,016	0 0
Parks and Gardens					4,407,490	0 0
Total					12,602,506	0 0

The whole of the Public buildings are suitably and fully furnished, but no estimate of the value of the furniture has been attempted, although it may be assumed such would amount to a considerable sum.

W. L. VERNON, Government Architect.

RETURN of expenditure on Works carried out by the Government Architect's Branch.

Works, and where situate	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which Expense is derived	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SYDNEY.									
Audit Office	Repairs, &c.			1892	Finished	145 7 0		145 7 0	12 9 1
Attorney-General's Office	"			Consolidated Revenue	"	25 0 0		25 0 0	61 18 11
Agriculture, Department of	"				"	"	0 10 6		0 10 6	33 6 7
Belmore Barracks	Alterations and repairs			"	"	281 12 3		281 12 3	76 19 0
Botanic Gardens	Repairs			"	"	127 7 8		127 7 8	.....
Central Police Court	Erection	48,000		Loans	1891	Unfinished	.....	40,134 13 9	1,208 19 3
Chancery Square	Repairs			1892	Finished	10 6 10		10 6 10	27 4 2
Civil Service Board Office	"			Consolidated Revenue	"	0 5 5		0 5 5	12 13 2
Circular Quay Morgue	Gas				"	"	1 6 4		1 6 4
Chicago Exhibition	Repairs, &c.			"	"	66 13 10		66 13 10	97 6 1
Clarence-street Lock-up	Erection	2,500		Loans	1891	"	3,196 11 0	1,281 11 0	25 10 1
"	Repairs			1892	"	6 9 7		6 9 7	.....
Clerk of Peace Office	Furniture			"	"	.....		.....	6 7 5
Cook Park	Lighting lamps			"	"	11 17 6		11 17 6	.....
Comptroller-General of Prisons Office	Furniture			"	"	.....		.....	2 1 7
Conciliation Board's Office	Repairs			"	"	64 13 7		64 13 7	248 10 0
Conservation of Water Office	Furniture			"	"	.....		.....	33 5 11
Crown Solicitor's Office	Repairs, &c.			Consolidated Revenue	"	133 5 8		133 5 8	97 16 6
Custom House	"				"	"	1 18 1		1 18 1	3 0 5
Darlinghurst Receiving House	"			"	"	17 9 0		17 9 0	2 2 11
" Gaol	Additions, &c.			"	"	1,578 1 8		1,578 1 8	22 3 10
District Court	Repairs, &c.			"	"	17 16 4		17 16 4	20 1 8
Domain	Gas supply			"	"	273 2 6		273 2 6	.....
" Cottage	Repairs			"	"	65 1 5		65 1 5	.....
Erskine street Police Station	"			"	"	38 15 0		38 15 0	.....
Free Public Library	Repairs			"	"	36 15 2		36 15 2	6 15 0
Fire Brigade Station, George-street North	Erection	11,000		Loans & Rev	1891	Unfinished	.....	7,914 11 8	.....
Forest Department	Repairs			1892	Finished	1 17 6		1 17 6	130 18 8
Fort Macquarie	"			Consolidated Revenue	"	66 11 6		66 11 6	.....
"	Gas supply				"	"	14 7 6		14 7 6
Government House	Alterations and repairs			"	"	524 16 0		524 16 0	138 10 2
General Post Office	Clock and bells	5,470		Loans	1891	Unfinished	.....	5,503 12 10	.....
"	Lamps, &c.			1892	Finished	3,120 18 0		3,120 18 0	.....
"	Alterations and repairs			"	"	315 17 6		315 17 6	14 19 10
Government Printing Office	"			"	"	205 10 5		205 10 5	25 2 6
Government House Stables	"			"	"	105 2 11		105 2 11	8 0 0
" Statist's Office	Furniture			"	"	.....		.....	49 12 7
" Boatshed	"			"	"	.....		.....	4 1 2
" Interpreter's Office	Repairs			"	"	3 5 0		3 5 0	.....
George street North Police Station	"			"	"	37 16 3		37 16 3	.....
Harbours and Rivers Department	Furniture			Consolidated Revenue	"	.....		.....	4 10 10
Health Board Office	Repair, &c.				"	"	100 8 6		100 8 6	105 0 1
Hyde Park	Lighting lamps			"	"	469 16 8		469 16 8	.....
Industrial Blind Institution	Repairs			"	"	4 10 0		4 10 0	.....
Insolvency Court	"			"	"	49 15 11		49 15 11	17 14 11
Inspector General of Police—Office	"			"	"	92 7 10		92 7 10	62 14 6
" Residence	"			"	"	57 5 0		57 5 0	.....
Justice Department	"			"	"	65 19 5		65 19 5	131 14 6
Land Court	Furniture			"	"	.....		.....	2 12 10
Labour Bureau	Repairs			"	"	184 6 8		184 6 8	16 16 9

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

Works, and where situate.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which Expense is derived	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1891.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lunacy Department	Repairs		Cons'd. Rev.	1892	Finished	4 14 8		4 14 8	1 1 1
Lands Offices	Completion	131,500	Loans	1888	Unfinished		126,678 3 5	40,940 0 0	
"	Repairs, &c.			1892	Finished	83 1 9		83 1 9	15 13 1
"	Working lift			"	"	301 0 0		301 0 0	
"	Lighting lamps			"	"	48 15 0		48 15 0	
Local Government Board Office	Repairs		Consolidated	"	"	2 6 6		2 6 6	46 4 0
Marine Board Office	Furniture			"	"				5 15 5
Mines Department	Repairs, &c.		Revenue.	"	"	217 12 5		217 12 5	237 4 8
Mint	"			"	"	283 7 4		283 7 4	
Military Service Commission	Furniture			"	"				16 7 6
" Office	"			"	"				390 5 8
Money Order Office	Repairs			"	"				10 14 4
Museum	Additions	12,000	Loans	1890	"	15 0 0		15 0 0	
Naval Depot	Alterations and repairs			"	"	12,474 2 5		2,043 13 3	16 18 5
" Brigade Office	Furniture			1892	"	21 0 2			
" Volunteer Artillery	"			"	"	513 13 3		513 13 3	71 17 10
Observatory	Repairs, &c.			"	"				25 8 0
Ordnance Department	Sprinklers			"	"				62 1 2
Ormonde House	Additions	2,500		"	Unfinished	161 9 10		161 9 10	6 10 3
Parliamentary Buildings	"	12,000	Consolidated	1891	Finished		960 0 0	960 0 0	35 9 8
"	Alterations and repairs		Revenue	1892	"	3,611 15 1		677 8 1	35 9 6
"	Attending gas			"	"	13,262 15 3		13,262 15 3	
" Works Committee	Furniture			"	"	1,161 6 0		1,161 6 0	1,690 17 4
Parks	Painting railings			"	"	70 0 0		70 0 0	
Patents' Office	Additions			"	"				4 13 9
Parliamentary Draughtsman's Office	Furniture			"	"	197 16 0		197 16 0	
Phillip Park	Lighting lamps			"	"	362 8 8		362 8 8	34 15 4
Public Works Offices	Additions	58,000	Loans	1890	Unfinished				123 17 4
"	Lighting lamps			1892	Finished	17 16 3		17 16 3	
"	Working lift			"	"		45,097 7 1	30,228 7 1	
"	Alterations and repairs			"	"	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Public Wharves Offices	Furniture			"	"	301 0 0		301 0 0	
Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"	"			"	"	387 18 8		387 18 8	512 4 2
Pymont Wharf Office	"			"	"				3 0 9
Public Instruction Department	Repairs			"	"				10 11 9
Queen's Statue	Lighting lamps		Consolidated	"	"	128 12 11		128 12 11	27 2 0
Queen-street Urinal	Erection	850	Revenue.	"	Unfinished	32 10 0		32 10 0	
Registrar-General's Office	Additions, &c.			"	Finished		614 0 0	614 0 0	
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	Lighting lamps			"	"	515 3 10		515 3 10	172 19 6
Railway Department	Repairs			"	"	130 15 1		130 15 1	
Sheriff's Office	Furniture			"	"	11 10 0		11 10 0	94 14 10
Shipping Office	Repairs			"	"				2 12 6
South Head Road	Lamps			"	"	13 15 2		13 15 2	
South Sydney Morgue	Gas, &c.			"	"	35 12 6		35 12 6	
Stamp Office (old)	Repairs			"	"	14 0 1		14 0 1	
" (new)	Erection	5,367	Loans	1891	Unfinished		46 0 0	46 0 0	
Supreme Court	Repairs, &c.			1892	Finished	7,310 16 7		1,851 6 7	249 15 10
Stores Department	Furniture		Consolidated	"	"	137 15 8		137 15 8	277 9 3
Sydney Hospital	Completion	64,911	Revenue.	"	Unfinished				6 13 6
Treasury	Repairs, &c.			"	Finished		10,695 8 8	10,695 8 8	
Tasmanian Exhibition	"			"	"	263 0 7		263 0 7	126 9 1
						0 3 9		0 3 9	

United Service Institute	Furniture .....	.....	} Consolidated	1892	Finished...	.....	.....	.....	21 2 9
University—Engineering School	Erection	3,328		} Revenue.	1891	"	4,880 11 4	.....	1,634 3 10	.....
" Chemical Laboratory	Fittings, &c. ....	.....	} Loans		1892	"	877 10 7	.....	877 10 7	.....
" Medical School	"	15,000		}	1888	"	16,262 5 8	.....	133 2 5	.....
"	Lighting lamps .....	.....	} .....		1892	"	150 0 11	.....	150 0 11	.....
"	Alterations and repairs .....	.....		} .....	"	"	632 16 4	.....	632 16 4	1,186 19 7
Vine Diseases Office	Furniture .....	.....	} .....		"	"	59 7 6	.....	59 7 6	0 7 6
Victoria Park	Lighting lamps .....	.....		} Consolidated	"	"
Water Conservation Commission	Furniture .....	.....	} Revenue.		"	"
Water Police Court	Repairs .....	.....		} .....	"	"	18 8 6	.....	18 8 6	.....
Weights and Measures Office	Furniture	}		"	"
William-street Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....		} .....	"	"	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	.....
Woolloomooloo Police Station	Drainage .....	.....	} .....		"	"	120 18 7	.....	120 18 7	.....
SUBURBS.									
ALEXANDRIA.			} Loans	1892	"	600 0 0	.....	600 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Site .....	.....		} .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
ANNANDALE.			}		"	"	792 0 0	.....	792 0 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....		} Consolidated	"	"
BILOELA.			} Revenue.		"	"	150 12 9	.....	150 12 9	0 16 8
Gaol	Repairs, &c. ....	.....		} .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheriff's Residence	Furniture .....	.....	} Loans		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
BALMAIN.				} and	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....	} Revenue.		"	"	33 18 5	.....	33 18 5	.....
BURWOOD.				}	"	Unfinished	.....	990 0 0	990 0 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	2,170	}		"	Finished...	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALLAN PARK.				}	"	"	551 5 3	.....	551 5 3	232 3 1
Hospital for Insane	Alterations, &c. ....	.....	} Consolidated		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
CAMPERDOWN.				} Revenue.	"	"	0 16 5	.....	0 16 5	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....	} .....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
CROYDON.				}	"	"	435 11 9	.....	435 11 9	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection .....	.....	} .....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
CENTENNIAL PARK.				}	1888	Unfinished	.....	23,088 8 10	1,300 0 0	.....
Wall and railing	Erection .....	.....	} .....		1890	"	.....	1,000 0 0	250 0 0	.....
Statuary	Unfinished .....	.....		} .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIVE DOCK.			}		1892	Finished...	240 0 0	.....	240 0 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Site .....	.....		} Loans	1890	"	8,859 7 11	.....	1,358 7 11	.....
GLADESVILLE.			}		1892	"	1,650 3 4	.....	1,650 3 4	.....
Hospital for Insane	New wing	8,000		}	"	"	230 0 0	.....	230 0 0	.....
"	Laying on Nepean water .....	.....	} .....		"	"	1,963 7 7	.....	1,963 7 7	49 18 0
"	Wall .....	.....		} Consolidated	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Alterations and repairs .....	.....	} Revenue.		"	"	2 15 9	.....	2 15 9	.....
GLEBE.				}	"	"	43 16 6	.....	43 16 6	.....
Abattoir	Repairs, &c. ....	.....	} .....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge	Lighting Lamps .....	.....		} .....	"	"	5 7 3	.....	5 7 3	.....
GRANVILLE.			}		"	"	4 2 6	.....	4 2 6	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....		} .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	} .....		"	"	28 7 0	.....	28 7 0	.....
HUNTER'S HILL.				} Revenue.	1891	"	2,364 16 0	.....	1,934 16 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	2,315	} Consolidated		1891	"	8,229 19 10	.....	1,536 19 4	395 18 7
KOGARAH.				} Revenue.	1892	"	126 7 7	.....	126 7 7	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions, &c.	8,000	} .....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
KIRRIBILLI POINT.	Gas, &c. ....	.....		} Loans	"	"	2,190 13 10	.....	2,190 13 10	.....
Admiralty House .....	" .....	.....	} .....		"	"	1,114 11 9	.....	1,114 11 9	88 12 6
" .....	" .....	.....		} Cons'd	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
LITTLE BAY.			} Rev.		"	"	43 5 6	.....	43 5 6	.....
Coast Hospital	Lepers' Quarters .....	.....		} .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Additions & alterations .....	.....	} .....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
LA PEROUSE.				} .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cable Station	Repairs .....	.....	} .....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

Works, and where situate	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which Expense is derived.	When Com-menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892	Amount expended in 1892	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
LEIGHHARDT										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	1892	Finished	28 7 7		28 7 7		
MANLY.	Police Station			"	"	"	2 19 5		2 19 5	
MARRICKVILLE.	Post and Telegraph Office		Loans	"	"	110 0 0		110 0 0		
"	"			"	"	"	28 13 0		28 13 0	
NEWTOWN	Police Station		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	2 12 0		2 12 0		
"	Court-house			"	"	"	17 14 7		17 14 7	14 11 2
"	Post and Telegraph Office	4,726	L'ns & Rev.	"	Unfinished		1,821 0 0	1,821 0 0		
NEWINGTON.	Benevolent Asylum		Consolidated Revenue.	"	Finished	1,049 3 1		1,049 3 1	97 14 8	
PADDINGTON	Post and Telegraph Office			"	"	"	1 0 0		1 0 0	34 5 7
"	Court-house		"	"	"	1 2 7		1 2 7		
PETERSHAM.	Post and Telegraph Office		Loans	"	"	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0		
RANDWICK	Post and Telegraph Office			"	"	"	1 16 8		1 16 8	
ROCKDALE	Post and Telegraph Office		L'ns. & Rev.	"	Unfinished		698 0 0	698 0 0		
"	Post and Telegraph Office	1,440 0 0		"	"	"				
RODGERN	Registry Office		Consolidated Revenue.	"	Finished				10 2 6	
"	Post and Telegraph Office			"	"	"	107 10 0		107 10 0	
"	Court-house			"	"	"	37 10 8		37 10 8	
RYDE	"		"	"	"	1 15 8		1 15 8		
"	Court-house		Loans	"	"				8 7 1	
ST PETERS	Post and Telegraph Office			"	"	"	237 6 9		237 6 9	
ST. LEONARDS.	Court-house		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	2 14 0		2 14 0	2 15 0	
"	Post and Telegraph Office			"	"	"	242 13 9		242 13 9	133 2 10
"	"			"	"	"	16 13 11		16 13 11	
SOUTH HEAD.	Macquarie Light-house		Loans	"	"				7 12 1	
"	Signal Station			"	"	"				2 12 6
"	Shaftesbury Reformatory	4,000	Consolidated Revenue.	1891	"	5,010 5 9		3,449 9 1		
"	"			"	1892	"	60 4 6		60 4 6	78 19 9
WAVERLEY.	Lock-up		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	6 6 8		6 6 8		
WILLOUGHBY.	Police Station			"	"	"	14 14 6		14 14 6	
WOOLLAHRA.	Post and Telegraph Office		Loans	"	"		172 0 0	172 0 0		
"	"			"	"	"				
COUNTRY.										
ADAMINABY.	Post and Telegraph Office		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	50 0 0		50 0 0		
ADELONG.	Police Station			"	"	"	35 15 9		35 15 9	
"	Post and Telegraph Office		"	"	"	28 19 2		28 19 2		

Location	Category	1892	1891	1890	1889
ALBURY.					
Post Office	Repairs	15 5 6	0 10 0	4 13 3	206 6 0
Telegraph Office	"	0 10 0	4 13 3	206 6 0	1 6 0
Clerk of Works' Office	"	4 13 3	206 6 0	1 6 0	347 9 8
Court-house	"	206 6 0	1 6 0	347 9 8	8 3 1
Lands Office	"	1 6 0	347 9 8	8 3 1	85 0 0
Gaol	Additions, &c.	347 9 8	8 3 1	85 0 0	105 7 6
Police Station	Repairs	8 3 1	85 0 0	105 7 6	52 5 11
ARAKOON.					
Police Station	"	85 0 0	105 7 6	52 5 11	22 10 0
ARMIDALE.					
Post and Telegraph Office	"	105 7 6	52 5 11	22 10 0	105 9 6
Gaol	Additions	52 5 11	22 10 0	105 9 6	23 13 11
Court-house	Repairs	22 10 0	105 9 6	23 13 11	52 14 0
Lands Office	Additions	105 9 6	23 13 11	52 14 0	26 13 0
Police Station	Repairs	23 13 11	52 14 0	26 13 0	0 14 2
Clerk of Works Office	"	52 14 0	26 13 0	0 14 2	10 0 0
ASHFORD					
Police Station	Repairs	26 13 0	0 14 2	10 0 0	10 0 0
BARRINGUN.					
Court-house	"	0 14 2	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 10 1
BARADINE.					
Police Station	"	10 0 0	4 10 1	12 17 10	1 0 0
BARRABA.					
Court house	Furniture	4 10 1	12 17 10	1 0 0	9 5 0
BALRANALD.					
Gaol	Repairs	12 17 10	1 0 0	9 5 0	108 10 0
Court-house	"	1 0 0	9 5 0	108 10 0	100 0 0
Police Station	"	9 5 0	108 10 0	100 0 0	331 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	"	108 10 0	100 0 0	331 0 0	50 0 0
BALLINA.					
Police Station	"	100 0 0	331 0 0	50 0 0	6 7 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Clock	331 0 0	50 0 0	6 7 0	1,869 8 3
BATEMAN.					
Post and Telegraph Office	Site	50 0 0	6 7 0	1,869 8 3	66 16 10
BETHUNGBA					
Police Station	Repairs	6 7 0	1,869 8 3	66 16 10	122 18 3
BATHURST.					
Gaol	Additions and repairs	1,869 8 3	66 16 10	122 18 3	1 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs	66 16 10	122 18 3	1 0 0	4,552 13 3
Court-house	Turret clock	122 18 3	1 0 0	4,552 13 3	9 19 0
"	Repairs, &c.	1 0 0	4,552 13 3	9 19 0	9 19 0
Police Barracks	Erection	4,552 13 3	9 19 0	9 19 0	128 0 1
" (New)	Repairs	9 19 0	128 0 1	9 10 0	9 10 0
Clerk of Works' Office	"	9 19 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	35 19 2
BERRY.					
Court-house	Furniture	128 0 1	9 10 0	9 10 0	1 13 1
BEGA					
Court-house	Repairs	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	357 8 0
Police Station	"	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	3 13 3
Gaol	"	35 19 2	9 10 0	9 10 0	72 9 0
BERRIMA.					
Gaol	Additions	357 8 0	72 9 0	72 9 0	413 19 0
BLACKVILLE					
Court-house	Repairs	3 13 3	72 9 0	72 9 0	10 0 0
BLAYNEY.					
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs	72 9 0	413 19 0	10 0 0	150 0 0
Court-house	Additions	413 19 0	10 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
BOOLIGAL.					
Court-house	Repairs	10 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Police Station	Additions	150 0 0			

Consolidated Revenue

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

Works, and where situate.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which Expense is derived	When Com-menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892.		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
BOWRAL. Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1892	Finished...	0 3 0	.....	0 3 0	.....	
BOGGABILLA. Police Quarters	Repairs .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	19 16 9	.....	19 16 9	.....
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	.....	.....	13 13 0	.....
BOWRAVILLE. Police Station.....	Repairs .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	3 10 0	.....	3 10 0	.....
BLICK'S RIVER. Police Station ..	Additions .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	140 0 0	.....	140 0 0	.....
BOURKE. Gaol	Repairs ..	.....		Loans and Rev. Revenue.	" "	" "	56 10 2	.....	56 10 2	.....
Court-house ..	"			" "	" "	" "	2 10 0	2 10 0
Survey Office ..	"			" "	" "	" "	0 10 9	0 10 9
Police Station ..	Erection	2,000			" "	Unfinished	" "	450 0 0	450 0 0
" Police Station	Repairs ..	.....		" "	Finished...	" "	34 18 0	.....	34 18 0	37 18 4
BOURKE (N.) Police Station	Erection ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	" "	" "	189 0 0	.....	189 0 0	.....	
BOMBALA. Lock-up	Repairs ...	.....		" "	" "	" "	9 12 11	.....	9 12 11	30 17 1
Court-house .....	" ..	.....		" "	" "	" "	15 15 0	.....	15 15 0	.....
BRANXTON. Police Station ..	Furniture ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	9 6 10	
BREWARRINA. Court house .....	" ..	.....		" "	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	99 8 10
Lands Office ..	Repairs .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	1 2 5	.....	1 2 5	.....
BRAIDWOOD. Post and Telegraph Office	Additions .....	.....	Loans .	1891	" "	701 10 6	.....	576 10 6	.....	
Police Station ..	Repairs .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	5 5 0	.....	5 5 0	.....
Gaol .....	" ..	.....		" "	" "	" "	10 18 8	.....	10 18 8	6 10 7
BROKEN HILL. Lock-up .....	" ..	.....	Consol. Rev.	" "	" "	29 10 0	.....	29 10 0	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection ..	5,500		1891	" "	" "	9,711 12 4	.....	4,150 2 4	376 0 1
Police Station ..	Repairs .....	.....		1892	" "	" "	4 19 9	.....	4 19 9	28 13 11
Clerk of Works' Office ..	" ..	.....		" "	" "	" "	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	6 7 4
Court house ..	Additions .....	.....		1891	" "	" "	2,014 2 7	.....	412 2 7	85 14 0
Gaol	Erection ..	15,000	Loans	1890	Unfinished	.....	15,102 10 1	8,248 10 1	5 3 9	
BINGARA. Court-house	Furniture ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1892	Finished...	.....	.....	.....	8 5 8	
Lock-up ..	Repairs ..	.....		" "	" "	" "	3 0 6	.....	3 0 6	.....
BRUSHGROVE. Lock-up ..	Additions ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ..	Site .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	102 4 0	.....	102 4 0	.....
"	" ..	.....	" "	" "	" "	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	
BUNGENDORE. Court-house ..	Furniture ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	5 3 1	
BUNGWALL FLAT. Police Station ..	Repairs .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	3 15 9	.....	3 15 9	.....
Court-house ..	Furniture ..	.....	" "	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	14 13 6	
BUMBERRY. Police Station ..	Additions ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
BYEROCK. Court-house ..	Furniture ..	.....		" "	" "	" "	95 0 0	.....	95 0 0	.....
Police Station ..	Repairs .....	.....		" "	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	2 4 7
"	" ..	.....	" "	" "	" "	5 10 0	.....	5 10 0	.....	

Location	Description	Year	Status	1891	1892	Total	Balance
BYRON BAY.	Police Station	1892	Finished	783 18 0	783 18 0	783 18 0	69 11 11
BURROWA.	Police Station	"	"	110 19 0		110 19 0	
	Lock-up	"	"	6 6 0		6 6 0	
	Court-house	"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0	9 10 8
BYWONG.	Lock-up	"	"	84 16 11		84 16 11	
CAMDEN.	Court-house	"	"				11 9 9
CAMPBELLTOWN.	Court-house	"	"				5 18 2
CANDELO.	Court-house	"	"				5 9 4
CARRINGTON.	Police Station	"	"	158 0 0		158 0 0	
CARRATHOL.	Police Station	"	"	30 7 8		30 7 8	
CARCOAR.	Court-house	"	"	4 10 11		4 10 11	
CASSILIS.	Police Station	"	"	94 0 0		94 0 0	
	Lock-up	"	"				2 12 0
CASINO.	Public Buildings	"	"	98 12 0		98 12 0	
	Gaol	"	"	131 10 0		131 10 0	4 0 0
	Post and Telegraph Office	"	Unfinished		144 0 0	144 0 0	
CHATSWOOD.	Post and Telegraph Office	"	Finished	120 0 0		120 0 0	
CLARE.	Police Station	"	"	2 5 0		2 5 0	
CLARENCE TOWN.	Police Station	"	"	25 0 0		25 0 0	
COOLAMAN.	Court-house	"	"				27 3 11
COOLOON.	Police Station	"	"	44 0 0		44 0 0	
COORANBONG.	Court-house	"	"				2 14 9
COBAR.	Post and Telegraph Office	1891	Unfinished		1,275 8 10	1,085 8 10	
	Lock-up	1892	Finished	9 8 4		9 8 4	
	Court-house	"	"	7 2 6		7 2 6	15 4 4
COOMA.	Court-house	"	"	689 12 0		689 12 0	
	Lands Office	"	"				0 17 11
	Police Quarters	"	"	8 17 6		8 17 6	
	Gaol	"	"	3 0 0		3 0 0	
	Post and Telegraph Office	"	"	22 15 0		22 15 0	
CORAKI.	Post and Telegraph Office	1891	"	266 1 6		41 1 6	
COROWA.	Police Officers' Quarters	1892	Unfinished		287 0 0	287 0 0	9 5 11
COONAMBLE.	Lock-up	"	Finished	327 10 0		327 10 0	
	Police Station	"	"	49 18 0		49 18 0	
	Court-house	"	"				22 12 6
	Post and Telegraph Office	"	Unfinished		54 10 0	54 10 0	
COWRA.	Police Station	"	Finished	0 15 0		0 15 0	
	Lock-up	"	"				0 12 9

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

Works, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which Expense is derived.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1897.	Amount expended in 1897.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1897.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COOTAMUNDRA.			Consolidated Revenue.	1892	Finished...	10 2 6		10 2 6	
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"				1 0 6
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				11 6 1
Lands Office	"			"	"				0 10 3
Gaol	Additions			"	"	69 7 6		69 7 6	
COONABARABRAN.				"	"				21 0 8
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				10 10 0
Police Station	Repairs			"	"				3 10 3
Lands Office	Furniture			"	"				
CONDOBOLIN.				"	"	474 17 6		474 17 6	27 19 0
Court-house	Additions			"	"				
CROOKWELL.				"	"	340 9 4		340 9 4	64 4 9
Court-house	"			"	"				
CUDGEO.				"	"	9 7 9		9 7 9	
Police Buildings	Repairs			"	"	282 14 6		282 14 6	
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection			"	"				
CUDAL.				"	"	84 10 0		84 10 0	0 14 5
Court-house	Repairs			"	"				2 14 9
CUMNOCK.			"	"					
Lock-up	Furniture		"	"				2 15 7	
CUDGELICO.			"	"					
Court-house	"		"	"					
CUNDLETON.			"	"					
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,800 0 0	"	1891	Unfinished		1,775 0 0	595 0 0	39 10 0
DEEPWATER.			"	"					
Court-house	Repairs		"	1892	Finished...	7 0 0		7 0 0	46 9 4
DELEGATE.			"	"					
Court-house	"		"	1891	"	60 2 4		20 2 4	6 4 9
DENISON TOWN.			"	"					
Court-house	Furniture		"	1892	"				7 4 10
DENILIQUIN.			"	"					
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	4 1 6		4 1 6		
Lands Office	"		"	"	15 0 0		15 0 0		
Gaol	"		"	"	8 3 10		8 3 10	8 1 4	
Court-house	Additions		"	"		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	270 17 5	
Post Office	Repairs		"	"		142 17 6	142 17 6		
Telegraph Office	"		"	"	12 10 0		12 10 0		
DUNGO.			"	"					
Police Station	"		"	"	19 3 6		19 3 6		
Court-house	"		"	"	64 0 0		64 0 0	3 0 9	
DUBBO.			"	"					
Gaol	Additions		"	"	273 12 11		273 12 11	15 17 9	
Court-house	"		"	"	199 16 11		199 16 11	15 12 7	
Police Barracks	Repairs, &c.		"	"	214 15 3		214 15 3		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	34 12 6		34 12 6		
Lands Office	Furniture		"	"				20 13 4	
EDEN.			"	"					
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	8 6 3		8 6 3		
EMMAVILLE.			"	"					
Police Barracks	"		"	"	24 7 1		24 7 1		
FORBES.			"	"					
Gaol	"		"	"	8 11 1		8 11 1	1 16 11	

FORBES—continued.			1892	Finished				
Item	Category	Value						
Post and Telegraph Office	Repair		6 10 0				6 10 0	
Court-house	"		11 18 0				11 18 0	
Police Station	"		9 4 0				9 4 0	
FORSTER.								
Post and Telegraph Office	"		45 0 0				45 0 0	
GERMANION.								
Lock-up	Additions			Unfinished		118 0 0	118 0 0	
GLADSTONE.								
Court house	Repairs		2 0 0	Finished			2 0 0	
GLEN INNES.								
Gaol	"		5 2 5	"			5 2 5	1 10 0
Court-house	Furniture			"				4 3 6
GRATTON.								
Police Barracks	Repairs		7 15 6	"			7 15 6	1 19 0
Aborigines' Home	"		8 4 3	"			8 4 3	
Gaol (old)	Furniture			"				5 11 0
Court-house	Repairs		17 11 0	"			17 11 0	9 6 2
Post and Telegraph Office	"		16 6 6	"			16 6 6	
Custom House	"		88 10 6	"			88 10 6	
Clerk of Works' Office	"		31 0 4	"			31 0 4	
Gaol (new)	Erection	16,000		Unfinished		6,224 10 0	6,224 10 0	
Post and Telegraph Office (S.)	Additions			"		385 0 0	385 0 0	
GRETA								
Court-house	Furniture			Finished				1 3 11
Lock-up	Repairs		90 0 0	"			90 0 0	
GRENFELL								
Court-house	"		183 10 0	"			183 10 0	4 6 11
Lock-up	"		6 10 0	"			6 10 0	
GOSFORD.								
Court-house	"		16 5 0	"			16 5 0	7 19 4
Lands Office	Furniture			"				4 6 1
State Nursery	Repairs		68 2 5	"			68 2 5	
GOULBURN								
Public Buildings	"		0 14 3	"			0 14 3	
Gaol	Additions		404 19 8	Unfinished		4,351 15 9	4,351 15 9	10 8 1
" (New Wing)	Erection	8,000		Finished			1,011 9 5	
Rossville Estate	Expenses			"			1 10 7	
Clerk of Works Office	Repairs		18 19 1	"			18 19 1	
Post and Telegraph Office	"		37 15 8	"			37 15 8	
Police Officers' Quarters	"		6 4 0	"			6 4 0	1 5 0
Lands Office	"		108 17 0	"			108 17 0	
Court-house	"			"				
GOODCOGA.								
Post and Telegraph Office	"		13 18 3	"			13 18 3	
Court house	Furniture			"				7 19 2
GUNDAGAI.								
Gaol	Repairs		58 0 0	"			58 0 0	2 7 3
Court-house	"		15 0 0	"			15 0 0	
Police Station	"		40 11 11	"			40 11 11	22 1 5
Post and Telegraph Office	"		4 0 0	"			4 0 0	
Lands Office	Furniture			"				4 4 1
GUNNEDAH.								
Lock-up	Repairs		5 8 6	"			5 8 6	
Police Station	"		132 15 0	"			132 15 0	
Court-house	"		10 0 0	"			10 0 0	6 3 8
GUNDAROO.								
Court-house	Furniture			"				1 12 1
GUNNING.								
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions		210 0 0	"			210 0 0	

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which Expense is derived.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GULGOONG			}	1892	Finished				
Police Station	Repairs					0 12 3	0 12 3		
Post and Telegraph Office	"					100 6 7	100 6 7	7 13 5	
Lock-up	"			"	"	9 17 7	9 17 7		
GUYRA.			}	"	"				
Police Station	"					63 0 0	63 0 0		
HANGING ROCK.			}	"	"				
Police Station	"					11 19 4	11 19 4		
HARWOOD ISLAND.			}	"	"				
Post and Telegraph Office	Site					550 0 0	550 0 0		
HARDEN.			}	"	Unfinished		322 0 0	322 0 0	
Police Station	Repairs					9 6 1	9 6 1		
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection								
HAY.			}	"	Finished				
Gaol	Additions					285 14 11	285 14 11	6 0 9	
Police Barracks	Repairs					278 16 1	278 16 1	3 17 6	
Court-house	Erection	7,000				7,418 19 4	7,418 19 4	115 13 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions					4 13 0	4 13 0		
Lands Office	Furniture		283 7 9	283 7 9					
HILLGROVE.			}	"	"				
Court-house	"							7 10 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions				34 10 0	34 10 0			
HILLSTON.			}	"	Unfinished		149 0 0	149 0 0	
Police Station	Alterations					93 0 0	93 0 0		
Lock-up	Additions								
HINTON.			}	"	Finished				
Police Station	Repairs					2 10 0	2 10 0		
HOWLONG.			}	"	"				
Court-house	"					193 6 0	193 6 0		
HILLVIEW.			}	"	"				
Governor's Residence	"					132 10 6	132 10 6	32 8 7	
INVERELL.			}	"	Unfinished				
Court-house	"					12 5 0	12 5 0		
Mining Office	Furniture							0 14 0	
Lock-up	Additions					1,492 14 3	752 14 3	8 7 10	
Post and Telegraph Office	"						293 0 0	293 0 0	
School's Office	Furniture				2 5 0				
IVANHOE			}	"	"				
Police Station	Repairs					10 14 6	10 14 6		
JERRY'S PLAINS.			}	"	Unfinished		103 0 0	103 0 0	5 19 2
Police Station	Additions								
JINDABYNE.			}	"	Finished				
Court-house	Repairs					2 0 0	2 0 0		
JUGIONG.			}	"	"				
Court-house	Additions					285 10 0	285 10 0	8 4 3	
JUNEE.			}	"	"				
Court-house	Repairs					0 10 0	0 10 0	2 13 11	
Police Station	"					2 6 6	2 6 6		
KANGAROO VALLEY.			}	"	"				
Court-house	Furniture							2 15 9	

KEMPSEY.									
Police Station	Erection	1892 ...	Unfinished	873 8 10	873 8 10				
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs	1891 ...	Finished	198 0 6	13 0 6				
"	Turret Clock	"	"	254 0 0	99 0 0				
Court-house (W.)	Repairs	1892 .	"	2 12 0	2 12 0				
KIAMA.									
Post and Telegraph Office	"	"	"	10 0 0	10 0 0				
KIANDRA.									
Police Barracks	"	"	"	9 10 0	9 10 0				
KYAMBA.									
Police Station	"	"	"	2 10 0	2 10 0				
LAMBTON.									
Police Station	"	"	"	2 17 0	2 17 0				
Post and Tel-graph Offices	"	"	"	30 12 0	30 12 0				
Court and Watch-house	"	"	"	9 15 0	9 15 0				
Post and Telegraph Office (New)	Site and Erection	"	"	555 16 0	555 16 0				
LAWRENCE.									
Court-house	Furniture	"	"					12 15 6	
LITHGOW.									
Court house	"	"	"					0 2 3	
LISMORE.									
Police Station	Repairs	"	"	0 13 6	0 13 6				
Lock-up	"	"	"	7 10 0	7 10 0				
Court-house	"	"	"	2 18 8	2 18 8			14 11 9	
LIVERPOOL.									
Asylum	"	"	"	405 7 1	405 7 1			5 13 6	
Court-house	Additions	"	Unfinished		308 0 0	308 0 0			
LOCHINVAR.									
Lock-up	Repairs	"	Finished	12 0 0	12 0 0				
LORD HOWE ISLAND									
LOUTH.									
Police Station	Repairs	"	"	15 0 0	15 0 0			15 9 0	
MACLEAN.									
Clerk of Works' Office	"	"	"	3 14 0	3 14 0				
Court-house	Erection	2,500	1891 ..	2,581 8 2	644 0 4	160 10 9			
Post and Telegraph Office	"	"	1892 ..	Unfinished ..	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0		57 5 2	
MAJOR'S CREEK.									
Police Station	Repairs	"	"	Finished .	14 12 6	14 12 6			
MAITLAND.									
Gaol	Additions	"	"	1,293 1 9	1,293 1 9			72 5 7	
Post and Telegraph Office (E.)	Repairs	"	"	0 9 3	0 9 3				
"	"	"	"	84 0 0	84 0 0				
"	Land	"	"	2,565 2 4	2,565 2 4				
Police Barracks	Repairs	"	"	163 0 0	163 0 0				
Court-house (E.)	Furniture	"	"					11 0 7	
"	"	"	"					9 10 9	
"	"	"	"					2 2 0	
Lands Office (E.)	"	"	"						
MAUDE.									
Lock-up	Additions	"	"	126 0 0	126 0 0				
MENINDIE.									
Court-house	Repairs	"	"	11 16 5	11 16 5				
MERRIWA.									
Registry Office	Furniture	"	"					4 0 0	
Court-house	Repairs	"	"	58 12 0	58 12 0				
MEROF.									
Trackers' Hut	Erection	"	"	12 0 0	12 0 0				
MARULAN.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions	"	"	93 3 3	93 3 3				
MICHELAGO.									
Lock-up	Erection	"	Unfinished		356 0 0	356 0 0			

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense	Fund from which Expense is derived.	When Com-menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MILTON. Court-house	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	1892	Finished	1 0 0		1 0 0	4 0 0
MITTAGONG. Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	"	11 5 0		11 5 0
MILPARINKA. Court-house	"			"	"	11 18 2		11 18 2	
MILPARINKA. Court-house	Furniture		Loans.	"	"				8 9 6
MINMI. Lock-up	Erections	1,550		"	"	"	1,606 6 0		1,606 6 0
MILLIE. Court-house	Furniture			"	"				12 12 1
MOAMA. Police Station	Repairs			"	"	3 5 0		3 5 0	
MOAMA. Court-house	"			"	"	1 15 0		1 15 0	
MOULAMEIN. Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	0 7 0		0 7 0	
MORPLTH. Lock up	Repairs			"	"	0 10 0		0 10 0	
MORPLTH. Court house	Furniture			"	"	5 2 0		5 2 0	
MORREE. Court-house	Repairs			"	"	18 4 0		18 4 0	
MORREE. Police Barracks	"			"	"	0 9 0		0 9 0	
MORREE. Gabl	Furniture			"	"				1 13 0
MOLONG. Police Station	Repairs			"	"	11 0 0		11 0 0	
MOSS VALE. Post and Telegraph Office	Erection			1891	"	3,309 9 2		3,309 9 2	18 14 0
MOSS VALE. Lands Office	Furniture			1892	"				0 12 6
MOUNT HOPE. Police Station	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	1 1 11		1 1 11	
MOGIL MOGIL. Police Station	"			"	"	"	16 0 0		16 0 0
MOSSGIFL. Police Station	"			"	"	8 13 0		8 13 0	
MORUYA. Court-house	"			"	"	33 0 0		33 0 0	47 5 10
MONGARLOWE. Lock-up	"			"	"	15 18 3		15 18 3	
MUSWELLBROOK. Court-house	"			"	"	40 17 0		40 17 0	6 7 9
MUSWELLBROOK. Police Station	"			"	"	125 9 10		125 9 10	
MURRUMBURRAH. Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	6 14 0		6 14 0	
MUDGE. Gabl	Furniture			"	"				14 2 2
MUDGE. Post and Telegraph Office	Additions			"	Unfinished		88 10 0	88 10 0	
MUDGE. Police Barracks	Repairs			"	Finished	6 2 6		6 2 6	
MUDGE. Court-house	"			"	"	71 12 6		71 12 6	9 2 7
MULGOA. Post and Telegraph Office	Erection			"	Unfinished		97 13 4	97 13 4	
MURRURUNDI. Police Station	Repairs			"	Finished	26 0 0		26 0 0	

MURRURUNDI—continued.											
Lands Office	Furniture		} Consolidated Revenue.	1892	Finished					4 5 0	
Court-house	"			"	"	"				9 12 5	
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	"	12 16 9			12 6 9	
MURWILLUMBAH.											
Police Station	"			"	"	"	1 14 6			1 14 6	
NAMBUCCA.											
Court-house	"			"	"	"	4 0 0			4 0 0	
NARRABRI.											
Police Buildings	Additions			"	"	"	309 5 10			309 5 10	
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	"	13 14 0			13 14 0	1 2 1
Watering Places Office	Furniture		"	"	"					5 17 7	
Court-house	"		"	"	"					21 19 7	
NARRANDERA.											
Lock-up	Repairs		"	"	"	3 12 8			3 12 8		
Police Station	"		"	"	"	28 13 5			28 13 5		
Court-house	"		"	"	"	16 11 2			16 11 2	4 7 3	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions		"	"	"	793 17 3			793 17 3		
NIMITYBELLE.											
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	"	51 16 0			51 16 0		
NOWRA.											
Court-house	"		"	"	"	1 16 0			1 16 0		
NUNDLE.											
Court-house	"		"	"	"	163 10 1			163 10 1	4 12 8	
NEWCASTLE.											
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	"	6 3 9			6 3 9		
Court-house (old)	"		"	"	"	5 4 9			5 4 9	3 17 8	
Custom-house	"		"	"	"	35 19 11			35 19 11		
"	Gas		"	"	"	79 2 5			79 2 5		
Shelter-shed	Repairs		"	"	"	84 10 0			84 10 0		
Lock-up	Additions		"	Unfinished			944 0 0	944 0 0		14 7 0	
Asylum	"		"	Finished			1,233 0 0	1,233 0 0			
"	Alterations, &c.		"	Finished			363 7 6	363 7 6			
Shipping Master's Office	Furniture		"	Unfinished			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		0 6 5	
Police Barracks	Additions		"	Finished						2 8 1	
"	Repairs		"	"			30 6 3	30 6 3			
" (Water)	"		"	"			0 9 0	0 9 0			
Clerk of Works' Office	"		"	"			17 6 3	17 6 3		50 5 0	
Pilot's Cottage	Erection		"	"			766 0 0	766 0 0			
Court-house	"	12,000	Loans.	1890	"		14,798 12 2	3,123 9 8		466 1 7	
NYNGAN.											
Court-house	Furniture		} Consolidated Revenue.	1892	"					12 13 9	
OBBERON.											
Court-house	Repairs			"	"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0		6 0 8
OBLEY.											
Court-house	"			"	"	"	4 4 7		4 4 7		
ORANGE.											
Court-house	"			"	"	"	9 15 0		9 15 0		21 0 11
Post and Telegraph Office	Alterations, &c.			"	"	"	404 18 6		404 18 6		15 11 4
Watering Places Office	Furniture			"	"	"					
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	"	15 12 6		15 12 6		2 10 0
Lands Office	Furniture		"	"	"						
OBLEY.											
Court-house	"		"	"	"					0 9 0	
PARRAMATTA.											
Hospital for Insane (Branch)	Epileptic Ward		} Loans	1891	"		5,356 14 1	4,678 14 1			
"	Additions, &c.			1892	"	"	849 12 7	849 12 7		276 16 10	
"	Sup'rintend'ts quart'rs		} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"		1,700 19 3	1,700 19 3			
"	Additions			"	"	"	820 10 2	820 10 2		131 15 1	
Police Barracks	Repairs			"	"	"	1 10 3	1 10 3			
Penevolent Asylum, Macquarie-street	Drainage and repairs.			"	"	"	250 17 11	250 17 11			

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which Expense is derived.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892.							
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
PARRAMATTA—continued.																
Benevolent Asylum, George-street	Repairs .....	.....	}	1892 ...	Finished...	56 7 6	.....	56 7 6	.....						
Cottage Homes .....	" .....	.....		" ...	" ...	55 8 0	.....	55 8 0	.....						
P. O. School	Furniture .....	.....		" ...	" ...	2 11 6	.....	2 11 6	.....						
Public Buildings	Drainage .....	.....		" ...	" ...	1,381 11 5	.....	1,381 11 5	.....						
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....		" ...	" ...	39 3 7	.....	39 3 7	.....						
PARKES.																
Police Station	Repairs .....	.....	}	" ...	" ...	1 6 0	.....	1 6 0	.....						
Court-house .....	" .....	.....		" ...	" ...	2 12 0	.....	2 12 0	8 18 6					
PATERSON.																
Court-house	Repairs .....	.....	}	Consolidated Revenue.	" ...	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	.....						
Post and Telegraph Office	"			" ...	" ...	1 10 0	1 10 0						
PAMBULA.																
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	}	"	"	60 14 3	.....	60 14 3	.....						
Mining Office	Furniture								" ...	"	37 2 5		
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	" ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	25 11 11				
PEAK HILL.																
Police Station	Repairs .....	.....	}	"	"	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....						
PENRITH.																
Police Officers' Quarters	"								" ...	Unfinished	59 0 0	59 0 0	
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	" ...	Finished...	.....	2 9 2	.....	2 9 2	2 4 1				
PICTON.																
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection .....	.....	}	Loans	"	2,724 0 11	.....	2,037 0 11	102 6 0					
"	Turret Clock								1891 ...	"		
Court-house	Repairs .....	.....	" ...	1892 ...	Unfinished	.....	56 0 0	56 0 0	.....						
PILLIGA.																
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	}	Consolidated Revenue.	"	1 12 0	.....	1 12 0	.....						
PLATTSBURGH.																
Court and Watch-house	Repairs .....	.....	" ...	" ...	.....	27 2 0	.....	27 2 0	.....						
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	" ...	" ...	.....	11 15 0	.....	11 15 0	.....						
POONCARIE.																
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions .....	.....	}	"	"	211 12 0	.....	211 12 0	.....						
Police Barracks	Repairs								" ...	"	5 17 0	5 17 0
PORT MACQUARIE.																
Police-station	Erection .....	.....	}	Loans	"	1,699 8 9	.....	1,423 17 9	.....						
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs								1891 ...	"	0 15 0	0 15 0
Court-house	"								1892 ...	"	2 0 0	2 0 0
QUIRINDI.																
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	}	"	"	42 15 0	.....	42 15 0	.....						
Court-house	Furniture								" ...	"	3 10 0	
RAYMOND TERRACE.																
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	}	Consolidated Revenue.	"	.....	.....	.....	5 1 1			
RICHMOND.																
Agricultural College. ....	" .....	.....	" ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 13 8		
RIVERSTONE.																
Police Station	Erection .....	.....	}	1891 ...	"	1,334 2 2	.....	1,037 2 2	.....						
ROBERTSON.																
Court and Watch-house	Additions .....	.....	" ...	1892 ...	" ...	515 7 6	.....	515 7 6	9 11 1					
ROCKLEY.																
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....	}	"	"	.....	.....	.....	6 16 4			
Post and Telegraph Office	"								" ...	"	13 2 0	
RYLSTONE.																
Lands Office .....	" .....	.....	}	"	"	.....	.....	.....	3 5 11			

47-H	ST. ALBANS.												
	Court and Watch House	Erection	1891	Finished	2,023 19 3		1,273 19 3	41 8 6					
	SILVERTON.												
	Court-house	Repairs	1892	"	6 10 0		6 10 0						
	Gaol	"	"	"	1 13 0		1 13 0	62 11 0					
	SCONE.												
	Court-house	"	"	"		150 0 0	150 0 0						
	Lands Office	Furniture	"	"				4 6 0					
	SINGLETON.												
	Court-house	"	"	"				9 7 8					
	Lock-up	Repairs	"	"	104 12 0		104 12 0						
	Lands Office	Furniture	"	"				4 14 11					
	STUART'S BROOK.												
	Police Station	Additions	1891	"	89 0 0		34 5 0						
	STROUD.												
	Court-house	Repairs	1892	Unfinished		113 10 0	113 10 0						
	Lands Office	Furniture	"	Finished				4 3 6					
	Police Barracks	Repairs	"	"	9 7 2		9 7 2						
	SUNNY CORNER.												
	Court-house	"	"	"	9 17 6		9 17 6						
SUTHERLAND.													
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	"	"	104 13 9		104 13 9							
SWANSEA.													
Police Station	Repairs	"	"	10 0 0		10 0 0							
TAMWORTH.													
Police Buildings	"	"	Unfinished		114 19 2	114 19 2							
Lock-up	"	"	Finished	6 15 0		6 15 0							
Post and Telegraph Office	"	"	"	29 10 0		29 10 0							
Court-house	Furniture	"	"				66 12 2						
Gaol	"	"	"				3 11 8						
TAREE.													
Court-house	Repairs	"	"	4 0 0		4 0 0	31 7 9						
TEAL BAY.													
Prison	Furniture	"	"				11 18 9						
TEMORA.													
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1891	"	1,876 1 8		442 18 8							
Court-house	Repairs	1892	"	15 0 0		15 0 0							
TENTERFIELD.													
Post and Telegraph Office	Clock	1890	"	392 8 5		15 0 0							
Lock-up	Repairs	1892	"	42 12 4		42 12 4							
Court-house	"	"	"	95 0 0		95 0 0	7 18 3						
TIBOOBURRA.													
Court-house	Furniture	"	"				24 2 4						
TERRAWINGIE.													
Police Station	Erection	"	"	199 7 2		199 7 2							
TIGHE'S HILL.													
Police Station	Repairs	"	"	6 16 6		6 16 6							
TINGHA.													
Police Buildings	Tank, &c.	"	"	251 17 6		251 17 6							
TOCUMWALL.													
Court and Watch House	Erection	"	Unfinished		869 0 0	869 0 0							
TRUNKY.													
Court-house	Additions	"	Finished	459 2 6		459 2 6							
TUMBARUMBAH.													
Court-house	"	1891	"	318 2 4		168 2 4							
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs	1892	"	27 17 6		27 16 0							
TUMUT.													
Court-house	Additions	"	Unfinished		50 0 0	50 0 0							
ULMARRA.													
Post and Telegraph Office	"	"	Finished	454 10 6		454 10 6							
Police Station	Repairs	"	"	60 0 0		60 0 0							

Consolidated Revenue

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—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, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1892.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
ULMARRA—continued.										
Court-house	Additions		Consoli- dated Revenue.	1892 ...	Finished...	151 8 6		151 8 6	56 13 9	
UBALLA.										
Police-station	Repairs			"	"	"	14 6 1		14 6 1	6 15 0
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	"	18 0 0		18 0 0	
URANA.										
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	"	3 17 6		3 17 6	
Court-house	"			"	"	"	1 0 0		1 0 0	
WANAARING.										
Lock-up	Erection			"	"	"	88 14 6		88 14 6	
WALLSEND.										
Court-house	Repairs			"	"	"	4 19 0		4 19 0	
Police Station	"			"	"	"	59 7 0		59 7 0	
WAGGA WAGGA.										
Court-house	Repairs			"	"	"	47 5 6		47 5 6	15 6 3
Gaol	"			"	"	"	19 16 0		19 16 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	"	14 14 0		14 14 0	
Police Station	Furniture			"	"	"				10 13 10
Lands Office	"			"	"	"				41 11 0
Lock-up	Repairs			"	"	"	3 18 0		3 18 0	
WARREN.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions		"	"	"	54 9 0		54 9 0		
WALGETT.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	"	5 0 0		5 0 0		
Gaol	Additions		"	"	"		502 7 6	502 7 6		
Court-house	Furniture		"	"	Unfinished Finished...	2 0 0			2 0 0	
WELLINGTON.										
Police Station	Additions		"	"	"	138 6 6		138 6 6		
Court-house	"		"	"	"	1,401 19 2		1,401 19 2		
WEE WEA.										
Court-house	Furniture		"	"	"				0 14 3	
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	"	36 0 6		36 0 6		
WENTWORTH.										
Custom-House	"		"	"	"	159 10 0		159 10 0		
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	"	85 0 0		85 0 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	"	7 10 0		7 10 0	37 11 6	
Court-house	Additions		"	"	"	324 8 0		324 8 0	24 2 9	
Gaol	Repairs		"	"	"	7 10 0		7 10 0	7 13 8	
WALCHA.										
Police Station	"		"	"	"	7 17 2		7 17 2		
Lockup	"		"	"	"	1 2 4		1 2 4		
WELAREGANG.										
Police Station	"		"	"	"	7 0 0		7 0 0		
WINDSOR.										
Gaol	"		"	"	"	45 5 11		45 5 11		
WINGHAM.										
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	"	7 11 0		7 11 0		
Police Station	"		"	"	"	8 5 9		8 5 9		
WINDYBEE.										
Police Station	"		"	"	"	7 6 0		7 6 0	19 5 6	

WILCANNIA.			} Consolidated Revenue.	1892 ...	Finished ..	3 16 0	...	3 16 0	18 10 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs ...	717 12 6		"	"	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	30 16 8
Lockup ...	Additions, &c.	2 0 0		"	"	3 14 0	...	3 14 0	...
Police Station	Repairs	...		"	"
Court-house		"	"
WICKHAM.				"	"	1,985 2 8	...	1,985 2 8	13 12 11
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	...		"	"
WILSON'S DOWNFALL.				"	"
Warden's Office	Furniture	...		"	"
Court-house	Repairs	19 10 0		"	"	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	1 2 8
Police Station	"	...	"	"	...	...	...	...
WILBERFORCE.			"	"	32 10 0	...	32 10 0	...	
Police Station	"	...	"	"	...	...	...	...
WOODBURN.			"	"	...	...	...	...
Court-house	Furniture	...	"	"	...	...	...	13 6 10
WOLLONGONG.			"	"	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	
Post and Telegraph Office	Site ...	...	"	"	...	...	...	...
Gaol	Erection	...	1891	"	3253 4 10	...	1759 14 10	...	
Court-house	Repairs	7 0 3	"	"	47 0 6	...	47 0 6	...	
WOLLOMBI.			"	"	...	...	...	...
Post and Telegraph Office	Alterations	...	"	Unfinished	...	435 0 0	435 0 0	...	
WYONG.			"	Finished	48 6 6	...	48 6 6	...	
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	...	"	"	7 15 0	...	7 15 0	2 0 2	
YASS.			"	"	2 15 0	...	2 15 0	...	
Court-house	Repairs	...	"	"	2 5 10	...	2 5 10	...	
Police Buildings	"	...	"	"	59 13 6	...	59 13 6	...	
Gaol	"	...	"	"	...	...	...	...
Post and Telegraph Office	"	...	"	"	27 13 5	...	27 13 5	...	
YOUNG.			"	"	933 2 2	...	933 2 2	38 2 1	
Police Station	Additions, &c.	...	"	"	2,025 9 7	...	2,025 9 7	...	
Gaol	...	...	"	"	977 6 9	...	977 6 9	...
Public Buildings Generally	Alterations, repairs &c.	...	"	"	12 16 0	...	12 16 0	...	
Gaols and Court-houses, &c.	"	...	"	"	6 15 0	...	6 15 0	...	
Post and Telegraph Offices	"	...	"	"	0 6 0	...	0 6 0	...	
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters	"	...	"	"	...	...	...	28 7 5
Furniture, Public Offices	"	...	"	"	...	...	...	27 10 11
Public Buildings Generally	Advertising	...	"	"	223 16 6	...	223 16 6	...	
Coffins for Paupers	Burials, &c.	...	"	"	260 10 8	...	260 10 8	...	
Ballot Boxes	Freight, &c.	...	"	"	0 5 10	...	0 5 10	...	
Public Buildings Generally	Fuel and Light	...	"	"	905 12 8	...	905 12 8	...	
					226,851 10 9	307,496 14 9	286,460 8 2	14,126 17 11	

VALUATION of Public Buildings. &c., 1892—continued.

Place.	Year.	Value of Land.	Value of Building.	Total Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COURT-HOUSES—continued.				
Euston Court and Watch House	1880	50 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,595 0 0
Fairfield Court-house	1862	45 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0
Forbes	1880	1,056 0 0	5,720 0 0	6,776 0 0
Forster Court-house and Police-station	1885	100 0 0	300 0 0	400 0 0
Gladstone Court-house	1888	600 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,700 0 0
Gosford Court-house and Lock-up	1887	200 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,200 0 0
Goulburn Court-house	1887	19,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	47,000 0 0
Grafton	1861	(old) 1,820 0 0	2,500 0 0	4,320 0 0
"	1880	(new) 3,000 0 0	7,998 0 0	10,998 0 0
Gresford	1885	60 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,460 0 0
Grenfell	1874	1,188 0 0	3,415 0 0	4,603 0 0
Gundagai	1860	660 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,160 0 0
Gundaroo	1876	40 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,640 0 0
Gulgong	1872	300 0 0	250 0 0	550 0 0
Gunning	1879	500 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,500 0 0
Hay	1878	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0
"	1892	(new)	7,420 0 0	7,420 0 0
Hillston	1884	300 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,300 0 0
Howlong	1879	400 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,900 0 0
Inverell	1887	5,750 0 0	6,800 0 0	12,550 0 0
Ironbarks Court-house and Police buildings	1885	296 0 0	1,135 0 0	1,431 0 0
Jerilderie Court-house	1874	10 0 0	900 0 0	910 0 0
Junee	1890	400 0 0	1,427 10 0	1,827 10 0
Kempsey	1876	1,000 0 0	1,750 0 0	2,750 0 0
Kiama	1888	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Kiandra Court-house and Police buildings	1890	30 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,330 0 0
Lambton Court-house and Watch-house	1878	350 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,650 0 0
Lawrence Court-house	1880	500 0 0	600 0 0	1,100 0 0
Lismore	1885	594 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,894 0 0
Lithgow Court-house and Watch-house	1879	2,189 0 0	3,670 0 0	5,859 0 0
Liverpool Court-house and Police-station .....	.....	1,320 0 0	500 0 0	1,820 0 0
Maclean Court-house	1891	2,020 0 0	2,220 0 0	4,240 0 0
Maitland (East) Court-house	1859	7,460 0 0	6,000 0 0	13,460 0 0
" (West) Court-house and Police-station	1859	3,800 0 0	700 0 0	4,500 0 0
Manilla Court-house	1885	150 0 0	900 0 0	1,050 0 0
Menindie	1885	90 0 0	900 0 0	990 0 0
Merriva	1866	100 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,100 0 0
Macksville Court-house and Police-station .....	.....	50 0 0	500 0 0	550 0 0
Milton Court-house and Watch-house	1877	630 0 0	1,600 0 0	2,230 0 0
Milparanka Court-house and Lock-up	1886	200 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,700 0 0
Mittagong Court-house	1886	500 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,800 0 0
Moama	1884	100 0 0	2,748 0 0	2,848 0 0
" .....	.....	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0
Molong Court-house and Watch-house	1883	350 0 0	3,705 0 0	4,055 0 0
Morpeth Court-house	1880	450 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,450 0 0
Moruya	1858	600 0 0	2,400 0 0	3,000 0 0
Moss Vale	1880	600 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,600 0 0
Mudgee	1862	528 0 0	5,675 0 0	6,203 0 0
Mulwala	1887	250 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,050 0 0
Murrumburrah Court-house	1880	330 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,930 0 0
Murrurundi	1862	260 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,810 0 0
Muswellbrook	1885	2,200 0 0	2,500 0 0	4,700 0 0
Narrabri Court-house and Watch-house (old)	1865	.....	900 0 0	900 0 0
" Court-house	1888	1,000 0 0	3,800 0 0	4,800 0 0
Nambuccera	1876	150 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0
Narrandera	1879	200 0 0	900 0 0	1,100 0 0
Newcastle	1877	16,500 0 0	11,000 0 0	27,500 0 0
"	1891	(new) 12,960 0 0	15,000 0 0	27,960 0 0
Nimitybelle	1864	200 0 0	800 0 0	1,000 0 0
Nowra Court-house and Watch-house	1862	150 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,650 0 0
Nundle Court-house	1880	100 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0
Nyngan	1885	792 0 0	800 0 0	1,592 0 0
Oberon Court-house and Watch-house .....	.....	218 0 0	1,575 0 0	1,793 0 0
Obley .....	.....	313 10 0	1,667 0 0	1,980 10 0
Orange	1883	2,728 0 0	7,300 0 0	10,028 0 0
Parkes Court-house	1875	1,083 10 0	860 0 0	1,943 10 0
Parramatta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panbula Court-house and Watch-house	1861	40 0 0	600 0 0	640 0 0
Paterson	1863	.....	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0
" Court-house	1884	1,500 0 0	2,300 0 0	3,800 0 0
Penrith	1883	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0
Picton Court-house and Watch-house	1863	528 0 0	3,050 0 0	3,578 0 0
Pilliga	1880	56 0 0	875 0 0	931 0 0
Port Macquarie Court-house	1869	1,050 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,250 0 0
Pooncarie Court-house and Lock-up .....	.....	50 0 0	750 0 0	800 0 0
Pudman's Creek Court-house .....	.....	77 0 0	600 0 0	677 0 0
Queanbeyan Court-house and Watch-house	1860	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
Quirindi Court-house	1883	1,200 0 0	1,400 0 0	2,600 0 0
Raymond Terrace Court-house .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Richmond	1878	900 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,400 0 0
Rockley Court-house and Watch-house	1868	599 0 0	1,097 0 0	1,696 0 0
Robertson	1891	300 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,700 0 0
Bylstone Court-house	1872	115 10 0	300 0 0	415 10 0
" .....	.....	140 0 0	1,156 0 0	1,296 0 0
Scone	1883	100 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,100 0 0
Shellharbour Court and Watch House	1877	30 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,230 0 0
Singleton Court-house	1890	3,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	10,000 0 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—*continued.*

Place.	Year	Value of Land.		Value of Building.		Total Value.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
COURT-HOUSES—<i>continued.</i>							
Silverton Court-house	1889	400	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,400	0 0
Sofala "	1875	231	0 0	1,150	0 0	1,381	0 0
Stoney Creek "		3	0 0	...	...	3	0 0
St. Albans Court-house and Lock-up	1891	300	0 0	1,800	0 0	2,100	0 0
Stroud Court-house and Watch-house	1878	50	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,350	0 0
Tamworth Court-house	1861	800	0 0	3,500	0 0	4,300	0 0
Taree Court-house and Watch-house	1882	400	0 0	600	0 0	1,000	0 0
Taralga Court-house	1878	150	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,350	0 0
Temora "	1880	297	0 0	750	0 0	1,047	0 0
Tenterfield Court-house, Lock-up, &c.	1885	400	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,400	0 0
Tingha Court-house	1886	80	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,080	0 0
Trunkey Creek "	1879	33	0 0	1,350	0 0	1,383	0 0
Tuena "	1861	16	10 0	400	0 0	416	10 0
Tumberubah "	1886	200	0 0	1,800	0 0	2,000	0 0
Tumut Court-house and Watch-house	1876	...	...	600	0 0	600	0 0
Umarra Court-house	...	...	...	718	0 0	718	0 0
Uralla "	1885	560	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,560	0 0
Urana "	1880	450	0 0	1,800	0 0	2,250	0 0
Wagga Wagga "	1861	4,950	0 0	2,000	0 0	6,950	0 0
Walcha Court-house and Watch-house	1880	100	0 0	3,500	0 0	3,600	0 0
Walgett Court-house	1880	320	0 0	2,500	0 0	2,820	0 0
Wallerawang Court-house and Watch-house	1884	400	0 0	2,150	0 0	2,550	0 0
Wallsend "	1886	363	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,663	0 0
Waratah Court-house	...	200	0 0	600	0 0	800	0 0
Warren "	1873	594	0 0	2,350	0 0	2,944	0 0
Warialda "	1869	150	0 0	400	0 0	550	0 0
Wee Waa "	1879	80	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,080	0 0
Wellington "	1872	848	0 0	1,370	0 0	2,218	0 0
Wentworth "	1880	250	0 0	2,800	0 0	3,050	0 0
Wilcannia "	1888	300	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,300	0 0
Wingham Court-house and Watch-house	1858	150	0 0	700	0 0	850	0 0
Windsor Court-house	...	50	0 0	1,540	0 0	1,590	0 0
Woodburn "	1885	600	0 0	2,644	0 0	3,244	0 0
Wollombi Court-house and Watch-house	1868	400	0 0	2,600	0 0	3,000	0 0
Wollongong Court-house, &c.	1886	1,250	0 0	10,600	0 0	11,850	0 0
Yass Court-house	1880	600	0 0	10,000	0 0	10,600	0 0
Young "	1886	700	0 0	14,000	0 0	14,700	0 0
Young Court-house and Watch-house (old)	1873	1,320	0 0	2,600	0 0	3,920	0 0
Total	£	407,947	0 0	705,189	10 0	1,113,136	10 0
LOCK-UPS.							
Clarence-street Lock-up	1891	6,000	0 0	2,900	0 0	8,900	0 0
George-street N. "	1883	5,100	0 0	5,756	0 0	10,856	0 0
Woolloomooloo "	1880	1,400	0 0	3,690	0 0	5,090	0 0
Ashfield "	1888	200	0 0	996	0 0	1,196	0 0
Camperdown "	1882	280	0 0	1,680	0 0	1,960	0 0
Concord "	1883	100	0 0	500	0 0	600	0 0
Granville "	1885	1,120	0 0	1,460	0 0	2,580	0 0
Glebe "	1882	430	0 0	2,550	0 0	2,980	0 0
Leichhardt "	1889	240	0 0	1,260	0 0	1,500	0 0
Pymont "	1881	580	0 0	2,320	0 0	2,900	0 0
Randwick "	1882	590	0 0	1,990	0 0	2,580	0 0
St. Peters "		1,000	0 0	...	...	1,000	0 0
Waverley "	1882	1,520	0 0	2,039	0 0	3,559	0 0
Regent-street "		1,250	0 0	...	...	1,250	0 0
Adamstown "		380	0 0	40	0 0	420	0 0
Appin "	1880	20	0 0	900	0 0	920	0 0
Balranald "	1886	210	0 0	2,100	0 0	2,310	0 0
Bathurst (S.) "		275	0 0	1,425	0 0	1,700	0 0
Bombala "	(2)	170	0 0	1,730	0 0	1,900	0 0
Bowral "	1887	350	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,550	0 0
Brushgrove "		296	0 0	1,285	0 0	1,581	0 0
Broken Hill "	1891	7,500	0 0	3,500	0 0	11,000	0 0
Bulli "	1880	50	0 0	600	0 0	650	0 0
Cassilis "		200	0 0	1,092	0 0	1,292	0 0
Cobar Lock-up Gaol	1885	392	0 0	4,950	0 0	5,342	0 0
Collector Lock-up	1884	100	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,300	0 0
Cowra Lock-up Gaol	1888	924	0 0	2,367	0 0	3,291	0 0
Coraki Lock-up		625	0 0	1,500	0 0	2,125	0 0
Culcairn Lock-up cell		...	...	94	0 0	94	0 0
Dalton Lock-up	1890	40	0 0	1,350	0 0	1,390	0 0
Dapto "	1881	40	0 0	1,350	0 0	1,390	0 0
Durgog Lock-up and Police-station	1884	400	0 0	1,250	0 0	1,650	0 0
Emmaville Lock-up		200	0 0	850	0 0	1,050	0 0
Forbes "	1871	990	0 0	890	0 0	1,880	0 0
Gerringsong "	1884	300	0 0	1,975	0 0	2,275	0 0
Glebe Lock-up cell		...	...	40	0 0	40	0 0
Goulburn Lock-up	1879	2,000	0 0	2,500	0 0	4,500	0 0
Gulgong "	1882	99	0 0	1,225	0 0	1,324	0 0
Hamilton "	1883	860	0 0	1,100	0 0	1,960	0 0
Harden "	1885	100	0 0	700	0 0	800	0 0
Hay "	1884	280	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,280	0 0
Ilhuton "	1882	150	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,650	0 0
Howlorg "		25	0 0	40	0 0	65	0 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—continued.

Place.	Year.	Value of Land.	Value of Building.	Total Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LOCK-UPS—continued.				
Inverell Lock-up Gaol	...	.....	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0
Jamberoo Lock-up	1884	200 0 0	1,983 0 0	2,183 0 0
Jerilderie	1882	.....	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
Lochinvar	1887	72 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,272 0 0
Major's Creek	1862	10 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0
Menindie	1880	80 0 0	900 0 0	980 0 0
Milltown	1886	100 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,400 0 0
Minmi Lock-up site	1892	100 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,700 0 0
Moama Lock-up	1889	50 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,050 0 0
" (old)	...	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0
Mount Victoria Lock-up	1887	200 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,600 0 0
Mudgee	...	448 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,248 0 0
Murrumburrah	1885	250 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,450 0 0
Muswellbrook	1885	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Narrandera	1891	300 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,300 0 0
" (old)	...	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
Nyngan	...	2,145 0 0	450 0 0	2,595 0 0
Parkes	...	255 10 0	1,100 0 0	1,355 10 0
Port Macquarie	1890	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
Raymond Terrace	...	2,000 0 0	700 0 0	2,700 0 0
Scone Lock-up Gaol	...	150 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,150 0 0
Springwood Lock-up	...	240 0 0	360 0 0	600 0 0
Stockton	1881	150 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,250 0 0
Smith Town Lock-up Cell	...	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
Tamworth Lock-up	...	200 0 0	500 0 0	700 0 0
Tarcutta	1885	100 0 0	1,750 0 0	1,850 0 0
Tocumwall	...	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
Tighe's Hill	1883	500 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,750 0 0
Tumberubah	1886	100 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,900 0 0
Tumut Lock-up and quarters	1885	700 0 0	700 0 0	1,400 0 0
Urana Lock-up	1890	.....	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
Wagga Wagga	...	.....	900 0 0	900 0 0
Walcha Crossing	1887	60 0 0	1,280 0 0	1,340 0 0
Waratah	1882	200 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,700 0 0
Warialda	1883	100 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,100 0 0
Wentworth	...	100 0 0	20 6 0	120 0 0
St. Marys	1875	240 0 0	360 0 0	600 0 0
Wickham	1883	950 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,150 0 0
Wyndham	...	70 0 0	50 0 0	120 0 0
Yass	1890	200 0 0	900 0 0	1,100 0 0
Young	1880	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,500 0 0
Wentworth	...	100 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0
Total	£	50,226 10 0	109,807 0 0	160,033 10 0
WATCH-HOUSES.				
Erskine-street Watch-house	1885	8,000 0 0	600 0 0	8,600 0 0
Forbes and Bourke Streets Watch-house	...	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0
Balmain Watch-house	1853	240 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,290 0 0
"	...	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0
Botany	1877	200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,400 0 0
Manly	1866	280 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,630 0 0
Newtown	1854	1,750 0 0	600 0 0	2,350 0 0
North Shore	1854	300 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,100 0 0
Petersham	1880	400 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,400 0 0
South Head	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0
Woollahra	1871	410 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,550 0 0
"	...	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
Bargo	1860	20 0 0	620 0 0	640 0 0
Bathurst	1878	1,056 0 0	1,523 0 0	2,579 0 0
Bellinger River	1870	150 0 0	850 0 0	1,000 0 0
Bullock Island	1879	850 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,850 0 0
Camden	1879	200 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,200 0 0
Cowra	...	396 0 0	500 0 0	896 0 0
Deniliquin	1878	50 0 0	350 0 0	400 0 0
Corowa	1868	327 10 0	1,499 0 0	1,826 10 0
Grenfell	1878	200 0 0	1,498 0 0	1,698 0 0
Gundaroo	1858	100 0 0	350 0 0	450 0 0
Hargraves	1870	66 0 0	780 0 0	846 0 0
Hexham	1862	30 0 0	200 0 0	230 0 0
Jerry's Plains	1880	60 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,060 0 0
Jugiong	1858	50 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,850 0 0
Maitland	1871	400 0 0	900 0 0	1,300 0 0
Morpeth	1857	150 0 0	500 0 0	650 0 0
Murrumburrah	1862	450 0 0	200 0 0	650 0 0
Nelligen	1860	5 0 0	200 0 0	205 0 0
Penrith	1861	670 0 0	.....	670 0 0
Rydal	1871	132 0 0	867 0 0	999 0 0
Scone	1870	300 0 0	1,700 0 0	2,000 0 0
Sofala	1851	68 5 0	450 0 0	518 5 0
Umarra	1879	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
Wallabadah	1869	60 0 0	200 0 0	260 0 0
Total	£	29,025 15 0	31,527 0 0	60,552 15 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—*continued.*

Place.	Year.	Value of Land.		Value of Building.		Total Value	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
POLICE STATIONS—<i>continued.</i>							
Ellenborough Police-station .....	...	17	0 0	..	..	17	0 0
Euabalong "	1888	20	0 0	725	0 0	745	0 0
Eugowra "	1881	60	0 0	790	0 0	850	0 0
Eulowrie " .....	...	20	0 0	400	0 0	420	0 0
Forbes "	1863	198	0 0	300	0 0	498	0 0
" Police Officers' quarters	1886	264	0 0	1,450	0 0	1,714	0 0
Frogmoor Police-station site .....	...	40	0 0	.....	.....	40	0 0
Germanton "	1887	300	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,800	0 0
Gulgandra "	1884	24	0 0	600	0 0	624	0 0
Glen Innes " and Court-house	1887	900	0 0	2,500	0 0	3,400	0 0
Gloucester " .....	...	40	0 0	40	0 0	80	0 0
Goodooga " &c.	1885	60	0 0	200	0 0	260	0 0
Goorangoola "	1885	6	0 0	700	0 0	706	0 0
Gosford "	1881	400	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,600	0 0
Gulgannia " .....	...	50	0 0	350	0 0	400	0 0
Goulburn "	1885	7,400	0 0	3,650	0 0	11,050	0 0
Grafton "	1875	1,780	0 0	2,200	0 0	3,980	0 0
" Police Officers' quarters	1890	810	0 0	1,600	0 0	2,410	0 0
" Police Barracks and Lock-up, &c .....	...	9,116	0 0	175	0 0	9,291	0 0
Gerogery " .....	...	150	0 0	255	0 0	405	0 0
Guyra Police-station .....	...	100	0 0	150	0 0	250	0 0
Grenfell "	1878	1,287	0 0	1,950	0 0	3,237	0 0
Greta " and Lock-up	1883	500	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,700	0 0
Gundagai "	1879	200	0 0	2,100	0 0	2,300	0 0
" Police Officers' quarters .....	...	60	0 0	450	0 0	510	0 0
Gongolgon Police-station .....	...	8	0 0	120	0 0	128	0 0
Gulgong "	1882	103	10 0	1,700	0 0	1,803	10 0
Gunnedah " &c.	1877	150	0 0	1,590	0 0	1,740	0 0
Gunning "	1884	300	0 0	300	0 0	600	0 0
Hargraves " .....	...	10	0 0	600	0 0	610	0 0
Howes Valley " .....	...	30	0 0	450	0 0	480	0 0
Hatfield " site .....	...	6	0 0	...	...	6	0 0
Hay "	1875	250	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,450	0 0
" site .....	...	500	0 0	...	...	500	0 0
" Police Officers' quarters	1880	480	0 0	900	0 0	1,380	0 0
Hillgrove Police Barracks and Lock-up	1879	60	0 0	700	0 0	760	0 0
Hillston Police buildings	1886	600	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,600	0 0
Ilford " .....	...	33	0 0	360	0 0	393	0 0
Inverell "	1879	...	..	2,300	0 0	2,300	0 0
Ivanhoe Police station	1885	120	0 0	300	0 0	420	0 0
Jerilderie "	1880	..	..	562	0 0	562	0 0
Jindabyne "	1886	70	0 0	722	0 0	792	0 0
Jindera " .....	...	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0
Junee "	1887	450	0 0	750	0 0	1,200	0 0
Kerrabee " .....	...	50	0 0	160	0 0	210	0 0
Kempsey " .....	...	600	0 0	100	0 0	700	0 0
" and quarters .....	...	100	0 0	1,370	0 0	1,470	0 0
Kiama " .....	...	...	..	1,600	0 0	1,600	0 0
Kiamba " .....	...	200	0 0	500	0 0	700	0 0
Lambton " and quarters	1887	350	0 0	1,050	0 0	1,400	0 0
Lawrence " .....	...	470	0 0	..	..	470	0 0
Lismore " .....	...	500	0 0	300	0 0	800	0 0
" and quarters	1881	264	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,264	0 0
" .....	...	230	0 0	500	0 0	730	0 0
Lake Bathurst Police-station and quarters .....	...	80	0 0	800	0 0	880	0 0
Louth "	1890	100	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,100	0 0
Marulan "	1878	180	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,180	0 0
Maude " Lock-up, &c. ....	...	40	0 0	90	0 0	130	0 0
Mathoura " site .....	...	20	0 0	.....	.....	20	0 0
Maitland "	1882	520	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,520	0 0
" Police Superintendent's quarters .....	...	500	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,800	0 0
Marengo Police buildings	1880	60	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,260	0 0
Manilla Police-station .....	...	240	0 0	400	0 0	610	0 0
Menindie " .....	...	80	0 0	700	0 0	780	0 0
Merrima "	1880	100	0 0	1,400	0 0	1,500	0 0
Meroe "	1887	150	0 0	450	0 0	600	0 0
Michelago " .....	...	4	0 0	20	0 0	24	0 0
Millie " .....	...	75	0 0	338	0 0	413	0 0
Mitchell "	1885	120	0 0	680	0 0	800	0 0
Moama "	1878	100	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,300	0 0
Molong "	1878	475	0 0	1,340	0 0	1,815	0 0
Moree "	1883	800	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,800	0 0
Morpeth "	1879	300	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,300	0 0
Moruya "	1880	100	0 0	1,600	0 0	1,700	0 0
Moulamein "	1887	375	0 0	500	0 0	875	0 0
Morangarell " .....	...	78	0 0	250	0 0	328	0 0
Mongarlowe "	1883	50	0 0	350	0 0	400	0 0
Mount M'Donald Police-station	1883	62	10 0	500	0 0	562	10 0
Mount Hope "	1886	9	0 0	475	0 0	484	0 0
Mudgee "	1867	495	0 0	987	0 0	1,482	0 0
" Police Inspector's quarters	1878	1,620	0 0	1,215	0 0	2,835	0 0
Mulbring Police-station	1883	55	0 0	250	0 0	305	0 0
Mulwala " &c. ....	...	250	0 0	700	0 0	950	0 0
Mundooran "	1878	15	0 0	400	0 0	415	0 0
Murwillumbah Police station and Lock-up	1888	390	0 0	1,850	0 0	2,240	0 0
Murrurundi "	1869	100	0 0	2,500	0 0	2,600	0 0
Muswellbrook "	1870	1,450	0 0	1,500	0 0	2,950	0 0
Mungindi " .....	...	99	0 0	80	0 0	179	0 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—*continued.*

Place.	Year	Value of Land	Value of Building.	Total Value
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
POLICE STATIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
Mossgiel		20 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,120 0 0
Narrabri		.....	3 600 0 0	3,600 0 0
Narramine	1880	20 0 0	450 0 0	470 0 0
Narrandera	1888	300 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,700 0 0
Newcastle	1859	16,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	22,000 0 0
"	1880	4,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,800 0 0
"		600 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,600 0 0
"		6,400 0 0	4,000 0 0	10,400 0 0
Nulla Nulla	1862	15 0 0	150 0 0	165 0 0
Nundle		100 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0
Nymagee		20 0 0	650 0 0	670 0 0
Oberon	1883	69 0 0	450 0 0	519 0 0
Oxley	1888	50 0 0	900 0 0	950 0 0
Orange	1875	1,650 0 0	2,725 0 0	4,375 0 0
Parkes	1884	182 10 0	1,122 0 0	1,304 10 0
Parramatta	1862	3,880 0 0	4,500 0 0	8,380 0 0
Palmer's Island		50 0 0	350 0 0	400 0 0
Panbula	1885	90 0 0	300 0 0	390 0 0
Peato's Ferry	1884	25 0 0	300 0 0	325 0 0
Peak Hill		200 0 0	740 0 0	940 0 0
Pelican Flat	1886	50 0 0	300 0 0	350 0 0
Pictou	1878	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Pinnacle		30 0 0	.....	30 0 0
Port Macquarie		255 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,655 0 0
Purnamoota		20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
Queanbeyan	1876	570 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,770 0 0
Quirindi	1885	800 0 0	750 0 0	1,550 0 0
Raymond Terrace	1887	.....	900 0 0	900 0 0
Riverstone		445 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,745 0 0
Reid's Flat		120 0 0	.....	120 0 0
Rylstone Police Officers' quarters		198 0 0	948 0 0	1,146 0 0
Singleton Police-station	1880	600 0 0	1,600 0 0	2,200 0 0
Salt Creek		303 0 0	300 0 0	603 0 0
Snowy River	1860	.....	.....	.....
Springwood	1881	250 0 0	300 0 0	550 0 0
Swansea		150 0 0	500 0 0	650 0 0
Tamworth	1876	870 0 0	2,320 0 0	3,190 0 0
Tarago	1879	40 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,240 0 0
Taralga	1886	190 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,490 0 0
Temora	1880	916 0 0	1,150 0 0	2,066 0 0
Talpingan		20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
Tenterfield	1886	900 0 0	2,750 0 0	3,650 0 0
The Rock		50 0 0	750 0 0	800 0 0
Tibooburra	1890	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0
Tingha		150 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,850 0 0
Tinonee		200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
Toogong	1879	5 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,505 0 0
Tuena	1886	150 0 0	700 0 0	850 0 0
Tumberubah	1888	150 0 0	250 0 0	400 0 0
Tumbulgum	1885	120 0 0	500 0 0	620 0 0
Tumut	1880	.....	940 0 0	940 0 0
Uralla		.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Urana	1881	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Wagga Wagga		.....	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
"		.....	1,100 0 0	2,600 0 0
"		1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,275 0 0
Walcha Police buildings	1889	75 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,275 0 0
Walgett Police-station	1881	220 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,420 0 0
Wallsend	1885	235 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,235 0 0
Wanaaring	1886	160 0 0	800 0 0	960 0 0
Wee Jasper	1884	30 0 0	730 0 0	760 0 0
Wee Waa	1889	60 0 0	850 0 0	910 0 0
Wellington	1860	250 0 0	506 0 0	756 0 0
"	1891	198 0 0	810 0 0	1,008 0 0
"		4 0 0	150 0 0	154 0 0
Wollengough Police-station		250 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,050 0 0
Wentworth Police buildings	1879	100 0 0	600 0 0	700 0 0
Werris Creek	1885	100 0 0	600 0 0	700 0 0
Wilcannia	1880	1,050 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,050 0 0
Windeyer		5 0 0	750 0 0	755 0 0
Wilson's Downfall Police-station		160 0 0	120 0 0	280 0 0
Wilberforce	1884	150 0 0	1,580 0 0	1,730 0 0
Wingham		150 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0
Wardell		20 0 0	600 0 0	620 0 0
Windsor	1882	60 0 0	1,070 0 0	1,130 0 0
Woolgoolga	1890	175 0 0	750 0 0	925 0 0
Woodenbong	1888	50 0 0	500 0 0	550 0 0
Wollar		20 0 0	250 0 0	270 0 0
Wollombi		400 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0
Wollongong	1885	1,000 0 0	2,100 0 0	3,100 0 0
Yamba	1879	20 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0
Yantabulla	1887	400 0 0	900 0 0	1,300 0 0
Yass	1879	100 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,100 0 0
Young	1886	1,100 0 0	2,400 0 0	3,500 0 0
Welleregang		85 0 0	.....	85 0 0
Whutton		200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
Yandarlowe		20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
Total	£	232,151 10 0	296,269 10 0	528,421 0 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—continued.

Place.	Year.	Value of Land.		Value of Building.		Total Value.	
GAOLS.							
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Darlinghurst Gaol	..	80,400	0 0	164,500	0 0	244,900	0 0
Biloela	..	8,000	0 0	4,650	0 0	12,650	0 0
Albury	..	550	0 0	12,900	0 0	13,450	0 0
Armidale	1861	900	0 0	14,000	0 0	14,900	0 0
Bathurst	..	3,750	0 0	103,156	0 0	106,906	0 0
Berrima	..	350	0 0	24,000	0 0	24,350	0 0
Bourke	..	1,430	0 0	6,096	0 0	7,526	0 0
Bradwood	..	300	0 0	7,050	0 0	7,350	0 0
Broken Hill	..	30,000	0 0	15,000	0 0	45,000	0 0
Casino	1880	1,570	0 0	3,200	0 0	4,770	0 0
Cooma	1874	1,180	0 0	20,000	0 0	21,180	0 0
Coonamble	1877	294	0 0	3,450	0 0	3,744	0 0
Cootamundra	1886	2,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	7,000	0 0
Deniliquin	1864	400	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,400	0 0
Dubbo	1874	3,500	0 0	9,000	0 0	12,500	0 0
Forbes	1886	2,776	0 0	6,600	0 0	9,376	0 0
Glen Innes	1886	750	0 0	4,700	0 0	5,450	0 0
Goulburn	1884	2,800	0 0	92,360	0 0	95,160	0 0
Grafton	1861	4,105	0 0	3,500	0 0	7,605	0 0
Gundagai	1866	500	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,500	0 0
Gunnedah	1881	200	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,200	0 0
Hay	1881	550	0 0	8,000	0 0	8,550	0 0
Maitland	..	3,200	0 0	50,000	0 0	53,200	0 0
Mudgee	1861	1,119	0 0	7,900	0 0	9,019	0 0
Murrurundi	1885	..	..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
Narrabri	1881	..	..	6,700	0 0	6,700	0 0
Orange	..	2,828	0 0	2,700	0 0	5,528	0 0
Parramatta	..	6,300	0 0	113,000	0 0	119,300	0 0
Port Macquarie Gaol site	..	400	0 0	..	..	400	0 0
Pilot's quarters ..	..	140	0 0	900	0 0	1,040	0 0
Queanbeyan Gaol	1869	1,450	0 0	3,000	0 0	4,450	0 0
Singleton	1874	3,000	0 0	1,800	0 0	4,800	0 0
Silverton	1885	200	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,200	0 0
Tamworth	1880	780	0 0	9,500	0 0	10,280	0 0
Tenterfield	1888	400	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,700	0 0
Wagga Wagga	..	..	..	2,300	0 0	2,300	0 0
Walgett	1886	500	0 0	3,200	0 0	3,700	0 0
Wellington	..	614	0 0	3,095	0 0	3,709	0 0
Wentworth	..	100	0 0	7,000	0 0	7,100	0 0
Wilcannia	1881	200	0 0	12,000	0 0	12,200	0 0
Windsor	1864	20	0 0	2,440	0 0	2,460	0 0
Wollongong	1859	3,500	0 0	4,000	0 0	7,500	0 0
Yass	1862	400	0 0	4,000	0 0	4,400	0 0
Young	1877	1,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	11,000	0 0
Total	£	172,456	0 0	767,997	0 0	940,453	0 0
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.							
Edgecliffe Post and Telegraph Office	..	3,100	0 0	1,800	0 0	4,900	0 0
General Post Office (Res. £354,000 and £425,600)	1875	779,000	0 0	331,514	0 0	1,110,514	0 0
George-street North Post and Telegraph Office	..	7,000	0 0	..	..	7,000	0 0
William-street	1885	1,380	0 0	3,443	0 0	4,823	0 0
Ashfield	1891	1,000	0 0	2,300	0 0	3,300	0 0
Anandale	..	360	0 0	..	..	360	0 0
La Perouse Cable Station	1882	..	..	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0
Burwood Post and Telegraph Office	..	1,500	0 0	..	..	1,500	0 0
Croydon	1892	..	..	436	0 0	436	0 0
Enmore	..	1,560	0 0	..	..	1,560	0 0
Granville	1891	480	0 0	2,278	0 0	2,758	0 0
Glebe	1886	1,400	0 0	2,478	0 0	3,878	0 0
Homebush	..	450	0 0	..	..	450	0 0
Hunter's Hill	1891	540	0 0	2,454	0 0	2,994	0 0
Kogarah	..	650	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,950	0 0
Leichhardt	1888	400	0 0	2,535	0 0	2,935	0 0
Manly	1883	336	0 0	2,364	0 0	2,700	0 0
Marrickville	1891	300	0 0	2,472	0 0	2,772	0 0
Newtown	..	1,400	0 0	..	..	1,400	0 0
North Shore	..	750	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,750	0 0
Paddington	1885	1,200	0 0	2,716	0 0	3,916	0 0
Petersham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Randwick	1883	1,700	0 0	4,100	0 0	5,800	0 0
Redfern	1883	950	0 0	4,242	0 0	5,192	0 0
Rockdale	..	820	0 0	..	..	820	0 0
St. Peters	..	450	0 0	..	..	450	0 0
Waverley	1887	900	0 0	2,232	0 0	3,132	0 0
Adelong	1886	150	0 0	1,600	0 0	1,750	0 0
Albury Telegraph Station	1886	5,910	0 0	5,738	0 0	11,648	0 0
Post Office	1880	8,130	0 0	4,200	0 0	12,330	0 0
Araluen Post and Telegraph Office	1862	25	0 0	250	0 0	275	0 0
Telegraph Office	1880	2,100	0 0	2,800	0 0	4,900	0 0
Post Office	1885	1,500	0 0	2,500	0 0	4,000	0 0
Balma Post and Telegraph Office	1888	570	0 0	2,340	0 0	2,910	0 0
Balranald Telegraph Station	1871	200	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,500	0 0
Barraba Post and Telegraph Office	1882	120	0 0	2,200	0 0	2,320	0 0
Bathurst	1877	4,200	0 0	11,340	0 0	15,540	0 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—*continued.*

Place.	Year	Value of Land			Value of Building			Total Value		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES— <i>continued.</i>										
Bega Post and Telegraph Office .. .. .	...	750	0	0	2,500	0	0	3,250	0	0
Berrima	1887	250	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,250	0	0
Bingera	1879	100	0	0	1,650	0	0	1,750	0	0
Blackheath .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Blayney	1882	387	0	0	2,415	0	0	2,802	0	0
Boggabri	1882	75	0	0	1,700	0	0	1,775	0	0
Bombala	1879	200	0	0	18,00	0	0	2,000	0	0
Boohgal	1882	200	0	0	1,800	0	0	2,000	0	0
Bourke	1880	2,376	0	0	4,810	0	0	7,186	0	0
Bowral	1887	1,500	0	0	1,700	0	0	3,200	0	0
Braidwood	1865	1,320	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,820	0	0
Brewarrina	1880	462	0	0	1,675	0	0	2,137	0	0
Broughton Creek	1887	1,500	0	0	2,700	0	0	4,200	0	0
Broken Hill	1891	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Bundarra	1886	100	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,700	0	0
Burrowa	1876	200	0	0	975	0	0	1,175	0	0
Byerock	1890	198	0	0	622	0	0	820	0	0
Camden	1882	264	0	0	1,817	0	0	2,081	0	0
Campbelltown	1883	500	0	0	2,500	0	0	3,000	0	0
Candelo .. .. .	.....	20	0	0	700	0	0	720	0	0
Canonbar	1882	33	0	0	756	0	0	789	0	0
Carcoar	1879	420	0	0	1,817	0	0	2,237	0	0
Casino	1879	2,970	0	0	2,200	0	0	5,170	0	0
Cassilis	1882	924	0	0	2,300	0	0	3,224	0	0
Clarencetown	1881	150	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,400	0	0
Cobar	1885	247	10	0	800	0	0	1,047	10	0
Cobargo	1890	50	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,450	0	0
Coolah	1882	165	0	0	1,917	0	0	2,082	0	0
Condobolin	1887	990	0	0	1,860	0	0	2,850	0	0
Cowra	1881	858	0	0	1,810	0	0	2,668	0	0
Coraki	1879	1,320	0	0	1,070	0	0	2,390	0	0
Cooma	1879	1,020	0	0	2,450	0	0	3,470	0	0
Coonamble	1881	1,022	0	0	1,950	0	0	2,972	0	0
Cooranbong	1881	600	0	0	1,350	0	0	1,950	0	0
Coonabarabran	1879	403	10	0	1,560	0	0	1,963	10	0
Cootamundra	1881	2,000	0	0	2,700	0	0	4,700	0	0
Copeland .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corowa .. .. .	.....	565	0	0	2,800	0	0	3,365	0	0
Crookwell	1891	600	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,100	0	0
Cudall	1889	462	0	0	910	0	0	1,372	0	0
Cundletown .. .. .	.....	250	0	0	800	0	0	1,050	0	0
Deniquin Telegraph Office	1878	740	0	0	1,400	0	0	2,140	0	0
" Post Office	1869	880	0	0	1,400	0	0	2,280	0	0
Dungog Post and Telegraph Office .. .. .	.....	200	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,700	0	0
Dubbo	1887	1,958	0	0	8,168	0	0	10,126	0	0
Eden	1890	500	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,000	0	0
Emmaville	1885	80	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,080	0	0
Euston	1868	50	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,050	0	0
Forbes	1881	1,296	0	0	5,850	0	0	7,146	0	0
Foster .. .. .	.....	100	0	0	200	0	0	300	0	0
Germanton	1884	300	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,300	0	0
Glen Innes	1876	800	0	0	2,950	0	0	3,750	0	0
Goodooga	1887	50	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,450	0	0
Gosford	1882	200	0	0	1,860	0	0	2,060	0	0
Goulburn	1881	20,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	34,000	0	0
Grafton	1877	2,025	0	0	3,000	0	0	5,025	0	0
" (South)	1883	931	0	0	1,795	0	0	2,726	0	0
Grenfell	1890	1,452	0	0	2,045	0	0	3,497	0	0
Gundagai	1880	800	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,800	0	0
Gulgong	1879	360	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,860	0	0
Gunnedah	1879	1,500	0	0	1,800	0	0	3,300	0	0
Gunning	1881	100	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,100	0	0
Hamilton	1889	340	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,940	0	0
Harden .. .. .	.....	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0
Hay	1883	1,300	0	0	3,000	0	0	4,320	0	0
Hill End	1874	122	0	0	1,490	0	0	1,612	0	0
Hillgrove .. .. .	.....	100	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,100	0	0
Hillston	1883	150	0	0	2,100	0	0	2,250	0	0
Inverell .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
Jerilderie .. .. .	.....	450	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,650	0	0
Jerry's Plains	1881	60	0	0	1,100	0	0	1,160	0	0
Junce	1890	150	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,450	0	0
Keapsey	1879	1,860	0	0	3,000	0	0	4,860	0	0
" (West) .. .. .	.....	1,200	0	0	2,800	0	0	4,000	0	0
Kiama	1878	1,200	0	0	4,223	0	0	5,423	0	0
Kiamba	1861	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	150	0	0
Kiandra Telegraph Station... .. .	1860	30	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0
Lambton Post and Telegraph Office	1884	350	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,350	0	0
Lawrence .. .. .	.....	500	0	0	250	0	0	750	0	0
Lismore	1888	1,650	0	0	1,650	0	0	3,300	0	0
Lithgow .. .. .	.....	858	0	0	1,940	0	0	2,798	0	0
Liverpool	1880	658	0	0	2,156	0	0	2,814	0	0
Louth	1888	75	0	0	1,625	0	0	1,700	0	0
Marulan	1885	.....	.....	.....	900	0	0	900	0	0
Maitland Post Office	1861	2,200	0	0	3,500	0	0	5,700	0	0
" Post and Telegraph Office	1876	1,000	0	0	2,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
" Telegraph Office .. .. .	.....	2,700	0	0	1,500	0	0	4,200	0	0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—*continued.*

Place.	Year.	Value of Land.		Value of Building.		Total Value.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES—<i>continued.</i>							
Menndie Post and Telegraph Office	1881	90	0 0	1,800	0 0	1,890	0 0
Merriwa	1880	80	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,580	0 0
Milton	1880	630	0 0	1,750	0 0	2,380	0 0
Mittagong	1891	450	0 0	1,750	0 0	2,200	0 0
Moama	1883	20	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,220	0 0
Molong	1880	462	0 0	1,350	0 0	1,812	0 0
Moree	1880	1,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	3,000	0 0
Moruya	1887	200	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,700	0 0
Morpeth	1881	350	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,350	0 0
Moulamein	1871	75	0 0	600	0 0	675	0 0
Morangarell	...	10	0 0	110	0 0	120	0 0
Mount M'Donald	...	10	0 0	250	0 0	260	0 0
Mount Victoria	...	725	0 0	350	0 0	1,075	0 0
Moss Vale	1891	800	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,800	0 0
Mudgee	1862	858	0 0	5,765	0 0	6,623	0 0
Murrumburrah	1879	462	0 0	1,700	0 0	2,162	0 0
Murruruudi	1864	120	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,120	0 0
Muswellbrook	1885	1,400	0 0	2,600	0 0	4,000	0 0
Narrabri	1879	200	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,200	0 0
Narrandera	1882	500	0 0	1,500	0 0	2,000	0 0
Newcastle Post Office	1873	6,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
" Telegraph Station	1877	7,200	0 0	2,500	0 0	9,700	0 0
Nimtybelle Post and Telegraph Office	1885	50	0 0	600	0 0	650	0 0
Nowra	1883	750	0 0	1,700	0 0	2,450	0 0
Nymagee	1887	396	0 0	1,590	0 0	1,986	0 0
Nyngan	1889	264	0 0	1,490	0 0	1,754	0 0
Oberon	1887	396	0 0	1,450	0 0	1,846	0 0
Orange	1879	3,510	0 0	8,072	0 0	11,582	0 0
Parkes	1880	686	5 0	1,216	0 0	1,902	5 0
Parramatta	1880	1,500	0 0	4,730	0 0	6,230	0 0
Paterson	1885	600	0 0	1,800	0 0	2,400	0 0
Pulwood	...	130	0 0	100	0 0	230	0 0
Penrith	1880	270	0 0	2,210	0 0	2,480	0 0
Picton	1891	660	0 0	2,379	0 0	3,039	0 0
Pilliga	1889	30	0 0	575	0 0	605	0 0
Port Macquarie	1880	550	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,550	0 0
Pooncarie	...	50	0 0	300	0 0	350	0 0
Queanbeyan	1880	250	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,750	0 0
Quindi	1883	800	0 0	1,200	0 0	2,000	0 0
Raymond Terrace	1880	1,100	0 0	1,400	0 0	2,500	0 0
Richmond	1875	600	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,900	0 0
Rockley	1880	629	10 0	1,560	0 0	2,189	10 0
Robertson	...	300	0 0	450	0 0	750	0 0
Rylstone	1881	635	10 0	1,560	0 0	2,195	10 0
Scone	1879	500	0 0	1,600	0 0	2,100	0 0
Singleton	1876	2,500	0 0	2,000	0 0	4,500	0 0
Silverton	...	200	0 0	.....	.....	200	0 0
Sofala	1880	150	0 0	1,120	0 0	1,270	0 0
South Creek	1883	220	0 0	1,328	0 0	1,548	0 0
St. Mary's	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stroud	1884	70	0 0	2,050	0 0	2,120	0 0
Sunny Corner	1890	45	0 0	200	0 0	245	0 0
Sutton Forest	1886	20	0 0	500	0 0	520	0 0
Tamworth	1886	1,800	0 0	8,000	0 0	9,800	0 0
Taree	1875	200	0 0	1,470	0 0	1,670	0 0
Tarcutta	1886	250	0 0	600	0 0	850	0 0
Temora	1891	1,320	0 0	1,800	0 0	3,120	0 0
Tenterfield	1891	600	0 0	3,800	0 0	4,400	0 0
Timonee	1887	100	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,600	0 0
Trunkay Creek	...	30	0 0	560	0 0	590	0 0
Tumberumbah	1889	50	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,050	0 0
Tumut	1879	2,100	0 0	2,500	0 0	4,600	0 0
Ulmarra	1882	990	0 0	737	0 0	1,727	0 0
Uralla	1885	200	0 0	1,750	0 0	1,950	0 0
Urana	1879	...	.....	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
Wagga Wagga	1869	...	.....	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0
" Post Office	1888	3,200	0 0	3,197	0 0	6,397	0 0
Walcha Post and Telegraph Office	1884	100	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,600	0 0
Walgett	1883	100	0 0	1,250	0 0	1,350	0 0
Wallsend	1882	180	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,680	0 0
Waratah	1881	500	0 0	1,350	0 0	1,850	0 0
Warren	1883	330	0 0	1,750	0 0	2,080	0 0
Warialda	1880	100	0 0	3,200	0 0	3,300	0 0
Wee Waa	1888	100	0 0	1,600	0 0	1,700	0 0
Wellington	1869	724	0 0	1,195	0 0	1,919	0 0
Wentworth	1867	350	0 0	3,500	0 0	3,850	0 0
Wilcannia	1881	300	0 0	7,000	0 0	7,300	0 0
Wingham	1884	300	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,300	0 0
Windsor	1880	760	0 0	2,094	0 0	2,854	0 0
Wollombi	...	300	0 0	350	0 0	650	0 0
Wollongong	1882	900	0 0	3,200	0 0	4,100	0 0
Yass Post Office (old)	1860	300	0 0	600	0 0	900	0 0
" Post and Telegraph Office	1884	660	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,660	0 0
Yerong	...	200	0 0	.....	.....	200	0 0
Young	1878	1,320	0 0	2,300	0 0	3,620	0 0
Wickham	1892	...	.....	1,985	0 0	1,985	0 0
Total	£	975,396	5 0	752,271	0 0	1,727,667	5 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c, 1892—*continued.*

Place.	Year	Value of Land	Value of Building	Total Value
LANDS OFFICES.				
		£ s d	£ s d.	£ s. d.
Lands Office, H.O.		65,000 0 0	232,490 0 0	297,490 0 0
Albury Lands Office	1880	1,610 0 0	2,400 0 0	4,010 0 0
Armidale "		1,050 0 0	3,500 0 0	4,550 0 0
Deniliquin "	1883	500 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
Goulburn Survey Office	1885	1,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,400 0 0
Hay Lands and Survey Office		1,570 0 0	2 400 0 0	3,970 0 0
Silverton Survey Office		70 0 0	100 0 0	170 0 0
Wagga Wagga Lands and Survey Office		1,170 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,170 0 0
Totals	£	72,370 0 0	246,890 0 0	319,260 0 0
INSTITUTIONS FOR INSANE.				
Darlinghurst Reception House	1867	6,000 0 0	8,600 0 0	14,600 0 0
Callan Park Asylum	1879	47,200 0 0	257,229 0 0	304,429 0 0
Gladesville Hospital for Insane . . . . .	...	59,700 0 0	91 578 0 0	151,278 0 0
Goulburn, Rossville Estate . . . . .	..	15,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	16,500 0 0
" Kenmore " . . . . .	..	10,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
Newcastle Hospital for Insane	1872	65,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	90,000 0 0
Parramatta "	1861	3,400 0 0	84,578 0 0	89,978 0 0
" " (Branch)	1891	8,540 0 0	24,226 0 0	32,766 0 0
Gladesville " (new wing)	1892	. . .	8,860 0 0	8,860 0 0
Parramatta " (Epileptic ward)	1892	. . .	5 350 0 0	5,350 0 0
Totals	£	216,840 0 0	507,921 0 0	724,761 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
METROPOLITAN—				
Admiralty House		20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
Custom House	1889	80,000 0 0	58,000 0 0	138,000 0 0
Coast Hospital		19,680 0 0	47,441 0 0	67,121 0 0
Domain-terrace		24 000 0 0	6,000 0 0	30 000 0 0
Department of Justice . . . . .	...	21,750 0 0	6 000 0 0	27 750 0 0
Free Public Library	1886	32,500 0 0	28,250 0 0	60,750 0 0
" Lending Branch . . . . .	...	36,000 0 0	3,835 0 0	39 835 0 0
Fire Brigade Station (Central)	1888	10,300 0 0	10,480 0 0	20,780 0 0
" George-street North	1891	16,500 0 0	10,470 0 0	26,970 0 0
" " West	1892	5,600 0 0	9,000 0 0	14,600 0 0
Fort Phillip Signal Station			900 0 0	900 0 0
Goat Island		6,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
Garden Palace gates			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Government Analyst's Laboratory			1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0
Government Architect's Office (old)		70,000 0 0	2,600 0 0	72,600 0 0
Government House		450,000 0 0	66,500 0 0	516,500 0 0
Government Printing Office		25 000 0 0	35,000 0 0	60,000 0 0
Inspector-General of Police—residence		40,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	41,000 0 0
Mint		42 600 0 0	12 000 0 0	54,600 0 0
Museum		45 000 0 0	40,000 0 0	85,000 0 0
Naval Depot		125 000 0 0	14,700 0 0	143,700 0 0
Observatory			13 000 0 0	13,000 0 0
Parliamentary Buildings		55,000 0 0	13 000 0 0	68,000 0 0
Public Instruction Department		76,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	81,000 0 0
Public Works Office		58,810 0 0	141,174 0 0	199,984 0 0
Stock Inspector's residence		8,000 0 0	700 0 0	8,700 0 0
Registrar General's Office		80,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	95,000 0 0
Rookwood Reformatory		112,000 0 0	20 000 0 0	132,000 0 0
Rodd Island		2 000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
St. Mary's Lodge . . . . .		...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
South Head Reformatory		6,000 0 0	10,500 0 0	16,500 0 0
South Sydney Morgue and cottage.....		2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4 500 0 0
Stamp Office		6,500 0 0	6,000 0 0	12,500 0 0
Treasury		27,500 0 0	20,300 0 0	47,800 0 0
University		63,600 0 0	204,000 0 0	267,600 0 0
COUNTRY—				
Bellinger River Pilot's quarters		100 0 0	600 0 0	700 0 0
Broken Bay Custom house	1862	100 0 0	595 0 0	695 0 0
Grafton Custom House	1862	1,650 0 0	500 0 0	2,150 0 0
Gulgong Warden's Office		126 0 0	75 0 0	201 0 0
Inverell School of Arts . . . . .		...	850 0 0	850 0 0
Moama Custom House	1864	50 0 0	840 0 0	890 0 0
" Bonded Store		50 0 0	300 0 0	350 0 0
Moruya Pilot Station	1861	5 0 0	200 0 0	205 0 0
Moss Vale (Governor's residence)		10,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	17,000 0 0
Nambuccera Pilot Station		600 0 0	500 0 0	1,100 0 0

VALUATION of Public Buildings, &c., 1892—*continued.*

Name	Year.	Value of Land.	Value of Building.	Total Value
MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued.</i>				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>COUNTRY—continued.</i>				
Newcastle Pilots' cottages	1860	4,800 0 0	5,000 0 0	9,800 0 0
" Custom-house	1877	26,880 0 0	16,000 0 0	42,880 0 0
" shelter shed			400 0 0	400 0 0
" Boatmen's quarters		5,700 0 0	2,500 0 0	8,200 0 0
Port Macquarie Magistrate's residence		70 0 0	20 0 0	90 0 0
Tarcena Inspector's quarters	1886		220 0 0	220 0 0
Wenworth Custom-house		10 0 0	700 0 0	710 0 0
Wilciana	1887	150 0 0	800 0 0	950 0 0
Total	£	1,618,131 0 0	866,250 0 0	2,484,381 0 0
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.				
Darlinghurst School of Industry...	1873	20,400 0 0	7,000 0 0	27,400 0 0
Newington Benevolent Asylum		2,000 0 0	22,874 0 0	24,874 0 0
Ormonde-house		7,220 0 0	5,532 0 0	12,752 0 0
Liverpool Benevolent Asylum		3,160 0 0	31,749 0 0	34,909 0 0
Parramatta Benevolent Asylum, Macquarie-street ...		2,177 0 0	5,858 0 0	8,035 0 0
" " George-street		5,526 0 0	22,854 0 0	28,380 0 0
Total	£	40,483 0 0	95,867 0 0	136,350 0 0
PARKS, &c.				
Botanic Gardens			12,000 0 0	750,000 0 0
" water frontage				500,000 0 0
Belmore Park				120,000 0 0
Cook Park				28,000 0 0
Flag-staff Hill Reserve				50,000 0 0
Hyde Park				600,000 0 0
Obelisk Reserve				55,000 0 0
Phillip Park				35,500 0 0
Prince Alfred Park				127,000 0 0
Pitt and George Streets and Queen's-place				98,120 0 0
Redfern Park				24,460 0 0
Waverley Park				28,480 0 0
Wynyard Square				264,000 0 0
Alexandria Park				7,500 0 0
Ashfield Park				20,800 0 0
Birchgrove Park				6,240 0 0
Bankstown Park				600 0 0
Bondi Park				12,500 0 0
Cook Park				5,000 0 0
Bronte Park				8,100 0 0
Burwood Park				15,600 0 0
Balmoral Park				3,400 0 0
Coogee Bay Park				6,000 0 0
Camperdown Park				14,000 0 0
Canterbury Park				3,000 0 0
Centennial Park				1,250,000 0 0
Dickson Park				1,800 0 0
Five Dock Park				9,750 0 0
Granville Park				3,000 0 0
Gap Park				2,000 0 0
Gladstone Park				1,750 0 0
Industrial School Park				20,000 0 0
Leichhardt Park				12,000 0 0
Lane Cove Road Park				300 0 0
M'Pherson Park				5,300 0 0
Mount Carmel Park				5,750 0 0
M'Donaldtown Park				23,920 0 0
Manly Park				24,500 0 0
Marrickville Park				8,000 0 0
Parramatta Park				103,150 0 0
Petersham Park				9,360 0 0
Randwick Park				50,000 0 0
Rose Bay Park				6,500 0 0
Rushcutter's Bay Park				40,000 0 0
Scarborough Park				2,810 0 0
Simpson Park				300 0 0
Wentworth Park				42,500 0 0
Waterloo (Allot)				1,000 0 0
				£ 4,407,490 0 0

(XIII.)

Roads, Bridges, and Sewerage.

REPORT of the Commissioner for Roads.

Sydney, 10 May, 1893.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of the Minister, reports from the Engineer for Bridges, the Supervising Engineers of the various road districts, and from the Principal Assistant Engineer for Sewerage, giving details of works carried out during the year 1892 under their immediate supervision.

It is only further necessary for me to briefly summarise the whole in order that the work of the Department may be presented in a concrete form.

The total expenditure for the year was £1,103,040 3s. 8d., of which £889,632 13s. 11d. was absorbed by the Roads and Bridges Branch, and £213,407 9s. 9d. by the Sewerage Branch. Of this sum, £818,418 15s. 11d. was derived from Consolidated Revenue, and £284,621 7s. 9d. from Loans.

Roads and Bridges.

There are 33,213 miles of roads under the direct supervision of the officers of the Department, while 553 miles are subsidised by the Government but supervised by Municipal authorities, and 1,993 miles are under the control of trustees.

The total length of roads directly or indirectly dealt with by the Department has thus been 35,759 miles, the length constructed during the year being 1,402 miles.

Three thousand five hundred and fifty bridges having 7,609 spans, and a total length of 243,697 feet (or $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles), are now in charge of the Department; 366 bridges, 25,189 feet in length, with 867 spans, having been built during the year. Of culverts under 15 feet span, 1,502 were built during the year, having a total length of 26,715 feet. The gross total now in use is 25,854, with a length of 403,253 feet, or $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles; there are also 10,169 causeways, with a total length of 237,055 feet.

One timber punt, three horse boats, and eleven flood boats have been added on ferries, &c., while one steam launch and nine small boats have been discontinued. The total number of punts, launches, and boats now in use is 290, and the width of streams thus crossed is 69,062 feet.

The cost of working them was £12,000, and the revenue received £4,402 16s. 7d., from 43 ferries. In addition thereto there are 42 ferries subsidised by the department, or a total of 85 ferries.

Two thousand nine hundred and thirty contracts were let during 1892; 26,934 vouchers were passed for payment; and 3,252 cheques, amounting to £845,984 1s. 2d., were signed by me. The monthly average of men employed by the branch has been 6,600—4,747 of whom were engaged on contracts.

Some slight alterations in the arrangement of the divisions has taken place since last report. In 1891 I dealt directly with the four districts in the far west. These have now been absorbed into one of the divisions, so that the whole of the Colony is directly supervised by the divisional engineers.

These divisions are subdivided into sixty-six districts, supervised by resident engineers, who in some cases have assistants.

The Metropolitan, a small division 1,232 square miles in area, embraces, as its name implies, the districts contiguous to Sydney. In it there are 215 miles of classified roads, 86 miles of unclassified, and 180 miles of trustee and municipal roads receiving grants, 97 bridges, and 576 culverts. During the year 64 contracts were let, and the expenditure on these was £44,713. Wages amounted to £20,634. The question of wood-paving several of the main roads when they pass through the city and suburbs is one which demands consideration in order to reduce the cost of maintenance, which is at present very heavy.

No. 1 Division covers the north-eastern portion of the Colony, its southern limit being the Macleay River, and its western Bingara. It comprises thirteen districts, and has a total area of 26,754 square miles. Including 42 miles of roads under trustees the length of road is 4,963 miles, and the local expenditure for the year was £145,556. This division being intersected by many large rivers, punts and ferries are a feature in its management. The new scale of charges instituted in 1890 is so low as to cause the revenue to come far short of the expenses. On the two steam ferries at Grafton and Harwood the receipts were only 56·8 per cent. and 35·4 per cent. of the expenditure respectively. A small increase in the passenger rate from 1d. for the return trip to 1d. each way would, while being little felt by the public, go far to put the revenue on a satisfactory basis. The hand ferries, 37 in number, are nearly self-supporting.

Several large and many smaller bridges were in course of construction or were completed during the year in this division. All of these are of the greatest importance in facilitating traffic. The erection of some important bridges has been deferred for a time owing to the necessity for reducing expenditure.

The most important road works undertaken were the Don Dorrigo Road, from the Bellinger River on to the table-land of New England, from Boat Harbour, *via* Spicket's Creek, to the Nambucca, roads leading to Coff's Harbour from the scrub lands of the Upper Orara, and roads for opening up Taylor's Arm on the Nambucca River. Besides these, the existing roads in the various districts have been maintained, and extensions and alterations made as far as funds were available, in order to cope with increased traffic and the opening up of new country.

No. 2 Division contains eight districts, *viz.*:—Bathurst, Orange, Lithgow, Mudgee, Dubbo, Cowra, Forbes, and Blayney, and embraces an area of 32,614 square miles, with a length of roads of 4,161½ miles, of which 3,477 miles are classified roads and 218 miles are under trustees and municipalities. Some large works have been completed or were in progress during the year, notably the Cowra, Forbes, Euabalong, Cox's River, and Gin Gin bridges, but, generally speaking, the efforts of the department have been concentrated upon the improvement of existing roads to avoid steep gradients, and the maintenance and extension of existing roads as far as funds would permit.

A feature in this division is the construction and maintenance of dams for conserving water. The Binni, Sheet o' Bark, and other dams in the Cowra district have been repaired and improved. The first-named holds 27 feet of water when full, and throws the water back for nearly a mile.

No. 3 Division, embracing eleven districts, is bounded on the east by the Coast Range, on the west and north by the Lachlan River, and on the south by the Murray. Its area is 61,280 square miles, and the length of road is 8,034 miles, 5,513 miles being classified roads.

During the year three large bridges across the Murray at Corowa, Jingellic, and Tintaldra, besides thirty-five others of smaller dimensions in various parts of the division, were completed or in progress. Two punts were also built.

The number of contracts let during the year was 427, and the local expenditure was £122,477, with an outstanding liability on contracts of £24,725. Perhaps the most important road work carried out during the year was the construction of 28 miles of the road Tumut to Kiandra and to the Yarrangobilly Caves. A road now exists through the mountains which, although not fully completed, connects the south-eastern coastal districts with the western interior near Goulburn and Yass, and opens up the "snow lands" in the vicinity of Kiandra.

The area of No. 4 Division, comprising the South Coast and Hunter districts, is 25,667 square miles. It is divided into fifteen districts, and the length of road is 7,292 miles, of which 4,246 miles are on the schedule of classified roads, and 1,383 miles are under trustees. During the year 339 miles of road were cleared, formed, drained, or metalled, 120 bridges and 422 culverts were built or repaired, and one steam punt was built and eleven repaired.

Several alterations have been made during the year in the size and position of the districts in this division, and the result has been to make the local control and supervision more effectual, and the check on the operations of trustees more complete. Some large bridges have been built during the year, notably those at Redbourneberry (approaches only), Elderslie, Aberdeen, Tuross, Liverpool, and Warri, the contracts for which amount to about £44,000, but the efforts of the department have been mainly directed to improving the gradients on the older roads by diversions and otherwise, and the construction of others to open up new land and cope with the extended traffic.

No. 5 Division—56,157 square miles in area—contains thirteen districts extending from the coast between Port Stephens and Nambucca to the Northern interior, about half-way between Walgett and Bourke. It has 5,829 miles of road, of which 4,693 miles are classified, and 275 miles under trustees and municipalities. It comprises thirteen electorates, thirty-six counties, and thirteen municipalities, and contains about 84,000 inhabitants.

During the year 247 miles of road were cleared, formed, drained, or metalled; 110 bridges, at a cost of £24,205, and 329 culverts were constructed or repaired.

The most important bridges completed were those at Mundooran, Bullah Delah, and on the Macleay, above Kempsey. In addition to these several large structures are in progress.

The four districts in the far West—Cobar, Bourke, Wilcannia, and Broken Hill—have, during most of the year, been worked directly from the head office, resident engineers being in charge, but have now been taken over by one of the supervising engineers. Save in the well-defined centres the population is sparse, and the roadwork undertaken has generally been of a pioneer nature only.

The area of the four districts is approximately 124,000 square miles, or over twice the size of the largest of the other divisions, the expenditure, however, was less than half that of the smallest. There are 5,056 miles of road (only 73 miles of which are metalled or formed), 78 bridges, and 165 culverts. The most important bridges in progress during 1892 were those over the Darling River, at Wentworth and Wilcannia, and over Tucker's Creek, near Wentworth. These, conjointly, will cost, when completed, £29,000.

The large bridges constructed, or in progress, during 1892 have been incidentally mentioned in dealing with the various divisions; for further details regarding them I would refer the Minister to the interesting reports presented by the Engineer and Supervising Engineer for Bridges, as the subject cannot be treated fairly without an extended notice.

In the whole of the divisions much valuable work has been done by all the officers.

It will readily be understood that the demands made from various quarters upon the resources of the department have exceeded by many hundred of thousands of pounds the money available for the year, and much labour has been expended by the local officers in investigating the claims for assistance made.

Many really necessary works have had to be deferred, and as the residents in each locality naturally look upon their own applications for help as the most important, it is a difficult task to act justly to all. In this capacity the work of the supervising engineers has been strikingly successful. The resident engineers report certain work as necessary; they are, however, unacquainted with the requirements outside their own districts, and no matter how carefully they may perform their work, they are not in a position to take a comprehensive view of all the issues involved. The supervising engineers, on the other hand, being thoroughly acquainted with the whole division, comprising a number of districts, and being entirely free from local bias, are able to weigh the relative importance of the various necessary works, and so expand the available funds to the greatest possible advantage.

I desire to strongly emphasise the protest made by the various supervising engineers in their reports against the use of narrow tyres in the conveyance of heavy loads. It is of the greatest importance that regulations should be framed whereby the width of tyre should be proportioned to the load carried. Experience has proved that where broad tyres are used the cost of maintenance can be reduced by about 50 per cent., and if the money so saved could be set free for the extension of roads into the newer districts, settlement would be encouraged and the interests of the public benefited.

Sewerage.

This branch has been engaged during the year in carrying out surveys, designs, and works for the drainage of the eastern, western, and northern suburbs of Sydney, and for the storm-water channels connected therewith. Reports and estimates have also been prepared for the drainage and sewerage of various suburban and country towns.

The expenditure of the branch was £213,407 9s. 9d., of which £160,773 11s. 4d. was spent on contracts. Resumption of land cost £28,885 4s. 7d., but this does not represent resumptions actually made during the year, which were very small. Nearly the whole of the payments were for land resumed in previous years, notably for the 311 acres taken for the extension of the Botany sewage farm, resumed in connection with the western suburbs sewerage scheme.

In dealing with a large scheme such as that for the drainage of the western suburbs in which the works must be treated as a whole, it is important that the surveys and designs should be kept well in advance of construction. This has been done, and a number of contracts are ready, which have not yet been let. It is intended during 1893 to continue this policy as far as possible with the staff at the disposal of the branch. Tenders for nine contracts were accepted during the year, which comprise the construction of 2 miles 47·66 chains of sewers, and 3 miles 15·15 chains of storm-water channels, and entail a cost of £83,516 2s. 8d.

Five additional contracts were advertised and tenders received. They amounted in the aggregate to £36,051 19s 7d., but their acceptance has been deferred owing to the unsatisfactory state of the English money market precluding the floating of fresh loans.

Designs for ten other contracts were prepared during the year, comprising 11 miles 51·76 chains of sewers, and 3 miles 43·35 chains of storm-water channels, and estimated to cost £324,292 9s. 4d. Owing to the same cause they have not yet been advertised.

Twelve contracts were completed during the year. Four of these, of a length of 5 miles 10·61 chains, were for sewers, and eight, of a length of 3 miles 20·55 chains, for storm-water channels. With reference to these it may be stated as illustrating the care which is exercised in design and supervision, that while the amount of the tenders aggregated £137,611 8s. 10d. the actual cost was, by judicious deductions, reduced to £129,025 without in any way detracting from the efficiency of the works.

Contracts for 4 miles 52·13 chains of sewer, amounting to £240,564 1s. 11d., and for 4 miles 7·29 chains of storm-water channels, amounting to £30,755 1s. 4d., are still in progress.

The most important of these are the two contracts for the construction of the main outfall sewer for the western suburbs sewerage. They are well advanced, and I would strongly urge that the next section through Marrickville should be also taken in hand as soon as possible. The outfall sewer is in itself not revenue-producing, and if its extension into the residential areas is not speedily undertaken the works, costing nearly £160,000, must necessarily lie unused for a considerable period. The area to be sewered by the branches, especially the eastern branch, is thickly populated, and would from the first return a good revenue.

The first section of the main outfall sewer for the North Shore drainage is well in hand, and the remarks made above will, in a lesser degree, apply to this work also. The Waverley-Woollahra branch, the Potts' Point branch, and the Darling Point branch are completed, or nearly so, and no effort should be spared to make them revenue-producing by completing the reticulation of these districts as soon as possible.

Considerable attention has been given to the construction of storm-water channels in various localities, and as will be seen from the returns attached to the special report of the branch, considerable progress has been made in their construction.

It is satisfactory to know that wherever they have been built not only has the destruction caused by floods ceased, but the insanitary condition of the old creek beds has been removed.

ROBT. HICKSON.

(XIV.)

RETURN of Expenditure on Works carried out by the Roads and Bridges and Sewerage Branch.

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 1892
				£ s d	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
Main North Road			1857	596 308 0 0	9,674 2 0
„ South Road			„	666,159 15 8	9,535 1 9
„ Western Road			„	575,603 2 10	10,560 16 9
Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell			1866	258 681 17 7	7,811 3 4
Grafton Punt Tolls			1888	11,629 19 4	2,001 0 1
Road through W. Graham's property between Skinner's Shoot and Byron Bay			1892	200 0 0	200 0 0
Cooper's Shoot to Tygarah			„	199 18 11	199 18 11
Eureka, via 'Possum Shoot, to Byron Bay			1889	363 4 2	2 10 0
Cooper's Shoot to Byron Bay			1892	58 13 6	58 13 6
Eureka to Clunes and Byron Bay Road			1891	91 0 1	63 4 8
Eureka to Rosebank			1888	475 9 1	41 11 9
'Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot			1887	4 349 13 1	256 15 6
'Possum Bush to Forster Road			1891	387 19 3	178 18 3
'Possum Shoot to Butter Hut			1892	269 0 1	269 0 1
Cowlong and Rous Road towards Alstonville			„	27 15 0	27 15 0
Cowlong and Rous Road to 'Toohey's Mill			1886	2,336 17 8	206 19 9
Pearson's to Trimble's			1890	88 15 6	Nil.
Cowlong towards Rous			„	772 11 7	186 16 0
Newrybar to 'Possum Shoot			1891	41 3 0	38 13 0
'Toohey's Mill to Newrybar			1892	72 10 3	72 10 3
Newrybar and 'Possum Shoot Road to Friday Hut Road			1891	105 0 0	17 0 0
Grannaille towards Newrybar			1889	1,936 18 2	450 0 0
Right Bank Teven Creek to Teven Junction			1891	124 4 6	103 4 0
Bexhill to Woodlawn			„	171 16 1	89 8 8
Bexhill to Tintenbar			1881	9 578 15 0	270 10 1
Bexhill to Goonengerry Road			1884	4,935 5 10	349 7 7
Numulgi to Bexhill			1890	194 12 0	46 5 0
Dunbible to M'Cormack's			1892	136 13 3	136 13 3
Byangum, via Tweed Junction, to Border			1879	12,586 6 10	36 3 0
Byangum to Dunbible Bridge			1892	93 16 9	93 16 9
Ballina and Byron Bay Road westward to 'Possum Shoot			1891	58 10 0	16 10 0
Ballina to Cape Byron			1883	13,803 3 7	1,155 1 5
Ballina to Tenterfield			1891	11,857 13 6	7,939 16 0
Ballina, via North Creek, to Byron Bay			1887	2,398 6 8	462 2 5
Ballina towards Napier's			1892	20 5 0	20 5 0
Old Ballina Road			1880	235 16 5	60 14 10
Clunes to Duraby Grass			1887	848 8 10	122 17 1
Clunes, via Walmsley's, to Cowlong Road			1890	557 2 10	76 19 1
Clunes to Byron Bay			1887	4,567 9 0	1,080 5 7
Murwillumbah to Brunswick			1892	945 16 8	945 16 8
Murwillumbah to Queensland Border			1891	972 1 9	598 4 7
Murwillumbah to Cadgen			1892	631 0 0	631 0 0
Murwillumbah to Tumbulgum			1880	1,745 0 4	106 17 9
Drain, Belongil Swamp			1892	46 4 0	46 4 0
West Nimbin Road			1891	534 17 4	173 2 4
Lismore to Hanging Rock			1887	2,115 12 4	442 4 4
Lismore District Roads			„	3,438 3 8	519 13 8
Lismore to Blue Knob (Nimbin Road)			1883	16,479 15 2	2,044 3 10
Lismore to Numulgi (Numulgi Road)			1882	2,458 16 11	150 0 0
Lismore to Tucki			1883	9 635 9 4	283 9 10
Lismore to Woodburn Road, near School, to Rous			1888	689 17 4	82 1 1
Lismore, via Nightcap, to Queensland Border			1875	56,411 11 11	582 3 8
Road at Terrania Creek, west side			1892	148 10 0	148 10 0
Lismore and Ballina Road to 'Toohey's Mill, at Napier's			1883	1,312 13 11	116 5 8
Lismore and Woodburn Road at Portion 51, and thence to Portion 117 at M'Kinnon's, Coraki			1891	211 17 6	54 17 6
Lismore to Gundurimba			„	95 2 10	56 1 4
South Lismore Wharf Road			1892	34 0 0	34 0 0
Lismore to Alstonville			1888	5,445 1 3	580 14 7
Lismore to 'Possum Shoot			1880	20,794 8 7	679 5 9
South Lismore to Wyrallah			1887	1,952 0 2	607 4 7
Boggy Creek to Chilcott's Wharf			1892	3 18 0	3 18 0
Wyrallah to Chilcott's Wharf			1888	7,784 17 5	452 9 11
Canala to Lismore			1892	82 8 0	82 8 0
Wyrallah and Rous Road, via Marone Creek, to Dutton's			1890	568 5 1	216 4 1
Goolmangar Crossing to Tunstall's Crossing (Rosi Hill Crossing)			1891	132 4 11	33 14 0
Limestone Road			1892	5 15 5	5 15 5
Blakebrook to Dunoon			1890	343 1 4	82 0 10
M'Donald's River, at Webb's Creek, to Bullock Wharf			1891	112 4 9	89 5 9
Derumbah to Cudgen Road			1892	239 19 8	239 19 8
Two-mile Creek to Newrybar			1889	85 4 6	11 3 6
Tumbulgum, via Chindera Village, to Teranora Creek			1886	1,462 9 0	350 11 6
Tumbulgum to Queensland Border			1889	1,619 19 5	319 19 5
North Tumbulgum to Dungay Creek			1891	552 11 3	1 10 0
Gibson's and M'Lean's, on Condong Road, to Lismore and Ballina Roads, east or Marone Creek			„	171 6 6	71 6 6
Brunswick Road, via 'Possum Shoot, to Byron Bay			1892	787 9 11	787 9 11
Brunswick Road up Condong			1887	662 1 8	0 6 6
Brunswick to 'Possum Shoot			1892	459 18 11	459 18 11

Maintenance, Consolidated repair, and dated Revenue. construction

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 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Brunswick Road, <i>via</i> Friday Hut, to Tintenbar.....			1889	1,415 12 2	147 3 1
Montecollum towards Brunswick			1892	69 7 6	69 7 6
Old Condong Road, West side, Cooper Creek			1891	99 18 2	88 2 2
Old Condong Road, from Bexhill, William's Road, to Bexhill, Nemulgi Road			1892	35 0 0	35 0 0
Road up Maan Arm, Brunswick River			1890	313 5 4	209 12 4
Tweed River to Brunswick River			1883	10,885 14 1	74 13 0
Tweed River, at Dunoon, to M ^c Carthy's Grass			1891	75 3 0	60 3 0
Tweed River District Roads ..			1892	197 14 0	197 14 0
Road up Burringbar Creek ..			1889	655 10 7	80 0 0
Wilson's Creek to Brunswick Road, north of Clune's Crossing, Reserve 646 ..			1891	247 10 3	35 7 6
Moball to Tweed and Brunswick ..			1888	792 10 9	191 18 0
Kynumboon to Midgenqun ..			1889	2,250 9 5	552 2 7
Cudgen, <i>via</i> Guilfoyles, to Tweed Junction ..			1878	3,377 14 0	23 7 0
Bilambil, <i>via</i> Sebastopol, to Tweed Heads ..			1888	1,388 5 5	219 1 11
Road up Middle Arm ..			"	1,243 11 5	95 15 9
Pocket, Brunswick Road, to Tweed River ..			"	1,074 3 3	122 6 0
Wyandah Station, &c, to Deep Creek Station, towards Casino			1892	100 0 0	100 0 0
Casino Wharf Approaches ..			1891	256 19 6	77 11 3
Casino to Mount Lindsay ..			1876	12,154 7 9	1,782 4 0
Casino to Mount Lindsay Road, Reynolds... ..			1891	450 16 8	449 16 8
Casino to Tabulam ..			1884	14,895 15 2	1,523 18 6
Casino to Coraki ..			1886	3,404 10 11	1,089 17 0
Casino to Wyrallah ..			1889	1,750 3 3	507 16 1
Casino to Gundarimba ..			1884	1,829 13 7	551 4 7
Casino to Busby's Flat ..			1890	790 10 1	440 11 0
Casino to Sandy Creek ..			"	1,127 6 5	533 1 9
Casino to Woodburn ..			1879	8,571 15 10	91 18 2
Casino to Lismore ..			1890	1,874 9 0	620 13 3
Casino to North Codrington ..			1892	554 1 2	554 1 2
Cross Roads to Casino ..			1873	23,956 7 10	1,423 11 3
Tatham to Myrtle Creek ..			1891	202 10 0	50 18 0
Tabulam to Wyan ..			1892	728 15 4	728 15 4
Swan Bay to New Italy ..			1890	740 0 1	240 16 1
Mullimbumbi, <i>via</i> Possum Shoot, to Byron Bay ..			1888	3,520 8 7	332 4 4
Mullimbumbi to Brunswick Heads ..			1889	1,251 9 10	228 5 9
Mullimbumbi, up Mullimbumbi Creek ..			1890	621 3 1	143 2 0
Lower Mullimbumbi to Tyagarah ..			1892	150 0 0	150 0 0
M ^c Gettigan's, <i>via</i> Tyagarah, to Lower Mullimbumbi at Restall's C.P.			1890	1,124 0 1	138 19 10
Coraki to Broadwater ..			1889	803 9 0	223 13 1
Coraki to Wyrallah ..		Maintenance, repair, and construction	1888	1,117 4 3	410 2 0
Coraki to Tucki ..		Consolidated Revenue.	1892	113 3 11	113 3 11
Coraki to Lismore and Woodburn Road, at River Bank ..			1891	285 1 9	33 0 0
Coraki to Laurence ..			1892	73 5 8	73 5 8
Coraki Streets ..			1891	209 16 0	12 10 10
Coraki to Buckendoon ..			1892	34 8 6	34 8 6
Gundarimba to Rous ..			"	119 8 6	119 8 6
Jeswoolgan to Chilcott's Wharf ..			1891	161 18 0	78 14 3
Thorburn to Englishes' ..			1892	97 2 9	97 2 9
Thorburn to Kelly's ..			1891	185 19 11	89 18 11
Rous, <i>via</i> Beeson's, to Wardell ..			1890	627 7 5	75 3 2
Goonellabah, <i>via</i> Rous, to Wardell ..			"	1,820 12 8	537 10 7
Tucki to Rous ..			1891	212 4 1	193 7 1
Richmond River District Roads ..			1889	2,349 14 9	359 4 9
Chilcott's Wharf to Alstonville ..			1891	539 12 8	331 2 7
Wardell, <i>via</i> Tuckombil, to Alstonville ..			1890	556 4 7	191 18 1
Wardell to Emigrant Bridge ..			"	553 6 8	233 18 5
Wardell to South Ballina ..			"	695 2 3	321 1 0
East Wardell to Beach ..			1891	284 6 9	139 13 9
Pimlico Point to Wardell and Ballina Roads ..			1889	247 18 2	29 10 8
Pimlico Point to Emigrant Creek Point ..			1890	101 18 10	17 18 10
Toohy's Mill to Hogan's ..			1892	70 0 0	70 0 0
Tintenbar to Alstonville ..			1883	4,134 16 0	210 3 2
Tintenbar to Toohy's Mill ..			1884	1,982 4 3	160 1 8
Pearce's Creek to Alstonville ..			1889	376 1 8	19 0 6
Pearce's Creek to Teven Junction ..			1890	499 13 5	97 12 8
Friday Hut Road ..			1892	241 0 0	241 0 0
Woodburn to Coraki ..			"	222 10 6	222 10 6
Woodburn to Wardell ..			1881	6,870 10 5	804 13 0
Woodburn to Tucki ..			1891	958 9 2	534 4 6
Woodburn to Selman's ..			1880	13,863 7 9	896 2 1
Woodburn to Dugarubba ..			1891	437 15 0	332 16 0
Dufficy's Emigrant Creek Road ..			1892	53 15 0	53 15 0
Chatsworth to Woodburn ..			1890	1 654 2 3	621 18 1
Wombah to Chatsworth ..			1892	10 18 7	10 18 7
Jiggi Creek Road ..			1888	1,952 4 10	406 18 7
Palmer's Island Roads ..			1890	494 3 5	146 9 7
Palmer's Island Road, from Public School to Grafton and Yamba Road ..			1892	29 14 0	29 14 0
Road to Palmer's Channel, between farms of Messrs. Purves and Shearer ..			"	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bluff Point to South Arm Ferry ..			1884	1,820 3 8	203 16 1
Bluff Point Ferry to Lindal's ..			1885	610 2 6	48 0 6
Brush Grove to Bluff Point Ferry ..			1887	998 5 0	137 11 1

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 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Brush Grove to Maclean			1890	622 8 9	111 5 9
Approaches to Shoal Creek			1892	10 0 0	10 0 0
Maclean to Palmer's Channel			1890	483 2 1	204 16 1
Maclean Court-house and Ferry Approaches			1892	70 1 0	70 1 0
Maclean District Roads			1890	1,632 7 11	120 9 11
Swan Creek to Lower Coldstream Punt			1892	903 18 3	903 18 3
Carr's Creek to Coval			1891	20 8 11	7 4 1
Copmanhurst to Coaldale			1890	562 12 7	27 18 4
Copmanhurst and Coaldale Road, up Stockyard Creek			1892	34 10 0	34 10 0
South Grafton to Yamba			1886	8,333 16 0	1,630 3 1
South Grafton to Rushforth... ..			1888	435 6 5	112 5 4
South Grafton to Corindi... ..			1885	6,272 14 0	907 13 7
North Grafton to Broadwater			1883	6,791 14 0	19 3 3
Dram Market Reserve, North Grafton			1891	117 6 8	30 0 0
Damage, Baker's Swamp			1892	147 1 8	147 1 8
Grafton and Broadwater Road to Southgate Wharf			1889	1,353 1 0	828 3 3
Grafton and Southgate Road, between Bowman's and Maxted's (Alumny Creek)					
Grafton and Broadwater Road to Portions 90 and 169			1892	20 10 4	20 10 4
Grafton District Roads			1891	87 10 6	44 11 0
Grafton to Flying Horse			1889	1,336 10 0	278 16 0
Grafton to Nymboida			1890	2,112 3 8	868 8 5
Grafton to Solferino			1877	4,878 4 11	1,300 14 4
Grafton and Glen Innes Road, between Municipal Boundary of Glen Innes and Big Hill			1874	16,453 5 3	812 2 8
Grebert's to Apple Tree Flat			1891	1,650 2 6	697 7 7
Gara to Kunopia			1886	4,322 0 5	408 1 2
Moleville to Fern Glen			1891	458 6 6	384 1 2
Fern Glen Public School to Poccoek's (Stockyard Creek Road)			1889	300 7 2	69 16 9
Waterview to Ramornie			1892	131 2 6	131 2 6
Dalmorton to Little River Gold-fields			1891	93 1 5	34 2 9
Dalmorton to Chandler's Creek			1890	1,155 5 0	137 15 0
West Branch Orara River to Coff's Harbour			1892	154 0 0	154 0 0
(Kelly's to Coff's Harbour), Coff's Harbour to Nana Creek			1891	510 16 0	503 6 0
Road through brush Kelly's to Coff's Harbour			1890	5,920 5 8	2,000 6 0
Bradley's Camp, Upper Orara Road, to Road Coff's Harbour to Grafton			1892	9 8 6	9 8 6
Reed Hill to Bradley's Camp			1891	565 17 9	158 0 0
Kangaroo Creek to Glen Righ			1892	160 0 0	160 0 0
Hill on north side Orara River at Coutt's Crossing			1890	526 9 7	186 13 4
Bridle Track Road on Little Nymboida to Coff's Harbour			1892	77 2 1	77 2 1
Stony Pinch to Smith's Creek			1890	10 10 0	10 10 0
M'Intosh's to Nymboida			1892	122 1 3	Nil.
Glynn's to Nymboida	Maintenance, repair, and construction	Consolidated Revenue.	1891	960 17 6	300 8 3
Nymboida to Perrett's			1892	238 19 0	89 18 0
Hardwood to North Arm Ferry			1891	1,617 5 3	911 16 9
Hardwood, via Serpentine Bridge, to Chatsworth			1883	1,287 19 5	56 10 2
Carramana to Gerryberryn			1890	503 2 3	165 0 0
Carramana to Eatonville			1892	119 16 5	47 7 5
Newton Boyd Road to Emmaville			1891	195 8 6	56 8 6
Barney Downs to Miliera			1875	5,064 7 0	254 7 10
Ulmarra Washaway			1883	2,440 3 0	360 16 3
Ulmarra to Corindi			1890	837 18 0	0 11 7
Ward to St. Lawrence			1887	1,192 15 7	342 12 1
Laurence to Lenterfield			1892	12 18 3	12 18 3
Laurence and Lenterfield Road to Red Rock			1864	134,586 11 10	511 17 7
Laurence and Southgate Road to Round Mountain			1892	220 0 0	220 0 0
Laurence to Wyan			1890	131 3 11	19 19 11
Deepwater to Emmaville			1892	983 4 2	983 4 2
Deepwater to Torrington			1891	4,813 9 7	3,454 15 10
Doonboy Gate and Gragin			1888	1,501 7 10	260 4 8
Coolati to Wallangra			1892	35 19 0	35 19 0
Warialda to Yetman			1884	453 7 7	13 10 0
Warialda to Gunyawarialdi			1876	7,907 16 6	300 14 6
Warialda to Ezzies			1879	4,320 6 4	323 19 4
Warialda, via Gragin, to Reedy Creek			1885	1,418 5 4	239 17 10
Warialda to Moree			1886	649 10 9	85 8 6
Roads and Bridges near Shark's Creek			1876	13,378 13 3	1,125 17 4
Bingera to Warialda			1890	106 3 0	18 4 0
Bingera to Bundarra			1884	6,713 0 10	1,331 15 4
Bingera to Barraba			1878	4,537 12 6	228 11 4
Bingera to Moree			1891	2,403 2 4	1,268 3 4
Bingera, via Pallal, to Eulowrie			1878	10,051 9 9	1,303 11 5
Cobbedah to Rocky Creek			1888	764 15 8	151 7 8
Tenterfield to Scrub, via Steinbrook			1874	9,569 3 1	242 4 5
Tenterfield to Scrub			1888	717 14 10	192 16 9
Tenterfield to Wallangra			1885	1,195 14 0	112 3 7
Tenterfield to Bonshaw			1888	1,402 1 9	191 18 4
Tenterfield to Tabulam Cross Roads			1878	9,753 14 6	870 2 5
Black Creek, via Pretty Gully, Too'oom			1892	2,448 10 4	2,448 10 4
Pye's Creek Mines to Bolivia Railway Station			1891	643 19 4	184 17 1
Amosfield to Border			1889	1,476 11 7	239 6 4
Amosfield to Acacia Creek			1888	1,910 17 2	165 12 7
Wilson's Downfall to Rivertree			1890	1,400 18 2	438 19 4
Wilson's Downfall to Border, at Sugarloaf			1887	3,260 19 8	329 9 3
Acacia Creek, via Korelah, to White Swamp			1892	39 15 3	39 15 3
			1888	963 1 5	176 5 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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Emmaville to Webb's Silver Lode			1885	£ 1,182 9 9	£ 150 0 0
Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley			1881	3 076 10 5	121 3 5
North Kingsgate to Red Range			1890	209 15 4	30 7 9
Glen Innes, via Wellingrove, to King's Plains			1875	7,461 1 10	748 13 0
Glen Innes to Kookabookra and Bear Hill			1889	2,166 13 4	385 18 8
Glen Innes to Red Range and North Kingsgate			1882	4,184 10 1	459 1 8
Glen Innes to Shannon Valley			1891	198 7 7	138 1 7
Glen Innes to Mount Mitchell			1888	721 4 10	140 15 5
Glen Innes to Emmaville			1881	7,169 19 1	296 14 11
Glen Innes to Top Big Hill			1892	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
Shannon Vale Rock			"	37 0 4	37 0 4
Bear Hill to Nuggety Gully			1890	437 1 7	64 6 10
Tent Hill to Fable land			1888	1,114 18 11	239 3 2
Tent Hill to Deepwater			1884	7,189 5 1	25 7 0
Wellingrove, via Strathbogie, to Ashford and Bonshaw			1889	1,033 11 11	470 5 2
Wellingrove to Beaufort			1891	141 13 1	102 16 9
Hillgrove to Long Point			1892	29 18 6	29 18 6
Hillgrove West to Hopetoun Mines			"	53 17 9	53 17 9
Hodders to Ben Lomond			"	70 7 6	70 7 6
Armidale and Inverell Road, up Dumaresq Creek			1886	667 13 10	109 8 1
Armidale to Long Swamp			1887	424 5 0	93 1 9
Armidale, via Mihn Creek, to Walcha			1879	3,011 15 11	175 19 9
Armidale to Grafton, via Hillgrove, to Perrett's			1864	93,971 12 1	1,837 3 11
Armidale to Yarrowick			1884	2,081 9 4	219 0 11
Armidale District Roads			1890	508 2 0	201 0 5
Armidale and Kangaroo Hills to Chandler River			1886	947 2 10	203 13 10
Armidale to Kangaroo Hills			"	3,105 7 10	450 15 7
Armidale and Kangaroo Hills to Herbert Park			"	551 16 3	34 8 6
Armidale Road, at Stonehenge, to Graham's Valley			1889	502 1 10	97 18 1
Armidale and Kangaroo Hills to Armidale Gully			1892	173 9 0	173 9 0
Armidale to Eastern Plains			1888	1,838 8 8	350 3 6
Armidale to Gostwyck			1884	1,542 2 10	102 14 11
Armidale to Duval			1890	198 16 1	49 7 3
Armidale and Eastern Plains Road to Duval Railway Station			1892	52 0 0	52 0 0
Armidale to Castle Doyle			1886	794 18 10	91 4 10
Faulkner's Road Railway Crossing			1892	69 12 0	69 12 0
Maybold to Ben Lomond Railway Station			"	110 17 8	110 17 8
Castle Doyle, via Kelly's Plains, to Armidale			1891	398 9 6	143 13 4
Approaches Ben Lomond Railway Station			1892	89 19 5	89 19 5
Wandsworth to Old Ben Lomond Inn			1888	761 12 11	164 7 9
Bendmerric to Watson's Creek			1891	208 18 6	19 18 6
Cragan's, via Rosehill, to Rocky Point	Maintenance, repair, and construction	Consoli- dated Revenue.	1886	515 8 2	99 14 3
Brookstead to Gara			1891	118 14 6	68 2 0
Pearson's to Duval			1890	278 7 2	49 13 9
M'Intyre Flat to Puddledock			1880	431 19 2	108 9 6
Uralla, via Bundarra, to Inverell			1879	19,236 1 6	1,623 13 8
Uralla to Walcha			1877	4,530 15 7	125 9 7
Uralla, via Mihn Creek, to Melrose			1886	1,117 10 7	31 17 6
Uralla, via Balalla, to Bundarra			1881	2,574 15 0	356 17 10
Uralla Road to Walla Platform			1892	24 1 3	24 1 3
Big Bridge to Uralla			"	48 15 0	48 15 0
Cooney's Creek to Hillgrove West			1889	1,060 18 2	323 0 7
Rock Vale to Ward's Mistake			1890	312 11 10	187 8 4
Old Mail Station, via Llangothlin, to Red Farm			"	288 6 2	117 15 4
Booralong towards Aberfoyle			1888	1,104 16 4	236 7 7
Salisbury Plains to Kentucky			1887	629 8 3	98 2 8
Barraba to Bundarra			1884	1,931 19 7	290 8 5
Barraba to Little Creek			1892	216 6 4	216 16 4
Balalla to Kingstown			1890	385 8 8	102 0 9
Inverell, towards Bingera			1879	7,057 14 0	900 2 11
Inverell to Emmaville			1881	7,729 4 4	1,418 6 1
Inverell to Gum Flat			1889	1,180 0 0	443 17 3
Inverell, via Newstead, to Kangaroo Camp			1884	5,388 17 3	666 13 0
Inverell to Bundarra			1892	53 15 11	53 15 11
Inverell, via Dinton Vale, to Bukkulla			1885	1,375 6 5	138 9 4
Inverell to King's Plains			"	2,194 5 4	350 8 4
Inverell to Wallangra			1878	14,404 8 0	1,239 5 3
Inverell to Reedy Creek			1880	2,108 19 5	694 10 7
Inverell to Warialda			1877	19,368 16 9	1,640 19 4
Inverell to Warialda, between Little Plains School and Hobdays			1890	399 3 10	80 0 0
Inverell to Queensland Border			1878	11,057 15 9	1,833 3 4
Big River, Brown's Crossing (road leading thereto)			1890	264 5 8	64 5 8
Travelling Stock Route, Guyra, eastward via Aberfoyle			1892	21 8 8	21 8 8
Glencoe Station to Mount Mitchell and Oban			1890	686 7 8	160 0 1
Tingha, via Stannifer and Elsinore, to Main Road Glen Innes to Inverell			1888	1,245 0 10	466 5 0
Stanborough to Tingha			1892	83 10 9	83 10 9
Guyra to Black Mountain			1890	214 0 7	86 1 4
Guyra Railway Station to Mr Stephenson's			1891	955 5 4	53 19 9
Guyra to Tingha and Inverell			1887	13,908 18 10	1,452 6 4
Guyra to Sandy Creek			1890	304 8 8	90 9 5
Guyra, Shigley Crossing, Guyra, to Kookabookra			1892	30 0 0	30 0 0
Guyra to Oban and Kookabooka			1889	1,741 13 5	390 15 1
Crossing, Guyra, or Faulkner's Creek, Shigley			1892	13 0 0	13 0 0
Drainage of Moree			"	230 0 0	230 0 0
Rocky Creek to Moree			1881	2,647 16 5	12 16

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 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Rockey Creek to Terry-Hie-Hie			1892	167 6 4	167 6 4
Moree, via Goonal, to Mogil Mogil			1887	4,598 7 4	635 18 6
Moree to Goondiwindi			1887	3,393 1 8	295 4 5
Moree to Terry-Hie-Hie			1892	349 14 9	349 14 9
Wallon Creek to Goondiwindi			1892	311 16 10	311 16 10
Moylan's to Reedy Creek			1890	424 7 6	133 9 6
Milhe, via Moree, to Mungundi			1890	1,619 13 6	1,104 6 6
Narrabri, via Moree, to Mungundi			1876	21,186 3 3	711 17 1
Narrabri to Little Mountain			1891	986 9 6	40 0 0
Narrabri, via Walgett, to Brenda			1879	25,552 9 10	1,660 2 11
Narrabri to Eulah and Bullawa Creeks			1888	1,948 8 1	300 8 9
Narrabri to Bingera			1880	10,437 6 1	889 9 8
Narrabri Main Road			1892	111 16 0	111 16 0
Narrabri to Boggabri			1888	2,080 4 3	558 9 5
Narrabri to Terry-Hie-Hie			1888	1,351 0 3	236 10 2
Collareendabri to Angledool			1892	86 6 0	86 6 0
Collareendabri to Angledool			1892	200 0 0	200 0 0
Wallangra to Goondiwindi			1889	1,314 12 6	160 6 0
Walgett to Combogolong			1892	133 6 4	133 6 4
Walgett, via Nugil, to Coonamble			1881	5,748 10 11	20 17 0
Walgett to Mogil Mogil			1889	931 7 7	270 10 3
Coonamble to Combogolong			1892	241 10 2	241 10 2
Coonamble to Gilgandra			1891	258 6 9	145 14 3
Coonamble to Bobberah			1892	712 15 9	712 15 9
Coonamble to Mundooran			1891	238 18 6	221 10 0
Coonamble to New Tenandra			1892	61 3 10	61 3 10
Pilliga to Coonamble			1890	1,434 0 4	228 1 10
Washaway River Bank, Coonamble			1892	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kempsey and Trial Bay Road to Smoky Cape Lighthouse			"	39 0 0	39 0 0
Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton			1872	79,205 13 8	2,542 6 8
Kempsey and Armidale Road to Taylor's Arm, via Christmas, Coolon- bath, and Baker's Creek			1891	396 19 0	111 0 0
Kempsey and Port Macquarie Road to Rolland's Plains			1890	172 11 0	47 18 0
Kempsey and Frederickton Road to Macleay River at M'Mahon's Wharf			1891	63 11 6	1 11 6
Kempsey to Trial Bay			1882	11,343 16 0	1,109 2 1
Kempsey to Algonera Junction			1890	733 12 2	153 18 8
East Kempsey to Swamp at J. Verge's 640 acres			1892	26 0 0	26 0 0
East Kempsey to Boggy Creek			1877	4,284 6 2	324 15 9
East Kempsey, via Dungay Bridge, to Sherwood			1880	2,546 0 9	169 11 8
East Kempsey to Coast at Crescent Heads			1889	859 16 0	130 0 0
Gladstone to Loftus Road			1892	140 0 8	140 0 8
Belgrave, via Riska, to Yarraville			1891	156 3 11	3 3 11
Owen's Wharf, up left bank Kinchela Creek			1889	662 17 3	186 14 0
Drainage of Frederickton			1892	136 7 10	136 7 10
Frederickton Drainage			"	160 0 0	160 0 0
Kinchela Creek to Spencer's Creek			1885	1,088 19 11	99 15 0
Road up Kinchela Creek, right bank			1892	27 5 0	27 5 0
Road, Taylor's Arm, right bank Boat Harbour to Quiltie's			1891	207 18 6	104 8 6
Congarini Ferry, to Boat Harbour, Taylor's Arm			1885	1,578 5 11	523 4 3
North bank Taylor's Arm, Congarini Ferry			1892	19 8 0	19 8 0
Peterkin's Bridge, via right bank Warrel Creek, to Nambucca			1889	738 12 0	135 0 0
Road, south bank North Arm Tweed River, Boat Harbour Crossing			1891	245 7 9	69 4 0
Boat Harbour, via Spickett's, to Nambucca			1882	5,731 13 9	511 11 0
Boat Harbour, via Provest's, to Quiltie's			1892	14 0 0	14 0 0
Boat Harbour to Raleigh Mill			1883	3,590 1 9	290 19 9
Boat Harbour to Little North Arm			1886	907 17 6	285 14 11
Boat Harbour to Cowalong			1887	1,216 5 9	142 8 7
Old Boat Harbour Road			1891	365 0 8	40 1 2
North Arm Road at M'Kay's, up Buckra Bendum Creek, to Smith's Selection			"	37 3 10	30 10 6
Main Road, Bellinger River to Portion 11, Parish of Bellinger			1892	39 11 0	39 11 0
Bellinger District Roads			1890	444 16 1	229 19 3
Darkwater Ferry, left bank Belmore River			1883	771 9 8	173 6 0
Long Reach to Rainbow Reach			1891	144 19 0	54 19 0
Monee to Orara River at Sharpe's			1890	730 6 4	378 16 10
Corindo to Moonee			1892	657 3 3	657 3 3
Roads and Bridges, Upper Orara District			1891	928 14 1	614 19 8
Big Hill to Bradley's Camp and bridge over Walgarha Creek			1892	73 15 7	73 15 7
Coast Road to Upper South Arm			1889	873 2 5	139 4 0
Fernmount to Armidale			1892	647 17 4	647 17 4
Fernmount to Corndi			1890	3,383 12 2	229 4 0
Fernmount to Monee			1892	634 18 10	634 18 10
Fernmount to Nambucca			1890	2,739 0 9	853 15 4
Marx Hill to Campbell's Crossing			1889	646 18 4	58 18 5
Missabotti to Nambucca Heads			1878	5,414 13 9	325 0 6
Nambucca Ferry to Macleay Heads			1885	1,062 0 5	119 9 0
Nambucca Road Junction to Macleay Heads			1892	22 12 0	22 12 0
Nambucca to Upper Warrell Creek			1886	377 7 1	46 19 6
North Side Nambucca River, from D. Bradley's opposite Maxwells Road up Taylor's Arm			1892	72 0 0	72 0 0
Neville's Gate to Rolland's Plains			1890	1,713 5 7	507 5 1
Adda Creek to Nambucca Heads			1885	934 14 9	116 6 0
Old Port Macquarie Road up right and left bank Lansdowne River			1891	141 12 9	18 17 0
Port Macquarie to Kempsey			1890	418 15 3	179 19 10
Port Macquarie to Tacking Point			1864	24,240 10 10	1,339 2 10
			1886	538 13 6	52 10 6

Maintenance,
repair, and
construction.Consoli-
dated
Revenue.

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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Port Macquarie to Camden Haven River			1892	£ 687 7 6	£ 687 7 6
Groen's Lane at Hartford Gully			1891	118 14 3	60 8 3
Walcha to Great Northern Railway			1881	7 574 5 10	537 4 7
Walcha to Niangla and Rywang Goldfields			1891	505 14 10	133 17 11
Walcha to Port Macquarie.....			1872	44,394 2 4	1,742 17 7
Walcha to Bendemeer			1887	332 9 11	9 8 6
Walcha Railway Station to Glen Morrison.....			1881	2,549 0 10	216 15 2
Walcha to Hanging Rock.....			1892	253 5 8	253 5 8
Walcha to Oberbaldec			"	14 0 0	14 0 0
Flannagan's Swamp to Ourundumby			1891	184 0 4	56 12 0
Stoney Creek to Morton's Creek			1892	13 15 0	13 15 0
Rolland's Plains to Barrengarry Wharf			1885	461 12 9	24 17 0
Rolland's Plains to Yarrowell Falls			1880	2,495 1 0	190 15 6
Bowraville to Upper South Arm			1890	275 13 6	148 1 6
Bowraville to Lumley			1879	3,870 19 3	166 7 6
Bowraville to Congurini			1882	3,281 4 0	136 14 0
Green Hills to Nelson's, Warneton			1881	2,289 0 11	108 9 3
Green Hills and Belgrave, &c., to Yarrowell Road			1892	299 1 4	299 1 4
Cooperbrook, via Cattai Creek, to Harrington			1884	1,319 10 11	198 14 4
Letter Box Road			1892	120 0 0	120 0 0
Jericho over Big Swamp			1890	564 11 3	283 18 3
Myers' Conditional Purchase to Never Never Plains.			1884	1,289 8 5	194 5 4
Rawden Island Roads.			1885	834 18 7	112 17 3
Wingham, up Cedar Party Creek			1882	1,749 14 11	187 15 9
Wingham and Nowendoc to Karaak Flat			1884	514 17 10	56 4 10
Wingham, via Brimbin, to Lansdowne			1885	629 1 0	23 15 0
Wingham to Nowendoc			1883	12,620 1 3	1,713 3 3
Wingham, via Ashlea, to Kelvin Grove			1876	2,746 13 4	283 4 9
Wingham and Wherrol Flat, via Bobbin Flat, to Upper Dingo Creek ..			"	1,922 12 10	9 15 6
Deviation at Charity Creek Road, Wingham to Black Flat.....			1891	591 16 6	228 0 0
Koraki to Main Road.....			1892	50 0 0	50 0 0
Ashlea, via Marlee, to Upper Dingo Creek			"	276 17 3	276 17 3
Pappenburra Creek to Cowal			1888	1,132 5 0	99 5 0
Marlee Road to Minns and Gilloghley's			1892	5 10 0	5 10 0
Long Reach to Clybuca			1890	208 12 10	55 3 0
Cedar Party Road to Main Road Taree to Wingham			1891	416 5 0	117 11 0
Cedar Party and Taree Road, via Winter's Selection, to Wingham ..			1892	173 16 0	173 16 0
Cedar Party Road to Diamonds			1891	89 1 9	.....
Cedar Party Creek up Killabakh Creek			1890	322 10 0	86 0 0
Holey's Flat to Stewart's River			1889	514 3 6	168 8 6
Burril Creek to Kimbriki			1890	439 12 9	242 15 3
Oake's Plains to Nambucca			"	2,846 14 10	748 11 5
Wilson's River, via Bar Scrub, to Walcha.....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	Consolidated Revenue.	1877	2,844 4 0	177 18 3
Wilson's River, left Bank from Kempsey, and Rolland's Plains Road to Ballenford			1892	372 2 9	372 2 9
Clarkson's Crossing to Coolangalook			1891	559 0 1	61 15 10
Bolwah to Tinonee			"	246 9 5	18 17 0
Tinonee to Port Macquarie			1872	36,893 7 7	207 8 6
Tinonee to Clarkson's Crossing			1876	3,431 1 10	297 9 0
Tinonee to Farquhar's Inlet			1883	1,233 15 4	154 9 10
Tinonee to Wingham Ferry			1876	2,476 5 7	188 4 7
Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham			"	3,305 8 2	13 8 9
Tinonee to Kramback			1892	698 16 5	698 16 5
Tinonee to Camden Haven			1891	2,053 6 11	2,017 11 4
Tinonee to Killawarra			1892	116 17 10	116 17 10
Cundle, via Lansdowne, to Jones' Island			1876	3,732 13 11	239 6 5
Mullen's Crossing, near Sandy Creek Bridge, to North Boundary Budden's Selection			1891	171 15 3	34 15 3
Cross Roads to Upper Camden Haven			1892	179 19 6	179 19 6
Ellenborough Bridge to Kirkham Falls			1890	100 0 0	.....
Camden Haven Punt to Logan's			1892	35 13 6	35 13 6
Upper Camden Haven to Laurieton			1883	1,662 7 3	23 6 6
Laurieton to Cross Roads			1892	88 19 6	88 19 6
Wauchope to Beechwood Road			1890	121 15 0	57 13 0
Wauchope to Heron's Creek			1892	458 10 0	458 10 0
Road up Forbe's River			"	68 5 0	68 5 0
Failford to Taree and Forster			1891	88 14 6	16 0 0
Killabakh Creek Road Extension			1892	233 16 1	233 16 1
Taree to North Forster			1883	2,765 8 3	419 10 6
Taree to Wingham.....			1892	365 2 7	365 2 7
Warren's Lane			1891	100 0 0	47 0 0
Kendall to the Cemetery			1892	97 0 0	97 0 0
Chatham to Taree and Wingham Road			1891	118 10 2	59 16 0
Road up Thone Creek			1892	34 4 9	34 4 9
Thone Creek from North East Road to Kilmarry's Falls.....			1891	246 7 6	17 19 6
John's River Wharf to Upper Stewart's River.....			1890	513 12 3	186 0 9
Crossingham's up right Bank Stewart's River			1891	733 9 0	7 10 6
Oxley Island Roads.....			1887	2,722 6 7	242 11 0
Flood gates, Oxley Island			1892	87 10 0	87 10 0
Dumaresq Island Road.....			1891	281 18 0	75 0 0
Stroud to Limeburner's Road			1892	600 0 0	600 0 0
Stroud to Tinonee			1875	51,994 4 11	357 6 6
Stroud to Kramback			1892	2,269 0 3	2,269 0 3
Stroud Road to New Wharf.....			1891	81 9 0	80 0 0
Cameron's Crossing to Morill's Creek.....			"	71 1 0	24 0 0
Bungwall Road, widening cutting			1890	650 0 6	43 5 0

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, 1892.	Amount Expended in 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Alicetown to Tea Gardens			1891	£ 516 10 5	£ 62 0 11
Little River Road Crossing			"	85 19 3	13 6 6
Mear's Flat, between Bungwall to Bulladelah			"	863 18 11	100 14 6
Mitchell Island Roads			1887	1 286 13 4	369 2 10
Forster Road through Tailford			1891	482 8 3	163 19 6
Korec Island Roads			1890	121 6 0	25 18 0
Bulladelah down the Myall			1891	222 18 6	152 18 6
Bulladelah, <i>via</i> Bungwall, to Foster			1878	7,509 12 2	667 8 11
Bulladelah to Larry's Flat			1892	628 11 3	628 11 3
Booral to Bulladelah			1876	8,290 16 6	427 17 9
New Wharf to Stroud Road			1892	11 17 3	11 17 3
Booral Wharf to Stroud Road			1891	600 0 0	241 9 6
Old Inn to Booral Road			1889	1,330 13 4	94 14 0
Upper Myall to Bulladelah			1877	6,782 15 10	21 9 0
Upper Myall to Larry's Flat			"	2,965 10 2	21 9 0
Hooke's Gate to Myle's Grant			1890	162 11 6	63 11 0
Flyer's Creek to Dorney's			1884	1 887 5 1	361 8 10
Shaw's to Cobark			1891	644 15 0	99 7 0
Shaw's to Barrington (Cobark Road)			"	106 4 6	40 4 6
Bendolla to Little River			1876	3,491 6 2	188 2 0
Road leading to Show Ground, Dungog			1892	50 0 0	50 0 0
Dungog to Stroud			1876	4,719 14 9	769 8 6
Dungog to Weismantle's			1883	15,633 16 5	1,092 6 1
Dungog to Underbank			1887	4,082 6 5	53 6 6
Dungog to Fosterton			1877	2,094 12 8	252 0 0
Dungog to Thalaba			1891	155 0 0	30 0 0
Dungog, up Karuah River			1890	418 0 0	149 2 6
Dungog to Upper Williams			1892	923 6 6	923 6 6
Big Creek to Dungog and Paterson Road			"	45 0 0	45 0 0
Sugarloaf Creek to Dungog and Bawdon Grove			"	75 0 0	75 0 0
Gostwyck to New Park			1882	6,388 3 8	298 16 9
Wyee Platform to Old Maitland Road			1890	356 15 6	173 19 0
Wyong to Bumble Hill (Yarramalong Road)			"	4,076 3 5	1,574 17 1
Wyong Station Approaches			1891	250 2 0	23 17 3
Wyong, <i>via</i> Tuggerah Lakes Platform to Water Reserve 76			1892	156 16 9	156 16 9
Wyong to Yarramalong			1890	841 13 3	656 6 9
Wyong to Morrisett			1892	413 18 6	413 18 6
Railway Station, Gosford, <i>via</i> Narara, to Mangrove Road			1891	1,990 18 0	960 18 0
Warkworth to Putty			1879	7,537 1 0	356 6 3
Wollombi to Millfield			1891	1,424 17 8	1,156 5 8
Wollombi to Twelve-mile post, Broke Road			1892	119 19 11	119 19 11
Wollombi to Congewai			1890	497 5 5	277 5 5
Wollombi to Yango Creek			1892	159 17 3	159 17 3
D. Campbell's, near Cessnock, <i>via</i> Mount View, to Millfield			1890	252 12 4	39 9 6
Road into Wyoming Estate			1892	118 8 3	118 8 3
Ourimbah to Chittaway			"	89 16 3	89 16 3
Gosford to Mangrove (Gosford to the Blood Tree)			1890	1,443 6 7	1,243 6 7
Gosford and Mangrove Road, from Parkinson's Corner to 6-mile post, near Blacketts			1891	642 10 3	598 8 0
Gosford to Wyong Creek			1892	499 10 5	499 10 5
Bullock Wharf to Larry's Flat			1883	3,398 4 3	582 6 9
Larry's Flat to Upper Wallamba			1892	127 15 0	127 15 0
Erina Creek, Wamberal, to Tuggerah Lakes			"	600 0 0	600 0 0
Cessnock, <i>via</i> Mount View, to Millfield			1891	545 18 10	425 7 1
Cessnock to South Boundary of Josephson's			1884	1,887 3 5	124 8 8
Cessnock to M'Donald's, at Pokolbin's			1887	447 15 9	91 8 10
Glebe, <i>via</i> Adamstown, to New Lambton			1886	2 984 13 10	314 8 8
Morrisett Station, <i>via</i> Jilibby Jilibby, to Yarramalong Road			1892	680 0 0	680 0 0
Morrisett Station to Cooranbong			1891	3,357 1 2	2,376 17 8
Road, Jilibby Jilibby			1892	500 0 0	500 0 0
Humphries' C. P. to Cooranbong			"	203 9 11	203 9 11
Cooranbong and Mount Vincent Road to Awaba Railway Station			1891	319 6 2	119 6 2
Cooranbong to Newport			1887	401 17 11	93 18 0
Cooranbong to Freemason's Water Holes			1892	258 6 10	258 6 10
Wallsend to Gosford Road at Cooranbong			1878	9,805 11 3	575 13 5
Wallsend to Sandgate Cemetery			1884	1,120 3 4	61 13 9
Wallsend to Lake Macquarie			"	3,761 12 11	216 17 6
Adamstown to Lake Macquarie			1885	3,891 19 9	447 7 4
Lambton to Charlestown			1883	2,520 16 3	72 4 0
Charlestown to Red Head			1889	1,342 8 5	210 16 9
Banfield to Glen William			1890	103 0 0	3 0 0
South Park Drainage			1892	546 10 0	546 10 0
Filling holes thro' Louth			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Louth Park Road			1890	276 11 0	162 11 0
Ash Island Roads			1892	170 3 5	170 3 5
Scotch Creek Road			1891	341 17 1	85 0 0
Port Stephens Spur Road			1892	499 18 7	499 18 7
Maitland Road to Water Reserve 101			"	59 15 0	59 15 0
Maitland Road to Tuggerah Lakes			1891	452 7 3	259 5 3
Maitland and Paterson Road to Luskintyre Bridge			1887	1,361 3 6	230 4 3
Maitland and Dagworth Road to Wallis Creek			"	542 15 1	187 5 7
Maitland Road to Government Reserve at Head of Ourimbah Creek			1892	209 8 3	209 8 3
West Maitland to Wollombi			1891	2,480 11 10	2,234 19 4
West Maitland to Dunmore			1883	2,625 6 6	278 7 4
West Maitland, <i>via</i> Cessnock, to Dividing Range			1892	530 10 0	536 10 0
Black Water Hole to Dividing Range			1891	211 18 9	134 4 9

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructed or under Repair	From which the Expense is defrayed	When Commenced	If unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892	Amount expended in 1892
				£ s d	£ s d
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued					
Thornton Railway Station to East Maitland and Raymond Terrace Roads			1891	192 7 7	113 4 3
Chadwick Creek to Gresford and Eccleston Roads			1892	30 0 0	30 0 0
East Maitland to Freeman's Waterholes			1891	2,243 10 0	1,131 4 7
Muir's Road Repair, Pitnacree to Dunmore			1892	40 0 0	40 0 0
Pitnacree Bridge to Dunmore Bridge			1890	285 0 0	100 0 0
Meehan's Crossing, near Sandy Creek, to L. Budden's C P			1892	151 17 9	151 17 9
Sandy Creek to Mount Vincent			"	171 5 10	171 5 10
Raymond Terrace and Stockton Road to Salt Ash			1891	369 19 7	332 5 7
Warrah to Maitland			1882	11,828 1 2	609 14 9
Tarlo Railway Lane			"	22 3 8	22 3 8
Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to Martin's Wharf			1891	299 16 1	80 0 0
Raymond Terrace to Hexham			1884	2 766 10 3	274 11 6
Raymond Terrace to Parading Ground			1887	758 13 0	254 10 6
Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road			1890	77 17 6	30 0 0
Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Clarence Town Road (Caswell's Road)			1891	144 16 5	76 4 0
Raymond Terrace east side of Williams River to Seaham			1884	1,930 9 7	237 15 9
Raymond Terrace to Morpeth			1887	2,540 10 5	305 8 0
Raymond Terrace to Stockton			1882	9 809 15 6	1,026 15 4
Raymond Terrace to Stroud			1878	27,322 1 6	337 0 10
Raymond Terrace to Limeburner's Creek			1891	745 16 6	521 19 9
Twelve mile Bridge to Sawyer's Point			1892	179 4 0	179 4 0
Lionbarks to Shanahan's			1888	1,185 10 6	187 12 9
Clarence Town to Dungog			1877	18,600 6 0	651 8 2
Clarence Town to Limeburner's Creek			1884	2,547 19 10	268 9 6
Dunmore to Clarence Town			1887	6,877 17 10	546 15 9
Dunmore to Paterson Bridge			1880	2 428 2 3	239 15 8
Lochinvar to Railway Station			1885	335 11 11	17 6 8
Mount Kanwarra to Hinton			1887	958 13 8	114 10 10
Morpeth, via Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham			"	741 7 2	9 8 6
Morpeth, via Hinton, to Dunmore and Clarence Town			1892	121 19 5	121 19 5
Morpeth to Largs			"	100 0 0	100 0 0
"Union Inn," Rutherford, to Melville Ford			1885	586 18 4	93 18 2
Hexham to Fullerton Cove			1884	1,761 15 0	251 15 6
Young Wallsend to West Wallsend			1892	224 11 10	224 11 10
Young Wallsend to Mimmi			1890	911 1 4	145 19 3
Mimmi to Woodford			1878	3 763 2 7	242 15 1
Plattsburg to Mimmi			1884	3,899 9 3	131 14 8
Hapee's Hill to Allendale Railway Station			1879	615 19 8	59 13 0
Muswellbrook Road, through M'Mahon's C P, to Grass Tree	Maintenance, repair, and construction	Consolidated Revenue.	1891	125 5 4	19 5 4
Muswellbrook Bridge to Denman and Cassilis			1888	3,332 18 10	719 1 8
Muswellbrook to Denman			1876	7,596 4 8	462 11 11
Muswellbrook to Denman—Protection of River Bank, near Denman			1891	40 15 0	30 3 6
Deviation of Road to Glendon Brook Bridge			1892	817 15 0	738 15 0
Jackson's Crossing, through Mansfield's and Taylor's properties			1892	144 10 0	144 10 0
Main North Road, Rix's Creek, via Glennies, to Camberwell and Gooiangoola Roads			1890	386 15 4	150 17 8
Main North Road to Lincoln's Creek (Muscle Creek Road)			1885	1,607 18 9	205 17 4
Glennie's, via Chilcott's Flat, to Camberwell and Gooiangoola Roads			1891	77 2 5	28 0 0
Dulwich North Boundary, at Chilcott's Flat, to Camberwell and Gooiangoola Roads			"	313 2 9	300 16 9
Bindy Creek, via Gooiangoola, to Dry Creek			"	200 6 8	33 0 0
Coolah, via Riversdale, to Coonabarabran			1890	1,194 1 9	41 0 0
Coolah to Malully			1887	6,552 18 10	303 12 3
Coolah, via Biriwa, to Gulgong			1885	8 597 19 9	487 15 7
Belfoid to Railway Platform			1881	84 3 6	35 10 0
Denman and Cassilis Road to Wollar			1888	4,173 14 11	678 11 10
Denman to Merriwa			1887	4,775 0 9	1,474 16 7
Merriwa to Gilley Gilley			1892	96 0 0	96 0 0
Merriwa Road to Upper Dartbrook and Sparks' Creek			1888	672 11 9	159 0 0
Merriwa to Biezza			1892	46 3 0	46 3 0
Merriwa to Cassilis			1891	3,206 17 6	2,820 1 11
Stewart Brook to Belltrees			1889	1,354 6 2	97 8 9
Kyuga Road			"	543 17 10	179 14 6
Moonan to Kangaroo Flat			1891	322 3 3	2 2 0
Scene to Belltree (Deviation Pinkerton Hill)			1892	88 0 0	88 0 0
Scene to Denison Diggings, at Moonan			1879	5,125 13 1	1,045 8 8
Scene to Merriwa			1877	6,037 1 7	417 5 0
Scrumlow to junction of Davidson's Creek and Rouchel Brook			1892	422 16 0	422 16 0
Abedeen, up Rouchel Brook, to Scrumlow			1882	2,702 5 1	359 2 0
Upper to Lower Rouchel			1892	60 0 0	60 0 0
Singleton, via Workworth, to Jerry's Plains			1890	808 6 5	283 14 4
Singleton to Boyce's and Glendon Brook			1802	138 9 0	138 9 0
Singleton, via Newbridge, to Cooper's Flat			1884	3,706 4 11	363 1 3
Main North Road, between Singleton and Whittingham Railway Platforms			1890	544 1 3	100 14 5
Jerry's Plains to Denman			1884	1,541 3 5	133 5 6
Coonabarabran to Bomera			1891	415 18 4	220 14 10
Coonabarabran to Wingidgeon			1882	4,959 2 8	91 18 10
Coonabarabran to Munderooan			1891	2,015 10 7	877 3 11
Coonabarabran to Malully			1887	2,603 10 1	415 14 7
Coonabarabran to Black Swamp			1892	429 19 5	429 19 5
Malully to Denison Town			"	1,245 13 2	1,245 13 2
Kangaroo Flat to Quindri			1891	68 3 10	18 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, 1891	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Road from Haydenton Goods Sheds to Farms of W. Dwyer and others			1892	30 0 0	30 0 0
Quirindi, up Jacob and Joseph Creeks			1879	1,036 3 9	169 4 9
Quirindi to Werris Creek			1891	3 12 6	...
Quirindi to Yarraman			1887	2,519 0 2	778 6 3
Quirindi, via Colly Blue, to Tambar			1885	5,239 15 4	707 16 2
Yarraman, via Bundella, to Bomera			1891	371 9 2	230 12 5
Yarraman to Coomoo Coomoo			"	405 2 3	142 2 3
Yarraman to Black Creek			"	24 8 4	8 0 0
Willow Tree to Gunnedah			1868	36,713 15 10	849 3 8
Gunnedah to Narrabri			1884	4,555 1 2	534 1 0
Gunnedah to Mandemar Range			1891	80 0 10	63 0 6
Gunnedah to Malally			1888	4 453 14 1	629 5 8
Gunnedah to Wandabah			1889	172 4 9	75 3 9
Gunnedah to Somerton			1890	970 6 3	251 1 9
Sandy Hill to Boorah			1888	398 18 9	84 19 9
Wallabadah to Quirindi			1878	4,421 4 11	405 3 10
Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek			1882	5,418 13 0	392 12 5
Blandford to Isis River			"	1,936 11 2	61 5 2
Nowendoc to Walcha			1879	4,174 6 2	243 7 9
Gloucester to Copeland			1860	3,677 12 5	173 7 3
Gloucester to Cobark			1885	1,812 13 3	277 10 7
Gloucester to Nowendoc			1879	6,826 16 1	85 11 4
Barrington to Cobark Road			1892	187 13 0	187 13 0
Upper Gloucester to Copeland			1891	74 17 3	5 16 0
Dungowan Creek, via Cadell's, to head of Ogumbil Creek			1879	2,433 2 3	299 12 4
Dungowan Creek, near Moore's, to Niangla and Rywang Gold-fields (Port Stephen's Spur Road)			1891	1,763 17 1	1,171 17 7
Dungowan Creek, south bank of river to Cadell's Station			1878	845 2 7	74 19 5
Woolamein to Cadell's			1892	39 18 11	39 18 11
Swamp Oak Streets			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Old Monbi to Moore Creek			"	17 17 0	17 17 0
Johnston's Bridge to Moonbi Station			"	97 14 1	97 14 1
Carrabubula to Pillaway			1891	276 8 11	139 13 6
Werris Creek, via Carrabubula, to Tamworth			1880	7,381 13 11	331 4 4
Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station			1892	49 17 1	49 17 1
Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point and Nundle			1878	20,296 8 3	1,578 0 0
Tamworth to the Forest			1883	483 6 7	74 1 11
Tamworth to Barraba			1891	5 426 7 10	2,353 7 1
Tamworth, via Moore Creek, to Attunga			1878	1,306 16 11	259 16 6
Tamworth to Somerton			1891	1,141 5 9	767 12 9
Hanging Rock to Glen Morrison			1890	356 16 3	46 2 6
New England Road to Turner's Flat			1885	503 14 3	45 0 0
New England Road to Hickey's Creek			"	1,026 15 3	99 19 10
New England Road to Moonbar			1891	394 2 1	78 16 1
New England Road to Wabra			1890	199 0 8	31 0 0
New England Tableland, down Gulf to Hillgrove Mines			1891	623 6 2	128 8 11
New England Road to Taylor's Arm			1892	394 18 0	394 18 0
Attunga to Somerton			1887	575 14 0	138 13 0
Somerton to Manilla			1891	155 16 1	119 16 1
Narellan to Eldershe			1892	22 18 6	22 18 6
Narellan, through Orielton, to Liverpool and Cobbitty Road			"	220 12 7	220 12 7
Narrellan to Luddenham			"	401 7 10	401 7 10
Bringelly Cross Roads to Narellan			1891	624 0 0	311 0 0
Carnes' Hill to Bringelly			1892	54 8 6	54 8 6
Helensburgh to Lilyvale			1891	555 14 0	235 14 0
Helensburgh to Railway Station			1892	50 0 0	50 0 0
Campbelltown to Narellan			1889	549 6 1	36 10 6
Campbelltown Crossing George's River, parish Wedderburn			1892	452 0 0	452 0 0
Minto Railway Station Approach			"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Kingswood to Luddenham Church			"	188 12 0	188 12 0
George's River to Freer's and other selections			"	470 0 0	470 0 0
Main South Road, at Candor, to Westbrook Bridge			"	29 18 0	29 18 0
Main South Road to R. C. Cemetery at foot of Razor-back			"	727 18 6	727 18 6
Main South Road, near Camden, to Vanderville			1888	705 3 0	194 1 10
Main South Road to Wombeyan Caves			1892	700 0 0	700 0 0
Main South Coast Road			1879	91,919 10 5	6,942 1 6
Main South Coast Road to North Huskisson			1891	274 6 6	62 8 6
Leumeah Railway Station Approach			"	508 10 0	300 0 0
Nepean Crossing Maldon to Wilton			1892	149 17 0	149 17 0
Kerwick's to Emu Butter Factory			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Oaks to Mulgoa Forest towards Penrith			"	83 17 2	83 17 2
Oaks Road			"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Camden to Mulgoa Forest			"	131 12 0	131 12 0
Camden via Glendarnal, towards Mulgoa			"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Camden to Menangle and Razorback			"	19 19 0	19 19 0
Camden to the Oaks			1890	1,004 11 11	47 8 9
Camden to the Oaks, between Sheather's Lane and top of Hill at Oaks			1892	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Thirlmere to the Oaks			1891	328 2 8	187 2 8
Thirlmere to Bargo Road			1892	58 12 6	58 12 6
Thirlmere to South Branch Cedar Creek			1890	195 10 0	25 10 0
Thirlmere from Main South Road at Ashcroft's			1891	336 8 4	213 8 4
Road from Dunbar's Corner and Raplay's, &c., to Werombi			1892	29 0 6	29 0 6
Menangle to Stony Creek			"	76 16 0	76 16 0
Menangle to Main South Road			"	74 13 11	74 13 11
Picton, via Vanderville, to foot of Burrogorang Mountain			1874	15,866 6 6	398 18 9

Maintenance, repair, and construction. Consol- dated 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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Upper Picton to Windmill Hill			1892	289 16 2	289 16 2
Foot of Burrogorang Mountain to Cox's River			1881	1,219 15 0	109 14 0
Foot of Burrogorang Mountain up Wollondilly River			1882	1,103 0 3	80 2 11
North Huskisson Wharf to Public School			1891	144 16 6	54 16 6
Bottle Forest to Darke's Forest			"	518 14 8	288 14 8
Darke's Forest Road			1892	83 0 0	83 0 0
Darke's Forest to Blue Gum Forest			"	143 15 1	143 15 1
Bowral to the Briers			"	159 16 0	159 16 0
Bowral to Robertson			1874	15,264 8 5	1,120 0 11
Nowra to Yalwal			1881	3,624 4 2	437 7 2
Nowra to Milton			1892	193 15 7	193 15 7
Nowra, via Nerriga, to Braidwood			1882	7,575 7 2	546 11 10
Nowra Bridge and Illaroo Trust Road to Budgong			1891	125 0 0	65 0 0
Tomerong to Jervis Bay			1886	673 16 5	88 12 0
Cambewarra Mountain to Kangaroo Mountain			1889	540 11 9	50 0 0
Rocky Gap, Budgong, to Cambewarra			1892	150 0 0	150 0 0
Kangaroo Valley to Nowra			1890	1,526 18 6	618 16 9
Kangaroo Valley to Berry			1888	2,186 10 9	619 4 7
Kangaroo Valley, via Brogher's Creek, to Kangaroo Mountain			1882	1,249 10 4	130 13 3
Bundanoon to Old South Road			1888	924 12 2	107 4 3
Bundanoon to Gullics			1892	5 17 0	5 17 0
Alcorn's Store to Macquarie Pass			1880	836 10 10	186 3 5
Soper's South-East Corner to Public School			1892	120 0 0	120 0 0
Thirteen-mile Post, on Wollongong Road, to Soapy Flat Creek			"	5 15 0	5 15 0
Wollongong-Kiama Road, via Mt. Kiera, to Appin			1891	480 0 0	364 0 0
Wollongong to Nowra Bridge			1892	102 10 0	102 10 0
Appin to Brook's Point			1884	401 9 3	50 10 0
Appin, through Macquarie Dale, to Nepean River			1890	168 16 0	47 16 0
Old South Road, Wollondilly, to Little Forest			1875	16,938 8 2	1,278 8 3
Bulli, via Coal Cliff, to Blue-gum Forest			1882	2,355 18 0	642 13 0
Bull Pass to Cataract River			1880	966 7 5	105 0 0
Heathcote to Top of Bulli Pass			1890	588 4 7	270 0 0
Mittagong, towards Diamond Fields			1879	1,502 15 6	63 5 0
Kangaloon Road to Macquarie Pass			1890	1,643 17 9	659 1 1
Robertson to Macquarie Pass			"	428 1 10	274 8 9
Burrawang to Robertson			1884	947 16 9	99 18 6
Sutton Forest to Main South Road, near Cowley's			1887	440 17 6	77 14 6
Sutton Forest to Bundanoon			1882	1,794 12 9	195 13 11
Old South Road, Burradoo to Berrima			1890	411 3 11	272 12 4
Berrima to Bowral			1882	1,926 17 0	157 14 3
Berrima, via Soapy Flat, to Joadja Creek			1890	473 9 3	133 9 6
Main South Road, Bannaby towards Bullio			"	529 8 2	32 0 6
Fitzroy Falls, via Belmore Falls, to Rosgall Road	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	Consolidated Revenue.	"	1,945 16 0	1,062 13 11
Woodhill to Berry			1891	540 11 0	180 0 0
Blenkinsopp's to Wild's Meadow			1890	493 16 4	147 5 10
Yarrunga to Wild's Meadow			1892	10 0 0	10 0 0
Waterfall to Otford Hill			1890	756 13 11	172 14 4
Pike's Hill and Terrilong-street, Kiama			1892	1,380 0 0	1,380 0 0
Tait's Hotel to Lumsden's Corner			1888	567 16 6	64 10 2
Main South Road to Barber's Creek Platform			1891	94 11 0	52 11 0
Aylmerton Road			1892	98 10 11	98 10 11
Old South Road, Moss Vale			1890	425 12 8	42 7 0
Moss Vale to Wallenderry (Meryla Road)			1882	5,479 19 0	1,363 2 6
Moss Vale towards Kiama			1890	3,222 17 9	1,601 9 1
Moss Vale, via Robertson, to Jamberoo			1878	19,052 15 2	29 14 6
Moss Vale to Kangaroo Valley			1890	3,471 0 9	1,401 19 8
Moss Vale, via Berrima, to Mandemarr			"	531 14 3	344 1 9
Goulburn to Cooma			1874	122,119 8 8	2,810 7 0
Goulburn to Pomeroy			1880	4,382 6 6	206 2 9
Goulburn to Upper Tarlo and Roslyn			1878	6,566 13 10	322 10 0
Goulburn and Binda Road, at Carter's, to Goulburn and Wheeo Road, near Wollondilly (Middle Creek Road)			1887	567 16 7	58 12 0
Goulburn to Mount Wayo			1892	384 15 10	384 15 10
Goulburn and Tuena, via Fullerton, to Sherwood			1886	1,633 12 4	79 18 0
Goulburn to Mummel Bridge			1892	278 11 10	278 11 10
Goulburn to Bungoma			1874	6,549 19 11	208 4 1
Goulburn to Taralga			1888	5,955 0 5	1,492 12 5
Goulburn, via Boxer's Creek, to Main South Road			1887	221 14 1	53 6 1
Goulburn to Crookwell			1876	29,917 9 5	149 7 9
Goulburn to Windellima			"	8,414 14 3	216 8 6
Goulburn, via Gullen, to Wheeo			1874	30,137 14 11	5 5 9
Mount Mayo, via Tuena, to Abercrombie			1881	29,550 14 10	1,682 13 4
Spa Creek Road			1892	33 4 9	33 4 9
Boxer's Creek, from Sydney Road up Boxer's Creek			1891	64 4 6	3 10 0
Long Reach to Big Hill Post Office			1888	201 0 5	27 17 3
Rossi's to Coggins, (Old Pagar Road)			1890	109 13 3	20 0 0
Kippelaw, via Gurrunda, to Bialla			1888	1,080 12 6	165 10 8
Kippelaw, via Parkesbourne, to Bredalbane Railway Station			1887	468 0 11	85 15 8
Parkesbourne to Barker's Run of Water			"	300 13 1	46 6 0
Lake Bathurst to Currawang			1891	105 0 0	85 1 0
Towrang, via Lockyersleigh, to Paddy's River			1892	84 19 0	84 19 0
Towrang, via Greenwich Park, to Long Reach			"	2,199 17 6	197 13 6
Richlands to Wombeyan Caves			1887	902 16 3	56 5 0
Run of Water, via Collector, to Lake George			1891	140 18 6	132 0 6
Collector to Gundaroo			1890	354 14 9	73 8 3
Collector to Gunning			1878	3,451 1 11	154 8 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 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Collector, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Tiranna			1882	£ 4 398 11 7	£ 242 3 0
Collector to Breadalbane			1881	2,121 6 4	137 5 10
Cotta Walla to Mount Wayo and Peelwood			"	1,393 9 10	10 5 0
Cotta Walla to Tuena Road			1892	138 1 7	138 1 7
Road to Crookwell Crossing			"	49 9 0	49 9 0
Crookwell to Mount Wayo			"	899 17 7	899 17 7
Crookwell to Laggan and Binda			1883	737 12 8	79 12 2
Crookwell, <i>via</i> Grabben Gullen, to Gunning			1882	2,745 19 11	423 1 5
Crookwell, <i>via</i> Gullen and Laggan, to Taralga			1874	8,324 11 0	889 2 1
Crookwell, <i>via</i> Binda and Bigga Road, to the Abercrombie			1892	529 17 6	529 17 6
Mummel Bridge, <i>via</i> Wheeo, to Narrawa			"	509 4 11	509 4 11
Mummel Church, <i>via</i> Woore Post Office, to Blue Gate			"	79 14 0	79 14 0
Bungonia to Inverary Park			1885	478 5 5	40 4 0
Bungonia to the Look Down			1892	18 1 6	18 1 6
Bungonia to Spa Creek			"	16 17 9	16 17 9
Leighwood, <i>via</i> Golspie, to Stone Quarry			1887	395 19 6	92 10 0
Carter's to Woore Mill			1892	154 9 7	154 9 7
Laggan to Binda			1875	2,641 3 1	129 17 3
Laggan to Golspie			1892	102 3 8	102 3 8
Taralga to Rockwell			1881	1,199 4 9	244 2 7
Taralga, <i>via</i> Bannaby, to Big Hill			1891	497 12 2	40 11 6
Taralga, <i>via</i> Curraweela, to Bumbaroo			1888	903 13 8	284 1 2
Taralga, <i>via</i> Guinecor Creek, towards Wombeyan Caves			1891	98 19 1	10 13 6
Marulan to Limekilns			1882	2,776 10 7	59 8 7
Marulan, <i>via</i> Windellima, to Braidwood and Nerriga Road			1878	9,354 17 1	236 0 0
Marulan to Greenwich Park			1879	3,021 18 5	23 18 6
Marulan, <i>via</i> Long Reach and Bannaby, to Taralga			1892	558 11 10	558 11 10
Narrawa Road, near Roches', to Junction of Pudman Road			1885	844 3 7	125 19 6
Dalton to Narrawa			1882	3,270 9 2	693 7 0
Dalton, <i>via</i> Jerrawa, to Yass			1880	1,922 7 4	97 1 0
Dilton to Burrowa			1885	3,853 0 9	8 15 0
Dilton and Burrowa Road to Yass			1890	315 10 10	89 13 10
Dalton and Burrowa Road through Rye Park Township			1892	5 3 3	5 3 3
Gunning to Berry banglo			1891	241 13 6	155 19 0
Binda to Bigga			1885	1,522 4 6	105 8 6
Binda and Bigga Road, <i>via</i> Junction, to Tuena			1888	745 17 9	58 4 6
Wheeo to Crookwell			1884	3,995 11 0	176 14 7
Wheeo, <i>via</i> Binda, to Peelwood			1877	1,921 17 8	381 8 2
Wheeo and Crookwell Road, at Ryan's, <i>via</i> Native Dog Flat, to Crook- well and Gunning			1889	189 17 9	40 13 4
Wheeo Post Office to Gunning			1888	927 19 5	135 10 0
Wheeo to Burrowa			1879	7,646 1 2	220 14 0
Sharpening-stone Creek to Burrowa	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	Consoli- dated Revenue.	1872	8,235 15 0	58 2 0
Binalong to Burrowa			1877	12,180 12 7	330 14 0
Binalong to Murrumburrah			1891	41 18 6	22 15 0
Hall to Wallaroo			1892	119 18 0	119 18 0
Queanbeyan to Uriarra Post Office			1881	2,481 7 0	382 1 10
Queanbeyan to Gunning			1874	25,023 7 10	608 19 4
Queanbeyan, <i>via</i> Lanyan Ford, to Naas			1891	389 17 9	260 4 0
Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman			1878	9,076 8 0	599 14 1
Queanbeyan Railway Station Approach, part Uriarra Road			1892	85 0 0	85 0 0
Bulga Creek Road			"	113 0 0	113 0 0
Yass to Fairfield Bridge			1875	5,613 4 10	152 3 0
Yass to Woolgarlo			"	3,804 6 2	189 7 10
Yass to Black Range			1885	331 4 7	33 6 8
Yass, <i>via</i> Wejasper, to Tumut			1892	512 13 10	512 13 10
Yass to Bungendore			1882	8,935 10 10	675 17 6
Kitty's Creek to Dog Trap Ford, Murrumbidgee			1888	491 12 0	17 15 3
Waroo, <i>via</i> Boambolo Ford, to Mulhon			1891	184 13 0	77 14 6
Taemas Bridge to Brindabella			"	847 14 10	783 7 10
Mill Post Creek Road, Bungendore			1892	178 7 3	178 7 3
Gimnderra to Gundaroo			"	109 19 7	109 19 7
Gimnderra to Bungendore			1890	1,060 11 2	63 12 2
Bungendore to Captain's Flat			1889	5,472 19 2	1,150 13 9
Bungendore to Doughboy Hill			1882	3,827 14 3	386 14 7
Bungendore, <i>via</i> Molonglo, to Black Range			1881	839 16 7	111 11 10
Bungendore Drainage			1891	634 8 0	500 0 0
Molonglo Plains, Bungendore to Hoskington			1892	539 18 2	539 18 2
Bookham to Ilialong			1884	514 13 11	Nil.
Bookham to Chidowla			1885	608 8 9	58 5 0
Bookham to Cooradigbee Junction			1881	1,190 13 0	22 15 0
Gunning's Flat to Reid's Flat			1891	50 0 0	21 10 0
Gunning and Dalton Road to Rye Park			1892	409 11 1	409 11 1
Mumby, <i>via</i> Graham and Frogmore, to Goulburn Road			"	387 14 4	387 14 4
Burrowa to Rye Park			"	186 13 0	186 13 0
Burrowa to Young			1876	12,500 5 11	378 4 0
Burrowa to Breakfast Creek			1892	204 0 0	204 0 0
Burrowa to Galong Railway Station			1890	389 19 7	191 4 7
Burrowa to Narrawa			1892	368 11 6	368 11 6
Burrowa to Kenya			1885	1,556 7 4	186 6 7
Burrowa to Main South Road			1892	144 9 2	144 9 2
Burrowa Road, near Wall's, to Bowning			1890	125 0 9	16 5 0
Burrowa to Cunningham			1892	202 15 10	202 15 10
Galong, <i>via</i> Kalangan, towards Meringo			"	93 7 0	93 7 0
Murrumburrah to Currawang			"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Jugiong to Murrumburrah			1887	2,051 6 5	281 11 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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Cullinga to Wallendbeen	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	Consolidated Revenue.	1883	£ 867 7 4	£ 32 3 6
Young to Koorwatha... ..			1892	18 5 6	18 5 6
Young, via Moppitty, to Burrowa and Cunningrah Road			1880	1,327 12 7	201 19 3
Young to Murrumburrah			1889	1,747 15 9	223 2 6
Young to Jerrybang			1892	180 13 3	189 13 3
Young, via Morangarell to Marsden's			1887	5,206 8 2	572 6 5
Young to Temora			1883	8,070 13 8	493 9 2
Young to Grenfell			1888	6,198 3 6	937 5 11
Young and Bulla Creek Road to Solferino Quarries			1892	54 10 0	54 10 0
Middle Creek Road, Pejar			"	49 3 6	49 3 6
Kialla Road to Butter Factory			"	3 19 9	3 19 9
Bumbi, via Thuddingra, to Burrangong			1872	3,400 8 7	50 0 0
Road to Englemoney, via Sand Hills			1892	40 19 4	40 19 4
Erlington to Araluen			1870	2,831 11 5	119 19 2
Erlington to Balallaba			1875	1,566 5 3	95 0 0
Nerriga to Tarago			1892	187 12 10	187 12 10
Minga to Major's Creek and Erlington			1871	6,225 12 7	214 4 2
Major's Creek to Fairfield			1880	4,121 7 9	371 16 3
Major's Creek to Berlang			1892	99 18 9	99 18 9
Captain's Flat to Bradwood			"	198 5 7	198 5 7
Captain's Flat to Morongo			"	300 0 0	300 0 0
Channell to Captain's Flat			"	149 19 0	149 19 0
Gilbert's Creek to Bourke's Crossing			"	50 14 0	50 14 0
Charleyong to Tarago			1891	440 8 5	309 18 5
Tarago to Bradwood			1866	83,361 2 11	1,447 3 3
Bredbo Station to Bradwood			1890	1,991 8 6	658 15 4
Bradwood to Erlington.....			1872	4,501 13 0	376 5 11
Bradwood to Nerriga			1892	776 7 9	776 7 9
Bradwood, via Molonglo, to Queanbeyan			1890	1,336 4 6	557 14 3
Bradwood to Euradux			1892	49 16 9	49 16 9
Bradwood and Tarago Road, via Larbert, to Lower Boro and Tarago			1881	1,469 5 3	361 3 9
Bradwood to Sergeant's Point			"	2 500 2 10	236 11 4
Bradwood, via Reidsdale, to Bell's Creek			1872	2,562 18 5	161 1 1
Bradwood to Araluen			1864	18,270 19 6	662 1 11
Bradwood to Harold's Cross, from Twelve-mile Peg to Cooma Road			1892	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bradwood to Nelligen (Clyde Road) ...			1863	35,885 5 8	1,048 14 1
Bradwood to Colombo ...			1892	25 0 0	25 0 0
Sergeant's Point to Clyde Road			1887	567 10 3	63 10 1
Luther's, Clyde Road, past Taylor's			1892	40 0 0	40 0 0
Cropper's Lane, Windellima, to Boro... ..			1891	141 19 3	6 16 0
Boro to Fairy Meadow			1892	25 0 0	25 0 0
Termeil to Burril Bridge			1891	437 9 11	236 7 8
Cowra Road, near Rosebrook, towards Bredbo			"	31 9 3	28 8 6
Jembacumbene Crossing			1892	61 1 1	61 1 1
Bergala Post Office to Bingie Bingie			1889	163 0 0	46 6 0
Road from Shoalhaven River up Jerrabat Gully			1892	61 1 0	61 1 0
Jerrabat Gully Road			1891	100 19 6	32 10 0
Hoskington to Sawmill and Harold's Cross			1890	246 4 6	80 15 0
Foxlow, via Carwoola to Seven mile Post ...			"	309 9 9	110 1 0
Reidsdale to Warnumbucca (Tudor Valley Road) ...			1889	116 6 3	50 0 9
Congo to Moruya			1891	28 6 0	0 14 0
Moruya to Silver-mines			"	100 0 0	61 19 0
Araluen to Moruya			1865	29,762 19 11	1,518 7 9
Nelligen to Bateman's Bay			1884	715 14 10	45 1 1
Nelligen to Boler's			1892	54 1 0	54 1 0
Nelligen and Bateman's Bay and Milton Road, at McMillan's			1874	1,693 6 0	156 18 8
Milton and Bateman's Bay Road, via Broman Ford, to Nelligen			1885	3,132 17 7	341 4 8
Milton and Bateman's Bay to Moruya and Bodalla			1874	37,814 16 0	2,098 3 7
Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah			1889	990 16 6	149 19 8
Dry River to Bermagui			1890	419 9 6	126 2 0
Trunkatabella Bridge to Reedy Creek			1872	2,369 2 7	217 2 0
Pambula to Bald Hills			1890	73 5 0	25 0 0
Pambula, via Toalla Street to Pambula Cemetery			1892	124 1 0	124 1 0
Pambula to Wolumla			1867	3,857 9 1	175 16 11
Pambula to Merumbula			1890	486 16 9	200 0 0
Road up Tuross River			1892	8 1 0	8 1 0
Bodalla to Dignan's Creek, via Cowderoy's and Hawden's.....			1879	7,812 7 1	496 0 11
Cathcart Junction, via Wyndham, to Pambula			1875	25,948 2 8	1 271 19 7
Cathcart to Bibbenluka Junction			1888	1,208 0 10	207 13 10
Upper Boggy Creek to Pambula and Wolumla Road			1891	148 10 0	16 12 0
Eden to Sturt			1879	5,554 10 0	1,177 15 0
Eden to Pambula			1881	6,599 8 6	616 13 4
Eden and Pambula Road to Back Creek			1891	192 17 6	87 13 6
Road to Crushing Plant, Pipeclay Creek, Yowaka Gold-fields			1892	510 19 6	510 19 6
Wyndham to Burrogate			"	61 1 0	61 1 0
Bega to Numbugga and Bembooka			1878	5,577 2 9	290 11 10
Bega, via Wapangui and Murrah, to Bermagui			1877	7,503 16 8	411 4 11
Bega to Bodalla			1872	23,451 14 10	1,021 7 0
Bega to Wolumla			1874	10,528 0 4	258 9 3
Bega, via Jellat Jellat, to Tathra			1873	10,534 10 2	453 6 4
Bega District Roads			1891	411 2 9	120 1 0
Bega to Brogo Old Roads			1890	530 7 0	100 0 0
Brianderry to Bega			1874	1,194 10 6	59 18 6
Road to Wharf at Narooma			1892	0 14 0	0 14 0
Tathra Wharf Approach			"	97 13 6	97 13 6
Towamba to New Buildings.....			1884	1,324 18 5	176 17 0

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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Towamba to Bondi ..			1887	1,401 0 2	221 4 8
Perico to Wog Wog ..			1889	755 11 0	98 3 3
Wolumla Junction to Cross Roads ..			1872	47,333 10 1	229 6 6
Wolumla, via Lithgow Flat, to Candelo and Wyndham ..			1879	1,332 9 3	73 3 0
Mogo to Tomakin ..			1887	590 8 2	210 10 10
Pittman's Bridge to Bodalla, via Wagonga Heads ..			1880	4,121 13 3	495 4 0
Bombala to Delegate ..			1871	11,081 17 7	788 14 6
Bombala, via Buckalong and Gunningrah, to M'Laughlin River ..			1881	1,674 12 5	382 17 10
Bombala, via Mahratta and Mila, to Craigie ..			1892	85 14 9	85 14 9
Bombala to Buckey's Springs ..			1889	170 11 10	50 15 7
Bombala to Nimitybelle ..			1892	1,268 10 7	1,268 10 7
Bombala to Merimbula ..			1864	86,269 14 9	4,185 15 0
Delegate to the Border, near Bendock ..			1887	438 11 7	85 2 7
Delegate, via Currawang, to Wollondilly ..			1891	258 7 3	153 7 3
Craigie to Delegate ..			1890	144 10 0	58 18 0
Cobargo to Wadbilliga ..			1883	2,756 11 7	249 19 4
Cobargo to Bermagui ..			"	3,507 13 6	533 5 6
Wallaga Lake to Bermagui ..			1887	230 6 0	34 19 0
Bobundarra'h to Seymour ..			1880	3,305 11 9	224 19 0
Bibbenluke to Bobundarra'h ..			1887	1,705 18 10	199 9 6
Merimbula to Jellat Jellat ..			1874	2,563 10 4	173 13 6
Burrogate to Honeysuckle ..			1882	1,040 4 7	40 13 0
Candelo to Wyndham and Burrogate ..			"	3,664 5 1	244 1 0
Candelo to Kameruka ..			1877	699 17 8	39 15 4
Candelo to Mogilla and Brown Mountain ..			1882	5,526 9 9	490 3 0
Postman's Track to junction with Candelo Brown Mountain Road, through portions 109 and 128 ..			1892	18 4 0	18 4 0
Cross Roads, from Candelo and Colombo Road to Bombala, Merimbula Road, at Tantawanglo ..			1891	83 3 0	7 0 3
Buckley's Crossing to Maffra ..			1889	186 2 4	49 1 0
Buckley's Crossing to Jinenbuen ..			"	154 4 0	47 12 0
Buckley's Crossing, via Bolocco, to Jindabyne ..			1883	1,795 7 2	228 12 11
Brown's Mountain, via Kameruka, to Finger Post ..			1892	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0
Nimitybelle, via Kameruka, to Finger Post ..			1888	7,909 4 2	952 5 8
Nimitybelle to top of Brown Mountain ..			1892	482 6 0	482 6 0
Nimitybelle to Bobundarra'h ..			1887	899 15 6	208 15 4
Completion Nimitybelle Mountain Road ..			1892	22 2 0	22 2 0
Tharwa to Tiddimbilly ..			1890	211 1 8	50 19 0
Brown Mountain Road ..			1892	100 0 0	100 0 0
Old Burna Road, Michelago ..			1886	1,129 11 10	213 5 3
Prahan, via Cowbed, to Snowy Plain ..			1890	600 8 0	299 9 4
Berridale to Buckley's Crossing ..			1891	119 4 6	99 13 0
Farrington, from Eight-mile Post, to Cooma ..			1892	21 2 0	21 2 0
Cooma and Braidwood Road to Jerrabat Gully ..			"	23 9 0	23 9 0
Cooma to Green Hills ..			1887	651 19 5	117 5 0
Cooma to Bobundarra'h ..			1880	3,395 13 9	212 4 1
Cooma to Jindabyne ..			1881	6,950 11 9	945 10 0
Cooma to Bombala ..			1864	42,871 11 9	98 16 10
Cooma, via Mettagang, to Murrumbucca ..			1889	132 7 5	1 4 6
Cooma and Jindabyne to Buckley's Crossing ..			1878	4,092 14 6	218 18 0
Cooma, via Myalla, to Bobundarra'h and Nimitybelle ..			1884	1,038 6 8	85 14 3
Cooma to Nimitybelle ..			1892	974 10 7	974 10 7
Cooma, via Jindabyne, to Kiandra ..			1879	14,861 8 6	1,388 1 6
Cooma, via The Peak, to Bolaro ..			1887	1,568 9 10	293 5 10
Cooma to Count-a-guinea, via Big Badger ..			1879	3,296 16 2	119 1 0
Cooma, via Rosebrook, to Cowra ..			1889	399 4 4	75 7 0
Twenty-four-mile, Cooma Road, to Captain's Flat ..			1891	197 3 0	174 8 0
Mettagang to Billyrumbuck ..			"	51 18 2	21 18 6
Jindabyne to Ingebyra ..			1892	49 15 0	49 15 0
Kiandra Road, near Six-mile Post, to Middlingbank ..			1888	710 6 11	248 13 4
Kiandra Road to Yarrangobilly Caves ..			1891	1,071 2 9	653 17 11
Billyringra, via the Gap, to Adamnaby ..			1890	1,138 3 0	413 11 6
Adamnaby to Eaglehawk ..			1888	236 10 0	60 0 0
Holt's Flat to Railway Bridge ..			"	2,043 15 10	266 15 5
Thirteen-mile Post, via Craigie and Qunburra, to Border ..			1892	19 2 0	19 2 0
Thirteen-mile Post on Bombala and Delegate Road to Border ..			1887	502 18 7	60 18 0
Brungle Bridge to Gobarralong Ford ..			1888	1,117 14 8	93 11 0
Brungle, via Wyangle, to Toomoorooma Road ..			1889	580 13 8	156 3 0
Tumut, via The Plains, to Punt Bridge ..			1891	371 5 7	155 13 7
Tumut to Kiandra ..			1870	9,332 10 7	730 5 6
Tumut, via Brungle, to Gundagai ..			"	3,215 2 7	366 14 4
Tumut to Adelong ..			1868	13,111 13 8	327 16 9
Tumut to Toomoorooma ..			1891	269 11 4	137 17 11
Tumut to Laomalac ..			1877	2,207 16 8	62 15 9
Cowan Creek via Gregory's to Cootamundra ..			1892	38 2 2	38 2 2
Cootamundra to Stockinbingal Bridge ..			1885	1,291 11 7	143 14 4
Cootamundra to Cullinga ..			1892	13 16 9	13 16 9
Cootamundra to Junee ..			"	160 10 10	160 10 10
Cootamundra to Wombat ..			1890	553 11 7	22 15 0
Cootamundra to Bowning ..			1892	156 10 3	156 10 3
Cootamundra to Temora ..			1882	14,916 12 3	869 0 10
Cootamundra, via Kilrush, to Wallendbeen ..			1892	108 11 6	108 11 6
Cootamundra, via Ironbong, to Bethungra ..			1891	467 17 1	197 4 6
Cootamundra to Coolac ..			1875	6,668 11 4	311 2 7
Cootamundra to Berthong ..			1891	37 14 6	13 6 6
Coolac to Gobarralong ..			1887	969 3 0	67 1 0

Maintenance, repair, and construction. 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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Temora to Barmedman			1887	2,078 7 5	260 7 11
Temora to Junee Station			1888	1,478 8 5	223 13 1
Barmedman to Wollongough			1891	155 5 0	20 5 0
Adelong to Main South Road, at Griffiths			1874	5,120 11 2	335 9 5
Adelong to Sharpe's Creek			1891	93 13 3	63 4 3
Adelong Crossing to Bago			1892	441 17 2	441 17 2
Adelong to and beyond the Cemetery			1891	24 19 11	14 17 6
Main South Road to Middle Adelong			1864	21,066 16 10	40 3 1
Tarrabandra to Gocup			1890	226 11 3	38 17 6
Road over Gully near Trucking-yards, Gundagai			1892	26 12 3	26 12 3
Gundagai to Bongongolong			1883	2 570 6 3	131 17 6
Gundagai to Wantabadgery			1892	192 18 11	192 18 11
Gundagai to Brungle			1877	6,658 12 7	68 19 6
Gundagai to Tumut			1864	23,473 19 10	1,335 7 10
Bethunga to the Forest			1892	22 15 0	22 15 0
Boggy Creek Railway Siding Approach			"	146 11 0	146 11 0
Windowie, up East Bank, Gilmore Creek			1891	176 10 7	139 9 4
Windowie Flat, Gilmore Creek, to Riley's Crossing			1892	8 14 0	8 14 0
Gilmore Creek to Riley's Crossing			1872	3,326 2 5	144 13 0
Riley's Crossing to Reedy Flat			1877	2,217 14 7	37 7 9
Riley's Crossing to Batlow			1892	157 7 7	157 7 7
Reedy Flat to Tumberumba and Adelong Creek			1890	134 3 4	46 0 10
Welaregang, via Greg Greg, to Kancoban			1886	2,539 8 9	221 6 7
Jingellic to Kancoban			1892	408 8 7	408 8 7
Bowna Station to Welaregang			1888	11,284 2 11	58 8 5
Batlow to Tumberumba Road			1892	9 8 6	9 8 6
Middle Adelong to Tumberumba			1875	0,354 17 9	159 17 9
Tumberumba, via Tooma, to Welaregang			1878	16,293 8 5	330 5 1
Tumberumba to Bago			1890	923 2 7	318 9 1
Tumberumba to Jingellic			1882	12,760 14 5	460 14 6
Tumberumba to Little Billabong			1876	21,493 10 0	684 2 1
Egan's Creek Causeway at Costigans			1892	87 8 1	87 8 1
Glenroy to Munderoo			1890	600 3 8	117 13 8
Wagga Wagga to Gullenbah			1892	427 4 0	427 4 0
Wagga Wagga to Gregadoo			1891	427 14 0	183 2 0
Wagga Wagga to Coolamon			1892	191 14 5	191 14 5
Wagga Wagga to Wombat			1890	815 3 10	9 7 6
Wagga Wagga to Wantabadgery			1892	203 1 1	203 1 1
Wagga Wagga to Cookardina			"	318 6 8	318 6 8
Wagga Wagga to Bullenbong			1883	3,711 10 7	22 4 9
Wagga Wagga to Kyamba			1881	9,617 18 10	910 0 1
Wagga Wagga to Naranderra			1864	15 479 2 11	361 5 4
Wagga Wagga to Junee		Maintenance, repair, and construction	1892	102 6 1	102 6 1
Coolamon to Mandemah		Consolidated Revenue	"	288 0 2	288 0 2
Coolamon to Cowabee			"	86 16 0	86 16 0
Henty Station to Munnab'la			"	260 19 0	260 19 0
Urangelmo to Yerong Creek			1888	1 608 6 4	355 14 3
Eurongilly to Junee			1861	231 7 3	115 10 0
Rock Railway Station to Urana			1883	9,479 0 0	522 13 9
Main South Road, Tarcutta, to Alfred Town			1879	12,815 9 2	22 15 0
Lower Tarcutta to Alfred Town			1892	445 14 11	445 14 11
Cranebob Creek to Upper Tarcutta			1890	388 0 4	163 10 4
Carabost to Kyamba			1880	4,325 14 2	195 1 4
Rosewood, via Humula, to Kyamba			1891	545 5 2	301 0 0
Humula, via Umbango, to Tarcutta			1892	8 8 0	8 8 0
Collen Gully, via Gullenbah, to Narranderra			1891	426 5 11	224 8 6
Conargo to Old Goree Bridge			1892	37 6 6	37 6 6
Narranderra, via Cuddell, to Conargo			1880	5,862 15 0	137 13 0
Narranderra to Old Goree Bridge			1892	157 3 9	157 3 9
Culcairn to Germanton			1882	10,838 0 4	506 17 3
Germanton to Jingellic			1886	3,224 9 4	259 8 8
Germanton to Cookardina			1883	1,668 3 2	83 18 1
Mountain Creek Road			1892	60 1 9	60 1 9
Corowa to Piney Range			1885	3,104 5 10	412 4 5
Corowa to Jerilderie, via Sandy Ridges			1883	5,891 9 6	600 11 7
Corowa to Coreen and Jerilderie Road at Momalong			1892	508 7 8	508 7 8
Corowa streets			1891	66 12 0	53 2 0
Corowa Railway Station Approach			1892	20 0 0	20 0 0
Improvement of Road Red Gum Swamp, Parish of Wollar (Albury)			"	29 0 0	29 0 0
Coreen to Jerilderie			1891	778 6 9	382 16 9
Jerilderie, via Yanko, to Goolgumbala			"	480 15 8	348 15 8
Jerilderie to Tocumwal			1884	3 162 13 6	207 16 0
Jerilderie to Berrigan			1890	872 19 3	644 11 8
Tocumwal to Berrigan			1889	475 5 2	44 13 5
Carnsdale Railway Station Approach			1892	70 0 0	70 0 0
Albury to Urana			1872	23,863 4 2	560 15 6
Albury Streets			1892	250 0 0	250 0 0
Albury and Corowa Road to Urana			1874	17,990 5 11	667 10 8
Albury to Denihunn (Boomanoomana)			1864	68,340 10 4	1,875 2 8
Albury to Wagga Wagga			"	46,681 17 6	99 5 8
Albury to Cookardina			1892	510 7 10	510 7 10
Burrumbuttock to Brocklesby Railway Station			"	67 14 6	67 14 6
" Burrumbuttock Hotel" to Greschek's Hill			"	23 0 0	23 0 0
Mulwala to Saverneke			1890	927 9 3	622 19 0
Berrigan to Mulwala			1891	223 2 6	138 10 0
Berrigan to Murray-hut			1892	130 0 0	130 0 0

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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892
ROADS AND BRIDGES—<i>continued.</i>					
Repairs, Bungambrowatha Cutting			1891	£ 748 8 8	£ 693 8 8
Tanner's Lane, Mulwala to Berrigan			1892	50 0 0	50 0 0
Coonong, towards Urana			1885	3,318 5 11	308 15 5
Imperial Reservoir and South Tank			1892	522 8 5	522 8 5
The Tanks to Goolgumbia			1887	1,441 19 8	112 8 9
Government Tank Lane, on Stock Road, Jindera ..			1892	21 0 0	21 0 0
Gerogery to Howlong			1881	10,572 11 9	396 15 3
Gerogery, <i>via</i> Jindera, to Bungowannah			1876	5,099 19 10	269 4 0
Moorwatha to Albury			1891	149 1 6	89 1 6
Howlong to Walbundry			1883	3,906 18 6	526 9 1
Howlong to Goombargona			1890	434 7 0	288 18 6
Howlong to Walla Walla, between portions 58 Burrumbuttock to North-east Corner 60 Piney Range			1892	33 11 8	33 11 8
Jindera to Yambla			1891	245 6 10	117 14 10
Yambla Station to Jingellic			1892	1,294 2 0	1,294 2 0
Walla Walla to Jindera			1888	740 14 9	161 3 0
Walla Road, &c., to Griffin's			1892	27 10 10	27 10 10
Walla Walla to Gerogery			1876	5,989 2 2	557 10 6
Road to Walla West Public School			1892	22 0 0	22 0 0
Road to Walla Walla Railway Station			"	102 5 4	102 5 4
Hulong Station to Cudgellico			1881	14,052 19 10	509 4 11
Denihquin to Urana			1874	19,358 11 11	709 14 6
Denihquin to Hay			1873	16,067 0 1	32 10 0
Denihquin to Cochranes Creek			1892	350 0 0	350 0 0
Denihquin to Balranald			1875	21,491 1 1	13 6 6
Denihquin to Mathoura			1888	375 1 4	0 11 5
Denihquin to Wakool Bridge			1892	169 0 0	169 0 0
Denihquin to Wanganella			"	299 11 9	299 11 9
Denihquin to Moama			1891	187 7 4	151 18 4
Denihquin to Moulamein			1892	414 2 3	414 2 3
Yathong Railway Station Approach			1887	747 8 0	448 8 0
Mathoura to Bunaloo			1888	1,305 16 7	76 8 8
Mathoura to Moama			"	902 18 6	3 0 0
No. 24 Lane Moama			1892	54 10 0	54 10 0
Moulamein to Wanganella			1887	1,366 0 4	144 14 9
Moulamein to Balranald			1892	192 5 9	192 5 9
Moama to Moulamein			1875	12,640 15 9	1,345 17 2
Moama to Thyra			1892	43 6 6	43 6 6
Moama to Bama			1892	417 15 2	113 12 0
Moama Road			1892	142 10 0	142 10 0
Balranald to Hay			1877	8,705 5 11	393 16 4
Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry			1887	1,546 1 2	72 17 5
Balranald to Wentworth			1886	2,969 9 5	126 0 0
Whealbah to Gunbar			1882	2,621 10 8	194 2 6
Boohgal to Wilcanma			1880	14,897 19 10	106 9 8
Boohgal to Hillston			"	3,295 6 4	110 16 9
Boohgal to Ivanhoe			1892	297 0 2	297 0 2
Carathool to Hillston			1881	5,794 12 1	574 14 11
Hay to Boohgal			1879	10,280 14 0	474 13 11
Hay District Flood repairs			1892	12 0 0	12 0 0
Hay to Gunbar			1881	5,978 19 3	214 8 0
Hay to Wanganella			1892	183 12 2	183 12 2
Whitton Station to Cudgellico			"	1,425 11 4	1,425 11 4
Walbundry to Culcairn			1882	2,657 17 11	99 9 3
Wentworth to South Australian Border			1885	1,078 0 6	153 15 0
Main West Road, at Eastern Creek, to Rooty Hill Station ..			1890	394 4 5	71 16 2
Main West Road, Fox under the Hill, to Seven Hills Road (Toongabbie Road)			1892	60 0 0	60 0 0
Main West Road, St. Mary's, to Blacktown Road ..			1878	1,138 0 7	44 13 0
Main West Road to Bankstown			1892	100 16 4	100 16 4
Main West Road, at Eastern Creek, to Perkins' (Wallgrove Road) ..			1890	255 6 2	129 13 1
Main West Road, Bungarribee, to F. Weston's			1891	159 5 0	70 0 0
Blacktown to Seven Hills Station			1884	502 5 3	39 16 7
Blacktown, <i>via</i> Riverstone, to Box Hill			1873	3,498 15 0	150 0 0
Parramatta to Pennant Hills			1885	749 12 1	120 0 0
Parramatta, at East End of Broken Back Bridge, <i>via</i> Windsor and Richmond, to Richmond Bridge (portion Parramatta to Rous Hill) ..			1889	2,405 11 11	715 5 7
Main Dural Road (Windsor Road), over Hammer's Bridge, at Toongabbee ..			1891	113 3 10	84 4 1
Castle Hill to Windsor Road			1892	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rouse Hill to Schofield's Platform			1888	645 9 2	177 16 7
Clarendon to Cornwallis			1884	626 9 4	38 3 2
West Portland to Comleroy Road ..			1888	405 9 4	63 3 10
Churchill's Wharf to West Portland ..			1884	1,096 14 0	94 11 0
M'Grath's Hill to Maroota			1890	1,703 9 2	441 8 7
Windsor Road to Castle Hill			1889	214 7 6	10 0 0
Windsor to Penrith			1884	1,567 19 3	239 13 10
Windsor, <i>via</i> Sackville, to Wiseman's Ferry ..			1883	8,222 16 0	530 2 5
Buckmasters to Boambola Ford ..			1892	76 14 0	76 14 0
Sackville Reach Road at Forrester's property ..			"	283 0 6	283 0 6
Sackville Road to East Portland ..			1883	831 19 3	58 2 0
Bell's Lane to Putty			1871	11,015 5 3	1,086 5 9
St. Alban's to Sheen's on Wright's Creek Bridge (Whelan's Creek) ..			1892	50 0 0	50 0 0
Great North Road to St. Alban's, at Shepherd's Gully			1891	567 12 0	500 0 0
Wiseman's Ferry to Singleton's Mill			1889	363 15 5	75 15 10

Maintenance, repair, and construction
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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—<i>continued.</i>					
Wiseman's Ferry to mouth of Mangrove Creek			1892	7 14 0	7 14 0
Blaxland's Ridge, <i>via</i> Moran's Rock, to Upper Colo			1888	558 14 8	147 0 6
Gunn's to Yeumburrah Road			1892	109 17 6	100 17 6
Sassafras Gully Road, Springwood			1891	204 19 0	74 19 0
Springwood to the Hawkesbury			1879	2 593 12 5	291 15 9
Richmond Bridge to King's Road			1888	5,492 9 2	1,118 15 4
Darkey Creek Deviation			1889	7,935 4 1	4,030 12 1
Yarramundi, <i>via</i> Enfield, to Wilberforce and Pitt Town Punt			1883	1,678 11 0	193 4 2
Belmont Road Deviation, Yarramundi to Wilberforce			1891	135 0 0	90 0 0
Approach to Belmont Railway Station			1892	9 8 6	9 8 6
Deviation of Road at Look-out Hill			"	6 6 0	6 6 0
Nepean-street, Emu Plains			"	10 19 8	10 19 8
Bowenfels to Lidsdale			1890	389 15 0	182 17 10
Bowenfels to Hartley Road Junction			"	600 3 7	247 7 11
Glenbrook Road			1889	257 4 9	61 17 1
Oberon to Shooter's Hill			1883	1,088 7 9	167 0 0
Oberon-street, Oberon			1892	14 12 0	14 12 0
Oberon to Jenolan			1877	4,527 10 1	570 15 5
Oberon to Swatchfield			"	3,874 7 1	264 17 7
Tarana to Oberon			1881	2,677 7 11	585 17 9
Jenolan to Wombeyan Caves			1892	378 13 11	378 13 11
Duggan's to the Caves			1888	2,394 11 0	452 9 8
Duggan's Farm Deviation			1892	200 0 0	200 0 0
Hermitage Road, Lithgow			1891	797 5 11	614 13 11
Four-mile Tree to Campbell's River			1890	484 16 11	140 0 1
Mount Victoria to Bell Platform			1885	2,276 5 4	104 6 7
Mount Victoria to Jenolan Caves			1889	5,833 12 6	431 4 0
Mount York Road			1891	236 12 4	181 7 8
Blackheath to Govett's Leap			1889	206 5 9	39 5 9
Chocetham's Flat Road, Rydal to Upper Run Junction Completion Deviation			1892	782 16 4	782 16 4
Rydal to Sunny Corner			1890	3,070 17 5	148 16 0
Rydal to Upper Run			"	878 1 7	278 14 4
Hartley to Vale of Clwydd			"	923 9 8	307 3 3
Hartley to Oberon			1887	5,585 13 7	296 12 1
Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Platform			1885	2 354 15 9	405 11 2
Little Hartley to Gambenang			1878	2,063 8 9	170 10 10
Little River to Swatchfield			1879	2,029 12 10	115 7 10
Lowther to Gambenang			"	222 7 4	59 13 5
Mutton's Falls to O'Connell			1890	223 0 7	97 19 11
O'Connell to Swatchfield			1879	4,071 14 0	399 8 1
O'Connell Plains to Campbell's River Lagoon			1885	763 12 6	88 1 10
O'Connell to Oberon			1879	6,771 11 5	251 7 11
Aick's Creek to Bloom Hill			1892	59 16 0	59 16 0
Marangaroo to Meadow Flat			1890	762 0 1	336 16 7
Piper's Flat Station to Meadow Flat and Mitchell's Creek			1886	2,113 18 1	299 1 5
Meadow Flat to Mitchell's Creek			1891	468 14 8	238 18 5
Meadow Flat to Tarana			1885	1,146 2 8	291 0 11
Brown's Hill to Napoleon Reef			1892	79 6 7	79 6 7
Kirconnell to Mitchell's Creek			1890	528 5 10	149 6 6
Martin's to Spring Hill Station			1882	1,048 17 0	72 15 10
Bathurst and Caloola Road to Trunkey			1866	28,368 19 3	470 7 4
Bathurst and O'Connell's Road to Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell			1872	3,606 12 10	164 7 10
Bathurst, <i>via</i> Gorman's Hill, to Campbell's River			1879	5 136 9 4	341 16 11
Bathurst to Campbell's River, Perth			1878	1,632 1 8	83 10 9
Bathurst to O'Connell's Plains			1876	9 130 11 9	205 5 10
Bathurst, <i>via</i> Kellosiel, to Monkey Hill			1877	10,958 18 10	275 8 5
Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley			1873	14,427 1 0	621 0 7
Bathurst and Caloola to Teapot Swamp			1878	1,854 10 9	39 1 8
Bathurst, <i>via</i> Swallow Creek, to Ophir			1864	12,449 18 11	332 19 10
Bathurst to Sofala			1871	28,297 17 11	546 18 11
Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell			1870	105,774 18 1	4 116 8 5
Pages' Lane to Razor Back			1891	49 18 3	20 13 3
Bathurst and Trunkey Road, at Black Horse Square, towards Dennis Island			"	49 16 3	41 2 3
North West Side, Mount Evenden, or Bathurst and Caloola Road, to Rockley			1892	339 8 2	339 8 2
Caloola Road, <i>via</i> Cow Flat, to Rockley			1878	5,348 2 4	106 19 8
Fitzgerald's Valley Creek, Rope Crossing			1892	10 7 8	10 7 8
Protection of River bank, Vale Creek, Perth			"	34 16 9	34 16 9
Road up Page's Creek			"	75 6 0	75 6 0
Rockley to Charlton			1887	1,210 3 8	137 19 7
Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Road			1874	4,803 4 8	220 5 1
Rockley to Isabella River			1883	2,661 6 4	416 2 6
Rockley, <i>via</i> Campbell's River, to the Dog Rocks			1880	2,368 14 0	89 15 6
Rockley, <i>via</i> Isabella River, to Burruga			1891	150 11 6	2 3 6
Village of Apsley to Bathurst and Rockley Road			1890	1,072 2 5	118 19 7
Osborn's Lane			1888	322 13 7	9 8 6
Newbridge to Arthurtown and Abercrombie River			1887	14,298 9 0	290 10 5
Newbridge to Evans' Swamp			1885	1,515 8 8	103 5 9
Newbridge and Caloola Road to Rockley			1889	1,149 0 9	128 3 9
Newbridge to Caloola			1879	3,376 3 4	184 9 10
Glanmire to Kelso and Limekilns Road at Yarras			1891	148 4 0	52 1 0
Kelso to White Rock			1879	1,531 19 0	51 18 6
Kelso, <i>via</i> Limekilns, to Peel and Sofala			1887	9 460 0 6	343 6 5

Maintenance, repair, and construction. 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, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Church Lane and Steven-street, Kelso			1891	£ 43 s. 6 d.	£ 9 s. 6 d.
Kelloshiel to Little Forest			1878	6,647 16 11	329 17 11
Mount Lawson, via Judge's Creek, to Burraga			1880	7,533 4 7	469 10 6
Mitchell's Creek to Palmer's Oakey			1879	3,643 8 2	251 7 11
Sidmouth Valley Road			1875	3,027 19 5	13 17 6
Teapot Swamp to No. 1 Swamp			1879	5,943 17 4	101 19 9
Teapot Swamp, via Mallow Grove, to Carcoar			1890	393 3 7	175 14 10
Evans' Plains to Trunkey Road			1883	1,150 14 5	97 11 6
Trunkey towards Grove Creek			1892	50 14 0	50 14 0
Mallow Grove towards Trunkey			1890	257 1 3	59 7 6
Brown's Creek to Carcoar			1892	40 0 0	40 0 0
Carcoar to Gosling's Grant			1891	100 0 0	45 0 0
Carcoar to Flyer's Creek			1879	1,362 14 11	35 15 0
Forest, Carcoar and Brown's Creek, Blayney to Burnt Yards			1892	44 19 3	44 19 3
Forest Reefs, via the Gap, to Carcoar			"	62 0 2	62 0 2
Peel to Duramana			1879	1,934 1 2	83 4 6
Peel to Junction of Kelso and Sofala Roads			1888	371 19 9	51 4 8
Limekilns Road to Upper Turon			1878	4,747 16 0	106 17 4
Cheshire Creek to Upper Turon			1891	285 3 9	130 10 10
Milthorpe to Cadia			1878	7,552 4 6	410 3 2
Milthorpe to Lewis Ponds			1890	738 5 7	260 15 6
Milthorpe, via Guyong, to Byng			1882	2,661 3 8	156 4 7
Blayney to Teapot Swamp			1880	2,686 12 10	158 14 4
Blayney, via Grahamstown, to Milthorpe			1883	2,491 11 4	234 8 6
Blayney to No. 1 Swamp			1877	9,766 2 8	419 19 11
Blayney to Forest Reefs			1880	3,920 11 10	219 17 6
Blayney to Guyong			1881	2,308 13 10	149 11 2
Blayney to Five Islands			1883	1,089 4 2	57 0 0
Monkey Hill to Hill End			1876	12,072 12 4	357 6 3
Windeyer, via Campbell's Creek, to Raynor's			1883	1,245 17 9	21 19 6
Windeyer to Queen's Pinch			1892	120 13 5	120 13 5
Cudgegong to Reedy Creek			1873	16,358 10 0	496 5 3
Cudgegong to Wollar			1891	670 12 11	350 2 3
Cudgegong, via Cullenbone, to Gulgong.			1880	7,256 11 5	247 19 2
Cudgegong to Hill End			1873	25,479 8 8	741 2 1
Cudgegong to Rylstone			1883	3,160 12 0	442 15 5
Cudgegong Village to Rylstone			1885	2 403 2 2	156 17 7
Cudgegong to Home Rule			1881	1,198 18 7	179 11 1
Grattai to Sally's Flat			1886	2,116 6 11	380 1 0
Sofala to Rylstone			1878	7,859 19 6	345 15 6
Sofala to Monkey Hill			1873	1,408 14 11	356 15 3
Camboon Lane Deviation			1892	4 18 9	4 18 9
Wallerawang to Mudgee		Maintenance, repair, and construction.	1857	166,972 18 4	1,055 6 10
Piper's Lane, and M'Grath and Lowther's up Bembowlee Creek		Consolidated Revenue.	1892	51 13 3	51 13 3
Mudgee Inn to Bombina Hill			1891	241 14 0	101 15 0
Three-mile Road, near Gulgong			"	232 3 6	32 3 6
Gulgong to Goodiman			"	92 3 0	80 3 0
Gulgong to Denison Town			1892	991 12 2	991 12 2
Harris's Creek to Hovell's Creek via F. Harris'			"	99 4 6	99 4 6
Cowra, via Neila and Cudgegong, towards Burrowa			1886	1,394 5 7	254 5 9
Kendall-street, Cowra			1892	532 0 0	532 0 0
Cowra to North Logan			1890	100 0 0	Nil.
Cowra to Young			1875	6,000 13 9	88 9 7
Cowra to Hovell's Creek			1883	1,964 12 3	224 6 9
Cowra to Milburn Creek			1882	1,558 12 8	166 11 7
Cowra, via Goolagong, to Forbes			1878	11,620 5 3	1,844 12 8
Cowra, via Benni Creek, to Walli			1886	1,809 6 10	139 5 11
Cowra to Canowindra			1880	2,651 11 2	243 9 8
Cowra to Breakfast Creek			1888	1,819 11 5	277 5 9
Binni Dam, Byewash			1892	182 15 7	182 15 7
Grenfell to Forbes			1887	2,532 9 0	286 10 6
Grenfell, via Weddin Gap, to Bimbi			1890	493 14 2	122 5 2
Grenfell to Goolagong			1885	2,975 8 3	365 9 9
Grenfell to Quondong			1890	305 19 4	213 13 3
Grenfell via Piper's to Morangarell			1882	4,551 15 3	185 5 7
Hill End to Bathurst (Bridle Track Road)			1890	689 6 10	208 11 3
Bogolong to Marsden			1883	5,788 5 2	184 1 6
Marsden, via Caragabal and Thuddungra, to Burrengong			1892	316 6 6	316 6 6
Macquarie to Darry Creek			1888	686 13 3	43 5 8
Errowanbang to Mandurama Station			1891	262 8 0	22 8 0
Mandurama to Galley Swamp			1881	2,193 18 5	170 12 0
Mandurama to Burnt Yards			1889	397 19 10	7 4 3
Mandurama to Canowindra			1873	15,793 17 4	153 5 11
Kangaroo Flat to Woodstock			1892	40 11 0	40 11 0
Walli to Woodstock			1888	784 12 4	99 0 3
Mount M'Donald to Grabine			1889	717 0 8	114 3 3
Mt. M'Donald to Shaw			1892	4 10 0	4 10 0
Cargo to Canowindra			1882	2,556 6 10	279 9 10
Cargo to Cudal			1883	2,427 2 0	184 3 4
Brenda towards Marengo			1890	443 9 2	206 9 2
Long's Corner to Canowindra			1891	5 18 6	30 0 0
Canowindra to Eugowra			1876	5,712 5 4	112 12 6
Canowindra to Goolagong			1890	376 7 0	166 7 0
Woodstock to Canowindra			1891	585 16 8	333 12 1
Park-street, Woodstock			1892	39 18 9	39 18 9
Woodstock to Mount M'Donald			1883	4,125 0 6	583 18 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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892
				£ s d	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—<i>continued.</i>					
Woodstock to Kangaroo Flat (Mear's Gully)			1892	90 0 0	90 0 0
Matthews to Brown's Creek Mine			1885	1,352 4 4	34 0 0
Orange to Pinnacle			1884	1,152 1 4	108 18 7
Orange to Ophir			1864	4,602 4 5	84 0 3
Orange to Mullion			1880	1,288 1 0	90 18 8
Orange to Canoblas			1881	3,286 8 2	278 18 7
Orange to Cadia			1880	4,975 17 10	262 6 8
Orange and Cadia Road to Four-mile Creek			1889	977 2 4	148 18 10
Orange to Forbes			1886	89,750 0 0	3,356 9 4
Orange and Cargo Road to Cudal			1891	308 12 1	93 16 7
Orange, <i>via</i> Emu Swamp, to Lewis Ponds			1890	631 10 10	179 11 9
Orange to Icely			1881	2,768 5 6	159 8 6
Orange to Carcoar			1871	16,345 18 0	284 1 7
Orange to Cargo			1888	2,370 1 8	310 12 11
Orange and Cargo Road to Boree			"	550 0 11	116 6 10
Racecourse to Orange and Forbes			1891	69 8 8	15 8 8
Drainage of Orange			1889	2,353 5 8	40 5 8
Fencing Road on Cross Road from Ophir Road to Main West Road at Dunkeld near Warren's House			1892	25 14 0	25 14 0
Mullion Station to Belgravia			1891	224 10 4	74 8 10
Lucknow to Orange and Carcoar			1875	4,327 11 1	157 19 8
Wall's Junction to Botobolar			1884	1,264 8 8	123 16 10
Botobolar Crossing near Lynche's			1891	71 4 10	3 7 4
Spring Railway Station to Newrea Bridge			1880	939 3 8	80 0 0
Spring Terrace to Long Swamp			1887	1,208 7 0	83 0 5
Spring Hill to Long Swamp			"	757 1 4	109 2 5
Spring Hill Station to Orange and Cadia			1879	2,218 16 2	119 13 3
Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs			1883	1,308 15 10	121 8 7
Havell's to Byng			1884	1,209 1 6	116 7 10
Boree to Parkes			1870	41,242 9 2	1,123 18 9
Lyndhurst, <i>via</i> Abercombe, to Bigga			1879	7,954 5 0	301 11 6
Molong to Obley			1860	16,535 9 3	513 9 5
Molong to Norah Creek			1890	292 7 10	121 19 4
Molong, <i>via</i> Boree and Big Flat, to Cargo			1889	905 4 4	131 9 10
Molong to Warne Railway Station			1882	3,203 0 9	224 17 4
Molong, <i>via</i> Toohy's Inn, to Toogong			1880	9,198 8 2	726 9 3
Cumnock to Balderogery			1888	901 6 8	197 12 4
Borenore to Kite's Swamp			1889	621 3 5	82 2 2
Parkes to Coradgery			1888	1,090 11 9	79 0 0
Parkes to Balderogery			1887	1 355 16 0	154 10 6
Parkes to Condobolin			1884	7 394 5 9	866 4 4
Trundle to Parkes			1891	295 8 0	23 8 0
Forbes to Gunningbland Junction			1883	3,273 16 8	270 15 6
Forbes to South Condobolin			1882	8 341 8 8	1,250 0 7
Forbes to Condobolin			1879	10,524 2 8	467 0 3
Forbes to Toogong			1890	1,224 4 5	268 19 11
Forbes, <i>via</i> Parkes and Alecktown, to Peak Hill			1878	7,383 5 8	1,018 4 5
Main Road through Peak Hill			1892	150 0 0	150 0 0
Peak Hill streets			"	5 0 0	5 0 0
Drainage, Wilham-street, Condobolin			1891	194 18 8	53 8 8
Obley Corner to Little River Bridge			1892	39 18 0	39 18 0
Crossing Gummin and Tenderbrine Creeks, on Road Dubbo and Munderoon to Tenandra			1891	276 9 6	252 0 0
Dubbo to Obley			1878	5,882 0 9	349 17 3
Dubbo, <i>via</i> Tomingley, to Peak Hill			1890	6,290 19 8	2,098 15 5
Dubbo to Coonamble			1874	28,317 18 5	141 0 0
Dubbo to Cobborah			1890	1,678 17 9	916 3 3
Dubbo to Bobborah			1891	2,048 10 10	1,535 9 5
Nevertare, towards Coonamble			1889	2,024 15 11	23 5 3
Nevertare to Tenandra			1892	214 3 6	214 3 6
Rylstone to Bylong			1886	2,138 4 8	422 16 2
Cullenbone to Faulkner's			1890	3,975 3 11	1,455 4 9
Faulkner's to Gilgandra			1879	13,975 0 0	695 9 9
Guntawang, <i>via</i> Wellington, to Goolma			1878	9,207 19 5	765 1 0
Wellington to Balderogery			1880	8,914 14 7	391 10 0
Wellington to Loombah and Curra Creeks			1891	281 13 4	64 0 6
Wellington to Ponto			"	551 4 7	446 2 11
Wellington to Woolamon			1890	1,016 14 1	389 19 8
Wellington to Cobborah			1882	4,058 0 9	346 13 2
Wellington to Mumbil and Burrendong			1880	3,399 7 4	123 18 9
Wellington to Arthurville			"	2,598 2 4	220 6 2
Mumbil Railway Station to Burrendong			"	697 1 10	242 13 2
Pipes, Cobar Reservoir to Town			1890	2,922 17 11	10 8 0
Cobar to Nyngan			1887	1,783 17 10	31 9 2
Cobar to Road Ivanhoe to Wilcannia			1892	4,114 7 2	265 3 2
Cobar towards Hillston			1889	1,898 17 7	431 16 0
Nymagee to Cobar, <i>via</i> Restdown's			1892	20 16 0	20 16 0
Nymagee to Budd's Gap			"	56 7 8	56 7 8
Nymagee to Nyngan			1890	654 3 1	485 19 1
Lachlan, at Murrin, to Mount Hope			1886	1,855 8 1	10 8 0
Main street, Byrock			1892	98 8 9	98 8 9
Brewarima, <i>via</i> Beemery, to Bogan Crossing			"	469 2 1	469 2 1
Brewarima to Lednapper			1891	214 10 8	204 15 8
Bourke to Barrungun			1888	2,094 5 3	795 7 6
Bourke to Ford's Bridge, at Hungerford			1885	5,307 4 9	1,384 1 2
Bourke to North Bourke			1890	2,631 6 8	137 4 0

Maintenance, repair, and construction. 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, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Bourke to Wanaaring and Milparinka			1885	£ 4,186 9 10	£ 501 0 8
Bourke to Cobar			"	2,463 14 10	168 0 10
Tallywarka Embankment			1892	20 12 6	20 12 6
Wilcanna to Hungerford			"	24 15 0	24 15 0
Wilcanna to Ivanhoe			"	560 14 2	560 14 2
Wilcanna to Wentworth			1888	1,731 13 3	263 5 8
Wilcanna to Wompah			1892	571 8 7	571 8 7
Wilcanna to Cockburn			1890	1,684 11 10	549 9 5
Wilcanna to Milparinka			1891	140 7 3	61 3 3
Reed-street, Wilcanna			1892	1,158 2 6	1,158 2 6
Milparinka to Mount Brown			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Milparinka and Tibbooburra Road			"	92 15 9	92 15 9
Silverton to Cobham			1887	1,843 2 8	154 8 8
Broken Hill towards Menindee			1892	167 2 0	167 2 0
Approach Beecroft Railway Station, Field of Mars			"	265 18 0	265 18 0
Auburn Railway Station to Kerr's Road			1890	405 11 10	51 9 0
Auburn Railway Station to Parramatta and Bankstown Road			1892	900 0 0	900 0 0
Abattoirs Road			"	85 9 0	85 9 0
Approach Meadow Bank Platform			"	303 12 8	303 12 8
Balgowlah, via Frenche's Forest, to Gordon			1890	380 17 11	142 16 3
Balmain Road, past Callan Park Asylum			1891	84 0 0	42 0 0
Banks Meadow, via Lord's and Hancock's, to Botany Road			1892	300 0 0	300 0 0
Bankstown to Rookwood Station			1886	2,430 12 0	22 6 9
Beecroft Road to Carlingford Road			1891	220 0 0	20 0 0
Bettington Lane, Dundas			"	62 10 0	31 5 0
Botany Road, Sydney, to Banks Meadow			1890	5,810 16 0	3,370 16 0
Broken-back Bridge to Pennant Hills			1891	421 2 11	169 9 5
Brooklyn Railway Station to Old Peat's Ferry Road			"	87 4 0	7 6 0
Bunnerong Road			"	626 5 3	139 14 6
Canterbury Electorate Roads			1890	3,874 1 8	1,100 0 0
Carlingford Post Office to Rogan's Hill			1892	224 10 3	224 10 3
Centennial Park Roads			1887	63 212 7 3	2,540 12 2
Cottage Homes Road			1892	60 0 0	60 0 0
Construct on of Footpath from Berowra Creek Platform to Cowan Creek			1891	136 16 6	106 16 6
Cook's River Road (Wood Paving)			1892	185 15 1	185 15 1
Drummoyne-street, Hunter's Hill			"	600 0 0	600 0 0
Defence Road to Pittwater Road			1888	1,485 4 10	296 12 6
Dwarf Wall, Prince Alfred Hospital			1892	822 19 0	822 19 0
Dog Kennel Road			"	169 19 7	169 19 7
Eastern Road, Gordon			1889	896 5 4	385 13 2
Field of Mars Common Roads			1881	14,746 9 8	148 14 8
Franklin Road			1892	20 0 0	20 0 0
Fox Valley to Thornleigh Station			1891	388 0 4	101 6 3
Frenche's Forest to Pittwater Road, at Greendale and D.Y.			1890	692 15 11	206 7 2
General Post Office Approaches			1891	8,456 2 3	5,661 5 4
Glebe Island Bridge to Harris-street			1892	231 8 7	231 8 7
Gipps' Crescent, via Abattoirs and Weston-st., to Iron Cove Bridge			1891	1,005 16 6	529 2 5
Gardeners' Road Deviation			1892	1,225 2 4	1 225 2 4
Gladesville, via Head of Navigation, Lane Cove River, to Gordon			1890	606 18 10	277 13 10
Granville to Main South Road (Woodville Road)			1889	1,318 4 8	116 1 8
Halfway House to Rocky Point			1891	28 18 0	10 0 0
Halfway House, via Abattoirs, to "White Bay Hotel"			1885	2,638 17 10	300 0 0
Iron Cove, via Ryde, to Gladesville			1886	6,154 12 10	1,075 5 10
Kenthurst Post Office to Porter's			1892	26 14 3	26 14 3
Lane Cove to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin Head			1884	613 12 9	107 15 11
Luddenham Road			1892	200 0 0	200 0 0
Lane Cove, via Stony Creek, to Pittwater			1883	5,590 0 3	447 9 6
La Perouse to Little Bay (Sanitorium Road)			1884	702 19 1	48 9 9
Long Bay Road			1892	3,667 3 7	3,667 3 7
Main West Road to Chatsworth Nursery			"	90 13 0	90 13 0
Manly and Pittwater Road to McGarr's Creek			1884	1,459 16 1	120 0 0
Manly Cove to Pittwater			1879	12,829 0 11	781 4 2
Military Road, from Forts at South Head to Forts, Bare Island, Bumborah, and Gardeners' Road			1890	17,353 14 4	1,203 3 0
Military Road, St. Leonards			1885	8,485 12 8	546 1 2
Missendon Road			1891	180 0 0	90 0 0
Notting Hill Road, Rookwood			1892	135 0 0	135 0 0
Old Canterbury Road, Petersham to Ashfield			1889	1,045 14 4	315 14 0
Old Pittwater Road			1891	221 18 9	19 18 9
Park Road, Bay-street, at Pymont Bridge Road			"	1,060 0 1	137 14 7
Parramatta Road			1892	25 0 0	25 0 0
Pearce's Corner to Peat's Ferry			1885	2,948 12 2	185 10 11
Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills			1884	2,720 19 9	221 5 0
Peat's Ferry to Berowra Creek			1885	468 15 11	29 18 9
Pennant Hills Road to Mould's Corner			1892	140 9 8	140 9 8
Petersham to Abattoirs			1886	3,768 1 9	490 6 8
Pittwater to Barrenjoey			"	1,447 5 0	123 9 0
Pittwater Road, near Jenkin's Hill			1892	202 6 1	202 6 1
Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry			1875	45,849 7 11	2,029 7 5
Pymont Bridge Road			1884	12,756 18 11	588 18 5
Queen-street, Circular Quay			1892	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Randwick Cemetery to La Perouse			1889	429 5 9	75 10 0
Ricketty street (Widening)			"	12,813 16 0	5,022 17 6
Richmond Lane, at rear of Parliament House			1892	33 6 0	33 6 0
Roads, &c., at East Carlingford (Sutherland Road)			"	65 0 0	65 0 0

Maintenance, repair, and construction 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, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Roads, Parish of Gordon			1890	£ 350 7 4	£ 21 14 6
Roads, Parish of Manly Cove			"	313 12 5	37 13 3
Road through Township of Newport			1891	132 7 6	57 7 6
Rookwood Railway Station to Main West Road			1892	600 0 0	600 0 0
Russell-street, Village of Emu			"	130 16 3	130 16 3
Streets of Newtown			"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Streets of Macdonaldtown			"	150 0 0	150 0 0
South Head Roads			1888	22,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Stoney Creek Rd. to Wright's Hill, approach to Pymble Railway Station			1891	223 12 5	1 10 0
Sydney and Cook's River Road			1876	76,567 2 2	4,468 3 7
University Retaining Wall, Parramatta Road			1890	4,918 14 6	1,544 3 1
Upper Road to Eastwood			1892	350 0 0	350 0 0
Vaughan-street, Rookwood			"	65 0 0	65 0 0
Vacy and Summer Hill to Kilburn			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Woodville Road, via Guildford Post Office, to Campbell's Hill Road..			"	59 12 10	59 12 10
Watson Bay Drainage			1891	719 14 0	2 7 1
Wallgrove Road to Mount Capicure			1892	98 19 0	98 19 0
Repairs to Bridges			"	503 10 1	503 10 1
Removing Obstruction, Darling River			"	23 12 7	23 12 7
Expenses—Punts			"	11,631 12 5	11,631 12 5
Incidental Expenses			"	25,178 4 6	25,178 4 6
Contingencies' Account			"	1,037 5 3	1,037 5 3
Advertising Account			"	1,700 14 3	1,700 14 3
Public Works Establishment, Roads and Bridges (Professional Salaries)			"	24 767 1 8	24,767 1 8
Broken Hill Water Supply			"	779 3 2	779 3 2
Cobar Water Supply			"	416 10 6	416 10 6
Fencing Water Area with Wire Netting (Cobar)			"	22 14 8	22 14 8
Tanks and Wells			1887	13,443 5 9	11 7 0
Cottage for Engineers, Spit Ferry			1890	475 15 0	42 10 0
Compensation to D. Cross			1892	50 0 0	50 0 0
Returning Allowance, J. H. Whelan			"	30 0 9	30 0 9
Compensation to Roads Maintenance Men Retiring through Advanced Age—F. Glynn, H. Harris, and T. Hodge...			"	265 0 2	265 0 2
Compensation to Widow of late John Brooks			1891	200 0 0	1 0 0
Silverton Tank Wire Netting			1892	22 9 0	22 9 0
AMOUNTS issued to TRUSTEES.					
Northern Division .....			"	.....	20,200 0 0
Southern Division .....			"	.....	3,770 0 0
Western Division .....			"	.....	3,130 0 0
Metropolitan Division .....			"	.....	3,005 0 0
AMOUNTS issued to Municipalities for Maintenance of MINOR ROADS within their Limits.					
Albury	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	Consolidated Revenue	1892	.....	49 19 0
Adamstown .....			"	.....	42 3 0
Armidale .....			"	.....	98 6 4
Ballina .....			"	.....	177 0 8
Bathurst .....			"	.....	41 10 0
Bega .....			"	.....	86 7 11
Berry .....			"	.....	32 4 2
Bingera .....			"	.....	93 0 1
Blayney .....			"	.....	61 19 10
Bombala .....			"	.....	51 17 8
Bourke .....			"	.....	108 6 11
Bowral .....			"	.....	78 6 3
Braidwood .....			"	.....	101 18 7
Broken Hill .....			"	.....	64 0 9
Burrowa .....			"	.....	86 3 10
Camden .....			"	.....	30 16 7
Campbelltown .....			"	.....	57 8 8
Casino .....			"	.....	365 9 2
Cobar .....			"	.....	75 2 6
Condobolin .....			"	.....	148 2 9
Cooma .....			"	.....	198 6 5
Coonamble .....			"	.....	106 4 4
Cootamundra .....			"	.....	57 8 2
Cowra .....			"	.....	44 0 6
Coraki .....			"	.....	71 18 6
Cudgegong .....			"	.....	499 6 1
Deniliquin .....			"	.....	86 1 6
Dubbo .....			"	.....	44 15 7
East Maitland .....			"	.....	82 4 5
Forbes .....			"	.....	371 19 0
Glen Innes .....			"	.....	150 11 8
Goulburn .....			"	.....	81 9 7
Grafton .....			"	.....	106 11 4
Granville .....			"	.....	35 2 9
Grenfell .....			"	.....	35 8 3
Greta .....			"	.....	31 4 4
Gulgong .....			"	.....	156 4 7
Gundagai .....			"	.....	31 17 8
Gunnedah .....			"	.....	69 1 9
Hamilton .....			"	.....	81 4 9
Hay .....	"	.....	121 1 11		
Hill End .....	"	.....	27 3 7		

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, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MINOR ROADS—continued.					
Hillston			1892	48 6 8	
Inverell			"	590 18 0	
Jenilderie			"	200 0 0	
Juncie			"	43 4 6	
Kempsey			"	160 15 3	
Kiama			"	292 8 7	
Lismore			"	389 6 2	
Lithgow			"	56 2 2	
Liverpool			"	53 0 9	
Maclean			"	52 9 7	
Manly			"	33 7 2	
Milton			"	69 14 1	
Mittagong			"	30 16 1	
Molong			"	103 15 8	
Moree			"	98 4 4	
Morpeth			"	37 6 2	
Moruya			"	162 3 10	
Merewether			"	38 18 0	
Moss Vale			"	213 7 2	
Murrumburrah			"	51 10 9	
Muswellbrook			"	28 16 10	
Moama			"	142 10 0	
Narrabri			"	47 10 1	
North Illawarra			"	38 17 11	
New Lambton			"	48 12 0	
Narrenderra			"	5 12 10	
Nowra			"	110 17 10	
Nyngan			"	50 0 0	
Orange			"	36 4 5	
Parkes			"	138 17 7	
Parramatta			"	48 13 7	
Penrith			"	138 1 1	
Plattsburg			"	63 17 6	
Port Macquarie			"	100 17 2	
Prospect and Sherwood			"	17 16 5	
Queanbeyan			"	63 1 9	
Raymond Terrace			"	29 14 8	
Richmond			"	45 4 3	
Scone			"	26 0 0	
Silverton			"	71 3 9	
Singleton			"	20 8 0	
St. Marys			"	123 7 1	
Tamworth			"	229 2 4	
Tenterfield	Maintenance, repair, and construction	Consolidated Revenue.	"	232 1 5	
Tumut			"	40 3 0	
Ulmara			"	239 9 5	
Uralla			"	70 0 0	
Walcha			"	171 15 6	
Waratah			"	115 16 3	
Wellington			"	36 0 2	
West Maitland			"	46 8 8	
Wickham			"	157 12 0	
Wilcannia			"	66 11 2	
Windsor			"	49 10 0	
Wingham			"	70 10 10	
Wollongong			"	18 1 6	
Wagga Wagga			"	59 6 1	
Yass			"	188 10 9	
Young			"	99 18 3	
PUNTS.					
Punt, Burns' Point, Richmond River			1891	474 9 0	344 9 0
" Grafton Ferry Launch			1892	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
" Hawkesbury River			1891	103 6 0	3 6 0
" Hunter River (Steam)			1892	1,281 15 0	1,281 15 0
" Murrumbidgee at Urarra			"	2 5 6	2 5 6
" Ulmarra, Clarence River			"	415 13 3	415 13 3
" Wyong Creek Crossing			1891	336 11 8	52 2 8
" Wagra, Murray River (Moety)			1892	700 0 0	700 0 0
CULVERTS.					
Culvert, Beecham's Gully, Main West Road			1892	12 10 0	12 10 0
" Carlingford			"	20 0 0	20 0 0
" Limestone Road			"	42 1 0	42 1 0
" Lane's Creek, Lismore to Tucki			"	20 19 7	20 19 7
" Manning Gully			1891	79 0 0	39 0 0
" Nelson and Wyndham Streets, Greta			"	870 8 0	220 0 0
" Ned's Gully, Bongongolong			1892	56 15 0	56 15 0
" near Queanbeyan			"	10 0 0	10 0 0
" Pearce's Creek, Gundarimba to Wyrallah			1891	33 11 5	23 17 8
" Rockdale			1890	206 18 4	95 1 0
" Raglan Railway Station			1892	19 16 7	19 16 7
" on Road, Stroud to Cemetery			"	26 9 0	26 9 0
" on Road, Campbelltown to Narellan			"	238 11 0	238 11 0
" on Road, Galong to Burrowa			"	123 0 0	123 0 0
" over Gully on Road, M'Pherson's to Levinstrath			"	19 18 0	19 18 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 Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
REPAIRS TO BRIDGES—continued.						
Bridge, Cooper's Creek, Bexhill to Numulgi			1890	1,040 16 3	...	32 5 0
" Cope's Creek, at Guyra			1892	1,043 18 0	...	1,043 18 10
" Crisp's Creek, Goulburn to Cooma			"	331 19 0	...	331 19 0
" Crabb's Creek, Tweed Road to Brunswick Road ..			"	276 18 3	...	276 18 3
" Dunmore			"	900 0 0	...	900 0 0
" Deep Creek, Casino to Sandy Creek			1889	818 0 8	...	130 15 0
" Duck River, near Clyde			"	3,181 14 8	...	1,246 6 1
" Encumbene River, Cooma to Kiandra			1891	1,846 7 6	...	1,471 19 9
" Emigrant Creek, at Tintenbar			1889	2,908 8 6	...	218 8 6
" Evans Plains Creek, Dunkeld			1890	1,677 19 10	...	414 10 10
" Four Mile Creek, Waratah to Maitland			1892	427 19 3	...	427 19 3
" Gravin Creek			1888	3,068 11 3	...	23 7 9
" Gilgambore Creek			1891	1,007 0 11	...	255 17 1
" Green Creek (Stone Crossing Bourke to Hungerford)			1892	637 17 4	...	637 17 4
" Humula (Umbango and Carabost Creeks)			"	881 19 10	...	881 19 10
" Jock's Water Creek, Armidale to Hillgrove			1891	495 1 2	...	405 1 2
" Lachlan River (on road Forbes to South Condobolin and Forbes to Marsden)			"	2,534 8 5	...	2,508 16 8
" Moore Creek, Tamworth to Barraba			1892	420 16 11	...	420 16 11
" Minnamurra			1891	3,883 16 11	...	2,633 13 11
" Main Guy Fawkes Creek, Armidale to Hillgrove ...			"	728 2 4	...	474 2 4
" M'Intosh's Gully, Forster			1892	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
" Mulwarrie Creek, repairs			1890	905 7 5	...	4 2 4
" Moronglo Creek, near Langfields			1891	422 10 0	...	23 10 0
" Meroo, at Windeyer			1892	914 3 11	...	914 3 11
" Molonglo, Queanbeyan			1891	2,815 9 3	...	2,592 6 4
" Macleay River, Sherwood and approaches			"	2,030 11 8	...	1,889 11 8
" Michie's Creek, Cobargo to Bermagui			"	944 16 0	...	403 18 0
" Moran's Creek			"	140 10 6	...	9 0 0
" Narara Creek, Gosford to Popran			"	777 11 6	...	573 8 6
" Narran Creek, Brewarrina to Goodooga			1892	2,069 11 4	...	2,069 11 4
" O'Connell street, Parramatta			1890	6,853 2 7	...	2,170 1 3
" Over Lagoon, Longs Corner, Forbes			1892	280 6 0	...	286 6 0
" Oakey Creek, Armidale to Hillgrove			1891	530 15 4	...	527 3 4
" Shingle Hut			"	366 15 10	...	18 0 0
" Snake's Creek, Home Rule to Mudgee			1892	228 19 7	...	228 19 7
" Smith's Rivulet, Murrumbidgee			1890	2,177 14 2	...	10 10 6
" Swamp Oak Creek, Tenterfield to Laurence			1891	750 0 0	...	550 0 0
" Stack's Creek, Kiandra Road			"	410 11 8	...	312 11 8
" Seymour's Crossing, Peat's Ferry			1892	594 1 3	...	594 1 3
" Shea's Creek, Ricketty-street, Botany			1891	3,494 8 0	...	2,052 19 1
" Saltwater Creek, Eden to Pambula			"	1,291 11 11	...	871 11 11
" Sandy Creek, Guyra to Inverell			1892	332 7 3	...	332 7 3
" Tallywadga Creek (Kelly's to Coff's Harbour)			"	204 1 0	...	204 1 0
" Tallywalka and approaches			1891	708 9 0	...	697 14 6
" Termer Creek, Milton and Bateman's Bay Road			"	529 15 6	...	52 10 0
" Tulladunna Creek and approaches (Wee Waa)			"	1,589 2 10	...	446 14 3
" Two Bridges, Alumny Creek, Leonard's and Norman's			1892	254 4 0	...	254 4 0
" Uralla, on Main North Road			1890	3,367 15 8	...	64 3 2
" Urana Creek, near Battawa			1891	599 17 0	...	454 17 0
" Watagan Creek, Laguna to Morrisett			1892	163 14 11	...	163 14 11
" Warrego River, at Gumbalie and approaches			1890	3,394 11 11	...	1,317 0 7
" Welaregang over Back Water			1891	380 12 0	...	227 4 0
" Attunga, Tamworth to Manilla			1892	...	562 16 5	562 16 5
" Anabranch and Six-mile Bridges			"	...	9 12 6	9 12 6
" Bloomhill, repairs			"	...	46 2 7	46 2 7
" Big Dam, Botany Road			"	...	9 10 2	9 10 2
" Bokhira, Biree to Brewarrina			1891	...	1,300 0 0	707 5 0
" Barwon, Brewarrina			1892	...	151 16 5	151 16 5
" Bokhara, Brewarrina to Lednappa			"	...	155 4 0	155 4 0
" Bloomfield, repairs			"	...	13 9 0	13 9 0
" Balranald, caretaker			"	...	287 6 9	287 6 9
" Bowman's Creek, Main North Road			"	...	223 0 0	223 0 0
" Bundarra, painting			"	...	111 0 10	111 0 10
" Bredbo, near Cooma			"	...	253 18 7	253 18 7
" Beardy River, Grafton to Inverell			"	...	150 16 0	150 16 0
" Burrowa River, on Young Road, at Burrowa			1890	...	1,124 9 4	1,013 12 6
" Burril Creek			1892	...	166 17 11	166 17 11
" Boundary Gully			"	...	264 0 0	264 0 0
" Box Creek, Oxley to Tarwong, repairs			"	...	21 14 0	21 14 0
" Bembooka River, at Moran's Crossing			1891	...	1,065 11 5	1,065 8 5
" Billabong, Brewarrina, repairs			1892	...	1 17 6	1 17 6
" Bumberry, Curran Creek, repairs			"	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
" Biree River, Biree to Cullgoa			1889	...	963 2 0	590 1 0
" Bathurst District, repairs			1892	...	285 8 10	285 8 10
" Bogan, at Beemery, repairs			"	...	73 0 0	73 0 0
" Belmore, repairs			"	...	848 13 10	848 13 10
" Black Creek, Cobargo to Bermagui			"	...	3 10 0	3 10 0
" Brown Creek, at Broughton Village			1891	...	1,286 12 2	990 13 2
" Belmont Deviation			1892	...	327 11 5	327 11 5
" Bargimbal Creek			"	...	75 0 0	75 0 0
" Bean Tree Crossing			1891	...	477 1 3	155 1 3
" Billabong Creek, Gundagai to Illaboo			1892	...	18 17 0	18 17 0
" Bullock Island, repairs			"	...	21 3 10	21 3 10
" Bombala			"	...	2,279 10 8	2,279 10 8
" Billabong, North Bourke, Polygonum Swamp, repairs			1891	...	1,680 6 10	1,458 12 4

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 Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892	Amount expended in 1892.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
REPAIRS TO BRIDGES—<i>continued.</i>						
Bridge, Condong Creek, Byangum to Border			1892	..	467 8 0	467 8 0
" Condong Mill, repairs			"	..	10 16 0	10 16 0
" Castlereagh River, Munderoran, repairs			"	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
" Commissioners, Water Bridge, repairs			"	..	244 12 2	244 12 2
" Cedar Party Creek, Wingham, repairs			"	..	157 17 5	157 17 5
" Candelo Traffic, repairs			"	..	14 19 0	14 19 0
" Cook's River Dam			"	..	18 14 9	18 14 9
" Clay Cliff Creek, Church-street, Parramatta, repairs			"	..	66 16 9	66 16 9
" Carriage Creek, Stony Creek to Picton			"	..	133 8 0	133 8 0
" Cuttagee Lake, Bermagui Road			"	..	4 16 0	4 16 0
" Corowa			"	..	3,343 10 3	3,313 10 3
" Culverts, Wallerawang to Mudgee			"	..	252 6 3	252 6 3
" Clarence District, repairs			"	..	590 0 0	590 0 0
" Cook's River, Croydon Park			"	..	831 5 2	831 5 2
" Cox's Creek, Bowenfels to Wallerawang			1891	..	1 16 0	.....
" Cox's Creek, at Marsden's			1892	..	2,549 3 1	2,549 3 1
" Campbell's River Lagoon, O'Connell Road			"	..	3 5 3	3 5 3
" Cowra, repairs Old Bridge			"	..	12 7 3	12 7 3
" Cooba Creek, Gundagai to Illaboo			"	..	89 8 6	89 8 6
" Collaroy, Merriwa to Cassilis, repairs			"	..	130 10 8	130 10 8
" Culgoa River, at Luscombe's			1889	..	1,548 16 9	929 10 0
" Crankie Plains, near Bombala			1892	..	583 3 2	583 3 2
" Cameron's Creek, at Thalgarah			"	..	180 8 1	180 8 1
" Dunmore, Victoria, Pitnacree, caretaking			"	..	42 3 5	42 3 5
" Denison, repairs			"	..	10 9 0	10 9 0
" Dandaloo, repairs			"	..	2 0 0	2 0 0
" Dungay and Duldinden Creeks			1891	..	1,278 6 5	997 2 5
" Deep Creek, Cross Roads to Casino			1892	..	700 11 9	700 11 9
" Darling River, North Bourke, repairs			"	..	1,525 5 5	1,525 5 5
" Darkwater Creek Belmore River and approaches			1889	..	2,939 10 6	535 5 2
" Dungarubba Creek			1892	..	766 7 6	766 7 6
" Dalwood			"	..	1,452 0 0	1,452 0 0
" Echuca, repairs			"	..	90 6 4	90 6 4
" Evans Creek Causeway, repairs			1891	..	159 12 11	158 12 5
" Erina Creek, repairs			1892	..	50 0 0	50 0 0
" Fitzroy-street, Wacha, repairs			"	..	10 14 0	10 14 0
" Fiddlers Creek			"	..	56 9 0	56 9 0
" Foxall Creek, Main South Road			"	..	40 12 0	40 12 0
" Farmer's Creek, Bowenfels			1891	..	3 16 0	3 3 0
" Five Day Creek, Macleay			1892	..	438 5 11	438 5 11
" Fish River Creek, Oberon to Jenolan, at Boggy Flat		Maintenance, repair, and construction	"	..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
" Galba Creek, Cobargo to Wadbilliga		Consolidated Revenue	"	..	200 12 0	200 12 0
" Greenbah Creek			1891	..	1,133 4 3	927 8 4
" Gwydir Pioneer Crossing			"	..	1,544 16 9	1,270 0 6
" Gundagai, repairs			"	..	279 11 10	187 13 8
" Gosford District, Breakfast, Gutzell's, Little Mounie, and Worley Creeks			1892	..	591 7 6	591 7 6
" Hunter River, Aberdeen to Singleton, Redbourn beary (Sundries)			"	..	153 9 9	153 9 9
" Hunter River, between Mantland and Branxton, Elderslie (Sundries)			"	..	1,048 2 4	1,048 2 4
" Hay, repairs			1891	..	762 10 5	48 14 0
" Haslen's Creek, repairs			1892	..	252 5 0	252 5 0
" Iron Cove, repairs			"	..	233 17 2	233 17 2
" Ion Bark Creek, repairs			"	..	234 10 4	234 10 4
" Jacob and Joseph Creeks			"	..	122 16 6	122 16 6
" Jerarra Creek, Marulan to Windellma			"	..	87 0 0	87 0 0
" Kundibakh Creek, Stroud to Tinonee			"	..	99 12 0	99 12 0
" Kangaroo River, repairs			"	..	22 12 0	22 12 0
" Kellville, repairs			"	..	84 0 0	84 0 0
" Krama District			"	..	308 5 3	306 5 3
" Koribakh Creek, Stroud to Timonee			1891	..	549 17 4	370 3 4
" Kinchela Creek, Gladstone to Pichean Island			1892	..	1,842 12 0	1,842 12 0
" Kingsdale Creek, Goulburn to Crookwell			"	..	392 6 0	392 6 0
" Lower Conjalo			"	..	73 14 0	73 14 0
" Lachlan River, at Euabalong			1891	..	761 16 6	754 15 6
" Lune Cove and Parramatta, repainting			1892	..	1,154 5 0	1,154 5 0
" Lennartz, old George's River, repairs			"	..	52 10 11	52 10 11
" Lennox, Penrith, widening			"	..	875 12 7	875 12 7
" Mantland Point, Rock River, repairs			"	..	20 14 9	20 14 9
" Muscle Creek Saleyards, Great North Road			"	..	420 0 0	420 0 0
" McCarthy's Bridge, Marsden's Swamp repairs			"	..	29 0 9	29 0 9
" McGregor's			"	..	18 4 3	18 4 3
" Macquarie River, Dubbo to Warren			"	..	332 14 5	332 14 5
" Mittagong River			"	..	140 3 8	140 3 8
" Myall River, Bulladelah			1890	..	5,089 7 7	2,305 2 6
" Mulwala			1892	..	2,757 3 9	2,757 3 9
" Mandurams Creek			1891	..	333 19 11	73 17 7
" Murray River, Moama			1892	..	4 0 0	4 0 0
" Murray River, Encroachment of Viaduct, repairs			"	..	69 2 6	69 2 6
" Murray River, Hawk's View			"	..	76 19 6	76 19 6
" McIntyre, Inverell			1891	..	27 19 3	24 9 3
" Merriwa Approach			"	..	221 10 0	45 5 0
" Marsden's Bridge, repairs			1892	..	11 5 0	11 5 0
" Mihu, Moree, Footway			"	..	224 14 3	224 14 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 Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.						
Bridge, Menindie, at Billabong			1891	...	692 6 6	166 6 6
" Mitchell's Creek, old South Road...			1892	...	10 8 4	10 8 4
" Moore's, Druitt Town			"	...	31 18 7	31 18 7
" Moruya District, repairs			"	...	738 13 5	738 13 5
" Mihil Approach Road and Broadwater Bridges, Moree			"	...	598 1 0	598 1 0
" Muswellbrook District, repairs			"	...	464 14 9	464 14 9
" Moree District, repairs			"	...	361 15 0	361 15 0
" Marthaguy Creek, Tenandra			"	...	350 0 0	350 0 0
" Manilla River, at Barraba			"	...	2,079 14 11	2,079 14 11
" Morrison's Creek			1891	...	480 6 11	388 6 11
" Mill Creek, Stroud			1892	...	164 4 0	164 4 0
" Mill Creek, Queanbeyan to Urnarra			"	...	495 17 10	495 17 10
" Matland District, repairs			"	...	188 14 0	188 14 0
" Nepean, repairs			"	...	27 2 1	27 2 1
" near Sandy Creek, Uranquinty Railway Station			"	...	6 12 0	6 12 0
" Nattai River, repairs			"	...	100 0 0	100 0 0
" Namoi River, Terraro, repairs			"	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
" North Arm, Murwillumbah			1891	...	177 8 0	80 8 0
" Namoi River, Walgett, repairs			1892	...	318 0 9	318 0 9
" Namoi River, Buglebone			"	...	466 8 8	466 8 8
" Nag's Head, repairs			"	...	10 13 2	10 13 2
" Nowra, repairs			1891	...	1,033 18 9	145 17 6
" Ohio, or Bergen-op-Zoon, repairs			1892	...	109 11 0	109 11 0
" Orange District, repairs			"	...	765 7 7	765 7 7
" Orphan School Creek, repairs			1891	...	84 2 9	0 15 8
" over Burrowa River, near Beverley Estate (Acramans)			1892	...	2 8 0	2 8 0
" over Creek, Gundagai to Trucking Yards, repairs			"	...	25 0 0	25 0 0
" on Road, Wollongong to Nowra, repairs			"	...	351 12 6	351 12 6
" Oakley Creek, Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton			"	...	398 19 0	398 19 0
" Old Corowa Bridge, repairs			"	...	611 4 11	611 4 11
" Park Lane, Prospect, repairs			"	...	75 17 0	75 17 0
" Prospect, repairs			"	...	31 0 0	31 0 0
" Paterson, painting			"	...	319 4 0	319 4 0
" Punchbowl			"	...	944 11 0	944 11 0
" Qurindi Creek, Qurindi to Wallabadah			1891	...	564 2 7	282 7 9
" Quarry Creek Road, Field of Mars Common			1892	...	622 12 0	622 12 0
" Redbank, Picton			"	...	156 10 0	156 10 0
" Reedy Creek, repairs			"	...	123 2 6	123 2 6
" Seven Hills Road, Station to Windsor Road			"	...	44 18 6	44 18 6
" Sportsman's Creek, repairs			"	...	22 9 3	22 9 3
" Styx Creek			"	...	64 19 7	64 19 7
" Sandy Creek, Cross Roads to Casino			"	...	248 0 0	248 0 0
" Sandy Creek, Armidale to Grafton			"	...	271 14 0	271 14 0
" Swamp Creek, Kiama to Jamberoo, repairs			"	...	26 16 1	26 16 1
" Snowy River at Jindabyne			"	...	398 16 4	398 16 4
" Stockyard Creek, Cathcart to Pambula			"	...	367 2 6	367 2 6
" Sullivan's Crossing, Nambucca River			"	...	290 0 0	290 0 0
" Shoalhaven River, near Braidwood			"	...	4 10 0	4 10 0
" Sloane-street and Parramatta Road, Summer Hill			"	...	214 4 5	214 4 5
" Tucker's Creek, near Wentworth			1891	...	1,535 17 9	1,535 0 0
" Tuross River, Bodalla			1892	...	2,655 15 1	2,655 15 1
" Tintalra			"	...	638 0 0	638 0 0
" Three-mile Wentworth to Euston Road, Eastern Plains, repairs			"	...	48 2 0	48 2 0
" Three Bridges on Road, South Grafton to Corindi			"	...	170 14 0	170 14 0
" Taumangaroo			"	...	119 10 0	119 10 0
" Taree District, repairs			"	...	549 19 0	549 19 0
" Taemas, repairs			1891	...	20 3 5	18 2 0
" Toongabbe Oaks Farm, repairs			1892	...	24 8 6	24 8 6
" Tighe's Creek, repairs			"	...	137 1 6	137 1 6
" Umon Bridge, Albury, repairs			"	...	62 1 4	62 1 4
" Vale Creek, near railway station, Perth			1890	...	3,635 10 10	1,538 13 6
" Wamban, repairs			1892	...	46 0 0	46 0 0
" Waugh's Creek, Man South Coast Road			"	...	220 0 0	220 0 0
" Waterloo Creek, Glen Innes to Inverell			"	...	5 15 6	5 15 6
" Wilbertree			1888	...	3,817 1 9	2,036 8 10
" Warrondilly River, at Burrogorang			1892	...	10 10 0	10 10 0
" Wallaga Lake			"	...	39 10 7	39 10 7
" Warri, Braidwood to Targo			1890	...	6,283 14 7	4,504 3 2
" Wilson's Creek, Lismore to Brunswick			1892	...	456 2 0	456 2 0
" Woolshed Creek, Queanbeyan to Gunning			"	...	976 8 6	976 8 6
" Waroo Creek, at Yass			1891	...	1 765 4 1	852 4 10
" Warego River, Ford's Bidge Approach			1892	...	1,317 0 0	1,317 0 0
" Wingecambe River, Sheepwash			"	...	288 15 4	288 15 4
" Yarrunga Creek, Fitzroy Falls			1891	...	402 15 1	402 7 6
" Yellow Creek			1892	...	44 10 6	44 10 6
" Alumny Creek, Pound-street, Grafton			1890	...	4,214 9 0	1,025 15 5
" Baw Baw, over Wollondilly			"	...	4,360 11 0	4,325 11 0
" Bullock Island			1891	...	11 9 0	9 0 0
" Bega River, at Tarragandra			1889	...	2,768 4 4	...
" Castlereagh River, at Munderoran			1891	...	2,462 2 3	1,202 0 0
" Cunningham's, near Bombala			1892	...	217 4 7	217 4 7
" Cowra			1891	...	20,983 3 0	20,966 9 8
" Darling River, at Wilcannia			1888	...	9,896 7 10	5,088 4 7
" Darling River, at Wentworth			"	...	1,5953 7 10	9,548 12 11
" George's River, Liverpool			1891	...	3,694 3 3	3,685 2 3

Maintenance, repair, and construction. Consolidated Revenue.

Loans.

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 Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued						
Bridge, Goulburn River			1889	...	1,036 5 0	614 6 0
" Hunter River, between Maitland and Branston (Elderslie Bridge)			"	...	92,000 0 0	2,878 7 3
" Hunter River, at Jerry's Plans and Road work			1891	...	27 4 5	...
" Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton (Aberdeen Bridge)			1889	...	12,994 18 4	4,141 3 6
" Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton (Redbournberry Bridge)			"	...	19,051 9 11	2,804 3 10
" Lane Cove River, Head of Navigation			1890	...	117 6 0	1 1 0
" Lachlan River, at Forbes			1883	...	14,410 10 8	9,672 12 9
" Murrumbidgee River, at Narrandera			1888	...	8,625 4 0	1,172 8 6
" Morton's Creek, Beechwood to Ennis			1891	...	57 7 6	...
" Murray River, at Wahgunyah			1889	...	8,810 2 10	3,685 16 2
" " at Swan Hill		Loans.	1892	...	605 18 4	605 18 4
" " at Tocumwal			1890	...	185 8 10	11 12 0
" " at Tintaldra			"	...	1,500 0 0	1,400 8 2
" McIntyre River, at Inverell			1891	...	74 18 0	71 8 0
" Murray River, at Jingellic			1890	...	1,500 0 0	1,333 18 7
" Ollera, Modern, and Limestone Creeks			1892	...	559 4 1	559 4 1
" Paroo River, at Wanaaring			"	...	621 0 0	621 0 0
" Stonequarry Creek, at Picton		Maintenance, repair, and construction.	1891	...	1 1 0	...
" Williams River, at Bandon Grove			"	...	3,720 15 9	959 18 1
" Wilson's River, at Ballingarra			"	...	91 9 3	4 4 0
" Wilson's River, at Telegraph Point			"	...	43 11 11	...
Road, Fernmount to Grafton and Armidale			1878	...	19,141 18 9	2,548 4 1
" Kiandra			1890	...	8,676 6 10	2,806 5 7
" Main South Road, at Wombeyan Caves			"	...	1,560 15 11	367 5 4
Totals				80,661 2 6	7,959,068 15 0	889,632 13 11
SEWERAGE BRANCH.						
Drainage Patmore Swamp, Rockdale			1892	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
Beattie-street, Balmain			"	...	1,522 10 9	1,522 10 9
Opening New Street, Paddington			1886	...	5,261 0 9	1,182 7 8
Country and Suburban Surveys			1885	...	8,956 15 6	1,411 7 6
Contingencies			1889	...	6,044 12 6	2,147 1 9
Purchase of Instruments, &c			1891	...	400 0 0	200 0 0
Salaries, Professional Division			1892	...	...	4,150 0 0
Pymont Bridge Road Storm water Channel		Complete	1890	3,234 5 9	...	...
Macdonaldtown Park Storm water Channel			1891	8,500 0 0	...	2,521 18 3
Sewerage, City of Sydney			1879	...	816,332 16 1	1,788 18 7
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Drainage			1889	...	29,921 6 6	7,529 18 5
Woollahra and Waverley Drainage			"	...	30,622 18 11	7,066 0 4
Manly Drainage			"	...	303 3 9	...
North Sydney Drainage			"	...	29,612 7 3	19,110 5 7
Sutherland and Goodhope Streets Resumption			"	...	1,913 0 0	...
Parramatta Drainage			1882	...	13,607 6 11	8,378 10 11
Western Suburbs Drainage			1889	...	231,946 13 2	106,814 9 7
Pymont Drainage			1891	...	406 16 10	259 8 1
Darling Point Drainage			1890	...	14,755 18 9	14,342 0 7
Iron Cove Creek Storm water Channel			1891	...	18,577 17 6	11,196 0 3
Long Cove Creek			"	...	8,260 6 5	7,736 16 7
Johnston's Creek		Loans.	"	...	316 19 8	44 9 2
Alexandria Park			"	...	2,157 17 2	20 5 0
Beattie-street, Balmain,		Constructing	"	...	4,666 0 0	4,167 13 1
Rose Bay Side Drainage			"	...	1,124 9 9	1,111 9 9
Munn-street to Shea's Creek Storm water Channel			"	...	23,593 3 7	8,003 3 7
Homebush Creek Storm water Channel			"	...	626 15 9	483 17 11
Eveleigh Railway Siding Storm water Channel			"	...	1,825 10 8	...
Rookwood Necropolis Drainage			1892	...	227 3 8	227 3 8
Minor Storm water Sewers, Western Drainage			"	...	140 6 4	140 6 4
Minor Storm water Sewers, Northern Drainage			"	...	238 5 6	238 5 6
Dowling-street to Buckland-street Storm water Channel.			"	...	7 10 0	7 10 0
Cottage-street, Newcastle, Storm water Channel			"	...	1 16 0	1 16 0
Ironbark Creek Channel, Wallsend and Plattsburg.			"	...	694 15 4	694 15 4
Point Piper Road Storm water Channel			"	...	155 6 2	155 6 2
Neutral Bay and Careening Cove Storm water Channels.			"	...	119 6 8	119 6 8
Buckland-street to Botany Road			"	...	245 14 9	134 6 9
Totals				12,234 5 9	1,254,496 12 7	213,407 9 9

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1892.

	Revenue.			Loans			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Roads and Bridges	807,305	8	3	82,327	5	8	889,632	13	11
Sewerage	11,113	7	8	202,294	2	1	213,407	9	9
GRAND TOTAL							1,103,040	3	8

OWEN CARROLL,
Accountant.

ROADS

ROADS, BRIDGES, AND SEWERAGE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Expenditure by Officers of Department.		Expenditure by Trustees.		Expenditure by Sewerage Branch.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1857	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	0 0*
1858		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	46,621	16 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,621	16 10
1860	114,585	18 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,585	18 5
1861	199,208	6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,208	6 10
1862	85,641	4 0	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	135,641	4 0
1863	154,497	7 4	70,000	0 0	.....	.....	224,497	7 4
1864	185,248	3 11	70,000	0 0	.....	.....	255,248	3 11
1865	123,867	4 0	30,822	0 0	.....	.....	154,689	4 0
1866	109,075	12 8	39,731	0 0	.....	.....	148,806	12 8
1867	147,750	14 6	38,667	0 0	.....	.....	186,417	14 6
1868	140,086	10 4	36,923	0 0	.....	.....	177,009	10 4
1869	152,323	5 0	40,802	0 0	.....	.....	193,125	5 0
1870	141,863	2 4	40,336	0 0	.....	.....	182,199	2 4
1871	182,726	11 0	40,501	0 0	.....	.....	223,227	11 0
1872	144,257	5 6	34,728	0 0	.....	.....	178,985	5 6
1873	247,858	9 0	36,098	0 0	.....	.....	283,956	9 0
1874	257,366	5 8	41,524	0 0	.....	.....	298,890	5 8
1875	356,002	10 0	45,564	0 0	.....	.....	401,566	10 0
1876	366,802	14 0	37,153	0 0	.....	.....	403,955	14 0
1877	413,625	4 8	51,550	0 0	.....	.....	465,175	4 8
1878	497,032	17 5	24,280	0 0	.....	.....	521,312	17 5
1879	649,773	11 5	25,428	0 0	409	12 3	675,611	3 8
1880	614,708	11 3	28,800	0 0	3,206	18 0	646,715	9 3
1881	484,567	2 8	23,186	0 0	16,818	1 7	524,571	4 3
1882	577,212	4 1	24,722	0 0	36,507	13 2	638,441	17 3
1883	613,847	1 6	24,938	0 0	105,607	17 7	744,392	19 1
1884	750,584	1 10	27,722	0 0	122,526	10 2	900,832	12 0
1885	800,962	5 11	24,404	0 0	170,765	15 1	996,132	1 0
1886	628,379	4 5	28,414	0 4	160,693	19 10	817,487	4 7
1887	721,993	16 6	45,433	1 3	128,956	18 5	896,383	16 2
1888	663,928	14 10	31,503	0 0	76,061	18 10	771,493	13 8
1889	632,397	10 11	31,361	0 0	90,931	19 2	754,690	10 1
1890	770,808	18 10	34,500	0 0	93,992	19 2	899,301	18 0
1891	965,687	14 11	31,990	0 0	211,697	4 6	1,209,374	19 5
1892	859,027	13 11	30,605	0 0	213,407	9 9	1,103,040	3 8
	£ 13,900,319	16 5	1,141,685	1 7	1,431,584	17 6	16,473,589	15 6

* Approximate.

OWEN CARROLL,
Accountant.

(XV)

ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1892 —ROADS

Classification	Metalled, Gravelled, or Ballasted Road		Formed Road		Cleared and Partly Drained Road		Mountain Passes and Heavy Side or through Cuttings		Bush or Untouched Road		Total Mileage (of all the preceding columns)	
	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains.
ROADS UNDER RESIDENT ENGINEER												
Scheduled Roads—												
Outside Municipalities ...	4,963	33	3,049	20	8,826	9	1,411	30	7,205	72	25,456	4
Within Municipalities	213	74	46	23	16	75	5	12	27		309	24
Unclassified and other Roads—												
Outside Municipalities	217	15	348	24	1,109	57	49	36	5,596	74	7,321	46
Within Municipalities	47	32	8	60	59	4			10	40	125	56
ROADS UNDER MUNICIPAL COUNCILS												
Within Municipalities and annually subsidised by the Department	290	59	86	13	127	67	.		48	10	552	60
ROADS UNDER TRUSTEES												
Scheduled Roads	473	41	582	23	433	46	135	66	260	39	1,885	55
Unclassified and other Roads	5		20		33	40	8	40	40		107	.
Totals	6,211	14	4,141	3	10,606	58	1,610	24	13,188	75	35,758	14

CAUSEWAYS.		CULVERTS (Up to 15 feet Span)			BRIDGES (Over 15 feet Span).			
Number	Total Length in feet	Classification	Number	Total Length in feet	Classification	Number	Number of Spans	Total Length in Feet
10,169	237,055	Iron Decked	80	1,692	Iron or Steel, with Iron Deck	64	151	8,170
		Stone, Brick, or Concrete	544	4,763	Iron or Steel with Timber Deck	31	116	9,986
		Timber Deck on Stone, Brick, or Concrete	207	2,622	Timber Approaches to above	34	267	7,723
		Timber	15,033	140,076	Stone, Brick, or Concrete	125	161	4,623
		Pipe	9,990	254,100	Timber — Trusses or Arches	246	550	35,676
10,169	237,055	Totals	25,854	403,253	Timber Approaches to ditto	96	587	18,034
					Timber—Beam	2,954	5,777	159,485
					Totals	3,550	7,609	243,697

PUNTS, FERRIES, BOATS							NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED.			
Classification	HOW WORKED						Monthly average for 1892 —			
	Oars only	Wire Rope without Gear ing	Hand Gear ing and Wire Rope	Steam Gear ing and Wire Rope	Total No	Total Width between Mooring Posts in ft	By Department	By Contractors	Total	
Iron Punts	N	No	No	No	No	9,544	...	1,853		
Timber Punts		23	67	2	92	54,640		4,747		
Steam Launches				1	1			6,600		
Horse Boats		5	...		5	4,878				
Flood Boats, iron	19	.			19					
Ditto timber	67	.			67					
Other Boats	98				98					
Totals	184	28	70	8	290	69,062				

OFFICERS TRAVELLING FOR 1892.			
	Miles by Road	Miles by Rail	Total
Resident Engineer	241,428	72,662	314,090
Assistants	136,501	21,263	157,764
Totals ...	377,929	93,925	471,854

OWEN CARROLL,
Accountant
(XVI.)

(XVI.)

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.

REPORT of the Chief Engineer for Water Conservation and Irrigation.

Prefatory.

THE transfer of the charge of Water Conservation to the Department of Public Works in the early part of 1892 took place after a number of plans and diagrams illustrating the progress made in 1891 had actually been printed. On account of the transfer, the question of the submission of a Progress Report was deferred till it could be dealt with as a part of the general Progress Report of the entire Department of Public Works. The record now supplied is a review of the progress made in 1891 as well as 1892, and the plans and diagrams which were prepared for the former year are herewith attached.

The period of high rainfall which continued through both of these years has probably been the most favourable in this respect since the settlement of the interior of the Colony. In the six years, beginning with 1887 and ending with 1892, there were five years in which the rainfall was considerably above the previous average. 1887 was the wettest year on record up till that time; but the record was raised still further in 1890. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that during the period mentioned the subject of water conservation and irrigation has attracted less attention than it did in the years prior to 1887. Notwithstanding the favourable character of recent seasons, irrigation is spreading steadily, and is carried on from every important river, and from some of the larger creeks and billabongs west of the Dividing Range. The reports on the competition for the national prizes offered for irrigation in 1891 and 1892, which are herewith attached as appendices, show that irrigation is being carried on successfully under varied circumstances, both in the coast district and in the interior of the Colony.

On the transfer of the Water Conservation Branch to the Department of Public Works, the charge of the administration of the following Acts of Parliament was proclaimed as belonging to this Branch:—

The Wentworth Irrigation Act.
 The Hay Irrigation Act.
 The Broken Hill and District Water Supply Act.
 The Broken Hill and District Water Supply Amendment Act.
 The Broken Hill Water Supply Act.
 The Mulgoa Irrigation Act.

By mutual arrangement between the Ministers for Public Works and Lands, the charge of "The Drainage Promotion Act" was transferred to this Branch.

A comprehensive Bill, dealing with water conservation, irrigation, and drainage, was introduced in Parliament by the Minister for Public Works in 1892. This Bill, besides providing for the administration of the natural supplies of water throughout the Colony in the manner best calculated to promote and protect the interests of the public, while encouraging, regulating, and protecting private and local enterprise in matters connected with water conservation and irrigation, has also much needed provisions for dealing in a more complete and comprehensive manner with drainage of land than is possible under the Drainage Promotion Act. The consideration of the Water Conservation Bill was delayed on account of the state of business in Parliament. This delay is a much more serious matter for the country than is generally supposed. In some of the Western States of America a hurried scramble for the available water supply took place when it became known that any person by purchasing a piece of land fronting on a river could acquire a perpetual right to, as much water as he could use, merely by constructing works capable of diverting it from the river. The result has been the creation of water monopolies of the most objectionable character. In this Colony the state of the law has been a most serious obstacle to private and local enterprise, but as year passes after year with no legislation to proclaim the right of the State to administer the water supply in the interests of the public, an impression is arising that water monopolies can be created here also. Extensive arrangements for irrigation have been or are being made on almost every important river in the western part of the Colony. It is beyond question that some at least of the owners of pumping appliances and works for irrigation purposes believe that they are acquiring by use a right to water such as riparian owners acquired in America by the direct sanction of the Government. Under the Water Conservation Bill the rights of irrigators would be defined, and their interests would be protected within the defined limits. But, by allowing the question to drift, interests adverse to any proper distribution of the river waters are being created, and monopolies in water, far-reaching in their mischief and more objectionable in their character than any monopolies in land with which this Colony has had experience, are in process of development. Land highly suitable for cultivation throughout the country west of the Dividing Range may be reckoned by millions of acres, but water available for irrigation cannot be reckoned by thousands of cubic feet per second except on two of the rivers. Besides, it frequently happens that the land situated at a distance from the rivers not only needs water more than that on the frontage, but is in addition much better suited for irrigation.

During the period under review the local and private Bills introduced in Parliament relating to irrigation were the Balranald Irrigation Bill, the Segenhoe Irrigation Bill, and the Menindie Irrigation Bill. The first of these proposes to create a Municipal Irrigation Trust, similar in character to those already created at Hay and Wentworth. The other two Bills have been introduced by private companies, one of which proposes to utilise a portion of the waters of two of the tributaries of the Hunter River, while the other asks for power to pump water from Lake Menindie and from the river Darling.

Surveys.

Surveys.

The comprehensive system of surveys recommended by the Royal Commission on the Conservation of Water are now approaching completion. The total length of line levelled and surveyed up till the end of the year 1892 was 14,134 miles. The work has been done by contract, and checks have been made by officers of the Department wherever deemed necessary. The rivers dealt with in these surveys are the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Macquarie, Namoi, Gwydir, and Upper and Lower Darling. The object of the surveys was to ascertain the extent to which the waters of these rivers could be distributed, and the best methods of effecting this distribution. The cost of the surveys up till the end of 1892 was £28,000, which is equivalent to an outlay of less than one-fifth of a penny per acre of the lands included within the scope of the surveys.

Contour plans, showing the result of the levelling in the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Macquarie Districts, were published with the first Progress Report of this Branch. A plan showing the corresponding results obtained in the Namoi and Gwydir Districts is now appended. A portion of the levelling and surveying along the course of the river Darling still remains to be done. On this account a contour plan of the Darling District has not yet been completed.

Special contour surveys were made of Urana Lake, Lakes Mejum and Coolah-gum-Parma, the neighbourhood of the headworks of the proposed Murrumbidgee Northern Canal, and of the land attached to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The plan of Urana Lake was published with the first Progress Report, and the plan showing the result of the survey of Lakes Mejum and Coolah-gum-Parma is attached. The contour plan of the lands attached to the Agricultural College was prepared for and at the expense of the Agricultural Department. The immediate object of the plan was to show how the land could best be drained, but it will be equally useful to indicate the lines on which irrigation can be carried on.

In addition to the surveys which have been carried out by this branch with a view to the utilisation of the waters of our rivers for irrigation, a highly important survey of a similar character, though with an entirely different object, has been completed during the year. This is the survey for investigating the practicability of utilising the waters of the Shoalhaven River for hydraulic sluicing purposes. The result of this investigation is so important, and the prospect of a very large return of gold from the auriferous drifts in the Shoalhaven Valley so encouraging, that the circumstances warrant the publication of the official report on this subject as an appendix to this report.

The general result of the surveys is that the Department is now in possession of the information necessary in dealing with the available supplies of water in the western rivers. Whether the works for water conservation and irrigation, on which the development of settlement on the Western Plains depends, be carried out by the Government or by local trusts, or by private individuals or companies acting under Government sanction, the surveys which have been made will be the foundation on which all such works will be based. Should the remarkably favourable seasons which the Colony has enjoyed for several years past cease for a time, and a period of drought set in, the state of public feeling will probably return to what it was previous to 1887. Up till the time of publication of the reports of the Water Commission, irrigation schemes of the most impracticable character received influential support. The inquiries of that Commission put matters on a sound footing, and the surveys which have been carried out on the recommendation of the Commission will be not only the basis of feasible projects, but an effective bar to public expenditure on schemes of an undesirable character.

River Discharges.

Gauges have been fixed on all the important rivers west of the Dividing Range and on several of the coastal rivers, and regular records of the daily readings on them are maintained. Tabular statements furnishing particulars regarding these gauges are given as appendices to this report. In regard to the nature of the gauges it may be mentioned that the old timber gauges are being gradually replaced by the enamelled iron gauges which were adopted by, and specially ordered for, this department.

The discharges of the rivers for various heights on the gauges are taken as opportunity offers, and the results obtained are noted on diagrams. The gaugings are complete for ordinary heights of the Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Macquarie, and more or less advanced in the cases of the Darling, Lachlan, Namoi, and Nepean.

As already explained, the main object of the surveys which have been carried out is to show the extent to which and the manner in which the waters of the rivers can be distributed with advantage. The gauge records and the discharge observations are the complement to this, as their object is to show the quantity of water available at all times of the year.

As an interesting point in connection with the discharge observations, it may be mentioned that the question of the proportion of the rainfall which has been discharged by various rivers has been considered, though it was not deemed necessary to make special observations merely for this purpose. During periods of high floods the work involved in taking river discharges would be difficult and expensive, and in some important cases it would also be dangerous. Besides, on account of the extent to which most of the rivers overflow their banks at such times, gaugings would at the best be only fair approximations. Hence, in regard to the proportion of rainfall discharged, it has proved practicable to obtain fairly satisfactory results only for years such as 1888, when no floods of any consequence occurred. During that year the proportion of the rainfall on the catchment area of the Macquarie River above Dubbo which flowed past that place was only 2·30 per cent. As a general rule the quantity of water which flows past Warren is less than that which passes Dubbo, and is therefore a considerably smaller proportion of the rainfall. Owing to exceptional conditions as to rainfall in 1888 and the end of 1887, the discharge at Warren in the early part of the former year exceeded that at Dubbo, and for the whole year the proportion of the rainfall which flowed past Warren in the Macquarie River was about 3·00 per cent. During the same year about 12½ per cent. of the rainfall on the Murrumbidgee catchment area above Wagga Wagga was discharged by the river at that place. In the same year the proportion of the rainfall on the basin of the river Murray which was discharged by that river at Albury was 28½ per cent.

The

The foundation of the Water Conservation Bill introduced in Parliament by the Minister is that the great natural supplies of water belong to the Government, and that it is the duty of the Government to administer them in the best interests of the public. Taking this view, the western rivers constitute a national asset of the first importance.

Works.

Until legislation dealing with riparian rights is passed, such works as are contemplated for utilising the water available in the rivers of the Colony cannot be proceeded with except at a great disadvantage. Under these circumstances the only works dealt with during 1892 were—(1) the improvement of the Willandra Billabong and the completion of the Willandra weir and dam; (2) the construction of a self-acting flood-gate in Lake Creek to retain flood-water in Lake Cudgellico; and (3) the improvement of Yanko Creek.

The Willandra weir and dam came into full operation in October, 1892, since which time a portion of the waters of the river Lachlan has been flowing down the Willandra Billabong. These works have proved a great boon to the dry district between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, as the Willandra Billabong is now a running stream, and will remain so during the greater part of every year. The construction of the works here has already given rise to misunderstandings among those who benefit by them. There being no law to regulate the construction of dams across creeks and rivers, complaints have been made that the benefits conferred by the works are very unequally divided, as much of the water flowing in the Willandra Billabong is intercepted by dams. This is a matter which can only be rectified by legislation.

It may be mentioned that during the greater part of October the quantity of water flowing in the Willandra Billabong averaged nearly 400 cubic feet per second.

The improvement of Yanko Creek is a work of the same character as the improvement of the Willandra Billabong, but, owing to the circumstances being more favourable as regards the outflow of flood-water in the former case, no weir or dam to divert the required supply of water was necessary. The work at Yanko Creek has been repeatedly interrupted by the rise of the Murrumbidgee River, which was only to be expected, as the intended effect of the work is to make Yanko Creek a running stream during the greater part of the year. The work is approaching completion.

The self-acting flood-gate in Lake Creek has the effect of making the supply of water in Lake Cudgellico permanent. The area of this lake is 4,054 acres. Although it affords the means of irrigating on an extensive scale, very little irrigation has yet been done, but the lake has been of great advantage to the township of Lake Cudgellico, which is situated on its margin.

The three works mentioned would be highly remunerative if there was any authority for collecting in rates a small fraction of the benefits conferred by the works.

Acts of Parliament administered under this Department.

(A) "Broken Hill Water Supply Act."—This Act relates to what is known as the Stephen's Creek scheme, under which the town of Willyama (Broken Hill) is supplied with water. The Act is in full operation, the preliminary conditions having been complied with, the scheme sanctioned by the Minister, and the works carried out. The Company was at first unfortunate in the fact that a period of drought occurred after the completion of the works, but a good supply of water was eventually received, and no difficulty has since been experienced.

Two other Acts dealing with water supply to Broken Hill were passed, but both lapsed through their conditions not being complied with.

(B) "Wentworth Irrigation Act."—This Act constitutes the Municipal Council of Wentworth an Irrigation Trust, and vests in it for irrigation purposes the Temporary Common adjoining that town. After the passing of the Act the members of the Trust on their own personal security obtained a temporary loan of £1,000, of which they expended over £800 in the preparation of a scheme for carrying out the objects of the Act. This scheme proved too expensive for the Trust to undertake. A smaller and much less costly project proposed by the Department has been adopted, and for the purpose of carrying it out, sanction has been granted for the raising of a loan of £5,000 by the Trust. The land proposed to be irrigated is rich alluvium, the supply of water is abundant and permanent, and the lift for pumping is moderate.

(C) "The Hay Irrigation Act."—This Act is precisely similar in character to that last described. It constitutes the Municipal Council of Hay an Irrigation Trust, and makes over to it the Temporary Common situated on both sides of the Murrumbidgee River at that town. The Hay Irrigation Trust applied to the Minister for assistance in the preparation of a project, and offered to bear the cost of the necessary surveys if done by this Department. This course was approved, the project recommended was adopted, and the Trust obtained sanction to raise a sum of £5,000 on loan.

(D) "The Mulgoa Irrigation Act."—This is a private Act which authorises a company to take water from the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers for the purposes of irrigation at Mulgoa in the Police District of Penrith. The Act was passed on 19th December, 1890, and one of its conditions was that within two years after that date the sum of £20,000 should be expended on the proposed works. This condition was duly carried out by the company, so that the Act is now in operation. Arrangements have been made by which the requisite supply of water will be obtained for some time at least from the Nepean River without constructing a dam. Before any dam can be constructed in the Nepean or the Warragamba River, the plan and section of it must receive the approval of the Minister.

(E) "Drainage Promotion Act."—This Act was passed in 1865, with the object of promoting co-operation among land-holders, particularly on the coastal rivers, for the purpose of constructing drainage works. Although there are defects in the Act which diminish its usefulness, it is believed that if its existence were more widely known among those interested in lands which require drainage, the number of Drainage Unions would be considerably greater than at present. Seven of these Unions were at various times constituted under the Act, but of these only three are now actually in operation, namely, one in the Shoalhaven District and two in the Macleay District. In the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Districts, where drainage is a question of the first importance, the existence of the Act appears to be known only to a very limited number of land-holders.

Projects.

The most important project considered during 1892 was the question of locking the river Darling Acting under special instructions from the Minister, a complete inspection of that river from Walgett to Wentworth was made by the Chief Engineer and Mr. F. W. Ward. The joint report, which was submitted to the Minister, and presented by him to Parliament, dealt with the economical and general aspect of the question, as well as with the engineering part of it. The detail surveys of sites of proposed locks were put in hand under the Minister's instructions, but the work was interrupted by the rise of the river.

Three Bills relating to irrigation were introduced in Parliament during the period under review, two being promoted by private companies, and the third by a municipality. These are the Menindie Irrigation Bill, the Segenhoe Estate Irrigation Bill, and the Balranald Irrigation Bill.

H. G. MCKINNEY,
Chief Engineer for Water Conservation and Irrigation.

XVII.

RIVER GAUGES.

NUMBER of Gauges in each year since 1885 for which records have been kept.

River.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Murray	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Edward			1	1	1	1	1	1
Murrumbidgee	3	4	3	3	3	4	5	6
Yass								1
Tumut								1
Lachlan						1	1	7
Macquarie	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gwydir							1	2
Namoi		1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Barwon	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	10
Hunter								1
Nepean							2	2
Shoalhaven								1
	14	16	17	17	18	21	26	41

MAXIMUM Readings recorded on different River Gauges since 1885.

Station.	Height.	Date.	Station.	Height.	Date.
	ft. in.			ft. in.	
Albury.....	23 3	13 Sept., 1889	Collarindabri	37 0	5 April, 1890
Tocumwal	17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 ,, ,,	Walgett (Barwon)	45 5	8 ,, ,,
Moama.....	32 2	17 ,, ,,	Bourke	42 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	23 ,, ,,
Euston	32 0	15 Oct., ,,	Wilcannia	36 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 May, ,,
Deniliquin	37 4	21 Sept., ,,	Menindie.....	31 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 June, ,,
Gundagai	29 0	13 July, 1891	Pooncarie	28 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ,, ,,
Wagga Wagga	31 11	14 ,, ,,	Wentworth.....	25 0	25 Oct., 1889
Narrandera	28 4	16 ,, ,,	Narrabri	14 4	13 Aug., 1891
Hay	24 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 ,, ,,	Walgett (Namoi)	over gauge	— Sept., 1886
Balranald	19 2	6 Aug., ,,	Dubbo	42 0	14 March, 1890
Willandra Weir.....	R.L. 456.32	10 ,, 1890	Warren	over gauge	Frequently.
Mungindi	25 0	2 April, ,,	Menangle	45 3	25 June, 1891
			Penrith	23 6	25 ,, ,,

MEAN Height and approximate corresponding discharges of rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, Macquarie, and Upper Darling.

Station.	1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.		
	Mean height.	Discharge.		Mean height.	Discharge.		Mean height.	Discharge.		Mean height.	Discharge.	
	ft. in.	cub.ft. pr.sec.		ft. in.	cub.ft. pr.sec.		ft. in.	cub.ft. pr.sec.		ft. in.	cub.ft. pr.sec.	
Albury	11 5	4,000		13 3	6,100		13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,150		11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,400	
Wagga Wagga	3 10	2,000		7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,600		7 8	4,895		9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,300	
Warren	4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	80		7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	500		15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,250		13 0	1,800	
Walgett	3 5	.....		7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	450		19 2	.....		11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....

RIVER GAUGES.

River.	Site of Gauge.	Nature of Gauge	Range of Gauge.	Reduced level of Zero of Gauge.	Maximum Flood Level.		Remarks.
					Reduced Level.	Height on Gauge.	
Murray	Albury	Enamelled iron	5' 6" - 30' 6"	481.63	506.61	24.98	
	Tocumwal	Hardwood	0' - 16'	348.95	366.20	17.25	
	Moama	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 40' 6"	275.42	319.51	44.09	
	Euston	"	0' 6" - 40' 6"	139.40	175.70	36.30	
Edward	Denihquin	"	"	267.04	304.37	37.33	
Murrumbidgee	Taemas Bridge	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 47' 3"	...	...	36.25	Erected May, 1892; only to give warning of approach of floods; no daily record kept.
	Jugiong	"	0' 6" - 37' 6"	...	...	35.58	Erected 2nd May, 1892; only to give warning of approach of floods; no daily record kept; present gauge erected 19th April, 1892.
	Gundagai	"	0' 6" - 40' 6"	685.88	724.71	33.83	Gauge records obtained from the Government Astronomer.
	Wagga Wagga	"	*(-5') - 35' 6"	501.22	596.97	25.75	New gauge erected 8th April, 1890, *(-5') to 0', called "inverted wooden gauge."
Lachlan	Narrandera	"	0' 6" - 30' 6"	453.00	481.92	28.92	
	Hay	Painted on bridge cylinders.	"	275.52	...	...	Gauge records obtained from Government Astronomer.
	Balranald	"	"	191.81	...	...
	Cowra	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 46' 6"	901.30	953.25	51.95	Erected 29th December, 1891.
Yass	Forbes	Timber	0' - 37'	746.00	794.47	48.47	An enamelled iron gauge sent, but will not be erected until the new bridge is completed, erected 24th December, 1891.
	Condobolin	Hardwood	0' - 35'	595.54	...	...	Erected 21st December, 1891.
	Euaabalong	*Colonial pine	0' - 32'	527.90	519.90	22.00	Erected 15th December, 1891; colonial pine was the only wood available at time of erection; daily records not sent in; not included in the total.
	Willandra Weir	Temporary stake	"	...	459.40	...	* Discharge at this height = 5,872 cubic feet per second.
Tumut	Hillston	Hardwood	0' - 27'	372.00	398.26	26.26	Erected 12th December, 1891 (graduated in tenths, not in inches).
	Oxley	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 15' 6"	232.00	246.20	14.20	Erected 31st May, 1892
	Yass	Timber	"	...	...	...	Erected May, 1892
	Tumut	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 20' 6"	855.11	868.61	13.50	Erected 27th April, 1892
Hunter	Singleton	"	0' 6" - 45' 6"	88.91	134.90	45.99	Erected 7th November, 1891.
	Mungindi	Bridge pile	1' - 25'	...	...	...	No other particulars on record.
	Collaredabill	"	"	445.45	...	...	"
	Walgett	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 40' 6"	387.90	486.00	48.10	"
Barwon	Brewarrina	Marked on bridge cylinder.	0' - 34'	350.00	...	34.60	Painted 14th February, 1892.
	Bourke	Hardwood	0' - 39'	340.00	...	44.60	Erected 7th February, 1892
	Wilcannia	Timber	0' - 47'	300.47	349.11	48.64	Present gauge erected 1st November, 1891; sloping wooden gauge.
	Menindie	Red gum	0' - 35'	206.00	245.00	39.00	Gauge records obtained from the Government Astronomer.
Wentworth	Pooncarie	"	0' - 35'	166.74	202.00	35.26	"
	Wentworth	Timber	0' - 27'	117.35	156.00	38.65	"
	Wentworth	"	"	89.00	117.92	28.92	Gauge records obtained from the Government Astronomer;
	Wentworth	"	"	...	...	...	enamelled iron gauge to be erected shortly.
Namoi	Gunnedah	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 30' 6"	835.00	866.43	31.43	Erected 19th November, 1891.
	Narrabri	"	0' 6" - 25' 6"	669.75	686.92	17.17	Erected 11th January, 1892.
	Walgett	*Temporary wooden gauge.	3' 6" - 35' 6"	399.41	435.52	36.11	* An enamelled iron gauge, length 30 feet, to be erected when new bridge is completed, erected 29th January, 1892.
	Walgett	"	"	...	...	...	No other particulars on record.
Gwydir	Bingara	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 35' 6"	...	756.75	29.81	Erected 17th December, 1891.
	Pallanallawa	Timber stakes	0' - 27'	726.04	838.35	45.30	Erected 4th March, 1892.
	Dubbo	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 45' 6"	813.00	838.35	45.30	"
	Warren	"	0' 6" - 32' 6"	613.15	643.82	30.67	Water overflows the banks at gauge reading 30' 3", enamelled iron gauge up to 25'.
Nepean	Menangle	Timber (temporarily)	0' - 14'	89.69	...	...	Enamelled iron gauge sent, but not yet erected; range, 0'-40'.
	Penrith	Enamelled iron	0' 6" - 40' 6"	42.72	...	...	"
	Warrair Bridge	"	0' 6" - 35' 6"	...	...	...	Erected August, 1892.
	Shoalhaven	"	"	...	...	...	"

Total number of Rivers on which gauges have been erected... 13
 Total number of Gauges at present in operation... 41

Checked and corrected.—W E.H.N., 1/6/93.

N.J.C.M., 25/10/92.

(XVIII.)

THE NATIONAL PRIZE COMPETITION FOR IRRIGATION.

(1891.)

Report of the Chief Engineer for Water Conservation and Irrigation.*

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Minister, my report on the orchards and farms which have this year been entered for the national prizes for irrigation.

In connection with this matter it is worthy of special notice that, whereas last year there were only two entries for these prizes, this year there are seven. Both of the entries last year were of farms, while this year there are three farms and four orchards. This increase in the number of entries affords an indication of a rapidly increasing interest in irrigation. The inquiries and observations which I made in the course of my inspections have shown clearly that, notwithstanding the unusually large rainfall of recent years, this great increase in the interest taken in irrigation is beyond question. It is worthy of special remark that the importance of the question of irrigation, in its relation to the pastoral industry, is beginning to be appreciated by those directly interested. Not many years have elapsed since pastoralists regarded the question of irrigation as one in which they had no immediate interest, and even treated with ridicule the idea that the safe carrying capacity of pastoral estates could profitably be largely increased by resorting to irrigation. So far as can be judged by present indications, the time is rapidly approaching when neglect to adopt irrigation wherever practicable on pastoral estates, will be regarded as an evidence of inferior management and of failure to keep pace with the times.

In regard to the properties inspected, I beg to point out that there is such a marked difference in the character of the operations for the irrigation of farms, as compared with the management required in the irrigation of orchards, that it would be unsatisfactory to both classes of properties to judge them in the same category. I trust that on this point being brought to the notice of the Minister he will sanction the granting of separate prizes. The orchards, being much smaller in area and possessing a much greater value per acre than farm crops, require a different style of treatment, and warrant a much greater outlay per acre on plant and distributive appliances. On this account I submit two reports, and I trust that the Minister will approve of this treatment of the question of the national prizes for this year and future years.

A.

*This report was submitted to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture when the Water Conservation Branch was under his administration.

A.—Orchards.

The orchards entered for the National prizes for irrigation this season are four in number, the names of the owners and the location of the properties being as follows :—

Name of owner.	Location.
Timothy Brien	Hollywood, 2 miles from Parramatta.
Henry Turner	The Terrace, North Richmond.
George H. Dempsey	Emu Plains.
George Walker	The Orangery, Emu Plains.

The scale of marks which I have adopted is as follows :—

Detail of points.	No. of marks.
1. Suitability of the land as to position and as to necessity for irrigation ...	10
2. Suitability as to soil	10
3. Suitability as to water supply and as to position of off-take or pump ...	10
4. Application of the water to the land	25
5. Suitability of crops to existing conditions	20
6. General economy of the arrangements	25
Total... ..	100

The number of marks which I have allotted to the competitors are shown in the following table:—

No. of Item in scale.	Names of competitors and number of marks awarded.			
	T. Brien.	G. H. Dempsey.	G. Walker.	H. Turner.
1	8	8	8	6
2	10	10	10	6
3	10	10	10	8
4	23	21	20	16
5	20	20	20	16
6	23	21	20	12
	94	90	88	64

It will be seen from the above table that Mr. Brien stands first with 94 per cent. of the total number of points, and that he is closely followed by Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Walker. Mr. Turner has a much larger orchard than any of the others, but the style in which it is managed is much below the standard reached by them. There is very little difference between the first three in the table; all three are well-managed remunerative properties. Among small differences, I observed that in the case of Mr. Brien's orchard the question of the quantity of water required to be used, and of the quantity raised in proportion to the fuel consumed, had been carefully considered—more so than in any of the other cases. In Mr. Dempsey's orchard flexible hose is used to a considerable extent. He believes that the trees are benefited by having the water directed on them occasionally through the hose. It is reasonable to suppose that the practice is beneficial, but whether it be so or not, the method of irrigating fruit trees by means of a flexible hose has several advantages, and in the case of Mr. Dempsey's orchard, it is certainly a success. The orchards of Mr. Brien and Mr. Dempsey, which are confined almost entirely to citrus fruits, are each 8 acres in area, that of Mr. Walker 11 acres, and that of Mr. Turner 30 acres, the latter two having chiefly citrous fruits, but with a moderate proportion of mixed fruits in addition. The last is still in an undeveloped state, and its condition seems to show that it would have been better if its owner had begun operations on a more limited scale. In all four cases the water has to be pumped, but the lift is moderate, except that at Mr. Turner's orchard, where it is 265 feet. The source of supply in this case is the river Hawkesbury. Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Walker obtain their water supply from wells sunk into the drift, near the same river, locally called the Nepean, and Mr. Brien pumps from Toongabbie Creek. Tangye pumps are used in every case, and the results of the outlay on irrigation plant in the three orchards named, which are in full working order, has been highly satisfactory.

The four orchards entered in the competition for the National prizes for irrigation are situated in the counties of Cumberland and Cook, where, until a few years ago, it was generally believed that irrigation would not prove remunerative. Our fruit-growers now know by actual experience that while the rainfall in the coast district is sufficient, if it fell at such times as it is required, great risk and frequent losses are incurred if only the rainfall is depended on to produce good crops of fruit, and bring them to maturity. It is, therefore, now regarded as an established fact that the future of fruit-growing in this Colony depends in a large measure on the successful extension of irrigation.

The principle on which the competing orchards are irrigated is to raise the water to the highest part of the orchard by pumping it through pipes, and then to distribute it by gravitation. The pumping plant used by Mr. Brien was guaranteed to deliver 8,800 gallons per hour, the total lift from the supply creek to the highest part of the orchard being slightly over 40 feet. The water is forced through a 2½-inch pipe, on which there are taps provided at suitable intervals for screwing on 1-inch pipes. These 1-inch pipes are laid on the surface of the ground to the places from which open channels can easily be made to and around the trees. By keeping four 1-inch pipes in operation Mr. Brien finds that he can irrigate the whole of his orchard in six days of twelve hours each. Each tree requires about 120 gallons of water, and the whole operation of irrigating one tree takes about twenty minutes. As a rule, Mr. Brien uses only four 1-inch pipes at a time, but as a 2½-inch pipe would discharge nearly as much as ten 1-inch pipes, there is an absence of proper proportions. On further inquiry into this point, I found that the boiler used is 6 horse-power, which is much larger than is necessary, but it was explained by Mr. Brien, jun., that, when purchasing a large boiler, the probability of irrigating on a larger scale was taken into account. The cost of boiler and pump complete, together with 650 feet of 2¼-inch piping and 1,100 feet of 1-inch piping,

pipng, was about £190. Smaller pumping-plant, suitable to the area now irrigated, could have been obtained at a considerably reduced cost, but even with the outlay stated, Mr. Brien informed me that the value of the benefits derived from irrigation nearly repaid the entire cost in the first year's operation. In regard to the consumption of coal, he finds that the irrigation of 600 trees requires a consumption of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal. Coal costs 11s. per ton at the railway station, or about 14s. per ton on the ground at the engine, so that the expenditure on fuel for every flooding is 35s., or slightly under $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for every tree. The working of the engine is managed entirely by Mr. Brien, jun., and the distribution of water is attended to by Mr. Brien, sen., while only one labourer is employed on wages. The entire management of the orchard, including irrigation, is, therefore, done by three persons.

Mr. Dempsey uses a 3 h.-p. boiler and Tangye pump, which has been proved to deliver 1,200 gallons per hour, with a total lift of 46 feet. Only the water required for the highest part of the orchard is raised to this height, the average lift being little over 20 feet. Details regarding the water and fuel used were not maintained. In this case, also, the power is in excess of present requirements.

The plant in Mr. Walker's orchard is similar to Mr. Dempsey's. The cost of the boiler and pump complete, with 1,400 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch piping and 600 feet of 1-inch piping, was about £150, exclusive of labour in erecting plant and laying pipes. Mr. Walker stated that the total outlay, including labour, was probably £200.

The soil in the three orchards described is in every case a light loam, which is easily worked, and does not cake with watering. There is good natural drainage in every case.

The irrigation plant used by Mr. Turner comprises an 8 h.-p. boiler and a Tangye special pump, with 3,050 feet of 3-inch wrought-iron pipes and 3,200 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe. The pump delivers 3,500 gallons per hour at a height of 265 feet. The whole plant, including fitting and erection of boiler and pump and laying of pipes, cost £1,000. Firewood is used as fuel, and the boiler furnace takes billets 4 feet in length, and the quantity used is stated at 4 tons per week—that is, for six days when working twelve hours per day. The pumping power in this case is better proportioned to the work to be done than in any of the other orchards described, but in the latter the system followed has been to start on a limited scale, and to carry out the work in a thoroughly systematic and economical manner, a course which has proved satisfactory by results. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Dempsey, when speaking of the benefits of watering fruit trees direct, stated that the spraying of his trees with a mixture of soft soap and sulphur, under the instructions of the Director of Agriculture, has caused a difference of £200 in the value of his fruit for one season by destroying the orange mite, which discolours the skin of the fruit, and thus depreciates its value.

If the Minister approves of the awarding of two prizes for the irrigation of orchards, I beg to recommend that the first be awarded to Mr. Timothy Brien, and the second to Mr. G. H. Dempsey. Mr. Walker's irrigation is worthy of honourable mention.

B.—Farms.

The farms entered in the competition for the National prizes for irrigation were three in number, and were as shown in the following table:—

Name of Owner.	Location.
H. Wharton Mason	Tumut.
T. P. Wills-Allen	Gunnible, Gunnedah.
W. W. Wren (<i>pro</i> R. L. Tooth)	Kameruka, Bega.

The scale of marks which I have adopted is as follows:—

No. of item.	Detail of points.	Maximum No. of marks.
1.	Selection of land for irrigation	15
2.	Selection of source of supply and nature of appliances	10
3.	Selection of crops to be irrigated	15
4.	Application of water to land	30
5.	General economy of arrangements	30

100

The number of marks which I have allotted to the competitors are shown in the following table:—

No. of item.	W. W. Wren.	T. P. Wills-Allen.	H. Wharton Mason.
1.....	12	12	15
2.....	7	8	9
3.....	13	12	7
4.....	26	22	18
5.....	26	22	20
	84	76	69

In regard to the character of the farms inspected, I may explain that two of the three, namely, Mr. Wills-Allen's property and that managed by Mr. Wren, are intended to provide reserves of fodder for live stock, so as to be prepared for dry seasons. On the third property it is intended to carry on mixed farming of a more general character.

The Kameruka Estate consists of hilly land with narrow valleys, and practically no level or approximately uniform ground. The question for Mr. Wren to solve was how to provide reserves of fodder by irrigation under these adverse circumstances, and the manner in which he has solved it is highly creditable. The soil on the hill sides, near the best available water supply, is, as a rule, only from 5 to 9 inches in depth, but under it is an extensive layer of disintegrated granite, the depth of which is seldom found less than 2 or 3 feet, and is, as a general rule, much greater. On the whole it was a bold experiment to attempt irrigation of any crop under such circumstances, and I was not surprised to learn that Mr. Wren's intention to sow lucerne on such soil was regarded as absurd by most of his neighbours.

The

The system followed by Mr. Wren was to force the water through pipes to the top of a ridge, and then to conduct it in open channels commanding the land to be irrigated. In regard to both alignment and construction, these channels are superior to any I have seen elsewhere on farms I have inspected. The channels were carefully marked out with the aid of a simple but neat and effective water-level, constructed by Mr. Wren's engineer, and were taken out with a Hornsby draining plough. Very little dressing off of the channel was required.

In section they were only about 15 inches in top width and 7 or 8 inches in depth. For the irrigation of 30 acres of lucerne, one channel was carried along the top of the ridge, and a second at about a third of the distance down the slope. When irrigating the crop openings were made in the lower side of the channels at suitable intervals, and the uniformity of the crop showed that the watering had been carefully done. On the other side of the ridge a large extent of grass land had been watered, but it is not intended to continue this, as much better results can be obtained by extending the area of lucerne.

The power required is obtained from two Cornish boilers, which work a Blake pump, and raise the water to a total height of 246 feet. The source of supply is Tantawanglo Creek, and it has never been known to fail. The plant was guaranteed to raise 30,000 gallons per hour to this height, and though the pump does not work as smoothly as desirable, the quantity of water raised is quite up to expectations. The entire plant, including piping, cost in position about £3,000. The fuel used is the dead timber which is being cleared off the surrounding land, and the productive capacity of the irrigated land is kept up by bone-dust, which is crushed on the estate.

Regarding the economy of the operations, it is necessary to explain that the Kameruka Estate takes rank among the largest dairy farms in the world. The number of cows milked daily during summer is about 1,300, and all the operations on the estate are on a correspondingly large scale. In such a district the cost of carriage is heavy, and lucerne hay could scarcely be reckoned on to cost less than £6 per ton delivered, and has cost as much as £8 per ton. The necessity for being provided against a drought on such an estate is obvious, and Mr. Wren has satisfied himself as to the economy of the course he has adopted. The first crop of lucerne which he obtained yielded about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay per acre, and he reckons that an average crop of at least 1 ton of hay can be obtained four times annually. The irrigation of every crop costs about £1 per acre. This gives £120 per annum for four crops aggregating 120 tons. If interest and depreciation be taken at 10 per cent., the gross cost is £240 per annum for 120 tons of hay, or £3 10s. per ton, exclusive of sowing, cutting, and stacking, and of manure. This takes no account of the grass land, which was flooded. The result is highly satisfactory when it is considered that the irrigation is only being developed, and that a much larger area will be dealt with by the same plant.

The irrigation carried on by Mr. Wills-Allen is on a much larger scale, but there are practically no difficulties in the way, and there were no new problems to be solved. The land irrigated at Gunnible is a rich alluvial plain on the right bank of the river Namoi, from which the supply of water is obtained. The pump used is an 18-inch centrifugal, and the total lift is only slightly over 30 feet. The quantity of water delivered was stated by those in charge to be 3,000 gallons per minute, but from rough gaugings which I made I concluded that the quantity was at least 4,500 gallons per minute. The area irrigated during the past season was about 240 acres of lucerne, 80 acres of maize, and 12 acres of wheat; and in addition about 500 acres of grass land received a flooding. Hence the plant is not working up to near its full irrigating capacity.

Mr. Wills-Allen was one of the pioneers of irrigation in the northern district, and deserves every credit for his enterprise; but, as already indicated, the land is specially adapted for irrigation, and as large areas in the neighbourhood benefit from periodical floods, nature has frequently pointed out what should be done. The management of the irrigation is carried out economically, so far as the construction of works is concerned, but not in regard to the water used. The system of distribution channels is insufficient for requirements, so that some places are overwatered while others do not receive enough. There is an unevenness in the crops grown, arising partly from this cause, and partly from the ground not having been levelled. The channels have been made with the plough and delver, and I was informed that five men with twelve horses made a mile and a half of channel five furrows wide in five days. These channels are wide and shallow, the question of proportioning them and supplementing them by laterals apparently not having been considered.

The site of the pumping plant is a very good one, so that the defects in the arrangements for distributing the water can be remedied in a large measure as the development of the irrigation progresses.

The farm of Dr. H. Wharton Mason is on the Gilmore Creek, and close to the town boundary at Tumut. The Gilmore Creek, before flowing into the Tumut River, emerges from the hills, and flows through fertile alluvial flats. Dr. Mason's farm includes a large portion of these flats, and extends up to the place where the valley begins to widen out. It would be difficult to find a situation equally favourable for irrigation. The Gilmore Creek furnishes a permanent supply of water, which can be carried all over the farm by gravitation. Not only so, but the fall in the land is sufficient to give very considerable water power, which was at one time used to work a flour-mill. The remains of this mill is still on the ground, and the building is being repaired, and will be used as a butter factory and for other purposes, while the power will be utilised for various classes of work connected with the farm. The land is a light but rich loam, with river drift underlying it.

The arrangements for irrigation are still in an incomplete state. An area of about 100 acres was irrigated during the past season, but of this there were only about 8 acres of crops, the balance being grass land. The crops consisted chiefly of maize and sorghum, but potatoes and pumpkins were also successfully tried. The crops were uneven, and the ground had evidently not been properly prepared for irrigation, the operations being, in fact, still in the experimental stage. While much remains to be done before it can be considered that the remarkably favourable natural conditions are being utilized to the greatest advantage, it is only right to state that the result of the experiments made has been instructive and encouraging. It seldom happens that a medical practitioner, with a large amount of professional work to attend to, is either able or willing to devote his spare time to model farming. This is what Dr. Mason has done, and there seems every probability that he will soon have his plans in complete and successful operation. Having already ascertained the suitability of his land for dairy farming, and for growing maize, he has proved that at such a distance from market the best way of using maize and other crops is for feeding pigs, while the greater part of the skim milk from the separator can be utilised for the same purpose. Bacon, on Dr. Mason's farm, produced in this way, and cured according to a recipe recently published in the *Agricultural Gazette*, has proved equal, if not superior, to the best imported.

In conclusion, I trust that my recommendation as to awarding prizes under two divisions for irrigation will be adopted, and if so, I beg to recommend that a first prize be awarded to Mr. W. W. Wren, and a second prize to Mr. T. P. Wills-Allen.

ORCHARD IRRIGATION.—Table showing the points obtained by the various competitors.

	J. Brien, Hollywood, near Parramatta.		G. H. Dempsey, Emu Plains.		Geo. Walker, The Orangery, Emu Plains.		Hy. Turner, The Terrace, North Richmond.	
	Maximum.		Maximum.		Maximum.		Maximum.	
Suitability of the land as to position and as to the necessity for irrigation.	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	6
Suitability as to soil	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6
Suitability as to water supply, and as to position of offtake or pump.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8
Application of the water to the land	25	23	25	21	25	20	25	16
Suitability of crops to existing conditions.....	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	16
General economy of the arrangements	25	23	25	21	25	20	25	12
Total	100	94	100	90	100	88	100	64
Percentage of excellence .....	.....	94	.....	90	.....	88	.....	64

FARM IRRIGATION.—Table showing the points obtained by the various competitors.

	W. W. Wren, pro R. L. Tooth, Kameruka, Bega.		T. P. Wills-Allen, Gunnible, Gunnedah.		H. Wharton Mason, Tumut.	
	Maximum.		Maximum.		Maximum.	
Selection of land for irrigation.....	15	12	15	12	15	15
Selection of source of supply, and nature of appliances	10	7	10	8	10	9
Selection of crops to be irrigated	15	13	15	12	15	7
Application of water to land.....	30	26	30	22	30	18
General economy of arrangements	30	26	30	22	30	20
Total.....	100	84	100	76	100	69
Percentage of excellence .....	.....	84	.....	76	.....	69

(XIX.)

THE NATIONAL PRIZE COMPETITION FOR IRRIGATION FOR 1892.*

Report of the Chief Engineer for Water Conservation and Irrigation.

OWING, doubtless, in a large measure to the favourable rainfall during the past season, the number of entries for the national prizes for irrigation in the coastal district was reduced to one. On the other hand, notwithstanding that the rainfall, as a rule, was above the average, there was an increase this season in the entries from the country west of the Dividing Range. I have lately had good opportunity for ascertaining that, although the Colony has in recent years passed through a period of exceptionally high rainfall, there has been a steady increase of irrigation in the western districts. On every important river, and on several of the creeks, irrigation is conducted on a steadily increasing scale. It is surprising that so few entries for the prizes have come from the western parts of the Colony; but I have no doubt that the competition will increase as irrigation extends, and as the regulations relating to the national prizes become better known. It is encouraging that the entries from the country west of the Dividing Range are fairly representative of the tract of rich land which extends along the western margin of the range, and marks the beginning of the great western plains. The sources of water supply for irrigation in these cases were the river Namoi, the Lachlan River, and the Murrumbidgee River respectively.

IRRIGATION AS APPLIED TO GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

For the prizes for irrigation, as applied to general agriculture, there was only one entry, namely, the farm of Mr. T. P. Wills-Allen, of Gunnible, near Gunnedah. This farm is situated within a valuable pastoral estate, and is worked as an adjunct to this and two other pastoral properties of Mr. Wills-Allen. The objects of this irrigated farm are three-fold:—

- 1st. To provide reserves of fodder for dry seasons.
- 2nd. To supply horse feed for ordinary requirements.
- 3rd. To be used as an occasional fattening ground for sheep and cattle.

That the operation of this farm has been highly satisfactory is evidenced by the statement of its enterprising owner, that if he had to begin pastoral pursuits afresh, and possessed at the same time his present knowledge and experience, he would at the very outset order an irrigation plant as a necessary adjunct to successful management.

As Mr. Wills-Allen's farm was entered in the similar competition last year, and the plant used was then described in detail, it is not necessary to give more than a brief summary of the conditions under which the irrigation is carried out. The land irrigated is rich alluvium, and fronts on the river Namoi. Under this alluvium, sand and gravel are found at moderate depths, so that there is good natural drainage. The water for irrigation is pumped from the river Namoi by means of a centrifugal pump, worked by a 40-horse-power engine. There are two main distributary channels leading in opposite directions from the pump. The water is first delivered into a timber flume, and then passes into one or other of these channels, according to requirements, the flume being provided with simple stop-gates. A short length of each

* When this report was submitted the Water Conservation Branch was under the administration of the Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

each channel at the head is constructed of concrete and masonry, but excepting these lengths, earthen channels made with the plough and delver are used throughout. The extent of the farm is about 600 acres, of which about 40 acres are under crop, chiefly lucerne, while the remainder is grass land, which is irrigated at intervals, according to convenience and requirements. It is, however, Mr. Wills-Allen's intention to increase the area of cultivation, as the pumping plant is not worked nearly up to its capabilities.

The site for pumping has been very well chosen; the pumping plant is well suited to the work required, and is kept in excellent order; the management of the cultivation, and the choice of implements used leave little or nothing to be desired. The one point which seemed open to objection was that to which I called attention at last year's inspection, namely, the very large quantity of water used. This apparent extravagance is due largely to the absence of minor distributaries, and to the breadth of the existing channels. From the particulars furnished to me, I estimated that the quantity of water pumped up for one watering of the land is sometimes equivalent to a depth of a foot or more over the surface irrigated. In many places a watering such as this would be simply ruinous to the crops, but in the case of Mr. Wills-Allen's property, owing to the extreme porosity of the soil, and to the excellence of the natural drainage, no damage is done by this excessive watering. I ascertained that since last year Mr. Wills-Allen has given much consideration to this question, and that he decided to continue his present system on the grounds that:—

- (1st.) The water possesses valuable fertilising properties, so that not only is no harm done, but on the contrary, the land is enriched or at all events its fertility is fully maintained.
- (2nd.) The distribution in a more economical manner of the water by the use of laterals or minor distributaries would give more trouble in cutting the crops.
- (3rd.) That main distributaries constructed with a view to more economical use of the water would be more liable to damage from the sheep and cattle which are occasionally allowed on the irrigated land.

Under existing circumstances, I see no objection to these views being carried out; but it is necessary that it should be clearly understood that till legislation dealing with riparian rights is passed, all such irrigation is done on sufferance only, and will be subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary. That such regulations will be necessary in the near future for the protection of irrigators cannot be doubted. On the river Namoi there is very little irrigation except that done by Mr. Wills-Allen, but in times like the present, when the necessity for new industries and new fields of enterprise is keenly felt, it cannot be expected that he will continue to hold such a monopoly. As irrigation on the Namoi develops, the necessity for regulations which will legalise the use of a certain portion of the available water by every landholder will quickly become apparent. Such regulations will give a legal right, but they will necessarily place a limit on the supply, and this limitation will show the necessity for adopting a more economical system of distributing the water than that which Mr. Wills-Allen has adopted.

Following the system of marks adopted last year, I award the numbers stated in the following table:—

Item.	Detail.	Maximum number of points.	Points awarded.
1	Selection of land for irrigation	15	12
2	Selection of source of supply and nature of appliances	10	8
3	Selection of crops to be irrigated	15	13
4	Application of water to land	30	25
5	General economy of arrangements.....	30	25
Total.....		100	83

In regard to the marks here awarded, it is necessary to explain that on considering the whole circumstances of the case, I came to the conclusion that existing circumstances and the proved success of the operations justify the system adopted by Mr. Wills-Allen, although in many places it would not be allowable, and in many others it would be ruinous. The success of irrigation in this Colony depends on the adoption of methods suited to the circumstances and conditions met with, and this is precisely what Mr. Wills-Allen has successfully accomplished.

I beg to recommend that the first prize for irrigation, as applied to general agriculture, be awarded to him.

IRRIGATION AS APPLIED TO ORCHARDS.

As already mentioned, the wetness of the past season so lessened the necessity for irrigation in the coastal district that only one competitor entered for the prizes in connection with irrigated orchards. The names of the competitors, and the location of their orchards, are as shown in the following table:—

Name of Competitor.	Situation of Orchard.	Source of Supply of Water.
Thomas Spencer	3 miles from Narrandera	Murrumbidgee River.
Thomas Tozer	2 miles from Forbes	Lachlan River.
George H. Dempsey	1 mile from Emu Plains	Well in Nepean River drift.

George H. Dempsey's orchard.—Mr. Dempsey's orchard was entered in the competition last year, and was then fully described. In the interval some minor improvements have been made in connection with the distribution of the water, but on the whole the remarks in last year's report apply very closely to the present circumstances. The orchard is partly on a slope, and partly on nearly level ground, but the whole orchard overlies the Nepean River drift, and through this has excellent subsoil drainage. The water is pumped into two 400-gallon tanks, which are placed at a sufficient elevation for household purposes as well as irrigation. For the irrigation of the trees on the sloping ground the water is passed into

into open furrows, while for the comparatively level ground iron pipes are laid on the surface of the ground through the centre of it, and the watering of the trees is done separately by means of a flexible hose. The iron pipes, when not in use, are unscrewed and put away, and the flexible hose is similarly cared for. The arrangements are in the highest degree economical and systematic.

Orchard of Mr. T. Tozer.—The irrigated orchard of Mr. T. Tozer at Forbes is situated in a bend of the river Lachlan, and about 2 miles upstream from the town. The land is of the most fertile description, consisting of grey alluvium overlying sandy drift, the latter being generally at a depth of 10 to 12 feet. A public road passes through the orchard, dividing it into two parts of about 7 acres and 5 acres in extent respectively, the water for irrigation being taken under the road in a timber culvert constructed by Mr. Tozer. The source of supply is the river Lachlan, from which the total lift at the time of my inspection was 34 feet. A centrifugal pump, having a 5-inch delivery-pipe, and worked by a 6-horse-power portable engine is used for raising the water. The selection of the site for the pump shows sound judgment, as the water can be taken from it by gravitation to all parts of the orchard. The main distributary channels are well constructed and fairly maintained; but the irrigation of the fruit trees and vines is roughly done, and no attempt is made at economical or uniform distribution. The orchard is remarkably productive, and it would seem that the ease and certainty with which a splendid crop of fruit can be obtained has led to a certain amount of looseness in the management of the watering. It is necessary, however, to state that Mr. Tozer is a firm believer in the fertilising properties of the water, and that this would justify a liberal use of it. On the other hand, while it has been proved that fodder crops will in some cases bear very profuse watering with advantage, the general experience is adverse to excessive watering of fruit-trees. The fruits chiefly grown here are peaches and apples, but pears, plums, nectarines, grapes, and almonds, are also grown, and, as a rule, with great success. This year the grape crop proved a failure. The yield in the other cases was, on the whole, very heavy, although, as one of the fruit experts of the Agricultural Department pointed out a few days before my arrival, some of the trees were not in a healthy state.

Orchard of Mr. T. Spencer.—The orchard of Mr. T. Spencer, about 3 miles from Narrandera, consists of land which was formerly covered densely with pine scrub. The soil is a reddish loam, which, if neglected, will bake and crack on the surface, though it is easily worked if properly attended to. The source of water supply is the Murrumbidgee River, and the lift at the time of my inspection was 35 feet. This may be regarded about the maximum, the river at that time being very low. The water is raised by a centrifugal pump, worked by an 8-horse-power engine. The bend on which the engine stands is high red land considerably above the level of the highest floods. The site for the pumping station might have been better chosen, as owing to its not being on the highest part of the land to be irrigated about 4 chains of fluming proved necessary. With the exception of this length, the main distributaries are well constructed earthen channels in the banks of which, at suitable intervals, outlet pipes of galvanised iron are fixed. The orchard is on ground which has sufficient slope to afford good natural drainage. The distribution of the water is done by means of furrows, which are run parallel to the rows of trees. At an interval of about half a day after the flow in the furrows is stopped a light American cultivator is used to work up the land between the trees, and it is found that by this practice any caking on the surface is prevented. The orchard, which is about 13 acres in extent, is kept in excellent order, and it may be mentioned that Mr. Spencer also irrigates about 4 acres of lucerne and 6 acres of other crops, chiefly for fodder.

The system of marking adopted last year and now continued is shown in the following table:—

No. of item.	Detail.	Maximum number of points.
1	Suitability of the land as to position and as to necessity for irrigation	10
2	Suitability as to soil	10
3	Suitability as to water supply and as to position of offtake or pump	10
4	Application of the water to the land	25
5	Suitability of crops to existing conditions.....	20
6	General economy of arrangements	25
	Total.....	100

As the results of my examination of the competing orchards, I award marks as follows:—

No. of items.	G. H. Dempsey.	T. Spencer.	T. Tozer.
1	8	9	8
2	10	9	9
3	10	8	10
4	23	21	15
5	20	20	20
6	23	20	15
	94	87	77

It will be seen from the figures given above that no difficulty was experienced in distinguishing between the claims of the competitors. Items 4 and 6 bear the most important part in deciding on the rival merits, and under these circumstances I considered the irrigation done by Mr. Tozer to rank much below that of the other competitors, both of whom have carried out their operations in a highly creditable style. I beg to recommend that the first prize for the best irrigated orchard be awarded to Mr. G. H. Dempsey, of Emu Plains, and that the second prize be awarded to Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Mosely, near Narrandera.

H. G. MCKINNEY,
Chief Engineer for Water Conservation and Irrigation.

(XX.)

UTILISATION OF THE SHOALHAVEN RIVER FOR HYDRAULIC SLUICING.

REPORT of the Chief Engineer for Water Conservation.

First Action.

15 September, 1893.

THE presence of large deposits of auriferous drifts along portion of the valley of the Shoalhaven River and the knowledge that the profitable working of these drifts was prevented by the scarcity of water, suggested the idea of utilising the waters of the Shoalhaven River for sluicing purposes. An inquiry into this question was recommended by the Under Secretary for Mines, and approved by the then Minister of that Department. In pursuance of instructions consequent on this approval I made an inspection of the Shoalhaven River and also of Lake Bathurst, the latter having also been mentioned as a possible source of supply of water for sluicing purposes. In my report, which was submitted on the 15th January, 1891, I expressed the opinion that it was practicable to divert a supply of water from the Shoalhaven River to the principal deposits of auriferous drift, that for the position of off-take the choice lay between two places situated some miles above the Warrai bridge, and that the prospect of being able to construct works which would prove remunerative was sufficiently favourable to warrant the carrying out of the necessary surveys. The question stood over for some time, but ultimately sanction for carrying out the surveys was granted by the present Minister for Mines.

Mr. Wade's Survey and Report.

Acting under this sanction, I gave the necessary instructions to Mr. Wade, Assistant Engineer, who has carried out the work in a satisfactory manner, and has submitted a carefully-prepared and comprehensive report. As the lines to be surveyed and levelled extend through hilly country, and in a number of places cross deep ravines, the work proved very arduous. On its completion I was under the necessity of sending Mr. Wade to take charge of the contract for the improvement of Yanko Creek. While engaged on that duty he was unable to submit his report—hence the delay, which was unavoidable on his part.

Results of Survey.

The result of the survey and levels of Mr. Wade is to show that, notwithstanding the difficult nature of the country along the Shoalhaven Valley, the waters of the Shoalhaven River can be diverted and utilised for hydraulic sluicing purposes under more favourable conditions than were anticipated in my report. Considering that the opinions given in my report were arrived at after a necessarily brief inspection of the Shoalhaven River, the extent to which they are borne out by a complete survey, combined with discharge observations, is very satisfactory.

Nature of the Scheme.

The surveys show that a channel having a general fall of 2 feet per mile can be constructed to divert a supply of water from the Shoalhaven River at a point about 2 miles down stream from the confluence of the Jembaicumbene Creek. This channel would be taken out on the left or west side of the river, and would continue on that side of the valley as far as the parish of Larbert. Mr. Wade proposes that the supply should be divided here, half to be taken across the river in a wrought iron syphon pipe, while the other half would continue to follow the left side of the valley through the parishes of Oallen, Jerralong, and Nerrimunga.

Character of Conduit.

The main channel would, as a rule, be in open cutting, but in some instances wrought-iron syphon pipes and flumes will be required for crossing ravines, and in a few cases tunnels will be required to pass through ridges. The material met with in the cuttings and tunnels is, as a general rule, either granite or slate. While the cost of excavation will be heavy, the hardness of the rock passed through will render lining unnecessary in either the tunnels or the open channel.

Amendment of Proposals.

Since the submission of Mr. Wade's report I have had a statement prepared by him showing the cost of the various lengths of channel into which the scheme may be divided. This statement shows that while the entire scheme is estimated to cost £228,000, that part of it which would bring the supply of water to the first large area of auriferous deposits would cost little more than £84,000.

Proposals now submitted.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the result of the survey and of the conclusions arrived at. In further support of the opinions and recommendations which I wish to offer, it is necessary to call attention to some important considerations bearing on the case.

Extent and Value of Auriferous Drifts.

In the accompanying tracing the approximate area of gold-bearing drifts in the parishes of Warrai, Larbert, Oallen, and Jerralong, on the left side of the Shoalhaven River, is 29,500 acres. The average depths of these drifts can be only roughly estimated, but that mentioned by Mr. Wade—namely, 20 feet—is probably within the mark. The quantity of gold in them is also a point in regard to which only very rough approximations are possible, but, fortunately, there is some substantial information in regard to it. In the first place, there is the fact that at many places these drifts have been worked in the most primitive manner by using such small quantities of surface water as could easily be made available, and even in this way miners have been able to make fair wages. In the second place, sluicing has been successfully carried on on a considerable scale and with profitable results so long as the supply of water lasted. In the third place, I have been shown the results obtained by carefully washing some dishes of the drift taken as fair representative samples, and the gold in these varied from a few colours up to 10 grains per dish, while in not one case was gold absent. Taking these facts into account, it is probably well within

within the mark to take one-tenth of a grain per dish as a safe average. This is equal to 13 grains per cubic yard. Taking the value of the gold at £3 15s. per ounce, the value of that in every cubic yard is 2s. The fact that men are able to make fair wages by a very laborious process of sluicing with surface water tends strongly to show that this is not an excessive statement. Comparing this with the yield from auriferous drifts worked in thirty-three different places in the Western States of America, it appears that of this number only two gave a higher yield per cubic yard than that estimated in the case of the Shoalhaven drifts, while the average of the thirty-three was only $3\frac{3}{8}$ grains, valued at $6\frac{3}{8}$ pence per cubic yard. By far the most extensive operations in connection with these mines were in the Gold Run district and the North Blomfield mine, the former of which sluiced 43,000,000 of cubic yards in three years, and the latter thirty millions of cubic yards in the same period. The value of the gold obtained averaged only 2·4 pence per cubic yard in the former case, and 4·35 pence per cubic yard in the latter. The expenditure in the former case amounted to 2d. per cubic yard, which seems to be a common rate of outlay, though in one case there was actually a small profit obtained in working drift which yielded gold to the value of only 1·45 pence per cubic yard. From these considerations it may be concluded that while the value of the gold may fairly be estimated at 2s. per cubic yard of drift, the cost of obtaining it should be from 2d. to 3d. per cubic yard.

Quantity of Water and Cost of Sluicing.

The quantity of water required per cubic yard of drift has been reported in "sluice-heads" in a number of instances, but unfortunately the term "sluice-heads" has many definitions. For instance, in this Colony the term "box sluice-heads" and "ground sluice-heads" are defined as the quantity of water flowing in a wooden flume of specified dimensions, and with specified depths, but nothing is stated as to whether the wood is to be rough or planed—a point which in such a small flume would make a very material difference. The only case, so far as I am aware, in which the term "sluice-head" has been clearly defined is in New Zealand where it is described as a flow of 1 cubic foot per second. Mr. H. A. Gordon, Inspecting Engineer for Mines in that colony, has reduced the results obtained in the cases of a number of American mines to this basis, and thereby furnishes definite and valuable information as to the quantity of water required in hydraulic sluicing. The quantity of cubic yards washed in a day will naturally vary with the nature, depth, and position of the drift, and with the head of water available. In the case of the North Blomfield mine, a flow of 1 cubic foot per second, washed on an average 168 cubic yards per day, although the drift was so cemented as to require to be broken up in the first instance by blasting. In this case there was a great depth of drift deposit—about 280 feet, and the head of water was about 200 feet. In estimating the result which may reasonably be expected in such a project as that now under consideration, it is on all grounds advisable to adopt the maximum of outlay, and the minimum of results likely to arise. On this principle, and notwithstanding the fact that the auriferous drifts of the Shoalhaven Valley are as a rule loose and sandy, and easily worked, I assume that every cubic foot per second will wash only 80 cubic yards of drift in twenty-four hours. Taking, as already explained, the gross value of the gold at 2s. per cubic yard, the total return in value obtained by the aid of a flow of 1 cubic foot per second will be £8 per day. Allowing 3d. per cubic yard as the cost of working, the net return from this flow will be £7 per day or £42 per week.

Quantity of Water available.

The quantity of water which may be diverted from the Shoalhaven River was estimated in my original report at 120 cubic feet per second. At that time no records were available, and no discharge observations had been taken. Since then, however, records have been kept, and Mr. Wade has taken discharge observations with the result that it has been proved that in an unusually dry year the discharge fell on thirty-five days below 100 cubic feet per second. Notwithstanding this fact, I am of opinion, that the circumstances warrant the construction of works capable of carrying 120 cubic feet per second, because in the first place it has been proved that, as a rule, that quantity could be obtained during at least ten months in the year, and in the second place, the full supply is not required constantly on account of intervals necessary for collection of the gold and other causes. Taking then a discharge of 120 cubic feet per second, and allowing one-sixth for loss and waste, it will be reasonable to anticipate that the water used will be equivalent to a supply of 100 cubic feet per second for 260 working days. The quantity of material sluiced during that time would be 2,080,000 cubic yards, yielding gold to the net value of £182,000.

Proposed Outlay.

The cost of the works has been estimated by Mr. Wade, on the basis of a supply of 100 cubic feet per second. I have examined these estimates, and consider that the rates assumed are ample to cover the cost of the works. The cost of enlarged works, to carry 120 cubic feet per second instead of 100 cubic feet, would be materially less in proportion than the increase of the supply of water. Thus, while the cost of the works as far as the point marked ("P") in the tracing would be £84,166, the sum of £100,000 would be an outside estimate for the enlarged conduit as far as that point. Interest on that, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would amount to £4,500, and the cost of maintenance and repairs should be amply provided by the expenditure of £500 per annum.

Probable Returns.

Regarding the revenue which such a supply of water would return, I may refer to the statement made in my original report, and confirmed by Mr. Slee, Chief Inspector of Mines, that working miners were willing to pay £4 per week for a "box sluice" of water in the district now proposed to be provided for as described. This rate assumed, too, that the water would not be delivered under pressure. In my original report I assumed that 100 cubic feet per second was equal to 160 box sluices, but I find that in reality 100 cubic feet per second is equal to over 200 box sluices. Taking the latter number, the letting value of the water should be £800 per week. If it be assumed that the whole supply will be used during only forty-three weeks in a year, the revenue would be £34,400 per annum. This amount, it is to be borne in mind, is arrived at by assuming for water supplied under an average pressure of 120 feet head, a rate somewhat under that which is considered fair for water supplied under no pressure. Hence, by adopting what appears to be the highest reasonable figures for the outlay, and the lowest reasonable figures for the returns, it appears that the project, after returning $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and the cost of maintenance, would show a profit of £29,400 per annum.

Extent

Extent of Project.

The area of deposits commanded by the outlay mentioned would be about 7,800 acres. Assuming an average depth of 20 feet, the quantity of drift in this area amounts to 251,680,000 cubic yards. Deducting one-third, to allow for material which cannot, owing to its position or its character, be profitably worked, there remains 167,787,000 cubic yards, and this, at the rate of working already estimated, will not be exhausted until after eighty years' operations are complete. By an extension of the conduit, when the best part of this great quantity of drift has been washed, the deposits in the parish of Larbert, covering an area of over 9,000 acres, can be dealt with, and after that the deposits in the parish of Oallen, which extends over an area of more than 10,000 acres. It is manifest from these figures that the area and value of the drift deposits would warrant the construction of a much larger conduit if a more abundant water supply were available.

Probable effect of Detritus.

The question of the effect of the tailings on the Shoalhaven River is a very important one. From the circumstances of the case I do not, however, think that this question is one which should materially affect the project now recommended. As a rule the Shoalhaven River at the part near the proposed line of conduit flows along a narrow gorge, the land on both sides being generally inferior in quality; so that any rise of the river-bed would affect but a small area, and that area comprising poor land. The levels confirm the impression created by inspection of the river, that the fall in the bed is very irregular, series of rapids alternating with long reaches of moderate fall. The tendency will, doubtless, be to accumulate deposits in the latter lengths of the river, and thus to produce a more uniform rate of fall. While this question of the detritus is a very important one, which will require to be carefully watched and considered from the outset, I do not think it likely for many years to cause any trouble or involve any outlay which would in a remote degree counterbalance the benefits arising from the scheme proposed.

System of construction and management recommended.

With regard to the system which should be pursued in the construction and management of the proposed works, I know of no better arrangement than that which I have already recommended in connection with the proposed Murrumbidgee southern canal. This arrangement is that in the first instance the Minister should, by announcement in the *Gazette*, call for offers for the water supply available; that contracts for the supply and use of the water should be entered into before the works are started; that when a sufficient number of such contracts have been entered into the works should be commenced and carried out by the Government; and that the various mining lessees should make their connections with the main channel at their own expense, such connections to be approved by the Minister on certificates to the effect that in every case the connection would divert only the quantity of water specified in the contract. Under this system the Government would construct and maintain only the main conduit, while, as the various mining lessees would make their own arrangements for the use of the water, and would pay for the quantity taken from the main channel, it would be to their interest to economise the water, and use it to the greatest advantage. The system of contracting beforehand for a specified quantity of water to be delivered for a specified period would provide a revenue from the outset, while the immense area of the gold-bearing deposits would for a long time keep the demand in excess of the supply.

Recommendation of project.

The manner in which the waters of the western rivers of the Colony run to waste instead of being utilised to increase the productiveness of enormous areas of land is in some cases excusable on the ground that the works required would have to be in operation for considerable periods before they would return interest on the outlay. In this case all the information available tends to show that the proposed scheme would be highly remunerative from the time of its completion. I have, therefore, no hesitation in strongly recommending it for the favourable consideration of the Minister.

H. G. MCKINNEY,
Chief Engineer for Water Conservation and Irrigation.

(XXI.)

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.

				<i>Expenditure, 1892.</i>		
				£	s.	d.
Salaries—Temporary Staff	...	...	...	3,211	5	11
Gauge Readers	...	...	...	108	15	0
Macquarie District Surveyors	...	...	...	364	10	1
Sunny Corner Water Supply	...	...	...	200	1	7
Yanko Creek Improvements	...	...	...	1,047	3	11
Lachlan District Survey	...	...	...	1,728	13	4
Namoi and Gwydir District	...	...	...	822	0	2
Upper Darling District	...	...	...	774	11	10
Lower Darling District	...	...	...	1,437	10	9
Lake Cudgellico Flood-gate	...	...	...	702	4	5
Discharge Observation	...	...	...	12	0	0
Yass and Tocumwall	...	...	...	2	4	0
Hay to Oxley Survey	...	...	...	219	13	7
Moama and Euston	...	...	...	4	4	0
Shoalhaven River Survey	...	...	...	463	3	6
Willandra Billabong	...	...	...	3,295	6	0
Murrumbidgee River	...	...	...	46	7	2
Murray River	...	...	...	9	10	1
Legal Expenses	...	...	...	52	10	0
Wages	...	...	...	157	8	0
Forage	...	...	...	11	9	11
Boring-gear	...	...	...	80	12	6
Water-gauges	...	...	...	11	12	0
Purchase of Instruments	...	...	...	55	18	6
Hillgrove Water Supply	...	...	...	269	2	0
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	461	1	7
Advance Account	...	...	...	330	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	228	3	7
Wentworth Mildura	...	...	...	49	6	1
				<u>£16,156 9 6</u>		

Loan £16,156 9 6

Revenue 2,254 8 0

£18,410 17 6

W. H. QUODLING, Chief Accountant,
Department of Public Works.

(XXII.)

ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM THE COONAMBLE BORE.

Total solid residue dried at 220°	...	...	...	...	53	06
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	...	4	20
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Traces	
Phosphates from animal impurity	...	...	...	...	None	
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	40	
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	03	
Oxygen absorbed in fifteen minutes	...	...	...	...	12	
Oxygen absorbed in three hours	...	...	...	...	30	
Hardness before boiling	...	...	...	...	2	
Hardness after boiling	...	...	...	...	0	
Appearance in the standard 2-foot tube	...	...	...	...	Clear	

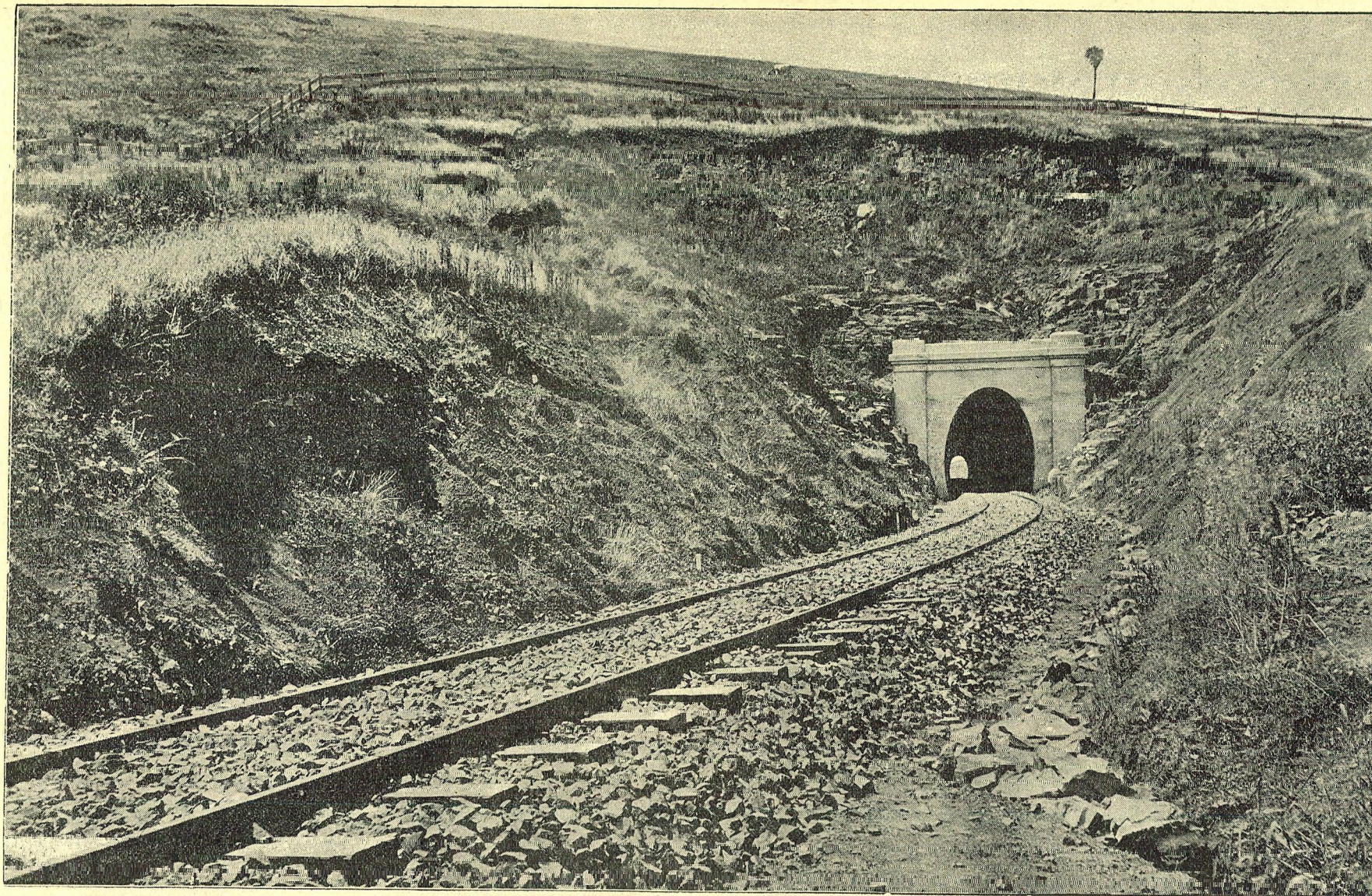
Composition of the Dissolved Solids:—

Sodium Chloride...	...	...	...	6.91	grains per gallon.
Sodium Bi-carbonate	...	...	...	40.60	" "
Calcium Bi-carbonate	...	...	...	1.12	" "
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	3.08	" "
Magnesium Carbonate	...	...	...	Traces.	

General Observations:—

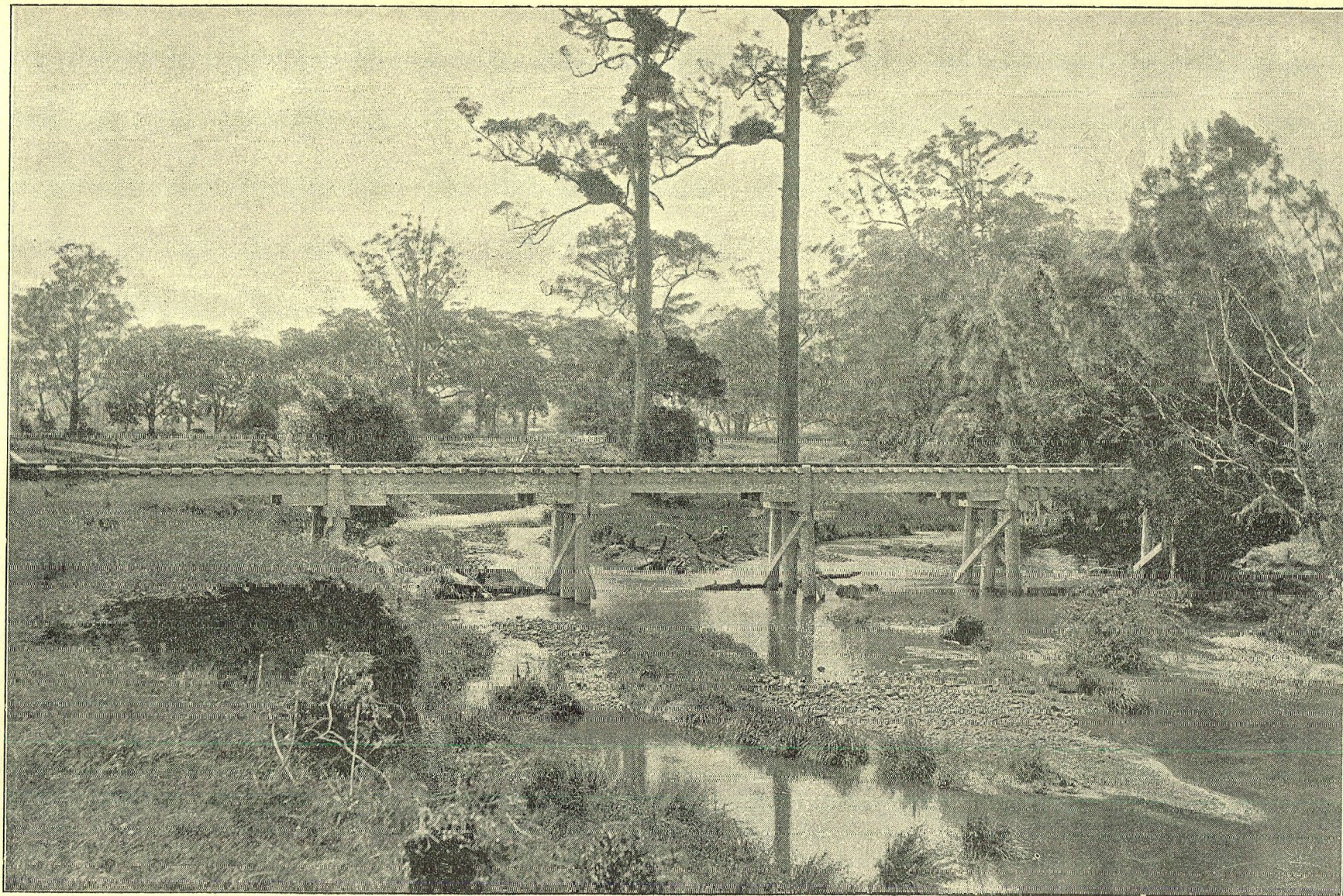
The water is fit for household and dietetic purposes, and will prove to be useful for steam purposes. The water becomes alkaline upon boiling, owing to the expulsion of the carbonic acid.

[7 Maps and 23 Illustrations.]



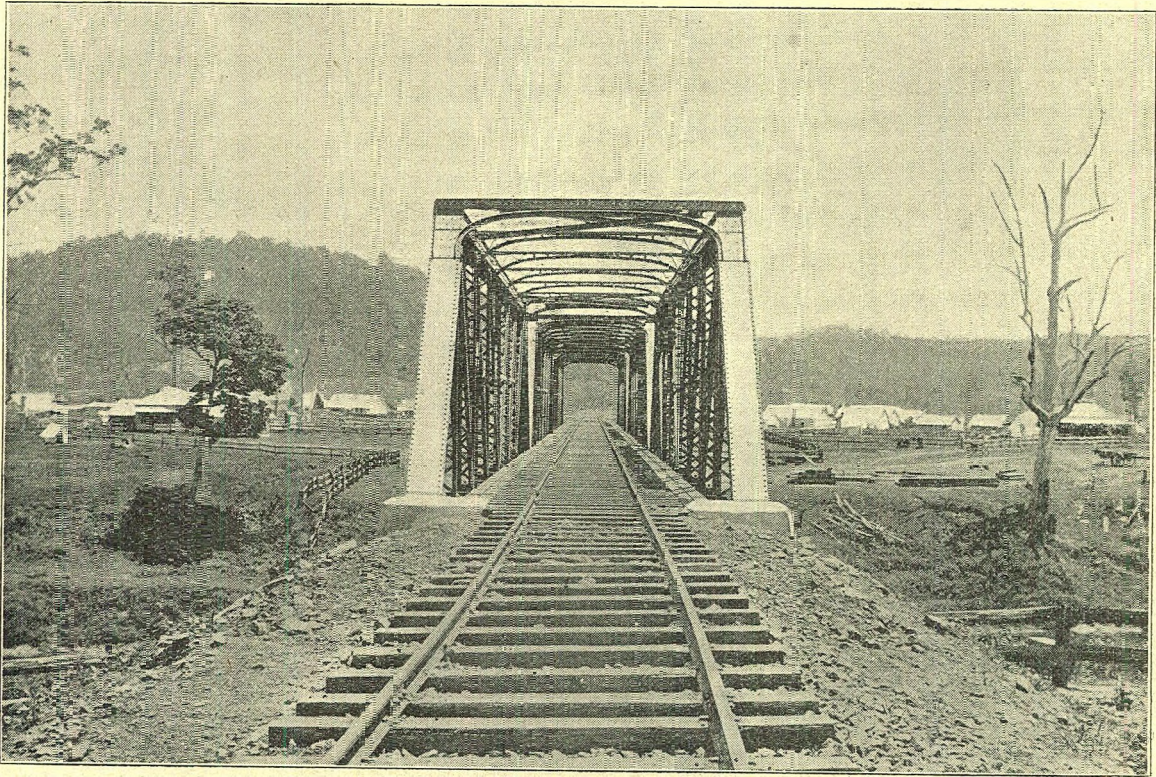
NO. 1.—TUNNEL NO. 4, KIAMA TO NOWRA RAILWAY.

This is a view of the south end of Tunnel No. 4, at 73 miles 70 chains from Sydney. The tunnel is for a single line of railway; it is 345 yards long, straight from end to end, and has a grade of 1 in 226. The lining is of concrete 18 inches thick, and the fronts are also of the same material. The depth of the cutting at the face of the tunnel is 62 feet.

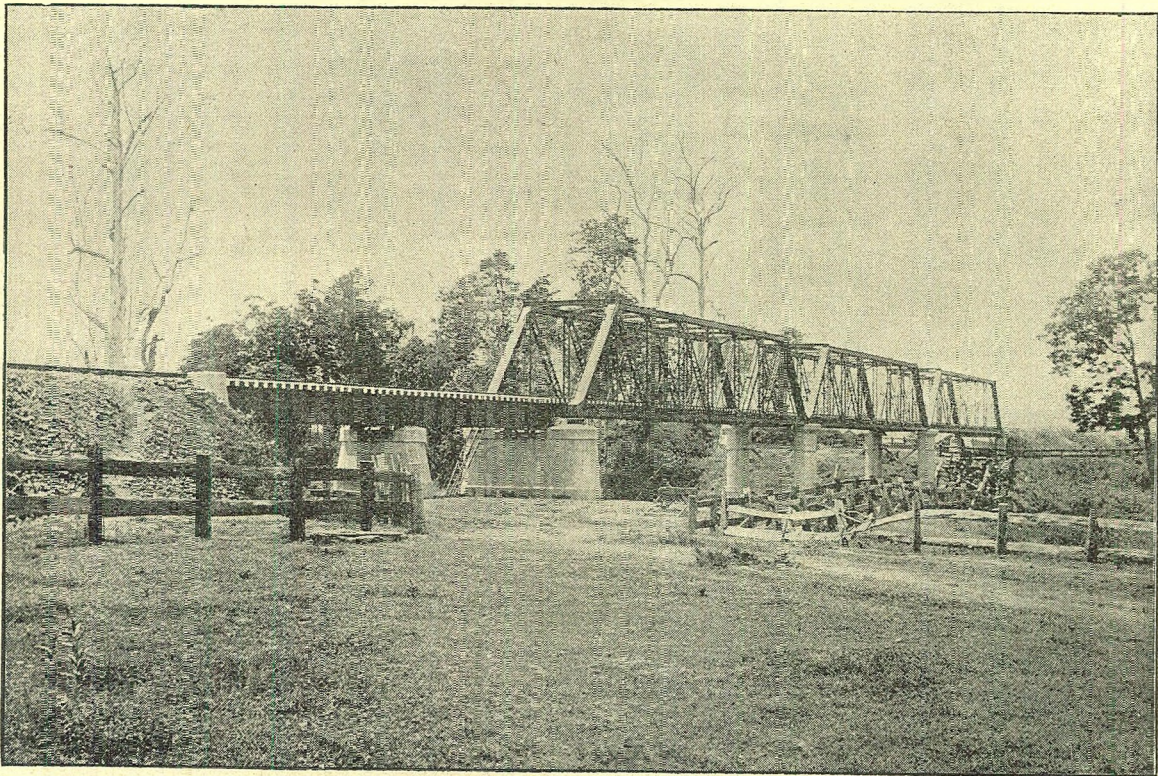


NO. 2.—BRIDGE OVER BROUGHTON MILL CREEK, BERRY, KIAMA TO NOWRA RAILWAY.

This is a good example of the timber structures now adopted. The bridge is built over Broughton Mill Creek at Berry, 83 miles 77 chains from Sydney, and consists of six 24-foot spans; each span has three double 12-inch x 12-inch ironbark girders keyed together as shown, and supported on three pile piers.



NO. 3A.—BRIDGE OVER LEYCESTER CREEK LISMORE, LISMORE TO THE TWEED RAILWAY.



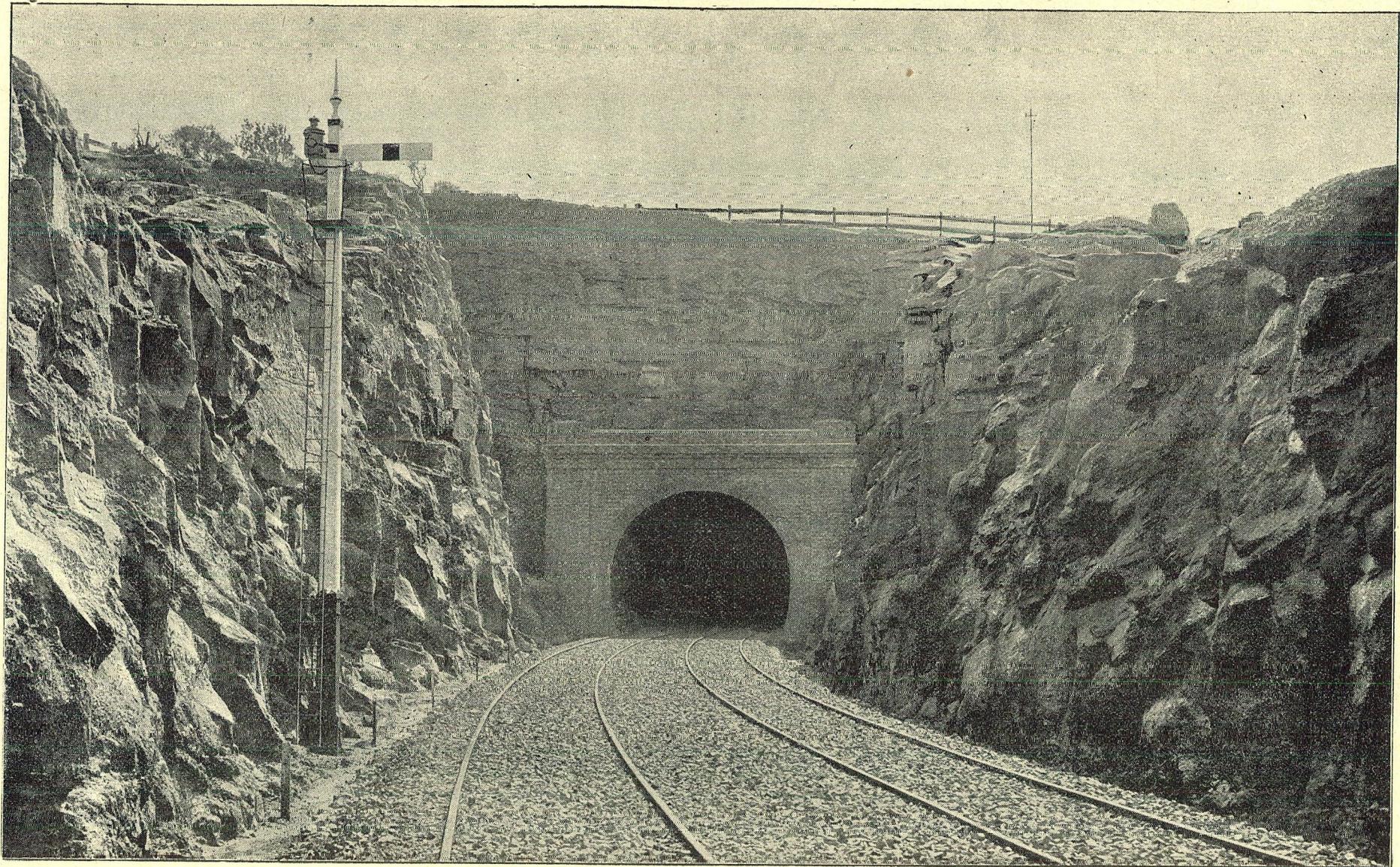
NO. 3B.—BRIDGE OVER LEYCESTER CREEK, LISMORE, LISMORE TO THE TWEED RAILWAY.

This bridge consists of three 120-foot steel truss spans and two 44-foot wrought-iron plate girders, supported on two piers formed of cast-iron cylinders, varying in diameter from 9 to 5 feet, two concrete piers, and concrete abutments. The bridge deck is of the open top style.



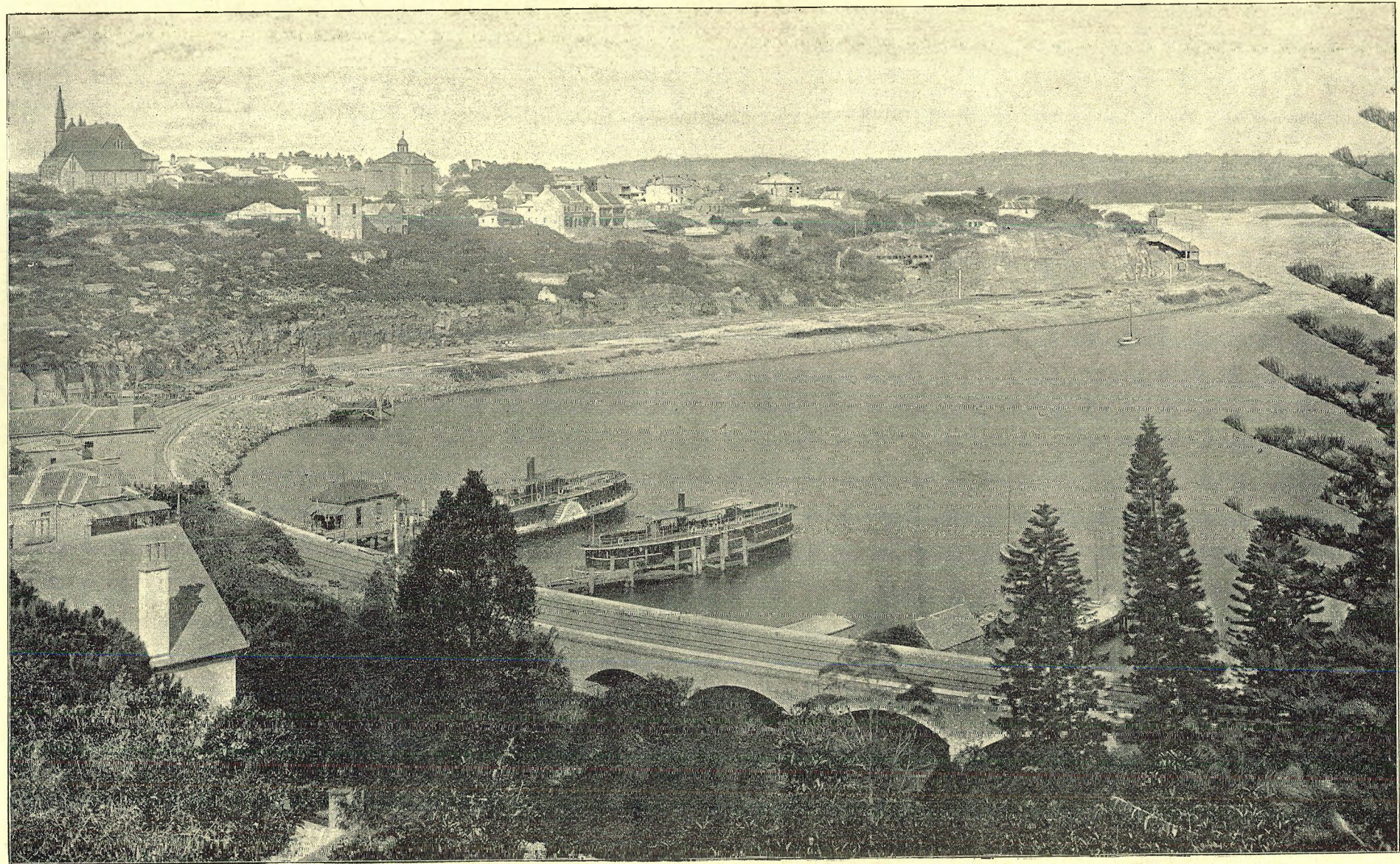
NO. 4.—BRIDGE OVER WILSON'S CREEK, LISMORE TO THE TWEED RAILWAY.

The Bridge over Wilson's Creek, at 9 miles 63 chains from Lismore, has one 120-foot steel truss span and two 44-foot continuous wrought-iron plate girders supported on one pier of cast-iron cylinder 5 feet diameter, one concrete pier and concrete abutments. The deck is similar to that of Leycester Creek Bridge.



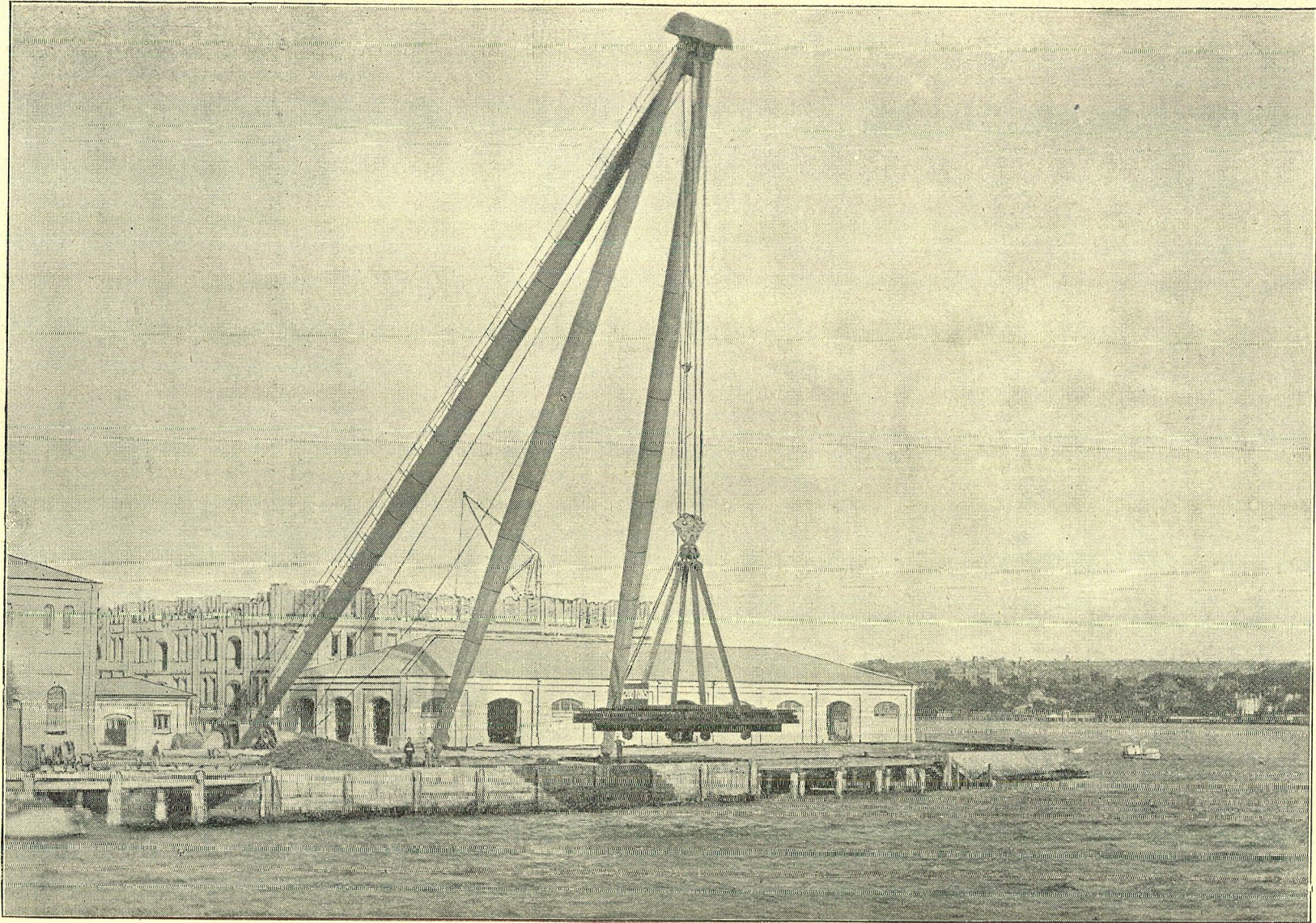
NO. 5.—TUNNEL, MILSON'S POINT EXTENSION RAILWAY.

This is a view of the south end of the tunnel substituted for cutting No. 8 at 11 miles 55 chains from Hornsby. The tunnel is for a double line, 167 yards long, partly on the straight and partly on a curve of 20 chains radius. The gradient is 1 in 50. The tunnel is driven through sandstone rock, being lined throughout with brickwork 18 inches thick. The cutting at the commencement of the tunnel is 63 feet deep, and also composed of sandstone rock.

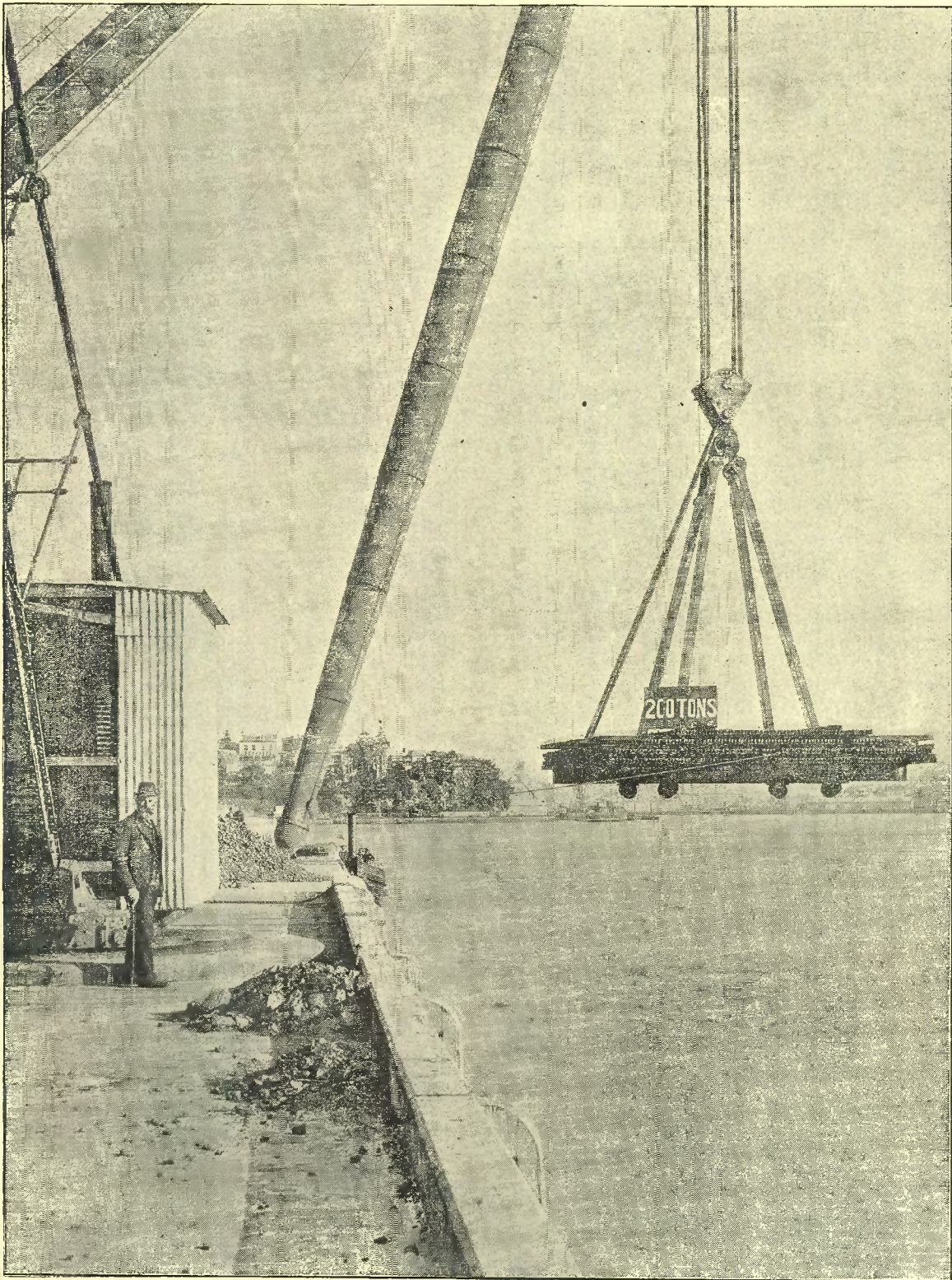


NO. 6.—BRICK VIADUCT, LAVENDER BAY, MILSON'S POINT EXTENSION RAILWAY.

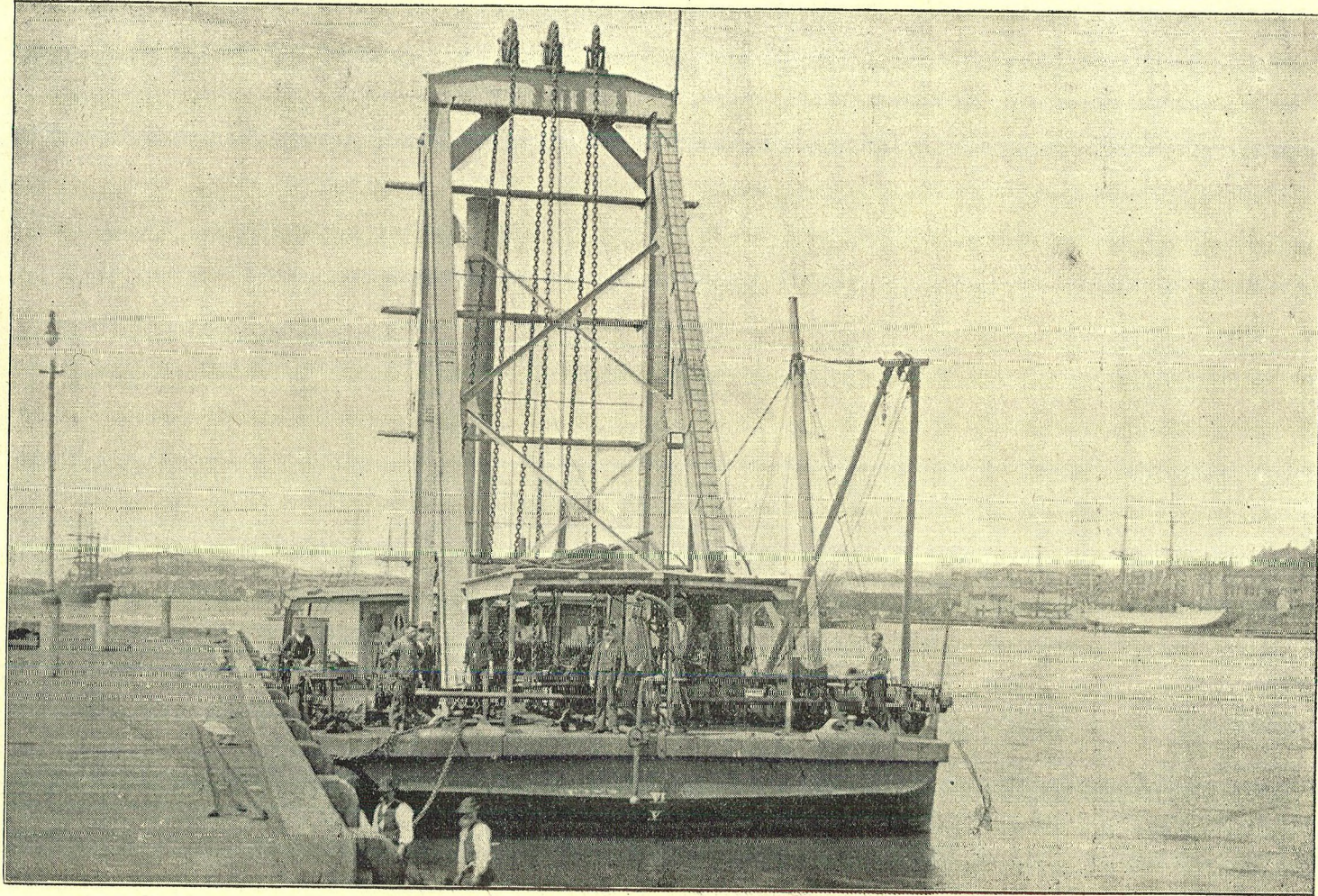
This view shows the brick viaduct at the head of Lavender Bay, the excavation along Lavender Bay, and the Milson's Point Station in the distance. The viaduct consists of two 20-foot, two 25-foot, and two 30-foot brick arches, and is built for the purpose of giving access to the valuable properties resumed from Messrs. Cliff and Charlton. The excavation between the viaduct and Milson's Point amounts to 140 000 cubic yards of rock, and the area of the ground formed and reclaimed with this excavation provides ample room for the Milson's Point Station yard, and for future goods siding.



No. 7A.—SHEERLEGS, NAVAL STATION. GARDEN ISLAND.



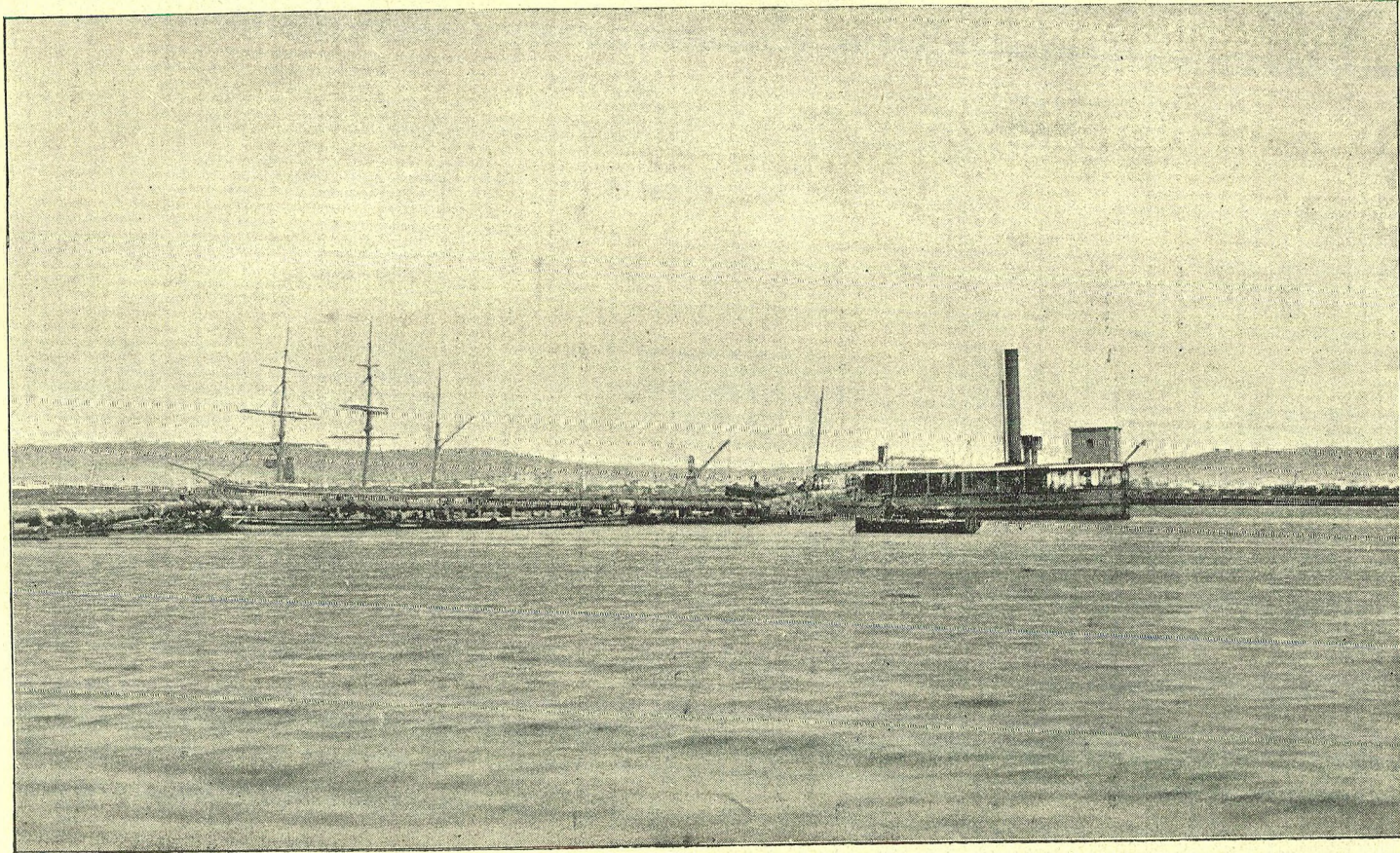
No. 7B.—SHEERLEGS, NAVAL STATION, GARDEN ISLAND.



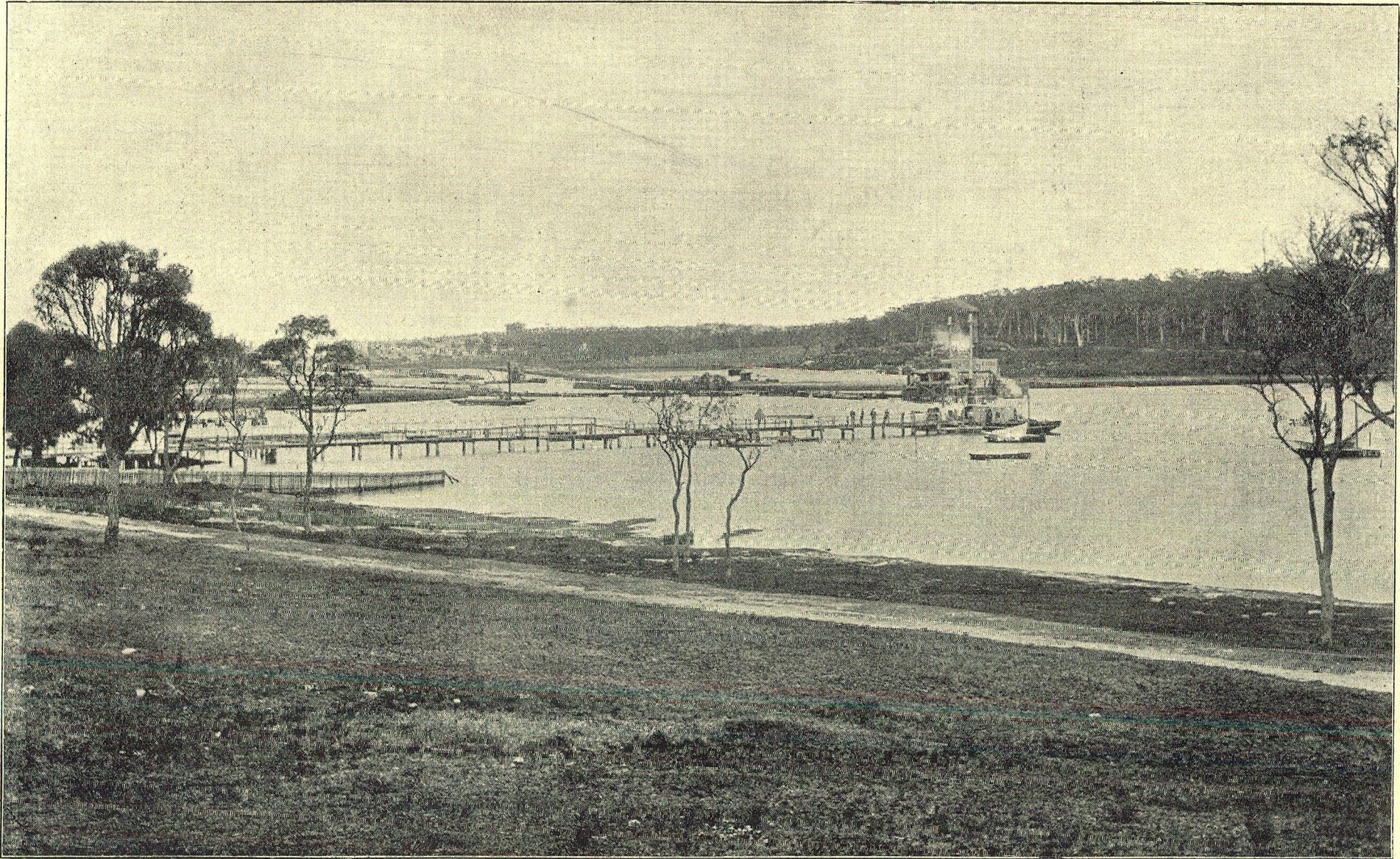
No. 8.—LOBNITZ ROOK DRILL. NEWCASTLE HARBOUR.

63

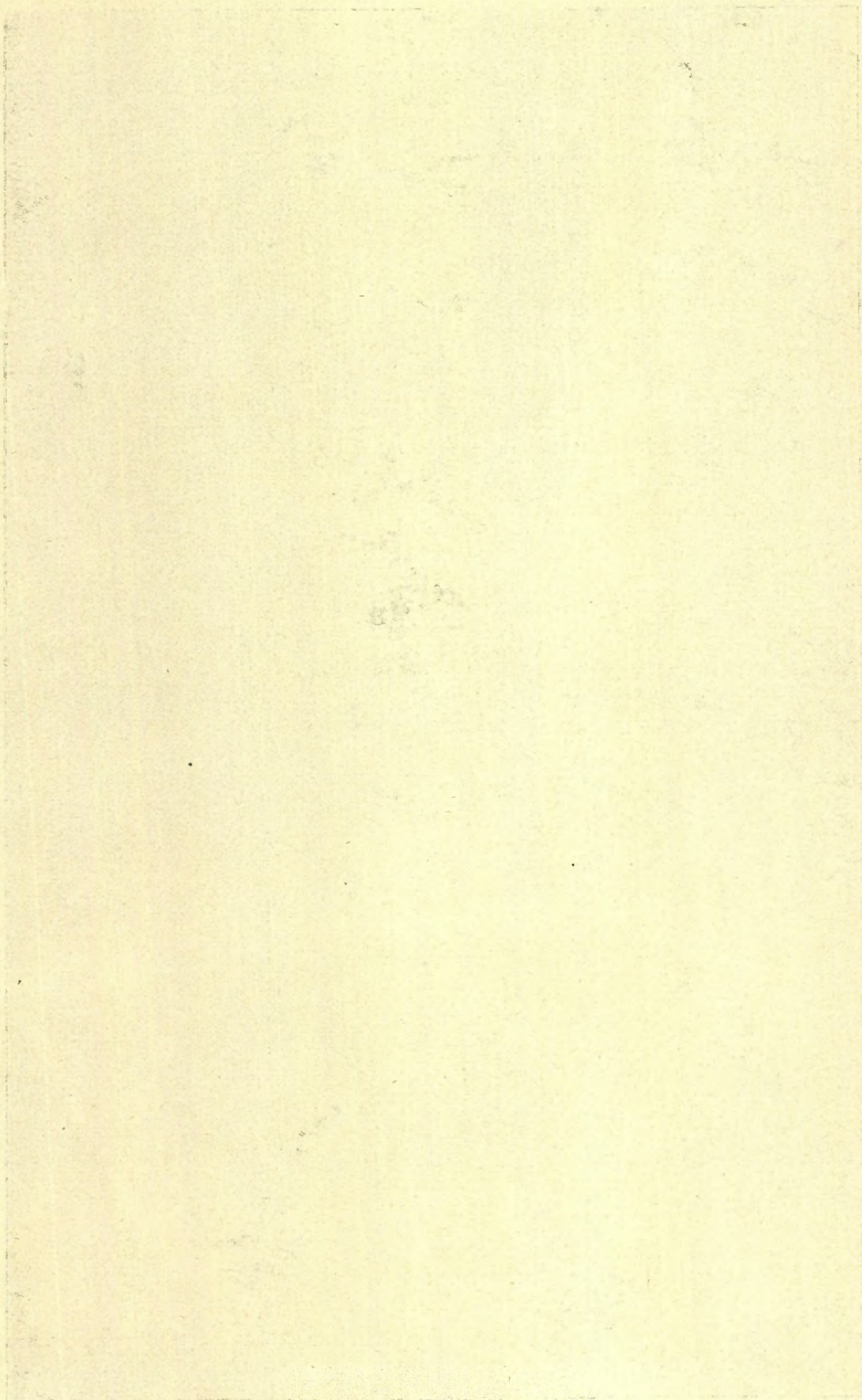
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

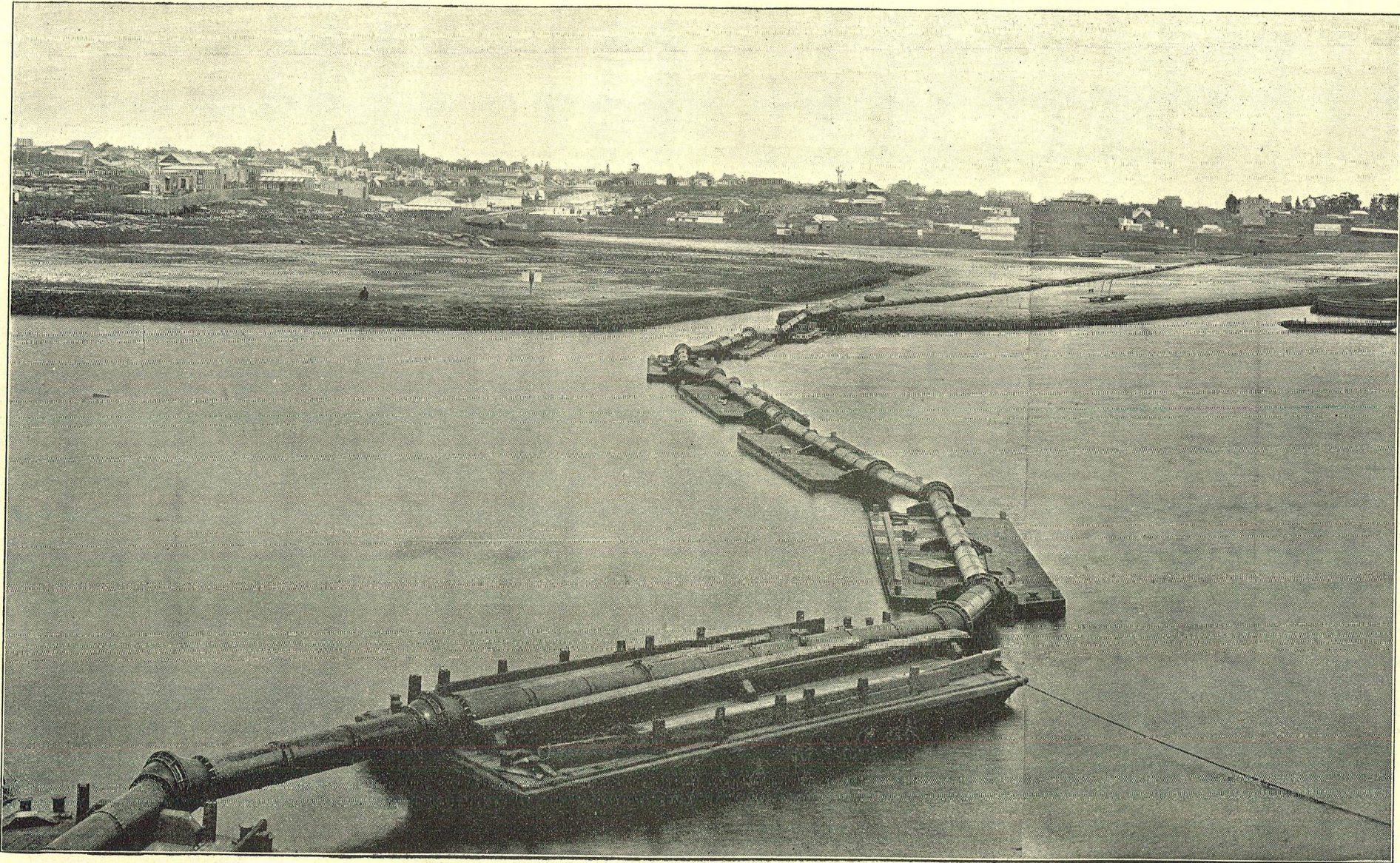


No. 9.—SAND-PUMP "DORUS," NEWCASTLE HARBOUR.



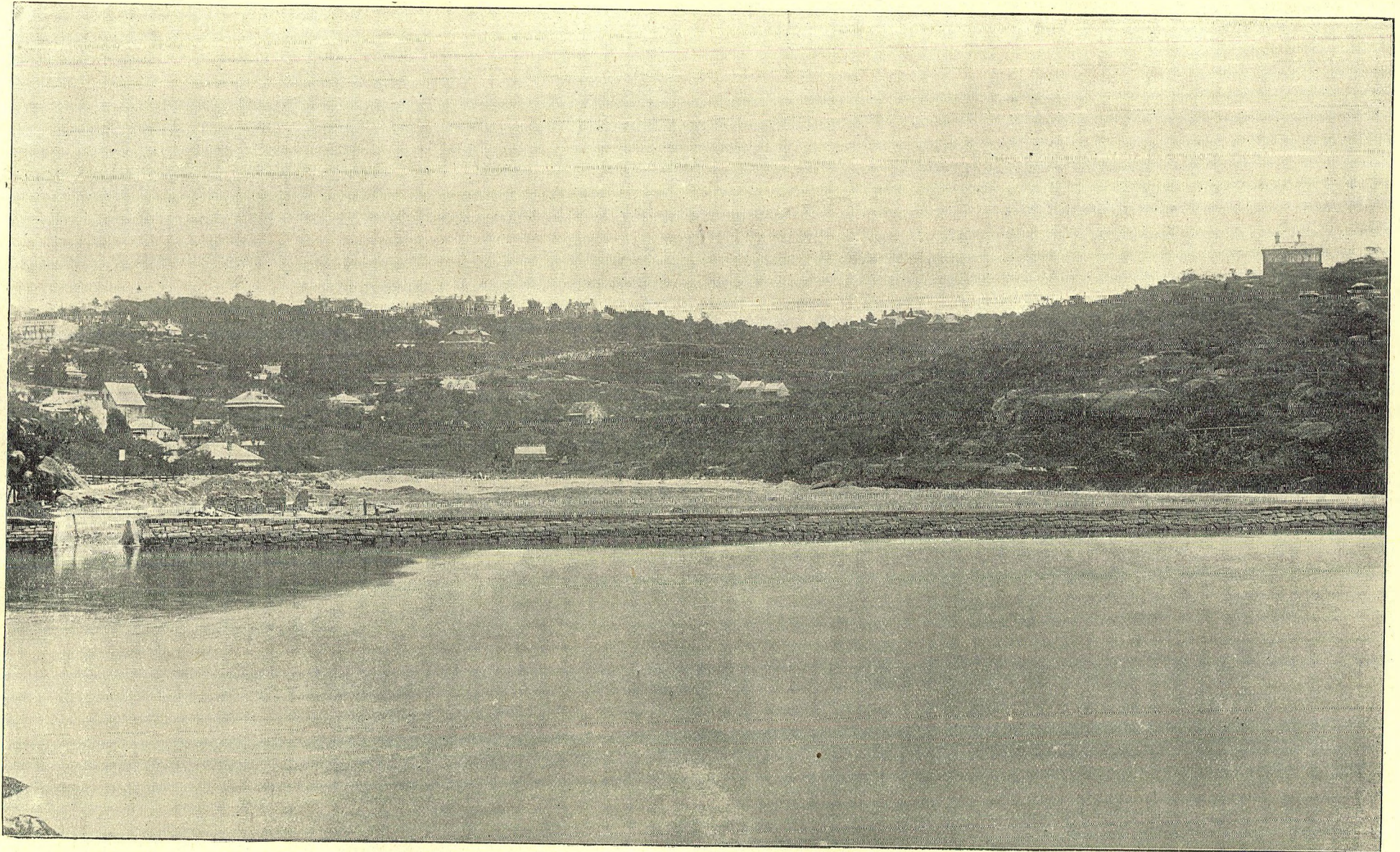
No. 10.—VIEW AT LONG COVE, SHOWING SUCTION DREDGE AT WORK RECLAIMING LAND.



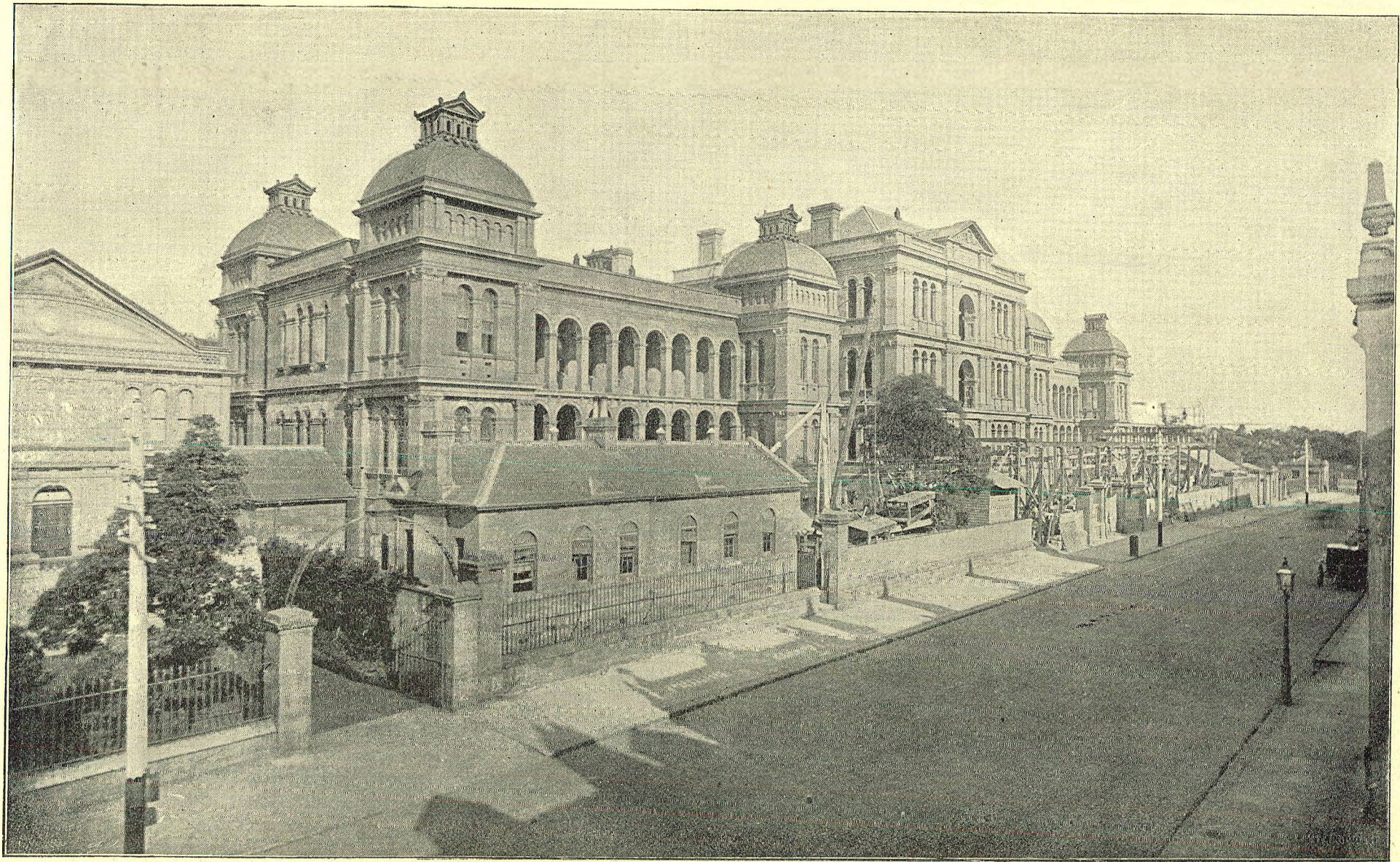


No. 11.—VIEW AT LONG COVE, SHOWING CANAL, AND FLOATING AND SHORE DISCHARGE PIPES.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY



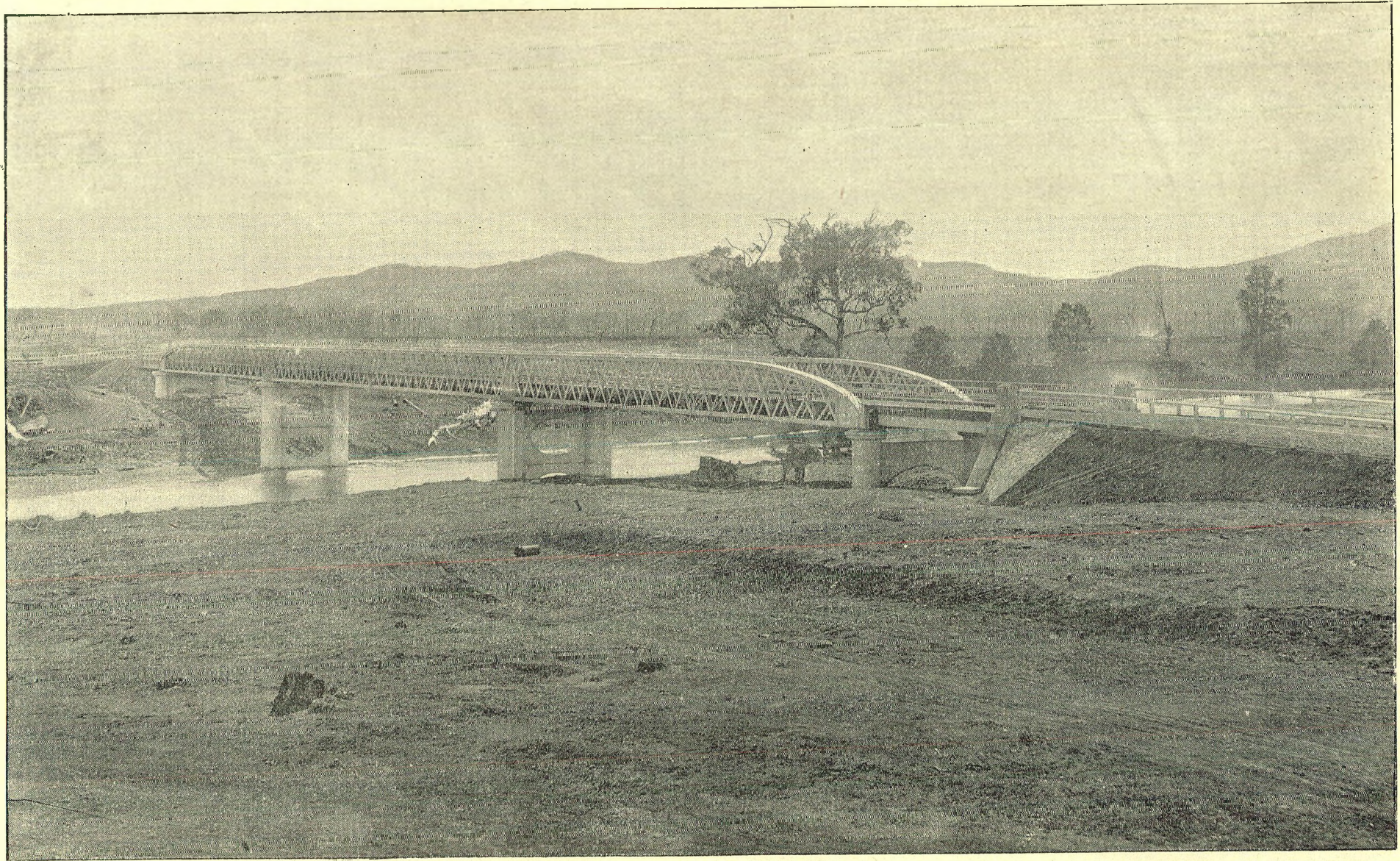
No. 12.—NEUTRAL BAY RECLAMATION (7 ACRES COMPLETED).



145

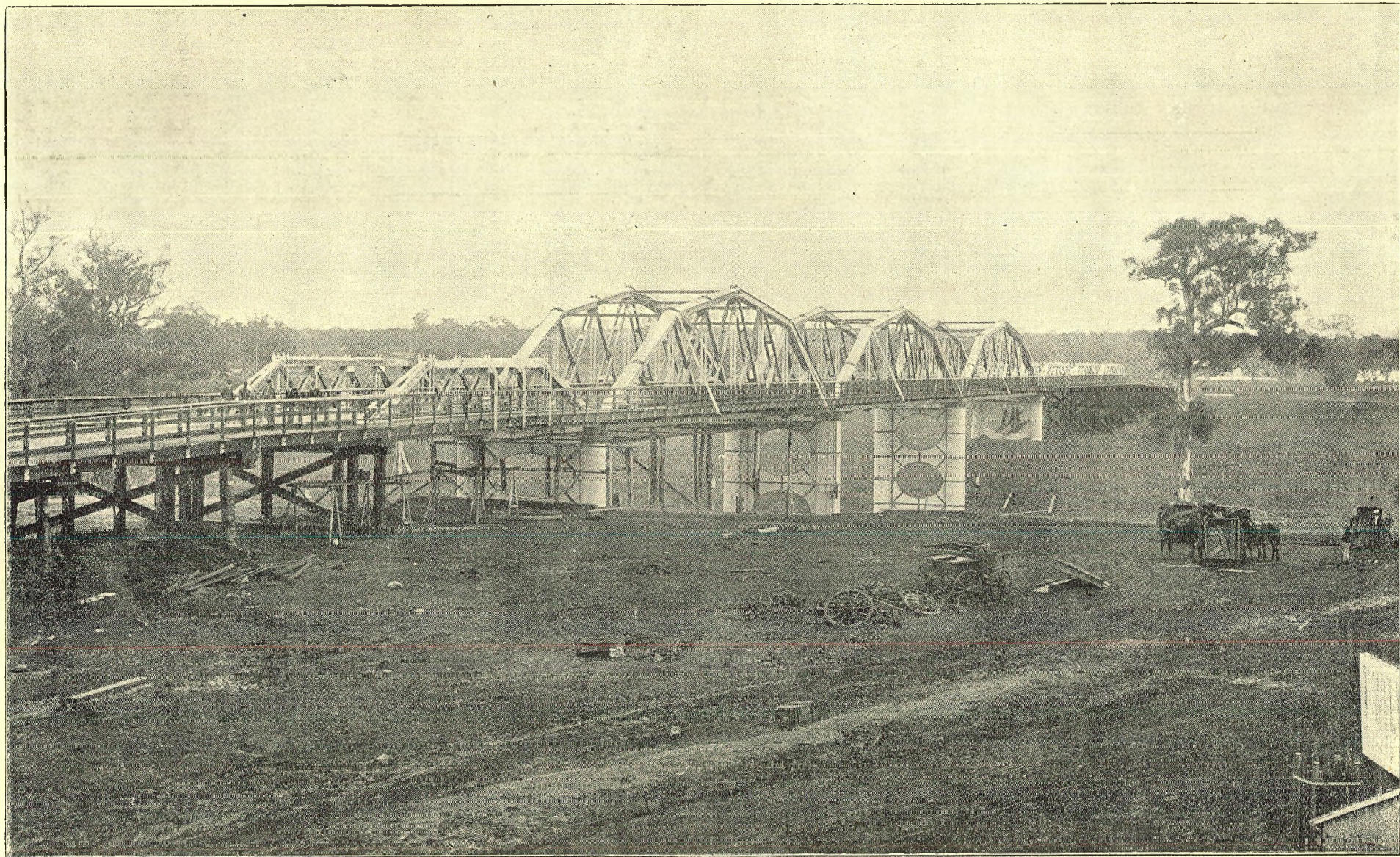
No. 13.—SYDNEY HOSPITAL, FROM MACQUARIE-STREET.

Parliamentary sanction was given for the completion of the Sydney Hospital on the 29th March, 1892. The designs of Mr. John Kirkpatrick, Architect, of Sydney, were approved; and, tenders having been invited, the tender of Mr. A. M. Allan at £51,989 was accepted. The new work to be carried out included the placing of two additional stories on the central block, and of an extra story on the North, South, and East blocks, the connection of the various buildings by verandahs and bridges, and the provision of a thorough system of sanitation. Other contracts were let for the erection of an operating block (with operating theatre and chapel and eight surgical wards), hydraulic lifts, lighting and ventilation, steam heaters, &c. The total cost is estimated at £64,911, or £368 10s. 3d. per bed. By the construction of the new buildings accommodation is provided for 176 beds, making with those in the present edifice a total of 374 beds.



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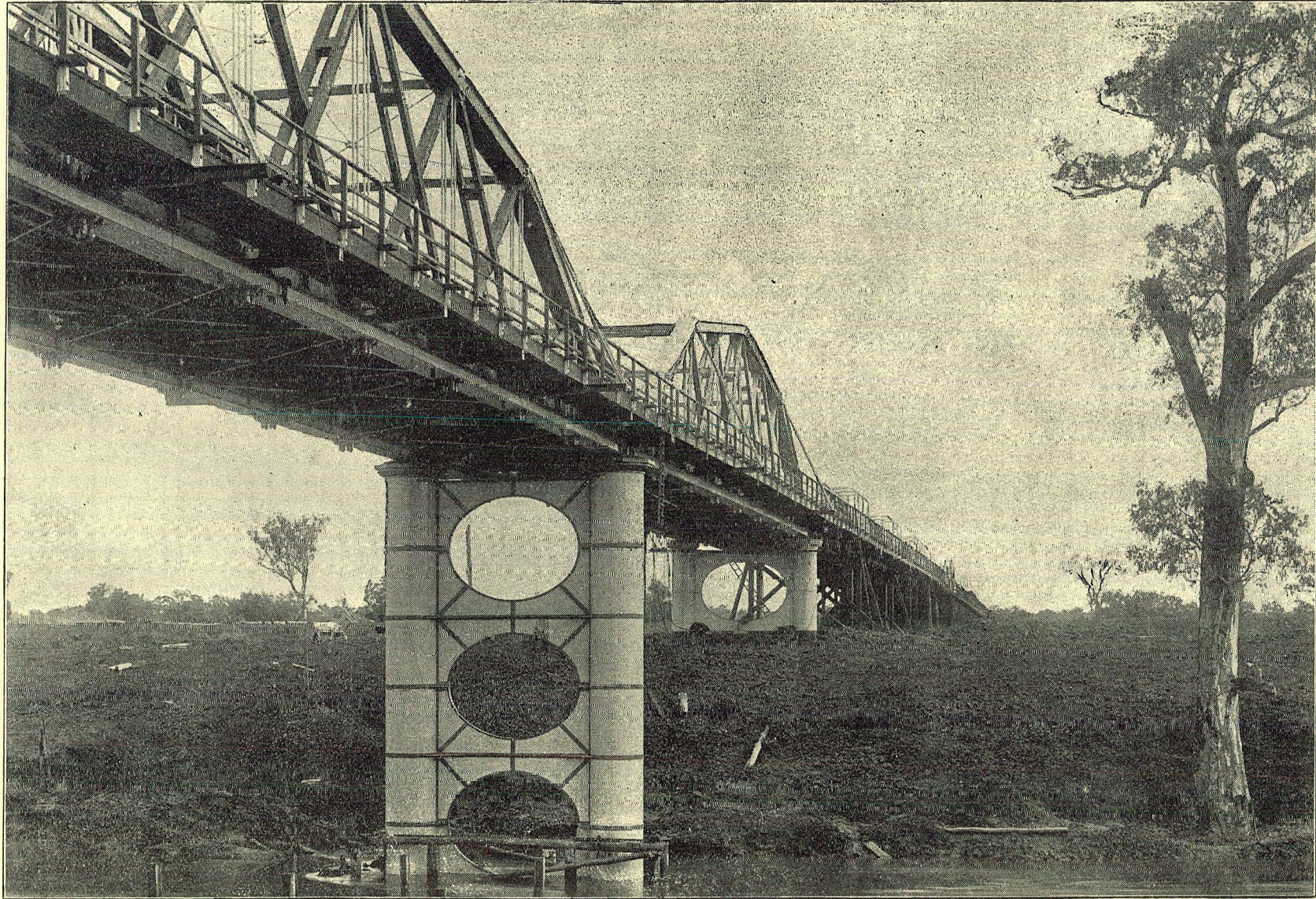
No. 14.—BRIDGE OVER THE HUNTER, AT ABERDEEN.



149

No. 15A.—BRIDGE OVER THE LACHLAN AT COWRA

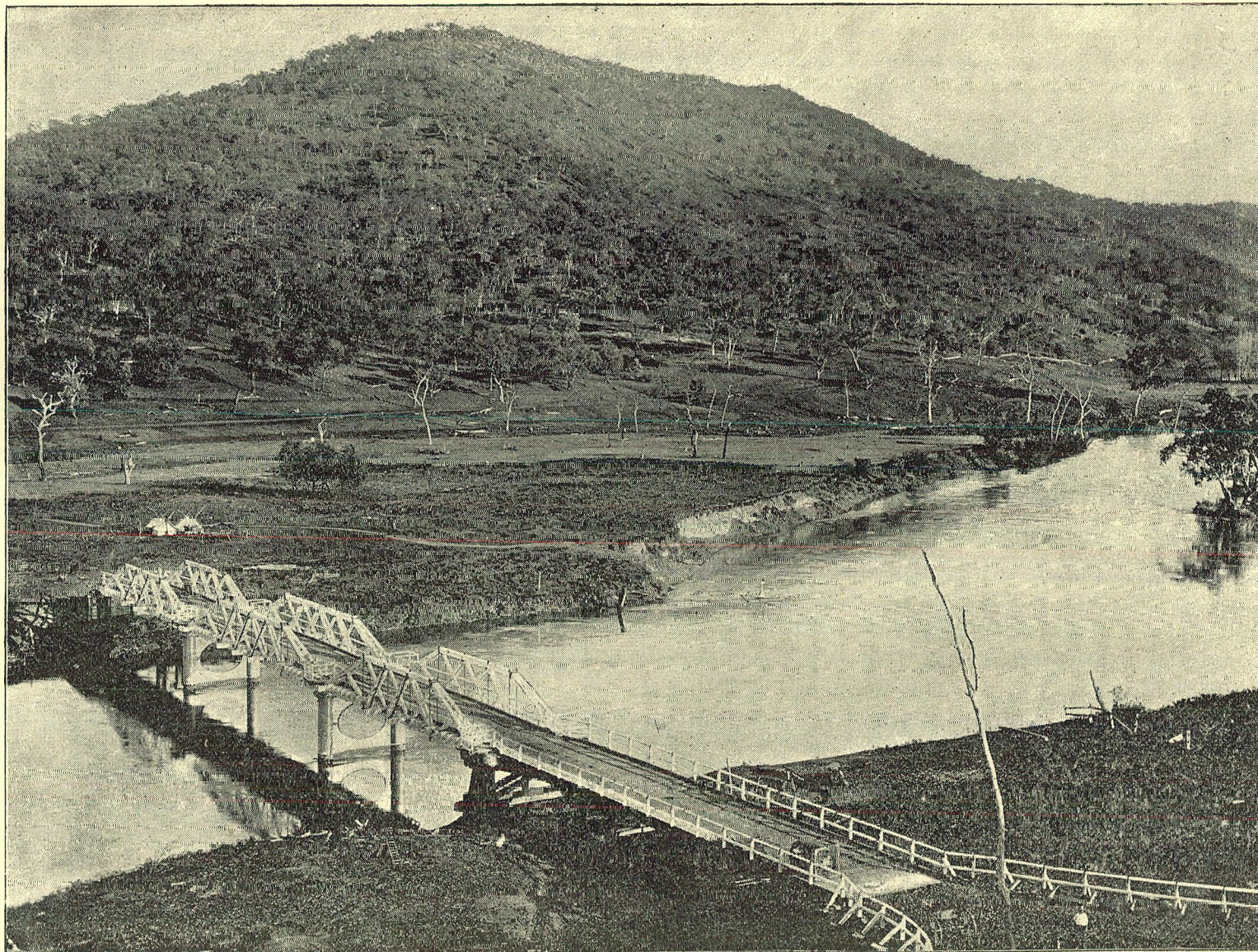
859



No. 15B—BRIDGE OVER THE LACHLAN, AT COWRA.

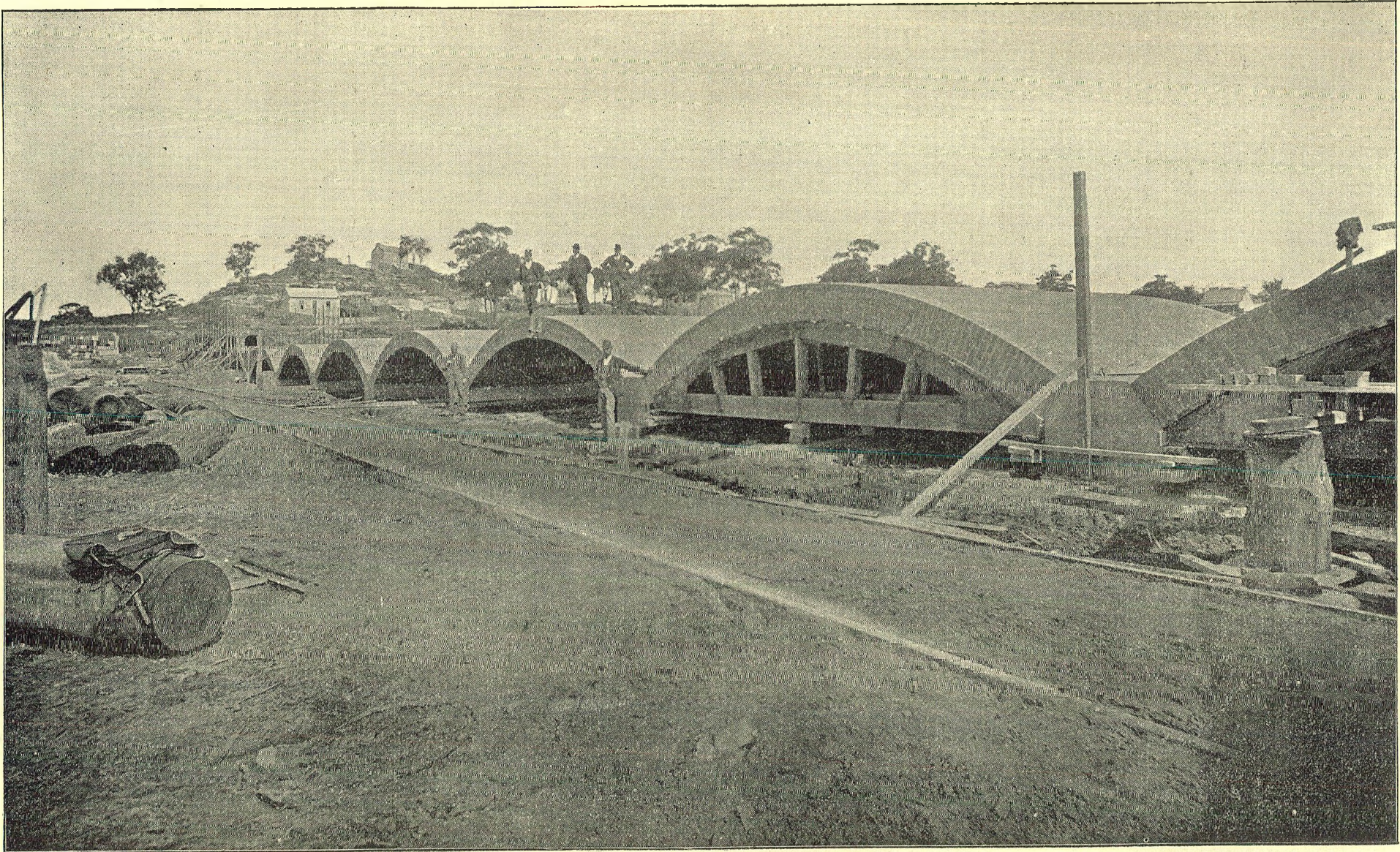
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



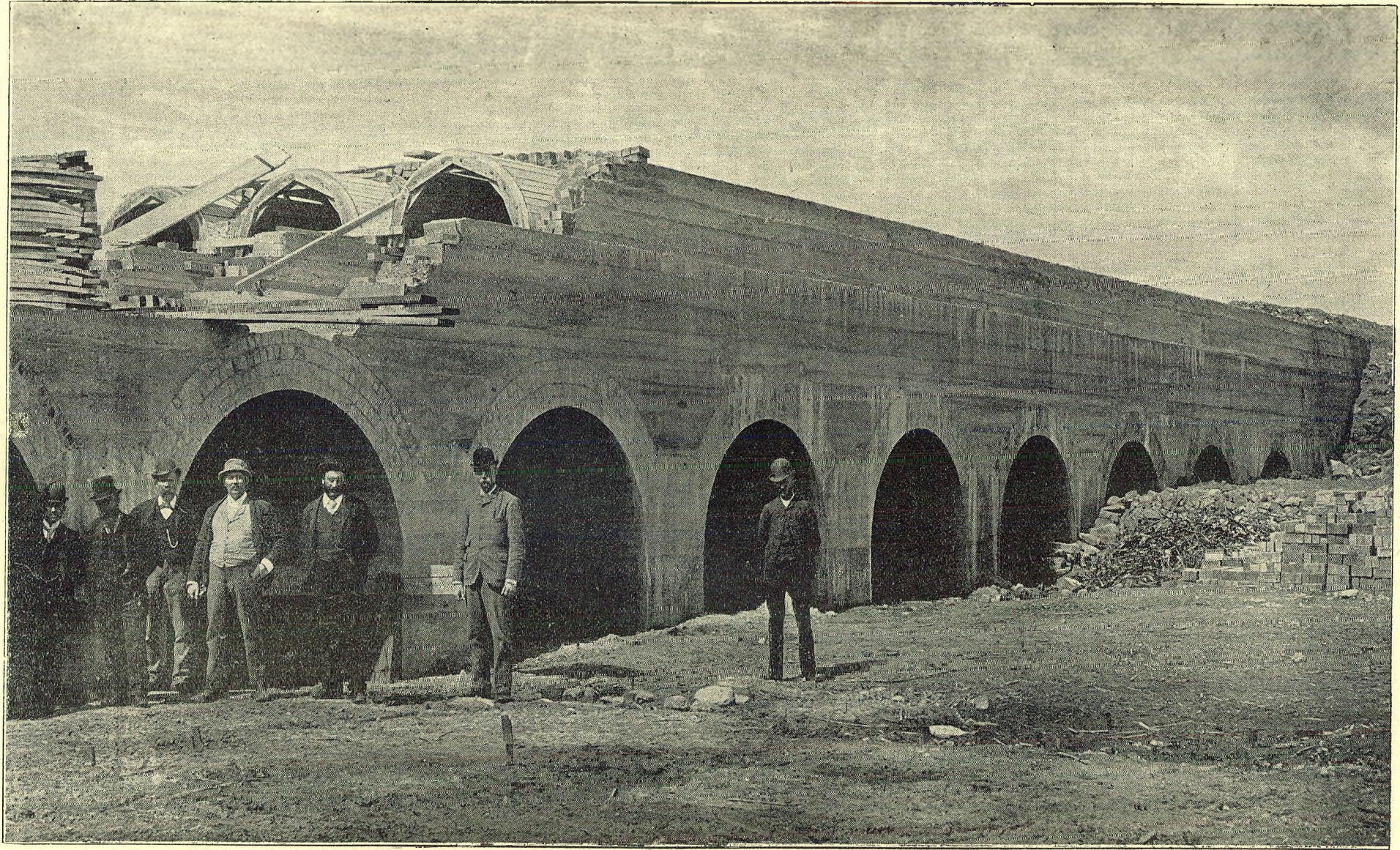


NO. 16.—BRIDGE OVER THE MURRAY, AT JINGELIC.

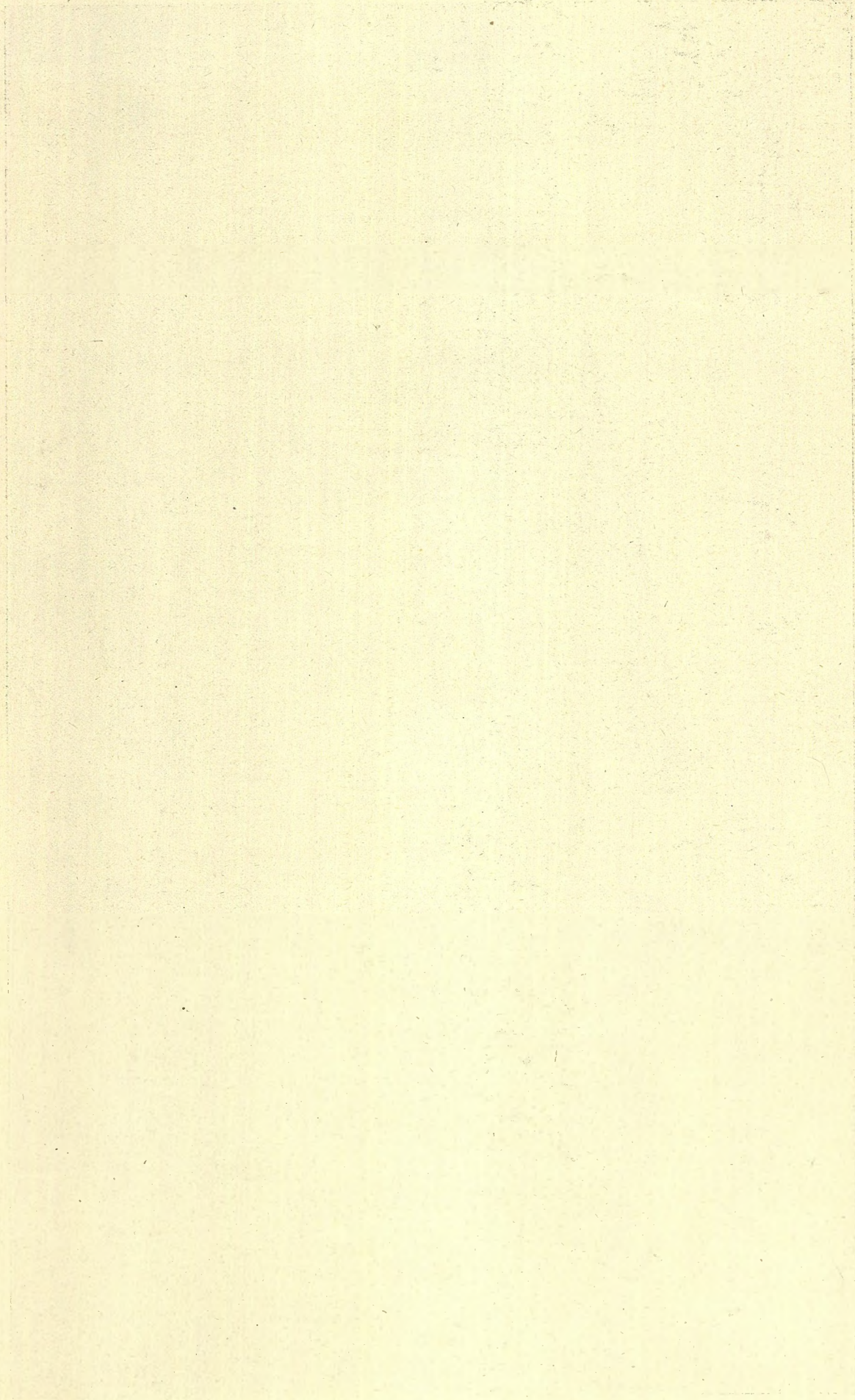
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

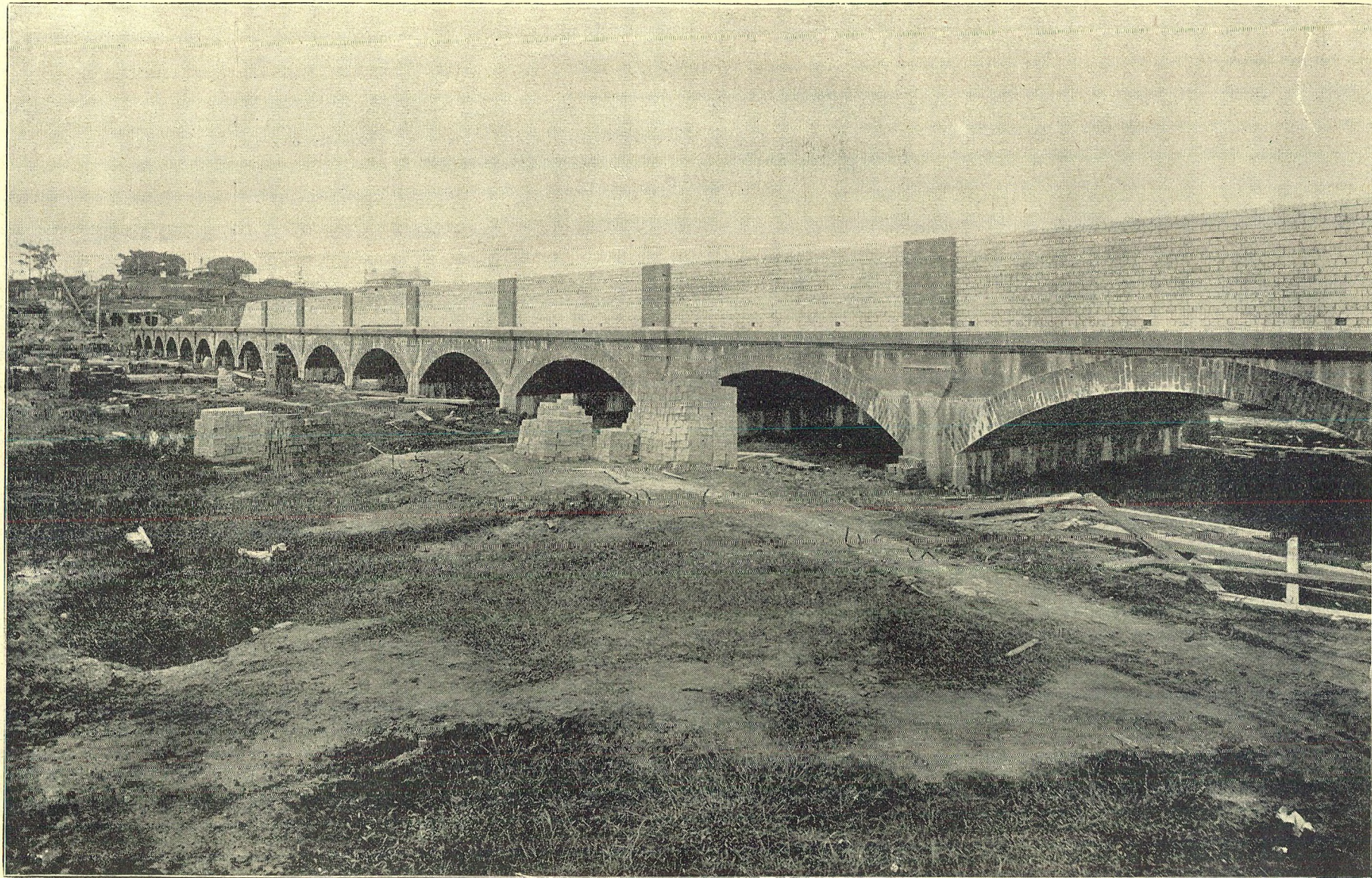


No. 17.—BRICK ARCHES CARRYING TRIPPLICATE OUTFALL SEWER, WESTERN SUBURBS SEWERAGE.

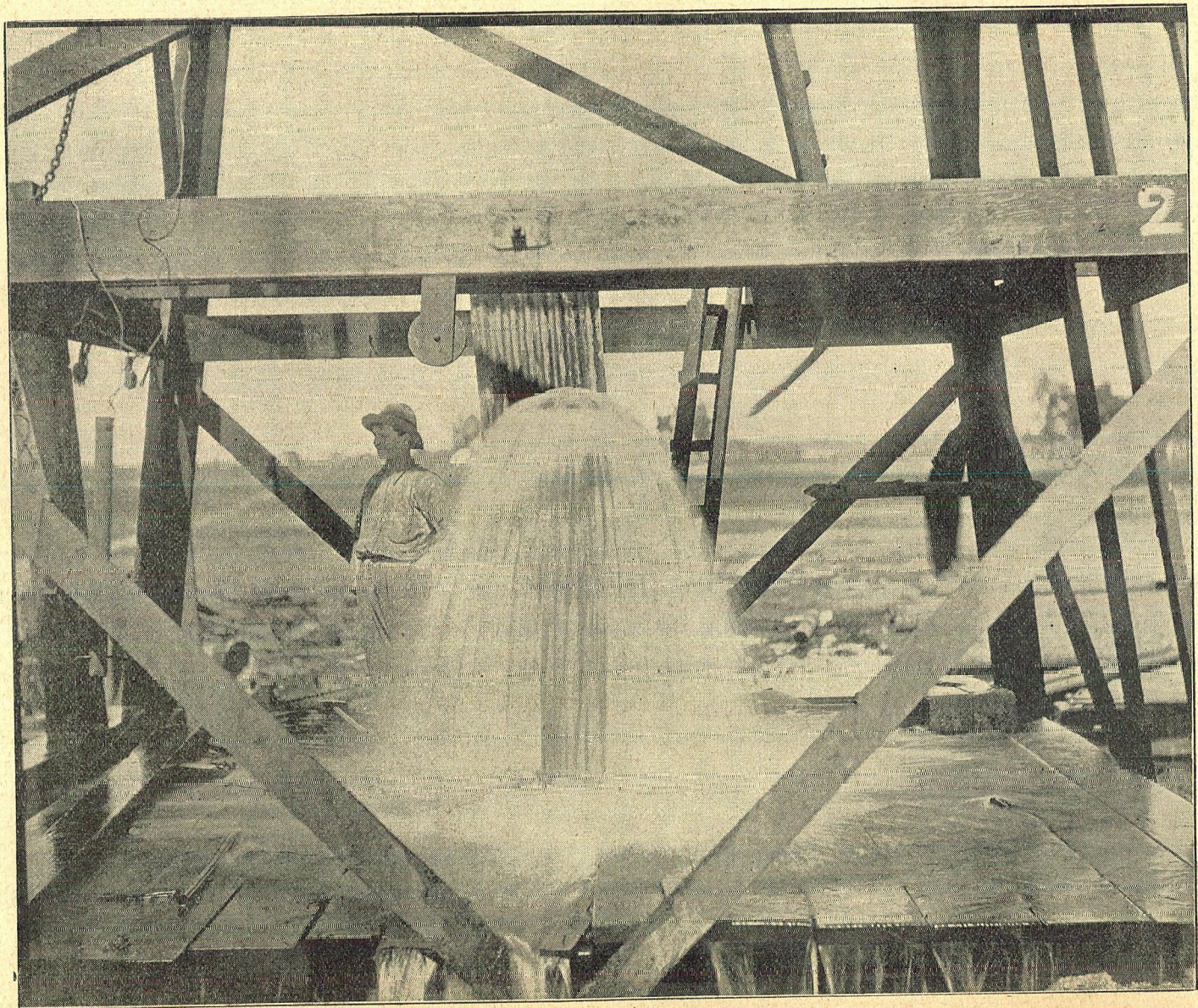


NO. 18.—TEN-FOOT BRICK AND CONCRETE ARCHES, CARRYING TRIPPLICATE OUTFALL SEWER, WESTERN SUBURBS SEWERAGE.

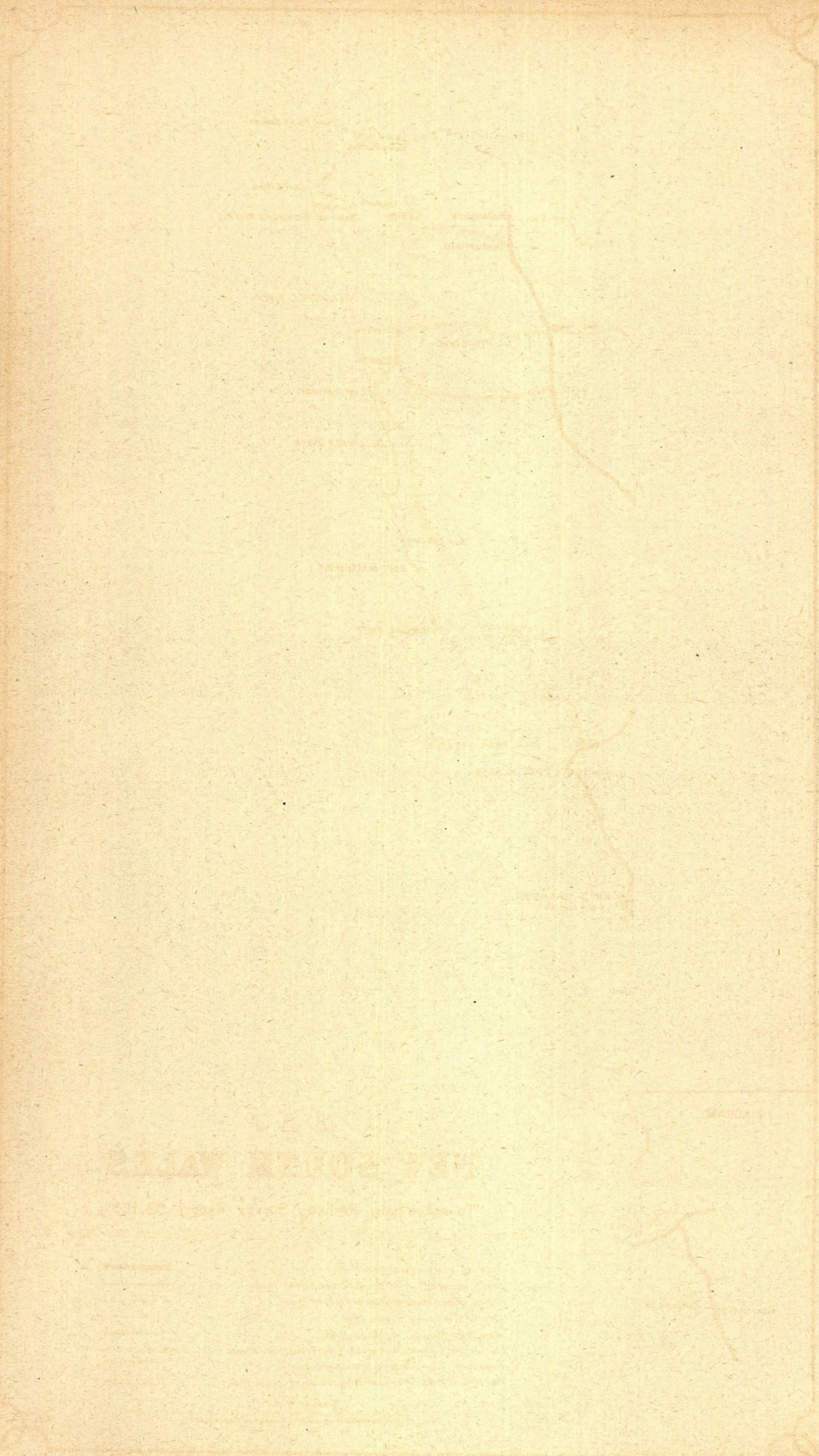




No. 19.—AQUEDUCT ACROSS VALLEY, NEAR THE ILLAWARRA RAILWAY, WESTERN SUBURBS OUTFALL SEWER.



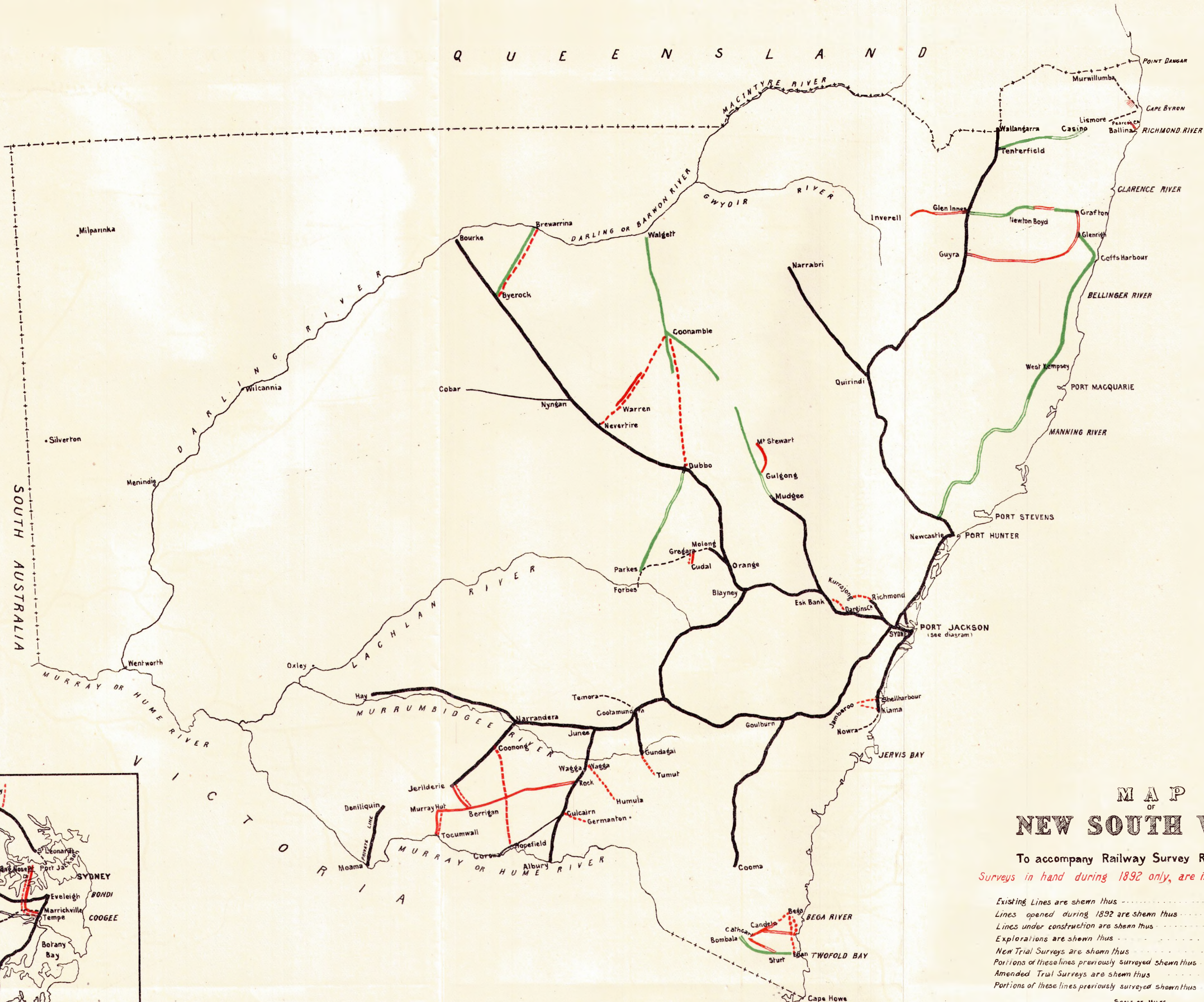
No. 20.—ARTESIAN BORE, COONAMBLE.



THE SOUTH ATLANTIC
 COAST OF GEORGIA

Scale of Miles
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

QUEENSLAND

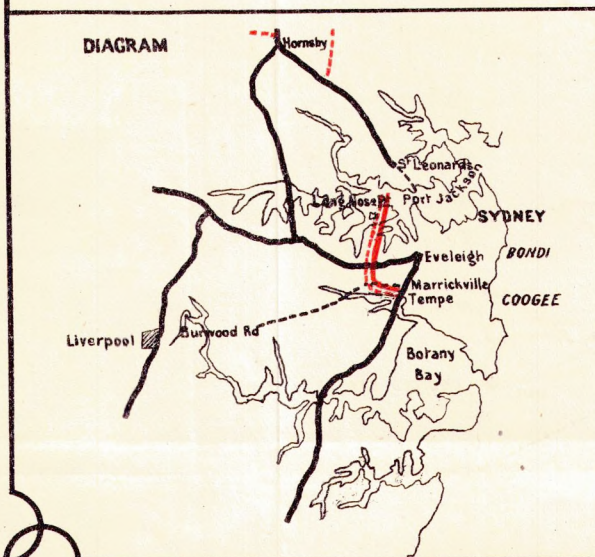


MAP
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

To accompany Railway Survey Report 93.103.
Surveys in hand during 1892 only, are included in this Map

- Existing Lines are shown thus
- Lines opened during 1892 are shown thus
- Lines under construction are shown thus
- Explorations are shown thus
- New Trial Surveys are shown thus
- Portions of these lines previously surveyed shown thus
- Amended Trial Surveys are shown thus
- Portions of these lines previously surveyed shown thus

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

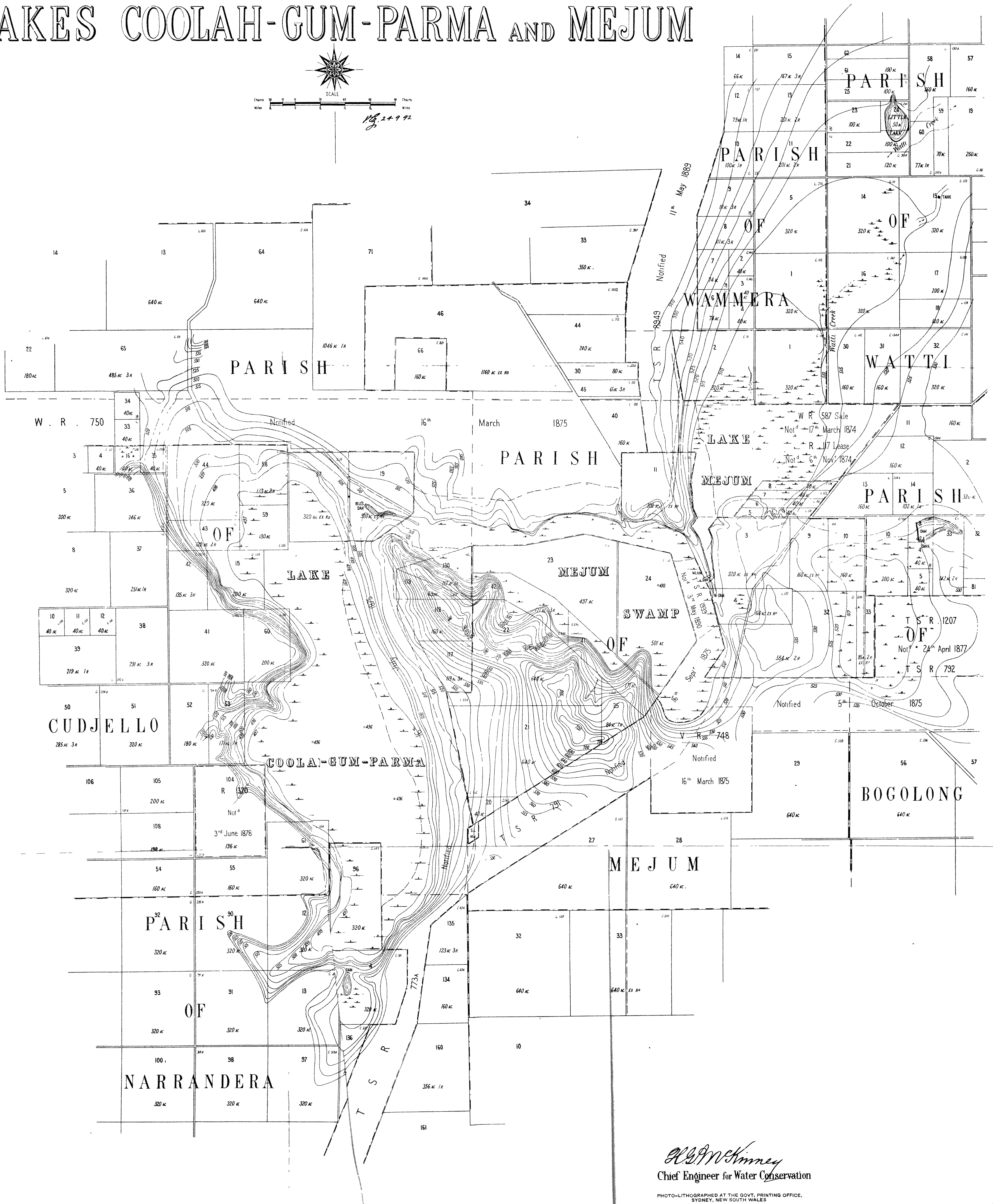
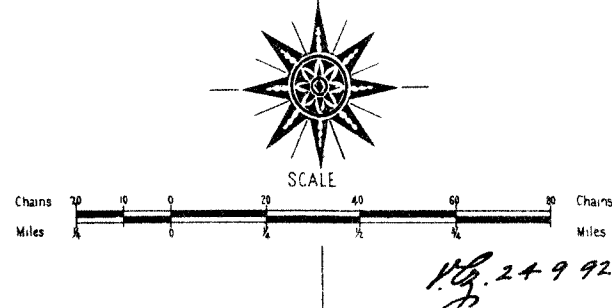


Sig 47.

WATER CONSERVATION

MURRUMBIDGEE NORTHERN MAIN CANAL

LAKE COOLAH-GUM-PARMA AND MEJUM



Edwin McKinney
Chief Engineer for Water Conservation

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

J.P. Draper

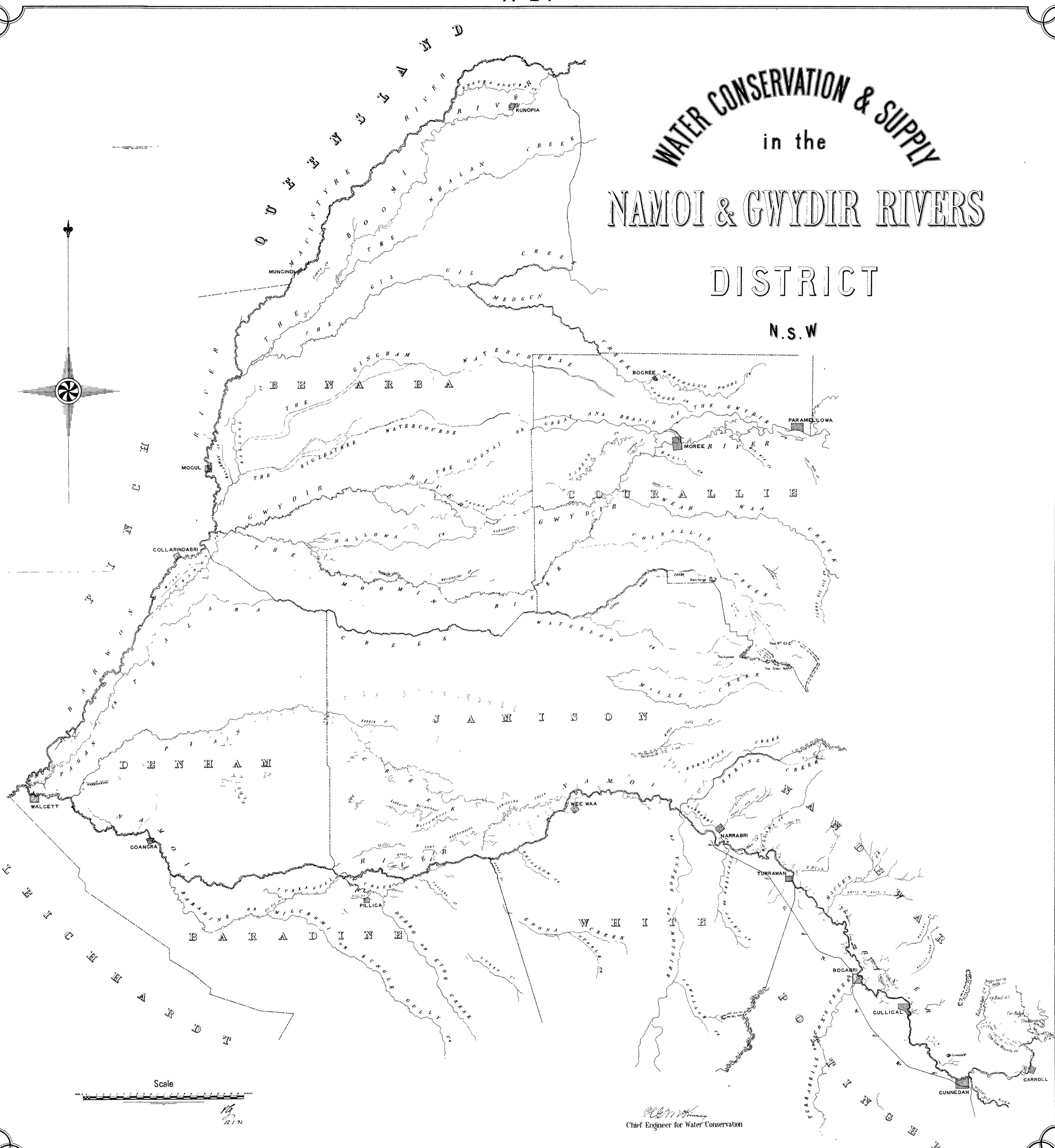
WATER CONSERVATION & SUPPLY

in the

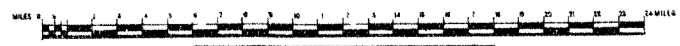
NAMOI & GWYDIR RIVERS

DISTRICT

N.S.W



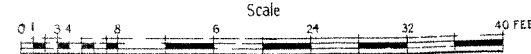
Scale



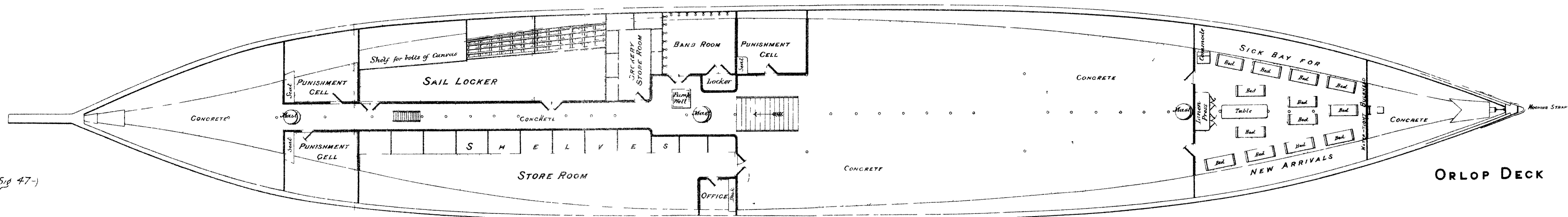
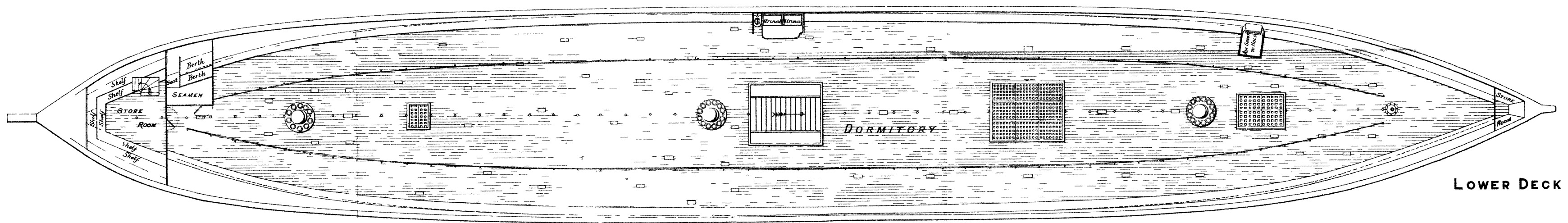
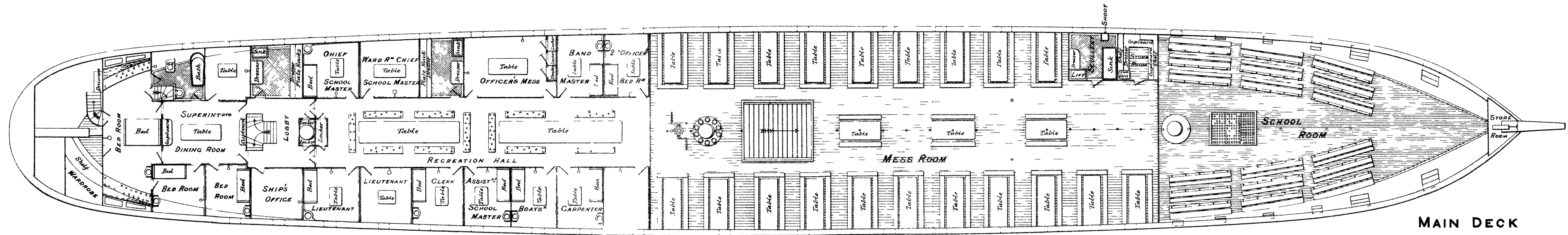
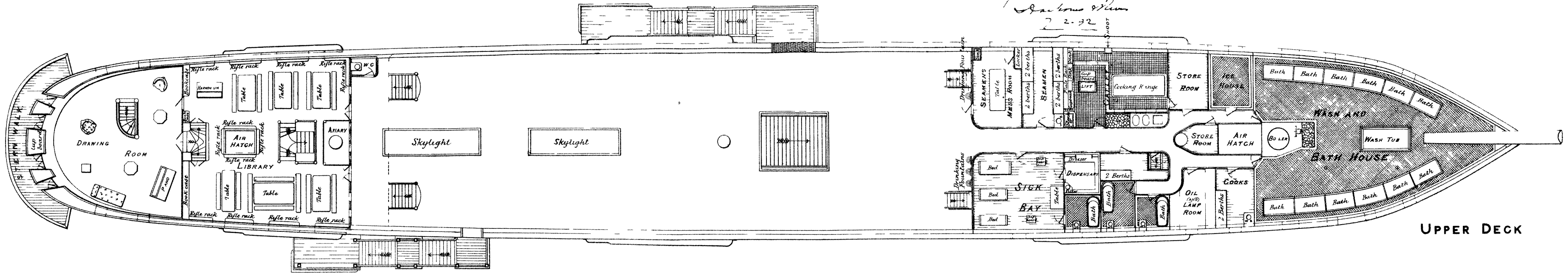
18/21/22

Chief Engineer for Water Conservation

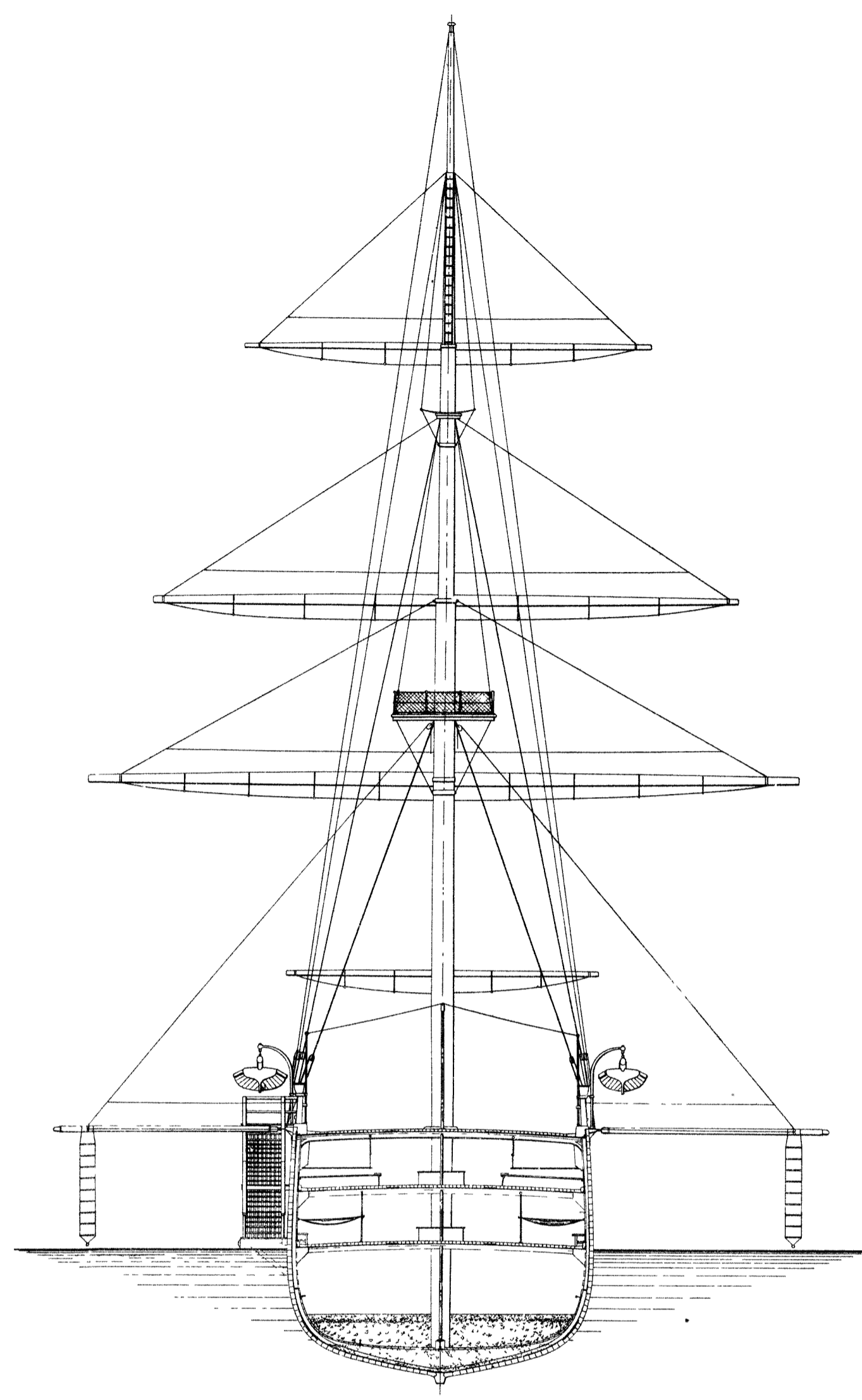
N.S.S. "SOBRAON"



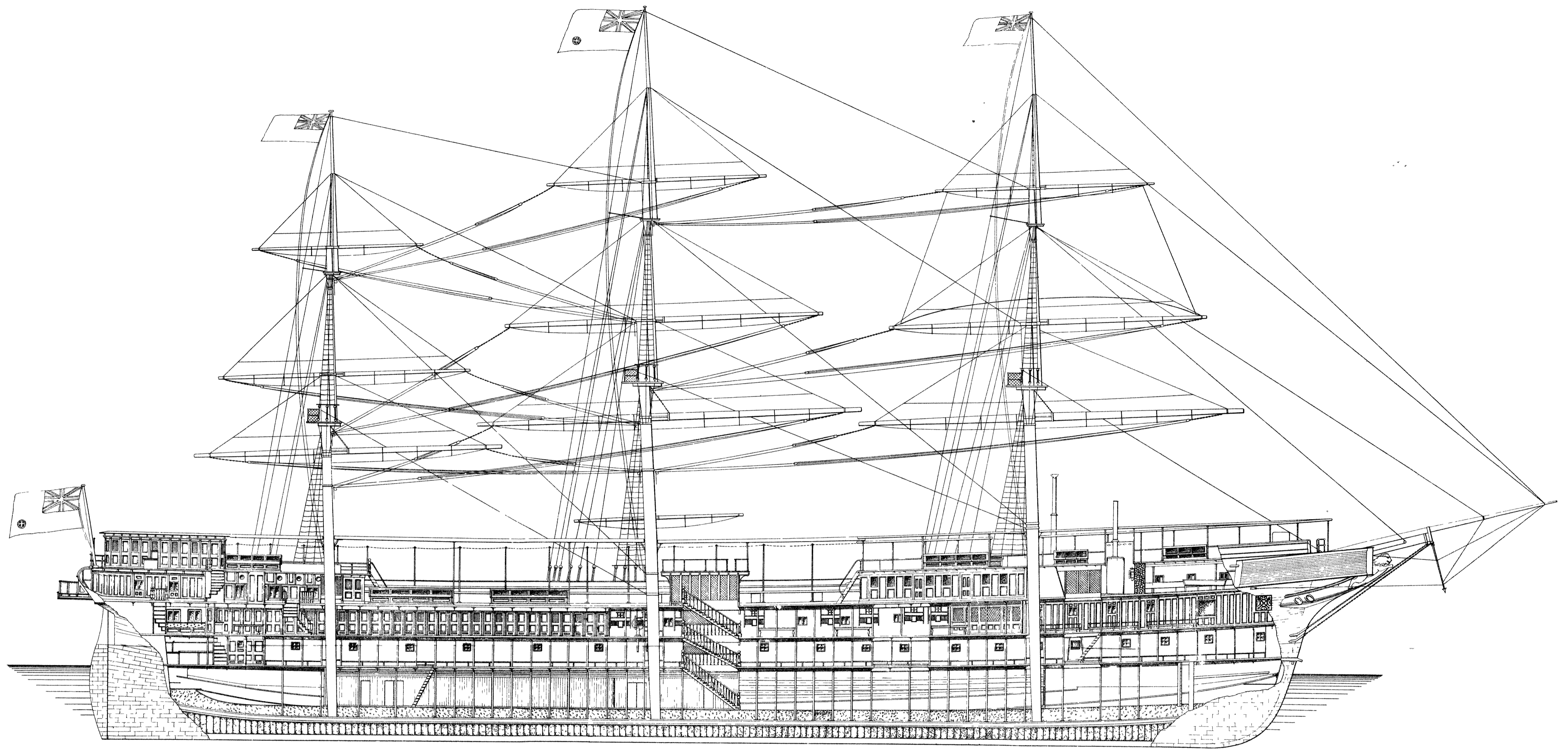
*See Enclaf
specimen in ship
Sobraso 22-22*



(Sig 47-)



MIDSHIP SECTION



N.S.S. "SOBRAON"

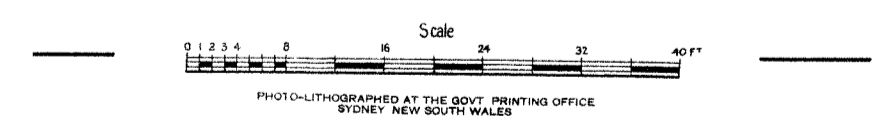
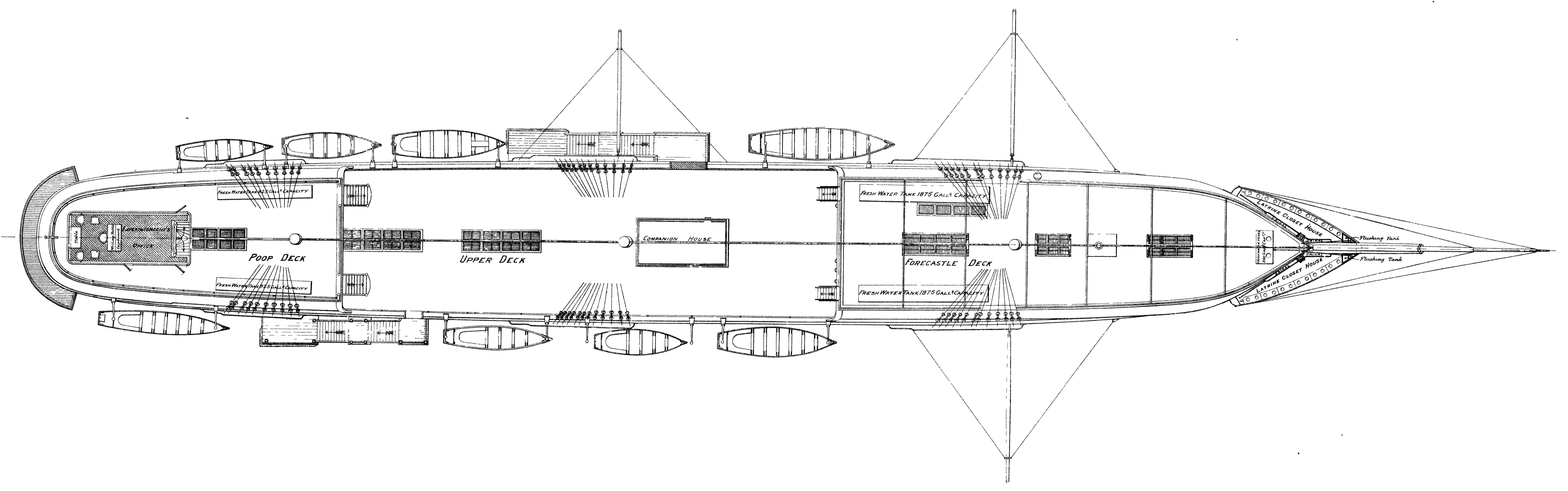
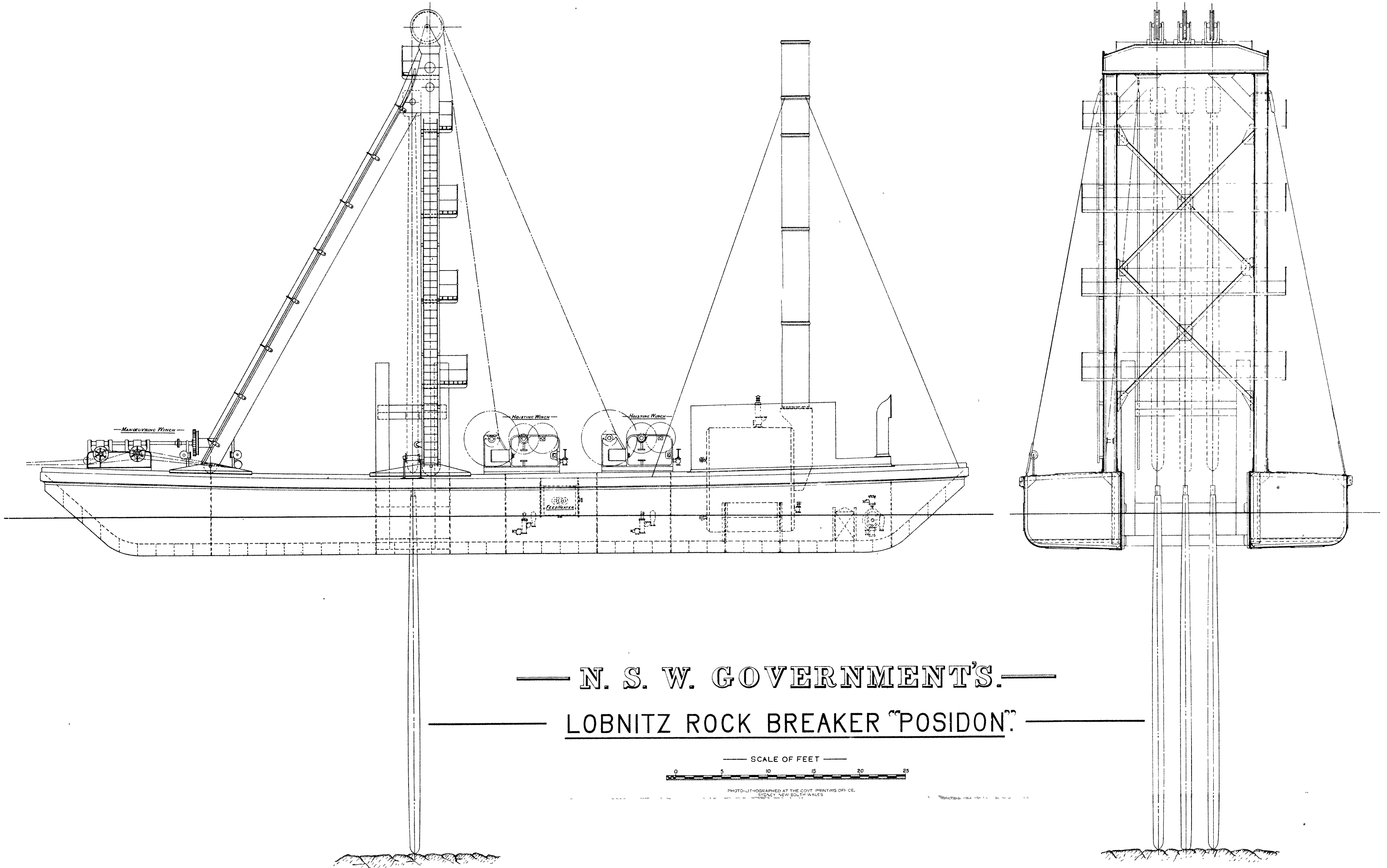


PHOTO LITHOGRAPHED BY THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
EDINBURGH: HENRY SOUTHWELL

(S. 47-)

A. W. Barclay
Engineer-in-Chief
Harbour Works
 7-12-92





— N. S. W. GOVERNMENT'S. —

— LOBNITZ ROCK BREAKER "POSIDON". —

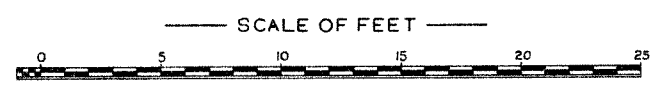
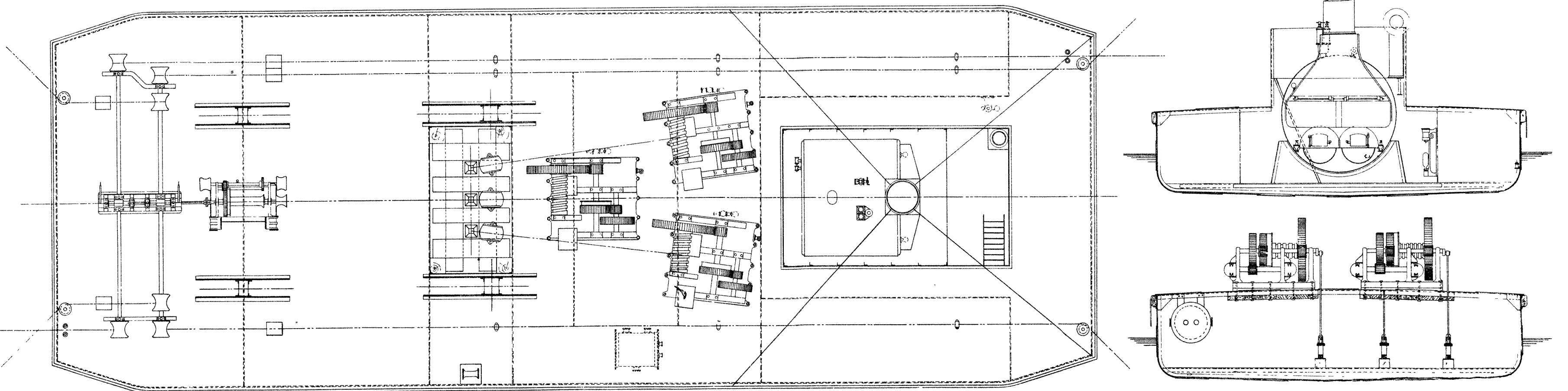


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFF. CE.
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

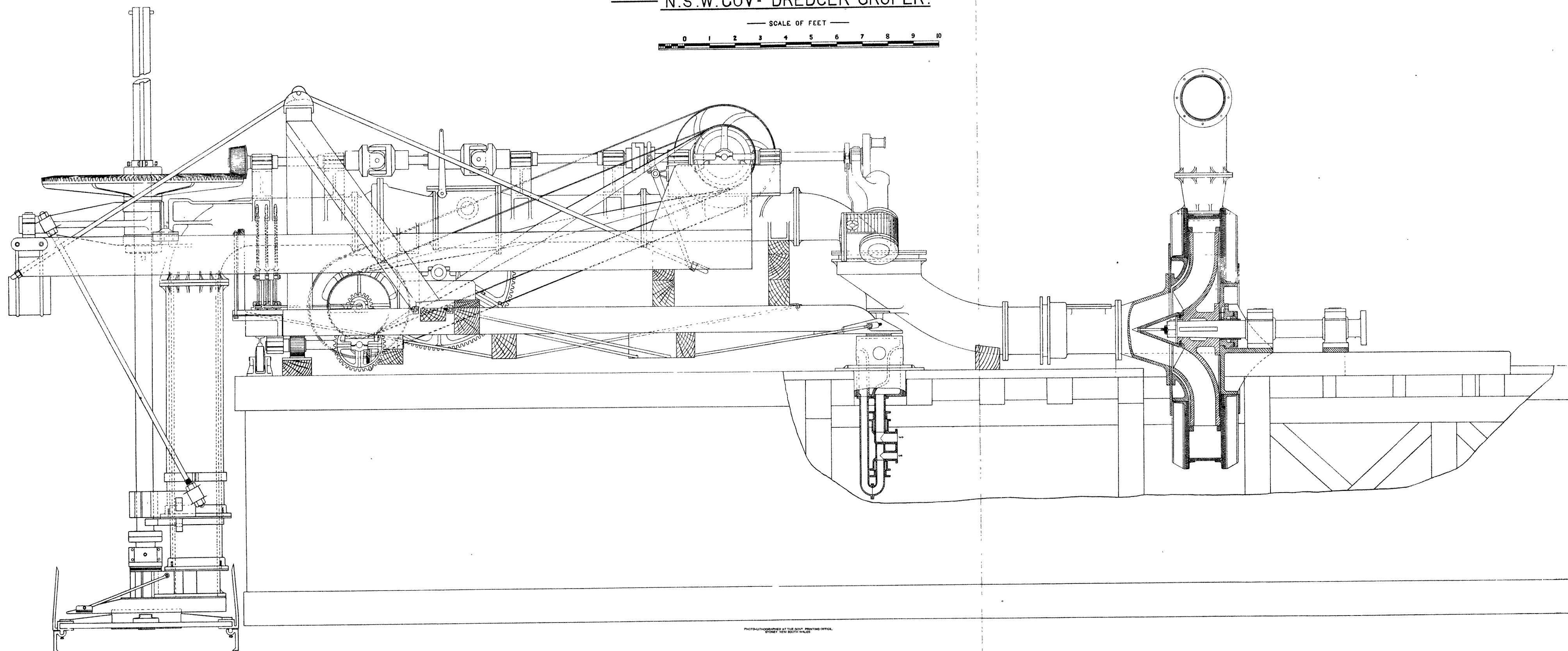
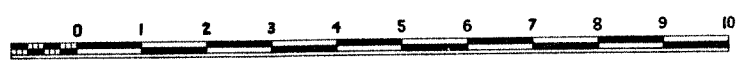


No 27

— VON SCHMIDT DREDGING MACHINERY. —

— N.S.W. GOV^t DREDGER "CROPER." —

SCALE OF FEET



Sig 47.

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

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS.

SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

RETURNS GIVING A RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE'S
INQUIRIES

AND

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

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

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Honorable WILLIAM HENRY SUTTOR, Vice-Chairman.
 The Honorable JAMES HOSKINS.
 The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY.
 *The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
 The Honorable JOHN DAVIES, C.M.G.
 The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

JACOB GARRARD, Esquire, Chairman.
 THOMAS THOMSON EWING, Esquire.
 WILLIAM CHANDOS WALL, Esquire.
 WILLIAM McCOURT, Esquire.
 JOHN CASH NEILD, Esquire.
 EDWARD WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Esquire.
 CHARLES COLLINS, Esquire.
 HENRY DAWSON, Esquire.

* [The Honorable Andrew Garran, LL.D., on 5th October, 1892, resigned his seat as a member of the Committee, and on 12th October, 1892, the Honorable William Joseph Trickett was appointed to fill the vacancy.]

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Govern'or 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 last Session of Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, and the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 11, have the honor to submit the following General Report of their proceedings since the date of their last General Report, 29th August, 1892:—

1. At the date of the last General Report the Committee had inquired into nine out of fifteen proposed works which had been referred to them. Of the remaining six, inquiries were proceeding with reference to three, and three were on the Committee's business paper not dealt with. Since that time one of the works among the nine inquired into has been referred to the Committee for further consideration and report; one other proposed work has come before them; and the inquiries respecting the whole have been completed.

2. The works which have been under inquiry since the date of the last General Report are:—

	Estimated Cost.
Sewerage Works for Parramatta	£75,926
Railway from Grafton to Lismore	662,000
Railway from Eden to Bega	564,000
Water Supply for Tamworth	22,500*
Water Supply for Lithgow	15,000*
Water Supply for Armidale	43,500*
Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell (second reference)	421,400
Waterworks for the town of Junee	45,000
Total	£1,849,326

3. Four of these have been passed as proposed; two have been passed with modifications; and two have been negatived.

The works passed as proposed are:—

Water Supply for Tamworth	£22,500
Water Supply for Lithgow	15,000
Water Supply for Armidale	43,500
Waterworks for the town of Junee	45,000
Total	£126,000

These four works of water supply the Committee found to be well designed, but in the case of Tamworth there did not appear to have been a sufficient investigation as to the quantity and quality of the water available from the source of supply—the drift in the bed of the rivers Peel and Cockburn. While, therefore, the Committee recommended that the work should be carried out, they were of opinion

* The estimated cost of the works of Water Supply for Tamworth, Lithgow, and Armidale as stated in the last General Report was afterwards revised, and the amounts submitted definitely to the Committee were those now given.

opinion that before it was commenced a thorough test should be made of the quantity of water which the drift was likely to supply. The quality of the water was determined through Mr. W. M. Hamlet, Government Analyst, who at the request of the Committee proceeded to Tamworth, and obtained from the proposed source of supply several samples which he afterwards subjected to analysis, with the result that the water was found to be of very superior quality—far superior to that usually found in towns, remarkably free from organic impurity, and quite free from sewage contamination. A similar step was taken in connection with the proposed water-works for the town of Junee. The satisfactory nature of the rock which would form the bed of the storage reservoir when constructed, and of the water at present obtainable at the site and likely to be supplied from the reservoir, being questioned by some of the witnesses before the Committee, the services of Mr. Hamlet were again obtained, and in accordance with a resolution of the Sectional Committee appointed in this inquiry, Professor T. W. E. David, of the University of Sydney, was asked to visit the site of the proposed storage reservoir and report upon the nature of the rock and upon some saline springs which occur in parts of it. The examinations made by these experts remove all doubt both as to the rock and the water, the reports indicating that everything in regard to these important elements in the scheme will when the works shall have been constructed be found satisfactory.

Works passed
with modifica-
tions.

4. The two works passed in a modified form are the following :—

Railway from Grafton to Lismore (18 miles only);
Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

With regard to the railway from Grafton to Lismore the Committee consider “that it is best to move slowly,” and they recommend that for the present the line should be constructed from Lismore to Casino only, that if that be done it should be with the provision that the cost should not exceed £6,000 per mile, and that the betterment principle be applied to the land served by the railway. Constructing the line between Lismore and Casino only at £6,000 per mile will reduce the proposed total expenditure of £662,000 to £108,000. Lismore is the present terminus of the railway now being constructed from Murwillumbah, on the river Tweed, and by extending this line to Casino that district will be connected with the navigable portion of the Richmond River and with Byron Bay, while the terminus of the railway can with advantage remain there until the route for a line from the coast to the table-land be chosen, or a continuation of the coast railway further southwards be justifiable. The railway from Glen Innes to Inverell the Committee are of opinion may be constructed if the cost of construction can be kept within £7,000 per mile, the working expenses of the railway and the interest on the cost of construction provided for by charging special local traffic rates, and the betterment principle applied to the land served by the line. At £7,000 per mile the total cost of constructing this railway would be £369,862, instead of £421,400 the estimated cost placed before the Committee.

Works
negatived.

5. The works which, after inquiry, the Committee did not consider it expedient should be carried out, and therefore negatived, are :—

Sewerage Works for Parramatta	...	...	...	£75,926
Railway from Eden to Bega	...	...	...	564,000

One of the principal features in the sewerage scheme for Parramatta is the discharge of the sewage upon an area of 40 acres of land, to which 22 acres may be added by reclamation, and the cultivation of cereals and other crops upon the land according to the practice followed on sewage farms. The proposed sewage farm the Committee consider to be too small in extent and unsuitable in regard to the nature of its soil, and they recommend that another method of dealing with the sewage should be adopted. This conclusion they arrived at after very careful inquiry, which embraced not only an inspection of the locality and the taking of evidence by the Committee, but a special examination of the scheme by a competent and recognised authority on sewerage works employed by the Committee for the purpose.

The railway from Eden to Bega the Committee do not consider it would be expedient to construct, because the present resources of the district are not, in their opinion, such as to warrant the construction of a line at the estimated cost—£15,350 per mile. They think, however, that it may be found possible to supply the district with railway communication by what is known as a cheap railway, and that the construction

construction of such a railway may be favourably considered. The subject of cheap railways was one of prominence in this inquiry, and in their report the Committee commend the evidence upon it to the attention of the Legislative Assembly. It appears to be quite possible to construct one of these railways in a district like that from Eden to Bega for from £6,000 to £8,000 per mile. This cost, though not what in relation to many districts would be considered cheap, is cheap for railway construction in the Eden to Bega district. Even at £8,000 per mile the line would be one of narrow-gauge and sharp curves. But it is in respect to cheap railways as applicable to other places besides the Eden to Bega district, and available as a means not only for supplying the want of communication but of adding to the traffic of the general railway system, that the evidence in this inquiry is specially useful. Statements and opinions will be found from both the Engineer-in-chief for Railway Construction and the Railway Commissioners as to the feasibility of introducing cheap railways into the Colony, either in districts which in the ordinary course of events cannot for many years be connected with the main railways, or in those the close proximity of which to the existing lines should make the cheaply constructed lines branches of the general system. The question of gauge was, of course, one of the principal points in the inquiry, and some useful information respecting narrow-gauge railways in Europe was given in evidence by a witness acquainted with the progress and latest developments in this respect. In view of the desirableness of reducing as much as possible the cost of new railways, now that the expensive main lines may be said to have been completed, the whole of the evidence obtained by the Committee on the subject of cheap railways is of value. The Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction and the Railway Commissioners are very sensible of the importance of reducing as much as possible the cost of railway construction, and the prominence given to the matter in this inquiry will doubtless lead to its receiving further attention.

6. Two returns, in addition to a copy of the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings, will be found attached to this Report. One of these is similar to that which has been attached to preceding General Reports, brought up to date. It gives a list of the public works inquired into by the several Committees which have been appointed since the passing of the Public Works Act, with the results of the inquiries. The other supplies information so arranged that the operations in any inquiry may be traced from the reference of the work by the Legislative Assembly to the assent to the Bill which authorises the construction of the work or the motion in Parliament by which it is negatived.

7. With respect to the work of the present Committee, the fourth appointed under the Act, it will be seen from the returns that they have had before them seventeen proposed works (one, the railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, being twice referred to them for inquiry), involving an estimated total expenditure, as placed before the Committee, of £2,992,078. The recommendations of the Committee in respect of these works represent an estimated total expenditure of £981,214, a difference of £2,010,864. Taking from this sum £427,400, the estimated cost of the Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell in the first reference of this work to the Committee, when the proposal was negatived, the figures show that the Committee have effected a reduction in the total expenditure as proposed, of £1,583,464.

8. The four Committees have had fifty-six works under consideration (three, the Railway to connect the North Shore Railway with Milson's Point, the Hospital for the Insane at Kenmore, and the Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, having been twice referred for inquiry), the estimated total expenditure, as proposed, being £12,517,896. The Committees' recommendations, including £34,938 excess in two cases of the cost proposed, amount to £7,928,326, leaving a difference of £4,589,570. Allowing, however, for the inclusion of the estimated cost of the North Shore Railway (£262,000), and that of the Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell (£427,400), in the first reference of these works, when they were negatived, together with the estimated cost of the Hospital for the Insane upon the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn (£120,000), a work which before the completion of the Committee's inquiry respecting it was withdrawn, and £108,000, the estimated cost of the portion of the proposed Railway from Grafton to Lismore, which is a part of the line originally proposed as from Grafton to the Tweed, the reduction in the total expenditure proposed actually made by the four Committees to the present date is £3,672,170.

Improved manner of submitting proposed works to the Committee.

9. While the several Committees have been able to effect a material reduction in the total amount of expenditure proposed in connection with the various works that have been under consideration, their investigations have led to beneficial reforms in the manner in which works are designed and placed before them. The evidence in one of the latest inquiries, shows that under the system which existed prior to the appointment of the first Committee insufficient effort was made in the Railway Construction Department either to find the best route for a railway or to keep down the cost of construction. The work of the railway surveyor was apparently restricted by explicit instructions to discover the shortest route with a grade not exceeding 1 in 40. In the cases of several of the railways which have been inquired into by one or other of the Committees and recommended by them for construction, there has been an improvement of grade after the works have come before them; and proposed railways with a grade of 1 in 40 are now matters of the past. Care in the preparation of other classes of works referred to the Committee, so that their design shall be acceptable and the estimated expenditure upon them kept within reasonable limits, is also now noticeable.

Sittings held and witnesses examined.

10. At the date of their last General Report the present Committee had been in office five months, and they had held 66 meetings, and examined 174 witnesses. Three Sectional Committees had been appointed, and they had held 42 sittings, and examined 237 witnesses. Since then the Committee have held 40 meetings, and as part of the business of those meetings examined 59 witnesses. In addition to this four Sectional Committees have been appointed, and they held 25 meetings and examined 98 witnesses.

Regulations under section 17 of the Public Works Act.

11. Under section 17 of the Public Works Act there may be framed, for giving effect to the Act, regulations which, after approval by the Governor and publication in the *Government Gazette*, shall have the full force of law. Copies of them must be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after publication in the *Gazette*, if Parliament be then in session, and, if not, within fourteen days from the commencement of the next session of Parliament. Up to the present the Committee have carried out their inquiries without having such regulations for their guidance, sufficient opportunity for framing them not having occurred; but recently the subject was considered, and a list of regulations prepared and adopted by the Committee. They will be forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and, if approved, will be of material assistance to this and future Committees.

J. GARRARD,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 26 April, 1893.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

RECORD OF INQUIRIES.

LIST of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the four 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 26 April, 1893.

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.	120,000 165,000	} 285,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
13 Sept. to 22 Oct.	New Central Police Court	48,000		48,000	.....		.....	Recommended as proposed.
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	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
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	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
26 June to 30 Sept.	Improvements to the entrance of the Richmond River.	326,000	326,000	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that the proposed works be carried out in a certain order, so that the results from the works first constructed might be ascertained before others were 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 considered, 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 were 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 considered 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 showed that this class of dredge was not required.
25 Sept. to 1890. 18 Feb.	Railway from Nyngan to Cobar.	207,360	207,360	.....	.....	The Committee recommended the construction of this railway as part of a line which should be extended to Wilcannia and Broken Hill.
14 Jan. to 11 Feb.	Offices for the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
14 Jan. to 6 Feb.	Reticulation of the Western Suburbs Drainage Scheme.	713,592	713,592	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
14 Jan. to 11 Feb.	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Southern Suburbs—Hurstville and Rockdale.	66,000	.....	.....	66,000	This expenditure was 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	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
	Carried forward.....£	3,751,282	3,229,506	34,938	556,714	

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.
		£	£	£	£	
1890.	Brought forward ...	3,751,282	3,229,506	34,938	556,714	
23 Oct. to 24 April.	Improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River.	580,900	211,900	.....	369,000	In this case the Committee recommended the construction of only a portion of the works proposed, as they were of opinion that when this portion had been constructed it might be found that the remainder would 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 was due to a difficulty in obtaining stone.
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 was 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 recommended 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 considered 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 considered another route, described in their report, was preferable.
23 Jan. to 25 Mar.	Railway from Mudgee to Guilgong.	109,330	.....	.....	109,330	The Committee 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 considered 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 considered 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 considered that this proposed expenditure was 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	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
28 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. (Second Reference).	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.
1891.						
11 Feb. to 25 Mar.	College for the Training of Teachers of Public Schools.	37,500	37,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
19 Feb. to 21 April.	Extension of the Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra.	75,000	75,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
24 Feb. to 14 May.	Railway from Cobar to Cockburn.	1,168,000	1,018,000	.....	150,000	The Committee recommended the construction of this railway as far as Broken Hill only, which would 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	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
25 Nov., 1890, to 3 June, 1891.	Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney.	120,000	.....	.....	120,000	The Committee considered that it was not expedient at present, for reasons stated in their report, that this tramway should be constructed.
	Carried forward..... £	9,525,818	6,947,112	34,938	2,613,644	

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.
		£	£	£	£	
1892. 5 May, to 2 June.	Brought forward .. £ Improvements at Darling Island.	9,525,818 142,000	6,947,112	34,938	2,613,644 142,000	The Committee considered that the proposed works might be postponed for the present without inconvenience, and that a more suitable design might be submitted.
7 June, to 12 July.	Stormwater sewers discharging into Johnstone's Bay.	51,352	51,352	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
15 June, to 4 Aug.	Reservoir at Centennial Park for Sydney Water Supply.	83,000	83,000	.....	.....	Recommended with an alteration of site.
14 July, to 24 Aug.	Water Supply for Wollongong and the surrounding districts.	66,000	30,000	.....	36,000	The Committee found that the Water Supply proposed for the surrounding districts was not needed, and that the estimate of cost for supplying Wollongong might be reduced to £30,000.
28 July, to 24 Aug.	Second pipe-line from Walka to Buttai, for Hunter River District Water Supply.	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
26 July, to 9 Aug.	Sewerage works at Cottage Creek.	25,000	13,000	.....	12,000	The amount of £25,000 provided for a covered sewer; but the Committee found that a cover was not necessary at present, and that by constructing an open sewer the cost could be reduced by £12,000.
21 April, 1891, to 27 May, 1892.	Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.*	427,400	.....	.....	427,400	The evidence in this case showed that the estimated cost of constructing the railway was excessive, and indicated the probability of a serious annual loss in the working of the line. In addition to this, the Committee were not as fully informed as desirable with regard to connecting Inverell not only with the Great Northern Railway but with the coast, a matter of considerable importance in the inquiry.
31 May, to 18 Aug.	Railway from Jerilderie to Deniliquin.	148,000	.....	.....	148,000	The Committee were of opinion that the consideration of this proposed work should be postponed until it should be determined by Parliament as a matter of public policy to purchase the Deniliquin to Moama Railway.
12 July, to 24 Aug.	Lunatic Asylum at Kenmore, near Goulburn. (Second Reference).	150,000	150,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
14 June, to 28 Sept.	Railway from Grafton to Lismore.	662,000 (or £8,000 per mile.)	108,000 (or £6,000 per mile.)	.....	554,000	The Committee decided that, for the present, only the Lismore to Casino section of the proposed railway should be constructed, that the cost should not exceed £6,000 per mile, and that the betterment principle be applied to the land to be served by the proposed line.
10 July, to 26 Oct.	Railway from Eden to Bega.	564,000 (or £15,350 per mile.)	.....	.....	564,000	The Committee considered that the present resources of the district did not warrant the construction of such an expensive line, but they were of opinion that a cheaply constructed railway might be favorably considered.
22 June, to 4 Oct.	Sewerage Works for Parramatta.	75,926	.....	.....	75,926	The Committee were of opinion that the sewage farm included in the scheme was too small for the purpose, and that the sewage should be dealt with by precipitation and filtration or other effective modern process at a proposed pumping station at Clay Cliff Creek.
12 Oct. to 21 Dec.	Water Supply for Tamworth.	22,500	22,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed, with a provision as to the quantity of water obtainable, and the resumption of land surrounding the well in the drift forming the source of supply.
14 Sept. to 16 Nov.	Water Supply for Lithgow	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
15 Sept. to 16 Nov.	Water Supply for Armidale.	43,500	43,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
17 Nov. to 10 Jan. 1893.	Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell. (Second Reference).	421,400 (or £7,975 per mile.)	369,862 (or £7,000 per mile.)	.....	51,538	The Committee considered it expedient this railway should be constructed, provided that the cost did not exceed £7,000 per mile, that special local rates were charged until the railway paid working expenses and interest on cost of construction, and that the betterment principle was applied to the land served by the railway.
14 Feb. to 8 Mar.	Waterworks for the town of Junee.	45,000	45,000	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that these works should be carried out, conditionally upon the Railway Commissioners undertaking to enter into an agreement for a period of not less than ten years to pay a minimum of £1,900 per annum for water supplied for railway purposes at Junee and Bethungra.
		£ 12,517,896	7,928,326	34,938	4,624,508	

* The proposed works marked with an asterisk have been twice referred to the Committee, and together, as first referred, represent an estimated expenditure of £809,400, by which amount the total expenditure proposed by the Government and the amount in reduction of that proposed expenditure as shown by the result of the Committee's inquiries should be reduced. A further reduction should be made of £108,000 as the estimated cost of the railway recommended by the Committee between Lismore and Casino, which while being a portion of the proposed line between Grafton and Lismore is also a part of the line originally proposed from Grafton to the Tweed. With these reductions the total expenditure proposed by the Government is £11,600,496, and the saving effected by the Committee, allowing for the £34,938 excess, £3,672,170.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

RETURN SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE COMMITTEES' INQUIRIES FROM THE REFERENCE OF THE WORKS TO THE ULTIMATE ACTION RESPECTING THEM.

FIRST COMMITTEE—FROM 12 JUNE, 1888, TO 22 OCTOBER, 1888.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable JOHN LACKEY, Chairman.
The Honorable GEORGE CAMPBELL.

The Honorable WILLIAM HENRY SUTTOR.
The Honorable JAMES WATSON.

The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esquire, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES NIXON BRUNKER, Esquire.*
HENRY COPELAND, Esquire.
ALEXANDER KETHEL, Esquire.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, Esquire.
THOMAS MICHAEL SLATTERY, Esquire.
JACOB GARRARD, Esquire.
SYDNEY SMITH, Esquire.

* James Nixon Brunker, Esquire, by reason of his accepting the office of Minister for Lands, did not take his seat as a member of the Committee.

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
Wharfage Accommodation, Woolloomooloo Bay.	1888. 23 July	1888. 19 September	.....	.....	1888. Inquiry completed by Second Committee.	See Second Committee.	See Second Committee.	See Second Committee.
Improvements to the Circular Quay.	23 ,,	4 ,, ...	.....	.....	22 October ...	The Committee recommended an alteration in the plan of these improvements, by which the estimated total cost would be increased from £120,000 to £125,000.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—11 April, 1889—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—24 April, 1889—Bill read third time; 30 April, 1889—Assent reported.
Storage Reservoir at Potts' Hill	23 ,,	26 ,, ...	.....	.....	22 ,, ...	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—17 May, 1889—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—30 May, 1889—Bill read third time; 5 June, 1889—Assent reported.

FIRST COMMITTEE—continued.

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
Second Pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street.	1888. 23 July.....	1888. 26 September	.....	.....	1888. 22 October ...	Recommended as proposed.	Passed [Sydney Water Supply (Partial Reduplication) Bill].	Legislative Assembly—24 July, 1889—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—17 Sept., 1889—Bill read third time; 30 Sept., 1889—Assent reported.
Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour.	23 ,,	Dealt with by Third Committee.	.....	.....	.....	See Third Committee.	See Third Committee.	See Third Committee.
Improvements to the Entrance of the Richmond River.	23 ,, .....	,, ,, .....	.....	.....	.....	,, ,, .....	,, ,, .....	,, ,, .....
Bridge at the Spit, Middle Harbour.	23 ,,	Dealt with by Second Committee.	.....	.....	.....	See Second Committee.	See Second Committee.	See Second Committee.
New Central Police Court	23 ,,	13 September	.....	.....	22 October ..	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—15 May, 1889—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—23 May, 1889—Bill read third time; 30 May, 1889—Assent reported.
Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.	23 ,,	Dealt with by Third Committee.	.....	.....	.....	See Third Committee.	See Third Committee.	See Third Committee.
Drainage Works, Manly	23 ,,	4 October ...	.....	.....	22 October ...	The Committee recommended the adoption of a modified plan of these drainage works, by which the estimated total cost would not exceed £22,000, or £12,114 less than the original estimate.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—23 May, 1889—Bill read third time; 3 Sept., 1889—Bill finally passed. Legislative Council—20 June, 1889—Bill read third time; 12 Sept., 1889—Assent reported.
Drainage Works, North Shore	23 ,,	10 ,, ...	.....	.....	22 ,, ..	The Committee recommended the adoption of the complete scheme proposed in relation to this work, the estimated cost of which, as shown by the evidence, was £107,000.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—17 April, 1889—Bill read third time; 15 May, 1889—Bill finally passed. Legislative Council—9 May, 1889—Bill read third time; 22 May, 1889—Assent reported.
Drainage Works for the Western Suburbs.	23 ,,	Dealt with by Second and Third Committees.	.....	.....	.....	See Third Committee.	See Third Committee.	See Third Committee.
Harbour Improvements at Newcastle.	23 ,,	31 August ...	.....	.....	22 October ...	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—11 April, 1889—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—24 April, 1889—Bill read third time; 30 April, 1889—Assent reported.

THIRD COMMITTEE—FROM 7 JUNE, 1889, TO 6 JUNE, 1891.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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| * The Honorable JOHN LACKEY, Chairman. | The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHREY. |
| The Honorable ANDREW GARRARD. | The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT. |
| * The Honorable JAMES WATSON. | * The Honorable GEORGE HENRY COX. |

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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| * JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esquire, Chairman. | * JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esquire. |
| * JACOB GARRARD, Esquire, Vice-Chairman. | EDWARD WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Esquire. |
| HENRY COPELAND, Esquire. | * JOHN HURLEY, Esquire. |
| JAMES EBENEZER TONKIN, Esquire. | * CHARLES ALFRED LEE, Esquire. |
| WILLIAM SPRINGTHORPE DOWEL, Esquire. | * WILLIAM MCCOURT, Esquire. |
| * JAMES PATRICK GARVAN, Esquire. | |

[* Shortly after the first meeting of the third Committee, John Sutherland, Esquire, died, and his place was filled by the appointment of Charles Alfred Lee, Esquire. Subsequently the Honorable James Watson resigned his seat on the Committee, and the Honorable George Henry Cox was appointed in his place. 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 Honorable 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 18th 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.]

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour.	23 July, 1888	22 Jan., 1890	.....	.....	6 Feb., 1890	The evidence showed that this class of dredge was not required.	Not dealt with.	.....
Improvements to the Entrance of the Richmond River.	23 ,, ,,	26 June, 1889	.....	.....	30 Sept., 1889	The Committee recommended that the proposed works should be carried out in a certain order, so that the results from the works first constructed might be ascertained before others were proceeded with.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—23 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—23 Aug., 1890—Bill read third time; 3 Sept., 1890—Assent reported.
Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.	23 ,, ,,	23 Oct., ,,	14 Nov., 1889	28 Jan., 1890	2 April, 1890	In this case the Committee recommended the construction of only a portion of the works proposed, as they were of opinion that when this portion had been constructed it might be found that the remainder would not be required.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—23 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—17 Sept., 1890—Bill read third time; 1 Oct., 1890—Assent reported.
Drainage Works for the Western Suburbs.	23 ,, ,,	7 Dec., 1888	.....	.....	27 Aug., 1889	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—26 Sept., 1889—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—26 Sept., 1889—Bill read third time; 30 Sept., 1889—Assent reported.

THIRD COMMITTEE—continued.

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
Railway from Goulburn to Crookwell.	31 July, 1889	22 Aug., 1889	29 Aug., 1889	17 Sept., 1889	19 Dec., 1889	The Committee considered 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.	Negated by the Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly—10 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—6 August, 1890—Second reading resolved in the negative.
Railway from Nyngan to Cobar	1 Aug., ,,	25 Sept., ,,	24 Sept., ,,	31 Oct., ,,	18 Feb., 1890	The Committee recommended the construction of this railway as part of a line which should be extended to Wilcannia and Broken Hill.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—10 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—17 July, 1890—Bill read third time; 23 July, 1890—Assent reported.
Railway from Kiama to Nowra	1 ,, ,,	4 Dec., ,,	14 Jan., 1890	30 Jan., 1890	22 April, ,,	In this case there was an original estimate of £441,663. The amount recommended by the Committee was £381,390. The reduction was due to an amended estimate made by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways after the railway was referred to the Committee.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—10 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—7 Aug., 1890—Bill read third time; 13 Aug., 1890—Assent reported.
Railway from Marrickville to the Burwood Road.	1 ,, ,,	19 Nov., ,,	.....	.....	2 ,, ,,	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—11 Dec., 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—18 Dec., 1890—Bill read third time; 19 May, 1891—Assent reported.
Railway from Culcairn to Corowa.	6 ,, ,,	29 Aug., ,,	29 Aug., 1889	11 Sept., 1889	12 Dec., 1889	The Committee were of opinion that this line should be constructed at a cost not exceeding £3,500 per mile.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—10 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—31 July, 1890—Bill read third time; 6 Aug., 1890—Assent reported.
Breakwater at Byron Bay	6 ,, ,,	31 Oct., ,,	14 Nov., ,,	28 Jan., 1890	15 April, 1890	The original estimate for this work was £162,000. The estimate placed before the Committee, which they adopted in their recommendation, was £241,723. The increase was due to a difficulty in obtaining stone.	Negated by the Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly—17 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—15 Oct., 1890—Bill negated in Council on motion, "That it be read the second time this day six months."
Railway to connect North Shore Railway with Port Jackson, at Milson's Point.	7 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	.....	.....	11 Dec., 1889	The Committee considered, for various reasons stated in their report on the subject, that the work as proposed should not be carried out.	See second reference.	See second reference.
Railway from Grafton to the Tweed.	27 Sept., ,,	12 Nov., ,,	14 Nov., ,,	23 Jan., ,,	15 April, 1890	The Committee recommended 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.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—17 July, 1890—Bill (Lismore to the Tweed Railway Bill) read third time. Legislative Council—10 Sept., 1890—Bill read third time; 24 Sept., 1890—Assent reported.
Railway from Cootamundra to Temora.	27 ,, ,,	15 Jan., 1890	16 Jan., 1890	11 Feb., ,,	23 ,, ,,	The Committee considered that the cost of constructing this railway should not exceed £3,300 per mile.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—23 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—17 Sept., 1890—Bill read third time; 1 Oct., 1890—Assent reported.

THIRD COMMITTEE—continued.

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
44-C Railway from Mudgee to Gulgong.	27 Sept., 1889	23 Jan., 1890	12 Mar., 1890	26 Mar., 1890	6 May, 1890	The Committee 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 Werriis Creek, had been dealt with.	Not dealt with.	.....
Railway from Moss Vale to Robertson.	1 Oct., "	23 " "	30 Jan., "	12 Feb., "	29 April, "	The Committee negatived this proposal because they considered another route, described in their report, was preferable.	" "	.....
Railway from Molong to Parkes and Forbes.	1 " "	22 " "	12 Feb., "	19 Mar., "	21 May, "	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—23 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—21 Aug., 1890—Bill read third time; 27 Aug., 1890—Assent reported.
Bridge over Tarban Creek, Parramatta River.	1 " "	12 Feb., "	.....	.....	15 April, "	The Committee considered this bridge to be unnecessary.	Not dealt with.	.....
Bridge over the Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains.	1 " "	20 " "	4 Mar., "	11 Mar., "	15 " "	The Committee considered that a less expensive bridge would be sufficient to meet requirements.	" "	.....
Bridge to connect Bullock Island with the Mainland at Newcastle.	1 " "	25 Feb., "	4 " "	11 " "	29 " "	The Committee considered that this proposed expenditure was premature, pending the carrying out of certain reclamation works.	" "	.....
Iron Bridge at Cowra	1 " "	12 " "	18 Feb., "	19 " "	21 May, "	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, and the construction of the bridge at the reduced cost was recommended by the Committee.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—23 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—21 Aug., 1890—Bill read third time; 27 Aug., 1890—Assent reported.
Hospital for the Insane upon the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn.	1 " "	28 May, "	.....	.....	Inquiry not completed.	This proposed work, after being partly considered, was withdrawn from the Committee by resolution of the Assembly.	Rescinded.	Legislative Assembly—2 July, 1890—Resolution passed rescinding previous resolution referring proposed work to the Committee.
Offices for Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.	1 " "	14 Jan., "	.....	.....	11 Feb., 1890	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—7 Nov., 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—20 Nov., 1890—Bill read third time; 27 Nov., 1890—Assent reported.
Reticulation of Western Suburbs Drainage Scheme.	1 " "	14 " "	.....	.....	6 " "	" "	" "	Legislative Assembly—23 July, 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—24 Sept., 1890—Bill read third time; 8 Oct., 1890—Assent reported.

41.

THIRD COMMITTEE—continued.

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Southern Suburbs—Hurstville, Rockdale.	1 Oct., 1889	14 Jan., 1890	.....	.....	11 Feb., 1890	This expenditure was rendered unnecessary by reason of a temporary water-supply scheme being sufficient to meet requirements for some years.	Not dealt with.	.....
Cable Tramway from King-street, <i>via</i> William-street, to Ocean-street.	„ „	22 „ „	.....	.....	2 June, 1891	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—8 March, 1892—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—10 March, 1892—Bill read third time; 17 March, 1892—Assent reported.
Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney.	1 „ „	25 Nov. „	.....	.....	4 „ „	The Committee considered that it was not expedient, for reasons stated in their report, that this tramway should be constructed.	Not dealt with.	.....
Railway to connect North Shore Railway with the deep waters of Port Jackson, at Milson's Point (second reference).	8 May, 1890	28 May, „	.....	.....	21 Aug., 1890	This proposal was before the Committee on a previous occasion when it was negatived; 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.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—12 Nov., 1890—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—20 Nov., 1890—Bill read third time; 27 Nov., 1890—Assent reported.
College for the Training of Teachers of Public Schools.	21 Nov., „	11 Feb., 1891	.....	.....	19 Mar., 1891	Recommended as proposed.	Not dealt with.	.....
Hospital Buildings, Macquarie-street.	3 Dec., „	10 Dec., 1890	.....	.....	12 May, „	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.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—9 March, 1892—Bill read third time. Legislative Council—17 March, 1892—Bill read third time; 29 March, 1892—Assent reported.
Railway from Cobar to Cockburn.	19 „ „	24 Feb., 1891	.....	.....	14 „ „	The Committee recommended the construction of this railway as far as Broken Hill only, thereby reducing the proposed expenditure (£1,168,000) by £150,000.	Not dealt with.	.....
Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.	19 „ „	21 April, „	23 April, 1891	2 June, 1891	See Fourth Committee.	See Fourth Committee.	See Fourth Committee.	.....
Extension of the Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra.	19 „ „	19 Feb., „	.....	.....	21 April, 1891	Recommended as proposed.	Not dealt with.	.....

FOURTH COMMITTEE—FROM 31 MARCH, 1892, TO 26 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable WILLIAM HENRY SUTTOR, Vice-Chairman.
 The Honorable JAMES HOSKINS.
 The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY.

* The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
 The Honorable JOHN DAVIES, C.M.G.
 * The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

JACOB GARRARD, Esquire, Chairman.
 THOMAS THOMSON EWING, Esquire.
 WILLIAM CHANDOS WALL, Esquire.
 WILLIAM McCOURT, Esquire.

JOHN CASH NEILD, Esquire.
 EDWARD WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Esquire.
 CHARLES COLLINS, Esquire.
 HENRY DAWSON, Esquire.

[* The Honorable Andrew Garran, LL.D., on 5th October, 1892, resigned his seat as a member of the Committee, and on 12th October, 1892, the Honorable William Joseph Trickett was appointed to fill the vacancy.]

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
Improvements at Darling Island	29 Mar., 1892	5 May, 1892	.....	.....	2 June, 1892	The Committee considered that the proposed works might be postponed for the present without inconvenience, and that a more suitable design might be submitted.	Not dealt with.	.....
Water Supply for Tamworth...	29 ,, ,,	12 Oct., ,,	12 Oct., 1892	15 Nov., 1892	21 Dec., ,,	Recommended as proposed with a provision as to the quantity of water obtainable, and the resumption of land surrounding the well in the drift forming the source of supply.	,, ,,	.....
Storm-water Sewers discharging into Johnstone's Bay.	29 ,, ,,	7 June, ,,	.....	.....	12 July, ,,	Recommended as proposed.	.....	The money for these works was voted in the estimates for 1891 and 1892.
Reservoir at Centennial Park for Sydney Water Supply.	29 ,, ,,	15 ,, ,,	.....	.....	4 Aug., ,,	Recommended with an alteration of site.	Not dealt with.	
Water Supply for Wollongong and the Surrounding Districts.	29 ,, ,,	14 July, ,,	.....	.....	24 ,, ,,	The Committee found that the Water Supply proposed for the surrounding districts was not needed, and that the estimate of cost for supplying Wollongong might be reduced to £30,000.	,, ,,	.....
Second Pipe-line from Walka to Buttai, for Hunter River District Water Supply.	29 ,, ,,	28 ,, ,,	.....	.....	16 ,, ,,	Recommended as proposed.	,, ,,	.....
Sewerage Works at Cottage Creek.	29 ,, ,,	26 ,, ,,	.....	.....	9 ,, ,,	The estimated cost of this work was £25,000, which provided for a covered sewer; but the Committee found that a cover was not necessary, and that by constructing an open sewer the cost could be reduced by £12,000.	,, ,,	.....
Water Supply for Lithgow ...	29 ,, ,,	14 Sept., ,,	22 Oct., ,,	24 Oct., ,,	16 Nov., ,,	Recommended as proposed.	Passed.	Legislative Assembly—2 February, 1893—Resolution passed that the works be carried out.
Sewerage Works for Parramatta	29 ,, ,,	22 June, ,,	.....	.....	4 Oct., ,,	The construction of this work the Committee did not recommend, as they were of opinion that the sewage farm included in the scheme was too small for the purpose, and that the sewage should be dealt with by precipitation and filtration, or other effective modern process, at a proposed pumping station at Clay Cliff Creek.	Not dealt with.	.....

FOURTH COMMITTEE—continued.

Proposed Work.	Date of reference to Committee.	Date upon which inquiry was opened.	Date upon which Sectional Committee was appointed.	Date of Sectional Committee's Report.	Date of Committee's Report.	Statement of Committee's recommendation.	How dealt with by Parliament.	Date of Parliamentary action.
Water Supply for Armidale ... Railway from Eden to Bega ...	29 Mar., 1892 29 " "	15 Sept., 1892 10 July, "	12 Oct., 1892 11 Aug., "	20 Oct., 1892 7 Sept., "	16 Nov., 1892 26 Oct., "	Recommended as proposed. The Committee considered that the resources of the district did not warrant the construction of such an expensive line, but they were of opinion that a cheaply constructed railway might be favorably considered.	Not dealt with. " "	..... .....
Railway from Grafton to Lismore.	29 " "	14 June, "	15 June, "	10 Aug., "	28 Sept., "	The Committee decided that, for the present, only the Lismore to Casino section of the proposed railway should be constructed, that the cost should not exceed £6,000 per mile, and that the betterment principle be applied to the land to be served by the proposed line.	" "	.....
Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.	29 " "	6 April, "	23 April, 1891 (See Third Committee.)	2 June, 1891 (See Third Committee.)	27 May, "	The evidence in this case, which was partly inquired into by the Third Committee and partly by the Fourth Committee, showed that the estimated cost of constructing the railway was excessive, and indicated the probability of a serious annual loss in the working of the line. In addition to this, the Committee were not as fully informed as desirable with regard to connecting Inverell not only with the Great Northern Railway but with the coast, a matter of considerable importance in the inquiry. The Committee therefore did not recommend that the railway should be constructed.	See second reference.	.....
Railway from Jerilderie to Deniliquin.	29 " "	31 May, "	2 June, 1892	23 June, 1892	18 Aug., "	The Committee were of opinion that the consideration of this proposed work should be postponed until it should be determined by Parliament as a matter of public policy to purchase the Deniliquin to Moama Railway.	Not dealt with.	.....
Lunatic Asylum at Kenmore, near Goulburn (second reference).	31 " "	12 July, "	.....	.....	24 " "	Recommended as proposed.	" "	.....
Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell (second reference).	27 Oct., "	17 Nov., "	23 Nov., "	13 Dec., "	10 Jan., 1893	The Committee considered it expedient this railway should be constructed, provided that the cost did not exceed £7,000 per mile, that special local rates were charged until the railway paid working expenses and interest on cost of construction, and that the betterment principle was applied to the land served by the railway.	" "	.....
Waterworks for the town of Junee.	2 Feb., 1893	14 Feb., 1893	15 Feb., 1893	28 Feb., 1893	14 Mar., "	The Committee recommended that the proposed works should be carried out, conditionally on the Railway Commissioners entering into an agreement for a period of not less than ten years to pay a minimum of £1,900 per annum for water supplied for railway purposes at Junee and Bethungra.	" "	.....

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, 31 AUGUST, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Mr. McCourt's notice of motion with reference to the betterment principle applied to the construction of railways was withdrawn.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Grafton to Lismore.

William Albert Brelsford Greaves, Esq., and Thomas Fisher, Esq., were sworn, and examined.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
George H. Stayton—Special report with plan and sections with reference to the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta	31	10	0
Henry Chapman—Extra clerical assistance	10	10	0

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Grafton to Lismore.

The Hon. John See, M.P., Colonial Treasurer, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 9 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 6th September.

TUESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	Charles Collins, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Esq., Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges and Sewers, was sworn, and further examined.

John More Smail, Esq., Engineer for Sewerage, Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, and Mr. William Frederick Brooks, Superintendent of the Sewage Farm, Webb's Grant, Botany, were sworn, and examined.

Mr.

Mr. O'Sullivan gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient to construct the Lismore-Casino section of the proposed line of railway from Grafton to Lismore, as submitted by the Legislative Assembly, and that the remainder of the proposed line should remain in abeyance till the question of the connection between the Table-land and the North Coast is settled.”

The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,		William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. W. A. B. Greaves, forwarding a newspaper extract with reference to the question of grade on a railway from Glen Innes to South Grafton.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient to construct the Lismore-Casino section of the proposed line of railway from Grafton to Lismore, as submitted by the Legislative Assembly, and that the remainder of the proposed line should remain in abeyance till the question of the connection between the Table-land and the North Coast is settled.”

Mr. Collins seconded the motion.

On the motion of Mr. Neild the debate was adjourned until the following day.

Mr. Garrard, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega, brought up the Report of the Sectional Committee and moved that it be printed with the minutes of evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewing, and passed.

Mr. Neild gave notice that he would move at the meeting of the Committee on Tuesday, the 13th September,—“That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is the duty of the Chairman to strictly comply with the provisions of Act 53 Victoria, No. 11.”

The Committee adjourned at 12 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,		William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta.

George Henry Stayton, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., and Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Fairfax and Sons, (<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>)	5	11	0
Fairfax and Sons, (<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>)	1	18	6
<i>Daily Telegraph</i> Newspaper Co.	6	5	6
S. Bennett, (<i>Evening News</i>)	4	9	6
<i>Australian Star</i>	5	1	6
W. Elliot, Jerilderie	0	10	6
<i>Riverina Advertiser</i>	0	10	6
<i>Pastoral Times</i> , Deniliquin	0	14	0
G. H. Varley, Grafton	1	8	0
Frank A. W. Williams, (<i>Newcastle Herald</i>)	1	3	0
John Black, Fuller's Lightning Printing Works Co., Parramatta	0	7	6
George Baumann	9	17	9
	£37	17	3

Mr.

Mr. Suttor gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That this Committee is of opinion that it is not expedient to carry out the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 13th September.

TUESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Robert R. P. Hickson, Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges and Sewers, in reply to the evidence given before the Committee by Mr. G. H. Stayton, with reference to the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta.

The correspondence was received, and it was decided that the letter should be published as an appendix to the evidence given by Mr. Hickson with reference to the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is the duty of the Chairman to strictly comply with the provisions of Act 53 Victoria No. 11.”

Mr. Davies seconded the motion *pro forma*.

Dr. Garran moved the previous question.

The previous question was passed.

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient to construct the Lismore-Casino section of the proposed line of railway from Grafton to Lismore, as submitted by the Legislative Assembly, and that the remainder of the proposed line should remain in abeyance till the question of the connection between the Table-land and the North Coast is settled,” was resumed.

Mr. Wall moved,—“That the debate be adjourned for further evidence.”

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was seconded by Mr. Dawson, and negatived.

Mr. O'Sullivan, with the consent of the Committee, amended his motion so that it should read as follows,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient to construct the Lismore-Casino section of the proposed line of Railway from Grafton to Lismore, as submitted by the Legislative Assembly, provided that the cost does not exceed £6,000 per mile, and that the betterment principle can be applied to the land to be served by the proposed line.”

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words:—‘and conditionally upon the discontinuance of the snagging and dredging operations in the South Arm of the Richmond River.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Collins, and negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be added be so added”:—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Dr. Garran,
Mr. Collins.	Mr. Davies,
	Mr. Wall,
	Mr. McCourt,
	Mr. Dawson.

The motion was passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Wall,
Dr. Garran,	Mr. McCourt.
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Neild,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins,	
Mr. Dawson.	

The Committee adjourned at 6 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. Frank Van Vhek, Chief Engineer, Pacific Railway Co., Los Angeles, California, asking for information with reference to the Committee's Report on the Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. Suttor moved,—“That this Committee is of opinion that it is not expedient to carry out the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wall.

Mr. Garrard moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words :— ‘for the reason that, in the opinion of the Committee, the sewage farm is too small for the purpose, and that the sewage should be dealt with at the pumping station at Clay Cliff Creek by a system of precipitation and filtration or other effective modern process.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Davies, and passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be added be so added” :—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Collins.	

The motion, as amended, was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Collins.	

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Water Supply for Lithgow.

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

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Telegram from Mr. Thomas Rawlinson, Bega, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed railway from Eder. to Bega.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the proposed Water Supply for Lithgow.

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

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Water Supply for Armidale.

Joseph Barling Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, and Cecil West Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 20th September.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. J. P. Garvan, M.P., suggesting that certain gentlemen should be invited to give evidence before the Committee with reference to the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That the gentlemen named in Mr. Garvan's letter be written to, asking them if they desire to give evidence as suggested.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Davies, and passed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

Henry Clarke, Esq., M.P., and James Patrick Garvan, Esq., M.P., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 12 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

James Patrick Garvan, Esq., M.P., was sworn, and further examined.

William Neilley, Esq., and Major S. D. T. A. M. Woods, Esq., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 17 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., with reference to his giving evidence before the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

William Charles Willis, Esq., Roger Kirby, Esq., and James Inglis, Esq., M.P., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 27th September.

TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. District Court Judge Backhouse, with reference to his giving evidence before the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

Letter from Mr. R. Kirby, suggesting that the Committee should obtain a copy of a Report by Mr Cumming, railway surveyor, with reference to the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

William James Featherstone, Esq., captain of the Union Company's steamship "Oonah," and Alfred McFarland, Esq., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Grafton to Lismore.

The preamble and clauses 1 to 7 were passed.

Clause 8.—Additional reasons favourable to the construction of the Railway.

Mr. Ewing moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission of the words ‘the country between Grafton and Lismore’ after the words ‘leaseholds in,’ and the insertion in their place of the words ‘these districts.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Neild.

The words proposed to be omitted were omitted on the following division upon the question,—
“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 3.
Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Collins.

Noes, 7.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Dr. Garran,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. Neild.

The question “That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted” was passed upon the following division :—

Ayes, 10.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Dr. Garran,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins.

Noes, 1.
Mr. Davies.

The clause as amended was then passed.

The further consideration of the Report was postponed until the following day.

The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,
The Hon. James Hoskins,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from the Hon. John See, M.P., Colonial Treasurer, expressing a desire to give evidence before the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Grafton to Lismore.

Clause 9—Conclusion arrived at by the Sectional Committee—was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 8.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Dr. Garran,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

Noes, 1.
Mr. Davies.

The remaining clause of the Report was passed ; and the Report, as amended, was adopted on the following division :—

Ayes, 8.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Hoskins,
Dr. Garran,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins.

Noes, 3.
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt.

The Chairman was authorised to sign the Report for presentation to the Legislative Assembly. The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega. Henry Deane, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined. The Committee adjourned at 13 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
William Chandos Wall, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. John M. Black, Wolumla, with reference to evidence given before the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

Henry Deane, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Hon. John See, M.P., Colonial Treasurer, and Gustave Fischer, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Tramway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 17 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 4th October.

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

Gustave Fischer, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Tramway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Clement Van de Velde, Esq., C.E., was sworn, and examined.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta.

The preamble and clauses 1 to 3 were passed.

The further consideration of the Report was postponed until the following day.

The following account was passed for payment:—Herbert Robinson, shorthand-writer and acting secretary to the Sectional Committee on the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega, £9 16s.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., stating that having consented to accept the post of President of the Council of Arbitration, under the Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, he had by letter to His Excellency the Governor resigned his seat on the Committee.

The correspondence was received.

The

Mr. Wall moved,—“That a letter be written to Dr. Garran acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and regretting his severance from the Committee, and at the same time expressing the hope that his new position will be one of advantage to the country.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and passed.

The Committee further considered the proposed railway from Eden to Bega.

Hugh McLachlan, Esq., Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, was sworn, and further examined.

Mr. McCourt gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee do not consider it expedient to recommend the construction of the railway from Eden to Bega as referred to them by the Legislative Assembly, because the present resources of the district do not warrant the construction of such an expensive line; but the Committee are of opinion that a cheaply-constructed line of railway might be favourably considered.”

The Committee adjourned at 7 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,
The Hon. James Hoskins,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.,

Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Walter M. Noakes, Colonial Manager, John Fowler & Co., Limited, (Leeds) forwarding copies of John Fowler & Co.'s descriptive catalogues of light railways and rolling stock.

Letter, with attached tabulated statements respecting railways in South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland, from Mr. H. Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, with reference to the proposed railway from Eden to Bega.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Sewerage Works for Parramatta.

Clause 4.—Position of Parramatta with regard to proposed works.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission of the word ‘of’ after the word ‘question’ in the first line, with a view to insert the words ‘as to.’”

The amendment was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild.

The clause was passed.

Clauses 5 and 6 were passed.

Clause 7.—Special report on the scheme.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission of the word ‘sewerage’ in the second line, with a view to insert the word ‘sanitary.’”

The amendment was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild.

The clause was passed.

Clauses 8 to 10 were passed.

Clause 11.—Conclusion arrived at by the Committee.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission of the word ‘but’ after the word ‘conflicting’ in the 29th line, with a view to the further amendment of the clause.”

The amendment was passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. Collins.

Noes, 7.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Dawson.

Mr.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the clause be further amended by the omission of the following words after the word ‘Committee’ in the 32nd line, ‘the fact cannot be overlooked that this clearer indication of what could or might be done, so far at least as to its being placed before the Committee for their information, was a consequence of the special report obtained by the Committee from Mr. Stayton.’”

The amendment was passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 3.
Mr. Davies,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. Collins.

Noes, 8.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. O’Sullivan,
Mr. Dawson.

The clause was passed.

The Report as amended was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That Mr. Thomas Midelton be summoned as a witness before the Committee to give evidence on narrow gauge railways, in relation to the proposed railway from Eden to Bega.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Davies, and negatived.

The Committee adjourned at 28 minutes past 4, until 2 o’clock p.m., on Tuesday, 11th October.

TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,
The Hon. James Hoskins,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O’Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.,

Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Proposed addition to the evidence given by Mr. H. Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, with reference to the proposed railway from Eden to Bega.

Minute paper and letter from Mr. H. Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, on the subject of cheap railways, with reference to the proposed railway from Eden to Bega.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. McCourt having with the consent of the Committee, amended his notice of motion by omitting from the end of it the words “might be favourably considered,” and inserting in their place the words “should be made,” moved,—“That the Committee do not consider it expedient to recommend the construction of the railway from Eden to Bega, as referred to them by the Legislative Assembly, because the present resources of the district do not warrant the construction of such an expensive line; but the Committee are of opinion that a cheaply-constructed line of railway should be made.”

Mr. O’Sullivan seconded the motion.

Mr. Davies moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of the words ‘but the Committee are of opinion that a cheaply-constructed line of railway should be made.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and after having, with consent, been altered so that the words proposed to be omitted should be, “but the Committee are of opinion that a cheaply constructed line of railway,” was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the resolution” :—

Ayes, 9.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O’Sullivan,
Mr. Collins.

Noes, 3.
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Wall moved,—“That the motion be amended by omitting the words ‘should be made,’ with a view to insert in their place the words ‘might be favourably considered.’”

The omission of the words “should be made” was agreed to.

On the question,—“That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted,” the Committee divided as follows :—

Ayes, 11.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O’Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 1.
Mr. Davies.

The amendment was therefore passed.

The

The motion, as amended, was passed on the following division:—

<p>Ayes, 9. Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wall, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Neild, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Collins.</p>	<p>Noes, 3. Mr. Humphery, Mr. Davies, Mr. Dawson.</p>
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The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

<p>The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,</p>	<p>William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq.,</p>
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Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Water Supply for Armidale.

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

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, and Cecil West Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That Mr. Garrard, Mr. Davies, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Neild, and Mr. Collins be appointed a Sectional Committee to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Armidale and Tamworth.”

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion.

Mr. Ewing moved,—“That the motion be amended by adding Mr. McCourt to the Sectional Committee.”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Neild, and passed, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned at 3 minutes past 4, until Saturday, 22 October, at Lithgow.

SATURDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Committee met at the “Cosmopolitan Hotel,” Lithgow, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Vice-Chairman.

<p>The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,</p>	<p>William Chandos Wall, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.</p>
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Chairman reported that the Hon. William Joseph Trickett, M.L.C., appointed on the 12th instant a member of the Committee, had made the declaration necessary under the sixth clause of the Public Works Act.

Mr. Trickett then took his seat as a member of the Committee.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Telegrams from Mr. Garrard, Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Armidale and Tamworth, reporting the progress made by the Sectional Committee in their inquiry.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. Dawson moved,—“That Mr. Suttor, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wall, and the mover be appointed a Sectional Committee to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Water Supply at Lithgow.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wall and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 10, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 26th October.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

<p>The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,</p>	<p>William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq.,</p>
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Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Clement Van de Velde, C.E., forwarding information with reference to narrow gauge railways in France.

The correspondence was received.

Mr.

Mr. Garrard, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Armidale, brought up the Report of the Sectional Committee, and moved that it be received and printed with the minutes of evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. O'Sullivan, and passed.

Mr. Suttor, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Lithgow, brought up the Report of the Sectional Committee, and moved that it be received and printed with the minutes of evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewing, and passed.

Mr. McCourt moved,—“That, at their rising this day, the Committee do adjourn until Tuesday, 15th November.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and passed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega.

The preamble and clauses 1 to 8 were passed.

Clause 9.—Circumstances unfavourable to the railway.

Mr. Wall moved,—“That the clause be amended by omitting the words, ‘in this connection it is interesting to note a return produced by him and published with his evidence, giving a statement of the sectional earnings of ten of the branch lines of the Colony for last year, and showing a loss of £311,430.’”

Mr. Neild seconded the amendment.

The amendment was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins.	Mr. Dawson.

The division being equal the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

Mr. Wall moved,—“That the clause be amended by omitting the following words :—‘in connection with the statement of unprofitable branch lines brought before the Committee by the Secretary for Railways, it is pointed out that these lines may have helped the main line to some extent by feeding it.’”

Mr. Neild seconded the amendment.

The amendment was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins.	Mr. Dawson.

The division being equal the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the clause be amended by omitting from the end of the clause the words, ‘in all other cases the main line rolling stock has done the branch lines work.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Suttor, and passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Collins.	Mr. Wall,
	Mr. McCourt,
	Mr. Neild,
	Mr. O'Sullivan,
	Mr. Dawson.

The clause as amended was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Davies,	
Mr. Trickett,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins.	

Clause 10 was passed.

Clause 11—The Committee's recommendation—was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Neild,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins.	

Clause 12 was passed.

The Report, as amended, was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—							£	s.	d.
Balmer and Sons (<i>Lismore Chronicle</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
<i>Lithgow Mercury</i> Newspaper Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	0
<i>Lithgow Times</i>...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	0
Tucker, Gillies, and Thompson (<i>Maitland Mercury</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Smith and Kopsen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	6
Todd and Hooke (<i>Tamworth Observer</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
John Fairfax and Sons (<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	6
Charles Lyne—Secretary's expenses with Committee to Lithgow	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	6
Samuel Kirkland Johnstone, shorthand writer accompanying Sectional Committee on proposed Water Supply for Armidale and Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	6
Richard Rollo Carrington, shorthand writer accompanying Sectional Committee on proposed Water Supply for Lithgow	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0
Total ...							£29	11	0

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 15th November.

TUESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 27th ultimo, remitting to the Committee for further consideration and report their Report upon the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

Letters from Mr. John Riely and Mr. G. M. Jarvey, with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

The correspondence was received.

Letter from Mr. C. Laverty, Council Clerk, Borough of Tamworth, forwarding, for the information of the Committee, a copy of the details of an analysis of water from the town pump and Crawford's Well, Tamworth, with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

The letter was received, and it was decided on the following division that it be published as an appendix to the evidence given before the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth:—

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins.	

Mr. Garrard, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth, brought up the Report of the Sectional Committee, and moved that it be received and printed with the minutes of evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and passed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

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

Mr. Neild gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Report of the Sectional Committee upon the question of Water Supply for the town of Tamworth having been arrived at by the double vote of the Chairman, the members of the Committee differing from such Report be granted leave to present a minority report.”

Mr. Suttor gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Water Supply for Lithgow, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

Mr. Davies gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Water Supply for Armidale, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

Mr. McCourt gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—

- (1) “That, as the Legislative Assembly has referred back to this Committee the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell for reconsideration, the Committee are of opinion that further surveys should be made of the line from Guyra to Inverell, so as to enable the Committee to determine the best point to connect Inverell with the Northern line.

- (2) “That the above resolution be forwarded to the Minister for Works.”

Mr.

Mr. Trickett gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That samples of water procured from the site of the proposed Government well (Tamworth), and the present town well, be obtained and sent to Mr. Hamlet for analysis.”

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,		William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Thomas Jones, Eden Heights, Tingha, to Mr. James Inglis, M.P., and forwarded by him to the Committee, with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
F. Lassetter & Co.	1	10	0
Snowdon and Sampson		15	0
John Ferguson (<i>Cumberland Times</i>)... ..	1	4	0
Total	£3	9	0

On the motion of Mr. Davies, seconded by Mr. O'Sullivan, leave was given to the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth to amend their report.

Mr. Neild's notice of motion with reference to a minority report in connection with the Report of the Sectional Committee on the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth, was withdrawn.

Mr. Suttor moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Water Supply for Lithgow, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Trickett, and passed.

Mr. Davies moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Water Supply for Armidale, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. O'Sullivan, and passed.

Mr. McCourt's notice of motion, with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, was postponed.

Mr. Trickett, having with the consent of the Committee amended his notice of motion, moved,—“That samples of water procured from the site of the proposed Government well (Tamworth), and the present town well, be obtained by Mr. Hamlet, for analysis, and that he be requested to report generally on the site of the proposed well.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and passed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Water Supply for Lithgow.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Water Supply for Armidale.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Davies moved,—“That the further consideration of the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth be postponed until after the result of the analysis to be made by Mr Hamlet has been received.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 8 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,		William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Hon. Henry Copeland, M.P., with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

The correspondence was received.

The

The Chairman mentioned that a notice of motion had been handed in by Mr Neild, which he had instructed the Secretary not to put upon the business paper, as he ruled it out of order, on the ground that no motion which had for its object the decision of the Committee on a proposed work could be given notice of before the Committee had concluded the examination of witnesses respecting that work.

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

Joseph Barling Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, and Henry Deane, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 2 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 22 November.

TUESDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,
The Hon. James Hoskins,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Health with reference to the visit of the Government Analyst to Tamworth, in connection with the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

Minute paper from Mr. Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, explaining the details of the estimate of cost given by him in his evidence respecting the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

Letter from Messrs. Shand, Mason, & Co., with reference to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Kenmore, near Goulburn.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

Charles Edward Hogg Esq., formerly Surveyor, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works; John M'Masters, Esq., and John Harper, Esq., Goods Superintendent, Department of Railways, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. O'Sullivan gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That Mr Suttor, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Collins, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Neild, and Mr. Wall be appointed a Sectional Committee to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed line of Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.”

The Committee adjourned at 19 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,
The Hon. James Hoskins,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

Edward Pulsford, Esq., was sworn, and examined.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That Mr. Suttor, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Collins, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Neild, and Mr. Wall be appointed a Sectional Committee to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed line of Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.”

Mr. Collins seconded the motion.

Mr. Hoskins moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of all the words after the word ‘That’ to the name ‘Mr. Wall.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and negatived on the following division, upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the resolution”:—

Ayes, 7.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins.

Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt.

Mr. McCourt moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of the words ‘take evidence.’”

The

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hoskins, and negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the resolution” :—

Ayes, 9. Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wall, Mr. Neild, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Collins.	Noes, 3. Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Davies, Mr. McCourt.
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The motion was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 9. Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wall, Mr. Neild, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Collins.	Noes, 2. Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Davies.
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Mr. McCourt moved,—

“(1.) That as the Legislative Assembly has referred back to this Committee the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell for reconsideration, the Committee are of opinion that further surveys should be made of the line from Guyra to Inverell, so as to enable the Committee to determine the best point to connect Inverell with the Northern line.

“(2.) That the above resolution be forwarded to the Minister for Works.”

Mr. Hoskins seconded the motion.

Mr. Neild moved, as an amendment,—“That the debate be adjourned until the Report of the Sectional Committee has been received.”

The amendment was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 9. Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wall, Mr. Neild, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Collins, Mr. Dawson.	Noes, 4. Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. McCourt.
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The Committee adjourned at 15 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 13th December.

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Telegram from Mr. Ewing explaining his absence from the meeting.

Letter from Mr. Eugene F. Rudder, Coramba, with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

Letter from Mr. F. Van Vhek, Chief Engineer, Pacific Railway Co., Los Angeles, California, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Committee's Report on the Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street.

Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Health, forwarding a report and analysis by the Government Analyst, with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

Letter from Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, with a report from Mr. Edward B. Price, Department of Harbours and Rivers, with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. Suttor, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed 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 and printed with the evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and passed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

William Mogford Hamlet, Esq., F.C.S., Government Analyst, and Theodore Pridham, Esq., Assistant Engineer for Water Supply, Department of Harbours and Rivers, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett.	Charles Collins, Esq.,

Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

Edward B. Price, Esq., Supervising Engineer, Department of Harbours and Rivers; John Alexander McDonald, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer for Bridges, Department of Roads and Bridges; and Henry Deane, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Edward Downey, Shorthand-writer and Acting Secretary to the Sectional Committee on proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell	20	9	0
J. D. Gray (<i>Grafton Argus</i>)	1	10	0
Solomon Joseph (<i>Tamworth News</i>)	1	4	0
<i>Glen Innes Guardian</i>	1	7	0
A. H. Bond (<i>Inverell Times</i>)	1	6	0
Edward Pulsford (<i>Armidale Chronicle</i>)... ..	0	13	6
Total	£26	9	6

Mr. McCourt gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient to carry out the Tamworth Water Supply as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly.”

Mr. Neild gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee, as an amendment of Mr. McCourt's motion,—“That all the words after ‘Committee’ be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following words: ‘it is not expedient the proposed works for the supply of water to the town of Tamworth, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out, for the following reasons:—

- “(1.) Because the Department has prepared the scheme without obtaining reliable information respecting it, the evidence showing that the scheme was originally designed in 1879 or 1880 (*vide Q. 57*); that the officer best acquainted with the scheme worked it out twelve years ago (*vide Q. 104*); that no other experiment has been made by the Department to test the supply.
- “(2.) Because the only test made was the sinking of a hole 10 feet deep by the municipal overseer, at the request of the Department, upwards of a week after the proposal was referred by Parliament to the Public Works Committee (*vide Q. 1233*).
- “(3.) Because the reticulation plan has never been laid before the Council (*vide Q. 1291*); there has been no official approval by the Council (*vide Q. 1252*), and because one-fourth of the cost of reticulation, or £4,300, is unnecessary (*vide Q. 1417*).
- “(4.) Because on the alluvial flat, from beneath which it is proposed to draw the water supply, there are thirty to forty Chinese market gardens (*vide Q. 909*), occupied by four to five men each (*vide Q. 910*), using large quantities of stable manure and house refuse (*vide Qs. 911 to 919*), and human excreta (*vide Q. 1330*).
- “(5.) Because, according to the evidence of the Government Medical Officer, ‘it is desperately dangerous to human life to draw water from under ground which is manured with the rubbish’ used (*vide Qs. 1378 to 1380*).
- “(6.) Because, in addition to the Chinese gardeners, a considerable population (several hundreds)—about two persons per acre—is settled on the flat from beneath which the water supply for Tamworth is proposed to be drawn (*vide Q. 1332*). Because many of these persons possess ‘no sanitary arrangements of any kind’ about their houses (*vide Q. 1397*), while others have cesspits (*vide Q. 1398*), the contents of which ‘must of necessity find their way through the porous alluvial soil, and would necessarily contaminate the water’ (*vide Qs. 1401 and 1402*).
- “(7.) Because ‘the farmers, Chinamen, and others’ use their own house refuse and excreta as manure upon the ground overlying the proposed water supply (*vide Qs. 1329 and 1330*).
- “(8.) Because the proposed site for the well is within 100 feet of a Chinese dwelling and cesspit (*vide Q. 1381*), and within a few hundred feet of other cesspits used by large numbers of people (*vide Qs. 1383 to 1385*).
- “(9.) Because no test of the quality of the water would be valuable as affording evidence of safety from future contamination, or from fever microbes, which ‘will pass through drift for an immense distance’ (*vide Q. 1386*).
- “(10.) Because, though excellent opportunities exist for the supply of water to Tamworth and the adjoining districts, by gravitation, from a water-shed having a catchment area of 300 square miles (*vide Q. 698*), already set apart by the Government as a water reserve, no examination of such source of supply has been made by the Department, further than an adverse criticism of the plans prepared by Mr. F. B. Gipps, C.E.
- “(11.) Because in view of the undoubtedly good opportunities for carrying out a gravitation scheme, as desired by all local witnesses, even at a largely enhanced cost, the fullest inquiry into the question of a gravitation supply ought to be made before any pumping scheme is further proceeded with.”

The Committee adjourned at 2 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th December.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Theodore Pridham, Assistant Engineer for Water Supply, Department of Harbours and Rivers, with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

Letter from Mr. Frederick B. Gipps, Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, asking to be allowed to give evidence before the Committee with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That Mr. Pridham's letter be published as an appendix to the evidence given before the Committee with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Collins, and passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Davies,
Mr. Neild.

Mr. Davies moved,—“That Mr. Gipps' request to be allowed to give evidence before the Committee with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth be complied with.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Neild, and passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

Noes, 6.

Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

The Committee further considered the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

Frederick B. Gipps, Esq., Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, was sworn, and examined.

Mr. McCourt moved,—“That in the opinion of the Committee it is expedient to carry out the Tamworth Water Supply as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly.”

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion.

Mr. Neild, having, with consent, amended the preliminary portion of the amendment of which he had given notice, moved,—“That the motion be amended by the insertion of the word ‘not’ before the word ‘expedient’ with a view to afterwards add to the motion the following words ‘for the following reasons’:—

- “(1.) Because the Department has prepared the scheme without obtaining reliable information respecting it, the evidence showing that the scheme was originally designed in 1879 or 1880 (*vide* Q. 57); that the officer best acquainted with the scheme worked it out twelve years ago (*vide* Q. 104); that no other experiment has been made by the Department to test the supply.
- “(2.) Because the only test made was the sinking of a hole 10 feet deep by the municipal overseer, at the request of the Department, upwards of a week after the proposal was referred by Parliament to the Public Works Committee (*vide* Q. 1233).
- “(3.) Because the reticulation plan has never been laid before the Council (*vide* Q. 1291); there has been no official approval by the Council (*vide* Q. 1252), and because one-fourth of the cost of reticulation, or £4,300, is unnecessary (*vide* Q. 1417).
- “(4.) Because on the alluvial flat, from beneath which it is proposed to draw the water supply, there are thirty to forty Chinese market gardens (*vide* Q. 909), occupied by four to five men each (*vide* Q. 910), using large quantities of stable manure and house refuse (*vide* Qs. 911 to 919), and human excreta (*vide* Q. 1330).
- “(5.) Because, according to the evidence of the Government Medical Officer, ‘it is desperately dangerous to human life to draw water from under ground which is manured with the rubbish’ used (*vide* Qs. 1378 to 1380).
- “(6.) Because, in addition to the Chinese gardeners, a considerable population (several hundreds)—about two persons per acre—is settled on the flat from beneath which the water supply for Tamworth is proposed to be drawn (*vide* Q. 1332). Because many of these persons possess ‘no sanitary arrangements of any kind’ about their houses (*vide* Q. 1397), while others have cesspits (*vide* Q. 1398), the contents of which ‘must of necessity find their way through the porous alluvial soil, and would necessarily contaminate the water’ (*vide* Qs. 1401 and 1402).
- “(7.) Because ‘the farmers, Chinamen, and others’ use their own house refuse and excreta as manure upon the ground overlying the proposed water supply. (*vide* Qs. 1329 and 1330).

“(8.)

- "(8.) Because the proposed site for the well is within 100 feet of a Chinese dwelling and cesspit (*vide* Q. 1381), and within a few hundred feet of other cesspits used by large numbers of people (*vide* Qs. 1383 to 1385).
- "(9.) Because no test of the quality of the water would be valuable as affording evidence of safety from future contamination, or from fever microbes, which 'will pass through drift for an immense distance' (*vide* Q. 1386).
- "(10.) Because, though excellent opportunities exist for the supply of water to Tamworth and the adjoining districts, by gravitation, from a water-shed having a catchment area of 300 square miles (*vide* Q. 698), already set apart by the Government as a water reserve, no examination of such source of supply has been made by the Department, further than an adverse criticism of the plans prepared by Mr. F. B. Gipps, C.E.
- "(11.) Because in view of the undoubtedly good opportunities for carrying out a gravitation scheme, as desired by all local witnesses, even at a largely enhanced cost, the fullest inquiry into the question of a gravitation supply ought to be made before any pumping scheme is further proceeded with."

The amendment was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the word proposed to be inserted be so inserted” :—

Ayes, 2.
Mr. Davies,
Mr. Neild.

Noes, 11.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words: ‘if the official approval of the Municipal Council is obtained and an area of forty acres be resumed around the site of the proposed well.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Davies, and negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be added be so added” :—

Ayes, 2.
Mr. Davies,
Mr. Neild.

Noes, 11.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

The motion was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 11.
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 2.
Mr. Davies,
Mr. Neild.

The resumption of the adjourned debate upon Mr. McCourt's motion with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell was postponed until the following day.

Mr. O'Sullivan gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is expedient to carry out the proposed line of Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee adjourned at 32 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,
The Hon. James Hoskins,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth. The

The preamble and clauses 1 and 2 were passed.

Clause 3.—The Committee's inquiry.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the clause be amended by the insertion of the words ‘civil engineer’ after the name ‘Mr. F. B. Gipps.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Davies, and passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. O'Sullivan.	

The clause was then passed.

Clause 4.—The rival scheme.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission of the words ‘by which a’ in the tenth line, with a view to alter the wording of this part of the clause from ‘a scheme by which a water supply could be obtained by gravitation’ to ‘a scheme to supply water by gravitation.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause”:—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Collins.	Mr. Ewing,
	Mr. McCourt,
	Mr. Dawson.

Mr. McCourt moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission after the word ‘Tamworth’ in the twelfth line of the words ‘This scheme the Borough Council accepted.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause”:—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Collins.	Mr. Wall,
	Mr. McCourt,
	Mr. Dawson.

The clause was then passed.

Clause 5 was passed.

Clause 6.—Question as to whether a pumping or a gravitation scheme is the more desirable.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the clause be amended by omitting from the second and third lines the words ‘that of the Department of Public Works, or that preferred by Mr. F. B. Gipps,’ with a view to insert in their place the words ‘a pumping or gravitation scheme.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause”:—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Collins.	Mr. Ewing,
	Mr. Wall,
	Mr. McCourt,
	Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the clause be further amended by inserting after the figures ‘£30,000,’ in the sixteenth line, the words ‘A proper gravitation scheme would, in Mr. Darley's opinion, cost not less than £50,000.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. O'Sullivan, and passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Wall,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Collins.
Mr. Dawson.	

The clause as amended was passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Collins.
Mr. Trickett,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Dawson.	

Clause

Clause 7.—Sufficiency and purity of the supply.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the clause be amended by the insertion after the word ‘farmers,’ in the fourth line, of the words ‘and market gardeners.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Davies, and passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Neild,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins.	

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the clause be further amended by the insertion after the word ‘farms,’ in the fifth line, of the words ‘and gardens.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Davies, and passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Neild,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins.	

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the clause be further amended by the insertion after the word ‘gardens’ in the ninth line of the clause, of the words ‘and cesspits.’”

The amendment was negatived on the following division :—

Ayes, 1.	Noes, 12.
Mr. Neild.	Mr. Garrard,
	Mr. Suttor,
	Mr. Hoskins,
	Mr. Humphery,
	Mr. Davies,
	Mr. Trickett,
	Mr. Ewing,
	Mr. Wall,
	Mr. McCourt,
	Mr. O'Sullivan,
	Mr. Collins,
	Mr. Dawson.

The clause as amended was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 10.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Neild.
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Humphery,	
Mr. Trickett,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins,	
Mr. Dawson.	

Clauses 8 to 11 were passed.

Clause 12.—Decision of the Committee.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission after the word ‘satisfactory’ in the fifth line, of the words ‘from 10 to 15 acres of,’ with a view to insert in their place the word ‘sufficient.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 11.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Neild.
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Humphery,	
Mr. Trickett,	
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins,	
Mr. Dawson.	

The clause, as amended, was then passed.

Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the following stand as clause 13 of the Report :—‘The Committee call attention to the proposal to provide locally manufactured pipes, and they do not desire that their recommendation should be regarded as an approval of this portion of the Departmental Estimate.’”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Davies, and negatived on the following division :—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Neild.	Mr. Collins,
	Mr. Dawson.

Clause 13 was passed.

The

The Report, as amended, was then adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

On the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, the resumption of the adjourned debate upon Mr. McCourt's motion with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, was further postponed until the following day.

Mr. O'Sullivan's notice of motion with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell was postponed until the following day.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter past 4, until 15 minutes to 2 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Committee met at 1.45 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,
The Hon. James Hoskins,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

John Harper, Esq., Goods Superintendent, Department of Railways, and Henry Deane, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and further examined.

The adjourned debate upon the following motion, moved by Mr. McCourt, was resumed :—

"(1.) That as the Legislative Assembly has referred back to this Committee the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell for reconsideration, the Committee are of opinion that further surveys should be made of the line from Guyra to Inverell, so as to enable the Committee to determine the best point to connect Inverell with the Northern line.

"(2.) That the above resolution be forwarded to the Minister for Works."

The motion was negatived on the following division :—

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That, in the opinion of this Committee it is expedient to carry out the proposed line of Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly.”

Mr. Trickett seconded the motion.

Mr. Hoskins moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words: ‘Provided that the cost does not exceed £7,000 per mile; that special local rates should be charged until the railway pays working expenses and interest on cost of construction, and that the betterment principle be applied to the lands served by the railway.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Collins, and passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be added be so added.”

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt.

The motion as amended was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Davies,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Neild.

The Committee adjourned at 30 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 10 January, 1893.

TUESDAY, 10 JANUARY, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from the Secretary of the Hunter River District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, applying for four copies of the Committee's reports, with evidence, &c., on the proposed Sewerage Works at Cottage Creek and the proposed Second Pipe-line from Walka to Buttai for Hunter River District Water Supply.

Telegram from Messrs. J. F. Utz and H. C. St. Vincent, Glen Innes, with reference to the decision of the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell. The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment :—

	£	s.	d.
Craigie and Hipgrave (<i>Armidale Express</i>)	...	...	...
Craigie and Hipgrave (<i>Armidale Express</i>)	...	...	...
Grieve and Turner (<i>Richmond River Express</i>)	...	...	...
Vincent Brothers (<i>Glen Innes Examiner</i>)	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...
	£2	15	6

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

The preamble and clauses 1 to 7 were passed.

Clause 8.—Reduction in the cost of constructing the Railway—was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. McCourt.
Mr. Trickett,	
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Dawson.	

Clause 9.—Weight of opinion in favour of the Glen Innes to Inverell route—was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Dawson.	

Clause 10.—Sectional Committee's opinion.

Mr. McCourt moved,—“ That the clause be amended by the insertion after the word ‘ Committee,’ in the first line, of the words ‘ by a majority.’ ”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Davies, and negatived on the following division, upon the question,—“ That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted :—

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Davies,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Neild.	Mr. Trickett,
	Mr. Ewing,
	Mr. Wall,
	Mr. O'Sullivan,
	Mr. Dawson.

The clause was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Neild.
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Dawson.	

Clause

Clause 11.—Decision of the Committee—was passed on the following division:—

<p>Ayes, 8.</p> <p>Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wall, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Dawson.</p>	<p>Noes, 2.</p> <p>Mr. Davies, Mr. McCourt.</p>
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The remaining clauses of the Report were passed, the Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at 14 minutes past 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

<p>The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,</p>	<p>William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, 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 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly informing the Committee of the passing by the Assembly on 2nd instant of a motion referring to the Committee, for consideration and report, the expediency of constructing Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Letter from Mr. F. W. Wood, General Manager, Temple-street Cable Railway, Los Angeles, California, requesting to be supplied with a copy of the Committee's Report with reference to the proposed Cable Tramway from King-street, *via* William-street, to Ocean-street, Sydney.

Minute paper from the Under Secretary for Public Works with reference to rooms for the use of the Committee in the new Public Works Building.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, George Alfred Tillet, Esq., Principal Assistant Engineer in Office, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, and Edward Bellingham Price, Esq., Supervising Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Wall gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That Mr. Garrard, Mr. Davies, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Trickett, and Mr. O'Sullivan be appointed a Sectional Committee to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.”

The Committee adjourned at 8 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

<p>The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,</p>	<p>William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.</p>
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Edward Bellingham Price, Esq., Supervising Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Hugh McLachlan, Esq., Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, was sworn, and examined.

Mr. Wall moved,—“That Mr. Garrard, Mr. Davies, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Trickett, and Mr. O'Sullivan be appointed a Sectional Committee to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 7 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Frederick Bowdner Gipps, Esq., civil engineer, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 2 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 28th February.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Mr. Garrard, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed with reference to the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee, brought up the Report of the Sectional Committee.

Mr. Trickett moved,—“That the Report be received, and printed with the evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dawson, and passed.

The Report was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman reported that, in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the Sectional Committee, Professor David, of the University of Sydney, had left Sydney for Bethungra to inspect the site of the proposed dam and storage reservoir in connection with the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

The Committee further considered the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

William Mogford Hamlet, Esq., Government Analyst, and Cecil West Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 7th March.

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor,	Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
The Hon. James Hoskins,	William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	Charles Collins, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Town Clerk and Surveyor, Junee, informing the Committee that the Borough Council of Junee had given full consideration to the plan of reticulation in connection with the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee, and had unanimously decided to recommend its adoption.

Letter from the Council Clerk, Wagga Wagga, stating the quantity of water supplied to the Railway Department at Wagga Wagga, during the year 1892, with reference to the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Letter from the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners respecting their guarantee in relation to the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Report by Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, Professor of Geology, University of Sydney, on the proposed site for the reservoir on Ulandrie Creek, near Bethungra, in connection with the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment.

Herbert Robinson, shorthand writer accompanying Sectional Committee on proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee	£	s.	d.
Gale & Co., Junee, advertising visit of Sectional Committee on proposed Waterworks for the town of Junee	6	9	6
	0	7	6
Total	£6	17	0

The Committee further considered the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Cecil

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

T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., Professor of Geology, University of Sydney, and Walter Shellshear, Esq., M. Inst., C.E., Divisional Engineer, Department of Railways, were sworn, and examined. The Committee adjourned at 13 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,		Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq., William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
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Charles Collins, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

Hugh McLachlan, Esq., Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee proceeded to consider the evidence with reference to the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That the Committee consider it expedient that the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee, as referred to them by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

Mr. Davies seconded the motion.

Mr. Wall moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of all the words after the word ‘That,’ with a view to insert the following words: ‘it is not expedient to carry out the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, the Committee being of opinion that the guarantee from the Railway Commissioners does not extend over a sufficient period to warrant such construction.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Collins, and negatived on the following division, upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question” :—

Ayes, 9. Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O'Sullivan.		Noes, 3. Mr. Wall, Mr. Neild, Mr. Collins.
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Mr. Humphery moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words: ‘conditionally upon the Railway Commissioners undertaking to enter into an agreement for a period of not less than ten years to pay a minimum of £1,900 per annum for water supplied for railway purposes at Junee and Bethungra.’”

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Wall, and passed on the following division, upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be added be so added” :—

Ayes, 8. Mr. Garrard, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Wall, Mr. Neild, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Collins.		Noes, 4. Mr. Suttor, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McCourt.
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The motion as amended was passed.

The Committee adjourned at 16 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th March.

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. James Hoskins, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,		William Chandos Wall, Esq., William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The

The following account was passed for payment:—

Professor David, University of Sydney, expenses connected with visit of inspection	£	s.	d.
to Bethungra in connection with proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee	2	2	0

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at 4 minutes to 3 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL, 1893.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery, The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	William McCourt, Esq., John Cash Neild, Esq., Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq., Charles Collins, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Sam. Hawkins (<i>Wagga Wagga Express</i>)	0	14	0
Stephen Sullivan (<i>Wagga Wagga Advertiser</i>)	0	15	0
John Sands (office stationery)	2	3	6
Turner and Henderson (office stationery)	0	18	0
Total	£4	10	6

The Committee proceeded to consider their Seventh General Report to His Excellency the Governor.

The preamble and clauses 1 to 8 were passed.

Clause 9.—Improved manner of submitting proposed works to Committee.

Mr. Trickett moved,—“That the clause be amended by the omission from line 8 of the words ‘exercise of intelligence on the part,’ with a view to the insertion in their place of the word ‘work.’”

The amendment was passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 3.		Noes, 8.
Mr. Garrard, Mr. Neild, Mr. Collins.		Mr. Suttor, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Dawson.

The insertion of the word “work” was then agreed to.

Mr. Ewing moved,—“That the sentence ‘The work of the railway surveyor was apparently restricted by explicit instructions to discover the shortest route with a grade not exceeding 1 in 40,’ be omitted.”

The amendment was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause” :—

Ayes, 6.		Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrard, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Neild, Mr. Dawson.		Mr. Suttor, Mr. Ewing, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Collins.

The clause as amended was then passed.

Clause 10, and the Returns and Minutes of Proceedings attached to the Report, were passed, and the Report was adopted, subject to any alteration or addition consequent upon any further works being referred to the Committee before the presentation of the Report to His Excellency the Governor.

The Committee then proceeded to consider proposed Regulations under section 17 of the Public Works Act.

Regulation 1.—Days and hours of meeting—was passed.

Regulation 2.—How the Committee shall be summoned.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That all the words after the word ‘circular’ be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the words ‘unless otherwise ordered.’”

The amendment was negatived on the following division upon the question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Regulation” :—

Ayes, 5.		Noes, 5.
Mr. Garrard, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Dawson.		Mr. Suttor, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Neild, Mr. Collins.

The division being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

The

The Regulation was then passed.

Regulation 3.—Adjournment from want of a quorum—was passed.

Regulation 4.—Definition of attendance.

Mr. Suttor moved,—“That the figures ‘15’ be omitted from before the word ‘minutes’ in the second line with a view to the insertion in its place of the figures ‘30.’”

The amendment was passed on the following division upon the question,—“That the figures proposed to be omitted stand part of the Regulation” :—

<p>Ayes, 3.</p> <p>Mr. Garrard, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett.</p>	<p>Noes, 7.</p> <p>Mr. Suttor, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Neild, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Collins, Mr. Dawson.</p>
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The insertion of the figures “30” was then agreed to.

The Regulation as amended was passed on the following division :—

<p>Ayes, 5.</p> <p>Mr. Garrard, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Collins.</p>	<p>Noes, 5.</p> <p>Mr. Suttor, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Neild, Mr. Dawson.</p>
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The division being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

Regulation 5.—Notices of motions; 6.—Order of business; 7.—Notice of motion to close an inquiry; 8.—When motion to decide work shall not be considered; 9.—Motions and amendments to be seconded; 10.—Petitions and documents received as evidence; 11.—Quorum of Sectional Committee—were passed.

Regulation 12.—Hospitality to Sectional Committees—was passed on the following division :—

<p>Ayes, 8.</p> <p>Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Davies, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Collins.</p>	<p>Noes, 2.</p> <p>Mr. Neild, Mr. Dawson.</p>
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Regulation 13.—Minority Reports; 14.—Members interested in proposed works not to be appointed on Sectional Committee; 15.—Sectional Committee may consider more than one work; 16.—Succeeding Committee may adopt and forward General Report; and 17.—Inquiries to be advertised—were passed.

Regulation 18.—Fees and travelling expenses—was passed on the following division :—

<p>Ayes, 7.</p> <p>Mr. Garrard, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Trickett, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Collins, Mr. Dawson.</p>	<p>Noes, 1.</p> <p>Mr. Neild.</p>
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The Regulations as amended were adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to forward them to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Committee adjourned at 27 minutes past 4 p.m.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Railway from Eden to Bega.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE Sectional Committee appointed on 11th August, 1892, "to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Railway from Eden to Bega," met at the Court-house, Bombala, on

MONDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to call evidence, and examined the following witnesses:—Mr. Hyam Moscs, Mr. Donald Campbell, Mr. Edmund Hyde, and Mr. Robert Weston Dawson.

TUESDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Bombala, at 7 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to Cathcart, where they met, at Gerathy's Hotel, at 10 a.m.

Mr. James Gerathy was sworn, and examined.

Mr. William Baker was afterwards sworn, and examined at his own residence.

The Committee then left for Candelo.

TUESDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the School of Arts, Candelo, at 3:45 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Mr. D. D. M'Naught, Mr. J. M'Naught, Mr. P. Heffernan, and Mr. J. J. Collins.

The Committee then left for Bega, arriving there at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1892.

The Sectional Committee having, in the morning, proceeded to Tathra (12 miles from Bega), and, after inspecting the shipping arrangements there, examined Mr. C. B. Ayers, the resident agent for the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, met at the Court-house, Bega, at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. F. Bland, W. H. Braine, C. W. Macleod, T. Rawlinson, W. W. Wren, Andrew Smith, W. Hanscombe, J. Britten, G. E. Ward, W. Ramsay, and G. P. Kerrison.

At 6 p.m. the inquiry was adjourned until 7:30 p.m., when Messrs. E. H. Scott, F. T. Stennett, H. O. T. Cowdroy, Joshua Britten, W. A. Wilson, W. D. Neilly, J. N. Postle, and C. Paul were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Bank Hotel," Bega, at 8 a.m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee then proceeded to Wolumla, and met at the School of Arts there at 10:30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.
 The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
 William McCourt, Esq.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. W. J. Morehead, James Cochrane, T. Walsh, J. W. Goward, G. Smith, H. Fowler, G. Ireland, and J. M. Black.

At 2 p.m. the Committee proceeded to Pambula, and met at the Court-house there at 4 p.m.

Messrs. J. Hamilton, P. Doherty, J. Irvine, S. Gordon, W. Frazer, M. Roach, S. Gordon (junior), and Police-Sergeant S. Woods, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee then proceeded to Merimbula. Mr. P. J. Clinch was sworn, and examined. Eden was reached at 10:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1892.

The Sectional Committee having, in the morning, visited the site of the proposed railway terminus at Eden, met at the Court-house at 3 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.
 The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
 William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. John Davidson, S. Solomon, H. V. Harrison, T. V. Smith, T. Shelley, F. T. Thomson, A. W. Aspinall, and H. Hardy.

The Committee met again at the "Commercial Hotel" at 8 p.m.

Mr. C. T. Stiler was sworn, and examined.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss their Report.

SATURDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Eden, at 8 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.
 The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
 William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee having agreed to meet at the Board-room, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, on Monday afternoon, then adjourned.

MONDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Office of the Committee, Sydney, at 2:15 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.
 The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered their Report.

TUESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Office of the Committee, Sydney, at 1:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.
 The Hon. William Henry Suttor, | Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,
 William McCourt, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered, and adopted, their Report.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Water Supply for Armidale.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE Sectional Committee appointed on 12th October, 1892, "to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Armidale," met at the "Imperial Hotel," Armidale, on

TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

	Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	|	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,	|	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	Charles Collins, Esq.	

On the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. McCourt, it was resolved that Jacob Garrard, Esq., be the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee, accompanied by Mr. Engineer Grimshaw, of the Department of Harbours and Rivers, and Mr. William Drew, Mayor of Armidale, then inspected the underground tank adjoining the Municipal Gasworks, from which it is proposed to pump water to an overhead tank at the rear of the Town Hall for fire extinguishing purposes, and also the site on Gaol Hill where it is proposed to erect an overhead tank to supply the residences above the higher level.

In the afternoon, the Committee, accompanied by Mr. Grimshaw and Mr. Drew, drove out and inspected the catchment area and the site of the storage dam at Duval Creek.

WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Armidale, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

	Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	|	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,	|	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	Charles Collins, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee then proceeded to call evidence, and examined the following witnesses :—Messrs. W. Drew, G. Wigan, C. Wilson, J. T. French, J. Moore, B. A. Moses, F. Braund, P. Wade, J. Kickham, H. G. Mallam, J. S. Chard, W. C. Higinbotham, W. Murray, J. M. Duncan, J. W. Grimshaw, and W. Robins.

Subsequently Mr. J. Hackett was sworn and examined at the "Imperial Hotel."

A discussion took place on the question of drawing up the Report, and it was unanimously resolved to recommend the adoption of the Departmental scheme.

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Imperial Hotel," Armidale, at 9'45 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

	Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.	
The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	|	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
William McCourt, Esq.,	|	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
	Charles Collins, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The draft Report of the Committee was read by the Chairman, and on the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. McCourt, it was resolved that the Report be adopted.

The Chairman reported that he had received a letter from Mr. J. T. French, Consulting Engineer to the Borough Council of Armidale, with reference to a reduction in the railway freight on the pipes for the Armidale Water Supply scheme; and it was resolved to print the letter as an appendix to his evidence.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* at 10'15 a.m.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Water Supply for Tamworth.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE Sectional Committee appointed on 12th October, 1892, "to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth," met at the Council Chambers, Tamworth, at 2:30 p.m., on

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
William McCourt, Esq.,

John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,

Charles Collins, Esq.

The Committee, with the Mayor and Aldermen of Tamworth, and Mr. Engineer Walsh, of the Department of Harbours and Rivers, examined the plans and sections of Mr. F. B. Gipps' scheme to provide Tamworth with a water supply.

Subsequently the Committee, accompanied by the Mayor and Aldermen and Mr. Walsh, inspected the town well and pumping-station; the well on the reserve at the junction of Peel River and Cockburn River, from which the Department of Harbours and Rivers propose to obtain the water for their pumping scheme; the wells on two adjacent properties; and the site of the service reservoir in connection with the Departmental scheme.

FRIDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Royal Hotel," Tamworth, at 9 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
William McCourt, Esq.,

John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,

Charles Collins, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, accompanied by the Mayor and Aldermen of Tamworth, and Mr. Engineer Walsh, of the Department of Harbours and Rivers, drove out to Cockburn Creek (opposite the 198-mile railway peg from Newcastle) and inspected the catchment area for Mr. F. B. Gipps' gravitation scheme, and the site of the proposed service reservoir.

SATURDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Tamworth at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
William McCourt, Esq.,

John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,

Charles Collins, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee then proceeded to call evidence, and examined the following witnesses:—Messrs. R. Bourne, W. J. Smith, C. J. Britten, F. Poate, J. C. Riley, W. Wood, G. M. Jarvey, C. Laverty, and H. D. Walsh.

On the motion of Mr. McCourt, seconded by Mr. Collins, it was resolved that the evidence be closed, unless otherwise ordered.

The Committee decided, on the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Collins, to meet at 9:30 a.m., on Monday next, for the purpose of considering the basis of their Report.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Neild, seconded by Mr. Davies, that the Chairman request the Mayor of Tamworth to forward to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works the plans and sections of Mr. F. B. Gipps' gravitation scheme.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Tamworth, at 9.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.
 The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., | John Cash Neild, Esq.,
 William McCourt, Esq., | Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
 Charles Collins, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Messrs. R. Bourne, F. Poate, W. Wood, and C. J. Britten were sworn, and further examined.

Dr. H. L. Harris and Mr. J. Piper were sworn, and examined.

At a subsequent meeting the question of drawing up the Report of the Sectional Committee was discussed.

Mr. McCourt moved,—“That the Government scheme be carried out, provided that further investigation proves the permanency and purity of the proposed supply.”

Mr. O'Sullivan seconded the motion.

Mr. Neild moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of all the words after the word ‘that’ with a view to the insertion of the following words in lieu thereof :—

- (1) “The Committee consider that the proposed reticulation is unnecessarily extended and should be largely curtailed, and be submitted to and revised by the local Council.
- (2) “That the Committee decline to approve of a scheme to supply a large town with water drawn from land occupied by farms and Chinese market gardens, and populated to the extent of about two persons to the acre, such population numbering several hundreds, and using ordinary cesspits, or being unprovided with any description of sanitary accommodation.
- (3) “The Committee further consider that such excellent natural opportunities exist for the supply of water to Tamworth by gravitation, that no pumping scheme should be adopted without the fullest investigation.
- (4) “The Committee also draw attention to the expressed wish of a majority of the witnesses for a gravitation scheme even at a largely enhanced cost.”

Mr. Davies seconded the amendment.

The question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question,”—was put, and the Committee divided as follows :—

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Garrard, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O'Sullivan.	Mr. Neild, Mr. Davies, Mr. Collins.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and the amendment was consequently negatived.

The Committee then divided on the question,—“That the motion be agreed to” :—

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Garrard, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O'Sullivan.	Mr. Neild, Mr. Davies, Mr. Collins.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and the motion was consequently carried.

It was decided to consider the draft Report of the Committee at a meeting to be held in the Board-room, Sydney, at 1.30 p.m., on the following Wednesday.

TUESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met in the Office of the Committee, Sydney, at 12 o'clock noon.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.
 The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., | John Cash Neild, Esq.,
 William McCourt, Esq., | Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
 Charles Collins, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the General Committee upon the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth.

The Report was read and amended, and passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Garrard, Mr. McCourt, Mr. O'Sullivan.	Mr. Neild, Mr. Davies, Mr. Collins.

The division being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

The Committee adjourned at 2 o'clock until 1.30 p.m. on the following day.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Office of the Committee, at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,
William McCourt, Esq.,

Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.,
Charles Collins, Esq.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee deliberated upon the question as to whether a report should be made to the Committee by the members of the Sectional Committee forming the minority, with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Tamworth, and decided that it was unnecessary.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Water Supply for Lithgow.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Sectional Committee appointed "to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Water Supply for Lithgow," met at the "Cosmopolitan Hotel," Lithgow, at 10.30 a.m., on

SATURDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

Accompanied by Mr. T. W. Keele, Assistant Engineer, Department of Harbours and Rivers, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough, the Sectional Committee visited and examined the site of the storage reservoir, and the route of the pipe-line from the reservoir to the town, in connection with the proposed Water Supply.

At 3 o'clock p.m., the Sectional Committee met in the Court-house, Lithgow, and examined the following witnesses :—Mr. Thomas William Keele, Assistant Engineer, Department of Harbours and Rivers; Mr. Thomas Bennett, Mayor of Lithgow; Mr. Fritz Johnson, Council Clerk, Lithgow; Mr. William Sandford, iron manufacturer, Lithgow; Mr. Andrew Brown, landowner, Bowenfels; Mr. Charles Lewis, farmer, Marangaroo; and Mr. William Thompson, woollen manufacturer, Bowenfels. Mr. Thomas William Keele, recalled, was further examined.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 5 until half-past 9 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 24th October.

MONDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Cosmopolitan Hotel," Lithgow, at 9.10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,

Henry Dawson, Esq.

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,

At 9.45 a.m. the Sectional Committee met in the Court-house, Lithgow, and examined the following witnesses :—Dr. Morris Asher, Lithgow; and Mr. Fritz Johnson, Council Clerk, Lithgow, who was recalled for further examination.

Mr. Dawson moved,—“That the Sectional Committee report to the General Committee in favour of the carrying out of the proposed Water Supply scheme for Lithgow, as submitted.”

Mr. Wall seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE Sectional Committee appointed on 23 November, 1892, "to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell," met at the "Guyra Hotel," Guyra, at 8.30 a.m. on

MONDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
William Chandos Wall, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. Richard Pearson, William Moore, William A. Stevenson, Archibald F. Dutton, and Joseph Monteith.

The Committee left Guyra at 9.30 a.m. by coach *en route* for Tingha. Arrived at Ollera Station at noon, and examined the following witnesses:—Messrs. D. Stewart, E. Everett, W. Willis, and W. Relton.

The Committee left Ollera Station at 2 p.m., and arrived at Tingha at 7 p.m. The following witness was examined:—Mr. T. Jones.

TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Tingha, at 9.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
William Chandos Wall, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. W. Litchfield, K. Mitchell, E. Warland, G. Daly, C. Bowers, G. Staschen, W. J. Howes, and J. Rank.

The Committee left Tingha at 4 p.m., and arrived at Inverell at 6.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Inverell, at 10 a.m., and sat until 12.30 p.m.; resumed at 3 p.m., and sat until 5.30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
William Chandos Wall, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—The Rev. R. K. Ewing, Messrs. E. Grainger, W. H. Rowland, T. C. Worboys, J. McIlveen, J. Sinclair, and D. S. Anderson.

THURSDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Imperial Hotel," Inverell, at 10.10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq.,	Charles Collins, Esq.,
William Chandos Wall, Esq.,	Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded in vehicles to inspect the agricultural and pastoral lands within the district of Inverell. They arrived at Mr. A. C. McClymont's farm at 12.20 p.m., when Mr. McClymont was sworn, and examined. They then proceeded to inspect the farm of Mr. P. Sullivan, thence by the farms of Messrs. J. and C. Moore, passing the Byron homestead, and thence through the Dog-trap district to Inverell.

The Committee met at the Inverell Court-house at 8 p.m.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Messrs. P. Allwell, A. Menzies, G. T. T. Butler, R. Stout, J. W. Moore, and M. Calder.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Inverell Court-house at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,

Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. T. Mason, J. Goodyer, and T. Mather.

SATURDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Imperial Hotel," Inverell, at 8 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

William Chandos Wall, Esq.,
John Cash Neild, Esq.,

Charles Collins, Esq.,
Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee left Inverell by coach at 9 a.m., and proceeded by Brodie's Plains to Elsmore, and thence by the main road to Glen Innes, arriving there at 5.50 p.m.

MONDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Glen Innes, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

Charles Collins, Esq.,

Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. H. C. Holmes, M. H. Fitzhardinge, and J. F. Utz.

TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Town Hall, Armidale, at 11.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

Charles Collins, Esq.,

Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee left Glen Innes by train at 8.15 a.m., and arrived at Armidale at 11 a.m.

Mr. W. Drew, Mayor of Armidale, presented a petition from 318 residents of East and West Hillgrove Gold-mines, submitting, as a reason in favour of the construction of a line of railway from Guyra to Inverell, that a line from Glen Innes to Inverell would entail upon a large number of the residents of Hillgrove additional travelling *en route* to Tingha to their families and permanent homes to the extent of 53 miles.

Petition received.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—Messrs. W. Drew, P. Wade, W. E. Potts, J. T. French, J. T. Moore, and C. Edwardes.

WEDNESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Imperial Hotel," Armidale, at 9.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

Charles Collins, Esq.,

Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee left Armidale by train at 10.30 a.m., and arrived at Sydney at 11 p.m.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, at 11 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	|	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
William Chandos Wall, Esq.,	|	Charles Collins, Esq.,
		Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Mr. Wall moved,—“That it is desirable to construct the line of Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.”

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion.

Mr. Neild moved as an amendment,—“That the Sectional Committee, while believing that the establishment of railway communication with Inverell is justifiable in the public interest, is not in a position to determine the proper point of connection with the main line without obtaining further information upon this important question.”

There being no seconder the amendment lapsed.

The Committee divided on the question,—“That the motion be agreed to,” with the following result :—

Ayes, 3.		Noes, 2.
Mr. Wall,	|	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Collins,	|	Mr. Neild.
Mr. Dawson.	|	

The motion was therefore passed.

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1892.

The Sectional Committee met at the Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, at 1:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Henry Suttor, Chairman.

The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery,	|	John Cash Neild, Esq.,
William Chandos Wall, Esq.,	|	Charles Collins, Esq.,
		Henry Dawson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report.

Mr. Neild moved that the words, “The prospect of a trade being established between the Inverell district and Queensland,” clause 3, be omitted.

The Committee divided on the question,—“That the words be retained” :—

Ayes, 4.		Noes, 2.
Mr. Suttor,	|	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Wall,	|	Mr. Neild.
Mr. Collins,	|	
Mr. Dawson.	|	

The amendment was therefore negatived.

Mr. Wall moved that clause 5,—“The Committee are of opinion that before the railway is constructed, legislation should be enacted to charge the owners of land benefited by the line with a portion of the cost of construction,” be omitted.

The Committee divided on the motion.

Ayes, 4.		Noes, 2.
Mr. Suttor,	|	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Wall,	|	Mr. Neild.
Mr. Collins,	|	
Mr. Dawson.	|	

The motion was therefore passed.

The Report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Waterworks for the Town of Junee.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Sectional Committee, appointed on Wednesday, 15th February, 1893, "to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Waterworks for the Town of Junee," met at the "Bethungra Hotel," Bethungra, at 9 a.m. on

SATURDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to inspect the site of the proposed storage reservoir.

Having returned, at 2 p.m., the following witnesses were examined:—Matthew Sawyer, Edward Carroll, Richard Weston, Kenneth McLeod, and Robert Wheeler.

The Committee then proceeded to Junee.

MONDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Committee met at the Council Chambers, Junee, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to further consider the proposed Water Supply for Junee.

The following witnesses were examined:—George Dobbins, Thomas Charles Humphreys, and Thomas Wardle Hammond.

The Committee, at 1 p.m., adjourned until 2 p.m., when John Egan, John Love, John Day, and Morris Howard Davies, were examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes before 4 p.m., and met again at the Railway Refreshment Rooms at 4:35 p.m.

Mr. Trickett proposed, and Mr. McCourt seconded the motion,—“That, having regard to the evidence given before the General Committee, and locally, and after an inspection of the Bethungra site and scheme, the Sectional Committee recommend that the Bethungra scheme be carried out, subject to the following reservations:—1. Mr. Hamlet's evidence proving satisfactory as to the quality of the water. 2. Professor David's evidence being obtained as to the nature of the country around the site of the proposed dam, and as to the holding quality of the dam and the surrounding ground.”

The motion was carried.

The Committee adjourned at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Sectional Committee met at the Office of the Committee, Sydney, at 1:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Jacob Garrard, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G.,	William McCourt, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee considered their Report.

Mr. Davies moved,—“That the Report be adopted.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. McCourt, and passed.

The Sectional Committee then adjourned.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC WORKS.**

(STATEMENT OF FEES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES PAID TO MEMBERS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Part (1) of Question No. 4, of 4th October, 1893.]

Question.

(4.) EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE:—MR. MOLESWORTH *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—

(1.) What amounts have been paid to the several members of the Public Works Committee during the present Parliament for fees and travelling expenses respectively?

(2.) what is the amount incurred for clerical assistance, shorthand-writing, printing, and all other expenses connected with the said Committee during the same period?

Answer.

STATEMENT of amounts paid to the several members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for fees and travelling expenses respectively from 23rd October, 1891, to 30th September, 1893:—

Member's Name.	Fees.	Travelling Expenses.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C. Collins	400 1 0	60 0 0	460 1 0
J. C. Neild... ..	403 4 0	57 0 0	460 4 0
J. Hoskins	296 2 0	.....	296 2 0
W. H. Suttor	416 17 0	70 10 0	487 7 0
W. McCourt	412 13 0	66 0 0	478 13 0
W. C. Wall	387 9 0	54 0 0	441 9 0
T. T. Ewing	396 18 0	63 0 0	459 18 0
F. T. Humphery	327 12 0	13 10 0	341 2 0
J. Davies	374 17 0	37 10 0	412 7 0
J. Garrard	489 6 0	39 0 0	528 6 0
H. Dawson... ..	390 12 0	57 0 0	447 12 0
E. W. O'Sullivan	384 6 0	49 10 0	433 16 0
A. Garran	184 16 0	.....	184 16 0
W. J. Trickett	75 12 0	7 10 0	83 2 0
Total	£ 4,940 5 0	574 10 0	5,514 15 0

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.
(MESSAGE No. 5.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 October, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,

Governor.

Message No. 5.

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 amend the "Public Works of 1888," and the "Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889" in certain particulars, and to make better provision with regard to the costs of arbitration; to establish and give effect to the Betterment principle with regard to Public Works, and to form a sinking fund for repayment of the costs of the said works; to repeal certain portions of the "Public Works Act of 1888;" and for other purposes in furtherance of, or consequent on, the aforesaid objects.

Government House,

Sydney, 25th October, 1893.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPENDITURE UPON PUBLIC WORKS.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 October, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 3rd of November, 1892,—

“ That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing the amount of moneys spent, or authorised to be spent, upon Public Works, since the introduction of the present tariff, specifying the names of the works and the amount each is likely to cost.”

(Mr. O'Sullivan.)

STATEMENT showing the amount of moneys spent on Public Works from the date of the new Tariff Act coming into operation, viz., 2nd December, 1891, to 31st October, 1892; also an estimate of the amounts required to complete the works in hand and authorised:—

Head of Service.	Loans.				Revenue.				
	Expended.			Estimated Amount required to complete the works in hand and authorised.	Expended.			Estimated Amount required to complete the works in hand and authorised.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	886,275	17	6	1,666,048	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Harbours and Rivers	268,017	7	2	72,996	18	0	219,218	17	1
* Government Architect	141,565	4	2	76,686	16	4	146,741	2	3
Roads and Bridges	74,150	4	11	55,000	0	0	610,772	0	5
Sewerage	203,424	19	5	120,004	16	1	10,194	5	8
Water Conservation	3,731	7	2	7,625	0	0	.....	.....	.....
† Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Metropolitan)	217,356	0	3	65,347	1	0	72,825	4	4
Total	£1,794,521	0	7	2,063,708	11	5	1,059,751	9	9
									312,987 1 11

* Probable amount required for works authorised but not in hand—Loans, £15,909; Revenue, £15,104 17s. 6d.
† In addition, the following amounts have been authorised for expenditure by the Board, but not by the Minister for Public Works—Loans, £31,648 5s.; Revenue, £200.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS.
(RETURN RESPECTING CONTRACTS LET FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 7, of 8th November, 1893.]

Question.

7. CONTRACTORS FOR SEWERAGE WORKS:—*Mr. Sharp*, for MR. RAE, asked THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—What are the names and addresses of the contractors who have obtained contracts for sewerage works and other public works during the last two weeks?

Answer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Contracts let from October 22, 1893, to November 8, 1893.—Tenders opened by Tender Board.

No.	Work.	Name of Contractor.	Address.
1	Construction of engine-shed, two engine-pits, &c., Newcastle City tramway extension.	C. McClure	Boundary-street, Croydon.
2	Erection of pavilions, Benevolent Asylum, Rookwood	Peter Graham	Croydon.
3	Construction of concrete dam and timber floodgates, Clibucca Creek, Macleay River.	Thos. Edwards	Boulevard, Dulwich Hill.
4	Erection of residence for Engineer at the pumping station, Moss Vale Water Supply.	Thos. Ackland	9, Justin-street, Leichhardt.
5	Erection of a powder magazine and gun-cotton store at Spectacle Island.	T. E. Quiggan.....	Victoria-street, Lewisham.
6	Construction of timber beam foot-bridge over Moonan Brook, Denison Diggings.	J. G. Robley	Ourimbah.
7	Construction of Petersham Park, Leichhardt and Smith-street branches, Long Cove Creek stormwater channel, Contract No. 89, Sydney Sewerage.	Phillips and Rhodes	420, Darling Road, Balmain.
8	Construction of outlet end of the Iron Cove Creek stormwater channel, Contract 94, Sydney Sewerage.	W. W. Johnson	Wallsend.
9	Construction of sewer, Baptist-street and Phillip-street to McEvoy-street, Contract 91, Sydney Sewerage.	W. O'Neill & Co. ...	3, Randwick View Terrace, Newland-street, Waverley.
10	Construction of Camden-street, sub-main Western Suburbs Sewerage, Contract No. 83, Sydney Sewerage.	" "	" "
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.			
11	Contract 78, Glebe sewerage	T. Williams.....	56, Broughton-street, Glebe.
12	" 86, "	R. and S. Butcher ...	North Sydney.

Besides those abovementioned there are a number of smaller works, principally road works, for which Tenders have been invited by the branches interested.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

To the Honorable T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

In submitting my report upon the working of this Department, I have to apologise for the delay which has occurred in regard to its preparation. The delay was, in the first instance, due to the extreme pressure of work during the last session of Parliament, and subsequently to the necessity of reorganizing this Department and the Forest Department, consequent upon the reductions in the Votes granted by Parliament. I shall perhaps be pardoned if I take advantage of the lateness of this Report to refer to the important changes in the Department which have been rendered necessary.

During the past year much good work was done, and it may fairly be hoped much valuable assistance and encouragement were given to the various branches of agriculture by the several agencies employed. Perhaps, on the whole, the least satisfactory of these has been the functions of the Inspectors of Agriculture; but as the services of these officers have since then been dispensed with, it may suffice to say the employment of them was in the nature of an experiment, and it is scarcely matter of surprise if, in the formation of a new department, some agencies be brought into operation which subsequent experience indicates might, with advantage, have been ignored. Another, is the grant of money for National Prizes. The intention was good, but the difficulties and cost of disbursing the grant in a satisfactory manner were so great, the results secured therefrom so questionable, that it was decided to ask Parliament to continue the grant to such an extent only as would enable the Department to discharge the obligations already contracted. The other agencies have, I think, given very general satisfaction, and I am happy to say have, under the reorganization, been retained in complete efficiency, notwithstanding the necessity for extreme economy. It is of course to be regretted that so many valuable officers have had to be sacrificed, but that must necessarily happen in times of retrenchment, especially in departments that have, to a greater or less extent, been overmanned.

One of the most useful of the agencies employed by the Department for the diffusion of information amongst the agriculturists of this Colony and elsewhere is the *Agricultural Gazette*. From all parts this publication elicits the warmest commendation, and it is of the highest importance that it be maintained, even though it should be necessary in the near future to require from those to whom it is supplied some small subscription. It is in contemplation to effect some slight alteration in the arrangement as well as the character of the articles, with a view to meet the requirements of all classes of its readers. In addition to the *Gazette*, the following pamphlets were issued:—

In 1892—

Judge's Report on Apiculture.—Mr. A. Gale's Report on the bee farms entered for the National Prize Competition. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 5, of the *Gazette*.

Analyses of Commercial Fertilisers; also giving value and price asked, and from what firm each fertiliser is to be obtained.

The Cultivation of the Black or Green Wattle.—By F. Turner, F.L.S. Gives directions for the planting and cultivation of wattle; also mode of stripping, drying, and sending the bark to market. Reprinted from vol. 2, part 10, of the *Gazette*.

The Bronzy Orange Bug.—Gives a description and illustration of this insect, and directions as to the best means for destroying it. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 5, of the *Gazette*.

Budding.—A description of the different modes of budding, with illustrations. Reprinted from vol. 2, part 12, of the *Gazette*.

The Clydesdale Horse.—By Principal J. L. Thompson. Gives instruction on breeding, feeding, breaking-in, and management of the Clydesdale horse. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 8, of the *Gazette*.

Citrus Orchards.—Mr. W. Stieme's Report on the citrus orchards entered for the National Prize Competition. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 9, of the *Gazette*.

Cold Storage for Apples.—From the Vegetable Pathologists' point of view. An account of the principles involved, and the application of the principles of cold storage of apples.

Cheese-making.—By F. McCaffrey. Gives general directions on making cheese. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 6, of the *Gazette*.

Chemistry of Cheese-making.—Compiled by F. McCaffrey from the works of A. Sweetman, F.C.S., A. Wanklyn, M.R.C.S., and Professors Robertson and Sheldon. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 7 of the *Gazette*.

The Codling Moth (Entomological Bulletin, No. 1).—By A. S. Olliff. Gives life history, and habits of this insect, its parasites and enemies, and directions as to best means to adopt for destroying it.

17—A

Crop

[1465 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £21 13s. 2d.]

- Crop Reports for October, November, and December.*—Giving the condition of growing crops in each county of the Colony.
- Directions for Collecting and Forwarding Specimens.*—Gives directions on preserving and packing entomological and botanical specimens.
- The English Market for N.S.W. Fruit.*—Mr. F. W. Ward's Report from London on the fruit trade, together with experts' opinions and advice on packing, &c.
- The Frozen Mutton Industry.*—By A. B. Suttor. Reprinted from the September part of vol. 3 of the *Gazette*.
- Flower Farming for Perfumes and Medicines.*—Being the Reports of Mr. J. H. Maiden, Mr. W. S. Campbell, Mr. F. Turner, and Mr. A. A. Dummicliiff on Flower-farming. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 12, of the *Gazette*.
- Flower Farming for Perfumes.*—With directions for the manufacture of perfumes, oils, and essences. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 3, of the *Gazette*.
- Grafting.*—From the Report of the State Board of Horticulture, California. Illustrated. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 9, of the *Gazette*.
- Gumming in Fruit Trees.*—Description, cause, investigations, and experiments. A blank leaf attached for recipient to return to the Department stating his observations.
- The Cultivation and Extraction of Fibre from the Sisal Hemp Plant.*—Gives description of plant, soil, and climate most suitable, cultivation, and other information. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 10, of the *Gazette*.
- How and When to Spray for Codling Moth.*—By A. H. Benson. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 11, of the *Gazette*.
- Judges' Report on English Fruit Orchards.*—Mr. J. Harold's Report on orchards entered for the National Prize Competition.
- Milk Fermentations and their Relations to Dairying.*—Reprint of a bulletin issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- The Milking Machine at Bodalla.*—An illustrated description of this machine. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 8, of the *Gazette*.
- Plant Diseases and How to Prevent them.*—By Dr. N. A. Cobb. A description of the principal diseases of the apple, pear, and grape, also white rust on cabbage, pumpkin leaf oidium, powdery mildew of the rose, and remedies recommended for each disease. Illustrated.
- Principal Insect and Fungus Pests.*—By A. H. Benson. A list of the remedies for insect and fungus pests, with directions for mixing insecticides.
- The Preparation of the Lemon for Market.*—By A. H. Benson. Gives a description of the lemon-house, picking, how to clip, and how to keep lemons. From vol. 3, part 9, of the *Gazette*.
- Prunes Growing and Curing.*—By A. H. Benson. Gives soil and climate most suitable. Varieties of prunes, directions for planting, pruning, and gathering the fruit, also grading and curing. From vol. 3, part 10, of the *Gazette*.
- Entomological Notes.*—By A. S. Olliff. A description of the potato moth, pumpkin beetle, and cabbage moth. From parts 9 and 10 of vol. 3, of the *Gazette*.
- Further Notes on Pruning Fruit Trees.*—By A. H. Benson. From vol. 3, part 7, of the *Gazette*.
- Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1891.*
- Rice Growing in America.*—A description of the mode of cultivation. From vol. 3, part 9, of the *Gazette*.
- Report of the Maize Crop Grown at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.*
- Sydney Prices of Insecticides.*—Quotations from principal wholesale chemists in Sydney for poisons used for insecticides.
- Spraying Fruit Trees.*—A reprint of a letter received by the Department from Mr. F. C. Smith, Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia, describing the complete success of spraying operations in South Australia.
- Silos, Ensilage, and Silage.*—By J. A. Despeissis. An illustrated pamphlet, giving directions for making silage stacks. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 2, of the *Gazette*.
- The Strawberry.*—By F. L. Jensen. Giving the origin of the strawberry, soil required, mode of cultivation, manure most suitable, and general management. Reprinted from vol. 3 part 7, of the *Gazette*.
- The Sugar-Cane Disease in the North Coast.*—By J. A. Despeissis. Giving description of three insects noticed in half-dying canes. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- The use of Paris Green as an Insecticide.*—By A. H. Benson. Explaining the mode of application of Paris Green and directions for mixing. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 10, of the *Gazette*.
- The Vineyard and the Cellar.*—By J. A. Despeissis. Giving directions as to the planting and management of a vineyard, and oidium and its treatment. Reprinted from vol. 3, parts 9 and 12, of the *Gazette*.
- Woolly Aphis, or American Blight.*—A description of, and best means of destroying it. From vol. 3, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- Sorghum.*—The soil and climate required, selection of seed, and cultivation. Description of sorghum for ensilage and also as a source of sugar. Analysis of sorghum. From vol 2, part 3, of the *Gazette*.
- Olive Culture and the Manufacture of Olive Oil.*—Reprint of the Report of Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., to the Agricultural Bureau, South Australia. The value of the olive oil industry in the south of Europe. Suitability of soil and climate of South Australia for the cultivation of the olive. Mode of extracting the oil. Reprinted from vol. 3, part 3, of the *Gazette*.
- Dialogue concerning the manner in which a poisonous spray does its work.*—The advantages of spraying for preventing or checking blight, put in the form of a dialogue. From vol. 2, part 12, of the *Gazette*.
- The Catiang Bean, or Cow Pea.*—Directions for sowing, cultivating, and harvesting the cow pea. Average yield per acre. Use for feeding horses on the hay. Illustrated. From vol. 3, part 2, of the *Gazette*.
- How are Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid to be obtained in the cheapest way?*—Translation of a lecture by Professor Paul Wagner, Darmstadt, on the Advantages of green manuring. Illustrated. Reprinted from vol. 3, parts 10, 11, and 12, of the *Gazette*.
- Curl-leaf in Peach, Nectarine, and other Stone-Fruit Trees.*—Description of the disease. Spread by budding and grafting from diseased trees. Treatment. A blank leaf attached for each recipient to fill in his observations regarding the disease and return to the Department. From vol. 3, part 12, of the *Gazette*.
From

From January to July, 1893.

- The Western Districts.*—An account of a tour through the Western Districts by Inspector A. B. Suttor. Re-printed from vol. 4, part 1 of the *Gazette*.
- Clearing Land in the Western and Southern Plains by the aid of a Team of Bullocks.*—A description of the manner of pulling down trees and extracting stumps by means of a strong wire rope and a team of bullocks. Reprinted from vol. 4, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- Crop Reports for January, February, March, and April.*—Giving the condition of growing crops in each county of the Colony.
- The Sereh Cane Disease.*—By Dr. G. Kottman, inspecting chemist, Colonial Sugar Co. A description of the sereh cane disease as it exists in Java. Dr. Kottman is of opinion that the disease on our northern river cane plantations is not "sereh." Reprinted from vol. 4, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- "*Arrowing*" and its relation to the present disorder in the Sugar Cane.—A paper read before the Clarence Pastoral and Agricultural Association by Inspector E. de P. O'Kelly, in which he attributes the present disorder in the sugar cane to "checked arrowing." Reprinted from vol. 4, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- The Vineyard and the Cellar.*—By J. A. Despeissis. Raisin-making: Best grapes for raisins and currants. Illustration of drying-ground and grader. Preparation of table raisins and pudding raisins. Specification of raisin drying kiln. Reprinted from vol. 4, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- The Australian Wine Trade.*—By Hans W. Irvine. Showing the growth and progress of viticulture; Australian wines in the English market; type of wine suited for the English market; the local market, how to create a trade on a sound basis; new fields for Australian wines; wine casks; viticultural colleges; ravages of phylloxera. Reprinted from vol. 4, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- The Export of Fruit.*—Description of the condition of a box of grapes which was shipped from Almeria, in Spain, to this Department, to illustrate the mode of packing adopted in that country.
- Poultry, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.*—By the sub-editor. Notes on the breeding, rearing, and general management of poultry. Reprinted from vol. 4, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the *Gazette*.
- Supposed Poisonous Plants.*—By F. B. Guthrie and F. Turner. A description of the "Darling Pea" and analysis. Supposed injurious effects on sheep, cattle, and horses from eating it. Reprinted from vol. 4, part 2, of the *Gazette*. Illustrated.
- Plants visited by Bees.*—A compilation of reports received from different districts of the Colony on the plants most visited by bees. Reprinted from vol. 4, part 2, of the *Gazette*.
- The Sugar Cane Disease.*—By Dr. G. Kottman. Memorandum on the sugar-cane disease on the North Coast. Reprinted from vol. 4, part 2, of the *Gazette*.
- Cold Storage of Fruit.*—By A. H. Beason. Report on experiments in cold storage of fruit at Darling Harbour. Reprinted from vol. 4, part 2, of the *Gazette*.
- Frozen Meat Trade of New Zealand.*—By A. Bruce. Gives a description of how the companies are formed, freezing works, system of refrigeration, up-country killing and freezing, shipment of meat to England, sale of frozen meat in London, and other information. From vol. 4, part 2, of the *Gazette*.
- The Zamia Palm.*—By F. Turner. Its relations to rickets in cattle. From vol. 2, part 3, of the *Gazette*.
- Book-keeping for Farmers and Orchardists.*—By C. T. Musson. From vol. 4, part 3, of the *Gazette*.
- Smut in Oats and Wheat.*—A description of the Jensen or Hot-water Treatment for Smut. From vol. 4, part 3, of the *Gazette*.
- The Cultivation of Rape.*—By J. L. Thompson. The advantage of alternative crops. Growth and uses of rape. Precautions to be observed in feeding with rape. From vol. 4, part 4, of the *Gazette*.
- The Thousand-headed Kale.*—By F. Turner. Cultivation and Uses of. From vol. 4, part 4, of the *Gazette*.
- Breeding Sheep for the Frozen Meat Industry.*—By A. B. Suttor. From vol. 4, part 4, of the *Gazette*.
- National Prize Competition, 1892.*—Mr. T. C. Worboys' Report on Mixed Farms entered for National Prize.
- How to Increase the Percentage of Butter Fat in Milk.*—From vol. 4, part 4, of the *Gazette*.
- Report on the Tobacco-growing Industry in the Tumut District.*—By S. Lamb and G. F. Sutherland. The climate and soil; varieties of tobacco most suitable; tobacco mildew; tobacco as a farmer's crop; general review of the industry. From vol. 4, part 5, of the *Gazette*.
- National Prize for Irrigation.*—Mr. H. G. M'Kinney's Report on Irrigation Competition.
- Stock Breeding and Fattening in New Zealand.*—By A. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock. Climate and rainfall; suitability of land for grazing; fencing; grasses sown in New Zealand; green crops; description of breeds of English sheep, and a general review of the industry. From vol. 4, part 5, of the *Gazette*.
- The Hessian Fly.*—Description of, and illustrated at different stages. From vol. 4, part 5, of the *Gazette*.
- Report on Insects affecting Sugar-cane Crop on Clarence River.*—By A. S. Olliff. Description of the sugar-cane moth borer, fungus-eating beetle, a predatory beetle, with illustrations and remedies and means of prevention recommended. From vol. 4, part 5, of the *Gazette*.
- Cheese-making for Small Farmers.*—Reprinted from the "Australian Farm and Home," being the report of an interview with Mr. David Wilson of the Victorian Department of Agriculture on the "Canadian Cheddar System." From vol. 4, part 5, of the *Gazette*.
- Tobacco as a Farmer's Crop.*—By G. F. Sutherland. Selection of species and varieties; diseases; seed beds; transplanting, and general cultivation of the tobacco plant. From vol. 4, parts 5, 6, 7, 8 of the *Gazette*.
- Economical Silage Stack.*—By H. Throsby. Gives description of an economical method of making a silage stack, with illustrations. From vol. 4, part 6, of the *Gazette*.
- The Australian Nut.*—Description of, with illustration; climate and soil suitable; directions for propagating, planting, and cultivation. From vol. 4, part 1, of the *Gazette*.
- The Bael or Bengal Quince.*—Description of; soil and climate suitable; directions for propagating, planting, and cultivation; synopsis of parts of the plant used medicinally. Illustrated. From vol. 4, part 3, of the *Gazette*.

At the Hawkesbury College and Farm the work done was, considering all the surrounding circumstances, most satisfactory. At the end of the year sixteen of the students were eligible to present themselves at the Diploma Examination. In order that this examination should be a complete test of the efficiency of the training at the College, and of the qualifications of the students who had completed their course, it was decided that the examination should be conducted by gentlemen of the highest standing and wholly unconnected with the College. The Examiners were:—Agriculture—*viva voce* and Practical Farm Work: Mr. T. N. Grierson, Bodalla; Mr. Thomas Reidy, Camden Park; Mr. H. B. Croker, Cootamundra. Principles of Agriculture: Principal Brown, Dookie Agricultural College, Victoria. Practical Agriculture (paper): Professor Lowrie, Roseworthy College, South Australia. Chemistry: Professor Lowrie. English: Professor Lowrie. Veterinary Science: Professor Lowrie. Entomology: Mr. H. Pye, Dookie College. Book-keeping: Mr. G. A. Sinclair, Dookie College. Natural Philosophy: Mr. Marco Guérin, C.E., Longerenong Agricultural College, Victoria. Mechanics and Drawing: Mr. Marco Guérin, C.E. Arithmetic and Mensuration: Mr. Marco Guérin, C.E. The results were that six out of eight students took the College Diploma:—H. Shute, with 1,044 marks; E. J. Rien, with 1,031 marks; A. Moore, with 968 marks; M. H. Reynolds, with 941 marks; F. L. Nott, with 892 marks; and H. J. Dark, with 878 marks, out of a possible 1,400 marks. The comments of the Examiners upon the proficiency of the students and the curriculum of the College, were highly complimentary to the Principal and Masters, and most gratifying to the Department. With a view to economy, it has been decided that for 1892 and henceforth the Report of the College shall be published separately from the Annual Report of the Department. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to erect a suitable college building on the Farm. The idea of erecting the costly structure originally contemplated has, for some time past, been abandoned; but it was hoped that it might be possible to put up an inexpensive but suitable building, as it would greatly facilitate the work of instruction if the students were located in the midst of their work, and the cost of maintenance might be reduced. Though it has not, up to the present time, been possible to commence the erection of a college building, we have, since the reorganization, entered somewhat more vigorously upon the important work of constructing the necessary farm-buildings, and I trust I shall, in my next Report, have the pleasure of stating that the whole of these buildings have been completed, including a thoroughly equipped dairy, in which special instruction in the most improved methods of butter and cheese-making may be imparted to non-resident students, as well as to such of the resident students as may desire to avail themselves of it. It is quite evident that dairying is rapidly becoming one of the most important branches of agriculture.

The total number of dairy stock of the Colony is now estimated to exceed 800,000.

Total number of milking cows, 1893, 365,110: ditto for 1892, 343,477; increase for the year, 21,633.

Total number of "factories," 254; value of machinery and plant of ditto, £130,923: number of "cream-separators" at work, 1,000.

Number of persons having direct employment in dairying industries, 13,000.

Totals of dairy products for the year 1892:—Butter, 21,398,300 lb.; cheese, 5,018,296 lb.; bacon and hams, 5,108,077 lb.

Total manufacture of butter for the year 1892, 21,398,300 lb.; ditto for 1891, 18,362,897 lb.; increase (16½ per cent.), 3,035,403 lb.

Butter exported 1891, 572,212 lb.; butter exported 1892-3 season, 2,255,551 lb.; ditto declared value, £89,929.

Surplus production, beyond local requirements, consisting of butter exported, 2,255,551 lb.; ditto in cold storage, 800,000 lb.; total, 3,055,500 lb.

Butter consumed within the Colony, 18,340,000 lb.

Average selling price (wholesale) for the year 1891, 13½d. per lb.; ditto, 1892, 12¾d. per lb.

Total manufacture of cheese for 1891, 5,506,071 lb.; ditto 1892, 5,018,296 lb.; decrease (9 per cent.), 488,475 lb.

Total requirements of cheese for consumption within the Colony, 5,150,000 lb.; cheese manufactured, 5,018,296 lb.; ditto imported, 131,522 lb.; total, 5,149,818 lb.

Imports of cheese for consumption within the Colony, 131,522 lb.; value, £4,918; exports of over production, 77,822 lb.; value, £1,710; average selling price (wholesale) for the year 1892, 4¾d. per lb., for best quality only.

Total number of swine 1891, 253,189; ditto 1892, 249,522; decrease, 3,667.

Total requirements of bacon and hams for consumption within the Colony, 5,857,500 lb.; bacon and hams manufactured, 5,099,050 lb.; ditto imported, 758,450 lb.; total, 5,857,500 lb.

Imports of bacon and hams for consumption within the Colony, 758,450 lb.; value £31,209: approximately 9¾d. per lb. (ex. duty 2d.); exports of over-production, 9,034 lb.; value, £289; approximately 7¾d. per lb.; average selling price (wholesale) for the year 1892, for best quality only, 6¾d. per lb.

N.B.—The years end 31st March following; thus, 1892 means 31st March, 1893.

Recently Mr. Guthrie, the chemist of the department, and Mr. E. Clarence Wood have undertaken to enter upon a systematic investigation of the fodder plants of this Colony, especially with a view to the elucidation of the question as to the influence of feeding upon the quantity and quality of milk. The preliminaries have already been settled, and the experiments will be entered upon at the College at the commencement of next term under the superintendence of Mr. Wood. The results will probably be of interest to dairy farmers and may be helpful to them. These experiments may also be of value in connection with the question of milk condensing. It is also evident that the growth of this branch will depend largely upon the quality of our products, while this will in turn depend upon the training of the persons engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that persons thoroughly instructed in the best methods will readily find employment, and thus the department may, by providing the means of obtaining such instruction, best help forward this important branch of industry.

In May last, at my request, Mr. E. Clarence Wood, the science master, undertook certain inquiries and investigations in connection with the manufacture of condensed milk, with a view to ascertain whether the industry could be profitably carried on in this Colony, and, if so, whether practical instruction in the process could be imparted to the students at the College.

These inquiries and investigations are not yet complete, but it is thought that in the course of a month or two Mr. Wood will be in a position to report fully the result of his labours.

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The subject may be considered as embracing an investigation of various samples of tinned milk now in the market, the chemical composition and comparative value of these in every respect as an article of diet, the cause of certain defects frequently existing in same, and if possible to suggest a remedy, the desirability of establishing the manufacture on a commercial scale in the colonies, where differences of climate and cost of labour as compared with the older countries have to be taken into account, and also as to the adaptability of the vacuum pans of many of the existing small sugar-making plants which have been rendered, in great part, or wholly, idle by the establishment of larger central mills whose conditions of working are much more economical.

All the observed defects in the manufacture of condensed milk appear so far to be only in the mechanical processes of evaporating and tinning, unless exception be taken to the large excess of sugar found in the present commercial article—this being decidedly objectionable. The addition of so much sugar is not necessary, and it may indirectly cause deterioration in the quality.

The importance of apiculture is fully recognised, and arrangements have been made for imparting instruction in bee-farming. Steps are being taken to establish a scent-farm. A small area has been set apart and prepared for the growth of scent-plants, and as many of them as can be obtained are being planted. It is hoped that in a short time not only shall we be in position to give instruction in regard to the growing of the plants but also in the several methods of extracting the perfume.

The experimental plot at the farm has recently been extended and very valuable work is now being carried on.

The department, recognising the fact that the future prosperity of the Colony depends in so large a measure upon the export of the products of the soil, is directing its efforts to the encouragement of such branches of agriculture as are most likely to lead to the production of articles best suited to the markets open to our exports. With this object in view we are about to make experiments in the feeding of cross-bred sheep on the lines adopted in New Zealand, and we are imparting instruction in the growing, saving, and curing of tobacco, in the hope that by the introduction of seeds suitable to the climate and soil of various localities in the Colony, and by adopting the proper methods of saving, curing, and sorting the leaf, it will find a ready sale at remunerative prices in the English market. The following is a brief *précis* of the work done by the tobacco experts:—

In January last the experts found a small experimental planting at the Hawkesbury College, but in a sickly condition from the presence of "*Peronospora Hyocicami*," a fungus, and "*Lita Solanella*," a boring grub, for which remedies were to be tried, but a severe hailstorm occurring shortly after, which entirely destroyed the crop, the remedies could not be tested.

A small planting by Mr. Thomas Douglas, at Richmond, on undrained land, had been completely drowned out by the excessively wet season, and one by Mr. Johns, at Kurrajong, had failed partly from the effects of an unfavourable season, and partly because the seed had been sown at the wrong time.

They also reported that tobacco had been extensively grown in and around Tumut for upwards of twenty-five years. That the leaf grown there had the reputation of being the best the Colony had yet produced. That the soil and climate were evidently well suited to tobacco. That Europeans had formerly engaged largely in the cultivation, which, however, had of late years fallen almost entirely into the hands of the Chinese, who rented land for the purpose. That this change was partly the result of extreme fluctuations in the price obtainable for the leaf. That very large stocks of leaf were still in the hands of growers, storekeepers, and merchants, for which no sale could be found even at 4d. per lb. That the present low price was owing to the heavy crops and excessive plantings of the years 1889 and 1890, and the absence of any outlet by exportation of the surplus then produced. That this surplus quantity of leaf was unsuitable for export to Europe by reason of its having very thick midribs and veins of a lighter colour than the leaf, and being ill-grown, badly harvested, imperfectly cured, and not classed or sorted. That samples had been sent to England and Scotland which had been favourably reported upon as regards its length, toughness, and flavour, but very unfavourably reported upon in every other respect, and valued by a London broker at 1d. to 1½d. per lb. nominal value. That its merits of length, toughness, and flavour are points depending entirely upon soil and climate, while the defects indicated were each and every one the result of either ignorance or carelessness in cultivation in the field and of manipulation during harvesting, drying, curing, and preparation for market.

The experts point out the means by which these defects can be avoided or remedied, and comment upon the utterly inefficient and insufficient means and appliances provided for the purpose of curing the crop. They state what the requirements of the English markets are, and their opinion that with the employment of needful skill and the necessary labour, the tobacco producible in the district could be made to fulfil these requirements, and that by reason of a certain richness of flavour inherent in the tobacco there was at least a possibility of its being preferred to the American leaf.

The experts report that the kinds of leaf most readily saleable in the home markets are—(1st) good, sound, full-bodied leaf for spinning into twist and for making into plug or cavendish; (2nd) good, sound, coloury leaf, for cutting into shag, bird's eye, and returns; (3rd) fine, yellow, aromatic leaf, for cutting into flake cut, and fancies, the higher grades of which are used for cigarette making; (4th) fine, silky, glossy leaf of cinnamon-brown colour, tough, and with very thin veins, for cigar wrappers; (5th) good, clear, burning leaf of any colour suitable for the inside wrapper of cigars, called bunch-wrapper; (6th) any really well-flavoured leaf that burns well for fillers of cigars; (7th) any kind of leaf having exceptional fragrance with little strength and no pungency, the demand for this class of leaf though not very large has never yet been fully met, consequently the prices are very high.

All tobaccos for European markets must be properly and well cured, sorted, and graded. Each package must contain only one quality, one colour, one size of leaf; torn, broken, blistered, or discoloured leaf must be put into separate packages—there must be no nesting or suspicion of false grading. The whole must be well packed and firmly pressed, and with the exception of classes 4 and 7 must not contain more than 17 per cent. of moisture.

The experts report that many of the farmers in the Tumut district are well acquainted with the cultivation of tobacco, and would gladly again engage in the industry if there was an assured sale for the leaf at any price over 5d. per lb. It has therefore been suggested to them that with a view to putting the capabilities of the district to the proof, and to ascertain which variety of tobacco would give the best money return, they should each plant half an acre of one or two approved varieties from seed to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture, should cultivate, harvest, cure, and prepare for market (the crops so grown)

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by the most approved methods, and ship the product to London to be submitted first for the inspection and report of the Tobacco Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and afterwards to public auction at one of the great periodical tobacco sales. This suggestion has been favourably received, and many farmers and landowners have expressed their willingness to co-operate to carry out the suggestion if the department will appoint an expert to reside in the district for one season to supervise the harvesting and curing of the first crop.

The experts found that the tobacco crops of the district had suffered greatly in the last two years from *Peronospora Hyociami*, a fungus commonly known as blue mould or rust, which is incidental to certain atmospheric conditions in almost all places where tobacco is grown in this and the neighbouring colonies, also from "*Lita Solanella*," a boring grub, and from "*Noctua Larva*," a root grub. These are amenable to treatment by spraying, but have usually been picked off by hand. These and other insect pests appear to be more prevalent as well as more destructive on lands which are planted continuously year after year with tobacco.

The experts further report that very considerable areas of land which formerly produced large crops of excellent leaf are not now in cultivation, and that the land available for tobacco-growing in this district comprises many thousands of acres, there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of establishing a great and profitable industry in the growth of tobacco for exportation.

On 28th January, 1893, Dr. Mason, of Tumut, offered to place his crop of tobacco at the disposal of the department in order to test whether by means of proper curing and attention the Tumut tobacco could be rendered fit for export. The Minister accepted Dr. Mason's offer, and Mr. Sutherland left for Tumut to conduct the experiments (1st March). Dr. Mason's crop comprised about 5 acres, and when the tobacco expert arrived he found about 3 acres cut and hung in the shed used as a curing-house and 2 acres to be cut as the leaves became ripe.

There being no proper curing-shed available, Mr. Sutherland had to make use of an iron-roofed, open house, which he had to improve by means of bagging cloth screens. Notwithstanding risk of damage from sunburn, rain, and the careless handling of the Chinese employed, he had expectations of getting a considerable portion of the crop ultimately fit for export. To enable the tobacco to be dealt with in bad weather a small but comparatively close shed was prepared.

In the intervals when not attending to work in connection with experiments, Mr. Sutherland visited different growers of tobacco round Tumut. He found the Chinese disinclined to adopt any improved methods in cultivating tobacco, but many of the European farmers expressed their readiness to undertake experiments and were grateful for any information supplied. Their chief want was a knowledge of modern means of curing and preparing the leaf for market. After consultation with Dr. Mason and other growers, Mr. Sutherland has been able to devise a means by which the iron-roofed curing sheds which are general in the Tumut district can at a small expenditure be converted into thoroughly serviceable curing houses on the American pattern. Mr. Sutherland also commenced his Manual on Tobacco-growing for the *Agricultural Gazette* during these intervals.

On 28th March the tobacco expert took up his residence for a fixed term at Tumut, and was occupied till 17th April in making preparations for the harvesting of the balance of the crop. Cutting and curing the crop lasted till 6th May, when he made a visit to Adelong, Mindarloo, Tarcutta, and Hillas Creek to inspect crops and sheds. Returned to Tumut 15th May, and spent the rest of the month upon the experiments and in writing manual. Curing and handling the leaves occupied the first week in June. The drying and curing was greatly delayed through bad weather, unsuitable curing-shed, and the carelessness of the Chinese workmen. Stripping and sorting was commenced on the 15th July, and occupied the rest of the month. This work is still in progress.

The Manual on Tobacco-growing comprises a series of articles on the subject, from the selection of land suitable for the growth of tobacco to the preparation of the leaf for market. These articles have been published in the *Agricultural Gazette*.

In February last the experts found that the Tamworth district in respect of its soil, situation, temperature, and rainfall, was eminently suitable for tobacco cultivation, that prior to 1885 it had been very extensively and profitably grown, but that since 1885 the low price of leaf and the recurrence of disease had caused the crop to be abandoned in favour of maize, lucerne, and potatoes. That the low price was owing chiefly to over-production for a limited market, the only possible remedy for which was an export trade. That the same faults in cultivation and curing which rendered the Tumut tobacco unsuitable for export existed here as there. That the same diseases and insect enemies of the plant were prevalent in both places, and were partly the result of faulty cultivation and partly of unfavourable seasons. That the radical defects of the cultivation were—(1st) growing for weight instead of quality; (2nd) growing in the same fields year after year, giving the soil no rest nor change of crop; (3rd) growing from seed which had been raised year after year in the same soil, thus intensifying and perpetuating its defects; (4th) insufficient and inefficient means and appliances for the proper drying and curing of the crop. That they found at Dungowan Creek some tobacco leaf of really exceptional excellence, both of colour and flavour. That nine gentlemen promised in the event of an instructor being stationed in the district in the coming season to plant an aggregate of 30 acres from seed to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture especially for export to England, and undertook to follow instructions in cultivating and curing, and to provide all needful sheds and appliances to render the experiment successful. That vast acreages of really first-class tobacco land are available in the district.

At Singleton they found that the tobacco industry had formerly been a very prosperous one, both here and on Patrick's Plains, where it had been the mainstay of many small selectors, who had each grown an acre or two of tobacco, as a sure ready money crop, the proceeds of which enabled them to complete the necessary improvements on their homesteads. That one farmer at Glendon Brook, who well understood tobacco growing and curing, had, with the assistance of his family only, realized from the produce of 18 acres of tobacco in one year more than the whole cost of his freehold farm. That the idea of growing tobacco for export was new to them, and that one of the sons of the abovementioned farmer said he would plant a few acres in the coming season from imported seed, in order to test the London market. Their experience at West Maitland, Paterson, Vacy, Dungog, Bandon Grove, and Gresford was very similar.

In March last Mr. Lamb found at Kelso 3 acres being harvested—the usual coarse, common, shoe-string kind, badly grown, knee-deep in weeds, utterly neglected. The low price current offering no inducement to bestow labour upon it. The ruins of a shed 500 feet long, and 20 feet wide, showed that the grower had

had formerly cultivated tobacco on an extensive scale. At Mount Pleasant, found 10 acres which had been planted on undrained land, entirely abandoned. Was told that two other planters had also abandoned their cultivations. At Eglinton, saw some self-sown plants looking very well. At Brucedale, saw 6 acres of excellent quality ready for harvesting. The grower said that he harvested last year 22 cwt. per acre, and obtained 3½d. per lb. Obtained a few leaves of last year's growth, found it well-flavoured, holding fire well, and yielding a firm, full, white ash. Have no hesitation in saying that given the right sort of seed, intelligent cultivation, and perfect curing, tobacco could be produced at Brucedale and Peel that would bring a very remunerative price in England. Addressed a meeting of the Pastoral and Agricultural Society, after which several gentlemen stated that they would plant small areas experimentally for exportation if supplied with suitable seed and instructions. This district being subject to both late and early frosts will require seed of the earliest varieties.

Mr. Lamb found that tobacco cultivation on the banks of the Turon River was rapidly dying out, although there are very many small flats on both banks which have yielded good crops of excellent quality in the past. Present prices are not sufficient to cover cost of production, although labour is plentiful and cheap. Mr. James Fulton, the principal storekeeper in Sofala, has 2½ tons of leaf of very fair colour and quality, for which he cannot obtain more than 2½d. per lb. in Sydney; he, therefore, prefers to hold it until prices improve. He sees that an export trade is the only remedy for the present glut in the market, and proposes to have 2 acres planted this year for the purpose of testing the London market, and has written to Messrs. P. Henderson, of New York, for a supply of the best kinds of seed. He wants trustworthy instructions as to the best methods of cultivation, curing, and sorting for the export trade. If his experiment proves successful he is confident that his example will be generally followed and an important industry established. Mr. Lamb was much impressed by the luxuriant growth and heavy crops of figs in the district, and believes that the drying and packing of this fruit might prove of advantage. He reports that Blayney did not impress him as being suitable for tobacco cultivation.

Mr. Lamb reports that tobacco which was at one time extensively grown in and around the Carcoar district has almost ceased to be cultivated. That there are very extensive alluvial flats of rich sandy loam of considerable depth, well suited to the production of tobacco. That although subject to frosts as late as mid-April and as early as mid-October, there is yet a sufficient length of summer for the maturing of a full crop. That a sample of two-year old leaf which he saw was of excellent texture and flavour. That he addressed a meeting at which some thirty-five persons were present, pointing out the desirability of growing tobacco for a larger market than Sydney afforded, of growing from the best sort of seed in the best possible way, and of curing and sorting in such a manner as to suit the requirements of the English trade, and that after the meeting several gentlemen had expressed their willingness to plant experimental crops for exportation if they could obtain reliable seed and proper instruction as to the curing and classing of the leaf. He visited the Lower Clarence in April last, reports that the low-lying flats on the banks of the river do not appear suitable for tobacco cultivation in their present undrained condition, but that back from the river there are some lands at a slightly higher level that are worth an experiment. Mr. Lamb addressed a meeting attended by over fifty persons and much interest was evinced in the subject of tobacco cultivation which had at one time been carried on successfully but had given place to sugar-cane and maize.

Mr. Lamb reports that at Grafton, Upper Clarence, there were formerly two tobacco manufactories and one cigar manufactory. That tobacco had been extensively grown in the district. That the tobacco grown was of excellent flavour, was too thin in texture for manufacturing into the kind of tobacco mostly used in this Colony, but was well suited for cigar-making. That the last crop grown here only brought 4d. per lb. in Sydney. That if 6d. per lb. could be depended upon, the crop, although a somewhat risky one, would still be cultivated. Mr. Lamb addressed a meeting of the Pastoral and Agricultural Society on the 27th, there being about twenty-five persons present. He pointed out, that, as the leaf grown in the district was essentially a cigar leaf, and the total manufacture of cigars in the Colony last year was only 606 lb., it would be well to look for a market elsewhere. That cigar leaf was saleable in London, Hamburg, and Bremen at from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quality. That those markets could not be glutted. That if any desired to grow a crop for exportation small sowings of the best kind of seed could be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, and that a future issue of the *Agricultural Gazette* would contain directions for cultivating and curing tobacco for shipment abroad.

Recognising the importance of encouraging the export of fruit, the Department of Agriculture has been carrying on a series of experiments in the cold storage of fruit under supervision of the fruit expert, at the cold storage rooms attached to the Government Meat Market, Darling Harbour, rented by Messrs. Hudson Bros., who have kindly placed a room at the Department's service free of charge, and who have done everything in their power to make the experiments a success, and have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense in perfecting the arrangements so as to obtain the best possible results.

The experiments have been conducted with a view of determining—

- 1st. The varieties of fruit best adapted for cold storage.
- 2nd. The best method of packing, and the material to be used for packing.
- 3rd. The best style of case to use.
- 4th. The best time, or rather state of ripeness at which to gather the fruit.
- 5th. The temperature at which to keep the fruit.
- 6th. To maintain an even temperature, and still have a constant influx of cold, fresh air.

The varieties of fruit experimented with were as follows:—Apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, tomatoes, grapes, passion-fruit, oranges, Emperor mandarins, thorny mandarins, pine-apples, and mangoes, and taken as a whole the experiments have been of a very instructive and interesting nature, and should prove of great value in developing the fruit export trade of this Colony.

As a result of the experiments it is found that with an even temperature of from 40° to 43° in the fruit chamber, and with a certain and regular supply of cold fresh air—moderately dry, so that the air in the chamber does not become vitiated or laden with moisture—that such fruit as apples, pears, plums, oranges and mandarins, and some varieties of grapes, have kept in perfect condition for at least two months, and what is of still greater importance—that the fruit on removal from the cold storage kept equally as well as fruit of a corresponding degree of ripeness gathered direct from the tree.

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The experiments have thus overcome one of the great drawbacks that has hitherto greatly restricted the sale of Australian and Tasmanian fruit in the English market, namely, that the fruit does not keep after its removal from the cold storage on board ship, and also that it ripens unnaturally on shipboard. In addition to the introduction of cold fresh air into the fruit chamber, which is the secret of success of the experiments, the whole of the foul air in the chamber is drawn off by means of a fan, so that the air of the chamber is constantly changed. With the other and softer fruits the results were not quite so satisfactory as partly owing to the extreme wetness of the season and the placing in the chamber of over-ripe or unsuitable varieties there was more or less loss, and the fruit did not keep long enough to have been placed on the English market. Nevertheless, the experiments were very instructive, and show that if sufficient care is taken in packing and picking and a more suitable case is used, that it will be possible to send a certain quantity, at any rate, in good condition to India or America, but not, it is feared, to England—even to India or America the greatest care will be necessary to insure success. In addition to the cold storage experiments, the Department has endeavoured to impress upon fruit-growers the necessity of placing their produce on the markets in the best possible condition, properly packed, and to show to the best advantage, instead of the careless handling, packing, and casing usually seen, and which is literally damning our fruit in the markets of the world. In order to successfully pack fruit to show to the best advantage it is necessary to pack only one size of fruit in each case, and in order to show the means adapted for this purpose in use in California, the Department imported a grading machine, which has been brought under the notice of fruit-growers both in Sydney and at the Fruit-growers' Union at Parramatta with satisfactory results, and it is probable that fruit-graders will be used on the coming crop. The value and importance of careful grading and packing was clearly shown in the case of the package of Washington navel oranges, forwarded by Mr. James Martin, M.L.A., from San Francisco to the Department. For though the fruit was not superior to many of the oranges grown in New South Wales, the general neatness of the package and style of packing greatly enhanced the attractiveness and, consequently, the selling of the fruit. At various meetings attended by the fruit expert, he has always laid great stress on the importance of this matter, as in his opinion the success or failure of our export fruit trade depends largely on the manner in which we place our fruit on the markets of the world.

Whilst at Goulburn and Singleton the fruit expert took the opportunity of addressing the fruit-growers of those districts; he also visited the Albury and Corowa districts, giving spraying demonstrations and instruction in pruning, as well as giving lectures on fruit-growing generally. He has also visited the northern rivers district, and has given several spraying demonstrations and lectures at different centres, as well as a large amount of general information on the various branches of fruit culture and preserving. During his visit he travelled over a large part of the district, and was greatly impressed with its great natural resources and with the varied nature of these resources, which are at present to a large extent entirely undeveloped.

A great drawback to the fruit industry of this Colony is the great uncertainty and general mixed state of fruit nomenclature, the same variety being often known by several different names in different parts of the Colony, and many varieties being only known by local names or simply termed seedlings! This state of affairs is exceedingly misleading, especially in purchasing trees from nurserymen, as one seldom knows whether they are obtaining the kind of fruit desired or not, and several years are often lost by planting wrongly named varieties, which, instead of being what they are sold for, turn out to be worthless. In order to definitely determine the correct nomenclature, the simplest and most reliable method is to establish a standard reference orchard with which to compare the fruits sent in for identification, and for this purpose a small plot of ground has been set aside on the land connected with the State Nursery at Gosford, which will be planted with two specimens each of as many varieties of correctly named trees as can be obtained.

The scions from which these fruit trees will be propagated will be obtained from correctly named trees in this Colony, the adjoining colonies, or from the large collection of correctly named trees planted at the experimental stations in California. By this means a number of correctly named varieties will be obtained at a slight cost, and these can be added to from time to time so as to render the collection as complete as possible.

In connection with the work of the fruit expert, the Chemist has made the following analyses of insecticides:—

I.X.L. Compound Tree-wash.—Yellowish-green, solid, dissolves imperfectly in water to orange-coloured solution; contains lime, sulphur, and common salt; appears to have been formed by boiling together lime, sulphur, and water, and adding salt.

Rover's Scale-blight Exterminator.—White substance of crystalline appearance; easily soluble in water, forming strongly alkaline solution; contains soda, sulphur, and arsenic, the mixture forming an alkaline solution of sulpharsenite of soda.

Upfold's Liquid Tree-wash.—Brown liquid, strongly alkaline, froths on shaking; contains soda and resin, with or without addition of soap.

The chemist recommends that the Department obtain samples of any of these "patented" insecticides that are in the market, with a view to ascertaining what they are composed of, as in many cases such compounds are sold at a high price, whereas the same, or equally beneficial mixtures, could be prepared by the farmers with little trouble and far less cost.

Such information need not be made public, but would be of assistance to the officers of the Department in recommending any given treatment.

In the case of such compounds as contain poisonous ingredients (as Rover's Exterminator) the nature of such poison should be stated on the tin.

With regard to the work of the Pathologist mentioned in Mr. Anderson's report, Dr. Cobb supplied the following information touching the recent examination into the diseases of the sugar-cane in this Colony.

Briefly, the facts are as follows:—"Five weeks, inclusive of the month of July, were spent on the Clarence River. Upwards of thirty possible causes of disease in cane were examined with care. These included half-a-dozen different species of fungi and upwards of twenty species of nematodes. Neither the fungi nor the nematodes are doing any such amount of damage as would cause the complaints which are to be heard everywhere on the Clarence River. The disease so bitterly complained of turns out to be associated with the presence of a microbe in the sap vessels of the cane. The presence of the microbes

microbes is indicated to the eye by the exudation on freshly cut surfaces of a yellow gummy substance. The disease, which I propose to call *The Gumming of the Sugar-cane*, never occurs without the presence of this gummy matter. The gummy matter never occurs without the microbes, and is in fact a product of their growth. It is impossible to enter into details here, but from very careful and minute examination I came to the conclusion that there are very strong and exceedingly numerous reasons for supposing the disease to be caused by these microbes, which are a new sort, and which I propose to call *Bacillus vascularum*, but no one is entitled to say that any organism is the cause of any given disease until the organism has been inoculated into healthy individuals and there produced the disease, and such inoculation must of course have been made under the now well understood modern precautions against the introduction of any other organism or disease-producing factor. Such inoculations have been made, and the result will in due time be recorded. Meanwhile we know from these investigations much about the nature and symptoms of gumming that will enable the cane-growers on the Clarence to put several checks on the losses they have hitherto suffered from it.

These methods of checking the disease were fully explained to a representative meeting of farmers from all parts of the river, and were such as to meet their approval. Chief among them was greater care in securing healthy sets.

Not knowing the objectionable nature of this gum the farmers have been planting sets containing it, and the resulting crops have been diseased in consequence. I was able to show that the buds of gummed sets already contain the microbes and the gum, or in other words are already diseased, so that the growers were shown to be setting out diseased plants.

Practical directions, accompanied by numerous specimens, were given to the growers whereby they could distinguish readily and with certainty whether their sets were gummed, and these directions were such as to meet with warm approval. While pointing out the ability of any farmer to select his own sets, I doubted whether many farmers on the Lower Clarence would find on their farms sets sufficiently free from gum. I therefore strongly advised them to adopt some system by which an expert might have access to all farms on the river, wherefrom to select and buy plant-cane at a reasonable price, the same to be sold by him at a profit. If such selection were done with care, the resulting sets would be worth more than is ordinarily paid for plant-cane (namely £1 per ton). If we set the expert's price at 30s. per ton, and reckon for the Lower Clarence 700 tons per annum of cane for planting, there is a living for one man in the business. He should charter a launch and two or three punts and hire a gang of cutters. Having examined and selected his cane, he would then be in a position to deliver to order plant-cane certified to be reasonably free from gum. Whoever enters the undertaking must have first qualified himself to select cane plants free from gum and other blemishes, and must have both energy and business capacity. At planting time his resources would be heavily taxed. At other seasons he should make himself familiar with the cane-fields, and decide from whence he would draw his supplies of plant cane. To qualify himself for selecting cane he should familiarise himself with the appearances of sound cane of every variety in demand; he should make himself familiar with the diseases of cane, especially gumming. My advice was that he should furnish plant cane of two sorts :—

1. Cane in stalks selected from as healthy crops as possible (by the examination of stalks from here and there all through the field.)
2. Cane sets, *i.e.* already cut up, the same to be culled in the most careful manner after rigid inspection, and to be as healthy and free from gum as possible.

No. 1 could be sold at 30s. per ton—possibly less; this would depend on the patronage of the growers.

No. 2 would have to be sold at a much higher price, and would be used by the growers for nursery purposes.

The Lower Clarence would furnish, I believe, a living for one plant-cane specialist; the whole Clarence for more than one. The farmers were warned to bear in mind that the disease exists in all fields on the river, so that the matter of securing non-gummed sets is of interest to the up-river farmers as well as the down-river farmers.

The distribution of the disease is as follows, as far as at present known :—

1. General.

- (a) On the Clarence River.
- (b) On the Richmond River.
- (c) In all probability in Queensland.

2. Local on the Clarence.

While gummed cane is common all along the river, it is much more common on the Lower Clarence, and the gumming is there much worse than above the town of Maclean.

I believe I examined nearly all the varieties of cane at present grown on the Clarence River. No variety examined was perfectly free from gum, though a long search had to be made in some cases to find it. It is very noticeable that the varieties recently introduced are much more healthy, as far as gumming is concerned, than those long in use. Nearly every stalk of some of the new introductions was found to be free from even traces of gum. On this ground, as well as other, the introduction and trial of new varieties is strongly to be commended. This Department has done well during the past few years to import and distribute to cane-growers varieties from Queensland, Fiji, New Guinea, and Louisiana. I made numerous drawings of the fungi examined, and the nematodes and other injurious organisms seen during the progress of the work as well as of the microbes and the different features of gumming. About 125 photographs, mostly micro-photographs, were taken, and numerous specimens obtained. Although I have given the disease the name "gumming," I do not mean to imply that the honey-coloured substance produced by the growth of the *B. vascularum* is a gum in the chemical sense of the word. I tested this substance chemically in many different ways, and its reactions differ from those of the group chemically known as gums. I am satisfied that it is in the main composed of a definite chemical compound to which I have given the name *vasculin*.

The detailed reactions of vasculin, the particulars of the life history of *B. vasculatorum*, the full particulars of the disease gumming of sugar-cane so far as known, together with numerous illustrations, will be submitted in the full report, as well as full details of all the practical conclusions, the latter of which it has here been possible only to briefly sketch."

Mr. Guthrie being desirous to work out the nature of the "gum" in sugar-cane, reported on by Dr. Cobb, the Chemist of the Colonial Sugar Company's Mill at Harwood has been asked to obtain a sufficient supply for the purpose.

During last year as well as this the Viticulturist has been travelling through the vine-growing districts of the Colony lecturing on matters connected with the vineyard and cellar. Much of his time has also been occupied in visiting farms, vineyards, and wine-cellars entered for competition in connection with the National Prizes. The importance of improving the character of our wines, and to secure uniformity and definiteness of type, so that they may take the position in the markets outside the colonies to which they are, by reason of their intrinsic merits, entitled, is engaging the attention of the Department.

In this connection it may be stated that at vintage time a series of experiments in wine fermentation were conducted in different parts of the country, by means of pure selected levures or yeasts, which are the active agents of alcoholic fermentations. Steps had been taken as early as last November for introducing from France a certain quantity of these levures, so that they should arrive in Sydney in time for the vintage; but owing to unexpected delays the order was not executed until after the grapes had been picked. These levures which comprise some obtained from the most celebrated growths of Burgundy, Medoc, Champagne, and Cognac will be kept in a cool cellar until next vintage, when an attempt will be made to revive the ferments, thus affording valuable information as to their resisting power and vitality.

Advantage was, however, taken of an offer made by Mr. Geo. Payne, who came out early in the year with an assortment of levures similar to those ordered, and this Department took sufficient ferments for treating 10,000 gallons of must.

Several vigneron interested themselves in the experiments which were contemplated, and through the courtesy of Dr. T. Fiaschi, of Tizzana vineyard, Hawkesbury, Mr. J. D. Lankester, Ettamogah, Albury, Mr. D. Frère, St. Hilaire, Albury, amongst others, two distinct series of experiments were undertaken.

The principle which underlies this method of fermentation which has lately been brought under notice may be summarily defined.

In order to make good wine three important factors are necessary:—

1. A must having all its constituting elements well balanced.
2. Good ferments for converting the grape sugar in that must into the products of alcoholic fermentation, viz. :—Spirits of good quality, glycerine, and succinic acid.
3. A temperature suitable for the thriftiness of those active agents of fermentation.

With rare exceptions, it is safe to state that, given the choicer varieties of wine grapes grown, must obtained from Australian grapes compares favourably with must pressed in even some of the most favoured vine-growing districts of France.

Although no definite and precise researches have been as yet made to ascertain the peculiarities of the ferments which are found on the skin and the stalks of grape-bunches in these colonies, it is safe to conjecture, from what is known of them, that they would be deeply influenced by the very variable atmospheric conditions of the Australian climate. The part they play in fermentation is so well marked that it has been demonstrated that, whenever the better sorts of ferments take possession of a vat full of good must, and fermentation is allowed to proceed unchecked, good wine is the result.

The third condition of good fermentation "a suitable temperature" in the fermenting vats, ranging from between 25°–30° C. (77°–86° F.) can only be reckoned upon, especially in our warmer and earlier districts, in well-constructed fermenting houses.

Experiments of that nature, tending to help in producing a wine of a more uniform and of a better type, should receive all the attention they deserve, and it would be advisable at the time of next vintage to repeat some of the experiments so as to draw from them more definite conclusions.

So far as an opinion can be expressed at the present time, a decided improvement is noticeable in many cases, while in those cases which have turned out doubtful, precise information regarding the oscillations of the temperature during fermentation have not been furnished, or else the temperature has been allowed to rise too high. A progress report on this subject is in course of preparation and will soon be published.

The valuable work performed by the Chemist during last year is detailed in the report of the late Director; therefore, to save repetition I shall not refer to it; but since the beginning of this year, in addition to the work already mentioned, the following has been done by the Chemist:—Analyses,—52 soils, 26 manures and fertilisers, 6 waters, 4 insecticides, in addition to miscellaneous work, including milks, flour, soils for salt, sugar-beets, &c. reports and replies to correspondents seeking advice.

The following is a list of papers published in the *Agricultural Gazette* since January:—

- Analyses of soils—January, February, March, April, June.
- Analyses of manures—January, March.
- Analysis and description of the "Darling Pea"—February.
- Influence of acid fumes on vegetation—February.
- Examination of the Babcock machine for testing milk—March and April.
- Comparison of Australian and American Maize—February.

The Botanist has completed a work on some of the forage plants of Australia, which was well illustrated. He also completed a considerable quantity of work in connection with Australian grasses, and wrote many articles for the *Agricultural Gazette*, dealing with various matters connected with the botanical branch of the Department. The Botanist was assisted by Mr. Valder in collating his reports on new crops. During the year 3,182 applications for seeds, cutting, and plants were received, 13,235 packets of seeds and plants were distributed for experimental purposes.

The publications on botanical subjects have greatly increased in value by the excellent drawings made by the artist, Mr. Grosse.

In the Entomologist's Branch of the Department the chief aim during the past eighteen months has been to get together as large a collection of noxious and beneficial insects as possible, and the Entomologist thinks it may be fairly said that considerable progress has been made, as several thousand specimens of direct economic interest have been added to the collections of the branch, many of them in all stages of development, from the egg to the adult stage. A special effort has been made to get together a collection of scale-insects (Coccidæ) destructive to fruit-trees, crops, and garden plants; and, thanks to the energy of the collector attached to the Department, and the kindness of a large number of correspondents, a fairly representative series has been brought together. We have commenced the formation of a collection of gall-making insects (Hymenopterous, Dipterous, and Homopterous) affecting fruit and timber trees: and we have now more than 100 mounted specimens suitable for exhibition, besides a large number of minute species and microscopical preparations for study.

During the past eighteen months about 400 different insects have been bred in the small laboratory attached to the Entomological Branch, mostly from material sent in by correspondents, and many of these are now preserved, in their several stages, for future display. Apart from the species bred, the additions to the collection during the year 1892 have been considerable, amounting to not less than the following estimate:—

Coleoptera (beetles), 3,200, including life-histories.
 Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), 930.
 Orthoptera (grasshoppers, &c., &c.), 59.
 Neuroptera (dragon-flies, &c., &c.), 45.
 Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, &c., &c.), 1,375, including many parasitic species.
 Diptera (flies, &c.), 425.
 Hemiptera and Homoptera (plant-bugs, tree-hoppers, &c.), 900.
 Unmounted specimens in spirits of wine, (about) 1,300.

In addition to those specimens, the branch has acquired during the past six months (*i.e.*, from January to June, 1893), 290 specimens from correspondents, which have been examined and reported upon; and some 2,000 specimens, collected on behalf of the branch, have been properly mounted and labelled for future incorporation in a general economic collection. These additions include a number of life-histories, chiefly preserved in spirits of wine, suitable for exhibition in show-cases; but the present limited accommodation at our disposal prevents any attempt to display such specimens in open show-cases.

In January the Entomologist had an opportunity of investigating the disease affecting the sugar-cane crops on the Clarence River where he was sent, by my instructions, to inquire into the nature and extent of insect ravages amongst the crop. He determined, after careful inquiry, that insects had nothing to do with the disease then prevalent amongst the canes, and suggested that some other cause must be looked for. In this connection he ventured to mention the evils arising from the long-continued in-growing of stock—the planting, season after season, of “sets” from the same parent plant—and the urgent necessity for importing new varieties, or new stock, either from entirely new sources or from abroad.

Experiments and observations have also been made in regard to the habits of the Potato-moth, *Lita solanella*, Boisd., particularly in its relations to tobacco, and in this connection Mr. A. M. Lea's services have been most valuable. A detailed report on this pest is in course of preparation.

Some preliminary experiments with the “Parasite du Ver Blanc”, (*Botrytis tenella*) have also been made, but the results are not sufficiently definite at present to be made known.

A considerable number of notes and papers dealing with injurious and beneficial insects have been published by the Entomologist in the *Agricultural Gazette* for 1892, and January to June, 1893. The following are the insects described:—

The Woolly Aphis or American Blight (*Schizoneura lanigera*); the pear-tree Slug (*Selandria cerasi*); Salt-bush Scale (*Pulvinaria Maskelli*); Crickets (*Gryllus servillei*); injuring fruit-trees; Bronzy Orange Bug (*Oncoscelis sulciventris*); Cherry-tree Borer (*Cryptophasa unipunctata*); introduction of the Fig Insect (*Blastophaga psenes*) into Australia; Gayton's Bee Disease at Lismore; Walking-stick Insect (*Acrophylla tessellata*), destroying forest trees; Orange Borer (*Uracanthus cryptophagus*); Mussel Scale (*Mytilaspis pomorum*); Pernicious Scale, (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), on pear; Greedy Scale (*Aspidiotus rapax*), on pear and apple; Banded Pumpkin-beetle (*Aulacophora hilaris*); Two-spotted Monolepta (*M. rosea*) on various crops and shrubs; Potato Moth (*Lita solanella*, Boisd.), destroying tobacco; Migratory Locust (*Acrydium migratorium*); Sugar-cane Moth Borer (*Nonagria exitiosa*); Fungus-eating Beetle (*Brachypeplus binotatus*); Predatory Beetle found on Sugar-cane (*Cryptomorpha Desjardinsii*); and various new hymenopterous parasites and other insects.

The Entomologist acknowledges the valuable services of his assistant, Mr. C. Fuller, who has not only given him great assistance in mounting and preserving specimens, but has also done much useful work in preparing microscopical preparations and drawings.

Since the beginning of this year the Artist has been engaged upon the usual work of illustrating the *Agricultural Gazette*, consisting of drawings of grasses, weeds, various plants of value, supposed poisonous, &c., insects in sugar-cane, and various other products, friendly and injurious, in plates and individual drawings; illustrations of experiments, methods of doing various work, &c. Besides what has appeared, there are drawings in hand and in process—insect plates, fruit diseases, &c.

Considerable time has been devoted to work with Pathologist. At Queanbeyan, wheat experiments; photographing, a large variety of wheat, &c.; making drawings of forty wheats in detail; also at Moss Vale on experiments for Stock Branch—nematodes in sheep; making six plates nematode (unpublished); and making also various apparatus for photo purposes, for making lantern plates and photographing with suitable backgrounds, &c., and much miscellaneous work.

In consequence of the need for extreme economy in this Department, and also in that of the Government Printer, it is proposed to discontinue the work of publishing monthly crop reports; but the work will be conducted by the Government Statistician on a less expensive and it may be hoped on an equally effective scale.

From the same cause we have been prevented from utilizing some of the sites for experimental farms, and the operations on the only one actually started, namely, at Wagga Wagga, have been very much restricted; nevertheless Mr. Coleman, who is in charge, has done good work considering the

the limited amount of money available for the purpose. It is possible that we may not be able for some time to come to find means to carry on operations at more than one experimental farm; but it is hoped that we may be able to establish experimental stations in various parts of the Colony and to conduct operations thereat without incurring any serious expense.

This year the duty of administering the vote in aid of Agricultural Societies has devolved upon this Department, and the Inspector has been busily engaged in collecting the information upon which the aid may be allotted. It is hoped that the Department may soon be in a position to enter upon the payment of subsidies.

During last year Bills were prepared on the subjects of vine diseases and fruit pests. The former was passed into law this year and is now being brought into operation; the latter could not be introduced owing to the pressure of business in Parliament.

Herewith I submit the report of the late Director of Agriculture. With regard to it I may perhaps be permitted to point out that the expenditure of the Department for 1891, including £2,005 6s. spent by the Vine Diseases Board, was £21,362 10s. 5d., not £19,955 5s. 5d., and since the 27th of April last the expenditure for 1892 has been added to. In regard to the reference therein to the expenditure of Government in the United States and in France in connection with agriculture, if intended for comparison with the expenditure in this Colony, it may be pertinent to state that the population of America is over 65,000,000 and that of France is over 38,000,000. The amounts as given by the late Director equal 2·46d. per head of the population in the United States, 2·17d. per head of the population in France, while the cost of this Department in 1892 (exclusive of the expenditure under the Vine Diseases Act) was 5·68d. per head of the population of this Colony.

Since the reorganisation of the Department, notwithstanding the reduction in the staff and the limited funds available, the work has in all its branches progressed most satisfactorily. I am greatly indebted to Mr. W. S. Campbell for the very valuable assistance he has rendered me in the work of reorganisation and subsequently in managing the Department of Agriculture and Forests. To the heads of the several branches, and to the officers generally of these Departments, my thanks are due for the ready zeal with which they have seconded Mr. Campbell's and my efforts, and I have every confidence that in my next report, which I hope to submit at a much earlier date next year, I shall have the pleasure of recording such progress as shall merit your entire approbation.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
9th August, 1893.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

The Director of Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Report for the Year 1892.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 30 June, 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a brief report of the operations of the Department of Agriculture during the year 1892.

Clerical work.

The administrative work has grown rapidly during each successive year of the Department's history as is indicated by the following figures. I need hardly emphasise the fact that the large correspondence and issue of papers and pamphlets indicated by these figures has entailed very heavy work upon the small Permanent-staff of this Department, and I feel it due to them to say that the smooth and steady working of the clerical part of the Department is due to the intelligence and zeal of the whole of the officers on the Permanent-staff who have worked so loyally with, and have been stimulated by the excellent example of the chief clerk (Mr. A. Price) and the first clerk (Mr. A. P. G. Reynolds, B.A.), who have had to control respectively the general and scientific correspondence of the Department.

Department of Agriculture.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Registered papers	4,982	8,171	12,724
Gazette and seed applications and other unregistered papers.....	300	8,000	10,127
Letters written.....	3,446	10,632	15,981
Telegrams	230	522	565
Post card acknowledgments.....		6,400	7,560
Requisitions and orders for goods, &c.....	150	522	622
55 different type-written circulars representing a total issue of	3,306		
116 " " " "		12,449	
153 " " " "			14,205
45 different printed circulars representing a total issue of.....	23,184		
74 " " " "		41,380	
66 " " " "			46,443
11 publications.....	17,900		
27 " " " "		40,500	
70 " " " "			70,755

Pathological Branch.

Amongst the scientific agencies of the Department the one which is most consulted by the farmers of New South Wales and which has before it the most serious problems to consider is that of the pathologist. Dr. Cobb has issued through the pages of the *Agricultural Gazette* the most complete original papers on the chief diseases that affect the crops of New South Wales. He has not only indicated the exact nature of each of these diseases, but has prescribed remedies approved by the experiments of other departments, more especially in America, as well as other remedies dictated by his own practical experiments.

His

His laborious original investigations on the subject of rust in wheat have placed our knowledge of that important fungus far in advance of that which existed before the creation of this Department, and there can be little doubt that many of our more intelligent farmers have now an intelligent knowledge of the exact nature of rust, and of the measures to be adopted to prevent it, or minimise its ravages, instead of the hazy theories in which they indulged a few years ago. Dr. Cobb has communicated his original investigations to the conferences that have met during the past two years in Sydney and Adelaide respectively, and the leading agricultural authorities of the other colonies have not been slow to recognise the value of his work for the whole of Australia.

This officer has also investigated the subject of "Take-all" in wheat, which has long defied the practical wheat-growers of the Colony. His exhaustive article on the subject has summarised the whole of the experiences of our principal wheat-growing districts, and has clearly indicated the principal causes of this disease attributed by farmers to so many obscure causes.

With the invaluable assistance of Mr. W. Farrer, of Queanbeyan, Dr. Cobb has cultivated small plots of all the varieties of wheat obtainable in Australia, and has reduced them in number from 600 to 375, by eliminating the many duplicates hitherto cultivated in the different colonies under different names. In conjunction with the Nomenclature Committee, representing the whole of the Australian Colonies, he has selected sixty-five of the best varieties for further experiments, and it is confidently hoped that we shall in time be able to produce wheats having at once the power of resisting rust, and also high milling qualities. When the different articles on this national question have been gathered together they will form a complete text-book on the subject of wheat-growing in Australia. We have in the Department at the present time complete stools of every kind of wheat at present grown in Australia, and when these have been correctly described and illustrated there should be no further difficulty in correctly naming the different varieties of wheat found worthy of cultivation in the principal wheat-growing districts of this Colony.

Amongst the other important problems submitted to the Pathologist have been the investigation of the blights in the sugar-cane, maize, potatoes, pine-apples, and bananas. Owing to the pressure of work in his branch he has not been able yet to give the necessary time to the investigation of some of these diseases, but it may be confidently expected that when he can find time to investigate the more important of them valuable light will be thrown upon their nature, their causes, and remedies. Only those who know how the so-called practical farmer and fruit-grower will theorise about what *may be* the cause of the diseases affecting his crops, how he will mistake the action of insects for that of fungi, and *vice versa*, and how he will mistake cause for effect,—only they can understand how essential it is to have a highly trained expert to whom diseased specimens can be submitted for accurate determination of the causes of the trouble.

In addition to the work connected with this Department, Dr. Cobb has devoted a deal of time to the question of worms in sheep, and has initiated a complete scheme of work in connection with examining the different fodder plants for their microscopic fauna, and comparing the same with the larval stages of the worms parasitic in sheep, an entirely new line of work from which interesting and important results have been already obtained, which will be published in due course.

When it is estimated that the annual loss through rust and other plant diseases in New South Wales amounts to nearly a quarter of a million sterling, it will be seen that the Pathologist has a large and ever growing field of work before him.

For myself, I must gratefully acknowledge the immense value of Dr. Cobb's work to this Department. The most difficult problems in connection with our work have been referred to him, and his practical common sense, his valuable mechanical skill, and his high scientific attainments have always enabled him to throw a deal of light on any problem however intricate.

I may mention that cordial invitations have been sent to Dr. Cobb to visit Queensland, South Australia, and Fiji, for the purpose of investigating plant diseases which have been peculiarly troublesome to these Colonies, but the pressure of work in our own Colony has prevented him undertaking this work, as he would otherwise have liked to ask the Minister to allow him to do.

Analytical Branch.

The chemist of the Department, who entered on his duties with the beginning of the year has been kept very fully occupied with the analyses of soils, manures, and agricultural products such as milks, feeding stuffs, wheat, sugar beets, plants supposed to be poisonous, wines, and waters used for irrigation.

From these analyses I have been able to give advice to hundreds of farmers throughout the Colony on matters affecting their welfare. As we have confined our attention as far as possible to soils typical of considerable areas, each analysis has enabled us to give advice and suggest experiments to many farmers cultivating similar soils.

The whole of the manures offered for sale in this Colony have been carefully analysed, and have been valued by myself on the same basis. The results, as published in the *Gazette*, have indicated to our agriculturists how they can most cheaply and effectively stimulate their soils or supply the needs of their various crops. The result has been an immense increase in the trade of those companies dealing in first-class manures, which are sold at a reasonable price. The manufacturers are as anxious to get a favourable report from the Department on their products as the growers are for guidance in the selection of the best and cheapest manure for their respective requirements. One company in Sydney have informed the Department that whereas they sold three years ago 300 tons of manure per annum, they have sold during the past twelve months 3,000 tons of their manures. Hundreds of farmers are now using manures extensively and intelligently who had given the matter no attention three years ago. One farmer, who may be said to represent hundreds similarly situated, writes:—"I never used manure before I began to read the *Agricultural Gazette*, but now I use £50 worth in the year, and am well satisfied with the results. My neighbours are following my example." When it is remembered what are the direct advantages of the spread of such knowledge as this in extending trade and in developing our own resources, it will be seen how this Department can in many indirect ways assist in advancing the general interests of the country.

Mr. Guthrie has devoted much attention to the chemistry of the Darling Pea, which is known to cause such loss amongst the stock of the Colony. Although no very definite results have yet been obtained, it may be confidently expected that next year's practical experiments supplemented by further chemical analyses will enable us better to understand the action of this noxious plant concerning the effects of which our stock-owners themselves are so much divided in opinion.

Mr.

Mr. Guthrie's examination into the efficacy of the Babcock machine for estimating the fat in milk has been valuable in enabling the Department to speak with authority on the correctness of this valuable aid to the progressive dairy farmers of the Colony.

His investigations into the percentage of gluten in many of our rust-resistant wheats have furnished data on which to calculate the relative value of the different wheats for the purposes of nutrition.

Without in any way undervaluing the very useful work done during the past year in the Chemical Branch of the Department, I would venture to say that still more valuable work remains to be done chiefly in the direction of investigating the composition of the supposed poison plants of the Colony, the composition of the different fruits of the Colony, and of their ashes, and the chemical character of the chief brands of our wines. Chemistry can without doubt throw much light on this question, and it behoves us as a Department to add our quota of original investigations to the sum total of scientific knowledge which has been presented to us as a free gift by the older countries of the world.

Without assigning value to the purely original work undertaken by the Chemist, the actual commercial work connected with the analyses of soils, fertilisers, and agricultural products during 1892 may be fairly valued at £760.

Botanical Branch.

The Botanist of the Department, Mr. F. Turner, has done excellent work in this branch. He has published an illustrated work on the Forage Plants of Australia—the first Australian work dealing with that important subject. It has been most favourably reviewed both in the Australian and foreign press and is highly spoken of by many intelligent persons who have studied our forage plants from a practical standpoint.

In the pages of the *Agricultural Gazette* Mr. Turner has figured and fully described thirty-seven Australian grasses, which, with those published in the previous year, would form a most valuable volume on the grasses of Australia. The Botanist has also published in the *Gazette* eleven articles on new commercial crops, most of which, with their illustrations, have been reproduced in various agricultural papers throughout Australia and in America. Supposed poisonous plants and noxious weeds have also been fully dealt with by Mr. Turner in order that pastoralists and farmers may be awakened to the necessity of dealing promptly and effectively with these vegetable pests.

The Consul of the United States of America has largely availed himself of Mr. Turner's special knowledge on the India-rubber yielding trees, a special summary of which has been published in the special consular reports.

There is now in the Botanical Branch a large and valuable herbarium, from which the Botanist has been able to make useful exchanges with other countries.

From his complete collection of indigenous grasses and forage plants the Department has been enabled to send to the Chicago exhibition a very valuable collection of the best of these native fodder plants suitably mounted and correctly named.

He has also supplied collections of grasses very valuable from an educational point of view for exhibition at the principal agricultural shows in the Colony, and I am able to say that these grasses have aroused much interest in many of our intelligent farmers and pastoralists who are beginning to take a lively interest in the natural resources of their own Colony.

During the year some thousands of botanical specimens have been submitted to the Botanist from all parts of Australia for identification, as many as 150 having been received in one day.

The Botanist has also supervised the issue of the various seeds and plants sent out by the Department, and has collated, with the assistance of Mr. Valder, the 2,400 reports on these new crops, the results of which have been published in the *Gazette*. During the year 3,182 applications for seeds, cuttings, and plants have been received, and 13,235 packets of seeds and plants distributed.

Artist's Branch.

The artist of the Department, Mr. E. M. Grosse, has rendered most valuable assistance to all the officers of the Department who have been educating the farmers of the Colony through the pages of the *Agricultural Gazette*. His drawings of the grasses, new commercial plants, weeds, supposed poisonous plants, insect pests, and insect friends, and many other illustrations, have assisted us materially in making the *Gazette* valuable from an educational point of view.

In addition to the large number of drawings in black and white, Mr. Grosse has made some beautiful coloured drawings showing the two bees' wax moths, the moth which prays on the salt-bush scale, the potato-moth, and different fungus diseases affecting the fig, pear, apple, bean, rose, and strawberry. These have been reproduced very skilfully by S. T. Leigh and Co., and will be published in the different numbers of this year's *Gazette*. I would venture to express the opinion that, with regard to our illustrations, our publications will take second place to no other similar ones in Europe and America, and that the Department is fortunate in having an artist of such ability as Mr. Grosse, who is inspiring his assistant, Mr. Wills, with his own zeal and special skill.

Viticultural Expert.

Mr. Despeissis, the Staff Inspector of the Department, who might be more properly called the Viticultural Expert, has done very useful work throughout the year by means of his lectures in the various districts, his articles on the vineyard and the cellar, which have appeared in the *Gazette*, and the practical advice which he has given to many of our vignerons and farmers visited during the year. He has also rendered good service as Judge of the vineyards entered for the National Prizes, and has by means of his extensive travels throughout the Colony got such a grasp of the whole question of wine-growing that he will be able in due course to issue a most valuable text-book on this growing industry for use throughout the Colony.

Fruit Expert.

The Fruit Expert of the Department (Mr. A. H. Benson) who was appointed a temporary officer on April 5th, 1892, has been kept very busy during the year. His thorough scientific training gained at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, supplemented by his practical experience as farm manager in Great Britain, and as an orchardist in California, make him a useful officer, and the fruit-growers of the Colony have not been slow to recognise his value; in fact, it may be safely said that the agriculturists of
New

New South Wales are very quick to recognise their superiors either in the scientific or practical part of their calling, and will eagerly welcome any man who is able to give them light on the principles or practice of Agriculture, or who can illustrate to them any of the operations of their special branch of that industry; but no one is more keen to detect a superficial theorist, who has had neither scientific training nor good practical experience, and who, after failing in his own agricultural experiments, does not hesitate to place himself forward as the teacher of others. During the little over a year that Mr. Benson has been in the Department his work has been of a very varied nature and has included almost every branch of fruit-growing and marketing. In carrying out his work he has had occasion to visit a large portion of this Colony, and has thus had opportunities of deciding of the value of different districts for fruit-growing and also of determining the kinds of fruit best suited to individual districts, taking climate and situation into consideration.

In his visits to orchards he has given advice on fruit-growing generally, especially with regard to planting, pruning, draining, manuring, and cultivating, and the treatment of insect and fungus pests.

He has also given information on budding, grafting, and nursery work generally, as well as on the packing and handling of fruit for local markets and for export; also in the utilisation of surplus fruits either by drying, canning, jam or jelly making.

He has also given advice on the kinds of fruits to plant, taking into consideration the suitability of the district for the fruit to be grown and also of the market to be supplied. He has strongly urged the planting of varieties that can be utilised in more ways than one, for instance, fruit that may be either dried, canned, exported, or used fresh so as to relieve the market of the glut of fresh fruit.

The cold storage of fruit with a view to English export or simply as a means of freeing a glutted market has also had a large amount of attention and the experiments that have been carried out at the Country Milk Company, the Farmer's and Dairymen's Company, and at Messrs. Hudson Bros., have been under his supervision and have taken a considerable amount of his time.

In order to give practical demonstration of the best means of keeping insect and fungus pests in check, a series of spraying exhibitions were given over a large part of the Colony. Mr. Benson carried out several of these exhibitions himself, and instructed Messrs. Shepherd and Treseder in the use of the pumps and the making of the different mixtures, so that they were able to continue the exhibitions without his assistance.

As a result of the cold storage experiments I have no hesitation in saying that with a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees and a supply of the necessary amount of fresh air in the hold of the ship, there will be no difficulty in sending oranges, mandarins, lemons, apples, pears, and some kinds of plums in good condition to the English market.

Mr. Benson has given a number of lectures on fruit-growing and on insect pests in various parts of the Colony, and has written articles for the *Agricultural Gazette* on pruning, prune-growing and curing, curing the lemon, insect and fungus pests, use of Paris green, treatment of aphides, co-operation, cold storage, and reports on districts visited. He also acted as Judge for all mixed orchards under 10 acres in extent and for the Champion Class, open to all orchards in the Colony that had previously obtained a first prize. Altogether, there were forty-five entries in the two classes, and the orchards were very widely distributed, extending from Deniliquin in the south-west to Bega in the south, Forbes in the west, and Tenterfield in the north. He also acted as Judge for the National Prizes offered for the best methods of utilising surplus fruit and vegetables. Mr. Benson has always displayed ability and enthusiasm in carrying out his very useful duties.

Dairy Expert

The dairy expert of the Department, Mr. F. M'Caffrey, has been kept very fully occupied during the year. He has taken the Travelling Dairy to the chief centres which have asked for it, and has given a valuable course of instruction in the practical operations of the dairy to fifty-three students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

The exposition of the Travelling Dairy at Muswellbrook, Singleton, Quirindi, and Hinton, had practical results. After the visit to the last-mentioned, the first co-operative dairy company was established in the Hunter Valley, after which Ireland's Creamery was erected at Newcastle. Since when a number of dairy companies have been formed throughout the Hunter River, Paterson, and William's River districts. Mr. M'Caffrey has given lectures on co-operation in dairying, the factory system, fodders for dairy cattle, and cheese-making at thirty of the most important centres of the Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Nambucca, Macleay and Hastings Rivers; also at Orange, Wellington, Molong, Bathurst, Cargo, Cowra, Canowindra, Cootamundra, Moama, Deniliquin, Murrumburrah, Tumut, and Germanton. Mr. M'Caffrey's life-long experience as a dairy farmer in the south coast and his earnest desire to keep abreast of modern developments in dairying by constant reading and study, have made him peculiarly fitted to teach our farmers to whom he is always welcome.

In conjunction with the Chemist, he has submitted the Babcock Tester to strict practical tests, and has done much to make it widely known and appreciated in the factories of New South Wales. Mr. M'Caffrey is now engaged with Mr. J. P. Dowling in writing a text-book on Dairy-farming in Australia.

Crop Reports.

During the past year the system of monthly crop reports has been initiated. About 500 farmers and others have been induced to report every month to the Department on the condition and prospects of the different crops of their respective districts, and by means of these individual reports which have been sent into the Department through thirty-seven of the Inspectors of Stock, we have been enabled to present each month a comprehensive report on the crops of the whole Colony. In view of the necessity for retrenchment I have suggested that the allowance for this work to the Stock Inspectors be discontinued, and I believe that the value, both to the farmers and the different business firms, of these monthly reports will amply repay the cost incurred in the salary of the officer who is responsible for this work, and the small item for stationery and postage. These reports have already aroused a deal of interest amongst many of our farmers, millers, and many firms doing business with the agriculturists of the Colony. They have brought us into touch with many intelligent men whose regular communications about the diseases of their crops and other matters of local interest are very valuable to the Department. As the scheme of crop reporting has been found valuable in America, I think it may be safely continued for another year, after which we shall be better able to express a definite opinion as to its value under our present conditions.

Mr.

Mr. Jensen, the officer in charge of this work, has performed his duties with zeal and intelligence, and his agricultural training in Denmark, with his subsequent experience in our Lands Department, has rendered him peculiarly fitted for this special work.

Hawkesbury College.

With regard to the college and farm I need say but little, as the Principal has submitted a most minute report on his past year's operations. I would, however, express the opinion that the scientific training now being received by the students at that college is very fairly adapted to their requirements, and that the practical training is as good as the Principal can make it under the circumstances. When I reflect, however, that we are now turning out every year a number of students with diplomas from the college, who have had so few advantages, I cannot help expressing my regret that the financial difficulties of the Colony have so much retarded this valuable branch of the Department's work. Although the opportunities for scientific instruction are not nearly as good as they might be, I am of opinion that they are sufficiently satisfactory to enable students to get a training adapted to their requirements, but it is impossible to imagine that they can be turned out as thoroughly trained as we had hoped from a farm without farm buildings, without facilities for breeding different kinds of animals, and incompletely equipped with regard to stock, implements, and other appliances.

Experimental Farms.

With regard to the experimental farms which were intended to be such a prominent feature of our system of agricultural education, I have to regret to have so little to report that is encouraging. Shortly after the formation of the Department in 1890 we asked the Lands Department to dedicate for agricultural purposes reserves at Wagga Wagga, Uralla, and Richmond River, on which it was hoped that we should have agricultural schools and experimental farms. The only one of these that has been actually dedicated to the Department is that at Wagga Wagga where we have cleared over 100 acres of land and fenced in more than 400, out of a total area of 1,960 acres dedicated to the Department.

Mr. John Coleman, the acting manager, is doing good work in a very economical manner, and will, I hope, be able this year to put a few acres under cultivation with experimental plots of wheat in connection with our scheme of experiments to discover varieties most suited for general use, with special reference to their rust-resistant properties. I trust that Mr. Coleman will be able this year to plant out an orchard and vineyard, for there is great scope for valuable experimental work with regard to wine-making and wheat-growing on this particular farm.

I would venture to express the opinion that the Department is fortunate in having Mr. Coleman to direct the early history of this experimental farm, which will in due course, I trust, become a valuable educational agency in the interest of the farmers of that and all other similar districts.

The Department has also done some clearing on two reserves of the Richmond River, but operations have been checked owing to the necessity for retrenchment. Although these two sites doubtless present very great differences of soil, and are representative of tolerably large areas in this important district, I think the time was hardly ripe for commencing operations on two distinct sites so close together; and although it may not be possible to initiate any large scheme of operations in this district, I trust that the Minister will soon see his way to establish a small experimental station on the upland red soils of this district, in order to help the struggling settlers in the many problems which they have before them awaiting solution.

Early in the history of the Department the Lands Department was asked to reserve nineteen sites in the following districts for the future use of this Department:—

Area.	County.	Parish.	Area.	County.	Parish.
1,040 acres.....	Ashburnham..	Eyrmedura.	2,240 acres.....	Auckland.....	Meringo.
1,590 „	„	„	Permanent com-		
2,640 „	Sandon	Salisbury.	mons south of		
2,620 „	Harden	Cootamundry.	town of Orange	Bathurst	Orange.
420 „	Argyle	Breadalbane.	600 acres.....	Gough	Inverell.
910 „	Clarence	Great Marlow.	640 „	„	Campbell.
130 „	White	Turrawan.	456 „	Rous	Pimlico.
870 „	„	„	384 „	„	Tuckombil.
6,000 „	Cumberland...	St. Matthew and Ham Common.	6,400 „	Gunnedah.....	Black Jack and Gunne- dah.
2,200 „	Gough	Dilmas and Glen Innes.	1,500 „	Clive	Tenterfield.
2,064 „	Wynyard	South Wagga Wagga and Uranquinty.			

It was considered advisable that some Government land should be reserved in these important centres, although there was no immediate hope of commencing active operations on many of them; as it was felt that when the proper time should arrive, it might be difficult to get suitable land at a reasonable price.

Experiment Stations.

Although the time is inopportune for recommending the establishment of large agricultural schools and experimental farms, which must of necessity cost a considerable sum for their initial operations and their yearly maintenance, I would express the hope that experimental stations may be established in different parts of the country for the purpose of experimenting with new crops, and for working out the many problems which are puzzling the struggling farmers in our best agricultural districts. No expensive staff is needed for such stations, nor should there be any large outlay for the small area of land needed. In fact, in some instances they might be made self-supporting by the sale of improved varieties of sugarcane, maize, cereals, and other seeds, which the farmers would be able to buy at a reasonable price. I think that the temporary inspectors of agriculture, who have now no well-defined duties, and have very little opportunity of showing their qualifications, might be well utilised, assuming that they have the necessary ability and experience in managing small experimental stations, say, of 20 acres each, on which they might conduct series of experiments suited to the respective districts in which they were situated.

Agricultural

Agricultural Gazette.

The *Agricultural Gazette* has become a most useful agency in our educational work. It has brought us into direct touch with about 4,000 of the most progressing farmers, orchardists, and vignerons in the Colony. It has been published for the information of all the original investigations of the experts of the Department, illustrated where necessary by our artist, and has presented in a condensed form the researches of other agricultural experts doing similar work in other parts of the world. I have reason to believe that we have contrived to make the *Gazette* a happy blending of science and practice, and that it has been found to be equally valuable by the purely scientific worker and the ordinary farmer, who wishes for practical advice in the plainest possible language. Agricultural authorities in different European countries, Great Britain, and from most of the colleges and Experimental Farms of America, have congratulated the Department on the value of its original investigations as published in the *Gazette*, and several thousands of our own farmers and the leading authorities in the other colonies have thanked us for the valuable advice given in its pages on the matters of plant diseases, insect pests, improved methods, values of manures, new machines, and many other items of interest in their calling.

Every agricultural paper of any value throughout Australia has done us the compliment of reproducing many of our articles and illustrations, and some issues have been found to consist very largely of reproductions from our work—not always acknowledged. When we note that agricultural papers in America of world-renowned value have also reproduced some of our articles and drawings we may fairly conclude that the work is considered worthy of notice.

National Prizes.

The system of National Prizes has received another year's trial. Half of the vote of £5,000 generously granted by Parliament was offered for prizes for the best managed farms, orchards, and vineyards in the different districts of the Colony, as well as for the best poultry-farm, bee-farm, collection of parasites in stock, collection of injurious insects and their parasites, and collection of grasses and other fodder plants, in each of these cases from the whole Colony. These prizes have undoubtedly done good in stimulating our agriculturists to a healthy rivalry, and in bringing to the front some of our best farmers in the different districts of the Colony, and giving a standard for others to aim at. The system has revealed to the Department and to the general public where our best farmers are to be found, and it has perhaps reduced to their proper level some who have been occupying a false position as to their practical value as farmers and orchardists, men who have been very loud in their talk at meetings or through the papers, but have made a bad appearance in the judge's reports when valued by points. While recognising however, the good that these prizes have done, I am of opinion that under present circumstances they may well be omitted for a year or two, and when things are more prosperous it may be found well to kindle generous rivalry amongst our farming community by offering them again on a smaller scale. With regard to the other half of the grant which has been distributed in sums varying from £100 to £350 amongst ten Agricultural Societies each of which represents a distinct agricultural district in the Colony, I am of opinion that the money has been almost entirely wasted. In nearly every case the amount of money granted has been merely an extra subsidy to the society, saving them their own funds, but doing little else. The committees as a rule have not appreciated these prizes as they might have done, and the result has been poor competition, and I am sorry to say, in some cases, the awarding of the Government money to exhibits totally unworthy of the same. I am of opinion that these prizes should not be offered again under any conditions.

Text Books on Agricultural Subjects.

I am glad to report that the Minister has approved of my suggestion to issue text books on the various subjects connected with agriculture in which special education is urgently needed. He has authorised Mr. J. P. Dowling of the *Sydney Mail*, to collaborate with Mr. M'Caffrey, dairy expert of this Department, in issuing a text book on dairying, which will soon be published, and will I believe be found a very valuable work for the use of our dairy farmers. It will comprise over 200 pages of printed matter copiously illustrated from our own colonial experience. I feel confident that the sale of this book at 2s. 6d. per copy will amply repay its cost. A series of articles now appearing in the *Gazette* on vine growing and wine making will, when completed, form a valuable text book on this subject, and as we have had 1,000 extra copies of each article struck off they can be bound together and issued to the vignerons at a very low cost to the Department.

Mr. A. H. Benson, the fruit expert, has commenced a series of articles on fruit-growing in this Colony which will when completed form a valuable text-book for orchardists. This officer, from his American experience and English scientific training, supplemented by the experience he has gained in his visits to the chief fruit-growing districts of the Colony, will, I am confident, be able to prepare a valuable manual of fruit-growing.

Temporary Inspectors.

In January last year, the Minister appointed five Temporary Inspectors of Agriculture and one Inspector of Agricultural Shows. The appointment of one of the former was cancelled within ten days, for sufficient reasons. The other four Inspectors, Messrs. E. de P. O'Kelly, G. E. Hooke, A. A. Dunningcliff, and C. de la Motte were entrusted with the duty of educating the farmers of this Colony in the different subjects allotted to each. Mr. Hooke was allowed to resign in May, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Bruce Suttor.

I regret to report that in this particular line of work our Department has not been successful. I have devoted considerable attention to the duty of sending these Inspectors to every part of the Colony where their services could be found useful but there has never been one application received in the Department for the services of any of these gentlemen, and only in one case has a second visit been requested. Whatever the reasons may be, the idea has not found favour with the practical farmers of New South Wales, and the experience of the past year convinces me that no officer of the Department should be sent to instruct our farming population unless he is, in the proper sense of the word, an expert in one or other branches of agriculture. The farmers will listen with respect to a man who is able to teach them in any line, whether it be in the practical work of the farm, the chemistry of agriculture, the diseases of plants, insect life, or the treatment of the soil, but they will not listen to any man whom they rightly or wrongly imagine to be a theorist, or a man who cannot practice what he preaches.

I am of opinion that the services of some of the Inspectors might be profitably utilised in conducting experiments on experimental stations, where they would have an opportunity of showing their qualifications, of practically educating our farmers, and of convincing them that they are capable of acting as agricultural instructors.

As I addressed the Minister immediately after their temporary appointment regarding two of these officers with whose qualifications and previous history in the Public Service I had sufficient acquaintance to enable me to form a judgment as to their probable value in this Department, I shall, after a year's experience of their work, content myself with expressing the opinion that they might with advantage to the reputation and usefulness of this Department, and with a saving to the public funds, be relegated to their former offices with less than half the salaries now received.

Agricultural Societies.

During 1892 more than £10,000 was distributed in subsidies to the 137 agricultural societies existing in New South Wales. This vote has hitherto been distributed through the Colonial Secretary's Department, but will in future be controlled by this Department.

I regret to have to report that many of these societies are doing very little educational work, and are, therefore, unworthy of the aid received from the State. The total grant might, I think, be reduced with advantage to one-half, and some stringent rules adopted to regulate its distribution—somewhat on the lines I have already twice submitted to the Minister. With a reduced subsidy and strict supervision of the distribution of this vote, the number of societies would soon be reduced to fifty, and no loss would probably ensue to the higher interests of agricultural education.

During the past thirteen years the Agricultural Societies of New South Wales have received £186,679 in annual grants, and £61,050 in special subsidies.

Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald has visited about thirty of the shows held during 1892, and has furnished reports on the same, which have been generally too meagre and superficial to be of much use either to the societies or to the Department.

I should be glad to see this important work entrusted to an officer of high intelligence and with special knowledge of the duties required. He should have practical acquaintance with the interior workings of agricultural societies, should be able to examine their books and analyse their balance-sheets, and should be strong enough to advise the Minister and to inspire the societies with respect.

With judicious rules for the committee's guidance and an able, zealous, and fearless officer to co-operate with the committees, to see that the rules are carried out, and to represent the Department at shows, the whole of the surviving societies might be made as useful and as educational as the best of them now are.

During 1892 the excellent societies at Wagga Wagga and Bathurst took steps to have monthly meetings of their members, for the purposes of mutual instruction.

I trust that the Minister will in future insist on no subsidy being given to any society that is content with only holding an annual show, and allows its members no other opportunities of meeting and comparing notes on the many points of interest to their district and their own farms.

Collectors.

Messrs. R. Helms and A. Lea, the collectors of the Department, have done very useful work in collecting specimens of insects, plants, and fungi for the use of the scientific staff. Mr. Helms has visited the southern district of the Colony, in which he made large collections of our native grasses; inspected all the principal orchards to discover which were infested with codling moth, and to advise the owners as to remedial measures for this and other insect and fungus pests; and generally made observations on the life history and habits of all insects of economic importance that came under his notice. He has also given special attention, under Dr. Cobb's direction, to the peculiar disease among bees that has caused so much loss during the past season. Mr. Helms has shown considerable aptitude for this work, and has been of great service in supplying the scientific experts with suitable material for their work. Mr. Lea has devoted his attention principally to observations of the insects friendly to agriculturists,—either as parasites or predaceous on our insect foes. He has, by means of his practical work in the field, and his enthusiasm in this line of work, discovered a great many predaceous and parasitic insects that do good service in keeping injurious insects in check, and his original work in this direction will bring credit alike to this Department and to himself. He has spent a considerable time in investigating the insect pests of the tobacco plant, particularly on the farm of Mr. Thos. Wall, at Woolomin, where he has been able to indicate and successfully initiate a course of treatment by means of spraying which has given great satisfaction to Mr. Wall. Such investigations as these can only be carried out by specially trained men, and at the expense of the State or some scientific society; and as Mr. Lea has given up his previous calling in order to devote his life to this work, it is to be hoped that it will be possible to carry it on with some of the valuable results, from a practical point of view, that have attended the labours of the large Entomological Staff of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Codling Moth.

Messrs. L. Shepherd and T. G. Treseder were appointed *pro tempore* to give special instructions to our fruit-growers in the best method of dealing with the codling moth in particular, and other insect and fungus pests in general. Mr. Shepherd visited the fruit-growing centres in the southern and south-western districts of the Colony, and gave practical demonstrations in mixing and applying with the Climax Spray-pump Paris Green, Bordeaux Mixture, and resin and soda wash.

Mr. Treseder did the same in the northern and western districts. Due notice was given through the local Agricultural Societies and newspapers, and an opportunity was thus afforded to almost every fruit-grower in New South Wales to get the best kind of instruction in recognising and dealing with the most common pests of his orchard.

The results have been very encouraging, as has been shown by the large demand for spray-pumps reported to the Department.

Pomological

Pomological Committee.

The Pomological Committee referred to in my last report has been appointed by the Minister, and consists of Messrs. R. Scobie, M.P. (West Maitland), G. F. Barnes, M.P. (Cootamundra), E. Whitaker (Secretary, Fruitgrowers' Union), Jas. Morgan (Goulburn), C. W. Mills (Dundas), T. Reedy (Camden), the Director of Agriculture, and the Fruit Expert of the Department (Mr. A. H. Benson).

The Committee met every fortnight during the fruit season, and gave a deal of attention to the nomenclature of the fruit of the Colony—a subject of great importance to nurserymen and orchardists. They have been able to identify a large number of varieties of fruit submitted to them from all parts of the Colony, and have taken steps to describe and name all seedling fruits which have been placed under their observation. If the Committee are able to describe, name, and classify the principal varieties of fruit grown here, and to give certificates of merit to all valuable new varieties, after due trial, they will be laying a good foundation for a Pomological Society for New South Wales, similar to the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and their honorary labours will deserve the gratitude of all fruit-growers in Australia. The Committee has also supervised the Department's experiments with the cold storage of fruit. Oranges, peaches, plums, apricots, mandarins, apples, pears, and passion fruit, have been stored in the cold chambers of Messrs. F. and W. Hudson, where the range of temperature has been noted every day, and the condition of the fruit frequently noted by the Fruit Expert. His final reports, as published in the *Agricultural Gazette*, will, I believe, throw some light on this important question.

As opportunity has offered, typical specimens of our fruit have been modelled and added to the Department's collection, which will in this way gradually become very complete, and of distinct value for reference purposes.

Mr. F. W. Ward's valuable pamphlet on the English market for New South Wales fruit was issued during 1892 to the number of 2,000, and created great interest both in this Colony and in Victoria.

This Department has done its utmost to educate our fruit-growers on this vital question, and when the time is ripe for exportation of fruit on a large scale, private enterprise will doubtless be ready to undertake the matter. In order to test the relative values of cork-dust and kiln-dried cedar sawdust as packing materials—the freight from Spain making the former rather expensive—five barrels of grapes packed in each material were sent to London by this Department. We also imported a barrel of Almerian grapes packed in Spain for the London market, which arrived on Christmas Eve in excellent condition, and were distributed amongst the principal grape-growing districts to furnish an object lesson in the art of packing grapes for export. There can be little doubt that when the initial difficulties have been overcome, there will be a large export trade in fruit, a trade which will help to prevent local gluts, and to establish the fruit-growing industry on a more stable foundation than at present.

The Department has introduced to the notice of the fruit-growers the most approved spray-pumps and pruning saws from California, to the distinct advantage both of the growers and of the importers.

New Seeds and Plants.

The policy of importing and distributing new varieties of seed for trial has been continued during 1892. Mr. Valder has sent out, under the direction of the Botanist, 13,235 packets of seeds, plants, and cuttings to 3,182 applicants. Amongst the seeds were the mung-bean, chick-pea, rice (upland and swamp), sugar beet, teosinte, gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), sixty-five new varieties of wheat, Caragua maize, sorghums, and native grasses, also new varieties of sugar-cane from Florida (U.S.) and Mauritius, tea plants from Ceylon, and varieties of figs from Smyrna.

Mr. Valder has shown his enthusiasm for this branch of our work by cultivating small plots of many of these new commercial crops as well as some new varieties of vegetables deemed worthy of trial and has presented reports on the results in the Department's *Gazette*.

Chicago Exhibition.

The Commissioner of the Chicago Exhibition asked for this Department's assistance in securing suitable agricultural exhibits for the show. We secured excellent samples of different varieties of wheat, weighing 66 to 69½ lb. per bushel, and of peas, oats, maize, dried fruit, tobacco, and sorghum. We also sent, from the Department's herbarium, a unique exhibit of fifty native grasses and salt bushes suitably mounted and fully described in the catalogue.

Humble Bees.

Following the example of New Zealand, which has successfully introduced humble bees, and has thus secured the fertilisation of the red clover, thus becoming large exporters instead of importers of the seed of that valuable fodder, we have introduced from that island 200 fertilised Queens at an average cost of 1s. each. Half of this number arrived alive and were distributed as widely as possible throughout the Colony, near Tenterfield, Bodalla, Bathurst, Maitland, Penrith, Richmond River, and in the Botanic Gardens and Centennial Park.

Departmental Exhibits at Shows.

An effort has been made to bring the work of the Department under the notice of the farming community by means of small exhibits at the various agricultural shows. At the Metropolitan show a special exhibit was prepared, including a complete stool of each of about 375 wheats grown by Mr. W. Farrer at Queanbeyan; a large collection of native grasses, mounted and named; 300 fruit models, named; a large number of insects of economic interest—both friendly and injurious; and the different spray-pumps recommended by the Department. This exhibit was of great value to many farmers and fruit-growers who carefully studied it, and gained a special award from the Judge. We have sent to the country shows a collection of grasses, a small case of fruit models, and two cases of the most important insects—friends and foes. I can safely assert that thousands of persons have received useful information and valuable hints from these exhibits.

Library.

Library.

The library of the Department has been increased by the receipt of several hundreds of reports and bulletins from Great Britain, Germany, France, and America. Many of those from the agricultural departments, the colleges, and experimental stations in the last country have been specially valuable to us, and have been sent, it is gratifying to note, principally in exchange for our *Gazette*, which is much valued by the leading agricultural experts in America.

All the principal agricultural journals and papers published in Great Britain, America, and Australasia are received in exchange for the *Gazette*, so that our library is gradually becoming very valuable for reference purposes to all the experts of the Department.

Necessities of the Department.

Although I am aware that the present is not a convenient time for initiating any new agencies that will cost much money, I would venture to indicate a few matters that should engage the attention of this Department for the sake of the class in whose interests it exists:—

1. A few experimental stations as the forerunners of large experimental farms combined with agricultural schools, to be started in say four districts totally distinct from each other in climatic conditions. The cost of these need not exceed £1,000 a year each, and they might now well take the place of national prizes or other less useful agencies.
2. A Fruit Pests Bill to give the fruit-growers in the respective districts power to deal with the codling moth and other insect pests as well as fungus diseases that now cause so much loss to the Colony, often through the culpable negligence of a few men who allow their gardens to become active centres from which to spread these diseases to their neighbours, who may have done everything possible to keep their own orchards clean.
3. Workshops and gardens for the scientific experts in which the Pathologist may study the fungus diseases on their host plants, and practically try the likely remedies; where the Entomologist may study under favourable conditions the life history of the different insects, and experiment with the preparations he proposes to recommend for general use; and where the Botanist can grow small plots of new crops and conduct other experiments of value to agriculture. By these means the usefulness of the scientific staff would be much increased, and these officers would have the much desired opportunity of showing the teachings of science applied to practice.
4. These facilities might be easily provided at a school of horticulture which is necessary for the education of our fruit-growers and gardeners. The course of instruction for such a school should be quite distinct from that of the Agricultural College, though, for economy's sake, it might be worked together with that institution. It would, however, be preferable for many reasons to have it within easy distance of Sydney, and I know of no better available site than 30 acres of the ironbark ridge in the Rookwood reserve. There is already an orchard planted there, and the Colonial Secretary's Department has been asked to allow this Department to have the use of this orchard for experiments with fungicides and insecticides—the trees presenting abundant opportunities for doing good work in that direction. With little expense a school of horticulture and experimental gardens might be established here without interfering with the main object of the reserve and buildings thereon.
5. Regulations for the guidance of agricultural societies, to provide for the proper distribution of the large annual vote to them, and to secure the best possible results therefrom. The Minister would probably get much assistance and valuable information by inviting a delegate from each society to meet him in conference, as was done in 1890, with advantage alike to the Department and the societies.

Cost of Department.

In view of the statements sometimes made criticising the expense of this Department, I submit herewith—(a) a statement showing the amounts of the votes for 1890, 1891, and 1892, spent up to 21st April, 1893, and showing in what principal directions the money has gone; (b) a statement, compiled from figures supplied by the Principal, showing how much money has been spent on the College—both from loan votes and consolidated revenue, and how it has been expended; (c) a few figures showing the amounts voted for agricultural education in the United States and France—the two countries in which the State gives the most direct encouragement to agriculture.

The vote for this Department for 1890 was £15,000, of which £8,534 15s 2d. was spent; for 1891, £29,900, of which £19,955 5s. 5d. was expended, including £2,005 6s. spent by the Vine Diseases Board; for 1892, £70,100, of which £31,180 5s. 4d. was spent up to 27th April, 1893 (including £2,500 by the Vine Diseases Board).

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in reporting that the whole of the Permanent Staff—scientific and clerical—have discharged their respective duties with zeal and intelligence, and are worthy of the Minister's best respect and confidence.

The Department is, I confidently believe, generally fulfilling the duties expected of it, and is earning the respect and goodwill of the agriculturists of New South Wales, who now freely consult us on the many problems that are constantly arising in their daily work, and whose satisfaction and gratitude are to be found amply expressed in many hundreds of letters now recorded in this Department.

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,
Director of Agriculture.

MISCELLANEOUS (including National Prizes).

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
National Prizes awarded	980 0 0	4,205 0 0	2,306 0 0
National Prizes—Judge's expenses	564 10 8	220 3 2	406 8 6
Flying foxes	220 16 2	.....	27 10 0
Rust in wheat experiments	295 17 9	.....	182 18 6
New seeds and pants	54 18 1	106 3 3	53 10 3
Rent	181 7 5	300 0 0	406 5 0
Chemicals and miscellaneous	174 2 9	160 6 5	347 0 2
	2,421 12 10	4,991 12 10	3,729 12 5

PURCHASES (mostly Assets).

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General requirements (furniture, &c.)	246 9 0	126 2 1	242 7 8
Scientific Staff, apparatus, &c., excluding chemicals	290 13 0	295 6 11	335 0 4
Inspector's requirements .....	.....	.....	34 8 4
Officers inspecting orchards, for outfits .....	.....	.....	42 18 7
Travelling dairy .....	.....	491 16 6	1 3 0
Books	349 15 6	125 3 4	290 1 5
Fruit models	119 4 0	82 16 0	29 5 6
Museum fittings, &c.	36 3 1	53 8 0	145 9 6
Wood-blocks and other illustrative processes ..	97 16 0	219 17 6	87 13 6
	1,140 0 7	1,394 10 4	1,208 7 10

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE and EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (Exclusive of Loan Vote Account).

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Hawkesbury Agricultural College.</i>			
Permanent salaries .....	.....	*583 6 8	1,200 0 0
Miscellaneous, including salaries, wages, household supplies, improvements, stock, &c.	1,238 8 4	4,371 15 6	9,377 16 2
<i>Richmond River Experimental Farms.</i>			
Salaries, wages, improvements, &c. ....	.....	118 7 0	180 0 3
<i>Wagga Wagga Experimental Farm.</i>			
Salaries, wages, &c. ....	.....	.....	756 17 8
<i>Bathurst Experimental Farm.</i>			
Incidentals .....	.....	.....	11 0 0
*Treasury Advance Account .....	.....	266 13 4	.....
	1,238 8 4	5,340 2 6	11,525 14 1

A.

STATEMENT showing comparative expenditure from Annual Votes of the Department of Agriculture for the years 1890, 1891, 1892, as per entries in the Accountant's Ledger up to April 21st, 1893.

	Year 1890.			Year 1891.			Year 1892.		
	Salaries.	Expenses.	Total.	Salaries.	Expenses.	Total.	Salaries.	Expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Administrative staff, permanent	1,150 15 4	17 6 10	1,168 2 2	2,269 1 10	21 3 1	2,290 4 11	2,498 7 5	*135 11 8	2,633 19 1
" " temporary	288 15 8	.....	288 15 8	400 0 3	.....	400 0 3	832 10 3	.....	832 10 3
Scientific staff, permanent	575 0 0	.....	575 0 0	1,944 18 11	.....	1,944 18 11	2,782 2 7	.....	2,782 2 7
" " temporary	431 3 5	42 14 11	473 18 4	779 17 7	126 17 0	906 14 7	390 9 7	154 14 6	545 4 1
Permanent expert staff	116 13 4	50 5 8	166 19 0	350 0 0	86 5 11	436 5 11	350 0 0	64 1 2	414 1 2
Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415 13 4	195 15 7	611 8 11
" field officers	376 0 5	131 9 4	507 9 9	246 2 4	58 18 7	305 0 11	100 0 0	30 9 0	130 9 0
" inspectors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233 5 1	680 6 0	1,913 11 1
Officers inspecting orchards, temporary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 0 0	297 15 1	602 15 1
Temporary travelling dairy officers .....	.....	.....	.....	292 5 4	124 14 2	416 19 6	73 10 1	42 1 4	115 11 5
Crop reporting, office staff .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Temporary principal crop agents .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 0 0	.....	139 0 0
Railway charges (including also those for judges of National Prizes and college railway accounts) .....	.....	482 17 9	482 17 9	.....	815 18 2	815 18 2	.....	†1,261 4 9	1,261 4 9
Other coaching charges .....	.....	71 10 9	71 10 9	.....	14 15 7	14 15 7	.....	43 0 3	43 0 3
	2,938 8 2	796 5 3	3,734 13 5	6,382 6 3	1,248 12 6	7,630 18 9	9,419 18 4	2,904 19 4	12,324 17 8

* £100 deducted from "expenses," and added to railway charges. † Being amount paid by Director for his yearly ticket.

B.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS of expenditure for the years 1891 and 1892.

(These totals include all expenditure from Loan Vote, in addition to that from the Consolidated Revenue and are nearly all reproductive.)

	1891.		1892.			1891.		1892.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Buildings	418	15 2	0	4 6	Poultry			15	2 9
Furniture	1,113	4 10	832	5 6	Salaries	1,033	14 8	1,505	1 3
Laboratory	412	11 1	151	19 10	Wages	1,456	12 9	2,682	3 4
Clearing	3,345	7 6	1,983	10 0	Maintenance.....	1,536	11 8	1,032	2 7
Fencing	1,928	11 7	2,291	14 4	Carriage	147	0 3	8	8 10
Plant	1,066	19 2	1,546	6 9	Charges.....	148	9 4	134	1 0
Horses.....	263	10 0	145	10 0	Rent	323	13 2	618	0 1
Cattle	174	6 0	105	3 0	Survey fees			16	11 0
Sheep			84	8 4	Bursary.....			12	10 0
Pigs	13	12 6	33	18 10	Forage	236	10 2	275	9 0
Orchard	273	19 6	557	0 6	Manure	103	6 10	127	8 4
Farm	34	19 7	158	0 2					
Bees.....			50	17 2	Totals	14,051	15 9	14,392	17 1

C.

UNITED STATES.

AMOUNT voted for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, year ending June, 1893.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
General administration	16,770	16	8	Forestry	4,129	3	4
Extension of foreign markets for agricultural products	2,083	6	8	Records and editing	1,312	10	0
Rain-making experiments	2,083	6	8	Illustrations	3,958	6	8
For collection of information about irrigation	1,250	0	0	Seeds distribution	31,025	0	0
Account branch.....	3,979	3	4	Document and folding room	2,179	3	4
Agricultural statistics	28,354	3	4	Experimental grounds and gardens	6,458	6	8
Botany	7,520	16	8	Museum	1,633	6	8
Entomology	5,687	10	0	Fibre investigations	1,041	13	4
Ornithology.....	5,179	3	4	Library.....	625	0	0
Pomology.....	2,354	3	4	Contingent expenses	8,333	6	8
Microscopy	1,395	16	8	Animal industry.....	180,208	6	8
Vegetable pathology	5,333	6	8	Subsidy to agricultural experimental stations	151,666	13	4
Chemistry	7,604	3	4	Weather bureau.....	187,207	17	11
Experiments with sugar beets, cane, sorghum, and manufacture of sugar	4,166	13	4				
					£673,540	14	7

In addition to the amount of £151,666 13s. 4d. granted by the National Government as subsidies to experimental stations, the various State Governments also contribute about £47,000 per annum. There are forty-six of these principal agricultural colleges and experimental stations and fourteen subsidiary ones. The number of principal agricultural professors and investigators employed in these institutions is 543. There are besides in many of the States, State Boards of Agriculture.

FRANCE.

In 1889, the France Government, on behalf of agriculture, expended for agricultural colleges and schools, shows, subsidies to agricultural societies, encouragements or rewards for successful experiments in agriculture, premiums or bounties, &c., the sum of £347,071 0s. 10d. In this country there are the following state agricultural institutions:—

Agricultural, scientific, and practical schools for teaching the various branches.....	62
Investigating and experimental institutions of various kinds	47

Agricultural instruction is also given in establishments for general or university education as follows:—There are ninety-five professorships and chairs in agriculture and agricultural chemistry; fifteen agricultural courses in colleges and higher elementary schools; agricultural courses in all normal schools; and obligatory instruction in the elementary schools.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VINE DISEASES ACT.

(REGULATION UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 56 Vic. No. 22, sec. 52.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 1st September, 1893.

VINE DISEASES ACT, 56 VIC. No. 22.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Act 56 Victoria No. 22, section 52, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following Regulation:—

For the purposes of the first election of members of the Board of any Vine District proclaimed under the Act aforesaid, each vine-grower, whose name and address shall, after revision, appear on the list of vine-growers of any such district, shall be entitled to one vote at the first election as aforesaid within the district to which such list refers.

T. M. SLATTERY.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1893.

The Trustees of the National Park Trust to The Chief Secretary.

National Park Trust Office, 3, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 30 September, 1893.

Sir,

The Trustees of the National Park have the honor to present you with an Annual Report of their operations from the 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

During the year the following alteration in Trust has been made, viz. :—Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Alteration in Trust. Q.C., was appointed Trustee in place of Mr. Abigail.

It is gratifying for the Trustees to record and bear testimony to the great interest exhibited by the public in the Park, the increase in the number of visitors having exceeded that of previous years by some thousands. Increase of visitors to Park.

The number of visitors to the Park, as shown by the Caretaker's books for the year, was 25,258, exclusive of those going *via* Waterfall, which may be estimated at half this amount.

The additional accommodation provided by the extension of the building at Audley has greatly added to the convenience and comfort of visitors and tourists. During the summer season the rooms are nearly always occupied, and all available means are used by the Trustees to enhance the enjoyment of the public in this attractive holiday resort, their efforts being stimulated by the unrivalled natural advantages by which the Park is surrounded. Additional accommodation and extension of building at Audley.

The preservation of the flora continues to be made a special feature. The rules for prohibiting shooting are being strictly enforced, as the increase of the native birds will doubtless prove a great boon and attraction for future generations, and rangers have been appointed to prevent persons taking plants from the Park. Flora and fauna.

In addition to this, great vigilance has been exercised in preserving the fish for the recreation of anglers. At the request of the Trustees the Government were induced to offer a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of anyone exploding dynamite or any explosive substance for destroying or taking fish in Port Hacking, and notices were posted at Burraneer Bay, Simpson's Wharf, Public Wharf Jibbon, Lillipilli, Warumbul, South West Arm, Ewey Bay, Deer Park, and other conspicuous places. Means used for preventing destruction of fish by dynamite.

The principal works carried out during the year are as follows :—

This road has been regravelled from Loftus to Bees' Nest, and put in a good state of repair. A new road or deviation has been made from the Bees' Nest to Audley to obviate the steep and dangerous grades of the old route as formerly used. Loftus and Audley Road.

This road has been well maintained. The bridges and culverts have been stripped and redecked with new timber. Lady Carrington Road.

Mile-stones have been placed on the main roads for guidance of pedestrians and travellers through the Park.

A portion of the dam at Audley has been stone-pitched the full width, thus preventing the flood-waters from washing or injuring the roadway. Dams.

The causeway at the waterfall crossing has been thoroughly strengthened; the approaches at each end were formed and ballasted.

Two stone troughs have been made and placed about half-way on the Lady Carrington Road, where there is a permanent spring of water, called the Jersey Springs, affording a great boon to tourists and others. The road in this locality has been widened so that vehicles can now pass or turn. Jersey Springs A

Warumbul.

A commodious cottage has been erected and furnished for the convenience of anglers and others at Warumbul, situated on the banks of the picturesque Port Hacking River. It has been largely availed of by the public. The ground has been cleared and planted with ornamental shrubs, and enclosed with a substantial fence. A roadway has also been made, enabling parties to drive to this favourite fishing ground if preferred, thus giving them the choice of proceeding by land or water.

Deer park.

A building has been erected at Point Danger, near Wentworth Hut, for the residence of the keeper. There is a charming outlook at this locality. It is satisfactory to report the deer continue to thrive and increase in numbers.

Erection of cottages.

Three other cottages have been erected in the Park for the employees.

Land clearing between Loftus and Sutherland and Farnell Downs.

About 200 acres of land have been scrubbed and cleared on Farnell Downs, between Loftus and Sutherland, thereby encouraging the growth of grass and affording greater facilities for recreation purposes.

Tree planting.

A great number of red cedar catapla oaks, Moreton Bay figs, lillipilli, mulberry, and other trees, received from the Director of Botanic Gardens and the Forestry Department, have been planted in suitable parts of the Park. About 300 fruit and berry producing trees have also been planted, which will give food and encourage the increase of Australian birds, and others being acclimatised.

Guide-book.

The Trustees have published an elaborate and comprehensive guide-book, embellished with photographic views, &c., giving most interesting particulars of the Park, with its facilities for securing enjoyment and recreation of the public.

The Trustees, in concluding this Report, desire to thank the Parliament for the liberality bestowed on this great national reserve, and trust that, as the number of visitors has so greatly increased, a more adequate grant may be given in future to enable the Trustees to maintain the improvements made, also to carry out further necessary works to meet growing requirements and to make the National Park, with its magnificent area and unbounded resources, one of the chief attractions of the community.

We have, &c.,

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1892.

DR.			CR.		
Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)	412 13 3		By Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)		1,134 0 5
Amount voted by Parliament ..	4,000 0 0		Salaries and office-rent	181 3 3	
Amount special grant for building accommodation for visiting public	500 0 0		Repairs to steam launches	36 0 0	
Royalty on bricks and gravel ..	99 14 0		Horse feed, harness, etc.	209 15 6	
Rents, etc.	110 0 0	5,122 7 3	General carpentry	241 19 0	
General improvement account, overdraft at Commercial Bank of Australia (Ltd.) ..		1,541 1 11	Land clearing and plantations ..	474 17 1	
			Rangers	469 15 0	
			Extension building at Audley for visiting public	500 0 0	
			Miscellaneous, general expenses, furnishing, etc.	348 6 8	
			General improvements and maintenance, etc.	3,067 12 3	
					5,529 8 9
		£ 6,663 9 2			£ 6,663 9 2

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
Treasurer.

THOS. YOUNG,
Secretary.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND AT CAPTAIN'S FLAT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honourable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
(L.S.) } Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
R. W. DUFF, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief
Governor. } 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 establishment and construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Captain's Flat, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is 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 land is situated, declare 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 hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Captain's Flat, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the

purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interest, contracts, charges, rates rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate near the town of Captain's Flat, parish of Ballallaba, county of Murray, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at a point on the western side of a road from Foxlow to Captain's Flat bearing north 8 degrees 45 minutes east and distant 4 chains 72 links from the south-west corner of measured portion No. 3 in said parish; and bounded thence on the south-east by the western side of that road aforesaid bearing north 8 degrees 45 minutes east 7 chains 50 links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 81 degrees 15 minutes west 7 chains 54 links to the right bank of the Molonglo River; thence on the west by that bank of that river upwards to a point bearing north 81 degrees 15 minutes west from the point of commencement; and thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 81 degrees 15 minutes east 4 chains 12½ links, to the point of commencement,—containing 4 acres 3 roods 11 perches.

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-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES OF THE COLONY.

(REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

REPORT of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales on the Fisheries of the Colony, for the year ending the 31st December, 1892.

The Commissioners of Fisheries to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

We have the honor to submit our report on the Fisheries of the Colony for the year 1892. The composition of the Fisheries Board continues unchanged, Dr. James C. Cox, the President, and Dr. Edward Pierson Ramsay, whose terms of office expired in October last, having been reappointed.

Finance.

The revenue shows a decrease of £370 7s. 4d., due to the falling off in the number of applications for oyster culture leases, and the failure of the lessees to pay up accrued rent. This matter of rent arrear has been receiving our attention, and proceedings are being instituted by the Crown Law officers against defaulters.

The amount received for Fishermen's and Fishing-boat licenses exceeds by £145 5s. the sum paid in 1891.

In expenditure we have effected a saving of £193 8s. 11d., principally through the retirement of Mr. Delany, a temporary clerk, whose position we decided not to refill, and the employment of only nine out of the ten Acting Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries provided for on the Estimates.

Official Staff.

The following changes have occurred in the staff. Mr. John D. Delany, above referred to, a temporary assistant clerk, found it necessary to retire owing to failing health. Mr. Thomas Radcliffe having been appointed the Pilot at the Bellinger River in the place of Mr. Thomas Stewart, has succeeded him also as Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries; in like manner, Mr. P. S. Newton has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries at Twofold Bay in the room of Captain Bourne Russell, resigned, and Mr. John Cain who had shown a fitness for the work has been appointed to a similar position at Brisbane Water.

It will be remembered that in our previous report we intimated our intention to invite one or two of the leading residents in the Bungendore district to assume the honorary supervision of the Fisheries at Lake George. We have now the pleasure to report that the oversight of this important Fishery has been accepted by Nathaniel Powell and Patrick Osborne, Esquires, of Turallo and Currandooly, respectively. The oversight of the Fisheries at Narrabeen and Deewhy Lagoons, near Manly, and the Upper George's River, near Liverpool, have in like manner been respectively assumed by Messrs. Paget Bayly and William Learoyd.

If we can succeed in extending this plan of fisheries supervision by inducing private gentlemen to accept honorary positions as acting inspectors of fisheries existing in their own immediate neighbourhood, we shall effect a considerable saving in the cost of administering the Department.

Considerable vigilance has been observed by some of the Inspectors in order to secure due compliance with the Fisheries Laws. During the year prosecutions were instituted against eighty-one offenders; in seventy-six instances convictions were obtained, and in seventeen the nets were confiscated. The total amount of the fines inflicted, not including costs of Court, was £96.

Oysters.

We report an improvement in the supply; the number of bags won from the beds and deposits in our waters has totalled 7,428, being an increase of 2,701 bags upon the number taken last year, while the quantity imported has been 12,751 bags, being 3,945 less than the number received in the Colony in 1891. Of the total quantity thus brought into consumption, 8,258 bags came from Queensland and 8,438 from New Zealand.

We note with satisfaction that the increase in the supply from some of the principal of our own waters is not the result of undue working of the leased beds; the policy of the few lessees who have undertaken *bonâ fide* work has been towards the conservation of their stock; it would have been quite possible for them to have placed upon the market a sufficient quantity to throw out the imported article altogether; the adoption, however, of the more judicious course of husbanding their supplies for future use is to be commended.

The supply has been general from all the rivers; the Clarence River tops the list with 1,716 bags, the next highest winning being 949 bags from the Manning River; from Cape Hawke have come 762 bags; from Port Stephens, 464 bags; from the Hawkesbury River, 688 bags; from Camden Haven, 474 bags, and from other waters in lesser quantities. Reports from some of the local fisheries inspectors unfortunately show that these returns do not altogether represent the results of *bonâ fide* oyster-farming; much of this supply, notably that from the Hawkesbury River, so far from being the produce of leased areas consists mostly of oysters stolen from unleased foreshores, which are Crown property. We represented this matter of oyster thieving in our previous report and we regret that the practice is not by any means on the decrease; the Oyster Fisheries Act in this particular is so defective that it becomes next to impossible to secure the punishment of offenders. In the system proposed in the Bill to regulate the fisheries which we have had the honor to submit to you we think an effective cure for this evil is provided.

We record as unusually interesting a circumstance which has been reported to us by Mr. A. Ross, an ostreiculturist on the Clarence River, relating to the spawning of oysters. Mr. Ross states that about noon on the 29th February, just after the tide began to ebb the oysters spawned, the evidence thereof being that in fifteen minutes the dredges, culling tables, platforms, &c., had assumed an appearance as if milk had been spilt upon them; the occurrence was general and simultaneous along the channel; all the oysters, large and small, appeared to have spawned within the hour. Mr. Ross who gained experience from a similar occurrence in 1886 states, he expected the spatting owing to the unusual difficulty he had found during the previous week in opening the oysters. The Local Inspector made an examination of the beds some time subsequently and found a considerable set of spawn on the lower leases; spat of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter could be plainly seen.

The applications for leases of foreshore for oyster culture embrace a total of only 3,550 yards, being 2,975 yards less than were applied for in 1891. This decrease we attribute, as we did the decrease in 1891, to the uncertainty which has attended previous efforts at oyster-farming owing to the prevalence of the worm disease and the defective nature of the legislation which governs this industry; possibly when the improvement in the state of some of the fisheries becomes known and the long desired legislation has been effected, the public will regard this industry with somewhat more of favour.

Fish Acclimatisation.

We are indebted to our friends, the Acclimatisation Society at Wellington, New Zealand, for a large consignment of trout ova—34,000—supplied to us at the bare cost of collection; it arrived here on the 29th July, in excellent order, only a small percentage of the eggs having died in transit. Mr. Rutherford, the honorary secretary of the Society, informed us that the ova had been taken from exceptionally fine stream fish, and he anticipated an unusually healthy progeny; the ova was duly placed in the troughs in the rear premises of this Department where it hatched out quickly; the distribution was made as general as possible, indeed there is now scarcely a stream of any note in the Colony within available reach in which some of the fry has not been placed. We hope that these repeated efforts of ours to introduce this choice fish into New South Wales waters will prove ultimately successful. Appended to this report is a schedule enumerating the distribution we have effected.

The Fishing Industry.

The amount realised from the sale of fish at the market is £38,174 3s. 3d., being £4,103 9s. 6d. amount less than recorded for the previous twelve months; the quantity of fish taken has also decreased in proportion. We quote 50,473 baskets received at the Eastern Fish Market as against a total of 60,869 baskets in 1891. Of schnapper there is a decrease of 344 dozens; of mixed fish, particulars of which are fully detailed in the Appendices, 57,160 dozens were brought to sale; of prawns we note a decrease of 213 baskets.

In

In cray-fish, an increase of 434 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozens. The Fisheries Inspector at Port Stephens from whence the largest portion of the supply is received is not hopeful as regards the yield for the future. He reports that the fishery is declining, and that scarcely any of the fish are captured nearer the port than Hannah Bay on the south and Broughton Islands on the north. The cray-fish is not included in the protective provisions of the Fisheries Act, so that we are unable to place any bar upon its capture at present. In the Fisheries Bill before referred to this omission has been rectified.

The order of supply of fish in baskets from the various waters is as follows:—Lake Macquarie takes as usual premier position with 15,494 baskets; Botany, 5,000 baskets; the Harbour, 4,804 baskets; Lake Illawarra, 4,450 baskets; Tuggerah Lakes, 3,918 baskets; Broken Bay, 3,087 baskets; Hawkesbury River, 3,076 baskets; Port Stephens, 2,844 baskets, and Shoalhaven, 2,405 baskets. All the remaining waters along the coast have contributed though of course in lesser proportions. A tabulation showing the annual returns of fish from these principal waters since 1889 appears in the Appendices.

The Inspector at the Clarence River reports a decline in the export of fish, while the quantity locally consumed had increased.

The Iluka Fish Canning Company's business has not, he states, realised expectations; the quantity, mostly mullet, treated at the works was only 300 baskets. This establishment has, it is understood, changed hands; the new proprietors have our earnest wishes for success. In this connection we notice that a kindred establishment at Cape Hawke has closed; when it was in operation it gave employment to thirty persons.

In the Hawkesbury River the fish supply has been satisfactory. Great complaint is made by the Inspector of the destruction caused by the use of garfish-nets in the upper waters, where garfish scarcely ever come. While deploring this use of these nets for general hauling purposes we are unable under the existing laws to prevent the practice.

Narrabeen and other lagoons in the vicinity of Manly have been most carefully supervised by Mr. Paget-Bayly, honorary inspector. Mr. Bayly has exhibited the greatest possible interest in the duties he has voluntarily undertaken, and we record our thanks for his valuable assistance; his report on these fisheries will be found amongst the Appendices.

In George's River the continued rain in the early part of the year drove large quantities of fish out of the upper closed waters, the line fishermen lower down the river reaping a large harvest in consequence; the Inspector records that one boat's crew captured twenty-seven dozens of whiting in one afternoon. Since May the fish supply has steadily increased. The mullet began to move towards the sea in November, and continued its migration during December; since that month the run of the fish was lost, but during the latter end of the month two very large shoals were observed off the mouth of the river; it is assumed they were about to travel.

The Upper George's River near Liverpool, has had the advantage of the oversight of the honorary inspector, Mr. William E. Learoyd. It will be seen from Mr. Learoyd's report in the Appendices that he has camped on different points of the river for a day or two at a time and has cautioned the fishermen against attempting infringements of the Fisheries Laws; he states that the river is swarming with fish which are now readily captured within a very short distance of the dam at Liverpool.

The Macleay River fisheries show improvement; 1,573 baskets were sent thence to Sydney, being the winnings of sixteen men with eight boats. In passing, we remark that an attempt to plant oysters on this river proved a failure, the flood water comes down in such volume that it destroys not only oysters but even the cobra on the leading buoys.

In the Manning River the fish supply continues very small; only 233 baskets reached the market; only two shoals of mullet, and very small ones too, made their appearance at Harrington Heads, but did not enter the river.

At Cape Hawke 960 baskets were obtained.

The Port Stephen's fishery still keeps up its supply, showing an increase of 739 baskets, but a large proportion of this quantity did not reach the Eastern Fish market; bream and whiting from Smith's Lake have largely contributed to the total sent hence.

The catch in the Hunter River has been considerably affected by the floods, which on several occasions drove the fish to sea. In November and December fish were more plentiful in the lower part of the river than has been the case for years past.

Lake Macquarie continues to hold its premier position, having as usual been the largest contributor. The Inspector reports that two fishermen occupied one haul from April to June, during which time, eleven weeks, they secured 1,100 baskets which produced a net yield of over £600. A great drawback to this fishery is the prevalence of jelly-fish which interferes considerably with net-hauling.

In

In Tuggerah Lakes the supply during the first half of the year was unusually good; later on the jelly-fish increased to such an extent that the fishermen were obliged to leave. There is a small smoking establishment on this fishery, at which during the year about 260 baskets of fish were cured and sent to market; the quality of the article cured here is unusually excellent.

In Brisbane Water the supply has been plentiful; the first sea mullet arrived early in April, and shoals continued to enter until the middle of June.

Narrabeen Lake, between Manly and Pitt Water, is essentially a breeding ground, and as it is very industriously supervised by the honorary inspector, Mr. Paget-Bayley, it teems with fish. It is really essential that this watershould be closed permanently against net-fishing, but under the existing fisheries laws this cannot be done; the result is that during the short term in which under the law it has to be left open to netters, the good effected by previous conservation is very much marred.

Lake Illawarra, on the south, corresponds in position and comparatively in importance to Lake Macquarie in the north. The Inspector reports an increase of 3,547 baskets over the quantity taken in 1891; he attributes this in a measure to the channel at the entrance being wider and deeper than usual, thus giving the fish better means of access from lake to sea; deep sea fishing has been carried on to a small extent, and cray-fish are reported to be plentiful amongst the reefs around the Five Islands, but so far no attempt has been made to capture them. Should the forebodings of the Inspector at Port Stephens become realised we shall probably have to look to the Five Islands Reefs for the future supply.

Inland Waters Fisheries.

The quantity of fish exported to Victoria was 30,092 lb. via Moama, and 26,600 lb. via Koondrook, making a total of 56,692 lb. or over 25 tons, but fish, of which account cannot be obtained, are sent via Bama, Tocumwal, Colram, Yarrawonga, Corowa and other points along the Murray River. It is thought that 120 tons would not be too high an estimate of the weight of fish captured and exported besides the quantity destroyed in the nets and fish-boxes through long confinement and overcrowding. Both Inspectors Wilshire and Manton have been using their best efforts in protecting these fisheries, but they continue to be placed at great disadvantage by fishermen on the Victorian side of the river, who being outside the jurisdiction of New South Wales are in a position to infringe the law almost at pleasure, and they do so with impunity. The matter is one which might, and we trust will, engage the attention of the Victorian Government; indeed, a Committee from the Legislative Assembly of Victoria has taken the question up. The Committee held sittings at Echuca, and the witnesses examined were unanimous in their opinion that Victoria should aid our Government in affording efficient protection to these important and extensive fisheries.

At the instance of residents we have felt ourselves warranted in recommending the closure against the use of fishing-nets of some parts of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers. In Lake George we have, on the suggestion of the gentlemen who have been good enough to undertake the supervision of this fishery, removed the closure of Deep Creek against net-fishing. They reported that but little fishing is being done there, and that the closure was unnecessary.

In bringing our report to a close, and inviting perusal of the reports and tabulations in the Appendices, which latter are presented in a more than usually detailed shape, we once more express the hope that at no distant date Parliament will be afforded an opportunity of enacting the legislation so much needed for our all important fisheries.

The Commissioners regret to find that the Bill they submitted for the regulation of our Fisheries has not yet been laid before Parliament.

JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
President, Fisheries Commission.

APPENDICES.

COMMISSIONERS of Fisheries for New South Wales, 1892 :—

James C. Cox, M.D., President.

E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., LL.D., &c.,
Jas. R. Hill, Esq.,S. H. Hyam, Esq.,
Hon. W. R. Campbell, M.L.C.*Staff.*

Lindsay G. Thompson, Secretary and Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Edward J. Ellis, First Clerk.

John A. O'Grady, Second Clerk.

Livingston F. Mann, Draftsman.

W. Lannen, Messenger.

F. W. Smithers, Travelling Inspector of Fisheries.

Thomas Mulhall, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.

Andrew Gyler, " " Manning River.

Henry Curan, " " Newcastle.

Peter Smith, " " Hawkesbury.

Chas. Gordon, " " Sydney.

Wm. Boyd, " " Lake Macquarie.

John D. Grant, " " Botany and George's River.

David W. Benson, " " Lake Illawarra.

Wm. N. Cain, " " Brisbane Water (Gosford).

Richard Seymour, " " Fish Market, Sydney.

Henry Laman, " " Port Stephens Heads.

William McGregor, Acting Assistant " " Tweed River.

Thos. Radcliffe, " " Bellinger River.

W. J. Whaites, " " Nambucca River.

John A. Jamieson, " " Macleay River.

A. H. Kendall, " " Cape Hawke.

P. S. Newton, " " Twofold Bay.

Angus Sutherland, " " Moruya.

R. A. Fraser, " " Richmond River.

W. Champion, " " Broken Bay.

P. Bayly, honorary Actg. Asst. Insptr. of Fisheries, Manly.

T. W. Learoyd, " " Liverpool.

R. Hellings, Actg. Asst. Insptr. and Boatman, Sydney.

George Glading, " " "

F. Aldrich, Assistant Inspector and Boatman, Tuggerah Lakes.

J. F. Hespe, " " Botany and George's River.

James Massingham, Boatman and Act. Asst. Ins. Clarence River.

Inland Waters.

Osborne Wilshire, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Deniliquin.

John A. Manton, " " Moama.

REVENUE of the Fisheries Department for the year ending 31 December, 1892.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fishermen's licenses, 737 at 10s.	368	10	0			
Do 260 at 5s.	65	0	0			
Fishing-boat licenses, 350 at 20s.	350	0	0			
Do 132 at 10s.	65	0	0			
					849	10 0
Rent on leased areas	1,144	8	4			
Deposits on applications for areas for oyster culture.....	52	0	0			
Deed fees	25	0	0			
Transfer fees	4	0	0			
Spat fees	6	18	0			
Fines, forfeitures, &c.	134	8	6			
					1,366	14 10
Total	£2,216	4	10			

EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE of the Fisheries Department for the year ending 31 December, 1892.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries as per Estimates-in-Chief	4,262	0	0			
Unexpended of this Vote	86	0	0			
Actually expended in Salaries				4,176	0	0
Contingencies as per Estimates-in-Chief—						
Travelling expenses	500	0	0			
Incidental expenses	100	0	0			
Rent of offices	150	0	0			
Marine Fish Culture	100	0	0			
Erection of hatching ponds	700	0	0			
Purchase of trout ova	50	0	0			
Cost of construction of one boat	29	0	0			
	1,629	0	0			
Unexpended of this Vote	974	12	0			
Actually expended for contingencies				654	8	0
Total amount of Fisheries Vote	5,891	0	0			
Unexpended of this amount	1,060	12	0			
Total amount of expenditure				4,830	8	0

RETURN showing the Amount realised for Fish sold at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1892.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January	3,362	10	0	August	2,758	19	9
February	2,599	8	9	September	2,819	0	9
March	2,804	11	3	October	3,393	12	6
April	4,075	2	3	November	2,728	16	6
May	3,278	19	0	December	3,467	14	9
June	2,979	0	6				
July	3,906	7	3	Total	£38,174	3	3

FISH EXPORTED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO VICTORIA.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Fish exported from the Murray River to Victoria, *via* Moama, during the year ending 31 December, 1892.

	lb.		lb.
January	2,048	August	336
February	1,824	September	4,928
March	950	October	4,536
April	3,600	November	3,920
May	3,268	December	3,528
June	818		
July	336	Total	30,092

RETURN showing the Quantity of Fish exported to Victoria, *via* Koondrook tram, during the year ending 31 December, 1892.

	lb.		lb.
January	5,500	August	1,000
February	3,700	September	2,300
March	600	October	3,500
April	1,500	November	3,100
May	1,400	December	2,000
June	900		
July	1,100	Total	26,600
Total amount exported <i>via</i> Moama			30,092 lb.
„ „ <i>via</i> Koondrook			26,602 „
Grand Total			56,692 lb.

SCHEDULE of Applications for Leases of Shore for Oyster Culture in 1892.

Name.	Yards.	Locality.	Name.	Yards.	Locality.
Cusack, N. J.	200	Clarence River.	Woodward, Henry, & } Templeman, Thomas }	100	Clyde River.
Southwell, Joseph	100	Manning River.	Sinclair, Lawrence.....	200	Richmond River.
Punch, Patrick, and } Punch, John G. ... }	500	Boambee Creek.	Woodward, Henry, & } Templeman, Thomas }	100	Clyde River.
Hanley, Nicholas.....	200	Bellingen River.	Langley, Alfred	5 acres.	Terranora Creek.
Lee, Joseph Fredk.....	400	Boambee Creek.	Hegarty, Minnie D. ...	200	Bittangabee Bay.
Archer, George.....	300	Bonville Creek.	Do	100	Do
Do	200	Boambee Creek.	Murray, John	100	Brisbane Water.
Wells, George	100	Terranora Creek.	Ross, Alexander.....	250	Clarence River.
Wray, Timothy	100	Clyde River.	Total	3,550	
Do	100	Do			
Latta, William.....	100	Do			
Rose, John	200	Hawkesbury River.			

Also a lease of 5 acres.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters taken from the Tidal Waters of the Colony, January to December, 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tweed River.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Byron Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Boambee Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	17
Richmond River	169	77	92	120	34	..	..	..	18	64	78	55	707
Clarence River	383	395	188	261	74	11	..	..	16	46	90	252	1,716
Bellingen River	44	35	14	11	12	10	4	4	19	35	23	46	257
Nambucca River .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	11	22	79	41	208
Macleay River .....	..	19	6	..	..	..	..	26	..	9	30	37	127
Port Macquarie	122	63	17	3	..	..	..	..	71	39	..	41	356
Camden Haven	61	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	121	151	474
Manning River	57	60	55	79	56	61	51	73	71	114	120	152	949
Cape Hawke (Wallis Lake)..	53	44	52	29	15	125	135	46	56	60	48	99	762
Port Stephens	143	66	36	52	16	37	32	36	20	7	8	11	464
Hunter River	10	10	10	12	11	6	12	4	7	53	34	51	220
Hawkesbury River	150	100	68	44	24	22	30	43	45	58	47	57	688
Brisbane Water	8	1	9	12	..	2	2	2	4	2	5	4	51
Shoalhaven River	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Jervis Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clyde River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	16	21	16	68
Moruya River	37	26	38	19	14	6	6	3	..	2	10	12	173
Twofold Bay.....	44	..	24	26	36	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	139
Womboyne River	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nerrica River	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Totals.....	1,323	917	609	668	292	287	274	257	361	719	686	1,035	7,428

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Spat of Oysters taken off Crown Lands and laid down on Leased Areas, January to December, 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tweed River.....	10	23	17	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Totals.....	10	23	17	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	69

69 Bags, at 2s., £6 18s.

NOTE.—The Regulation under which licenses to gather spat have been issued, was repealed on the 7th October last.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters received at Sydney from places outside the Colony, January to December, 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Queensland	986	656	427	865	315	252	666	957	829	1,084	912	914	8,863
New Zealand .....	..	28	242	1,060	935	436	316	..	561	174	85	51	3,888
Totals.....	986	684	669	1,925	1,250	688	982	957	1,390	1,258	997	965	12,751

RETURN

RETURN showing the quantity of Fish, in baskets, brought to the Eastern Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour	652	535	637	471	844	153	207	159	242	239	277	388	4,804
Botany	695	410	678	497	478	281	237	260	428	355	316	373	5,008
Broken Bay	389	247	184	325	249	339	336	206	242	244	157	169	3,087
Tuggerah	374	352	243	257	476	29	360	196	408	498	354	371	3,918
Port Stephens	109	194	341	453	506	389	476	226	130	...	20	...	2,844
Port Macquarie	31	76	54	39	23	23	21	...	...	9	...	15	291
Wollongong	390	297	253	445	378	295	520	142	461	562	360	347	4,450
Shoalhaven	66	57	111	330	338	317	421	251	261	99	94	60	2,405
Twofold Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	...	321
Lake Macquarie	1,128	1,226	1,412	1,880	1,226	1,139	1,899	1,427	1,651	797	923	786	15,494
Clarence River	101	94	145	86	140	81	312	208	176	146	146	164	1,799
Macleay River	82	63	47	44	68	90	133	82	123	82	47	86	947
Manning River	4	...	...	...	...	...	58	59	94	46	16	6	283
Brisbane Water	25	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	77	8	...	...	130
Ulladulla .....	...	...	...	...	76	112	106	36	25	38	...	14	407
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	74	42	39	...	...	...	9	5	5	174
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	...	34	51	...	54	...	...	...	8	...	147
Tathra .....	...	...	...	...	10	18	65	29	31	...	...	4	157
Richmond River .....	...	...	6	19	36	68	54	26	59	56	51	49	424
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	24	10	8	57	...	...	...	14	113
Coogee	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Narrabeen	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	128
Hawkesbury .....	...	155	302	337	256	235	310	174	474	266	298	269	3,076
Long Reef	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Terrigal Lake .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	...	...	...	...	32
Sydney Heads .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bermagui .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
Totals	4,143	3,713	4,413	5,291	5,221	3,618	5,615	3,552	4,892	3,775	3,072	3,168	50,473

RETURN showing the quantity of Fish, in baskets, received at the Eastern Fish Markets from the undermentioned waters from 1st January, 1889, to the 31st December, 1892.

Locality.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Lake Macquarie	7,909	14,521	14,124	15,494
Botany	7,611	8,991	8,453	5,000
Harbour	4,310	5,035	5,069	4,804
Lake Illawarra	6,885	3,256	3,887	4,450
Tuggerah Lakes	6,007	9,172	1,944	3,918
Broken Bay } Hawkesbury }	5,292	4,721	5,900	{ 3,087 3,076
Port Stephens	5,979	5,327	2,288	2,844
Shoalhaven	4,176	4,875	5,244	2,405
	48,169	55,898	46,909	45,078

RETURN showing the quantity, in dozens, of Schnapper and Kingfish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
SCHNAPPER.													
Harbour	5½	2½	7	.	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	21
Botany	21½	13	15	11¼	21	20½	29	20	18¼	5¼	11½	15½	202¼
Broken Bay	5½	...	33	9½	110½	131	2	16	28½	10	31	76	453
Jervis Bay	20	44	6	14	...	...	...	34½	...	118½
Terrigal Lake...	20	...	217½	83½	73	16½	57	...	467½
Tuggarah Lake	½	4½	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	4½ ⁰
Port Stephens	9¾	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	9¾
Wollongong	½	...	..	6½	...	...	..	...	...	...	7
Ulladulla.....	9	..	..	1	...	...	10
Shoalhaven	25	..	...	..	29	4	..	..	..	..	58
Lake Macquarie	1	½	1½	7¾	..	...	56	1½	21¼	1	...	...	90 ⁷ / ₁₂
Clarence River	12	..	..	..	..	3	15
Long Reef	101½	81	30	69½	53	17½	22	7	5	2½	23	47½	459½
Sydney Heads	3¼	¼	..	½	4½
Manning River	5	..	..	..	..	5
Hawkesbury	½	...	..	..	...	...	...	½
Totals	129½	100	107½	125½	262¾	182	392½	136 ¹ / ₂	154¼	37	157	142½	1,926½
KINGFISH.													
Harbour	½	44½	20	28½	17	26	29	7½	8	6½	5	13½	205 ⁸ / ₁₂
Botany	2½	13	20½	13	18	12	7	8½	10½	3	6	114
Broken Bay	6	2½	4½	2	16	5	...	2	4	..	...	42
Bateman's Bay	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	1
Jervis Bay	4	..	4
Terrigal Lake	1	...	1
Tuggarah Lake	1½	5½	10½	10	3	2	..	½	6	...	1	40
Port Stephens...	5½	8½	226	3	4	..	..	..	..	...	247
Coogee..	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1
Twofold Bay	2	..	..	2
Wollongong	½	4	9	3	4	1	1	...	2	...	..	24½
Ulladulla	1	...	..	..	...	...	1
Shoalhaven	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Richmond River.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	3
Lake Macquarie	10	18½	16½	...	3	30	..	9½	4½	27	18	137
Clarence River	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Long Reef	30½	...	75½	2	16	1	..	4	..	27	76½	232½
Macleay River	½	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	...	...	3½
Manly Beach	14	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	5½	..	19½
Sydney Heads.....	..	20	6	..	..	..	1	½	..	..	..	..	27½
Port Macquarie	½	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	2½
Manning River	1	...	...	1	..	2
Hawkesbury	½	2½	6	1	2	...	...	..	..	28	...	40
Totals ..	½	116½	93	181½	278	100	85	20	33½	36½	101½	115	1,161 ⁸ / ₁₂

RETURN showing the quantity of Jew-Fish and Teraglin brought to the Fish Market,
Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
JEW-FISH.													
Harbour	21	47½	96	150	63	67	27	19	17	4	16	527½
Botany	8½	66	123½	88½	50	63	43	39½	28	22	29	561
Broken Bay	7½	54	28½	50	45	52	65	39	48½	17½	45	23	467½
Bateman's Bay	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	11
Jervis Bay	1	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	10
Terrigal Lake.....	4	5	...	...	...	...	9
Tuggarah Lake	4	27	62	64	51	61	36	68	49	23	54	499
Port Stephens	4	41½	83	33	39	81	27	21	...	...	...	329½
Coogee.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twofold Bay	11	...	...	11
Wollongong	5	23½	80	49	42	64½	30	66	59	...	...	419
Ulladulla	1	9	8	2	2	...	...	...	22
Newcastle	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	12
Shoalhaven.....	7	21	26	50	50	27	37	11	...	...	226
Richmond River	4	3	8	...	2	6	5	...	...	28
Lake Macquarie.....	7½	76	100½	142	71	143	146	197	188	112	...	120	1,302½
Clarence River	33	4	7	8	...	16	31	10	...	8	117
Long Reef	4½	2	...	46½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
George's River	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Macleay River	2	...	...	12	9	13	10	8	...	...	13	72
Port Macquarie.....	...	1	...	9	4	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	22
Manning River	2	6	7	7	4	...	...	26
Brisbane Water.....	10	...	...	...	12
Bermagui	4	1½	...	...	...	5½
Hawkesbury	3	12½	22	23	45	34	16	51	30	...	36	277½
Tathra.....	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	13
Totals.....	12½	180½	386½	746	579½	592	686½	498	605½	355½	95	299	5,036½
TERAGLIN.													
Harbour	38	29	36	40	33	32	13½	23	19½	6	18	288
Botany	13½	68½	55½	44	48	26	16	10½	15½	20	33	38	388½
Broken Bay	1½	5	4½	8	11	4	2	...	7	9	...	52
Bateman's Bay	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Jervis Bay	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	26
Tuggarah Lake	7	16	4	2	...	2½	3	5	...	39½
Port Stephens	2	...	6	...	...	1½	...	...	...	9½
Wollongong	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ulladulla	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shoalhaven	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lake Macquarie.....	...	1	8½	8	18	9	7	...	½	14	...	5	71
Clarence River	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Long Reef	17	177	37	35½	7	102	31½	12	...	5	96	90	610
Manning River	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brisbane Water.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hawkesbury	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
Totals	30½	286	135	139½	139	203	99½	38	43	54½	188	151	1,507

RETURN showing the quantity, in dozens, of Nannegai and Salmon brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
NANNEGAI.													
Harbour	10½	15	16½	35	37	30	19½	28	22½	31½	55½	301
Botany	8	9½	21	30½	43	51½	20	35	25	17½	43½	304½
Broken Bay	½	...	2½	5	6	5	...	7	2	2	5½	35½
Jervis Bay	3	...	3
Tuggarah Lake	2	...	...	...	2	1½	4	...	9½
Port Stephens	½	...	½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Wollongong	1½	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½
Lake Macquarie.....	...	2½	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	6	14½
Long Reef	3	11	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	28
Macleay River	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hawkesbury	½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
Totals	3	34	28	44	72½	87	98½	40½	73	51	58	113½	703
SALMON.													
Harbour	3½	9½	15	16	33	44½	11	8	1	2	13	150½
Botany	5½	15	25½	20	26	34½	10	13	3	1	5	158½
Broken Bay	1	13	15	2	3	...	3	2	39
Jervis Bay	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Terrigal Lake.....	...	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½
Tuggarah Lake	1½	2	10	5	4	...	...	...	9	...	31½
Port Stephens	3	7	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Twofold Bay	3	...	...	3
Wollongong	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Richmond River	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14
Lake Macquarie.....	8	6	3	14	8	4	47	49	19	45	203
Clarence River	10	10
Long Reef	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hawkesbury	1	...	...	1
Totals	5	20½	38	55½	54	98	109½	27	71	58	34	75	651½

RETURN showing the quantity of fish, in dozens, of Mullet, Soles and Flounder brought to the Fish Markets, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
MULLET.													
Harbour	238	771	554	444	112	129	99	114	88	111	166	2,826
Botany	603	825	562	295	132	147	118	137	145	105	124	3,199
Broken Bay	64	...	468	132	122	173	103	76	87	55	99	1,379
Bateman's Bay	20	...	...	8	2	...	30
Jervis Bay	14	...	28	38	10	...	...	...	...	90
Terrigal Lake.....	4	...	...	3	...	7
Tuggarah Lake	88	399	437	186	132	128	122	122	165	163	207	2,149
Port Stephens	43	418	416	121	121	149	85	78	2	8	...	1,441
Twofold Bay	42	...	...	42
Wollongong	110	373	492	112	98	179	126	193	188	141	175	2,187
Ulladulla.....	6	38	49	15	8	26	...	...	142
Newcastle	115	34	6	...	...	...	155
Shoalhaven	14	101	394	80	88	...	62	102	35	49	...	925
Richmond River	36	...	15	43	...	18	21	29	25	22	209
Lake Macquarie.....	...	517	1391	1202	192	199	269	256	437	250	359	470	5,542
Clarence River	20	126	4	19	36	59	73	77	43	51	60	568
Long Reef	30	41	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	73
George's River	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Macleay River	10	...	31	36	34	45	18	40	30	20	53	326
Port Macquarie.....	42	40	7	15	12	...	5	4	...	...	125
Manning River	5	17	33	36	22	4	...	117
Brisbane Water.....	2	...	6	...	35	...	...	...	43
Bermagui	5	...	...	...	5
Hawkesbury	47	352	190	117	94	115	88	146	104	104	116	1,473
Tathra.....	31	13	8	...	...	...	52
Totals	1,759	4,864	4,885	1,764	1,297	1,683	1,277	1,646	1,278	1,200	1,492	23,145
SOLES & FLOUNDERS.													
Harbour	111½	182½	280	172	94	54	30½	66	60	77	128	1,255½
Botany	3	...	...	6	9	7	...	39	38	31	59	192
Broken Bay	14	4	8½	12	12	50½
Jervis Bay	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuggarah Lake	2	...	...	16	...	18
Lake Macquarie.....	12	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	19	25	72
Hawkesbury	3	...	3
Totals	114½	194½	280	178	103	62	51½	120	106½	158	224	1,592

RETURN showing the quantity, in dozens, of Crayfish and Prawns brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
CRAYFISH.													
Harbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	103	162	8	5¼	290¾
Botany .....	...	...	17½	...	...	...	...	4½	7½	...	...	1	30½
Broken Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	31½
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	16
Port Stephens	140	110½	122½	...	...	438	555½	378	723	350	373	193	3,803½
Port Hacking.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Wollongong .....	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ulladulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Totals	140	110½	140	...	...	454	555½	403	835½	512	381	234¾	3,766¼
PRAWNS.													
Harbour	462	339	166	187	156	119	105½	48½	94	204	383	590	2,894
Botany .....	...	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	55
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	12	44
George's River .....	...	6	...	...	179	19½	...	...	...	38	...	...	242½
Macleay River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11
Totals	462	345	178	200	375	138½	105½	48½	94	253	439	608	3,246½

RETURN showing the quantity, in dozens, of Crabs and Rock Cod brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
CRABS.													
Harbour	15½	17¼	25½	21½	26	27	...	24	24	30½	42	262¾
Botany	½	...	...	6½	9½	6	9½	16	10	15	20½	84
Broken Bay	1½	1½
Totals	16	17¼	25½	28	35½	33	9½	40	34	45½	64	348¼
ROCK COD.													
Harbour	7	10½	32½	45½	30	37	19½	40	39½	39	62	362½
Botany	11½	23	17	1	36	36	32	47	203½
Broken Bay	½	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	10	19
Bateman's Bay	4	3	...	...	1	...	1	9
Terrigal Lake	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tuggarah Lake	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	13
Port Stephens	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
Wollongong	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lake Macquarie.....	1	...	...	...	1
Clarence River	2	...	...	...	2
Long Reef	3½	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8½
George's River	1	...	...	1
Macleay River	1	...	...	...	1
Manning River	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	7½	10½	32½	65½	62	62	21½	85	80½	75	127	629

RETURN showing the quantity, in dozens, of Sweeps and Eels brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
SWEEPS.													
Harbour	27	31½	...	..	...	..	..	58½
Botany	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	26
Broken Bay	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
Long Reef	4	..	..	...	...	4	8
Cape Hawke	1	...	..	..	...	..	1
Hawkesbury	1	...	..	...	...	..	1
Totals	48	48½	...	...	...	...	4	100½
EELS.													
Harbour	15½	21	11	17	15½	14	25	119
Botany	24	14	13	20½	16.	16	10½	123
Broken Bay	9½	6	2	3	3	5	2	27½
Tuggerah Lake	5	6	3	9	8	14	10	55
Port Stephens	8	2	1½	1½	..	..	..	13
Narrabeen	2	..	..	2
Wollongong	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½	5	8	23½
Ulladulla	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	12
Newcastle	2	..	..	..	2
Shoalhaven	5	..	..	5½	..	3½	..	14
Richmond River	½	..	..	..	1
Lake Macquarie	16	10½	..	15½	1½	19	27	89½
Clarence River	2	..	..	2½	..	4	2	10½
Long Reef	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
George's River	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Macleay River	1	..	..	3	..	..	4
Manly Beach	2	2
Cape Hawke	2	..	2
Hawkesbury	3	..	..	1	3	9	8½	24½
Tathra	1½	..	..	..	..	..	1½
Totals	1	...	..	100	62	30½	82	62	91½	104	533

RETURN showing the quantity of fish, in dozens, of Garfish and Smoked Fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
GARFISH.													
Harbour	54½	87	35	42	22½	47	28	39	46	401
Botany	42	40	50	43	35	65	38	45	50	408
Broken Bay	11	27	43	53	34	49	18½	11	15	261½
Bateman's Bay	9	4	2	..	..	..	..	15
Jervis Bay	6	10	4	..	..	1	..	21
Tuggerah Lake	13	47	35	44	45	49	34	29	35	331
Port Stephens	41½	35	34	37	25	24	½	..	..	197
Iwofold Bay	12	..	..	12
Wollongong	15	19	2	55	34	57	33	31	25	271
Ulladulla	3	37	13	3	..	4½	..	..	60½
Newcastle	5	8	..	6	..	3	..	..	22
Shoalhaven	11	16	19	28	22	35	7½	..	..	188½
Richmond River	2½	6	6	7	..	4	6	9	..	40½
Lake Macquarie	32	55	57	101	106	127	50½	74	69	671½
Clarence River	5	18	19	29	9½	17	..	97½
Long Reef	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bermagui	4	3	..	..	..	7
Macleay River	1	..	10	10	10	15	6½	3	..	55½
Manly Beach	3	..	..	..	5	9	17
Port Macquarie	1	2	2	2	..	4	3	..	..	14
Manning River	8	22	2	..	..	32
Brisbane Water	1	..	12	..	..	..	13
Cape Hawke	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	7	16
Hawesbury	4½	18	22	29	19	38	27	31	30	218½
Tathra	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Totals	229	362	388	504	401½	580	283½	295	286	3,329
SMOKED FISH.													
Harbour	114	160½	262	279	355	409	273	274	259	278	414	3,077½
Botany	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Totals	114	160½	262	279	355	414	273	274	259	278	414	3,082½

Feb. 1 Turtle from Bateman's Bay. April 1 Turtle from Long Reef.
 March..... 1 " Port Stephens. July 1 Platypus from Harbour.
 " 1 " Clarence River. Oct 1 Turtle from Botany.

RETURN showing the quantity of fish, in dozens, of Flathead and Whiting brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, during 1892.

Locahty.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
FLATHEAD.													
Harbour .....	...	...	...	61½	156	41	45	26½	35	26½	43	62	496½
Botany .....	...	...	...	48	72	42	39	26	34½	138	42	53	494½
Broken Bay .....	...	...	...	29½	43	47	43	11	15½	11½	...	7	207½
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	1½	...	...	10½
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	4	...	...	...	...	21
Terrigal Lake .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	6
Tuggerah Lake .....	...	...	...	23½	52	30	40	8½	13	17	31	38	253
Port Stephens .....	...	...	...	24	31	12	32	9	...	1	1	...	110
Twofold Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Narrabeen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Wollongong .....	...	...	...	30½	35	37	48	83	25	18	23	26	325½
Ulladulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	26	11	6	...	½	...	...	46½
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4
Shoalhaven .....	...	...	...	11	20	19	26	12	11	8	6	2	115
Richmond River .....	...	...	...	3	...	10	9	1	...	1	...	11	35
Lake Macquarie .....	...	...	...	35	38	51	92	33	43½	26	25	80	423½
Clarence River .....	...	...	...	1	17	9	15	6	11	10	18	16	103
Long Reef .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Macleay River .....	...	...	...	3	...	12	11	4	5	6	8	12	61
Manly Beach .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bermagui .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Port Macquarie .....	...	...	...	5	3	4	4	1	...	1	...	3	21
Manning River .....	...	...	...	2	3	8	2	9	3	4	...	7	38
Brisbane Water .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6½	...	...	...	7½
Cape Hawke .....	...	...	...	...	1	15	5	...	...	...	2	...	23
Hawkesbury .....	...	...	...	6	14	25	32	10	16	27	21	31	182
Tathra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	11
Totals.....	...	...	...	283	484	402	480	249	229	302	228	353	3,010
WHITING.													
Harbour	47	271	371	442	119	120	102	115	114	132	161	1,994	
Botany	84	305	269	165	112	117	77	111	118	111	163	1,632	
Broken Bay	9	150	211	109	124	133	60	102	79	52	86	1,115	
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	12	4	6	...	3	...	...	25	
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	4	...	18	28	15	...	...	...	...	65	
Terrigal Lake .....	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	17	...	...	27	
Tuggerah Lake	24½	150½	174	133	82	76	64	80	93	114	133	1,124	
Port Stephens	8	245	...	166	99	101	48	63	5	10	...	745	
Twofold Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	
Wollongong	25	149	198½	73	85	106	81	112	87	103	80	1,108½	
Ulladulla .....	...	...	...	...	29	38	6	5	14	...	7	99	
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	7	30	
Shoalhaven	2	37	173	66	61	75	45	49	35	36	21	600	
Richmond River .....	...	...	12	...	32	23	12	19	26	38	32	194	
Lake Macquarie	16	312	204	145	152	220	131	170	116	124	196	1,786	
Clarence River .....	...	180	6	...	39	33	46	42	31	55	55	487	
Long Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
George's River .....	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Macleay River	20	...	23	30	35	28	11	24	32	17	40	260	
Manly Beach .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Bermagui .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	
Port Macquarie	6	46½	25	8	8	8	1	9	9	...	14	134½	
Manning River .....	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	46	14	8	...	97	
Brisbane Water .....	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	42	...	...	...	63	
Cape Hawke .....	...	...	...	4	14	...	3	...	...	7	...	46	
Hawkesbury	17	132	82	115	59	96	61	99	93	88	80	922	
Tathra .....	...	...	...	...	11	16	19	...	...	...	8	54	
Totals	258½	1,978	1,766½	1,466	1,091	1,263	834	1,094	922	898	1,110	12,681	

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Fish seized under the Fisheries Act, and sent to Charitable Institutions, January to December, 1892.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
3	3	...	...	8½	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	15½

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Fish condemned as unfit for food, January to December, 1892.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
90	24	34	18	92	29	15	15	69	230	193	70½	869½

RETURN showing Range of Prices obtained for Fish at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1892.

Names of Fish.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Schnapper, per dozen	6/ to 108/	5/ to 120/	2/6 to 144/	7/6 to 156/	2/6 to 108/	4/6 to 108/	4/6 to 120/	6/6 to 96/	4/9 to 186/	6/ to 102/	4/6 to 132/	4/ to 108/
Squid	1/3 to 25/	2/ to 30/	1/6 to 36/	2/ to 30/	1/6 to 25/	2/6 to 30/	2/ to 30/	1/9 to 30/	2/6 to 30/	2/ to 25/	2/ to 25/	2/ to 25/
Flathead	1/6 to 30/	1/ to 25/	1/3 to 30/	1/6 to 30/	1/3 to 25/	1/ to 30/	1/3 to 30/	1/3 to 30/	1/3 to 30/	1/6 to 33/	1/6 to 24/	1/9 to 30/
Whiting	1/6 to 30/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 12/	1/6 to 24/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 12/6	1/ to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/ to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/3 to 12/
Flounder	1/3 to 15/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 15/	1/3 to 18/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/ to 15/	1/ to 15/	1/ to 15/	1/6 to 12/	1/3 to 10/9
Soles	1/3 to 15/	1/3 to 12/	1/ to 18/	1/3 to 24/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 15/	1/ to 15/	1/ to 15/	1/ to 15/	1/3 to 15/	1/3 to 15/	1/3 to 15/
King-fish	1/ to 36/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 48/	1/3 to 48/	1/ to 48/	1/ to 18/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 42/6
Jew-fish	6/ to 120/	1/ to 120/	1/3 to 120/	1/6 to 144/	1/ to 120/	1/3 to 120/	1/3 to 108/	9/ to 84/	1/ to 108/	1/3 to 90/	1/3 to 72/	1/3 to 84/
Teraglin	1/6 to 24/	1/3 to 18/	1/3 to 24/	1/6 to 24/	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 66/	1/6 to 18/	2/ to 18/	1/3 to 18/	2/ to 18/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 24/
Nannegai	1/ to 10/	1/ to 7/	1/ to 8/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 7/6	1/3 to 8/9	1/ to 10/	1/3 to 10/	1/3 to 18/	1/ to 7/6	1/3 to 8/
Salmon	1/ to 7/6	1/ to 6/	6/ to 6/6	2/ to 9/	1/ to 7/6	1/ to 7/6	1/6 to 9/	2/ to 8/	1/6 to 7/6	1/9 to 7/6	1/ to 5/3	2/ to 7/6
Mullet (sea)	1/ to 14/	1/ to 7/6	1/ to 7/9	1/ to 7/6	1/ to 5/6	1/3 to 8/	1/9 to 10/	1/6 to 8/	1/3 to 5/9	1/ to 5/9	1/ to 4/9	1/ to 5/9
Long Toms	1/ to 5/	9/ to 5/	1/ to 4/	1/ to 5/6	1/ to 4/	1/ to 4/	1/ to 5/	1/ to 5/	1/3 to 5/9	1/ to 6/6	1/ to 7/	1/ to 5/
Parrot-fish				1/ to 2/6	1/ to 4/3	1/ to 4/3				1/ to 6/	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 3/
Rock cod	1/ to 12/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 51/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 24/	6/ to 18/	6/ to 9/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 9/	1/ to 10/6	1/ to 18/
Leatherjacket	6/ to 2/	6/ to 1/6	6/ to 1/9	6/ to 2/6	6/ to 2/6	6/ to 2/	6/ to 12/	6/ to 1/9			6/ to 8/9	
Eels	2/ to 21/	1/3 to 18/	2/ to 21/	1/3 to 21/	1/6 to 21/	2/ to 21/	1/9 to 24/	1/6 to 21/	1/6 to 21/	1/9 to 21/	1/6 to 24/	2/ to 21/
Bream (red), per basket				20/ to 60/	15/ to 41/	20/ to 50/			10/ to 40/			
Bream (black)	7/6 to 46/	6/ to 50/	6/6 to 50/	7/6 to 68/	4/ to 40/	7/6 to 66/	7/ to 40/	5/ to 50/	6/ to 36/	6/6 to 48/	6/6 to 38/	6/6 to 60/
Garfish	7/ to 46/	5/ to 56/	5/6 to 52/	6/ to 48/	4/6 to 36/	6/6 to 40/	7/6 to 40/	6/ to 40/	5/6 to 36/	7/6 to 60/	6/6 to 34/	6/9 to 66/
Pike							6/ to 10/6					
Blackfish	2/6 to 34/	3/9 to 20/	3/9 to 36/	4/ to 36/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 30/	3/ to 25/	2/6 to 24/	3/3 to 20/	3/6 to 26/	3/3 to 16/	3/6 to 24/
Silverbellies	2/ to 16/	2/6 to 16/	2/9 to 16/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 20/	4/6 to 25/	6/ to 24/	3/6 to 20/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 20/	3/3 to 12/	3/6 to 18/
Tarwhine			12/ to 36/	7/6 to 28/								
Salmon trout, per dozen				4/ to 8/6			12/6 to 18/9					
Mullet (sand) per basket	1/6 to 30/	2/9 to 25/	2/6 to 3/6	4/ to 34/	4/ to 26/	4/6 to 25/	4/ to 24/	3/6 to 22/3	2/9 to 21/	2/ to 21/	2/6 to 17/6	3/6 to 24/
Trevally	6/ to 30/	5/ to 20/	5/ to 36/	6/ to 32/	5/ to 24/	6/ to 22/	6/ to 30/	3/6 to 24/	5/ to 30/	6/ to 25/	4/9 to 20/	6/ to 26/
Perch (sea)	7/6 to 36/	7/6 to 36/	4/9 to 38/	9/6 to 44/	8/ to 39/	8/6 to 36/	5/ to 34/	9/3 to 30/6		8/ to 30/	6/6 to 25/	6/ to 34/
Yellowtail	2/ to 18/	3/6 to 15/	4/ to 15/	4/ to 34/	4/ to 25/7	4/ to 30/	3/ to 19/6	5/ to 20/	4/ to 18/	4/ to 19/6	3/9 to 15/	3/6 to 16/
Tailor	5/6 to 24/	5/ to 20/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 32/	6/ to 20/	6/ to 30/	5/ to 23/	6/3 to 25/	5/ to 19/	4/6 to 20/	3/6 to 17/6	3/9 to 18/
Mackerel			4/3 to 20/									
Crayfish, per dozen	6/6 to 17/6	10/ to 16/	9/ to 17/	13/6	12/6 to 13/	4/ to 16/	6/9 to 16/	6/ to 16/6	3/ to 15/	4/6 to 15/3	5/ to 13/6	4/ to 16/
Prawns, per basket	15/ to 100/	15/ to 90/	20/ to 100/	20/ to 100/	15/ to 95/	20/ to 100/	20/ to 100/6	25/ to 100/	10/ to 100/	15/ to 130/	20/ to 95/	20/ to 105/
Dried fish, per dozen	1/3 to 5/	1/6 to 6/	1/4 to 6/	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 36/	2/ to 6/		1/9 to 5/	1/9 to 5/	2/ to 4/6	2/ to 4/9
Sweeps			6/ to 1/		6/ to 2/	6/ to 1/6	6/ to 1/9					
Crabs, per basket			10/ to 30/	20/ to 35/	10/ to 35/	10/ to 30/	1/ to 30/	12/ to 25/	12/ to 25/	10/ to 25/	10/ to 25/	10/ to 25/6
Murray cod, per lb.					5/	6/						
Turtle			45/	55/						10/		

PARTICULARS of Prosecutions for infringements of the " Fisheries Act, 1881," and the " Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884," during the year 1892.

Offender's Name	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution
Frank Johnson	Having undersized fish.	Fined £1
Geo. Bulage	" "	" £1
F. Locane	" "	" £2
Saml. Lilly	" "	" £4
Peter Johnson	Gathering spat without license	" £2
Geo Kelly	Fishing in closed waters	" £1 Net confiscated.
F. Forrester	" "	" £1
"	Giving a false name	" 10s.
G. Dehetia	Hauling a sunk net	" £2 Net confiscated.
N. Novello	" "	" £2 "
Antonio Rauer	" "	" £2
Edw Ohver	Fishing without a license	" 10s.
F. Dudley	" "	" 10s.
C Chamberlain	" "	" £1
C Allen	" "	" £1
T. Griffin	Having undersized fish	" £2
Jacob Dennis	Fishing in closed waters	" £5
Geo. Dennis	" "	" £2
A Mathenus	Not branding oyster bag	" £1
— Tressider	Not marking fishing boat	" £1
C. Gibson	" "	" £1
L. Morris	" "	" £1
W. Taylor	" "	" £1
T. Ward	" "	" £1
— Tressider	For not carrying license	Dismissed
J. Bam	" "	" "
J. Clifford	For having undersized fish	Fined 10s.
J. Green	Fishing in closed waters	" £3 Net confiscated.
P Henderson	" "	Net confiscated only.
H. Bull	" "	" £2 Net confiscated.
T. Bull	" "	" £2
R. Bogan	" "	" £3 Net confiscated.
M. Giovanni	" "	" 10s "
M. Grosfatta	" "	" 10s.
G. Natak	" "	" 10s.
P. Mowza	" "	" 10s
T Wooderson	Fishing without a license	" 10s.
J. Davis	Having undersized fish	" 10s.
W Thompson	" "	" 10s
F. Evens	Fishing without a license	Dismissed.
"	Having undersized fish	Withdrawn.
Jas Smith	Fishing in closed waters	Fined £2 Net confiscated.
J. Smith	" "	" £2
P. Henderson	" "	" £3 Net confiscated.
J. Blandy	" "	" 10s.
J. Newman	" "	" 10s
J. Settree	" "	" £1 Net confiscated.
Alf Settree	" "	" £1
F. Charlston	" "	" £1 Net confiscated.
R. Lloyd	" "	" £1 "
J. Lloyd	" "	" £1
W. Lloyd	" "	" £1
W. Green	" "	" £1
Ch. Eyles	Fishing in unlicensed boat	" £1
Ch. Augustus	Having undersized fish	" 5s.
Saml. Lilly	Not giving notice of oysters shipped	" £1
"	" "	" £1
"	" "	" £1
Chas. Elliott	Having undersized fish	Dismissed
"	" "	Fined 5s.
E. Charlston	Fishing in closed waters	" £2 Net confiscated.
F. Charlston	" "	" £2
Thos Dunn	" "	" £1 Net confiscated.
Jas. Dunn	" "	" £1
John Marks	" "	" £1
Thos Dunn	Fishing with an illegal net	" £2
Jas. Dunn	" "	" £2
John Marks	" "	" £2
John M'Coy	Fishing in closed waters	Dismissed.
"	" "	Net confiscated.
R West	" "	Fined £1 Net confiscated.
P Flanagan	" "	" £1
F. Bagnall	" "	" £1
N Begoze	Using insulting language	" £1
— Thew	Fishing in closed waters	" £1 Net confiscated.
— Scholous	" "	" £1 "
— Browne	" "	" £1
H. Walshaw	" "	" £2 Net confiscated
B Gambel	" "	" £2
Wm Harris	" "	" £1
Robt. Jolliffe	" "	" £1

RETURN showing Distribution of Trout Fry, 1892.

Distributors.	Quantity.	Where liberated.
Commissioners for Railways	500	Macdonald River, at Woolbrook.
Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C.	500	Wingecarribee River.
Hon. S. H. Hyam, M.L.C.	300	Streams, near Katoomba.
G. Merrivale, Esq.	250	Cox River, Hartley Vale.
C. Lindeman, Esq.	500	Cawarra, Paterson River.
H. Robinson, Esq.	300	Mooney Mooney Creek.
D. M'Intyre, Esq.	250	Muswellbrook.
J. H. Richardson, Esq.	500	Fish River, Oberon.
F. Blaxland, Esq.	250	Upper Murrumbidgee, near Cooma.
C. J. Beckett, Esq.	250	Currambene Creek.
Dr. Machattie	500	Bathurst.
C. S. Guest, Esq.	250	Grose River, Richmond.
James C. Cox, Esq., M.D.	500	Nepean River.
R. H. Jervis, Esq.	250	Moss Vale.
E. Maher, Esq.	250	Collaroy.
T. Frost, Esq. per J. Rose, Esq., M.L.A.	250	Clareville River
T. Hill, Esq.	250	Middle Arm
J. Cunningham, Esq.	250	Tarlo
P. Kelly, Esq.	250	"
W. G. Armstrong, Esq.	250	Bungonia
H. T. Edwards, Esq., per H. Dawson, Esq., M.L.A.	1,200	Buckley's Crossing
R. Rose, Esq.	1,200	Bibbenluke Crossing
J. Harnett, Esq.	600	Eucumbene
G. Meylaw, Esq.	500	Cooma
W. Cosgrove, Esq.	250	Umaralla
R. Evans, Esq.	250	Kiah Lake
A. Hooke, Esq.	250	Tia River, New England.
C. Tom, Esq.	250	Bell and Currangurra River, near Warne.
A. M. Rose, Esq.	250	Menangle River, Campbelltown.
A. Osborne, Esq.	500	Kangaroo Valley.
J. Lamrock, Esq.	250	Belubula River, Carcoar.
J. Martin, Esq.	250	Near Hillgrove.
G. Simpson, Esq.	250	Stonehenge.
G. W. Boulton, Esq.	250	In Creeks, near Walcha.
L. M. Seton, Esq.	250	Near Glen Innes.
C. Bloxsome, Esq.	500	Severn River, Dundee.
R. V. Saddington, Esq.	500	Joadja Creek, Mittagong.
— M'Kellar	500	Queanbeyan.
W. Stewart, Esq.	250	Streams around Jamberoo.
H. Beckman, Esq.	250	Katoomba.
A. A. Horan, Esq.	250	Flat Rock Creek, Helensburg.
W. Pridman, Esq.	250	Bell River, near Macquarie River.
A. Ryrie, Esq.	250	Cooma.
F. A. Parbury, Esq.	250	Scone.
Municipal Council Clerk, Blayney	250	Blayney.
Fisheries-Inspector Gordon	250	Shoalhaven River, Marulan.
Municipal Council, Albury	500	Upper Murray, Albury.
M. Maher, Esq.	250	Merriwa.
W. S. Gunn, Esq.	250	Crookwell.
H. Whiting, Esq.	250	Taralga.
J. K. M'Kay, Esq.	250	Upper Williams River.
Dr. Hollis, M.L.A.	250	Streams, Goulburn District.
Jas. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.	500	Picton.
H. H. Brown, Esq., M.L.A.	500	Paterson River.
A. Warden, Esq.	250	Allyn River, Paterson.
S. Reynolds, Esq.	250	Stream near Paterson.
F. Farnell, Esq., M.L.A.	500	National Park.
W. Palmer, Esq.	250	Mountain Stream, near Lawson.
— Warby	250	Upper George's River.
Hon. W. R. Campbell, M.L.C.	250	Waterloo Creek, tributary of the M'Intyre.
"	250	Gyra Lake.
"	500	Swanbrook River, tributary of the M'Intyre.
Municipal Council, Manly	300	Manly Water Supply Reservoir.
A. J. Skellett, Esq.	250	Nepean River, Harvey's Crossing.
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.	250	Picton Lakes.
Jas. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.	250	Nepean Waters.
C. Bloxsome, Esq.	250	Severn River, Dundee.
Hon. S. H. Hyam, M.L.C.	200	Katoomba.
Fisheries-Inspector G. Glading	250	Wingecarribee River, Berrima.
E. Ingram, Esq.	250	Book Book Creek, Wagga Wagga.
J. Rose, Esq., M.P.	250	Goulburn Waters.
Fisheries-Inspector Hellings	500	Picton Lakes.
C. S. Guest, Esq.	350	Richmond.
W. M. Stevenson, Esq.	250	Guyra Stream, from the Sunny Mountain.
J. Harnett, Esq.	250	Cooma.
G. T. C. Miller, Esq., M.L.A.	250	"
F. H. Brown, Esq.	250	Tumut.
F. Casey, Esq.	250	Guyra, New England.
A. Rose, Esq.	250	Head of George's River.
John Fraser, Esq.	250	Albion Park.
R. Mather, Esq.	250	"
A. Campbell, Esq.	500	"
F. Campbell, Esq.	250	Queanbeyan and Upper Murrumbidgee River.
C. B. Lowe, Esq.	250	Commissioners' Water, near Armidale.
R. Mackay, Esq.	250	Upper Wilson River.

FISHERIES INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Tweed River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

FISH have been plentiful in the river. At one time there were four fishermen at work, but subsequently two of them gave up as they could not make a living. The two took fish up the river twice a week, viz., Monday and Thursday nights, but barely made a living.

Sea-mullet have been very plentiful in the Terranora waters, though but few went up the main river; they were not seen either coming in or going out, but were plentiful in the lower river from the beginning of March to the end of July.

Schnapper were plentiful at the reefs off Point Danger and Cook's Island; the tug was out several times, and as many as 400 and 500 schnapper, besides a few of groper, red rockcod, and kingfish, were caught, each time, in a few hours. Two of the fishermen went off to Cook's Island in a small boat, on several occasions, and made good catches.

Oysters.

There was very little spawn seen last year. About half of the oyster leases have been destroyed either by mud or by having been worked too bare some years back, the others are in good condition. There are a quantity of good marketable oysters on them, but as spat adhered to them in 1891, the lessees decided not to disturb them, the spat is growing well, lessees do not intend dredging for some months yet. There were no oysters dredged here all the past year.

Eighty-nine bags of spat have been laid down on the leases.

There is no sign of the worm or mud disease.

WILLIAM M'GREGOR,

Acting-Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Richmond River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

ALTHOUGH a fairly good lot of young oysters were visible on most of the oyster-beds on this Fishery during the early part of the year—yet for some reason which I am at a loss to understand at present they have made very poor growth, the output this season will fall short of last seasons take, notwithstanding that one or two lessees, who have been spelling their beds have signified their intention of working. The oysters were reported as spawning in November, but owing to the very heavy rains which were experienced about that time, I am afraid that very little, if any, of the spat has survived. The returns furnished me for the year are 544 bags, Sydney market, and locally 101 bags, the local trade seems to be increasing; very little has been doing in the fish line, 435 baskets sent in ice to the Sydney markets, of these 100 baskets were whiting, and the rest bream and mullet. In the local trade the men report that the fish have been exceedingly scarce. Whiting were spawning from September to January Mullet from April to July, and bream from February to March.

R. A. FRASER,

Acting-Assistant Inspector.

Palmer's Island, 22 March, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that in reference to the report that the oystermen made to me that the oysters had spawned during ebb-tide on the 1st instant. I questioned the men particularly on the subject, and they informed me that they were working as usual up till about noon time, and no sign of any spawning took place until the tide turned to run down, when they noticed the oysters were spawning, and they left off working at once.

In order to satisfy myself on this point I have taken particular notice to detect the young oyster as soon as it was discernible, and I now find a moderate spawn has taken place on the lower leases, and a good show of young oysters can be seen, and are about the eighth of an inch in diameter. This spawning took place before the salinity of the water was in any way reduced by the rains, consequently the water was nearly, if not quite, as salt as the ocean.

The temperature of the atmosphere was considerably reduced by the southerly wind which was blowing a few days previous to, and during the spawning, and has continued at short intervals up to the present. At the present time the water at low-tide is quite fresh from the recent rains.

JAS. MASSINGHAM,

Acting-Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Clarence River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THE export of fish has not reached the quantity of last year, in fact since the introduction of the system of packing in ice for shipment, the supply of fish in the river has steadily decreased year by year, until now it is no uncommon thing for the fishermen to express their inability to obtain the quantity for which they had received ice to pack. This and the waste of ice during transit, and the arrival in Sydney during the summer months of quantities of fish in a bad state tell very much against the success of net-fishing in the northern rivers. Better developments can scarcely be expected until the ocean steamers are provided with refrigerating chambers, and inland markets established with means of land transit thereto.

The Iluka Canning Company is to be commended for its action in granting to fishermen the use of the wharf at Iluka for a nominal rent, for packing and shipping their fish, the need of which has been so much felt since the steamers ceased to call at the Iluka wharf.

Schnapper-

Schnapper-fishing was carried on during the winter months with a fair amount of success, but owing to the prevalence of southerly weather small boats were not able to proceed to the fishing grounds as usual, the industry was in consequence confined to steamboats, on board of which numbers of pleasure parties availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded.

The Iluka Canning Company's business has not realised general expectations, but for what reason it would be difficult for me to determine. The establishment, I understand, has recently changed hands, and it is to be hoped the new proprietors will be more successful.

The quantity of fish treated at the works for the few months of the year amounted to 300 baskets of 80 lb. each, chiefly mullet. These fish are by far the most plentiful.

The local consumption has increased during the year, 500 baskets being sent to the various towns on the river, exclusive of large quantities of schnapper, returns of which it is not possible to obtain as large numbers are taken by pleasure parties.

The quantity forwarded in ice to Sydney was 3,024 baskets and 160 dozen schnapper, a portion of these latter were sent to the Fresh Food and Ice Company.

The number of licenses issued to fishermen during the year was forty-one, and for fishing-boats eighteen, three of these were steamboats, and were used exclusively for schnapper-fishing.

For breaches of the Fisheries Act, three fishermen were arraigned, a verdict being obtained in one case, one dismissed, and one charge withdrawn.

During the early part of the year I noticed immense numbers of cormorants in the district, and from numerous observations I found the black and white cormorant for some reason had a preference for the fishes known as the eel-tail catfish and the bullivute, the destruction of these fishes will be hailed with satisfaction by all fishermen. The small black cormorants which congregate in large flocks appear to be the most destructive to young fish.

Oysters.

The condition of the oyster-beds as to quantity of oysters, has fully realised expectations, the upper beds showing remarkable improvement. Up to date there has been forty-three bags of oysters sent to market from off these areas. Considering that no oyster life was visible on these areas for five years previous to the stocking of the reserve in 1890, the experiment may be said to be fairly successful.

No. 560 lease is in the same condition as it was last year, viz., covered in mud. The other leases Nos. 519, 258, 518, 260, 262, 23, and 64 are all showing good crops of mature and immature oysters. The output for the year was 1,642 bags, an excess of 1,122 bags over that of the previous year, indeed the condition and prospects would seem to warrant the assertion that the above number could easily have been doubled. A very considerable increase in the supply of oysters has occurred, a welcome state of things which has been looked forward to, and strange to say the increase has been attended with an unusually limited demand; this, at the present time, is to be regretted, because one of the best beds, which has hitherto contributed the largest supply has, in consequence, scarcely been worked at all; and the worm which has latterly increased so rapidly, has held undisputed possession of this area.

At the present time there is every indication of a flood in the Clarence River, which will materially check the increase of this pest; yet, judging from past experiences on other rivers where the same disease exists, no permanent benefit has accrued from floods, because oysters and worms are, to a certain extent, exterminated, and the one reappears as soon as the other.

Of the public oyster reserves that in the north arm is still unproductive, but that at Yamba fully maintains its reputation, both for quantity and quality of its oysters, which are much appreciated by the public, who, during the summer season, obtain large quantities, and still the supply has continued to increase every year. Now, unfortunately, the worm has increased here also, and is mostly to be found amongst the bottom oysters.

I have not visited any other rivers during the year, therefore cannot give an opinion as to the existence of worm disease, or other matters in connection therewith.

JAS. MASSINGHAM,
Acting-Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Macleay River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

NET-fishing has been fairly good, although there have been several small floods and freshes in the river and creeks, the waters from which appear to be very injurious to the fish, especially the waters drained from some of the swamps. At the time of floods the water in Kenchela Creek and Belmore River, tributaries of the Macleay, seems to kill the fish, as they can be seen sick and dead floating on the water.

There have been eight fishing-boats, with sixteen men, employed several months in the year, three boats regularly fishing for Sydney market, the others for local consumption.

1,573 baskets have been shipped for Sydney market during the year, principally whiting, silver bream, flathead, and mullet, and a few large jewfish. The local consumption has been about the same as the export.

The sea-mullet came in this river the 21st of March, and kept coming in and going out up to the end of May. The fresh water drove them out on different occasions, which made the season not very profitable to the fishermen.

The oysters are a failure on the Macleay; there seems to be something in the flood-water that kills them; also the cobra that grows on the leading buoys is killed by the same.

I laid down six oyster-beds with the oysters I received from the Department, which were all killed the first flood that came down the river. I think it is useless to attempt cultivating oysters while those wet seasons continue.

J. A. JAMIESON,
Assistant-Inspector of Fisheries.

Nambuccra

Nambuccra River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

No oysters have been shipped during the year. The principal bed, 4 miles up the river, has slightly improved. Small oysters of one year's growth can be found on it now; this bed, if improved, would well pay for the trouble of laying down young oysters.

Fish.—The sea-mullet season was the worst I have seen, only one small shoal in June. Several shoals of salmon seen along the beach during October. Two fishermen with two boats have been working at different periods during the year, taking in all about ninety baskets.

W. J. WHAITS,
Acting-Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Bellinger River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

I HAVE inspected Mr. N. Hanly's and Mr. C. Johnson's oyster leases, they being the only lessees working any beds here, I found them all in good order, very clean, and no sign of any disease. There was a very poor fall of spat at the low end of the river, and that little was killed by shifting sand.

No fishing has been done here, except for local consumption; owing to the scarceness of fish, no fish have been sent from this river to the Sydney market

THOMAS K. RADCLIFFE,
Assistant-Inspector of Fisheries.

Manning River Fisheries.

Oysters.

31 December, 1892.

Most of the natural deep water oyster-beds are in fair condition again. Oyster spat has been setting on the beds off and on most of the year.

The south channel has been worked steady with three boats the whole of the year; also Scott's Creek and Cuttie's Beds, at the latter end of the year.

The whole of the natural deep water oyster-beds are in a fair condition for work excepting McDirmid's Bed, and the Bas Bed, and I have hopes of their being in a condition to work in say, twelve months time.

Nine hundred and ten bags of oysters have been collected during the year.

I have tested the oyster beds several times during the year, indeed, I make it a rule of going in to the men's boats when they are at work, and making several hauls with them, to see the condition and size of oysters they collect.

The river has been in fresh for a considerable portion of the year—the following record thereof may be of service:—

27th February to the 8th of March,	In fresh.
31st March to the 14th of April,	”
24th September to the 30th of September,	”
30th October to the 4th of November,	”
12th November to the 18th of November,	”
19th December to the 24th of December,	”

with occasional small freshes at intervals.

The leases applied for during the year are as follows:—

Wallace and Haiser	400 yards, upper end of South Channel.
”	400 ” lower end of South Channel.
”	100 ” ” ”

The licensed fishermen on this river, at various times during the year, numbered eleven with yearly licenses, and five licensed boats, and ten with half-yearly licenses, and three licensed boats.

Fish have been very scarce during the whole of the year; only two small shoals of sea-mullet made their appearance at Harrington's Heads, one on the 18th of April, and the other on the 21st of June, but they did not come up the rivers. Very few whiting, bream, or flathead in the river, the principal fish having been mullet.

Camden Haven Fisheries.

I HAVE made several flying visits to Camden Haven during the year; found the oysters steadily improving, and in fair marketable condition.

Mr. Gibbins, the lessee, did not work the river until the latter end of September, since which time he has shipped over 580 bags.

There are also two fishing boats at Camden Haven, one boat's crew is salting fish for Sydney market, the other obtains for local consumption about five or six baskets a week.

As I am not allowed to travel without instructions from the Department, therefore I am not in a position to get proper accounts of the Camden Haven fisheries.

ANDREW GYLER,
Assistant-Inspector of Fisheries.

Cape Hawke Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THE oyster fisheries are in first-class condition at present, there is a good supply of marketable oysters, and abundance of young oysters on most of the beds and fore-shores—a light spawn set in at the heads, and could be traced for a short way up the river in the month of September—the river oysters have been spawning almost every month for the past twelve months. The tides have been, and are at present, very high, which will tend to improve the mangrove and cobbler pegs oysters.

Owing

Owing to the low tides and hot weather in the summer months for the past three years large quantities of the mangrove and cobbler pegs oysters have been destroyed. Should the high tides continue during the remainder of the hot weather from the heads to 2½ miles up the river will be one mass of oysters. It is many years since the oyster fisheries have been in such good condition as at present, and promise for some years to come.

There has been very little done here with net-fishing. 960 baskets of fish were caught. Some of those were salted, and some preserved. There were also locally caught, 517 Dory lobsters, all the lobsters were preserved or tinned, 205 cases of preserved fish, 189 cases of preserved lobsters, and 117 bags of salt fish.

Licensed fishermen employed, 26; licensed boats employed, 8.

The Fish Preserving Company's Works are now closed. When they were in constant work they gave employment to about 30 men and boys.

A. H. KENDALL,
Acting-Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Port Stephens Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THE quantity of fish shipped to Newcastle totalled 5,239 baskets, shows an increase of 739 baskets on the output for 1891. The Smiths' Lake whiting and bream caught during the winter months contributed largely to this increased supply; fish packed in ice are still received from that lake.

A move in the right direction was made when in the early part of the present summer ice was introduced and used with good results by the majority of the Port Stephens fishermen.

The average number of fishermen employed and boats used during the year in connection with the net fisheries averaged 22 men, and 7 boats.

On the whole there has been no scarcity of fish in the harbour.

Cray-fish.

I am unable to give an estimate of the number of dozens of cray-fish caught, as the greater bulk are shipped *en route* to Newcastle, but from what I have learned from the fishermen the fish have not been as numerous as in former years; in fact there has been scarcely any caught nearer to the Port than Broughton Island and Hannah Bay. Unless legislation is introduced to afford protection to the female fish (the female fish predominate) this species of fish will ere long become a rarity.

Oysters.

The proclamation issued on 20th April last prohibiting, for a period of three years, the taking of oysters from the beds or deposits in Port Stephens on Crown lands, not under lease, has already had a most beneficial effect, as everywhere (portions of Karuah River excepted) the oysters are becoming abundant; and if those unscrupulous persons, to whom I referred in my last Annual Report, will only leave the oysters on Crown lands alone, general good must result from the closing of the natural oyster beds.

Convictions.

The following convictions for breaches of the Fisheries Acts have been obtained:—

22nd February, 1892,	P. Johnson,	fined £2; 4s. 10d.	Court costs,	Reg. 34, 48 Vic., No. 6.
27th June, 1892,	T. Wooderson,	„ 10s.; 4s. 10d.	do	Sec. 21, 44 Vic., No. 26.
Do	J. Davis,	„ 10s.; 4s. 10d.	do	Sec. 14, do.
Do	W. Thompson,	„ 10s.; 4s. 10d.	do	do. do.
12th August, 1892,	S. Lilley,	„ £2; 14s. 6d.	do	Breach of Reg., 5th March, 1890, (48 Vic., No. 6.)

H. LAMAN,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Hunter River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

FROM ten to twelve boats and eighteen to twenty men have been employed catching fish in the Hunter River for the year now ended; the fish were driven out to sea several times by floods. During June, July, August, and September, fish of all kinds were very scarce in the lower part of the river, but plentiful from Hexham to Morpeth, and at Clarence Town, in the Williams River, the latter place is however too far to bring them to market. November and December, fish were plentiful in the lower part of the river, the Back Channel and Mosquito Creek being full of large mullet bream and flathead, whiting was very scarce all the year, so many floods silting up the feeding grounds. I saw more fish in the Hunter River last November and December than I have seen these five or six years.

Prawns.

There have been from twenty-five to thirty boats, and from fifty to sixty men employed catching prawns in the Hunter River. There were 1,206 baskets sent to Sydney, and 431 baskets to Melbourne: 1,189 baskets were kept for use in Newcastle, and 768 baskets dried; making a total, 3,694 baskets. Prawns have been plentiful, but small. A great many more prawns could have been caught, if there had been sale for them. The dried prawns are sold to Chinamen; the process for drying prawns is to boil them, lay them out in the sun for two or three days, and then scale them.

Oysters.

There is no improvement in the Bay beds. The back and main channel beds have improved, and are still improving. Two hundred and seven bags were taken from the river last year; 139 bags being from lease 344, back channel. The oysters were spawning on all the beds in December. There is a good crop of young oysters on lease 57. They will be fit for market next summer, also a good set of spawn set on Yellow Tom's Point in December. I think the freshes are the cause of the spawn not setting on the bay beds. There are a few old oysters in the bay; they are in good condition, no disease in any of them. The old shells are clean on the beds. All the beds in the Hunter River are improving with the exception of the bay. If no disease comes in the oysters by next summer there will be a good crop on all the beds.

HENRY CURAN,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Lake

Lake Macquarie Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THE fish sent to market this year show a large increase upon the quantity forwarded in 1892. There have been from forty-five to fifty boats employed on the lake during the year. Nine to ten boats from Tuggerah Lakes, Botany, Port Stephens, and Newcastle, two went back to Botany and one to Newcastle. There has been an average of 139 to 145 fishermen employed on the lake during the year.

Fish in the lake have been very plentiful during the last two months, but owing to the jelly-fish being so much more numerous than last year, fishermen were prevented from hauling great portions of the lake. Sharks very numerous about the bar and in the lake; school bream and whiting were making up into the lake in March in large schools. Fishermen caught them in large numbers. Two fishermen were on one haul for twelve weeks, from April till June, the number of baskets which they caught in that time was 1,100, realised 11s. per basket clear of all expenses; there were also several other boats on other hauls for five and six weeks catching only bream.

Fishermen who still send their fish by train from Dora Creek still have to stay to load them, but at Toronto this is done by the Railway Department.

WM. BOYD,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Tuggerah Lakes Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THE first half of the year is notable for the fish supply which was good, especially in May, when the largest catch through the year during any one month was made, there was also plenty of rain this month, and the lakes and creeks being very high, fish could be seen in numbers everywhere; mullet and garfish being very thick in the middle of Tuggerah Lake. In June, blubber became very thick at all parts of the lakes, and, as this pest showed no signs of a decrease, fishermen began to leave, no less than five boats with some of the best fishermen going to Lake Macquarie. With the exception of Munmorah Lake, where fish were scarce, blubber has been plentiful in the lakes throughout the year.

During the year three fishermen were fined for fishing in the closed waters of the lakes, and one fishing-net for which no owner could be found was seized, having been discovered set in closed waters.

The total number of baskets of fish caught during the year for market was 6,759, and about 260 baskets smoked locally.

F. ALDRICH,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Brisbane Water Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THIS river has had a most plentiful supply of fish during the year. The sea-mullet came in early in April, and kept coming and going till the middle of June. The principal fish were flat-tail, and sand-mullet, bream, whiting, blackfish, flathead, jewfish, and tailer. A great many pleasure parties visit Brisbane Water for line fishing all through the year. Different parts of my district, and particularly the closed waters have been regularly visited and well watched.

The oyster fisheries are in good condition, there having been a good fall of spat. There is no sign of the worm or any disease. The total number of bags sent to market is thirty-eight. Several leases have been cancelled, and but one applied for during the year.

W. N. CAIN,
Assistant Inspector, Brisbane Water.

Hawkesbury River Fisheries.

Hawkesbury River, 31 December, 1892.

THE net-fisheries during the past year have been carried on under difficulties by the fishermen, inasmuch as, for a considerable portion of the year, the greater part of the river has been closed, leaving but a limited area of open waters for fishing.

The various kinds of fish, in the Hawkesbury River and tributaries, consisting of bream, blackfish, perch, whiting, jewfish, and several kinds of mullet are now, and have been, during the past year in plentiful supply in closed waters. The open waters having, as stated, been until recently of limited extent. The continual hauling of fishing-nets in those waters made fish very timid, and consequently they would only resort around rocky foreshores or out in the open river.

The total quantity of fish caught, during the past year and conveyed by rail to Sydney and suburbs, has been 4,182 baskets, and about 300 baskets by steamer. This quantity also includes occasional shipments of outside fish, schnapper, &c., which outside fishermen send to market by rail, when caught by contrary winds. There are also several net-fishing boats and crews in Pittwater who take their fish to market by open boat or steamer, but of the quantity of fish so taken I cannot get any record.

In the matter of better protection to our young fish, I would beg to point out that the extensive use of garfish-nets, now at present carried on in the Hawkesbury River, is very detrimental to their preservation and protection, and I am well aware of the large amount of destruction which is caused by these nets. I would, therefore, again most respectfully urge upon the consideration of the Commissioners of Fisheries the necessity that the garfish-nets shall be altogether banished out of the Hawkesbury River, or that a limit be drawn, and that those nets be kept near the sea coast, as scarcely any garfish ever come up the river now in sufficient quantities to warrant the use of such destructive nets.

The oyster fisheries in the Hawkesbury River, which not many years ago gave employment to several hundred of men, I am sorry to state, are now in a very unsatisfactory, and I may also say, in a dormant state, which I consider is principally owing to bad and unsuitable laws.

No exertions are made by lessees to increase the productiveness of their areas, which in many instances could be done; it would seem that lessees have lost all interest in the welfare of their leases, owing to the continued stealing by unscrupulous persons, who also steal off Crown land whenever opportunity offers.

There

There is also the old worm disease still among the oysters; which, in itself, is a certain hindrance to oyster culture, but the thieving is by far the most serious evil, and cannot be overcome by the present system of intermixing leases.

The young oysters are healthy and moderately plentiful, but only in certain localities. Nearly all leases are at present very bare of oysters, particularly marketable oysters, and so are also the Crown lands.

The number of bags of oysters shipped during the past year has been 655, but a large percentage of the above shipments, say, about 150 bags, were New Zealand laid oysters, and not the produce of this river.

In conclusion I would state, that having regard to the present low condition of our oyster fisheries in the Hawkesbury River, and the serious falling off from the shipments of oysters in former years, and having regard also to the apathy and neglect, as shown by the present lessees, in either paying their rent or in making improvements, or even marking their leased areas, and with the view of preventing the industry from becoming extinct, I suggest that any oyster leases, which are at present held in the Hawkesbury River, should at once be cancelled, and a fresh system of leasing introduced, namely, the leasing of a whole creek for the purpose of oyster culture to one person; such a system would be a guard against future oyster thieving, and would develop the fishery.

P. SMITH,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Narrabeen Lake Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

NARRABEEN LAKE was, up to the 22nd December, in a very satisfactory condition (as you are aware by personal inspection), small whiting, bream, and mullet being in abundance; since, however, it has become open to net-fishing, I cannot say the same, irrespective of numbers of small fish being destroyed whiting just ready to spawn have been killed, and I am afraid it will take longer than twelve months to bring the lake to its previous condition.

About 500 baskets of fish have been taken out during the past month, about half mullet, the rest whiting, with a small percentage of bream, perch, and flathead. I would respectfully suggest the lagoon should be closed to net-fishing permanently, if possible, as it is essentially a breeding-ground, and when thrown open periodically a few fishermen only get the benefit (at the expense of killing small fish), whereas, if it were closed altogether to net-fishing in the winter, when the lagoon usually flows in and out from the ocean, fish reared in lagoon make their way out to Broken Bay, and a greater number of fishermen get the benefit. My opinion is based on the fact that I have noticed during last winter, when the lagoon burst open, there was a greater number of Broken Bay fish in the markets, and also sold here.

Dee Why, Curl Curl, and Manly Lagoons are breeding grounds certainly, but in a lesser degree, for when they are open to the ocean at low tide they are nearly dry.

There are still a great number of fish sold here daily, but I am happy to say that since three prosecutions, small fish are not known on the wharf.

The licenses here are also a source of satisfaction. I have now about forty fishermen and twenty boats, which will be a great improvement on last year; I also respectfully submit that if by some small license fee amateurs could be made to have a license to bring them within the Act, that quantities of small red-bream would be saved, and in a year or two schnapper would not be so scarce.

PAGET BAYLEY,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Port Jackson Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THE fish supply has been very fair as compared with those of preceding years, and on the whole the fish have been in a moderately good condition, the several lots that were condemned usually coming from distant places. The kinds of fish present, in large quantities, were mullet, whiting, and blackfish, whilst there was also a fairly good supply of garfish, jewfish, tailers, kingfish, teraglin, nanniguys, prawns, schnapper, and crayfish.

The quantity of prawns was, this year, quite up to the standard, and they were unusually large and in, generally, splendid condition, only a few were of an inferior quality. The mullet, whiting, bream, rock-cod, and blackfish, which were also quite as numerous as in other years, were, taken altogether, in very good condition. Some very large sea-mullet were brought to the market during the early part of the year. The garfish were also in very good condition, and in fairly large quantities, considering the fact that they become very scarce during the summer months. The schnapper have not been very numerous, which may probably be attributed to the fact that the weather was often so bad along the coasts that the fishermen were unable to go out to catch them.

A fairly large proportion of the total amount of fish and prawns have come to hand from various parts of the harbour.

There was a very fair supply of oysters from various places during the year, the majority of them being in very good condition, but a large proportion of the Clarence River supply was suffering from the worm disease, which affected nearly all the old oysters, but this disease is rapidly dying out of the oysters in all the other localities.

THOMAS MULHALL,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.

George's River and Botany Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

DURING the early part of the year, owing to the continued rain, the river was quite fresh, causing many of the whiting and bream to leave the closed waters, the anglers reaping a great harvest. The fish, especially whiting, continued to bite well up to the month of May, and large quantities were killed about the mouth of George's River, one boat's crew, to my knowledge, killing no less than twenty-seven (27) dozen in one afternoon; this destruction by anglers caused a scarcity of fish in the closed waters up to the latter part of May. Since then the fish have been on a steady increase. Since

Since May, occasional small freshets caused small quantities of fish to come down the river, the net-fishermen reaping the benefit. During the month of November, small lots of hard-gut mullet, and other fish, travelled out of the closed waters, and laid in Oyster, Kogarah, and Woolooware Bays, many of them going right out of the river, the fishermen being unable to kill any large quantity at a haul, owing to the blubber being so plentiful. During the latter part of December, two large shoals of hard-gut mullet were seen a few miles above the Railway Bridge; since then we have, however, lost the run of them, but I was informed last week that two very large shoals were seen laying off the mouth of George's River, probably the same fish about to travel.

The closed waters are at the present time in a most prosperous state, being alive with all kinds of fish. On dark nights at low water, the channels along the sand bars of George's and Woronora Rivers are a mass of whiting and other fish.

Oyster Fisheries.

Spawn has been very plentiful on all the foreshores of George's River this year, but owing to the public they never get a chance to grow to maturity. We tested several natural oyster-beds with the dredge in July, and found what few oysters we managed to collect more or less affected with mud or worm disease.

J. D. GRANT,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, George's River.

Upper George's River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

SINCE my appointment in August, 1892, as Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, I have endeavoured to put a stop to the illegal net-fishing that was being carried on in these waters. I have camped on different points of the river for a day or two at a time, and have cautioned persons that I suspected, and others, against using nets on any pretence whatever, and that if caught no leniency would be shown them.

I have every reason to believe that a good deal of notice has been taken of these warnings, and I have not seen on the river lately several boats that I suspected. I have rowed up to others that were fishing with hand and rod lines to see if they had nets in their boats. I have also visited places where I know they used to put the nets across and stall, but have failed to find any signs of their being there, or any place where they have encamped. The river at the present time is swarming with fish, and *mullet have been, and are at the present time, being caught with rod and line within 100 yards of the dam at Liverpool; these fish, many of them being 2 lb. and 3 lb. weight,* have not been caught so far up the river for several years; whiting is also very plentiful; several good baskets have been caught by fishing parties at the mouth of Thorn's Creek, the Half Moon, and Blackwall. Oysters in this river do not appear to be doing well; nearly all you open are of a black colour, and no life in them.

Many persons who live on the banks of the river are under the impression that they can use a net for their own use. I think it would be advisable to put on the different points of the river painted notices against the use of nets. Permission can be obtained from the settlers to put them on their land, and they would see they were not destroyed; they can be made here for a few shillings each, and would be of great service.

WILLIAM E. LEAROYD,

Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Illawarra Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THIS fishery has again contributed very largely to the metropolitan supply, 7,914 baskets having been forwarded by rail to Sydney. This is an increase of 3,271 over the supply of 1891. The local consumption has also increased by 275 baskets, 1,365 baskets having been forwarded to Wollongong and other places in the district. The total number of baskets taken from the lake was 9,279, an increase of 3,546 over 1891.

I attribute the increase to the larger area of water open for operation and to the fact that the channel through the sand bar at the sea entrance has been deeper and wider than usual, giving the finer varieties of ground and school fish full access to the lake. Owing to this squire have been very plentiful in and about the channel and entrance during the latter part of the year.

I have observed large quantities of young fish in the closed waters, and am of opinion that the supply is an excellent one. I noticed bream, tarwhine, whiting, flathead, garfish, and mullet.

Jelly fish continue to interfere with the operations of the fishermen, and are a source of great trouble.

The lake is becoming a favourite resort of amateur line fishermen. Some very good hauls of bream and squire have been made.

There have been four prosecutions for fishing in closed waters.

Deep sea fishing has been carried on to a small extent by a couple of boats from Wollongong. The supply which is not very large is consumed locally. Amateur line fishermen have secured very good hauls from steamers, but the professionals in sailing boats have not been so successful.

Lobsters appear to be plentiful in the reefs about Five Islands and other places, but no attempt to utilise them has been made by fishermen.

Tom Thumb Lagoon.

This lagoon has been closed for two years. The period will expire on the 22nd February, 1893, and I would again recommend its closure. It is the only available spot for line fishing close to Wollongong, and is a favourite resort. When open it was literally scraped out with nets by professionals and amateurs. The closure has met with the unqualified approval of the townspeople.

Oysters.

In consequence of stripping, the lagoon was closed for three years from 30th April last. No disease exists. In connection with the closure there have been two prosecutions for taking oysters, and one prosecution for a breach of Regulation No. 31.

Fishing

Minnamurra River.

Fishing operations have heretofore been confined to a couple of fishermen for local consumption only. No oysters have been utilised from the beds held under lease during the year. No disease exists.

Southern

Southern Fisheries.

During the early part of the year I visited the Shoalhaven, Jervis Bay, and St. George's Basin fisheries to report on the surrender of ten leases under subsection 8 of section 4,—eight leases at Shoalhaven and two at St. George's Basin; also to report generally under section 28.

These reports have been duly forwarded and speak for themselves, but I would again draw attention to the second paragraph of the latter report having reference to over-stripping by greedy lessees. It is a great pity that these persons cannot be compelled to cultivate. They strip the leases, and then ask to be permitted to surrender, when they ought to be compelled to compensate the Government for injuring public property.

One lessee in this district, Mr. G. Hosier, deserves great credit for the pains he takes to cultivate and improve his leases. I wish other lessees would follow his good example both for the benefit of themselves and the Government.

Two hundred and fifty bags of oysters were sent to Sydney this year, as against 484 in 1891. I attribute the decrease to the injury to the leases by over-stripping.

Two thousand six hundred and thirty-three baskets of fish have been sent from Greenwell Point, showing a decrease on the previous year caused by a reduction in the number of men working in the Shoalhaven and Jervis Bay fisheries, but I look forward to a large increase this year in consequence of the opening of the railway to Nowra giving better facilities for transit.

D. W. BENSON,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Moruya River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THERE is very little to report regarding the fishing industry on this river. There have been three licensed fishermen. One of these shortly after taking out his license left the district, the two remaining supplying the local market, one of them obtaining his fish from Lake Coila and the other from Moruya River. The demand for fish in the local market is very small, the supply being almost as limited, and not likely to improve for some time at any rate until the river deepens about the entrance. At present all the deep holes where fish used formerly to resort are filled up. No attempt has been made to send any fish to Sydney, notwithstanding that the steamboats now make regular bi-weekly trips. The principal kinds of fish obtained have been mullet, bream, and blackfish; whiting, trevally, and salmon have been very scarce. Shoals of fish passing along the coast have also been very rare compared with former years.

Schnapper fishing has also been very poor off this part of the coast during the past year, although there has been an absence of the leather jackets we have had in former years.

As regards the oyster fishery there is absolutely nothing to report.

There have been about six bags, used locally by one of the lessees who keeps an Oyster Saloon and supplies the local demand, but I have no means of ascertaining or verifying the exact number of bags sold or consumed.

There have been no attempts to improve oyster leases in any form, in fact Crown areas and private leases look in worse condition than they did some months ago, especially Crown areas, the greater part of the young oysters having disappeared therefrom, but by whom taken it is impossible to say.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Murray River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

DURING the year 5 tons 3½ cwt. of fish were sent to the Melbourne market across the Murray at Moama, but this represents an extremely small portion compared with the large quantity sent by way of Swan Hill, Koondrook, Bama, Tocumwal, Cobram, Yarrawonga, Corowa, and Albury. I think that 120 or 130 tons for the year would not be too high an estimate of the weight of fish caught in the Murray and exported into Victoria, to say nothing of the quantity destroyed in the nets and fish boxes through being kept too long in them, and often through being overcrowded.

I have seized several nets which were duly confiscated, two were destroyed here, and the others forwarded to Sydney according to instructions.

I regret to state that notwithstanding my efforts to prevent illegal net-fishing I have been unable as yet to stamp it out. My endeavours in this respect have been to a great extent frustrated through the Victorian fishermen, who residing on the other side of the river pay nothing to either governments for fishing licenses, and openly defy the Fisheries Regulations of both colonies. In August last a Select Committee of the Victorian Legislative Assembly on the Fishing Industry sat at Echuca to inquire into the Murray fisheries, and the evidence given before the Committee by nearly all those examined on the subject went to prove that unless illegal net fishing was put a stop to the Murray River will before long become exhausted of its fish, and the almost unanimous opinion expressed was that the Victorian Government should join with that of New South Wales to avert so great a calamity.

I enclose the *Echuca and Moama Border Post* newspaper of the 4th instant, in which appears an article on the Fishing Industry of the Murray, it gives a fair statement of the case as to the scarcity of fish in those portions of the Murray below the Moira Lakes, and the cause also of the large number of nets on the Victorian side at the time of our visit.

JOHN A. MANTON,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

[Enclosure.]

Extract from the *Echuca and Moama Border Post*, Wednesday, 4 January, 1893.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE MURRAY.

FOR some years past the dearth of all kinds of fish has been great in the river Murray, owing to the vandalic and ill-controlled system of net-fishing by fishermen engaged in the Melbourne trade. The wholesale system of fishing by bag and gill nets is rapidly depopulating the fish in the river, and at the same time is anything but conserving the great and valuable fisheries of the Murray. We have repeatedly been informed of the ruthless character of the said fisheries, and learning that the "Forester," the Government steamer of the New South Wales Government was going up to the river to Lake Moira, we cordially accepted the kind invitation of Mr. Manton, the Inspector of Forests and Fisheries, to go up with him, and

see the state of affairs for ourselves. We are glad that we did so, especially when we heard that all the outlets and water races of Lake Moira were blocked by the nets, traps, and boxes of the Victorian fishermen, so much so that the most expert Isaac Walton's of Echuca and Moama found it almost impossible to hook a fish from Bamah to below Echuca! Let us say at the outset that we found common report fully proved, and that something should be immediately done by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales to legislate in such a practical manner as to prevent the wholesale destruction of Murray River fish, *i.e.*, cod, bream, cockerill, silver and golden perch, classes of fresh water fish, which for quality and commercial value are unequalled in the colonies. It is almost impossible to state the value and quantity of fish taken annually out of the river Murray for sale elsewhere. From Bamah to Moama and Echuca, the quantity which has crossed the Bamah crossing, the Murray bridge by road and rail, for the past year amounts to 24 tons, which at 3d. per lb., local value amounts to £672. This does not include what crosses the river into Victoria by way of Koondrook, Nathalia, Swan Hill, Albury, Cerowa, Tocumwall, or other points of crossing. We do not object to the people of Victoria the right to procure and purchase Murray River fish simply because the waters of the Murray belong to New South Wales, or that Victoria has no right to interfere with its navigation laws nor fishing license fees; but we desire to go in for the higher consideration of conserving the fish supply of a large portion of the people of Riverina and New South Wales, which can only be done by Victoria granting to the New South Wales Inspector the right to represent the interests of the Victorian Government as well. Some jealous and selfish minded individual might say in the hurry of the moment, without much *a priori* thought and reason, "how could we invest Victorian interests into the hands of a New South Wales officer? This is easily explained in a broad yet just way. There can be no clash of interest between the two Governments in the matter, as the object is not revenue, but the joint conservation of the river fish, which, if not protected just now, bids fair to become a thing of the past. What are the facts of our trip to Lake Moira? All the way up the river we saw signs of net-fishing in every bend. There were poles here, there, and everywhere, and in defiance of recent Victorian laws, to say nothing of those of New South Wales. It is idle to name any exact spot, bend, or mouth, of creek, as the evidence of net-fishing was so regular and universal. But upon this occasion we will confine ourselves to the outlets, channels, and streams running in and out of the lake. Lake Moira is about 37 miles from Moama. It is a beautiful and expansive sheet of water, as lovely as Loch Lomond or Windemere, as Como or Geneva, without the mountain landscape, but with two little belts of the Murray traversing the same. The scenery is fit alike for the poet's pen or the pen of a Robert's, Constable, or a Horatio MacCullough, and the two lakes would have tethered to the place such names as Edward Forbes, Christopher North, or Archy Meston, the Sacred Ibis of the north. The lakes expand for miles in length and breadth in flood time, and on Monday last they shone to most glorious perfection. The lakes covering so much low country they form the natural *habitat* of the fish, and when the water recedes from the land they naturally fall with it into the natural running channels, which is the Murray River. The lakes have about a hundred exits into that river past mud islands, bulrush swamps, gum-tree islands, sandbanks and intersecting water races, the very ponds for fish of six varieties. The lakes are the spawning grounds, and the young fish follow the old fish in shoals, through the said outlets. We inspected these outlets and pulled all over the lakes in two parties. We patrolled the lakes as far as Sheldrake's farm by day, and dropping down the stream moored to the mile tree marked 264. Under the most glorious moonlight scene ever witnessed in Australia, two boats crews inspected a large portion of the two lakes area. We came across bag and gill nets across every outlet visited by us, and in the centre of the lakes where the rushes and flotsom were thickest were more nets and fish boxes, securely and skilfully fixed. The fishermen were on the alert and watched our doings, and after a four or five hour's patrol from tree 264, we left exploration alone until next morning. At break of day Mr. Manton and party started again, and at the upper end of the little river behind tree 264 we came across one of the largest bag nets ever seen on the river. Mr. Manton seized the net, which upon being examined contained large quantities of cod, perch, and cockerill fish. Upon the left bank of the creek there were too deep fish boxes, full of heavy fish, old and young, large and small, containing about 4 cwt. of grand fish. So completely did the net block the passage of the fish that it was impossible for any to pass. Here there was one illustration why the fish on the Murray is becoming scarce, and the fish industry becoming destroyed in the near future. We then pulled along and within the lakes in all directions. We came across and inspected more nets and boxes, in fact the lakes were covered all over with a network of nets, and fish-catching arrangements upon a gigantic and well thought out scale. We could not have believed such a thing possible had we not seen such complete arrangements with our own eyes. We trust that our legislators in Sydney and Melbourne will now believe it, as our assertions can be supported by Mr. Chanter, M.P., and two or three experts. If such fish destruction is permitted to go on like that upon Lake Moira—and it is only one place on the Murray—the fish supply of the people will be ruined. Let it be protected at once. Let there be no further waiting upon the subject. The subject requires urgent legislation; and the control of the fisheries on the Murray, for the sake of economy and efficiency, should be placed under the experienced care of Mr. Manton, a most impartial, painstaking, and efficient officer. In returning down the river, we passed a hundred fishing parties on the banks, and nearly everyone could "catch no fish."

The Murray River Fisheries.

31 December, 1892.

THE number of fish in the various streams under my charge are increased; this fact being evidenced by the quantities sent away by rail, and the larger hauls made throughout the fishing season by amateur fishermen.

There has been no disease amongst the fish, and no mortality to speak of; the freedom from troubles of this description being attributable in a great extent to the long continued height of the parent stream, and the increased flow through the ana-branches, which latter particularly promoted a healthy and vigorous growth among the fishes.

During the year there were eight boat licenses issued.

The illegal netting still continues, but there is a noticeable wariness observable in the operations of those who pursue this nefarious occupation. During the year there were six bag-nets and three gill-nets seized by me, and I also received three gill-nets which were seized by Constable Leonard, of Moulamein, and handed over to me to be dealt with. All these nets were ordered to be forfeited, and in due course were sent on to Sydney.

There were 13 tons 1 cwt. and 1 qr. of fish sent away by rail from this district during the year, a quantity which is an increase on that forwarded during the previous year.

Large quantities of fish are still being sent to Victorian markets from Swan Hill by rail from the counties of Cairn and Taila. The closing of the waters in the counties of Cadell, Townsend, and Wakool have driven fishermen to the other counties named, and they there prosecute their avocations to the same detriment as they did here. I therefore respectfully urge that in the interests of the people and preservation of the fish, the waters of Cairn and Taila be closed against netting, as they are in Wakool, Townsend, and Cadell, if it is only for one year as an experiment.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties by Senior-constable Curry and Constable Leonard, of Moulamein, during the past year, and in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and the proclamation of the Fisheries Commission.

The improvement in matters connected with fishing in this district is wholly attributable to the clearing of the waters against net-fishing, and it is a matter for consideration, if it is not desirable, that the whole of the Murray waters should not be dealt with in the same spirit. The closing of the waters for a portion of the year, say in the spawning season, would soon result in a vast increase of the fish, even if they were not closed entirely against net-fishing, and the partial protection would not interfere to any great extent with the operation of those who follow fishing as an occupation from which they derive a portion of their livelihood.

OSBORNE WILSHIRE,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries for Murray and adjacent waters.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

(REPORT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 18TH AUGUST, 1893.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 September, 1893.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT, Government Labour Bureau, from 18th February to 18th August, 1893.

SINCE the Annual Report, and during the half-year which has just expired, the work of the Bureau has considerably increased, brought about, no doubt, by the bank suspensions and other financial failures.

The depression throughout the Colony has so affected employers of labour that a general shortening of hands has been the result, and, as a consequence, hundreds of unemployed men of all kinds, clerical, mechanical, and manual, have registered at the Bureau, and applying for work.

In consequence of the distress in the country, I visited Newcastle (twice) on August 10th and 11th, and 23rd and 24th; Greta on the 22nd; and Lithgow on the 17th of the same month, and Wollongong on September 12th. From these districts I sent away a great number of men to fossick on the gold-fields, providing them with railway pass, miner's right, and, where necessary, ration to commence their journey on. The following are the respective towns, and numbers of men despatched:—Newcastle, 435; Greta, 50; Lithgow, 52; Wollongong, 18.

The distress and cost of relieving married men and families has also increased in and around the city, particulars annexed marked A.

The distress in the country is chiefly in the mining townships, viz., Newcastle, Wallsend, West Wallsend, Dudley, Greta, and Adamstown, who are receiving rations, of which particulars as to cost, &c., are annexed and marked B.

In June last, under the Labour Settlements Act, I was appointed to receive, and report upon, and keep a register of all applicants in connection with the Act, the particulars are annexed marked C.

In July last a scheme for sending unemployed fossicking on the goldfields was approved by the Minister for Mines and the Colonial Secretary and conducted by a Board consisting of the Under-Secretary for Mines, Mr. Slee, Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Dowel, M.L.A., and the Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, and in connection with which a large number have been sent away, the particulars are annexed marked D.

On May 31st last one of the large iron sheds at Cowper's Wharf, Woolloomooloo, was opened as a night shelter, and which has been largely availed of by the houseless unemployed, the particulars referring to same are annexed marked E.

The refund of railway and steamer fares received is very satisfactory, the particulars of which are annexed marked F.

A large number of boys have been found homes and employment in the country, and a number of married couples and female servants have also found situations similarly through the Bureau during the six months, and in several cases upon the application of the husband and father their families have been sent to the district where work has been obtained.

Tables showing arrivals from other Colonies and police statistics are also annexed, marked G and H.

Number of unemployed registered during last six months from February 18th to August 18th, 1893,—6,287.

Total number registered from commencement, 18 months,—24,887. Average registration per day,—50.

Total number sent to work during last six months, and including those from Newcastle, Greta, Lithgow, and Wollongong,—3,860.

Total number sent to work from commencement, 18 months,—12,014.

Adding those registered up to the 18th September, there is a total registered for the seven months of 7,888; and adding those sent to work up to the same period shows a total of 5,037.

JOSEPH CREER,
Superintendent.

(A.)

PARTICULARS and cost of relief administered to the destitute unemployed by the Government Labour Bureau :—

Total cost from 27th May, 1892, to 18th August, 1893...	£3,856 14s. 11d.
Total number of families relieved weekly or otherwise, during the same period	2,300
Total number of families relieved for the half-year, 18th February to 18th August, 1893	1,150

This does not include relief given to unemployed at Parramatta and elsewhere, independent of the Government Labour Bureau.

(B.)

PARTICULARS of country relief and cost thereof to date :—

Teralba and West Wallsend	£120 12 7
Greta	129 12 6
Dudley	64 0 5
Adamstown	21 7 6

Plattsburg has also been granted a sum of £50 for local relief.

(C.)

LABOUR SETTLEMENT ACT.

Total number registered	834
Sent away to the various settlements through the Bureau—	
Adults (men and women)	167
Children...	178
Total	345

(D.)

Number of fossickers sent to various parts of the country	1,574
Total of rations supplied to them—1,021, at a cost of 2s. 6d. per ration	£127 5s.

(E.)

Total number sheltered at shed 108 nights, at an average of 464 per night	50,197
Cost of hot teas provided at 1½d. per head to date	£166 12s. 2d.

The shelter shed was closed on the 25th September, 1893.

(F.)

STATEMENT of amount refunded for railway and steamer fares :—

Total amount received	£2,561 6 7
For period 18th August to 26th September, 1893	585 8 6

Up to the present, comparatively few letters have been received from those sent out fossicking; but it is rather early to expect much from this source yet. Those who have written appear to be satisfied with their prospects; and, in some instances, have sent for their families to join them, showing that at least they are making sufficient to keep them. Some information of a useful kind has also been conveyed, and more in this direction may reasonably be expected soon. It is thought that the majority sent out are doing fairly well, as in most cases they are representative miners, and have gone to fields of which they had previous knowledge. Some have gone to places which have remained untouched for ten or fifteen years; but when they left them they considered they were leaving what would be a good living now.

(G.)

THIRD half-yearly return, showing the number of arrivals from the other Colonies, the United Kingdom and foreign parts, and resident here all within three months, from 18th February, 1893, to 17th August, 1893 :—

Victoria	267
Queensland	90
New Zealand...	77
Tasmania	34
South Australia	18
Western Australia	7
United Kingdom	95
Foreign parts...	51
Total	639
Total for second half-year	685
Total for third half-year	639
Decrease during third half-year	46

(H.)

(H.)

THIRD HALF-YEARLY RETURN OF POLICE REPORT.

Third half year, commencing February 18th, 1893—

Drunkenness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Riotous and assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Indecency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Begging and vagrancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Breaking, entering (suspected persons)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pretences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artillery deserter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gambling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
									<hr/>
Total for second half year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Total for third half year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
									<hr/>
<i>Decrease during third half year</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

N.B.—Making allowance for a large number who have obtained employment indirectly through the Bureau, and of whom we have no account, the estimated number of unemployed in and around Sydney is estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 at the present time. I am pleased to say that the general conduct of the unemployed in connection with the Labour Bureau is exceptionally good.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT.

(REGULATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE LABOUR SETTLEMENT IN THE PARISH OF PITT TOWN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 56 Vic. No. 34.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st July, 1893.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that the following Regulations, made in pursuance of the Labour Settlements Act, by the Board of Control of the Labour Settlement in the parish of Pitt Town, county of Cumberland, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to apply to such Labour Settlement.

HENRY COPELAND.

I.—THE BOARD.

1. The Board shall, not later than at its fourth meeting, and thereafter annually, and also from time to time as necessity shall arise, elect from amongst its own members a Chairman, an Honorary Treasurer, and an Honorary Secretary.

2. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside at all meetings of the Board at which he shall be present, and he shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

3. During the temporary absence of the Chairman the members of the Board assembled at any meeting may elect any one of their number to act as Chairman during such absence.

4. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Treasurer, or, in his absence, the Chairman, to countersign all cheques issued by the Board, and such cheques shall in all cases be first signed by the Honorary Secretary, and at least one other member of the Board, provided that in the absence of the Honorary Secretary some other member of the Board shall be required to sign such cheques.

5. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Secretary to sign all official communications either to the Government or to the principal employes of the Board, including all notices of employment or dismissal of any such employé: Provided that the Honorary Secretary may from time to time delegate any of these functions to the salaried secretary.

6. There shall be an ordinary meeting of the Board at least once in every week at the office of the Board, at such hour as the Board may determine, and an extraordinary meeting of the Board may be summoned at any time by the authority of the Chairman or of any three members of the Board; not less than twelve hours' notice of the time and place of such meeting to be given. At every such meeting five members shall form a quorum.

7. The Board shall annually appoint two Auditors whose duty it shall be from time to time, but not less than once in each period of six months, to examine and verify the statement of the Board's accounts prepared by the Secretary, and to certify to the accuracy and general correctness of such accounts, and of any abstract or balance-sheet professing to represent the same.

II.—OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

8. The Board may from time to time appoint a Secretary at such a salary and upon such terms as may seem good to the Board, and may be approved by the Minister, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of all meetings of the Board, to receive and conduct the Board's correspondence, subject to the general supervision of the Honorary Secretary and the directions of the Board; to keep the accounts of the Board, and also to keep and exhibit to the Board at its meetings faithful abstracts of all such accounts as are kept at the labour settlements, and to act generally as the Board's agent in all such matters as the Board shall require.

9. The Board may from time to time appoint some suitable person for each settlement under its control to hold the office of Superintendent at such salary as shall seem fit to the Board, and shall receive the approval of the Minister: Provided that the Superintendent shall be directly responsible to the Board, and that his engagement shall be terminable at any time, without notice, upon the resolution of the Board.

10. The Superintendent shall be the responsible Executive Officer of the Board for the organising of the settlement, the direction of the works undertaken, and the control and management of the settlers in relation to their employments. It shall be his duty to oversee and direct the Storekeeper, Steward, and other local officers of the Board, and to report in writing, at least once in each week, to the Board, which report shall contain a statement of the condition and progress of the settlement, the work done, and any other particulars necessary to enable the Board fully to understand the position of the undertaking, and such report shall be first submitted to the Committee of Advice hereinafter referred to, for their information, and shall then be forwarded by the Superintendent to the Board with any remarks or comments which any of the members of the said committee shall desire to make thereon.

11. The Board shall draw up rules for the direction and allotment of works on the settlement: Provided that any rules so made shall be approved by the Governor before the come into force.

12. Should any question arise as to the duties or functions of any local officer of the Board, the decision shall rest with the Superintendent, and his decision shall have immediate effect, but any officer or settler who is aggrieved at the action or decision of the Superintendent may appeal to the Board, and every such appeal shall be first submitted to the Committee of Advice whose duty it shall be to report the opinion of such Committee of Advice upon the subject matter of such appeal, and to forward the same with such opinion to the Secretary of the Board within one week after the date of the act or decision complained of.

13. Any settler disobeying any rule of the Board, or any direction of the Superintendent, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every such offence, which shall be a charge against his first share of the surplus profits of the settlement; and obstinate and continued disobedience of any such rule or direction shall render any settler guilty of the same liable to be disenrolled.

14. The Board may from time to time appoint one of the settlers to act as Storekeeper, and it shall be the duty of the Storekeeper to keep an accurate account of all the property of the settlement, including tents, tools, implements, and vehicles, live stock and stock-in-trade, and provisions of every kind. He shall also keep a record of all changes in the said property, and of the incomings, outgoings, and balance, in such a form as shall be readily understood, and he shall embody the same in a report which shall be made by him to the Superintendent at the end of each month.

15. The Board may from time to time appoint one of the settlers to act as a Steward, whose duty it shall be to superintend and manage the victualling of the settlement, subject to the directions of the Storekeeper.

16. The Steward shall, on Saturday in every week, or on such other day or days as may be appointed by the Superintendent, issue to the settlers and their families a supply of provisions in accordance with a scale to be from time to time approved by the Board, and publicly exhibited at the store-house of the settlement.

17. The Storekeeper or Steward may have each assigned to them in the performance of their duties such assistance as the Superintendent shall see fit.

18. It shall be the duty of the Steward to keep true and faithful accounts of all provisions received by him, and he shall render a report at the end of every month to the Storekeeper, showing the amount received and issued by him, and the balance (if any) in his hands, and such report shall be included by the Storekeeper in his monthly report to the Superintendent.

19. There shall be elected by the settlers from amongst their own number a resident Committee, which shall consist of five members who shall be elected by ballot, in the first instance for a period of three months, and thereafter once a year, on a day and in a manner to be prescribed from time to time by the Board, and such Committee shall act as a Committee of Advice to the Superintendent on all matters which he may submit for its opinion, and shall also report to the Board on all questions which may be submitted to the Board by any local officer of the Board, or by any member of the settlement.

20. The Committee of Advice shall exercise no authority or control over the Superintendent or other officer of the Board, but it may, if it shall see fit, offer to the Superintendent its advice or recommendation upon any question which may arise affecting the well-being and progress of the settlement. And it shall be the duty of the Superintendent if he shall disregard such advice or recommendation, to embody the same with his reasons for its rejection in his next weekly report to the Board.

21. The Committee of Advice shall have full power to regulate its own meetings, and it may, at any meeting, report direct to the Board on any question or matter which appears to it important to the well-being of the settlement.

III.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS OR PROFITS.

22. The maintenance of the members of the settlement and their families shall in all cases be a first charge upon all funds in the hands of the Board, and upon the proceeds of the labour of the settlement.

23. Such necessary clothing and materials as shall be approved by the Board may from time to time be advanced to the members upon the recommendation of the Superintendent.

24. The principle of the settlement shall be purely co-operative, and all settlers shall be required to work forty-eight hours in each week for the common benefit of all the members. The Superintendent shall keep a Time-book, in which shall be entered at the close of each day the number of hours every individual member has worked, and every Saturday there shall be issued to each member, and publicly exhibited, a record of the number of hours he has worked during that week.

25. All the earnings of the settlers shall be held by the Board, and the surplus profits may from time to time be divided amongst the settlers in proportion to the number of hours' work recorded in the Superintendent's Time-book:

Provided that no division shall under any circumstances be made until after the settlement has been established for one year at least. Provided also that no allowance shall be made in any settler's account for any proportion of the subsidy granted by Government in respect of such member. Dividends shall in every case be first applied in liquidation of the settler's indebtedness to the Board.

26. The Board shall cause an account to be kept in which each settler shall be separately debited with all rations or other property issued to him, or money advanced to him. The Board shall also cause a balance-sheet to be made out every half-year, which shall contain an estimate made by the Board of the value of improvements made on the land, of the value of all the property of the settlement, and of the amount of the liabilities of the settlement, arranged under suitable heads.

27. If at any time after the expiration of six months from the establishment of the settlement an additional member is admitted to the settlement, he shall be debited with whatever may appear to the Board an equitable sum, having regard to the improvements made on the land and the then value of the Board's property thereon.

28. If after the expiration of one year from the establishment of the settlement any settler desire to leave the settlement, the Board may permit such settler to transfer his right, title, and interest to another person competent to become a member and approved by the Board, and such new settler shall succeed to all the rights and liabilities of his predecessor, and shall sign a declaration in the form of Schedule A to these regulations: Provided that the Board shall not in any case be legally bound to permit such transference; and when such transference is not permitted the interests of the retiring settler shall cease and determine.

29. Should any member die or be declared a lunatic, his interest as such member shall devolve on his legal representatives. His said interest shall be computed by taking the value of the improvements on the land and other property of the Board as it may appear in the then last half-yearly balance sheet; and, after making due provision for the repayment of advances with interest and all other charges, his account shall be credited in proportion to the number of hours' work done in the settlement, with his proportional share of such surplus value.

30. The legal representatives of any settler dying or becoming a lunatic may dispose of his interest to any person competent to become a member and approved by the Board, and such new settler shall succeed to all the rights and liabilities of his predecessor, and shall sign a declaration in the form of Schedule A to these regulations: Provided always that, failing such disposal for a period of six months from the date of death or lunacy as aforesaid, the Board may dispose of such member's interest either for cash or upon terms, and pay the same to the legal representatives of such deceased or lunatic member. The Board may however (but shall not be legally compellable to), pay to the representatives of any dead or lunatic member the amount nominally representing the interest of such member.

31. Enrolled members' children, unless in the receipt of a wage, in which case their maintenance shall cease to be a charge on the settlement, may be directed by the Board, through the Superintendent, to take part in the work of the settlement as employés of the settlement, and shall in such case receive such remuneration as to the Board, on the report of the Superintendent, shall seem equitable.

32. No member abandoning the settlement within one year of its foundation, nor any member who shall be disenrolled by reason of any failure on his part to conform to the terms of membership, shall be entitled to any payment whatever on account of his interest in the settlement, but in every such case such interest shall be taken to be forfeited. Nevertheless the Board may, at its discretion, make an allowance of whatever sum of money it deems fit to any retiring member.

IV.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.

33. Every enrolled settler shall, when in health, do forty-eight hours work in each week as directed by the Superintendent, for the benefit of the settlement. Beyond this number of hours the time of each settler shall be at his own disposal: Provided that the Superintendent shall have full power to restrain any member from using such spare time or any resident whatever from acting in such a manner as may interfere in any way with the work of the settlement as a whole.

34. No work for private emolument outside the settlement shall be undertaken by any person resident in the settlement unless he shall have first obtained express permission from the Board to undertake the same.

35. Any part of the labour at the disposal of the Board may be employed in works outside the limits of the settlement, on such terms and conditions (not inconsistent with these regulations) as the Board may see fit: Provided that the Board shall in no case accept any such work on such terms as might compete on the basis of a lower wage with workmen outside the settlement.

36. The entire direction and apportionment of the work of the settlement amongst the members shall be subject to the decision of the Superintendent, who may appoint foremen and delegate to them such part of the power committed to him as may be requisite for carrying out the duties assigned to them.

V.—THE LOCATION.—GOOD ORDER AND GOVERNMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT.

37. A plan of the settlement dealing with residence areas, special public reserves, allocations of sites for the establishment of industries, and the allocation of particular allotments to the individual members, shall be determined by the Board.

38. No part of the land leased to the Board shall be sublet to any individual, but residence sites in accordance with a plan approved by the Board may be assigned for occupancy to individual members of the settlement, who shall thereupon become entitled to retain and use solely for their own benefit such residence sites, subject to the regulations for residential purposes, so long as they shall remain members of the settlement, and no person beyond the members of a settler's own family shall be permitted to reside on these sites except by the Board's express permission.

39. Every settler shall, previous to enrolment, sign a declaration in the form of Schedule A to these regulations.

40. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold within the limits of the settlement, and any member selling or purchasing the same within such limits shall be liable to disenrolment.

41. No gambling shall be permitted within the limits of the settlement.

42. The Committee of Advice may make recommendations to the Board for the purpose of ensuring the efficiency of the regulations from a sanitary point of view, the lighting of the settlement, traffic regulations, police, and any other matter affecting the good order, government, social improvement, comfort, or recreation of the settlement.

SCHEDULE A.

I, _____, on being enrolled as a member of the Labour Settlement at _____, under the Board of Control having charge thereof, do hereby agree and undertake to abide by the principles upon which the said settlement is established, and to conform in all respects to the rules and regulations made under the Labour Settlements Act, 1893, or any amendments thereof, whether made by the Governor-in-Council or by the Board of Control; and I pledge myself to live a sober, industrious, and peaceable life, and at all times to do my best to promote the general prosperity and well-being of the settlement, and I do this upon the understanding that failure on my part to fulfil these conditions or obligations renders me liable to disenrolment.

Witness—

(Name)

Date.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT.

(REGULATIONS AND FORMS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 56 Vic. No. 34.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 27th June, 1893.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in pursuance of the Labour Settlements Act, made the Regulations hereinafter set forth for the purpose of carrying into effect the said Labour Settlements Act.

HENRY COPELAND.

REGULATIONS MADE IN PURSUANCE OF THE LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT.

1. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient, a Board of Control may be appointed comprising eight or more persons, but not exceeding sixteen, nominated by the Governor, for the purpose of enrolling members for a Labour Settlement. And whenever the enrolment shall have been completed, such Board may be dissolved, and a new Board appointed, in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (a) If the enrolled members of the Labour Settlement require monetary assistance at the commencement of the Settlement, the Board of Control shall be composed of persons of whom two-thirds shall be nominated by the Minister and one-third by the enrolled members of the Settlement.
- (b) If the enrolled members of the Labour Settlement provide a sum of money equal to the amount of monetary assistance required from the Government, and are prepared to expend their own moiety on or in connection with such Settlement, and in manner approved by the Minister, before any assistance is granted under section 6 of the Act, the Board of Control shall be composed of four persons nominated by the members of the Settlement and five persons nominated by the Minister if such Board shall consist of nine persons, or if such Board consist of twelve, fourteen, or sixteen persons, the members of the Settlement shall be entitled to nominate five, six, or seven persons respectively, and the Minister shall nominate the remainder.
- (c) Whenever the amount of money advanced by way of loan shall have been repaid to the Government, with interest thereon, as provided by the sixth section of the "Labour Settlements Act," and the Minister after report is satisfied that the objects for which such Settlement was established are being carried out within the meaning of the Act, the Minister shall, if requested so to do by the members of such Settlement, recommend to the Governor that the Board of Control then existing be reconstructed, and if the Governor so approve, such Board shall be reconstructed by the substitution of persons nominated by the members of the Settlement in lieu of those previously nominated by the Minister.

Application and enrolment.

2. Any person who may be desirous of being enrolled for any Labour Settlement shall make an application with a declaration on Form A, and forward the same to the Superintendent of the Labour Bureau for transmission to the Board of Control.

Persons of the class referred to in sub-section (b) of Regulation 1 who may conjointly desire to form a Labour Settlement, shall each make an application and declaration in Form A, but shall not be required to answer questions 9, 10, and 11 therein, and shall forward the same, together with Form B (giving the names of the whole of the persons desirous of forming the Settlement), to the Under Secretary for Lands for transmission to the Board of Control.

3. No person shall be enrolled as a member of a Labour Settlement, in accordance with sub-section (a) of Regulation 1, unless he shall, at the date of application for enrolment, be out of employment or, at least, out of regular employment, and, in the opinion of the Board, without sufficient means of support; and no person shall be enrolled as a member of a Labour Settlement, in accordance with sub-section (b) of Regulation 1, unless he shall be able to contribute an amount equal to that required from the Government. Each Labour Settlement constituted in accordance with sub-sections (a) or (b) shall, as far as practicable, consist wholly of the one or wholly of the other of the classes therein referred to, so that each class shall, as far as practicable, form a separate group.

4. As far as practicable, applicants shall be selected by the Board according to the order of priority hereinafter following: Provided that the Board may, whenever it shall deem necessary or expedient, select or group the applicants without reference to such order of priority:—

1. A husband and wife with a dependent family.
2. A widower or widow with a dependent family.
3. A husband and wife without a dependent family.
4. An unmarried person.

5. When the Board shall have enrolled such a number of persons as it may deem sufficient, it shall forward to the Under Secretary for Lands, for the consideration of the Minister, in terms of section 6 of the Act, the applications of such of the persons as in the opinion of the Board should constitute the Labour Settlement, and shall on Form C describe the area proposed to be leased; the amount of monetary assistance applied for; the names of the persons on account of whom such assistance is asked; and such other particulars as the Form may require: Provided that the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister, may from time to time, for sufficient reason, increase the numbers of enrolled members of any Labour Settlement.

Boards of Control.

6. It shall be the duty of the Board from time to time to report to the Minister (as may be required) on the condition and progress of the Settlement: Provided that the Minister may authorise any officer to inspect and report upon any Labour Settlement, and such officer shall have the right of entry on the land, and shall be supplied by the Board and the members of the Settlement with all reasonable and necessary information.

7. The Board upon disenrolling or removing any member of a Labour Settlement shall report to the Minister on Form D the reasons for such disenrolment or removal. And in the event of any new member being included in such Settlement the Board shall furnish the full particulars required by that form.

8. The Board shall cause to be kept a cash-book as in Form E in which shall be entered from day to day the particulars and amounts of all moneys received and paid by or on behalf of the Board for any purpose or on any account whatever.

9. The Board shall also cause to be kept a ledger as in Form F, which shall be posted up from the cash-book. Separate accounts shall also be kept for all payments to and receipts from the Treasury, but other payments and receipts may be posted up under such headings as the Board may think most convenient under the circumstances.

10. A bound receipt-book with butts attached, numbered consecutively, shall be supplied to the Board; and the amounts of all moneys received, the names of the persons paying the same, the purposes for which those payments were made, and dates of payment, shall be entered in the butts and initialled by the person signing the receipt.

11. The Board shall obtain and record consecutively all receipts and acquittances for all payments made to the parties receiving such payment.

12. All receipt-books and butts, and all books of account and vouchers, shall be produced by the Board for the inspection of the Colonial Treasurer or any officer appointed by him for that purpose.

13. Every Board of Control shall hold a meeting at least once every month.

Leases and sub-leases.

14. All leases granted to a Board and all sub-leases granted by a Board shall be subject to the following special conditions:—

- (a) The Board or the holder of any sub-lease shall not, except under and subject to regulations in force for the time being in that behalf, mine for or remove any minerals from the land.
- (b) Any land required for public roads may be withdrawn from lease by the Governor, by notice in the Gazette, without any compensation whatever, other than for improvements effected on the land so withdrawn, and a refund of any rent paid in advance.
- (c) The first and every successive holder of a sub-lease shall be bound by the conditions of the sub-lease as approved by the Minister, and upon failure to fulfil any of such conditions the Board may cancel such sub-lease and deal with the land, and all improvements thereon, subject to the provisions of the Act, as if such sub-lease had not been granted: Provided that if the Board shall have been dissolved, the Minister may, on default of the due fulfilment of the conditions, cancel such sub-lease and thereafter deal with the land, and all improvements thereon, in such manner as may be deemed expedient.

(d) The rent payable by the holder of any sub-lease shall be paid to the Board, unless and until such Board shall be dissolved; and upon the dissolution of any Board the rent shall continue to be paid, but shall be forwarded by the sub-lessee direct to the Colonial Treasurer.

(e) The granting of any sub-lease shall not relieve the Board of any of its liability to pay to the Crown the rent for the whole area originally leased to such Board, which rent shall be a first charge on the revenues of such Board.

(f) Not more than one sub-lease shall be granted to or be held (wholly or in part) by or in the interest of any enrolled member, except by devolution of law.

(g) Any sub-lease granted to a member of a Labour Settlement who shall be disenrolled or removed from such Labour Settlement shall cease and determine on the date of disenrolment or removal; and the land, and any improvements thereon, may, thereafter, be dealt with by the Board of Control as if such sub-lease had not been granted.

(h) No sub-lease shall be assigned or sub-let without the permission of the Board of Control in writing endorsed on the form of lease.

15. The rents of all leases shall be paid annually in advance, and the first payment shall be made within fourteen days from the expiration of the fourth year of the lease, and thereafter within fourteen days from the due date thereof.

16. The application for the renewal of a Labour Settlement lease or a sub-lease shall be made to the Under Secretary for Lands at least twelve months prior to the expiration of the original term thereof: Provided that in the case of a sub-lease, if the Board of Control shall not have been dissolved, the Under Secretary shall forward such application to the Board, to be dealt with by them.

Miscellaneous.

17. If any survey by way of subdivision shall be necessary for any purpose of the settlement, or for any sub-lease, such survey shall be made under the direction of the Minister for Lands, but the expense thereof shall be paid by the Board out of the funds at its disposal.

Form A.

LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT, REGULATION 2.

APPLICATION FOR ENROLMENT UNDER THE LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT.

(To be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau, if monetary assistance is required at the commencement of the Settlement—if otherwise, to the Under Secretary for Lands.)

I HEREBY apply for enrolment under the Labour Settlements Act, and I hereby solemnly declare and affirm that the several answers to the following questions are true and correct; and I make this solemn declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Signature of Declarant.

Made before me at _____, this _____ day of _____, 189 .

J.P.

QUESTIONS REFERRED TO.	ANSWERS REFERRED TO.
1. What is your name in full?	
2. What is your address?	
3. What is your age?	
4. How long have you been resident in New South Wales?	
5. What is your trade or calling?	
6. Have you had any experience in Agriculture, Farming, or bush work? If so, specify it.	
7. Are you married, single, widower, or widow?	
8. What are the names and ages of any children dependent upon you for support?	
9. Where and how, also by whom, have you been employed (in New South Wales) during the last two years? And what is your present occupation?	
10. Have you any money, means, or property? If so, state full particulars.	
11. State names and addresses of persons to whom reference may be made, or forward recommendations as to character.	

Report by the Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau.

3

Form B.

LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT, REGULATION 2.

(To be forwarded with the Applications to the Under Secretary for Lands.)

WE, the undersigned Applicants under the Labour Settlements Act, conjointly desire to form a Labour Settlement on acres of land at _____, and we are prepared, and hereby undertake, to provide a total sum of _____ pounds shillings and _____ pence, on the understanding that the whole of such sum shall be expended on, or in connection with, the Labour Settlement, and in such manner as the Minister may approve, before any monetary assistance is granted by the Government in connection therewith.

We propose that the aforesaid sum shall be expended as follows :—

£ s. d.

Signatures of the whole of the Applicants :—

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Form C.

LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT, REGULATION 5.

Board of Control of Labour Settlement No.

189 .

Sir,

In accordance with Regulation 5 under the Labour Settlement Act, I have the honour to forward a Schedule of the number, names, &c., of Members enrolled under that Act, who, in the opinion of the Board, should constitute a Labour Settlement, on about _____ acres of land hereunder described.

Description of Land referred to :—

The number of persons to accompany the enrolled members to the Labour Settlement is _____, making with the enrolled members themselves _____ altogether.

The total amount of monetary assistance asked for is _____ pounds _____ shillings and _____ pence, which sum is made up of the amounts set opposite to the names of those enrolled members mentioned in the Schedule for whom the assistance is sought.

The original applications are enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Chairman of Board.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Applicant.	Age.	Ordinary Occupation.	Status (whether married, &c.)	Number of Dependent Family (if any).		Amount of money asked for
				Sex.	Age last birthday.	

Form D.

LABOUR SETTLEMENTS ACT, REGULATION 7.

I HAVE the honor to report that _____ was on the _____ 189 ,
disenrolled and removed by the Board of Control from the Labour Settlement No. _____ at _____, in
consequence of _____
was supplied by _____ on the _____ 189 .
Particulars as given in his application are supplied in the Schedule on the back hereof.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Chairman of Board.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

SCHEDULE.

- Name
- Age
- Term of residence in N.S.W.
- Trade or calling
- Experience in agriculture, farming, or bush work
- Whether married, &c.
- Names and ages of dependent children
- Applicant's means, &c.

Form E.
CASH BOOK.

DR.						CR.							
CASH.						CONTRA.							
Date of Receipt.	From whom received.	Particulars of Receipt.	No. of Receipt.	Jedger Folio.	Amount.	Total.	Date of Payment.	To whom paid.	Particulars.	No. of Receipt.	Jedger Folio.	Amount.	Total.

Form F.
LEDGER.

DR.						CR.					
Date of Payment by Board.	Particulars.	No. of Receipt.	Cash Book Folio.	Amount.	Total.	Date of Receipt.	Particulars.	No. of Receipt.	Cash Book Folio.	Amount.	Total.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(STATEMENT SHOWING THE PLACES AND NUMBERS OF PERSONS SENT TO WORK ON ABANDONED GOLD-FIELDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 October, 1893.

STATEMENT showing the Places, and Numbers of Persons sent to such places as Fossickers, to
30th September, 1893.

Localities.	Number.	Localities.	Number.	Localities.	Number.
Adelong	2	Forbes	2	Nundle	2
Araluen	2	Galley Swamp	3	Orange, Ophir, and Mac-	
Armidale	14	Glen Innes	1	quarie River	32
Ballina	12	Grafton	5	Pambula	2
Barraba	1	Grenfell	8	Parkes	49
Bathurst	22	Gulgong	31	Peak Hill	62
Bega	3	Gundagai	11	Pipeclay Creek	3
Ben Bullen	6	Hargraves	6	Scone	9
Bingara	36	Hill End	10	Singleton	1
Blayney	8	Hillgrove	28	Sofala	1
Boonoo Boonoo	3	Home Rule	5	Stewart's Brook	4
Bourke	2	Junee	3	Stuart Town	22
Braidwood	19	Kangaroo Valley	1	Tambaroora	2
Bundanoon	2	Kerr's Creek	4	Tamworth	28
Bungendore	3	Kiandra	3	Temora	8
Bungonia	2	Lucknow	4	Tenterfield	34
Capertee	8	Mandurama	14	Tingha	8
Captain's Flat	2	Michelago	7	Trunkey Creek	16
Carcoar	6	Mitchell's Creek	6	Tuena	5
Coppabella	3	Mogo	2	Tumbarumba	6
Cooma	24	Molong	24	Umaralla	2
Cobar	12	Mudgee	88	Walcha	4
Cootamundra	2	Nelligen	4	Wattle Flat	22
Cowra	2	Newbridge	12	Wellington	5
Cullen Bullen	3	Nimitybelle	2	Woodstock	1
Denison Town	4	Nerriga	4	Yalwal	7
Dubbo	9	Nowra, Marula, Goul-		Young	6
Eden	3	burn, and Tarago, for			
Eurongilly	1	Shoalhaven River	188	Total	1,033

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1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(PETITION FROM JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT THE CENTENNIAL HALL, SYDNEY, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO PASS CERTAIN MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 October, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at the Centennial Hall, Sydney, on October 23rd, 1893,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—

That your Petitioner was Chairmain of a Public Meeting held at the Centennial Hall, Sydney, on October 23rd, when it was resolved that your Petitioner should forward the following resolutions, which were agreed to at such Public Meeting, to your Honorable House:—

Whereas there are many thousands of deserving citizens at present in a state of destitution through lack of employment; and

Whereas the passage of the Mining on Private Property Bill would largely alleviate the existing distress; be it

Resolved, That this Meeting urges on the Government and Parliament the immediate necessity of passing the measure referred to above.

Whereas certain public works authorised by Parliament have not been proceeded with; and

Whereas the prosecution of such works would afford a large amount of employment to those urgently in need of the same; be it

Resolved, That the Government be asked to push on the construction of remunerative public works already sanctioned by Parliament at the earliest possible date.

Resolved, That this Meeting also urges upon the Government the further extension of the Labour Settlements, and the amendment of the Act with respect to increasing the monetary allowance.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in Petitions for presentation to both Houses of Parliament, such Petitions to be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of this Meeting.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass the said Mining on Private Lands Bill and such other remedial legislation before the close of the present Session of Parliament.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON,
Chairman.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

“TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1892.”

REPORT

ON

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND CLAIMS,

BY THE

CLERK OF AWARDS.

1893.

Presented to Parliament by Command.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Report by the Clerk of Awards.

Sir,

47, Phillip-street, 1st October, 1893.

When taking office at the initiation of this Department under the "Trade Disputes Act" you instructed me to watch closely the working of the local Act, and also to inform myself from time to time of the steps, if any, being taken in other countries for the settlement of industrial troubles.

Over a year has elapsed since I entered upon the duties of my office, and I now have the honor to lay before you as complete a Report as I have been able to compile (having regard to necessary condensation) upon both the work of the Department and contemporary legislation.

I have communicated with English and foreign authorities upon the question of legislation, and have exchanged literature upon the subject. In the United States and Canada special interest has been manifested in the working of the New South Wales Act, copies of it having been supplied by request to several of the States Governments and the principal University Schools of Political Economy, including that of Toronto.

The Colony of British Columbia has adopted our Act in its entirety.

As the Trade Disputes Act is avowedly an experimental measure I have deemed it my duty to express myself frankly and without reserve. It may be that, in some instances, the views advanced will not meet with your acquiescence, but I feel confident that you will not the less attribute to them the credit of sincerity, and a desire to make this Department the useful factor in industrial disputes the Legislature intended it to be.

I have, &c.,

T. B. CLEGG,

Clerk of Awards.

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Summary of
general results.

BEFORE entering in detail upon the several matters dealt with in this Report, I propose, for the sake of convenience, to briefly summarise the general results of an experience gained in connection with the working of this Act, and by inquiry into the systems of other countries.

(1.)

Growing interest
in industrial
arbitration.

In the first place, I venture to direct your attention to the many evidences you will find referred to in this Report of the growing interest shown among not only people of our own race, but foreign nations, in the question of the State's duty in relation to labour disputes. Within the past five years industrial strikes have attained a magnitude that menaces the public peace. Two powers are at the disposal of the State to preserve order; these are military force and a civil remedy. It is upon the establishment of the latter to deal with a new class of causes, that is to say, industrial disputes between masters or companies and bodies of servants or employees, that the attention of Governments in British and foreign communities is now being concentrated.

Legislation in this direction, upon more or less comprehensive, if experimental lines, has been brought into force, or is about to be dealt with, in the following among other nations and colonies:—

ENGLAND.....	Three proposed schemes for conciliation and arbitration. (<i>See Appendix.</i>)
FRANCE	The conciliation and arbitration law of the 27th December, 1892. (<i>See Appendix.</i>)
GERMANY	An existing law for compulsory arbitration.
ITALY	A conciliation law.
BELGIUM.....	An industrial court of arbitration.
NORWAY	A conciliation law.
UNITED STATES.....	Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Acts in several States, and a strong agitation in favour of compulsory arbitration.
NOVA SCOTIA.....	Compulsory reference of mining disputes to arbitration.
BRITISH COLUMBIA ...	Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
NEW ZEALAND	Compulsory Arbitration Bill.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....	Compulsory Arbitration Bill.

(2.)

The balance of
power.

I have been strongly impressed by the fact that the success of any scheme for the voluntary reference of trade disputes to arbitration depends upon the balance of power between the parties being equalised. I do not refer to conciliation, for that is in its essence voluntary. Arbitration, on the other hand, may be carried out at the wish of both parties, or, so far as inquiry is concerned, without their consent. I am convinced that mutual agreement to refer will exist only where the power of the opponents is fairly balanced, or some accidental cause determines the action. If one of the two opposing powers, unrestricted by Legislation, is strong enough to wrest its own terms from the other, it will, as a matter of course, do so. The parties will, left to themselves, only come to arbitration when power is so balanced that expediency—and not morality nor even business foresight—compels them to do so. It is generally admitted, supporting this view, that schemes of voluntary conciliation and arbitration work most effectually where, other things being equal, strong organisation on one side is opposed by strong organisation on the other. An excess of power on either side is destructive to such pacific schemes where their operation depends wholly upon an agreement between the parties to refer them to some tribunal.

I have elsewhere endeavoured to show, with such material as I have at command, that the unparalleled depression throughout the Colony, with the exchequers of the once dominant Trade Unions impoverished, and the power of association between employers vastly increased, has led to this result. Power being far from equalised the party stronger under these particular circumstances has imposed its terms upon the weaker. Presumably those terms were fair terms of trade, though no data has been given to the public from which it may judge of that fairness. A dominant party enforcing its terms is a judge in its own cause and with its verdict the public are forced to be satisfied.

From the records of the Department since its establishment I can draw but one conclusion. It is that voluntary conciliation and arbitration, though excellent methods when the parties to a dispute are upon fairly equal terms of power, break down where, circumstances generally, a crowded labour market, accumulated funds, superior organisation, or other causes, place one of the two in an overwhelmingly stronger position than the other. Any suggestion to the stronger party for conciliation or arbitration under such circumstances will be of no avail.

The fact should not be lost sight of that the present Act came into operation at a moment when the relations between employer and employed had been strained to the utmost tension, and feeling was embittered on either side. The spirit of insistence rather than of concession was at such a time likely to assert itself.

(3.)

Rights of the
public.

An attitude of indifference is assumed by both parties towards the interests of the general public. That large section of the community which has no direct interest in the fight between the disputants, but suffers in the inconvenience arising from it, and pays the larger portion of the wages of the policeman or the soldier who has ultimately to be called in to keep the peace between the two, is now ignored in the matter. It is supposed to be content to take what is given to it and pay cheerfully. Yet the public
as

as a whole has good claim to consideration in this matter. As things are, at any moment its fuel, its water, its gas, its carriage of goods, its sources of life and means of employment, may be cut off by a strike. Now, however, master and man practically say to the public, "You must be content till one or other of us has got the best of this fight, and then it will be your privilege to pay the costs of it." How long the public will be content with the position assigned to it, is, of course, for the public to say.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

Since 1890 there has been a downward tendency of wages in every class of employment, consequent upon a prevailing general depression, and this has been intensified by the commercial crisis of the last year. As a consequence, in addition to the usual proportion of the unemployed, a large number of men have been left without work in their trades, and with little (if any) prospect of employment in other avenues of labour. In order to estimate with some approximation to accuracy the crowded condition of the labour market during the present year, I made a request, at the close of August last, to the Trades Unions of the Colony to be supplied with the following information:—

- (1.) The average wages received in the various trades at the commencement of the present year.
- (2.) The average wages received to date.
- (3.) The estimated percentage of members in each trade out of employment at the commencement of the present year.
- (4.) The estimated percentage of members in each trade out of employment at date.

To those inquiries I have had a number of responses, but they represent of course only a small portion of the total workers of the Colony. The results I have tabulated, and though, from defective premises such as these, it would not be safe to rely upon the conclusion drawn, it may be said that they show on the whole the marked downward tendency of wages during the year. In many instances reductions were voluntary submitted to, in others, as noted hereafter, they were only acceded to after a strike.

In certain classes of trade the proportionate decreases can be fairly estimated. In February last it was resolved by the Builders and Contractors' Association of New South Wales that three months' notice of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages should be given to the various sections of the building trade. Subsequently this resolution was carried into effect, it being estimated that it affected the wages of from 3,000 to 4,000 men, but of these only from 50 to 75 per cent., it is said, were in regular employment. Again, the hewing rates in the Southern and Western Districts have been reduced, and the condition of the coal industry throughout the Colony is far from prosperous. The check given to it by the strike of 1890 has never been retrieved, so far as the foreign trade of the Colony is concerned. The existing agreement between the Associated Colliery Owners and Associated Miners in the Northern District is to be terminated at the close of the year, formal notice having been given to that end. As a consequence the system of voluntary arbitration which has been in successful operation in the district for years past will cease to exist. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the alternative and destructive policy of strikes being again resumed, and the principle of a contest of strength taking the place of pacific reference to an equitable court, unless, indeed, it be a sense of the hopelessness of such a venture.

Again, the shipowners have enforced a heavy reduction in seamen's wages, and in nearly every other avenue of labour the rate of wages has been reduced.

In many instances the nominal rate of wages does not represent the recipient's actual income; the work may be shared with others, or may be so intermittent that, spread over working and idle days, the average wage gives a much poorer result.

The fact that every strike of the year that can be regarded as significant has failed to attain its purpose, and that this has been the case since 1890, is in marked contrast to the position of united labour before the great struggle.

Since the Maritime Strike the principle of trades unionism or association among employers has made rapid strides, whilst, on the other hand, the great drain on their funds by that struggle, the Broken Hill Strike, and other labour contests, coupled with the want of employment by many of their members, have severely taxed the resources of the Unions of employees.

In bringing wages down to their present point there has, however, been at work, the employees as a body say, not only the depression in trade acting on wages as it would under normal conditions, but the added power of a united body of employers ready to seize an opportune occasion for what is regarded as retaliation upon labour organisation. This, however, is not admitted by the employers, who contend that so far from taking advantage of the opportunity to indulge in any feeling of revenge, they are not, even at the present reduced rates of labour, making an adequate profit. The loss they attribute not only to commercial depression, but the diversion of trade from the Colony by the frequency of strikes. Under these conditions, where power has been unequally distributed and circumstances have provided a cover for offensive action, the inducement has been to enforce terms and not submit them to conference or arbitration.

Had circumstances favoured neither party or been more equalised, and had the strength of organisation and resources been fairly balanced, I have little doubt the offices of this Department would have been accepted, and the parties have met in conference or submitted their disputes to arbitration. As matters stood, the misfortunes of the one were the opportunity of the other, and that opportunity has been fully seized.

Whether a policy of this kind is long or short sighted time will prove. One fact at least would seem beyond doubt—the course adopted intensifies the feeling of animosity between employer and employed. If that feeling were in the first place created by the action of the employee, he may in the future urge that it is set off by the subsequent conduct of his employer.

WAGES.

WAGES.

(From Union Returns.)

The following abstracts of wages and the state of trade have been compiled from information supplied to the Department at its request by the Trade Unions:—

Unions.	Commencement of Year.	Present or Recent Date.										
LABOURERS.												
Balmain Associated Labourers	33s. per week	31s. per week.										
Sydney United Labourers:—												
Bricklayers	1s. 1½d. per hour	1s.										
Masons' Labourers.....	1s. „	1s.										
MINING, &c.												
A.M.A., Western District.....	At the rate of 25s. per week	Working only half-time, with proportionate reduction in wage.										
COLLIERY AND ENGINE DRIVING PROTECTION ASSOCIATION:—												
Winding Engine-men	10s. per day	10s. per day.										
Loco. Engineers	9s. „	9s. „										
Underground Hauling Engineers	8s. „	8s. „										
Fan Engine-men.....	8s. „	8s. „										
	(overtime same rate).											
CRANE EMPLOYEES (NEWCASTLE).												
Crane-drivers	8s. 4d. per day.....	} About £2 18s. per fortnight all round.										
Horse-drivers	7s. 6d. „											
Hookers on	6s. 8d. „											
IRON TRADE.												
Eskbank Ironworkers:—												
General Labourers	5s. 4d. per day	32s. 6d. per week.										
Ironworkers (paid per ton)	Average 15s. per week	Average wage 15s. per week.										
BUILDING.												
Sydney United Benefit and Trade Society of Painters.....	About 9d. per hour.....	About 4½d. per hour.										
Operative Masons and Bricklayers (Sturt District)	12s. per day	10s. per day.										
ENGINEERING.												
Australian Society of Engineers	10s. „	9s. 6d. per day.										
SHIPWRIGHTS.												
Shipwrights	1s. 6d. per hour, and 2s. 3d. overtime.	Same.										
SLAUGHTERING.												
Amalgamated Slaughtermen and Journeymen Butchers:—												
Glebe Island and all Suburban Slaughtermen	£3 per week	£3 per week.										
Casual Labour	12s. per day											
Meat Preserving and Boiling Down	12s. 6d. per 100 sheep											
Freezing work (for export)	20s. per 100 sheep											
BOOT TRADE.												
Makers and Finishers	25s. per week	About 40 per cent. not earning £1 per week.										
MILLING.												
Goulburn Millers' Union:—												
Millers.....	£3 10s. per week	} About 10 per cent. less all round.										
Engine Drivers	£3 per week											
General Hands	£1 16s. to £2 per week ..											
TYPOGRAPHY.												
Typographical Association (Newcastle)	About £3 per week	About £2 10s. per week.										
FARRIERS.												
Firemen	£2 10s. to £3 5s. per week...	£2 5s. to £2 10s. per week.										
Floormen.....	£2 to £2 5s. per week.....	£2 to £2 2s. 6d. per week.										
CARRIERS.												
Riverina Branch (Hay).....	<table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Mileage Rates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1st. 50 miles</td> <td>1s. per ton.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd. „ 10d.</td> <td>„</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd. „ 8d.</td> <td>„</td> </tr> <tr> <td>exceeding 150 miles</td> <td>7d.</td> </tr> </table>	Mileage Rates.		1st. 50 miles	1s. per ton.	2nd. „ 10d.	„	3rd. „ 8d.	„	exceeding 150 miles	7d.	Cannot state.
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3rd. „ 8d.	„											
exceeding 150 miles	7d.											

STATE OF TRADE.

Reports from Trade Unions.

BALMAIN ASSOCIATED LABOURERS.—Fifty per cent. of members out of employment at the commencement of the year, now increased to 75 per cent. The above figures show state of market for our labour. The cause we attribute to increasing introduction of labour-saving machinery, which does not cheapen the article it produces to us in like ratio. Work is scarce and becoming scarcer, showing a steady falling off during last four years.

SYDNEY UNITED LABOURERS.—One third of members out of employment at the commencement of the year to the best of my knowledge, and at present date two thirds. The state of the labour market in our trade has been very dull during the year, as, owing to financial troubles, there have been very few buildings erected. The Masters' Association has also been offering a reduction of 10 per cent., and we as a body, of course, could not agree to that, and the consequence is that a great number have been thrown out of work.

AMALGAMATED MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (WESTERN DISTRICT).—There were none of the members out of employment at commencement of the year, but 120 at present time. The depression during the year has been most severely felt in this district, and unfortunately there is no prospect of an immediate revival.

NEWCASTLE

NEWCASTLE COLLIERY AND ENGINE-DRIVERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—About 5 per cent. of the members out of employment at commencement of the year, and about 7 per cent. at present time, but 5 per cent. of these are out of employment through one of the mines being stopped for want of trade. Owing to the depression which has prevailed in the coal trade for some considerable time it has closed many mines up, the result of which is that many of our members have been thrown out of employment. Some have found employment at other callings, and others have gone to other parts of the Colony.

CRANE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION (NEWCASTLE).—At the commencement of the year no members out of employment, members sharing the work with one another, time on and time off. At present time no member out of employment. Trade has been very dull in our line for the past eighteen months, and the time we lose is estimated at about four, five, and six days per fortnight.

ESKBANK IRONWORKERS.—About two thirds of the men out of employment at the commencement of the year; no trade; about 70 men and boys out of 120 employees out at present time. With a view to increase our trade and give us more regular employment we have been asked to submit to the most cruel reduction ever offered to ironworkers in any part of the known world, namely, 33 per cent., which we accepted. Never in the history of the iron trade was there such a reduction offered to men in the trade, and instead of getting more work we get less. Trade worse now than for eighteen years past.

SYDNEY UNITED TRADE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY OF PAINTERS.—At the commencement of this year 80 per cent. of our members were out of employment, and at the present time 90 per cent. The state of the painting trade is absolutely rotten, flooded with cheap and inferior labour obtainable at a rate of from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per diem for nine tenths of the work. Contracts are disgracefully scamped, whilst scores of good, skilled, steady mechanics are walking about destitute.

OPERATIVE MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS (STURT DISTRICT).—At the commencement of the year there were only from 1 to 2 per cent. in work, and at the present time very nearly all the members are out of employment; nothing doing, very dull, and no prospect of any improvement at present.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Members out of employment at the commencement of the year 7 per cent., and at present time 14 per cent. The labour market was never known to be worse, or as bad, since our society started, and we see no near prospect of any alteration for the better—going from bad to worse.

SHIPWRIGHTS' UNION (NEWCASTLE).—At commencement of the year 50 members on the roll, and not more than 10 out of that number have worked at their trade this year. I regret to state that there is great depression in our trade; scarcely a member at the present time can earn a living at the trade, and the members are of opinion that wooden ship-building and shipwrights' work is a thing of the past.

AMALGAMATED SLAUGHTERMEN AND JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS' UNION.—At the commencement of the year not one competent butcher was out of employment; but at the present time there are about sixty out of nearly 600. Up to May the trade was never in a more prosperous condition, the stock tax in Victoria having something to do with it. This trade is always slack during the months of May, June, July, and August. We hope for great improvement when Mr. J. H. Geddes' arrangements for export meat take effect.

BOOT TRADE UNION.—At the commencement of the year actually there were only about 10 per cent. out of employment, but there were 40 per cent. not earning £1 a week, and the same may be said of the unemployed at present. The makers and finishers all work by the piece. The state of the trade has not varied one iota during the whole of the year. The months June, July, and August are recognised as the slack months, but all through this year the state of trade has been most uniform, there not having been any perceptible change one way or the other in any month. In no previous year has the state of trade been so uniformly slack as it has been this year. The above information only applies to makers and finishers, those employed (males) in the other branches of the trade do not belong to the Union. They are all employed by the week, and I don't think that I would be far out when I say their average earnings per week is £1 15s., and the number of them out of employment is proportionate to that of the makers and finishers.

GOULBURN MILLERS' UNION.—No members out of employment at the beginning of this year, and at present six hands are off out of thirty-two. The milling trade generally in Goulburn had been fairly good until the suspension of the banks, hence the reduction.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (NEWCASTLE).—At the beginning of the year one tenth of the members unemployed, and one eighth at the present time. Nearly the whole of the members are working in the one office, and although only about one hand less is employed, the piece hands are not working the same number of hours, consequently cannot earn the same wage. Piece hands have had to submit to 1d. per 1,000 reduction since the beginning of the year.

NEW SOUTH WALES JOURNEYMEN FARRIERS' ASSOCIATION.—Five per cent. unemployed at the beginning of the year, and about 15 per cent. at present. Our trade is very slack. In shops where five or six men were employed there are at present only two or three.

AMALGAMATED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' SOCIETY.—Being piece workers it is impossible to average wages earned in our trade, which depends upon the seasons summer and winter, those being the only seasons when there is anything like regular employment. Therefore, at the commencement of the present year, employment would be scarce, while at the present time it is the same, being in between the seasons. In the month of December there would, perhaps, be 5 per cent. out of employment. When trade is slackest, we estimate 50 per cent., the rest working about half-time.

RIVERINA CARRIERS' UNION (HAY).—Seventy-five per cent. unemployed at the commencement of the present year, but none at the present date. From the commencement of the year to the middle of July carrying trade extremely dull, not more than 20 or 25 per cent. of members being employed; but as the wool season commenced here in July, all available carriers will be employed for a few weeks.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—This society, which is of a purely trade protective kind, was established in 1890, and since that date has contributed a sum of £243 17s. towards the strikes of other trades, but has not been involved in any strike itself. During the present year a suggestion was made by the manager of the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company to reduce mechanics' wages by 10 per cent., in addition to a reduction in the rate of pay for overtime. Representatives were appointed by the society to meet the manager, and eventually a compromise of 5 per cent., with a reduction in the rate for overtime, was agreed to.

DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1892 provides for the prevention of strikes and other trade disputes by the establishment of State Councils of Arbitration and Conciliation, to which representatives are nominated by employers of labour and their employees. Initiatory proceedings.

Resort to such Councils is wholly within the discretion of the parties to any dispute, and can only be had by agreement between them.

No power of coercion or compulsion can, under this Act, be brought to bear on the parties either—
(a) to submit a dispute, or (b), a dispute having been submitted, to abide by the award.

This measure was assented to on the 31st March, 1892, and, in accordance with its provisions, was brought into operation by Regulations dated June 23rd of that year.

In conformity with these Regulations the Colony was treated as one industrial district, and a Council of Conciliation and a Council of Arbitration were in due course nominated and appointed. Nominations to these bodies were made by the registered organisations representing the interests of employers and employees respectively, four of the former and fifty-five of the latter availing themselves of the privilege.

The

Representation
on Councils.

The late Registrar of Trade Unions and Friendly Societies divided the registered trade organisations of the Colony into eight classes as follows :—

1. Shipping.
2. Railway and road construction and general labour.
3. Mining and machinery in connection with mines.
4. Traffic on roads, railways, and tramways.
5. Building, building materials and construction, and work in wood and iron.
6. Food, drink, clothing, and work in leather.
7. Printing and kindred occupations.
8. Miscellaneous.

The Act provided that where, as in this case, there was but one Council of Conciliation, the number of its members should not be fewer than twelve or more than eighteen. By the above stated classification the number was fixed at sixteen, eight being nominees of employers and eight of employees. As each of these nominees, though in theory representing a whole class, such as mining or building, was as a matter of fact drawn from some section only of a class, it was objected that full representation of all the trades was not thus secured. In one instance, an important deputation representing the interests of the engineering and iron trades waited upon the Attorney-General with a request that a representative from their ranks should be appointed to the Council. It was pointed out by the Minister that it was impossible under the provisions of the Act to secure representation of each section of trade by a member on the Council, and that the appointment had to be determined by the majority of votes received in favour of the candidates, as well as by the relative importance of the industries represented.

Functions of
Council of Con-
ciliation.

With regard to the functions of the Council of Conciliation for the whole Colony with its sixteen members, some conflict of opinion has arisen. The reading of the Act adopted by the Department, and which has your support, is that it is not open to one party to require the full Council to be summoned. Under no circumstances, it is held, can a Council consisting of more than four persons be constituted, two named by each party to a dispute or claim. Were it competent for one party to a dispute or claim to cause the full Council of Conciliation to be summoned, the way might possibly be opened up for a compulsory reference of a dispute or claim to arbitration.

So far as experience of the working of the Act enables an opinion to be expressed, the utility of a standing Council of Conciliation is not clearly shown. All applications to go to conciliation have, so far, been made under section 5 of the Act, which enables the applicants to appoint conciliators outside of the standing Council for the Colony. As each case has arisen, the persons named as conciliators have been chosen either for their acquaintance with the conditions of the trade in which there is a dispute or for their special knowledge of the district, the confidence reposed in their integrity, or it may be for their known sympathy with either of the disputants.

Appointment of
President.

Upon the 16th September Messrs. A Kethel and P. J. Brennan, the arbitrators appointed under this Act to represent the interests of the employers and employees respectively, met for the purpose of determining upon an impartial person whose name should be submitted to the Honorable the Attorney-General for appointment as President of the Council of Arbitration. It was resolved that the name of the Honorable Andrew Garran, M.A., LL.D., M.L.C., should be submitted to the Minister charged with the administration of the Act. This was done, and subsequently Dr. Garran, having consented to accept the position, resigned his seat in the Public Works Committee and in the Legislative Council, and was duly appointed President of the Council of Arbitration by the Governor in Council. Upon taking office the President summoned a full meeting of the Councils at the offices which had been rented for the Department at 47, Phillip-street. This meeting was held on the 13th October, all the members of the Council with the exception of two being present. An address was delivered by the President on the subject of the work of the Councils and the method of its accomplishment. On the 24th of the following month a meeting of employers' representatives was held in the departmental rooms, invitations having been issued to fourteen Associations requesting them to send delegates. Four out of the number responded, apologies and refusals being received from others.

First meeting of
the Council of
Conciliation.

Meeting of
employers'
representatives.

Meeting of
delegates from
Trade Unions.

On the 1st December a meeting of delegates from the Employees' Trade Unions was held in the lecture-room of the School of Arts, forty-four Unions being represented. At each of these meetings an address was delivered by the President, and a proposal laid before those present to make it a rule in their Associations that all disputes likely to lead to a strike or a lock-out should be referred to the Council of Conciliation or Arbitration. "It is," said the President in his address to the Trade Unions, "for you to determine whether you will make it part of your fixed policy to exhaust the resources of the Trade Disputes Act before resorting to a strike, and whether you will by rule so bind yourselves as to make it impossible to be rushed into a strike before availing yourselves of the opportunity of a settlement which the law offers." Copies of the following rule, suggested for insertion in the body of rules of each Union, were distributed among those present :—

Suggested rule]

"Whenever a dispute or claim shall arise between ten or more members or this Union and their employer or employers, and no settlement can be privately arrived at by the parties thereto, the same shall be referred to conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act, with a reference, if needed, to the Council of Arbitration; and in the latter case the award of the arbitrators shall be accepted by the Union on behalf of its members."

Subsequently a copy of the proposed rule was forwarded to each of the Unions in the Colony of whom there was any record, with a request that the Department should be furnished with information as to whether the suggestion had been taken into consideration, and, if so, with what result. At the same time it was pointed out that the result of adopting this rule would be to voluntarily introduce an element of compulsion absent from the Act. A copy of the rule was also sent to the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions for his assurance that it did not in any way conflict with the regulations under the Trade Union Act, 1881. A reply was received, stating that there was no objection on this ground against the rule.

List of Associa-
tions and
Unions.

In sending out the proposed rule to the Trade Unions of the Colony, the list of registered Unions, together with a list provided by the Trades and Labour Council, was taken as the basis of communication. A request was made to the secretary of the Employers' Union, which had declined to send representatives to

to

to the meeting of employers' delegates, to provide the Department with a list of the Unions affiliated to it; but this he stated he was "unable to provide." Consequently the Department had to rely on the official list of the registered Employers' Unions, which includes some few only of the organisations, and has been unable to secure a complete official record of employers' organisations. Copies of the suggested rule were addressed to 102 Trade Unions, and letters of acknowledgment were received from twenty-eight of these. Many of the communications were returned through the Dead Letter Office, the societies addressed having apparently ceased to exist.

The following is an analysis of the replies received :—

Analysis of replies.

- 5 Unions adopted the rule.
- 5 Unions stated that they had provision already made in their rules for reference of disputes to conciliation.
- 10 Unions, for various reasons, declined to include the rule.
- 8 Unions pointed out that the number of employees in their trades engaged under any one master or firm was fewer than ten, and, therefore, they did not come within the provisions of the Act.

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The following were among the reasons advanced for not accepting the proposed rule :—

Reasons for not adopting rule.

- (a) That it would be useless to do so unless a rule on similar terms were adopted by the employers.
- (b) That the Act would not be operative unless a compulsory clause were inserted in it.
- (c) That to be effectual the Act ought to make it compulsory for both parties to a dispute to go to arbitration as a first step, before resort was had to a strike or lock-out.
- (d) That the members of certain Unions were employees of Government contractors, and the Act could not be of any service to them until provision for resort to the Council was made a term of all Government contracts.
- (e) That it was useless for one party to a dispute to bind itself to accept the award of an arbitrator in a trade dispute if the other side refused to recognise the tribunal which made the award.
- (f) That it was inconsistent to apply the term "law" to a measure constituting a tribunal without power to enforce its decisions.

In the case of the Master Butchers, a letter was addressed to them by the Journeymen Butchers' Union, urging the adoption of the rule by both parties so as to obviate future strikes. This proposal was addressed to twenty masters, from whom but one reply, and that declining the offer, was received.

From a number of Unions letters were received pointing out that, as their members were rarely, if ever, employed to the number of ten by any one master or firm, the provisions of the Act could not benefit them. The case of the Colliery Engine-drivers is typical of the class of excluded employees. The secretary writes, that the Union has not ten members working at one colliery or under one Company, with the exception of one case. The number falls as low as one member at a colliery, and rises to eight. Then again, it has four different classes of members, such as winding, hauling, fan and locomotive engine-drivers. There may be a dispute with members, driving any one class of engines, and it may not affect more than one person, or three persons at the outside. Yet it is within reasonable conception that a dispute, having its origin between an employer and a single employee, may lead to a conflict between the Union and the masters as a body.

On the 24th February, a deputation from the New South Wales Operative Bakers Association, waited on the Clerk of Awards, stating that the members of that body were desirous of establishing a system of conciliation and arbitration between themselves and the master bakers, but that they could not avail themselves of the machinery of the Act, as in the greater number of cases their members in the employment of any one master or firm numbered fewer than ten. In consequence of this and other representations made to me, I addressed a memorandum to the Minister in charge of the Department, desiring to be informed whether there was any objection to the office being used for the purpose of smaller bodies of employees than ten and their employers meeting each other in conference, and whether there would be any objection to the President and arbitrators, either jointly or severally, giving their services in such matters without fee, and the officers of the Department performing any clerical or other work that might be required without additional salary. To this it was replied that where the parties had agreed to refer the matter to conciliation or arbitration the Minister saw no objection to their meeting to confer in the first instance at the offices of the Councils, if they were available, nor did he object to the President, arbitrators, and officers giving their assistance without fee, provided that it was clearly and definitely understood in each case that the matter was not being dealt with officially, and that the Department was undertaking no responsibility whatever.

It being considered advisable to collate a body of information relative to the development of labour associations, the number of strikes which have occurred during the past ten years, and the sums of money expended on their maintenance, it was resolved to issue a form of "Strikes Return" to the Trade Unions of the Colony with a request to be furnished with certain information. The Department not being clothed with any power to require the information therein asked for, it was entirely at the option of the Unions to grant or refuse the request. This return asked for the following information :—

1. Name of your Union and address.
2. Date of foundation.
3. Number of original members.
4. Number of present members.

Strikes between 1st January, 1883, and 31st December, 1892, in which your Union was one of the parties.

5. Number.
6. Cause of strike and end sought to be attained through it.
7. Duration of strike.
8. How settled.
9. Cost.

Strikes between 1st January, 1883, and 31st December, 1892, in which your Union assisted one of the parties.

10. Number.
11. Nature of assistance given.
12. If money, sum contributed.

Apparently,

Apparently, the request was considered to be somewhat inquisitorial, and the number of returns filled in is not sufficiently great to be of any considerable statistical worth. The following statement shows the result of this attempt to get together a body of historical information upon trades unionism and its development in the Colony, the expenditure of funds in strikes, &c.:—

Number of returns originally sent out, 106.

Replies received with returns	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ declining to give information	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ stating Unions were dissolved	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unclaimed letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No replies received	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
							106

A request was sent to the Trades and Labour Council for its co-operation in securing the information desired, but that body thought it advisable to leave the matter in the hands of individual societies. The general reason advanced for not complying with the request was that to do so might possibly prejudice the welfare of the Unions. To quote one reply, it was stated that the Union considered it to be “unadvisable to supply the required information, as at some future time it might be used against the principles of unionism.” Another reason advanced was that to make such a return complete would involve a large expenditure of time and money which the Unions were not prepared to undertake.

Of the sixteen returns supplied comparatively few were complete, but still some facts can be gathered from this body of information that may have an approximate value.

Number of
Trade Unions.

The number of societies at present constituting the Trades and Labour Council is 53 (*vide* Report, 1893), but that body, whilst representing in actual membership the majority of Trade Unions in the Colony, does not incorporate all of them. The books of the Registrar of Trade Unions show no fewer than 153. Of these, 7 have been dissolved in accordance with law, 1 has withdrawn from registration (the Pastoralists' Union), and 11 are Eight-hour Demonstration Committees, of annual duration only, leaving 134 still on the Register, but since in many instances societies upon disbanding have neglected to take their names from the books, this cannot be taken as an accurate record of existing registered Unions. It shows all the Unions that have at any time been registered, but it does not necessarily follow that all such are now in existence. The test applied by this Department has been the Post Office. The fullest possible list from the Registrar's record, the books of the Trades' Hall and other sources have been compiled, each Union written to and the result noted. Deducting the number of letters returned through the Dead Letter Office and the number of societies notified as dissolved on the one hand, and presuming that societies to which letters have been delivered but from which replies have not been received are still existent, the result gives a total of 92 Employees' Unions, but this must be taken as only approximately correct, the probability being that the number overstates the fact.

Causes of strikes.

The principal causes of strife, judging from the replies received, appear to have been some years ago the questions of wages and hours of work, but more recently wages chiefly, and next the employment of non-unionists and recognition of unionism. In one instance the question of unionism seems to have also led to the establishment of a Union. The society was organised as a protest “on account of two men getting the sack for gathering money in aid of the maritime strike.” The men were subsequently re-instated.

Condition of
successful
association.

Some of the principal conditions necessary to successful trade unionism in the direction of maintaining or influencing the rate of wages appear to be the following:—

- (a) A numerous body of workers, engaged upon approximately similar terms and like wage, therefore having a community of interests.
- (b) A clear majority of the trade, including its best workers, as members of the Union.
- (c) The absence of foreign competitors working at low rates of wage.
- (d) The absence of a numerous body of unemployed in the trade and who must either be maintained by the Union and so drain its funds or constitute a reserve from which, under the pressure of necessity, the place of the “striker” is filled.

In one trade it is declared that “so far as our trade is concerned unionism is useless. The supply of labour is greatly in excess of the demand. A large number of the workers, and the small firms in the trade, seem opposed to unionism and have held aloof, so that, as we are a very small minority, I am almost convinced that trade unionism will not better our condition.”

As to the competition of cheap alien labour such as Chinese, one of the Trade Unions whose business has been severely cut into by this class, says: “We are placed in a very peculiar position in settling difficulties that may arise, having imported goods on the one hand and Chinese competition on the other. I do not wish it to be inferred that we are afraid of striking or strikes, but the members have tried and are still trying to better their position by legislation, chiefly by urging the compulsory stamping of Chinese-made furniture, and the passing of public health and factory and workshop legislation. These bills, if passed, would compel the Chinese to live in a different manner. A Public Health Bill would also give direct relief to mattress-makers and upholsterers with regard to the manufacture of black-flock.”

As against the instance quoted of unsuccessful trade association, many cases might be given of highly successful results. One of the most successful trade organisations in the world, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has also a most prosperous branch in this Colony. Established in 1851 with 12 members it now has a roll of 727. It has never yet been involved directly in a strike, but has contributed £1,070 to the strikes of other Unions, this amount not being taken from general funds but from funds raised by special levies for such purposes. Its immunity from strikes would appear to be due partly to the constitution of the Union itself and partly to the facts of the strong pecuniary position of the amalgamated societies and the skilled nature of their members' calling.

The material of these returns show, and especially up to a point dating some few years back, a rapid growth of unionism in the Colony. It also indicates the expenditure of large sums of money in the maintenance of strikes. Frequently where a society shows no expenditure, or very little, on strikes in its own trade, large sums have been given to support strikes in other trades. For instance, one Union that

that has had no strike in its own trade has contributed an average of £2 per member to strikes in other trades; another equally well placed, but numerically small society, has contributed between £3 and £4 per head.

From such instances as have been furnished to me—and throughout this abstract it must be remembered that the facts are drawn from a limited source and are insufficient to be the basis of any reliable generalisation—it would appear that up to a certain point in the Colony's history the influence of unionism on wages was marked, from that point, namely, the maritime strike, its influence has declined. No doubt a list could be compiled by the Unions showing that, as a matter of fact, wages have been maintained and advanced by certain specific strikes. To get accurate data upon the matter so as to arrive at a percentage of the successful and unsuccessful strikes (as to their influence upon wages) in the Colony during the past ten years would be of great interest but also a matter of great difficulty.

An attempt has been made by the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade, though admittedly upon incomplete returns, to obtain some idea of the increase or reductions of wages brought about during the year 1891, with and without strikes:—"The general effect of the information collected is that 51,589 persons, as a result of strikes, obtained wage advances, amounting in the aggregate to £6,235 per week, while without strikes, 140,382 persons received advances totalling £11,770 weekly. On the other hand 15,223 workers, after strikes, were reduced to the amount of £1,477 per week, while, without strikes, 22,337 were subjected to reductions of £2,204 per week."

DISPUTES AND CLAIMS.

The following is a tabulated statement of disputes to which directly or indirectly the machinery of the Trade Disputes Act has been, or has been attempted to be, applied:—

(1.) *Disputes actually referred and settled:—*

Arbitration—

Metropolitan Colliery Dispute.

Conciliation—

Mount Kembla Colliery Dispute.

(2.) *Formal applications, no settlement:—*

Broken Hill Silver Mines—Application by employees. Refused by employers.

South Clifton Colliery " "

Enoch Taylor & Co.'s Boot Factory " "

Mount Pleasant Colliery " "

South Bulli Colliery " "

Lithgow Colliery " "

Carcass Butchers " "

New South Wales Railways—Application by employees. Refused by employers.

(3.) *Negotiations:—*

Unsuccessful—

Newcastle Wharf Labourers' dispute.

Carters' strike.

Builders' and contractors' dispute.

Mort's Dock dispute.

Masons' dispute.

Seamen's strike.

The result of the year's work is, therefore, one (1) case dealt with by arbitration, one (1) by conciliation; eight (8) applications made by employees and refused by employers; whilst in six (6) cases negotiations by the Department were unsuccessful.

In June, 1892, shortly before the machinery of the Act was brought into operation, the directors of the principal silver mines in the Broken Hill District notified an intention to the miners in their employment of bringing about a change with regard to the day work system then in force in the underground workings. At the close of the month the Associated Companies brought forward a proposal for substituting contract for day work in the underground workings, and gave a month's notice to terminate the agreement then in force between them and their workmen. This notice would, in due course, have expired on July 31st, but early in the month the miners in meeting assembled determined to enter upon a strike in opposition to the proposed change. Thereupon an estimated number of 5,000 men left work thus breaking their contract with the mine-owners. At this time the financial depression which, beginning at the close of the year 1891 had markedly decreased the demand for labour in all the colonies, but especially in Victoria, created a large surplus body of workmen, from which the places of the withdrawn miners could be supplied. To check the influx of outside labour the miners established a system of "picketing." At the same time the mine-owners were requested to consent to a conference with their late employees. This they consented to do upon condition that the pickets posted round the mines should be withdrawn. This stipulation, not being acceded to, the negotiations for a conference fell through. On August the 16th the owners declared their intention of opening the mines for work, when, if their late employees failed to re-engage, their places would be filled from the open labour market. Upon the date in question, the miners having failed to so re-engage under the new conditions, the owners proceeded to carry out their intention of supplying their places. Bodies of labourers were drafted from the overstocked market of Victoria to the mines. Against this movement the miners offered such strenuous resistance as brought them into conflict with the civil power.

Though at this time the machinery of the Act had not been fully brought into operation, it was open to either party to have utilised it under the special provision contained in section 5. No action in this direction was however taken till on the 15th September Mr. Bourke, the miners' delegate in Sydney, made inquiry as to the steps to be taken by the miners to apply to go to conciliation, and produced a telegram

telegram signed by R. Sleath authorising him to obtain this information. It was supplied, and a telegram was filled in with the needed particulars. The same day the Government through its officers at Broken Hill arrested the strike leaders, of whom Richard Sleath was one, on a charge of conspiracy. Subsequently, further communications passed between the Department and the miners' representative at Broken Hill, and on the 21st October, Mr. Cann, M.L.A., lodged a formal application from the Barrier Company District, No. 3, of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, and other labour societies of the Barrier to go to conciliation under the Act. Richard Sleath and W. J. Ferguson, then under committal for trial, charged with conspiracy, were named as "Conciliators." Subsequently this application was withdrawn, pending the trial of the persons named, upon the understanding that, should they be acquitted, the application would be renewed, but otherwise the names of other persons would be substituted for them. Subsequently, on the 14th November, the formerly appointed Conciliators having been tried and found guilty of conspiracy, a fresh application, with other Conciliators appointed therein, was made, and on the 16th of that month the application was forwarded to the Barrier Ranges Mining Companies' Association. On the 19th November a reply was received from the mine-owners' representative, stating that at the time in question they had no dispute whatever with their employees.

"Employer" and
"employee."

The words "employer" and "employee" are not defined in the Act, although all conciliation and arbitration proceedings are, so far as this measure is concerned, conducted as between parties standing in these relations towards each other. Presumably when the relation ceases to exist the machinery of the Act is no longer applicable. It was pointed out in the daily press at the time that "The lesson is, that conciliation is a means for the prevention of strikes; and that strikes cut off access to the benefits of conciliation." It is questioned whether the conception of the relationship of employer and employed as a merely contractual one is always clearly grasped. The ideas of dependency and responsibility associated with the relationship of master and man in earlier days have their vestiges in the frequently manifested and even verbally expressed opinion, that a servant continues in that relationship even after the actual contract between the parties has come to an end. It is quite evident that long after a rupture of the contract between the mine-owners and their men, at Broken Hill, the latter still considered themselves to be the employees of the former.

In a voluntary Act, such as that now in force, it is immaterial in practice whether the actual relationship of employer and employed exists, as both parties by tacitly admitting it may come within the operation of the Act even after a strike, whilst on the other hand, before a strike, the refusal of either party to go to conciliation or arbitration makes the Act, so far as they are concerned, nugatory. In any Act, however, providing for a compulsory reference to arbitration the question of "employment" would necessarily be material.

South Clifton
dispute.

On the 2nd December an application was received from the South Clifton miners to go to conciliation with the mine-owners upon a scale of tonnage rates for coal-getting. The mining manager was communicated with and the application submitted to him. The regulations under the Act allow a fortnight within which a reply may be made acquiescing in the application. If by that time no reply be received it is taken that the party applied to refuses to come to conciliation. In this instance, though communicated with repeatedly during that time, the manager withheld any reply. At the termination of the fortnight the miners' representatives were informed of the failure of the negotiations, and on the 23rd December a letter was received from Mr. Saywell stating that an amicable settlement of the dispute with the miners had been arrived at and that it had not been considered necessary to seek the intervention of the Council.

Opening up
negotiations

Although the Act contemplates the first movement in the direction of conciliation or arbitration to be made by either one or both of the parties to a dispute and not by the Department, it was thought advisable to endeavour to stimulate the action by formally addressing an invitation to the parties to a dispute to submit their differences to conciliation or arbitration. This course, though not required by the Act to be taken, is not in conflict with any of its provisions, is in conformity with the practice in France and the United States, and has recently been adopted in England. In the State of New Jersey, for example, section 10 of the Act, for the creation of a State Board of Arbitration, declares, "That whenever a strike or lock-out shall occur, or is seriously threatened in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the Board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed as soon as practicable to the locality of such strike or lock-out and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavour, by mediation, to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy."

Foreign
precedents.

Article 10 of the French law of Conciliation and Arbitration, 1892, provides that in the case of a strike, where the initiative has not been taken by either of the parties interested, the magistrate for the district shall invite them to meet in a Council of Conciliation.

In the case of the London Labour Conciliation Board, established during the great dock strike, it was at first decided never to interfere in a dispute unless application were made to it, but after some reference it was found expedient to issue invitations, couched in identical terms, to both parties.

In Mr. Mundella's Bill, introduced during the present session into the English Parliament, it is provided that "The Conciliator or Board of Conciliation shall inquire into the causes of the difference by communication with the parties and otherwise, and shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference."

The New South Wales Department having no direct channel of communication by which news of labour troubles may be conveyed to it is dependent very largely upon the reports contained in the daily press, and as these reports frequently do not appear till the trouble therein referred to has reached its crisis, an opportunity is not afforded of earlier communication with the parties.

As matters stand at present, the action of the Department in extending an invitation to both parties to meet in conciliation may at any time be called into question, whilst on the other hand, if it do not do so, its usefulness as a mediatory power is nil. Up to the present time it has not, having in view this limitation of its powers and functions, been considered judicious for the Department to do more than address a letter to the disputants, calling their attention to the provisions of the Act and furnishing them with information and with forms of application.

In accordance with this procedure letters were on the 6th of January addressed to Messrs. Enoch Taylor and Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, and Mr. Alexander Porter, secretary of the New South Wales Amalgamated Boot Trade Union, and who represented a number of the firm's employees then on strike. Subsequently Mr. Porter waited on me, and on behalf of the employees on strike offered to submit the question of the price of work then in dispute to conciliation without reference to the firm's right to employ non-union labour. This letter was forwarded to the firm, who replied declining to entertain the offer. Subsequently Mr. Porter and others were committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy, but the Attorney-General declined to file an indictment.

Enoch Taylor & Co.'s dispute.

A great difficulty in the way of the successful working of any system of industrial conciliation and arbitration is the non-recognition by either party of the other party's trade organisation. It is generally admitted that the higher the organisation on both sides the greater the prospect of success for conciliation and arbitration methods. But this presupposes the frank recognition by each party of the other's Union or Association. Where the unavowed but real object underlying the action of either party is the disintegration of the other by destroying the force of its Union or Association, the matter becomes one of industrial warfare for a supremacy of power, and is beyond the sphere of conciliation or arbitration.

Non-recognition by employers of Trade Unions.

The experience of the Department has fully illustrated this fact; in some instances the master has said, "I am willing to meet my own men and treat with them, but I refuse to recognise any demand or request they make through their Union. I do not know the Union in the matter." The workmen on their part have replied, "We speak through our Union and demand the recognition of its delegates through whom alone we shall treat." In one instance the employer shut his eyes to the fact that he met at the Conciliation Board the local Trade Union secretary, who did not happen to be one of his employees, and in the end agreement was reached by the parties. In other cases the refusal to meet Union officials has been made a first consideration.

But not only is this condition of mutual non-recognition a serious obstacle in the way of initiating mediatory schemes, but it detracts from the value of the only substantial means by which the observance of an agreement or award can be secured. As a witness from the colliery districts before the English Royal Commission on Labour remarked:—"To secure the observance of awards it is necessary to establish on both sides strong organisations through which to reach disobedient individuals." The excessive zeal, the unjust demands, or on the other hand the arrogant assumption of power on the part of individual Unions or Associations may from time to time intensify an existent feeling of antagonism between the classes of employer and employed, but to ignore each other's existence would appear to be futile, and to attempt to destroy the forces of each other a mere waste of energy. The only terms upon which pacific negotiations can be carried out, it would appear from the body of opinion and experience at command, are those of full recognition of each other's organisation. These bodies furnish the elements of representation and guarantee which are essential to successful conciliation and arbitration.

In the Bill introduced last year in the New Zealand Assembly, and to be again brought forward by the present Ministry, the operations of the measure are proposed to be confined solely to employers on the one hand and employees' Unions on the other. The Kingston (South Australian) Bill recognises the Unions as an essential part of the industrial machinery, and our own Act, by confining the nominations of members for the two Councils to the registered Unions and Associations of the Colony, gives them a special status in regard to it. It may be added that the system of compulsory enforcement of awards provided for in the South Australian Bill depends entirely upon the full recognition of the principle of industrial organisation. The award is enforced against the organisation and not against the individual employees. In short, all experience tends to support the general proposition that where the organisations of employer and employed are permanently and highly organised, and are fairly equalised in power, the greatest hope of successful conciliation and arbitration is to be found.

On the 16th January, in consequence of certain representations made by the miners at Mount Kembla, a communication was addressed to the managing director, Mr. Ebenezer Vickery, to the effect that the men were desirous of going to conciliation upon the question of certain proposed reductions in the hewing rates. To this request the directors of the Mount Kembla Company eventually acceded, and on the 30th of January a Council of Conciliation met in the departmental rooms, 47, Phillip-street.

Mount Kembla dispute.

As this was the first Council assembled under the provisions of the Act, it may be desirable to briefly review the procedure. The Council was constituted under section 5 of the Act, and consisted of four (4) Conciliators, two (2) nominated by the employers and two (2) by the employees. Each party was represented before the Council by three managers. At a preliminary meeting the Council, consisting of Messrs. H. O. Macabe and C. J. Byrnes for the employers, and A. Campbell, M.L.A., and J. Richards for the employees, was requested to select a chairman from its number to control the proceedings, but as the members did not think this course advisable, the Clerk of Awards was requested to act in that capacity, though of course without a voice in any determination arrived at. The Principal Advocate, or Manager-in-chief as he is officially termed, for each side opened the case for his party, and he was followed by the other manager alternatively. At the conclusion of each address its subject matter was freely discussed with the Conciliators, and both employers' and employees' representatives freely submitted to be questioned by the opposite party. The meeting adjourned to the following day, when the addresses of the parties being concluded, and certain statements and memoranda being placed in the hands of the Conciliators, they retired, with the object of determining upon some scheme of compromise to be submitted to the managers for their consideration. A number of suggestions were made and fully discussed, but no compromise acceptable to the Conciliators as a body was arrived at, and when the Council again met the managers, the Clerk of Awards reported that the Conciliators had agreed to a resolution to the effect that they were unanimously of opinion (after having heard the statements of both parties) that some relief, having regard to the prevailing depression, should be afforded to the Company, but regretted they could not agree as to what form that relief should take. A general discussion then followed, and it was resolved, without dissent, that there should be a reduction in the existing scale of hewing rates. Proposals were then made and discussed; in some instances it being agreed to remit the particular item upon which the managers were at a dead-lock to the Conciliators, who then decided it. From time to time the Conciliators made suggestions, and throughout preserved good feeling between the parties. After giving
and

First Council of Conciliators.

and taking on both sides, the terms of the scale of rates were finally adjusted, and subsequently both parties signed an agreement, terminable by notice on either side, embodying the conclusions thus arrived at.

Experience gained.

The experience gained in the conduct of this Council was of much value. Throughout the proceedings were conducted with good feeling, any impetuous or ill-considered expression, if remarked upon, being at once withdrawn. The managers on both sides conducted their case with moderation and skill.

Utility of Conciliators.

A review of the proceedings suggests that the utility of the body of Conciliators consisted chiefly in its capacity of a board of reference, and the influence it exerted in maintaining harmony between the managers. Probably in future conciliation proceedings it would be found advisable to restrict the addresses of managers to a mere statement of the matters to be determined. In arbitration the principal object must necessarily be to make the arbitrators fully seized of the arguments pro and con, and addresses and evidence are essential to this end. It is not so, however, in conciliation. The Conciliators are not charged with the duty of determining the issues, but are present as persons whose position of detachment from the interests at stake enable them to look with less bias or prejudice upon the matter under consideration, and, therefore, their mere presence acts as a restraint upon party spirit. It is their moral influence, not their judicial capacity, that is valuable. The determination of the actual terms of agreement must always rest finally with the managers. The sooner therefore vital questions, upon which both sides are fully informed before meeting in conciliation are attacked, the better it must be. Both parties are aware that formal addresses in conciliation are mere preliminary skirmishing, and a waste of time to business men. Time on the other hand will be probably well spent in receiving and considering propositions and counter propositions from each side, and it is just at this point that the value of the Conciliator is greatest, for with tact and judgment he can do much to bring about that final agreement which is the object in view. To get at the crux of the matter as speedily as possible and with no more formality than is essential to the maintenance of order and good feeling, should be the spirit animating all who take part in conciliation proceedings. These proceedings were conducted in private, a merely formal record being furnished to the press. This course commended itself to those present.

Metropolitan Colliery dispute. First arbitration case.

On February 20th the miners formerly employed in the Metropolitan Colliery at Helensburgh, but then on strike, in a reply to a question put by the Clerk of Awards, stated that any offer coming from the Company to go to conciliation or arbitration would undoubtedly be accepted. The miners had struck on the 18th of February, on the question of a reduction in the hewing rates. The Company, upon being communicated with, agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration, and the Council accordingly met on the 28th February, the miners having in the meantime resumed work pending the hearing and the delivery of the award. In all applications made through me where the applicants have been on strike, I have requested them to constitute it an essential part of their offer that upon its acceptance by the other party to the dispute the men shall return to duty, and continue at work pending conciliation or arbitration, as the case may be. The proceedings were conducted at first in the rooms of the Department, but afterwards at the School of Arts. Addresses were delivered, and a number of witnesses called. Subsequently, at the desire of the parties, the mine was visited, and on the 13th of March the Council gave its award, and, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, certified copies thereof were transmitted to the representatives and published in the press. The miners expressed discontent at the terms of the award, and gave notice of their intention to strike. The managers of each party were thereupon invited to again meet the Council, and on the 24th of March did so, with the result that certain returns were placed before them, with the request that the facts therein disclosed, which had been duly considered in making the award, should be notified to the miners. This the manager-in-chief (Mr. George Henderson) promised to do. Eventually the resolution of the miners to go on strike was reconsidered and abandoned, the award of the Council being accepted.

In connection with this case every facility was afforded the Council by the Company to enable it to obtain a complete view of its position, it being understood that where facts which might affect its business relations, if made public, were given, they should be treated confidentially.

The terms of the award are still continued in force at this mine. It may fairly be claimed by the Department that the successful settlement of even this one dispute is a set-off to the cost of its maintenance. A strike at Helensburgh would probably have necessitated considerable expenditure in order to maintain the peace. The first application, upon a strike occurring, would be for additional police protection. What a strike may cost the country may be gathered from the case of Broken Hill. There it is estimated that the strike cost some £40,000 to the Customs' receipts, and a total loss to the State of £100,000; the expenses incurred with respect to the police force alone were £12,805 12s.

This view of the matter was pointed out by the press at the time, in the following words,—“A strike, therefore, has been averted. If it had been carried through it would have been a bitter one, and would have put the Government to the expense of sending down extra policemen, and finding quarters for them. The cost of government in the little village of Helensburgh would have mounted, and the Government would have been cheaply out of the business at £2,000. Yet the whole annual cost of the Arbitration Sub-Department is only £2,750. One moderate strike would cost more.”

Mount Pleasant Colliery dispute.

On March the 15th an application to go to arbitration was received from the Mount Pleasant Colliery miners, and the Manager of the Colliery Company (Mr. C. J. Byrnes) declined to go to conciliation, but subsequently agreed to meet a deputation from the miners, the application being withdrawn. A settlement was ultimately arrived at.

South Bulli Colliery dispute.

The miners at the South Bulli Mine applied on the 5th April to go to conciliation upon a proposed reduction in the hewing rate, but to this proposal the Board of Directors refused to accede.

Carters' strike.

On April 19th the attention of the contractor for the excavation works in connection with the new Municipal Market, whose carters were then on strike, was called to the provisions of the Act, and he was invited to make use of the Department. On the following day a letter was received from Messrs. Tate and Lawler, stating that they had been successful in arriving at a settlement with their draymen, and consequently would not need to resort to the Councils.

Towards the end of April a dispute arose in the Lithgow district between the mine-owners and colliers, consequent upon a proposed reduction of 6d. per ton in the hewing rate for coal. A ballot was taken among the miners in May to decide whether they should accept the rate offered by certain proprietors or strike if they did not get 2s. 2d., being 2d. less than the rate which had prevailed for some years before. The latter course was decided on by a large majority, and notice to this effect was given to the proprietors. Lithgow Colliery
dispute.

Early in May communications were addressed to the manager of the "Vale," one of the principal collieries in the district, and to the secretary of the local branch of the Australasian Miners' Association, directing their attention to the provisions of the Act, and asking them if their respective parties would be prepared to go to conciliation. Replies to these letters were received, stating in the one case that the miners were prepared to go to conciliation, and in the other that the letter had been sent to the Board of Directors. After further correspondence I visited Lithgow, and had an interview with the managing director of the Lithgow Colliery, one of the principal mines affected, who gave me to understand that the colliery proprietors, acting in association, would not refer the matter in dispute to either conciliation or arbitration and would not consider any proposal for a higher hewing rate than 1s. 10d. I also met the Delegate Committee of the miners, and put briefly before them the objects of the Act. The following morning I was informed that the miners intended to apply to go to conciliation, but if the employers wished they would be equally willing to go to arbitration. On the 30th May I consequently received a formal application from the miners to go to conciliation, and this, accompanied by a letter, I sent forward to Mr. Isaac Chapman, who was acting as secretary for the associated mine-owners. On 2nd June a letter was received from Mr. Chapman stating that the colliery owners had taken the communication into consideration and did not see their way to alter the decision arrived at respecting the hewing rate. Subsequently the owners succeeded in making their own terms.

At the close of the same month a dispute arose between employer and employees at the Riverstone Meat Works. The men had been working on a verbal agreement at certain rates and on certain conditions. Notice was given that on and after 3rd June the Company would require fifty-four sheep to be well dressed, clean, and free from cuts or tears in either mutton and skins for the sum of 10s., which was to be considered a day's work of eight hours. In the event of sheep not being available to kill, the men were to be paid only for the work actually done. The loading of sheep into the railway trucks was included in this price. The employees applied to go to arbitration upon the dispute, and the application was duly sent forward to Mr. Richards. No reply being received, a second communication was addressed to him, and again no acknowledgment was made of its receipt. The time expiring within which a reply could be made, a letter was sent to the secretary of the Amalgamated Slaughtermen and Journeymen Butchers' Union of New South Wales, informing of this fact, and that, consequently, it must be presumed that the Company absolutely refused to go to arbitration. Riverstone
butchers' strike

A matter of some consequence in the administration of the Act arose in this case. One of the arbitrators (Mr. P. J. Brennan) was also secretary to the Butchers' Union, and as the application from the employees was to go to arbitration, it would follow that a person closely interested in the dispute would be a member of the Council to hear the case and give an award. Under these circumstances Mr. Brennan offered to temporarily withdraw from the Council, and leave the whole matter in the hands of his colleagues. As, however, the employers refused to submit the case the necessity for taking this step did not arise. The strike has since been declared "off."

On the 1st June a letter was addressed to Mr. J. P. Franki, Managing Director of Mort's Dock, inviting him to submit a matter then in dispute between the Company and a number of its employees to conciliation. The Company had submitted to its employees that in view of the generally depressed condition of trade throughout the Colony the employees should spontaneously come forward and propose a reasonable reduction in wages, and also revise the system of payment for over-time work. A suggestion was made to reduce all hands earning over £2 per week by 10 per cent., and all earning under that sum by 5 per cent. The Secretary of the Local Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers called upon me and obtained information with regard to the steps to be taken in order to go to conciliation. I then communicated with the Managing Director, and on the 3rd June I received a reply from Mr. Franki stating that he hoped to effect a settlement without the assistance of the Department. Subsequently a compromise was arrived at. Mort's Dock
dispute.

In June the decision of the Builders and Contractors Association, arrived at three months previously, to reduce the wages of men employed in the trade by 10 per cent. came into force. Meetings of the various Unions associated with the building trade, such as the bricklayers, carpenters, and plumbers were called, and the proposal discussed, in some instances a strike being proposed. On the 3rd June a letter was sent to the President of the Builders and Contractors Association expressing the hope that in the event of relations between the Association and the various Unions becoming so strained as to lead to the disaster of a strike, he would use his influence as President and also as a member of the Council of Conciliation to bring about a reference of the matters in dispute to either that body or the Council of Arbitration. Replying to this communication, the President (Mr. G. P. Jones) said that, in his opinion, there was no present necessity for the services of the Councils being brought into requisition, as the differences in connection with the wages question were not of so serious a nature that they could not be amicably settled between individual employers and their own men. The trade as a whole eventually accepted the reduced rates. Building trades
dispute.

On

Railway
employees
dispute.

On June 22nd, Mr. Robert Hollis, secretary of the Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners Association called on me to obtain information with regard to the steps required to be taken to enable the Government Railway employees to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act.

On the 27th June a number of Members of Parliament waited upon the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. See), in his capacity of Minister for Railways, with reference to the dispute. The interview was informal; the question which the Members desired specially to bring under the Minister's notice being "the desirability of having the dispute between the Railway Commissioners and the Railway employees referred to arbitration under the 'Trade Disputes Act.'" Subsequently the Minister replied in writing to the views submitted to him, and, in the course of that reply, said that "the suggestion that I should bring this matter before a Board of Conciliation or Arbitration overlooks the fact that the management of the railways and the control of the employees are placed by law in hands distinct from mine. It is for the Commissioners themselves to determine whether the efficiency of the Railway Service would be promoted by any such course, and whether the Trade Disputes Act was intended to meet cases like the present. In this respect also their decision must be final, and subject to no control of mine."

On the 29th June, an application was formally made by the requisite number of Railway employees, to submit certain matters then alleged to be in dispute between them and the Railway Commissioners to arbitration. The application was in due course forwarded to the secretary to the Commissioners, and on July 7th a reply was received, stating that there was no dispute between them and their employees. It was also stated that the Railways Act, which created and controlled "The Railway Commissioners of New South Wales," provided a remedy for the employees, if they considered they had any grievance or complaint; the same Act imposed duties and obligations upon the Commissioners in dealing with matters of the kind referred to by the applicants, and the Commissioners considered that they could not delegate their statutory duties to any other body. A copy of the reply was forwarded to the secretary of the employees' association, who in the course of acknowledgment of its receipt, expressed an opinion that the proper body to combat the reasons advanced by the Railway Commissioners for their refusal to allow the matters in dispute to go before it, was the Council of Arbitration itself. To this the Council directed that a reply should be sent stating that it was no part of its functions "to combat the reasons advanced by any party to a dispute against submitting such dispute to the Council. The duty of the Council was to hear disputes when brought before it, but not to remonstrate with the disputants as to their duty in submitting disputes to arbitration." The applicants then asked the Council of Arbitration to proceed with the hearing of the dispute, notwithstanding the absence of the Railway Commissioners. To this the Council replied that it had no power to listen to any *ex parte* statement unless the case had first been to conciliation and failed to be settled there. The present case had not been referred to conciliation, and therefore had not failed to be settled, consequently the Council had no power to hear it on the application of one party alone.

Subsequently the Council, at the request of the applicants, consented to receive a deputation from the Railway employees consisting of Messrs. Hollis and Fisher. The following is a record of the proceedings:—

MINUTES of meeting of Council of Arbitration held on Tuesday, 4th July, 1893, to receive a deputation from the Railway employees:—This meeting was called for the purpose of granting an interview to, and at the request of, Messrs. Robert Hollis and Alexander Fisher, representing the associated Government Railway locomotive engine-drivers, firemen, and cleaners.

Present:—The PRESIDENT (DR. GARRAN), MESSRS. A. KETHEL and P. J. BRENNAN, Arbitrators, and the CLERK OF AWARDS.

Messrs. Hollis and Fisher attended.

The President: We are present at your request to hear what you desire to place before us, but being a Council of Arbitration we can hear nothing as to the merits of your case nor say anything which would compromise us hereafter as judges of the dispute you allege with the Commissioners, should such dispute come before us. In other respects, however, we will be glad to hear anything you have to say.

Mr. Hollis: We quite understand what you have stated, and we do not wish, at this interview, to go into the merits of the case at all; but there is a matter we think it fit to place before you, and it is this. It is said that the Commissioners will not allow this dispute to go to the Council, and we consider that this is a matter which should have the consideration of yourselves and your colleagues. If the Commissioners cannot be brought to the Court of Arbitration then the whole scheme must fall to the ground. If the servants of the Government, for that is the position of the Commissioners as well as ourselves, can defy the provisions of an Act which the Government has brought into operation there seems to be no reason why any other employer of labour should submit his case to the Council. We thought, therefore, that this might be a matter which you could consider, not only with regard to our own dispute but with regard to other trade disputes in the Colony.

The President: What do you mean by defying the Act?

Mr. Hollis: I understand that the Act is optional, but if the Government allow its own servants to nullify its provisions by not coming to arbitration, there is very little hope that other employers will come in.

The President: The Railway Act was passed before the Trade Disputes Act. Had it been the other way no doubt the question of making disputes in the Service referable to the Council of Arbitration would have been raised as in the case of the Menindie Railway?

Mr. Hollis: Sections 76 and 77 of the Railway Act, in our opinion, deal with this matter—

76. * * * * It shall not be within the powers of the Commissioners to agree with the employees in their service to contract themselves out of the provisions of any Act of Parliament, or to compel them to forego any civil rights to which any Act of Parliament entitles them.

77. No regulation which the Commissioners are by this Act empowered to make in any way allowing or annulling any privileges or immunities, which their servants have previously enjoyed, or dealing in any way with hours of work or wages, shall have any force or effect until the same is confirmed by the Governor, nor until the said regulation has been published in the *Gazette* one week.

The President: What I understand you to contend is that since these sections provide that the Courts of law are not to be closed to Government railway employees, the implication set up is that this Court is morally on the same footing as the Courts of law?

Mr. Hollis: Yes; and again, in the *Government Gazette* notice of the first regulations issued under the Trade Disputes Act, and with regard to the constitution of the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, our own association is specially mentioned as one of the Unions which might be represented on those Councils.

The President: The railways?

Mr. Brennan: Yes.

Mr. Hollis: The New South Wales Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association and the New South Wales Locomotive Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association, which has since been merged into our own society, both nominated representatives.

The President: And that, you think, is a Government recognition of the Union?

Mr. Hollis: Yes, I think so. There can be no doubt about it.

Mr. Brennan: As a matter of fact, you say the railway employees were instrumental in the return of representatives to the District Council of Conciliation.

Mr.

Railway
employees
representatives
interview with
Council of
Arbitration.

Mr. Hollis : You will find that our Union is included in the list published in the *Government Gazette*.

The Clerk of Awards : The Trade Unions in that list are taken from the list of registered Unions kept by the Registrar of Trade Unions and Friendly Societies, no special selection from these was made.

The President : Then do you ask us to do anything in this matter.

Mr. Hollis : Of course we leave that for your consideration, but we thought that if we were afforded an opportunity of bringing these facts before you some good results might be obtained.

The President : I think this is a matter you should rather place before the Government than before us. We are not empowered to do anything in such a matter.

Mr. Hollis : But your influence would have effect. However, we think that what we have tried to lay before you is a matter which should have your consideration.

The President : I may mention that we have recently been considering the range of our duties. When the Act first came into operation I hoped that a voluntary measure such as this would be sufficient, but it has not been as successful as I hoped it would be. This fact is attributable, however, to a great extent to the extraordinary condition of things in which we are placed at the present time of commercial depression.

Mr. Hollis : We are advised that the Commissioners can be forced to come before this Court.

The President : Your adviser may think that the Act can be made compulsory as it stands, but the Attorney-General does not think so. He is not of that opinion.

Mr. Hollis : Perhaps the influence of the Council with the Government might have effect.

Mr. Kethel : I do not think the Government would exert any influence over the Commissioners, and I feel certain the Commissioners will not submit their case to this Court unless under compulsion. I do not know this for certain, but feel sure they will not.

The President : Would not the Commissioners say to the Government, "Why compel us to go to arbitration if you do not compel the shipowners to go?"

Mr. Hollis : If our case fails the Act fails altogether.

The President : What you want us to consider is whether we could do anything in the way of compelling the Commissioners to come to us.

Mr. Hollis : Yes.

The President : I do not think it is within our functions to do so. It may, however, be within our functions to speak to the Attorney-General on the points you have submitted. The Act at present presumes that both parties will voluntarily come to the Court.

Mr. Hollis : I don't know that we need take up any more of your time. We thought it was a question which might well engage your consideration. It is, undoubtedly, a serious matter, and lies at the root of the settlement of disputes by this Court.

The President : I look upon it as a very important matter.

Messrs. Hollis and Fisher then retired.

The Council resolved to wait upon the Attorney-General.

Subsequently, on July 15, the Council waited by appointment upon the Attorney-General, and laid before him the question thus raised and other matters in connection with the Department.

In a recently published work, entitled "Socialism and the American Spirit" (N. P. Gilman. Strikes on railways. London: MacMillan & Co., 1893), the question of the relationship in which railways stand towards the community in the United States, where, however, they are in the hands of private corporations, and are not Government property as here, is dealt with, and has in view of the preceding statements a special interest. He says:—"A strike on an important line of transportation * * at once retards the whole industrial machinery, and is injurious in an extreme degree, few persons being exempt from its more or less direct effects. This fact at once suggests that the terms of the labour contract between the railway, for instance, and its employees should be different from the form usually prevailing; that the employee on a railroad should be obliged by law to give notice, some time previous, of his intention to leave the service, and that arbitration should be applied to the case in a special manner."

The following recommendation was made by the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration with regard to railway strikes on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in August, 1890, and the strike at Buffalo in August, 1892:—"Wages to be established at the time of entry and changed only by mutual agreement or decision by arbitration of a board chosen by the company and employees or by a State Board, or through the action of both, the latter serving as an appellate body. Other differences that may arise to be settled in like manner." New York Board of Arbitration.

In modern days the railway is so important an artery of food and fuel supply for the city that it might very fairly be regarded in the same light as gas and water companies.

The English Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vic., C. 86, S. 4) makes Conspiracy Act. it penal for a person employed by the municipal authorities, public companies, contractors, and others who have undertaken to supply gas or water, either alone or with others, wilfully and maliciously to break his contract of service, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence will be to deprive the inhabitants wholly or to a great extent of gas or water.

It could scarcely be questioned that a combined strike of railway employees would create something more than a negative condition of want of the conveniences of transit. It would be a menace to the life of the community. But if, for these reasons, it were made penal for railway employees to strike, it would appear but just that they should have free and full recourse to some equitable tribunal outside of and distinct from the machinery of railway control.

By the New Zealand Bill the Railway Commissioners were to be made subject to its provisions, so New Zealand Bill. that the employees would be in the same position as members of a Trade Union, unorganised workers not being recognised in this measure.

The view that the peril to life and loss of property involved in such a strike is of vital public importance has been marked by recent decisions in the American Courts of Justice. In a late strike of railroad hands in one of the States the Court held that "the workmen had not the right to quit their work when by so doing life, property, or the interests of commerce are jeopardised."

In July a dispute arose between the Steamship Owners' Association and their seamen in consequence of the former's announcement of an intention to reduce wages by £2 a month. The average wages quoted prior to this announcement were as follows:—Firemen, £9; sailors, £7; donkeymen, £10; trimmers, £7; greasers, £9. Seamen's strike.

For some time previously this contingency had been anticipated. As far back as September last the prospect of a revision of the scale of wages had been in view. A local firm more recently had written to the Sydney branch of the Federated Seamen's Union, asking whether that organisation would give consideration to certain specially disadvantageous conditions under which the firm was labouring. In the reply by the Union to this communication appeared the following passage:—"This Union considers that the

the question of the men, rates of wages, and classification of steamers, can be more suitably and amicably arranged by the two organisations electing to submit their disputes to conciliation and arbitration under the Trade Disputes Act of this Colony." It should be mentioned that previous to the strike being declared, the steamship owners offered to meet delegates from the crews of their vessels in conference, but the men considered that this conference should be with the representatives of the Union, and refrained from attending the meeting called by the owners.

A ballot on the question of the proposed reduction was taken, about seventy vessels being represented. It resulted in a large majority of votes being registered in favour of a general strike against the Steamship Owners' Association. The strike was commenced on July 4th, and was extended to the ports of Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide.

Proposals for a conference prior to the declaration of the strike had been made by the Seamen's Societies in both Melbourne and Sydney, and in each case the Masters' Association refused to meet the employees through their Union. Nearly a dozen intercolonial and coastal shipping firms were affected by the strike. The owners, as the crews left the vessels, filled their places with non-union labour engaged at the Bureau established by the Association. In very many cases the crews left before their articles expired, and Police Court proceedings were instituted against no fewer than ninety (90) in New South Wales early in the month, and against many others on later dates. The prosecutions were brought in some cases under the Imperial and in others the local Shipping Act. In the earlier cases of conviction, the sentence usually passed was fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, and sometimes with the forfeiture of wages then due. At a later period, towards the end of August, when the tension of the strike was less felt, sentences were made merely nominal, in one of the later cases the Presiding Magistrate being reported to have said:—"I am not here to be an instrument for the owners to inflict condign punishment on the men, especially as the strike is now at an end, according to the owners; and I certainly am not going to deal severely with these men who have lost their employment, most of them with families to keep."

Prosecutions also took place in the other Colonies.

Some time after the strike had been in force, the Federated Seamen's Union of New South Wales, despite the former refusal of the Associated Companies to confer with it, appealed for a conference to the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, the North Coast Steam Navigation Company, the Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, and the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. In each case the Company refused to acquiesce in the proposal.

The North Coast Steam Navigation Company had originally given no notice of a reduction in wages, and apparently had no intention at the time the strike was declared of doing so. It was, however, treated on the same footing as the other companies, the strike being declared against the steamship owners as a whole, apparently without distinction of individual companies.

On July 4th, after interviews with the secretary of the Federated Seamen's Union of Australasia (New South Wales Branch), I wrote to the secretary of the Associated Steamship Owners, informing that body of the willingness of the seamen to submit the question of wages in dispute between them and the owners to arbitration. On July 13th, a reply was received in which it was stated that the Association did not see its way to join in the proposed reference to arbitration. It was further stated that "under no circumstances could this Association consent to proceed to arbitration with the Federated Seamen's Union, or to negotiate directly or indirectly with a body of men who have wantonly broken the agreements under which they were engaged, and who have done their utmost by gross misrepresentations to injure the business of the steamship owners."

The attitude of the Association towards its late employees, indicated by the above extract, was accentuated by the numerous prosecutions previously referred to, and an announcement by the Press that they refused to recognise Union seamen as applicants for employment. The owners estimated the number of seamen who had left their employment at about 350, and none of these, according to press reports, were to be employed again, at least for some considerable time to come, by the associated owners.

During the strike a dynamite explosion and other serious incidents were reported, but responsibility for the perpetration of these was promptly repudiated by the Union, and no proof of its association with them was then or has been since brought forward.

As the strike extended to the whole of the Australian Colonies, it, for some time being, became an intercolonial question. It was discussed in the Colonial Parliaments then in session, and federal action was suggested.

At the initiation of the strike the Honorable C. C. Kingston, Prime Minister of South Australia, suggested in a communication to the heads of Government in the sister colonies that they should co-operate in endeavouring to do everything possible to avert a strike. The following correspondence passed between the heads of Government:—

The Prime Minister of New South Wales, on 2nd July, received the following telegram from Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith:—"The following is my reply to the message of the Premier of South Australia:—"I would deeply deplore a general maritime strike, but do not think your proposal calculated to avert one. The most probable effect would be that the Government would satisfy neither party; at all events dissatisfy one and weaken their primary function of maintaining law and order. I hope that the masters and men will confer amicably, but do not see my way to any Executive action yet."

To this telegram Sir George Dibbs replied:—"I have wired to Mr. Kingston that I concur with you."

Sir George Dibbs, on the 3rd July, received the following letter from Mr. J. B. Patterson, Premier of Victoria:—"I have to-day sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister of Adelaide:—"We hope that there is no probability of a maritime or indeed of any other strike in these dull times. At present we fear any intervention by the Government would be inimicable. We do not see how, if we approve of the terms of settlement, we could force them either on owners or men, and we might be placed in a false position with one side or the other. I think in such cases perfect neutrality and preservation of order should be the primary consideration of the Government."

To this telegram Sir George Dibbs replied:—"Received your telegram, and also one from Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith. I have wired to South Australia concurring in the views expressed by Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith."

Sir George Dibbs, also on 3rd July, received the following message from Mr. C. C. Kingston:—"We replied yesterday to Queensland as follows:—"We are pleased that you agree with us in desiring conference of masters and men, and hope that on further consideration you will consent to co-operate in trying to bring this about. Of course no Government should identify itself with either side, but we venture to think that in the public interest all might join in seeking, by conciliatory suggestions, to prevent the threatened strike. So long as the community benefits we are comparatively careless of the approval of disputants, both of whom would be advantaged. Surely impartial efforts by moral suasion to prevent industrial strife cannot lessen the powers of the Executive to maintain law and order. We hope that you will be able to modify your views on consideration of above."

On

On July 12th, in the Queensland Legislative Assembly, it was moved, that "It is desirable in the interests of industrial concord that the Australian Union Steam Navigation Company should meet the representatives of their employees in conference, with a view to the peaceful settlement of their dispute by arbitration or conciliation; and, further, that the time has arrived when effect should "be given to paragraph 4 in the Governor's Speech by introducing a Bill providing for conciliation or compulsory arbitration in cases of industrial dispute." This motion, after a protracted debate, in which the question of State conciliation and arbitration was discussed, was withdrawn.

On Monday, September 4, it was resolved by the Seamen's Union to declare the strike off. It had then been in operation for nine weeks, and had had the effect, according to the Press reports, of throwing some 1,200 to 1,500 men out of work.

The situation at the conclusion of the strike may be summarised as follows:—

- (a) That the vacant places had been filled by non-union labour at the reduced rate of wages.
- (b) That the funds of the seamen's organisation had been severely taxed, if not drained.
- (c) That acute distress existed in the families of many of the men who had joined in the strike, on the one hand; whilst on the other many persons who had been out of employment had received work at the reduced rates.
- (d) That though some disturbance of the intercolonial shipping trade, involving risk and inconvenience, had occurred, yet it had never reached an acute stage, the supply of labour, though frequently of inferior quality, being sufficient for the requirements of the trade.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION.

During the past and present years definite steps have been taken in England in the direction of establishing State Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. An exhaustive inquiry has been held by the Labour Commission into the questions affecting the relations between employer and employed; the combinations of employers and employed; and the conditions of labour which have been raised during the recent trade disputes in the United Kingdom; and whether legislation can with advantage be directed to the remedy of any evils that may be disclosed, and, if so, in what manner.

A mass of evidence has been given before this body of great historic value, presenting an almost exhaustive view of the conditions of labour in the United Kingdom. Of questions dealt with, the treatment of trade disputes is among the principal. The body of evidence on this point indicates that there "has been during the last twenty years a remarkable growth in all parts of the Kingdom of the institutions that make for industrial peace—the Board of Arbitration, the Joint Committee of Conciliation, and the sliding scale." In some trades the belief in conciliation is stronger than in arbitration, the consensus of opinion, however, being that any system of conciliation is incomplete without provision being made in the event of disagreement for a reference to arbitration. Both employers and employed are agreed upon this point.

Two rules seem to have contributed much to the success of the voluntary boards in the north of England—(Rule 1) Forbidding any suspension of work before the dispute has been referred, and prohibiting any suspension during the inquiry; (Rule 2) making the decision take effect, or date, from the time the dispute arose.

The compulsory element has been introduced by means of the organisation of the parties, and the adoption by each of a rule to refer disputes. One instance is given where a Trade Union expelled 400 of its members who refused to abide by an award of the Board of Arbitration.

The moral effect of the working of these Boards is described by one witness as "an education for both parties. Employers" he said "now took up a much less arbitrary position than they did before, and the men were much less suspicious and unreasonable, and much more amenable to their leaders, so that disputes never reached the acute stage on which they generally had their whole being formerly; and besides the concert of the reasonable majority of the employers with the reasonable majority of the men succeeded generally in keeping the unreasonable minorities of both in some control and subjection."

Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration have been established in connection with the following trades:—

Mining.
Iron and Steel Trades.
Ship-building and Marine Engineering.
Builders.
Clothing.
Pottery.
Textile.

During the London Dock Strike of 1889, the London Chamber of Commerce took in hand the working of a Labour Conciliation Board, and since its establishment the area of work undertaken by it has been widely extended. The functions of this Board are defined as follows:—

To promote amicable methods of settling labour disputes and the prevention of strikes and lock-outs generally, and also especially in the following methods:—They shall in the first instance invite both parties to the dispute to a friendly conference with each other. In the event of the disputants not being able to arrive at a settlement between themselves, they shall be invited to lay their respective cases before the Board. Or should the disputants prefer it, the Board would assist them in selecting arbitrators. The utmost efforts of the Board shall, in the meantime, and in all cases, be exerted to prevent, if possible, the occurrence or continuance of a strike or lock-out. The London Conciliation Board shall not constitute itself a body of arbitrators except at the express desire of both parties to a dispute, to be signified in writing, but shall, in preference, should other methods of conciliation fail, offer to assist the disputants in the selection of arbitrators, chosen either from its own body or otherwise. Any dispute coming before the Board shall, in the first instance, be referred to a conciliation committee of the particular trade to which the disputants belong. To collect information as to the wages paid, and other conditions of labour prevailing in other places where trades or industries similar to those of London are carried on, and especially as regards localities either in the United Kingdom or abroad, where there is competition with the trade of London. Such information shall be especially placed at the disposal of any disputants who may seek the assistance of the London Conciliation Board.

During the summer of last year there was a congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the whole Empire which passed the following resolution in favour of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation:—

Resolved, that the frequent recurrence of labour disputes has caused and is causing great damage to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Empire. That it is extremely desirable in the best interests both of employers and employed that the re-adjustment of the rates and conditions of labour, which from time to time is inevitable, should be brought about without the wasteful and calamitous results proceeding from strikes and lock-outs. And that this Congress strongly recommends the formation of properly constituted boards of labour conciliation and arbitration in all important centres of industry and commerce throughout the Empire. (4934.)

Similar resolutions have been passed at the half-yearly meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, and boards on the lines of the one established by the London Chamber have been formed, or are in process of formation, in the following towns:—Aberdeen, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Croydon, Derby, Dublin, Dudley, Dundee, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Gloucester, Greenwich, Grimsby, Halifax, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Morley, Newport (Monmouthshire), Nottingham, Plymouth, Rochdale, Wakefield, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Worcester, and Wrexham.

The attention of the legislature has been strongly directed to the questions of State interference in trade disputes, and during the present year no fewer than three measures with that object in view have been introduced.

The concentration of Parliament's attention upon a great constitutional question has, however, delayed progress with the social legislation of the year; but probably in view of the recent serious strike in the shipping trade at Hull, and the more recent one still in connection with the mining industry, the question of State conciliation and arbitration will receive increased attention. Among the supporters of these measures are such well-known politicians as Sir John Lubbock, Sir Albert Rollit, Sir G. Baden-Powell, Baron H. de Worms, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Charles Fenwick. One of the three Bills is a Government measure and was introduced by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Mundella), Mr. Burt, and Mr. Asquith.

The following is an abstract of the proposals of this suggested legislation:—

(a) A Bill to establish Councils of Arbitration in "Trade Disputes," brought in 1st February, 1893.

Bills introduced
in House of
Commons
(See Appendix).

This measure provided for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in every County Council district. A Board of seven members would be appointed by the County Council in each district. Of the seven members two were to be employers or members of some Employer's Association, and two workmen or members of some Trade Union. The three remaining members were to be neither employers nor workmen, nor members of any Association representing employers or of any Trade Union.

When a trade dispute arose in any County Council District, the Board of that district, either upon application or without application of the parties, would put themselves in communication with such parties; invite them to a friendly conference, and endeavour by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute. If a settlement were arrived at it was to be embodied in a memorandum drawn up by the Board, and signed by the parties or their representatives. In case of failure to effect an amicable settlement, the Board "shall give public notice that they will hold an inquiry into the matters in dispute, and invite all persons interested to attend and give evidence thereat." The Board would be clothed with power to summon witnesses and administer the oath; such witnesses to be paid their travelling expenses and such further sum, not exceeding ten shillings a day, as the Board might think proper. At the conclusion of the inquiry the Board had to make a report stating the causes of the dispute, give its decision as to the proper settlement of the dispute, and state what parties (if any) were responsible for the same, and should publish such report in any manner they thought fit.

The essential principles of this Bill are:—

- (1.) The power of the Board to initiate an inquiry into the matter in dispute without depending upon an application by either or both parties.
- (2.) The obligation put upon the Board to report upon the dispute where such inquiry had been held.
- (3.) The power of the Board to summon witnesses to give evidence at such inquiry.

(b) A Bill to confer additional powers on Boards of "Conciliation and Arbitration," (brought in, 24 February, 1893.)

By this Bill provision was made for registration by the Board of Trade of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. Registered Boards were given power to summon witnesses and administer the oath. Where parties to a dispute agreed to accept the intervention of a Conciliation Board, that Board invited them to a conference and if a settlement were arrived at embodied the terms in a memorandum signed by the parties or their representatives. If a settlement were not arrived at it then became the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a reference to arbitration. A submission to arbitration was required to be by agreement in writing between the parties.

The essential principle of this Bill, as differentiated from the former Bill, is:—The dependence of the reference to conciliation or submission to arbitration upon agreement between the parties.

(c) A Bill to make provision for Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes brought in by Mr. Mundella, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Secretary Asquith, 17th April, 1893.

This measure—a Government Bill—empowered the Board of Trade where a difference existed or was apprehended between an employer or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, with respect to the terms or nature of their employment, to appoint a Conciliator or Board of Conciliation. It also empowered the Board of Trade to aid in the establishment of local Boards of Conciliation, and provided for the registration of local Boards, such registered Boards being required to furnish returns, and also reports of its proceedings, to the Board of Trade. The essential principle of this Bill is:—The registration of local voluntary Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Board of Trade, and the taking of steps to aid in the establishment of such Boards.

FOREIGN LEGISLATION.

In the United States, since the "Homestead" strike (Mr. Carnegie's steel works) last year, the question of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes has been fully discussed in newspapers and magazines, and especially the *Arena* and *North American Review*. In the former a numerous list of writers, including such well-known names as those of Dr. Abbott and Chester A. Reed, have contributed opinions *pro* and *con* on the matter. The Knights of Labour, probably the most powerful organisation of workers in the United States, formulate their views as follows:—"At the hands of the law-making power of State and nation the Knights of Labour demand the enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators." They propose the following procedure:—Each side to appoint arbitrators, and the persons thus selected to appoint a chairman outside of their number. In the event of either side refusing to do so, then the Governor of the State to appoint a chairman. No strike or lock-out to be permitted till the decision of the Board is given. Provision for appeal.

Another body of labour representatives seek only a compulsory reference to arbitration, holding that no effectual means of enforcing the award can be devised, but that a full ventilation of the views of both sides will enable public opinion to exert its influence for or against any demand.

In Europe the present year has been marked by a number of important strikes in France, Belgium, and Spain. In Belgium the spectacle was presented of 50,000 workmen laying down their tools and fighting the civic guard because the legislature refused to grant manhood suffrage. This new development of unionism is reported to have had a successful issue, inasmuch as a promise was given to extend the suffrage.

In France, which may to some extent be regarded as the home of "Courts of Industry," an important measure was introduced at the close of last year.

By the courtesy of the French Consul resident in Sydney I have been enabled to read this measure and the instructions issued with it and translate the more important passages.

Masters and workmen between whom disputes arise are given power to refer such disputes in the first place to a Council of Conciliation, and in the second, failing agreement in conciliation, to a Council (or Committee) of Arbitration.

Either party may apply to a local Justice of the Peace, in writing, naming representatives chosen from among those interested, stating their case and requesting a conference. This application is required to be sent by the Justice to the opposite party within twenty-four hours, and the recipient is given three days unless cause be shown for an extension of time within which to reply. If the reply within the stated time agrees to conciliation, the Justice invites the parties or their representatives to meet in Council of Conciliation. Should agreement be there arrived at, the Justice, who presides at the conference, commits the terms to writing. If no agreement is come to, the parties may nominate arbitrators, who, if they disagree, may appoint an umpire, or failing their doing so, the President of the Civil Court has power to do so. The award is delivered to the Justice. If both parties fail to initiate proceedings in the way described and a strike occur, then the Justice has power to call upon the parties to acquaint him within the allotted three days,—

- 1st. With the subject matter of the dispute, and the names of the disputants.
- 2nd. If the parties are willing to go to conciliation or arbitration.
- 3rd. If willing to go to conciliation or arbitration, the names of their representatives.

If the offer of conciliation or arbitration is accepted, the matter proceeds as in the case where the matter is initiated by the parties themselves, but should they refuse, the powers conferred by the Act are exhausted, and the strike may proceed.

The measure, it will thus be seen, is purely voluntary in the initiation of inquiries, and also in the acceptance of the arbitration award. With regard to the object of this law, Mr. Bourgeois, late Minister of Justice, remarks:—"It is not intended to organise so much as to provide the means for organising Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration. The provisions of the law only become applicable when a dispute arises between the employer and his employees as a body on the conditions of employment. Even in this case, if the law offers its assistance, it does not impose it, faithful to the belief that conciliation ought to be voluntarily accepted, the parties not being subjected to coercion. It is not desirable to give any of these peaceful proposals the character of compulsion. The agreements arrived at in the Council of Conciliation, and even the award given by the arbitrators, commends itself to the respect and obedience of the parties only by its moral force. The law is a voluntary one from start to finish."

In contrast to the above statement it may be mentioned that it was reported in the public press some time ago to be the intention of M. Loubet to introduce a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies providing for compulsory arbitration in trade disputes.

COLONIAL LEGISLATION.

The text of the New South Wales "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act" has been adopted by the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia, but there, in addition to the duties imposed in connection with the Councils, the Department has associated with it a bureau of labour statistics and industrial inspection. It is the duty of this bureau to inspect factories, examine into methods of production, their danger to employees, and the sanitary conditions in and around industrial establishments elsewhere. It is also its duty to see that all laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women, and laws established for the protection of the health and lives of operators in workshops, factories, &c., are enforced.

The Nova Scotian measure is referred to elsewhere in detail.

In New Zealand the Bill providing for the establishment of a system of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes, introduced by the Ministry of the late Mr. Ballance, and thrown out by the Upper Chamber, will be again introduced, and the present Premier of South Australia, the Hon. C. C. Kingston, intends to re-introduce his comprehensive measure for establishing State machinery for enforcing arbitration in industrial disputes.

COMPULSORY

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Compulsion.
Compulsory
enforcement (A).
Compulsory
reference (B).

The word "compulsion" as applied to arbitration has a dual meaning. There may be compulsory reference to arbitration, and there may be compulsion in enforcing obedience to an award, or there may be both jointly compulsory reference and compulsory observance as in the South Australian Bill.

The arguments for and against the different applications of the principle of compulsion are based for the most part on distinct grounds.

Compulsory
reference a
question of
expediency.

In compulsory reference to arbitration the whole argument, or the argument chiefly, turns upon the question of expediency, whereas in compulsory enforcement of awards a further question at issue is that of practicability. In the one case we ask, is it expedient? in the other, not only is it expedient, but possible?

A

Compulsory
enforcement of
awards.

Taking the compulsory enforcement of awards first, it is necessary to divide the subject matter into three parts—

- (a) Compulsion upon the employer and a large and indefinite number of employees.
- (b) Compulsion upon organised bodies of employers and employees.
- (c) Compulsion upon the employer alone.

Where em-
ployees are a
large and in-
definite number.

With regard to the first the difficulties in the way are manifest. Even if it were possible to compel employers—and this would apply to the individual members of an ordinary firm and not to a joint stock company—to observe the terms of an award, how could the multitude of employees be individually dealt with? It would in practice be found impossible to enforce penalties by any civil process upon men who refused to work.

Such a system could only be carried out by the employment of a military force to drive, somewhat at haphazard, a body of men into mines and factories. On the other hand it would not in the nature of thing be possible to force either a company or an individual employer to continue his enterprise upon terms that meant commercial loss, if not ruin. The general body of opinion is unanimously against a system of compulsory enforcement such as this.

Compulsion on
organised
bodies.

The second suggestion is that compulsion should be applied to the organised bodies on either side representing the interest of employer and employee respectively. This is a suggestion on a more practical ground for carrying out the principle of compulsory observance of an award.

Recognition of
unionism.

In the present "Trade Disputes Act" the principle of unionism, whether on the part of employers or employees, is recognised. Associated employers and employees alone are represented on its Councils. Non-organised employers and non-union labour are alike without representation. They may avail themselves of the good offices of the Councils, or indeed appoint a special council to deal with their disputes, but unionism, in employer and employee, is the essential qualification of an elector under this Act. But the recognition of unionism stops here. In the New Zealand proposed measure it was carried a step further. The Bill dealt with individual or associated masters on the one hand and associated workers only on the other. It was said that the class of labour disputes which caused loss and danger to the community had been confined nearly all over the world to quarrels between masters and organised unions of men. The Arbitration Court, to be established in that colony, was proposed to be clothed with large powers of compulsion against the Associations or Unions only. It was they who were to be coerced, and not the individual workers. Writers on labour questions contend that sooner or later the State will be forced into the recognition of the actually, though not necessarily, hostile forces of employers and employees associations. They point out that the hopeless breakdown of the *petite bourgeoisie* is the leading economic fact of our time. "The ring, the syndicate, is an inevitable form, both of producing and distributing machinery. The outcome will be the economic depression of the hitherto dominant middle class and the survival of the great capitalists. Facing them will be the great federated labour Unions, constantly becoming more and more international in character." It is with these two forces that the State will have to deal.

State recognition
of unionism.

Capitalistic
syndicates.

International
labour
organisations.

Recent displays
of the physical
power of
combined
labour.

The tendency of modern unionism is towards international reciprocity in labour warfare. This advance towards an international basis is illustrated by the development of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. From individual Unions they have combined into a national federation, and in recent years international miners' congresses have been held, at which English, Belgian, French, and German representatives have been present. In England we have had, during the present year, the spectacle of an organised body of miners marching, in something akin to military order, upon collieries whose workers refused to answer the call to strike. We have seen the civil power paralysed by the aggressive attitude and the actual deeds of violence of the "unionists." Life and property have had to be protected at the point of the bayonet. If aggressive, or, as it is termed, "New" Unionism, can in the days of, comparatively speaking, its infancy, bring about a disturbance of social conditions such as this, what may it not do when its parts are knit together on a still wider basis, working in concert with the united labour of Europe. What its power is on the Continent can be gauged from the political victory of the suffrage secured by a demonstration of force on the part of labour in Belgium.

It is contended by some that from the experience of the past few years, the Maritime and Broken Hill strikes in our midst, the Homestead strike of last year in America, the strikes in Belgium and France, and the coal miners strike in Great Britain during the present year, the conclusion is inevitable that very speedily the State will be forced to interpose decisively between these two classes whose antagonism is reaching the point of intensity.

Alternatives
open to the
State.

There are, it is said, but two courses open to the State either to maintain the public peace by military force, or compel the parties to refer their disagreements in the same manner as disputes between individual and individual are referred, namely to the arbitrament of a Civil Court.

The "Stake-
holder" in
industrial
disputes.

It will have been observed in both the foregoing suggested methods of compulsory observance, provision for enforcing the award is made to apply only after the award is delivered. To use a simple illustration it is somewhat analogous to a wager upon an event to be decided by an impartial third party, and where no fourth party holds the stakes. In such a case the parties are dependent upon the sense of honour in each other to stand by the award of the umpire.

Would

Would it be possible to apply the principle of constituting a stakeholder to industrial disputes?

Apparently it is thought so for what is reported to be an effective system is in force in connection with the Regulation of Coal-mines in Nova Scotia. The Act in this British Dependency provides for the establishment of a Council of Arbitration to which disputes between employer and employed may be referred, the Council consisting of five persons, two appointed by and holding office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council, one by each of the parties to the dispute, and the fifth appointed by the two last-named nominees. Should either of the parties to the dispute fail, after one notice, to appoint members, the Commissioner of Works and Mines may appoint an Arbitrator, and a Board of three has then power to deal with disputes. The main point of interest is the means adopted for enforcing obedience to the award.

The Nova
Scotian Act.

As soon as an employer receives notice that a reference to arbitration has been granted he may retain the wages of all the employed concerned in the arbitration for fourteen days preceding the appointment of the arbitrators. The wages are required to be paid into some chartered Bank of the Province to the order of the Commissioner for Works and Mines, and in addition to this the employer has to pay into the account and out of his own funds a sum equal to the impounded wages of the employees. For example, if the wages for the fourteen days amount to £300 this sum must be paid in as withheld wages to the Commissioner's trust account and also another sum of equal amount by and on behalf of the employer himself. Then clauses 18 and 19 of the Act provide that:—

Clause 18. If the Board of Arbitrators decide against the employer, and the employer shall not submit at once to the award of the Arbitrators, the employer shall become liable for any amount equivalent to the wages of employed, or of any division of employed to whom arbitration has been granted, and in addition thereto be required to pay the employed, or any division of the employed to whom arbitration has been granted, the said fourteen days wages paid into the said chartered Bank, together with the amounts due to them, when demanded, and the Commissioner will pay to the employer the balance of amount of wages paid into the chartered Bank by the employer, after deducting costs of arbitration from said amount, and shall retain the amount equivalent to the said wages paid into the chartered Bank by the employer for the use and benefit of employed, or any division of employees, to whom arbitration has been granted, and shall pay the said amount to the agent of employed, or division of employed, who shall pay the same to the employed for their use and benefit in proportion to the amount of wages first retained by employer.

Clause 19. The cost of the arbitration shall be paid as awarded by the arbitrators; if to be paid by the employed, or any division of the employed, they shall be paid out of the funds in the chartered Bank by the Commissioner, as first wages, and the employer shall be credited with the amount so paid as first wages; if by the employer, to be paid by the Commissioner out of the money of the employer paid into the chartered Bank, as first wages.

Provision is also made prohibiting the employer from locking out employees or reducing their wages, and the men from striking, during the Arbitration.

This scheme suggests itself as being, out of many compulsory schemes proposed, one which contains a possibly workable idea. Also, it is free from any objection there may be to a legal status being given to unionism either among employees or employed. It recognises only master and men.

A possibly
workable idea.

As to compulsion upon the employer alone, the principal argument that has come under my notice is that in modern times the tendency of the employing class is to group into corporations, under which circumstances employer and employed rarely or never come into contact with each other, and the older and humane relations of master and man cease to exist, the workman being more and more regarded as a mere factor of industry, an economic unit. The employer is merged into the syndicate, and the employee becomes a mere supplement to machinery. Such a condition subjects the employee to a pressure that crushes out all but purely commercial results. If left unprotected from the remorseless pressure of the employer, the workman deteriorates as a citizen physically, morally, and intellectually.

Compulsory on
employer alone

The duty of the community is to guard its citizens against undue pressure by the commercial class as well as against the assaults of any other sectional interest in the State. In trade disputes, therefore, the advocates of this view would interpose arbitration between employer and employed, and fix the rate of wage. An enterprise which could only be carried out on the basis of a bare subsistence wage to its employees would, it is argued, instead of being conserved, be better done without from the point of view of the welfare of the community. Therefore, if the rate fixed dissatisfies the employer he may cease to carry on his enterprise since the community will not permit him to continue it upon conditions hurtful to its citizens. On the other hand, the option at the disposal of the workman would be to work at the rate fixed by award or seek other employment. As one writer puts it,—“We do not propose to establish slavery; we do not propose to compel any man to work under any other compulsion than such is involved in the law. ‘If a man will not work neither shall he eat,’ and no other compulsion would be required.” Another writer sums up the situation in the words—“Either the capitalist must rule, the workman must rule, some working arrangement between the two must be effected, or a third power must control and supervise.” That third power he holds to be the State.

To the political economist who regards this as an attempt to substitute an arbitrator acting as a moral “go-between” for the law of supply and demand, and the other non-moral causes operating, under existing conditions to regulate wages, they reply that laissez-faire must break down as a working hypothesis, and, as a matter of fact, has broken down, that already the citizen has had to be protected time after time from the unrestrained application of this law, as for example, by the Factory Acts. And the Legislature must continue to interpose in various directions as the struggle for life grows more intense. “Aggregated capital,” it is said, “will face organised labour, and what solution of the problem is possible but the mediation of the larger self, the State as against either exclusive capitalist or exclusive proletariat domination.”

Political
economy and
laissez-faire.

The only possible
solution.

B

With regard to the compulsory reference of trade disputes to arbitration the practical difficulty is not great. An inquiry is held, and persons whose evidence is required may be compelled to attend at the Council for examination. Upon facts thus elicited a report is drawn up and an opinion expressed. The only power, however, at the back of this judgment or award is such moral force as it may carry with the public. The power of public opinion when exerted is admittedly great, and its force is in proportion to its unanimity.

Compulsory
reference to
arbitration.

But, it is questioned by some, whether upon matters where there will always be a division of opinion, and into which no emotional element enters, public opinion can be relied upon as a force to take the place of fine or imprisonment.

Power of public
opinion.

What

Good results
from compulsory
reference

What good results might then be expected to flow from the compulsory reference of trade disputes to a State Tribunal of Arbitration? An American writer puts the case in the following words:—

No one could seriously propose in a free country to oblige a workman to work continuously for wages which he deems too low, or to compel an employer of labour steadily to pay wages which, in his opinion, are too high. Few thinking persons would desire to confront either employer or workmen with such a menace. The institution of compulsory arbitration in the sense of making the verdict of the Board binding upon both parties, whether they have invited its mediation or not, is plainly out of the question in America.

The advisability of obliging a State Board of Arbitration to pay immediate attention to labour troubles, without waiting for an invitation from either party, but with ample powers to take testimony is another matter. Such intervention has nothing in it necessarily offensive to the American spirit. The sole aim would be the ascertainment of the actual facts by a disinterested third party and the spreading of these facts before the people. When a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has been in existence long enough to command general confidence, and when it is supplemented, as in Massachusetts, by experts called in to give counsel in cases of particular difficulty, it is altogether likely that public opinion would come to favour the immediate intervention of such a Board in any labour trouble, to the extent of hearing testimony and rendering an opinion not legally binding upon either party in the absence of an express agreement by both parties to this effect.

Report of Royal
Commission on
Strikes.

This matter also received consideration at the hands of the New South Wales Royal Commission on Strikes. In paragraph 27 of the Official Report the Commissioners say:—

We have given careful attention to the question as to whether the tribunal we propose should have any compulsory powers. This question has to be considered on two sides; first, whether there should be compulsion in initiating the action of the Board, and, second, whether there should be compulsion in enforcing the decrees of the Court. As to the first point, we do not reject the doctrine that the State may legitimately interfere to prevent such colossal disputes as have already distracted our society, and are threatening to distract it still more. Looking at the laws as they exist now for the prevention of disturbances, and for forbidding incitement to disorder, it can hardly be contended that disputes which almost assume the character of civil war ought to be outside the cognisance of the guardian of the public peace. But we do not propose at present any such extension of principles already recognised as to give to the State Board of Conciliation a right to insist on both parties to a trade dispute bringing their case before it. It may, under conceivable circumstances, become expedient hereafter to give such powers, but the expediency should first be clearly proved. In establishing a tribunal for settling disputes that are not in themselves criminal, we think it best that the State agency should be called into action rather than act for itself. But, admitting this, the question still arises whether, if one party to the dispute calls for the action of the Board it should proceed to take such action even if the other party stands aloof. It is true that to allow one party to set the Board in motion would be, to a certain extent, to put compulsion on the other party, because it must either appear, or run the risk of having an award given in its absence. But this degree of compulsion is in the public interest clearly expedient. No quarrel should be allowed to fester if either party were willing to accept a settlement by the State tribunal. Industrial quarrels cannot continue without the risk of their growing to dangerous dimensions, and the State has a right in the public interest to call upon all who are protected by the laws to conform to any provision the law may establish for settling quarrels dangerous to the public peace.

English Royal
Commission on
labour.

The principle of direct State intervention in trade disputes, and official inquiry into their causes, appears to be attracting attention also in England. One of the witnesses before the Royal Commission on labour (Great Britain) expresses the following opinion:—

Inasmuch as a voluntary Board of Conciliation sometimes fails to effect a settlement or even to become constituted at all, there should be in the background a central Board of Mediation established for the whole country in connection with the new Labour Department. This Board should be composed of six persons elected by the Trades' Unions, and six by the Associations of Employers, with a Government official to act as umpire. In order to encourage settlement between the parties as much as possible, this Board should not be authorised to interfere until an outbreak actually took place. Then, if no appeal was made for a fortnight, it should investigate the matter on its own responsibility, publish the facts, and issue, as a mediator, a recommendation as to the lines on which the quarrel should be composed, trusting to public opinion to secure the recommendation being carried into effect. (Extract, 2,752-7, 2,767-81, 3,320-6, 3,441-75, 3,551-5, 3,565.)

The English
Labour Depart-
ment.

The Labour Department above referred to is a development of the Department, founded in 1886 by the Hon. Mr. Mundella, the President of the Board of Trade. It issues a labour gazette, supplying accurate information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen, and also an annual report containing valuable information as to strikes in the Kingdom and prevailing rates of wages. It conducts special inquiries into important subjects bearing upon labour, such as the amount and causes of fluctuations of employment in certain seasonal and irregular trades, and their effects on the conditions and efficiency of the labour employed, the attempts made in the United Kingdom or abroad to relieve distress by providing public work either by relief work, municipal or national workshops, farm colonies, or the like, and the causes of their failure or success. In connection with this Department the President of the Board of Trade has also recently brought up a Bill to make provision for the establishment of voluntary Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in labour disputes.

This measure (which has been referred to elsewhere) does practically no more than aid in the establishment of local Boards, giving the Department no power of mediation or of initiating inquiry. Commenting upon the Bill, an English journal remarks:—

The labour Bills of the English Government have had an important addition in Mr. Mundella's Arbitration Bill, introduced recently. It proposes to give the Board of Trade power to appoint Boards of Conciliation similar to those now in operation in nearly every large industrial centre in the Kingdom. But it is one thing to create a Board and another thing to set it to work, if the Bill is to be voluntary in its operation. Mr. Mundella will have to show how the second difficulty is to be got over. It will not do to create an authority which will be continually poking its nose into the affairs of men and masters; but if this new Board is to be effective, it must have compulsory powers, with proper safeguards. For instance, if one of the parties in the dispute wants arbitration, it ought to be able to compel the other to commit its case to the Board. Again, if neither party will bend itself to negotiate terms of agreement, as in the late cotton strike, and if by doing so they injure the public good, a resolution of a Town or County Council, or of the majority of Councils in the district affected, should be sufficient to bring the machinery of the Bill into operation. To take away the possibility of a useless strike or lock-out will take away the desire for it.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report I desire to point out that if the results since the passing of the Trade Disputes Act have proved less hopeful than the well-wishers of this measure of industrial peace anticipated, it should not be forgotten that the circumstances of the Colony have been exceptional. The Act came into operation coincidentally with a period of great commercial and financial depression, when economic conditions pressed hardly upon master as well as man. I do not venture to say that, with public opinion not yet fully formed, any legislative measure would, under more favourable circumstances, have brought about an idealistic state of industrial harmony. But I am convinced the influence of the present Act would have been more decisively felt had economic conditions pressed less severely upon our industries and commerce.

Contemporary

Contemporary action shows that legislation such as this is in sympathy with modern conceptions. The evidence of an increasingly strong movement in the direction of State intervention between employer and employed cannot be denied, though that movement may by some be deprecated. Sectional or individual interests, whether of employer or employed, capitalist or worker, will, it would seem, be made ultimately subservient to what is conceived to be the welfare of the body social. Meantime, in this body, a war of interests is waging between the two great factors in production. It is a question of world interest how to check the strife. On every side of us steps are being taken—all more or less tentative—to end or mend this vital mischief. If success were reached it would need to be a vast expenditure that did not repay any community a thousandfold by ending, or in any appreciable degree lessening, the waste, personal suffering and class bitterness that are renewed with every industrial conflict.

APPENDICES.

A Bill to establish Councils of Arbitration in Trade Disputes.

A.D. 1893.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish councils of arbitration and conciliation for the settlement of trade disputes :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Conciliation) Act, 1893.
2. This Act shall not apply to Ireland.
3. In this Act,—

Title.
Extent.
Interpretation.

The expression "district" shall mean the area under the authority of a county council.

The expression "county council" shall, in the application of this Act to England, include the council of a county borough.

The expression "employer" shall mean any person or body of persons, corporate or incorporate, employing not less than twelve workmen in the same business, or department of the business, in which the trade dispute has arisen.

The expression "workman" shall mean any person in the employment of an employer, as defined by this Act.

A "trade dispute" shall be deemed to have arisen whenever a difference exists between an employer and his workmen which may seriously affect the employer or the workmen, or when a strike or lock-out is threatened or has actually taken place.

The expression "board" shall mean a board of conciliation and arbitration as established under this Act for each particular district.

4.—(1.) A board of conciliation and arbitration shall on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be established in every district. Constitution.

(2.) The board shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the county council in each district, of whom two shall be employers or members of some association representing employers, and two shall be workmen or members of some trades union, and one shall be neither an employer or workman, nor a member of any association representing employers or any trades union.

(3.) The first appointment by the county council shall be made on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and the members so appointed shall hold office for two years, subject to reappointment.

At the expiration of two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of every subsequent period of two years, the county council shall again appoint five persons to be members of the board in place of the retiring members, and such persons shall, subject to reappointment, hold office for two years.

(4.) In case of the bankruptcy or lunacy of a member of the board he shall forthwith vacate his office of member.

(5.) The county council shall upon the death, bankruptcy, lunacy, or retirement of a member of the board, appoint some other person to act in his place for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed.

5. When a trade dispute has arisen in any district between an employer and his workmen the board of that district shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and may without any such application, put themselves in communication as soon as may be with such employer and workmen, and invite the parties or their representatives to a friendly conference, and endeavour by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute; and if a settlement is effected, a memorandum of the terms shall be drawn up by the board and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to each party or their representatives, and the original kept by the board. Board in first instance to mediate.

6. The application above referred to shall be an application made by the employer or by ten per cent. or more of his workmen employed in the business or department of the business in which the trade dispute has arisen, or by his or their duly acknowledged agent, or by both parties. Such application shall contain a statement of the matters in difference between the parties. Mode of application to board.

7. In case of failure to effect an amicable settlement as is above referred to, the board shall give public notice that they will hold an inquiry into the matters in dispute and invite all persons interested to attend and give evidence thereat. Procedure in case of failure of mediation.

8. The board at the conclusion of the inquiry shall make a report stating the causes of the dispute, the decision of the board as to the proper settlement of the dispute, and what parties (if any) are responsible for the same; and shall publish such report in any manner they may think fit. Report.

9. For the purposes of the Act the board shall have power—

Powers of board

(a) To visit the locality where the trade dispute has arisen, and to hear all persons interested who may come before them :

(b) To summon any persons or experts to attend as witnesses or give evidence before the board; and in the case of any persons summoned refusing to attend to apply in a summary way to a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the district for an order compelling such attendance, and such Justice of the Peace is hereby empowered to make such order :

(c) To administer an oath or to take an affirmation of any person attending as a witness before the board and to examine any such person on oath or affirmation.

10. (1.) The members of the board and the clerk (if any) appointed by them shall be paid such honorarium out of the funds of the county council for their services, as the county council may from time to time determine, and they shall also be reimbursed out of the funds of the county council for any expense incurred by them for obtaining professional assistance. Remuneration of members of board and other persons.

(2.) The witnesses summoned by the board shall be paid their travelling expenses and such further sum not exceeding ten shillings a day as the board may think proper.

- Expenses.** 11. All payments authorised to be made by this Act shall be paid out of the county council general assessment or rate of the nature of a general assessment of the district where the trade dispute has arisen. The county council in each district is hereby empowered to raise funds for these purposes if necessary to do so.
- Rules.** 12. The board in each district shall forthwith frame rules under this Act for the purposes of regulating their procedure. Such rules shall be submitted to and approved by the county council, and may from time to time be altered by the board with the like approval.

(*Endorsement.*)

A Bill to establish Councils of Arbitration in Trade Disputes.—(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Cayzer, Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, Baron Henry de Worms, Sir Geo. Baden-Powell, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Webster, Mr. Butcher, Sir H. Seymour-King, Mr. Wyndham, and Admiral Field.)—Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1 February, 1893.

A.D. 1893.

A Bill to establish Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in Trade Disputes.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title.
Extent.
Interpretation.

1. This Act may be cited as the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Conciliation) Act, 1893.
2. This Act shall not apply to Ireland.
3. In this Act—

The expression "district" shall mean the area under the authority of a county council.

The expression "county council" shall, in the application of this Act to England, include the council of a county borough.

The expression "employer" shall mean any person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, employing not less than twelve workmen in the same business or department of the business, in which the trade dispute has arisen.

The expression "workman" shall mean any person in the employment of an employer, as defined by this Act.

A "trade dispute" shall be deemed to have arisen whenever any controversy or difference, not involving questions which can be decided in a court of law, exists between an employer and his workmen, or when a strike or lock-out is threatened or has actually taken place.

The expression "board" shall mean a board of conciliation and arbitration as established under this Act for each particular district.

Constitution of board.

4.—(1) A board of conciliation and arbitration shall on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be established in every district.

(2.) The board shall consist of seven members, to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, of whom two shall be employers or members of some association representing employers, and two shall be workmen or members of some trades union, and three shall be neither employers nor workmen nor members of any association representing employers or of any trades union.

(3.) The county council in each district shall on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, appoint seven persons to be the first members of the board. Such members shall, subject to reappointment, hold office for two years. At the expiration of two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of every subsequent period of two years, the county council shall appoint seven persons to be members of the board in the place of the retiring members, and such persons shall, subject to reappointment, hold office for two years.

(4.) In case of the bankruptcy or lunacy of a member of the board he shall forthwith vacate his office of member.

(5.) The county council shall upon the death, bankruptcy, lunacy, or retirement of a member of the board, appoint some other person to act in his place for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed.

(6.) Provided always, that, if and so long as in any district a board or body (other than a board established under this Act) exists which in the opinion of the county council adequately carries out the purposes for which boards are established under this Act, it shall not be obligatory on the county council in that district to appoint any persons to be members of the board in that district.

Board in first instance to mediate.

5. When in any district any trade dispute has arisen between an employer and his workmen, the board of that district shall upon application as hereinafter provided, and may without any such application, put themselves in communication as soon as may be with such employer and workmen and invite the parties or their representatives to a friendly conference, and endeavour by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute, and if a settlement is effected a memorandum of the terms shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the board.

Mode of application to board.

6. The application above referred to shall be an application signed by the employer, or by ten per cent. or more of his workmen employed in the business or department of the business in which the trade dispute has arisen, or by his or their duly authorised agent or by both parties. Such application shall contain a concise statement of the matters in difference between the parties.

Procedure in case of failure of mediation.

7. In case of failure to effect such amicable settlement as is above referred to, the board shall give due public notice of their intention to hold an inquiry into the matters in dispute, and invite all persons interested to attend and give evidence thereat, and shall thereupon hold such inquiry.

Report.

8. The board shall as soon as may be after the conclusion of the inquiry make a report and publish the same in such manner as they may think fit. Such report shall contain the decision of the board as to the proper settlement of the dispute in question, and also, in case the board so think proper, a concise statement as to the origin of the dispute and the causes inducing the same and what parties (if any) are in the opinion of the board mainly responsible for the same.

Powers of board

9. For the purposes of this Act the board shall have power—

- (a) To visit the locality where the trade dispute has arisen, and to hear all persons interested who may come before them.
- (b) To summon any person to attend as a witness before the board, and in the case of any person summoned refusing to attend to apply in a summary way to a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the district for an order compelling such attendance, and such Justice of the Peace is hereby empowered to make such order.
- (c) To administer an oath to or take the affirmation of any person attending as a witness before the board, and to examine any such person on oath or affirmation.

Remuneration of members of board and other persons.

10. (1.) The members of the board and the clerk (if any) appointed by them shall be paid such sums for their services and expenses as the county council may from time to time determine.

(2.) The witnesses summoned by the board shall be paid their travelling expenses and such further sum, not exceeding ten shillings a day, as the board may think proper.

Arbitration rate.

11. All payments authorised to be made by this Act shall be made by and out of the funds of the county council of the district where the trade dispute has arisen, and the county council shall have power (if necessary) to raise funds for that purpose.

Rules.

12. The board in each district shall forthwith frame rules under this Act for the purposes of regulating their procedure. Such rules shall before they become binding be submitted to and approved by the county council, and may from time to time be altered by the county council with the like approval.

(*Endorsement.*)

A Bill to establish Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in Trade Disputes.—(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Butcher, Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Webster, Sir Seymour-King, Mr. Wyndham, Admiral Field, and Baron H. de Worms.)—Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 2 February, 1893.

A Bill to confer additional powers on Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

A.D. 1893.

WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage and facilitate the settlement of disputes between masters and their workmen by methods of conciliation and arbitration, and with that object to invest boards established for the purpose with certain statutory powers:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards Act, 1893.
2. In this Act the expression "Conciliation Board" means a conciliation and arbitration board registered under this Act.
3. Any board, established either before or after the passing of this Act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between masters and workmen by conciliation and arbitration, and which consists of any number of persons representing masters and workmen in equal proportions, may apply to the Board of Trade for registration as a Conciliation Board under this Act.

Such application must be accompanied by copies of its constitution by-laws and regulations, together with such further information (if any) as the Board of Trade may require; and the Board of Trade shall, if satisfied that such board consists of an equal number of representatives of masters and workmen, and that its constitution by-laws and regulations are reasonable and proper, thereupon enter its name and principal office and such other particulars as the Board of Trade may think fit, in a register kept by the said Board under this Act. A Conciliation Board registered under this Act shall furnish such return, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Board of Trade may from time to time require.

A Conciliation Board registered under this Act shall so long as its name remains on the register be entitled to exercise the powers of this Act.
4. The Board of Trade, if satisfied that any board so registered has ceased to comply with the provisions of this Act, may remove its name from the register, and such board, after notice of such removal, shall cease to be entitled to exercise any of the powers of this Act.
5. Proceedings for the settlement of disputes between masters and workmen through a Conciliation Board shall be conducted in accordance with the rules set out in the schedule to this Act.
6. Any Conciliation Board, and any arbitrator or umpire appointed under this Act, shall have power in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act to examine on oath or affirmation the parties and witnesses appearing before them, and to administer an oath to, or take the affirmation of, the parties and witnesses accordingly.
7. Any party to an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act may sue out a writ of subpoena ad testificandum, or a writ of subpoena duces tecum; but no person shall be compelled under such writ to produce any document which he could not be compelled to produce on the trial of an action, nor to produce books or accounts of profit and loss, nor to produce the books or accounts of any trade union, nor to answer any question as to profit or loss which he objects to answer.
8. (1.) A judge of the High Court may order that a writ of subpoena ad testificandum or of subpoena duces tecum shall issue to compel the attendance in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act of a witness wherever he may be within the United Kingdom.
- (2.) A judge of the High Court may also order that a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum shall issue to bring up a prisoner for examination in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act.
9. Any person who, being examined on oath or affirmation, wilfully and corruptly gives false evidence in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act, shall be guilty of perjury as if the evidence had been given in open court, and may be dealt with, prosecuted, and punished accordingly.
10. A Conciliation Board, or any arbitrators or umpire appointed under this Act, shall have power to correct in an award any clerical mistake or error arising from any accidental slip or omission.
11. If an arbitrator or umpire dies, or refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, his place shall as soon as practicable be supplied by the Conciliation Board, or by the Board of Trade, in the case of an umpire appointed by that Board.
12. Where the parties to any labour or trade dispute arising out of an existing agreement, enforceable at law, have agreed in writing to submit the matter to arbitration under this Act, the award on such submission shall be final, and may by leave of the High Court or a judge be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of the High Court to the same effect:

Provided always that nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorise a Conciliation Board, or any arbitrators or umpire, to fix compulsorily a rate of future wages, or price of labour or workmanship, at which the workmen shall in future be paid, save as hereinafter provided.
13. If both or all the parties to any labour or trade dispute have agreed in writing to submit to arbitration under this Act any question dealing with the rate of future wages, or price of labour or workmanship, and have each voluntarily deposited with the Conciliation Board a sum of money, or satisfactory security for a sum of money, to be forfeited as a penalty by such party, if he breaks the award when made, the Board or arbitrators or umpire, may insert in the award a clause providing that such penalty shall in the event of breach of the award by either party be paid over to the other party and such penalty, if incurred, may be recovered in a summary manner.
14. The provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1839, shall not apply to arbitrations under this Act.
15. The following Acts are hereby repealed; that is to say,

The Masters and Workmen Arbitration Act, 1824.

The Councils of Conciliation Act, 1867.
16. This Act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—CONCILIATION.

Where parties to a labour or trade dispute have invoked or agreed to accept the intervention of a Conciliation Board the following procedure shall be adopted:—

1. The Board shall invite the parties or their representatives to a friendly conference in some building suitable for the purpose.
2. Two or more members of the Conciliation Board, representing respectively the interests of masters and workmen, shall attend such conference; and, if desired by the parties or their representatives, shall afford all the assistance in their power towards effecting a settlement of the dispute, and one of them may preside as chairman.
3. If a settlement of the dispute be effected a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Board.
4. If a settlement of the dispute be not effected, the members of the Board attending the conference shall then endeavour to bring about a reference to arbitration under this Act.

PART II.—ARBITRATION.

Where parties to a labour or trade dispute have agreed in writing by their representatives (either without or after proceedings for conciliation under this Act) to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration under this Act, the following provisions shall apply:—

1. The submission as regards disputes arising out of existing agreements enforceable at law, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, except by leave of the High Court or a judge; and shall have the same effect in all respects as if it had been made an order of the court.
2. The Conciliation Board shall, as the parties may prefer, either act as arbitrators themselves, or shall appoint arbitrators of whom an equal number shall be chosen to represent the masters and an equal number shall be chosen to represent the workmen; and such arbitrators may either be members of the Board or not.
3. The arbitrators (which expression hereinafter includes a Board when acting as arbitrators) shall make their award in writing as soon as practicable within one month after entering on the reference, or after having been called on to act by notice in writing from any party to the submission, or on or before any later day to which the arbitrators by any writing signed by them may from time to time enlarge the time for making the award.

4. The parties to the reference shall, if the arbitrators or umpire so desire, submit to be examined by the arbitrators or umpire on oath or affirmation in relation to the matters in dispute.

5. If the arbitrators have allowed their time or extended time to expire without making an award, or have given notice in writing to either party that they cannot agree, the Board may, with the consent of both parties, appoint an umpire. If such consent is not obtained within a reasonable time the Board of Trade, on the application of the Board, shall appoint an umpire.

6. The umpire shall make his award as soon as practicable within one month after the original or extended time appointed for making the award of the arbitrators has expired, or on or before any later day to which the umpire by any writing signed by him may from time to time enlarge the time for making his award.

7. Subject to the restrictions by this Act imposed on fixing a rate of future wages or price of labour or workmanship, the award to be made by the arbitrators or umpire shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively.

8. Copies of the award, authenticated by the signatures or signature of the arbitrators or umpire, shall be delivered to the representatives of each of the parties and to the Conciliation Board.

(Endorsement.)

A BILL to confer additional powers on Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.—(Prepared and brought in by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Charles Fenwick, Mr. Howell, Mr. Mather, Mr. Montagu, Sir Francis Powell, and Sir Albert Rollit.) Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 24 February, 1893.

A.D. 1893.

A Bill to make provision for Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Power of Board of Trade to appoint conciliator or board of conciliation.

1.—(1.) Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, with respect to the terms or nature of their employment, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, on the application of any of the employers or workmen, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation.

(2.) The conciliator or board of conciliation, shall inquire into the causes of the difference by communication with the parties and otherwise, and shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference.

Power to aid in establishment of local boards of conciliation.

2. If it appears to the Board of Trade that in any district or trade where disputes are of frequent occurrence adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a local board of conciliation, they may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with employers and employed with the view of establishing a local board of conciliation or arbitration composed of representatives of employers and employed.

Registration of boards of conciliation.

3.—(1.) Any board established either before or after the passing of this Act which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between masters and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, by conciliation or arbitration, may apply to the Board of Trade for registration.

(2.) The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution and regulations of the board of conciliation or arbitration, with such further information, if any, as the Board of Trade may require, and thereupon the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, enter in a register to be kept by them for the purpose, the name of the board of conciliation or arbitration, and its principal office, such other particulars as the Board of Trade may think expedient.

(3.) Every board of conciliation or arbitration registered in pursuance of this Act shall furnish such returns and reports of its proceedings as the Board of Trade may from time to time require.

Reports to Board of Trade and to Parliament.

4.—(1.) All persons appointed by the Board of Trade in pursuance of this Act shall report their proceedings to the Board of Trade, and all such reports, and also all reports made to the Board of Trade by any local board of conciliation or arbitration, shall be laid before Parliament.

Short Title.

(2.) The Board of Trade shall present to Parliament annually a report of their proceedings under this Act.

5. This Act may be cited as the Conciliation Act, 1893.

(Endorsement.)

A Bill to make provision for Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes.—(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Mundella, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Secretary Asquith.—Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 17 April, 1893.)

The law of the 27th December, 1892.

Loi sur la conciliation et l'arbitrage facultatifs en matière de différends collectifs entre patrons et ouvriers ou employés.

THE Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have adopted,

The President of the Republic has promulgated a law, the tenor of which is as follows:—

1. Employers, workmen or employees, between whom a collective dispute (*différend d'ordre collectif*) has arisen bearing upon the conditions of work, may submit the questions at issue to a Committee of Conciliation, and in default of settlement at this Board to a Council of Arbitration, both of which will be constituted as follows:—

2. The employers, workmen, or employees, may address, either jointly or severally in person or by representatives, to the Magistrate of the district (*juge de paix du canton*), or of one of the districts, in which the dispute exists, a writing containing—

(1) The names, occupations, and residences of the applicants, or of those whom they represent.

(2) The subject matter of the dispute, with a succinct statement of the allegations made by each party.

(3) The names, occupations, and residences of the persons to whom the proposal for conciliation or arbitration ought to be notified.

(4) The names, occupations, and residences of the delegates, chosen, from among those interested, by the applicants to assist or represent them, provided always that the number of persons so designated be not more than five.

3. The Magistrate shall make an official acknowledgment of this application, and note the date and hour of its deposit; and shall notify the fact without fee and within twenty-four hours to the opposite party or their representatives by a registered letter, or, if need be, by notices affixed to the notice boards at the official residences of the Magistrate and the Mayor of the district within which the dispute exists.

4. On the receipt of this notification, and within not later than three days, the other interested party may forward their reply to the Magistrate. If they neglect to do so their silence shall be taken as a refusal to accept the offer. If they accept they will notify in their reply the names occupations and residences of the delegates chosen to assist or represent them, provided always that the number of persons so designated be not more than five. If the distance at which the persons notified reside, or their absence from home, or the necessity for consulting principals, partners, or any board of control, will not allow of a response within the three days, the persons to whom the notification has been sent ought, during this period, to declare that an extension of time is necessary to enable them to reply. This declaration shall then be transmitted by the Magistrate to the applicants within 24 hours.

5. If the proposal is accepted, the Magistrate, without delay, shall invite the parties, or the delegates named by them, to meet in Committee of Conciliation. The meeting shall take place in the presence of the Magistrate, who shall be at the disposal of the Committee to direct the proceedings.

6. If agreement be arrived at in Committee upon the terms of conciliation, these terms shall be embodied in a formal report (*procès-verbal*), drawn up by the Magistrate, and signed by the parties or their delegates.

7.

7. If agreement be not arrived at the Magistrate shall invite the parties to select either one each, or several arbitrators, or a joint arbitrator. If the arbitrators are unable to agree upon an award, they may select an umpire to give a casting vote.

8. If the arbitrators cannot agree either upon an award nor the choice of an umpire, they will declare so in a formal report, and an umpire shall then be chosen by the President of the Civil Courts upon sight of the report, which will be transmitted to him with all expedition by the Magistrate.

9. The award having been arrived at, drawn up, and signed by the arbitrators, shall be remitted to the Magistrate.

10. In the case of a strike (*la grève*), in default of action being initiated by those interested, the Magistrate shall officially request, in the way indicated in Article 3, the employers, workmen, or employees, or their representatives, to acquaint him within three days with—

(1) The subject matter of the dispute, with a succinct statement of the allegations made.

(2) The acceptance or refusal of a proposal for recourse to conciliation or arbitration.

(3) The names, occupations, and residences of the delegates chosen, should it so happen, by the parties, provided always that the number of persons so designated by each party be not more than five.

The time allowed to be enlarged beyond the three days for the causes and under the circumstances indicated in article 4. If the proposal is accepted matters will proceed in conformity to article 5 and following articles.

11. The formal report and decisions mentioned in articles 6, 8, and 9, preceding are retained in the charge of the magistrate, who shall deliver a copy thereof to each of the parties, and address another to the Minister of Commerce and Industry by the hands of the Prefect.

12. The application for conciliation and arbitration, the refusal, or absence of reply on the part of the other party, the decision of the Committee of Conciliation, and award of the arbitrators, notified by the Magistrate to the Mayor of each of the districts where the dispute exists, shall be made public by affixing notices to the places reserved for official publications. These notices may be further circulated by persons interested, and will be exempt from postage.

13. The rooms necessary for holding the Committees of Conciliation and Councils of Arbitration shall be provided, warmed, and lighted by the local authorities of the districts in which they are held, the cost in connection therewith being comprised in the necessary expenses of the local government. The fees of the Committees of Conciliation and Councils of Arbitration will be fixed by regulation of the Prefect of the Department and charged against the Departmental Budget as necessary expenses (*dépenses obligatoires*).

14. All matters in writing done in carrying out this law will be exempt from postage, and be registered free of charge.

15. The arbitrators and the delegates named in carrying out this law shall be French citizens. In the callings or industries where women are employed they may be named as delegates conditional upon their being of French nationality.

16. This law is applicable to the colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion.

This law, considered and adopted by the Senate and by the Chamber of Deputies, shall be executed as the law of the State.

Fait à Paris, le 27 Décembre 1892.

CARNOT.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

(MINUTE BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE RESPECTING WORKING OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 November, 1893.

Minute Paper.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 25 July, 1893.

Subject :—The working of the Weights and Measures Department, and the charges against the Inspector.

THE existing law in regard to weights and measures is singularly incomplete and inadequate. The statute now in force, which was passed in 1852, establishes standard weights, and a system of comparison, stamping, and inspection, but the standard weights are only those used on the ordinary beam and counter scales. No such provision is made with regard to other kinds of weights, nor for the comparison or testing of scales, weighing-machines, or weigh-bridges. Indeed the Act appears not to have contemplated the existence of that large class of weighing appliances by means of which by far the greater proportion of the trading business of the country is now carried on.

Mr. Evans was appointed Inspector under this Act by the Sydney Bench of Magistrates some ten years ago, the appointment carrying with it the duties of Inspector under the Acts regulating the sale of coal and bread. According to the Departmental arrangements, the Inspector is under this Department, which pays his salary—£300 a year. An office, all necessary apparatus and quarters are supplied him. He is entitled to all fees collected, and such proportion of each fine inflicted as the Magistrate may apportion to him upon conviction under the various Acts which authorise him to prosecute. Out of these sources of revenue he defrays the expenses incidental to the performance of his duties, and keeps the balance, if any, for his own use. Hitherto the Sydney Bench appear to have exercised neither supervision nor control over him. As far as I can learn, he has not, except on rare occasions, received any instructions or directions as to his duties from this Department, nor has he ever been asked by the Bench or by this Department to account for any fees, fines, or other moneys, received by him in the discharge of his duties; indeed, Mr. Evans seems to have been allowed to take up a position which, both in his own interests and that of the public, no officer should be allowed to occupy. Charged with the administration of an Act, in the enforcement of which a great deal of discretion must be used, if it is to be made effective, he has been left to his own devices in the defining of his powers and duties, whilst in the imposing and collecting of the fees which formed a considerable portion of his income, he has been allowed to become practically irresponsible. In this state of things, no doubt brought about in the first instance by the divided control of the Bench of Magistrates and this Department, under which the Act has placed the Inspector, it is not surprising that his administration should have created some dissatisfaction; indeed, the strongest testimony in favour of the general efficiency and integrity of his administration is afforded by the fact that notwithstanding the unpopular nature of his duties, and the large number of prosecutions instituted by him, so few persons have come forward to make charges against him.

In view of the serious nature of the complaints against Mr. Evans, and their bearing upon the existing law and system of administration, I saw that a searching inquiry into the whole system of law and administration in reference to weights and measures, as well as into Mr. Evans' conduct, was necessary, to enable me to arrive at a satisfactory and practical conclusion. I, therefore, appointed a Board, consisting of Mr. W. M. Macfarlane, P.M., Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices (Chairman), Mr. Dixon, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Technical College, and Inspector Larkin, of the Police Force, to inquire fully into the whole subject, take evidence, and report to me the result of their inquiries. The Board has done its work admirably, and I have now before me, in the evidence taken by it, and in its Report, not only all the material necessary for coming to a conclusion upon the charges against Mr. Evans, but also a clear statement of the defects of the present law and its administration, and practical suggestions of great value in supplying the remedy.

I propose to deal first with the charges against Mr. Evans, and to take them in the order in which they stand in the Board's Report.

1, 2, 4, 5, relate to the same kind of complaint, and may be taken together. Some of the charges referred to are apparently not authorised by the Act, but they are all for services rendered, and, having regard to the nature of these services and to the charges for similar services in England and elsewhere, are not unreasonable. I doubt whether Mr. Evans could have borne the expense of carrying out his duties efficiently under the present system if he had not imposed these charges; and although as a public official he acted irregularly and improperly in imposing and collecting them without the express sanction of this Department, I feel satisfied that he acted as he did in the honest belief that his action was justified by precedent, and was within the law.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12. These complaints concern Mr. Evans' dealings with the scalemakers, and his alleged interference with their business. Although nothing demanding official censure has been proved, Mr. Evans has, in my opinion, evinced great want of tact, of judgment, and of temper in these matters. He has shown also a tendency to exceed the limits of his official duties, and to needlessly encroach in small

small ways upon scalemakers' work—a tendency which is largely responsible for the chronic irritation of the scalemakers against him, and for much of that friction in administration which the evidence before the inquiry has disclosed. Mr. Evans' sole business is to see that the law is observed. It is, in fact, no part of his duty to adjust or regulate weights, weighing machines, or weigh-bridges, or to bring them into conformity with the law, and I trust that in future he will confine himself strictly to the duties which the law has imposed upon him. In the same connection I may mention that no traffic in weights or scales, either by Mr. Evans or his officers, should be allowed. The instances adduced at the inquiry were few, and in those instances Mr. Evans' conduct appears to have been open and honest; but the mere fact that such traffic takes place, in however small a degree, tends to weaken public confidence in the Inspector's administration.

Since the close of the inquiry additional complaints have been brought before me. It is charged that Mr. Evans has, in the carrying out of his duties, maliciously disparaged the work and characters of certain scale-makers. A good deal of angry feeling has of late been developed between Mr. Evans and scale-makers—his principal accusers upon the inquiry—and I have no doubt that, when the subject of the inquiry has been under discussion, Mr. Evans may have expressed himself as warmly of individual scale-makers as they have of him, but I am not satisfied that he has ever used his official position for the purpose of maliciously condemning or disparaging the work or the character of any scale-maker. Charges of negligence and incompetency in the testing of certain weighbridges have also been made, but, after full inquiry, I am satisfied that these charges are not well founded.

It has also been alleged that some five years ago Mr. Evans accepted a bribe, given to induce him to stop a prosecution for light weights, and what purports to be a circumstantial account of the occurrence has been laid before me. I entirely disbelieve it; Mr. Schonhardt's second statement has convinced me that there is no foundation whatever for this accusation.

Mr. Baskerville's charge (numbered 13 in the Report of the Board) has caused me some difficulty, because in respect to it I am obliged to differ from the finding of the Board. That gentleman gives evidence, corroborated by two witnesses, that Mr. Evans, some months before the inquiry, endeavoured, by threatening a second prosecution to force him to pay a fine which had been inflicted, but which by reason of an irregularity could not be enforced as both parties then knew. Mr. Evans admits that a somewhat heated altercation took place in reference to the order for payment of this fine, but denies absolutely that he even attempted to enforce payment in the manner charged. It seems to me, having regard to the strong body of testimony in favour of Mr. Evans' general integrity in the discharge of his duties, much more probable that Mr. Baskerville and the two witnesses who support him carried away a wrong impression of an angry conversation than that Mr. Evans should have made this attempt to levy blackmail and should have made it openly in the presence of two witnesses.

I come now to the remaining charge, numbered 3 in the report, and I regret that I am obliged to concur with the Board in finding it completely proved. Mr. Evans has established a practice of selling at 6d. each "approval tickets" which are supposed to indicate that the scales to which they are attached have been examined and approved by the Inspector. These tickets seem to have been sold indiscriminately to certain scale-makers to be placed on any scales they pleased, whether previously examined by the Inspector or not. Strictly speaking, it is no part of the Inspector's duty under the Act to examine and certify to the correctness of scales, but, having taken it upon himself, he was bound to discharge it faithfully to the public, and to take care that no scales were certified by him as correct which he had not examined. Such laxity in the discharge of duty is deserving of the severest censure, and if it were not for the zeal and integrity with which Mr. Evans appears to have discharged his duties in other respects for the last ten years, I should have felt bound to visit it most severely. I have no doubt that Mr. Evans himself has now realised the effect of his neglect in this particular, and that it is not likely to be repeated.

The inquiry has disclosed the urgent necessity for new legislation in regard to weights and measures and the amendment of the laws relating to the sale of bread and fuel. I fully concur with the suggestions of the Board in regard to these matters, and I shall have prepared a comprehensive measure, embodying these recommendations, and bring the whole question before the Cabinet at an early date. In the meantime it is obvious that some change must be made at once in the mode of administering the office of the Inspector, and in remedying such of the defects and anomalies in the present system as can be remedied without new legislation. To this end I have outlined the following system of administration, which may be at once established for that now in existence, and I would call the attention of the Metropolitan Bench of Magistrates to the urgent necessity for the change:—

1. The Inspector will arrange, as soon as possible, to vacate the premises now occupied by him as office and quarters, and will remove his office to the rooms at the Central Police Court set apart for him.
2. The salary of £300 will be continued, and the following provision will be made for assistance in the carrying out of his duties: He will be allowed two assistants; one at £2, the other at £1 a week—a small sum to be arranged for incidental expenses, and £50 a year for forage. He will be allowed to retain for his own use the proportion of fines allotted to him on convictions, but all fees, charges, and revenue of every other kind collected by him must be paid into the Consolidated Revenue in the manner to be arranged.
3. The scope and nature of his duties and directions as to their discharge will be laid down by the Department after consultation with him; the scale of fees and charges will be revised, and, where necessary, amended, and he will be expected to strictly follow the directions of the Department in these matters.
4. He will keep such books, and make such reports and statements as to duties performed and moneys received as may be directed by this Department.
5. He will confine himself strictly to the performance of his duties as Inspector, taking care in no way to adjust or repair weights or weighing appliances.

The details of this system will be arranged in consultation with the Inspector. The rent of the premises now occupied by him, £200 a year, will be saved, and in other respects the cost to the country of carrying out the law will be less than it is at present. With that loyal co-operation, which I have no doubt I shall receive from Mr. Evans, I trust that the change will result in increased efficiency and smoothness of administration.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

(CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 November, 1893.

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No. 1.

W. M. Macfarlane, Esq., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Board to Inquire into Weights and Measures

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 January, 1893

On behalf of the Board appointed to inquire into matters connected with weights and measures, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to cause an opinion to be obtained from the Crown Solicitor as to whether there is any authority in the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Vic, No 34, for the Inspector of Weights and Measures to charge fees for examining weighbridges, weighing machines, steelyards, scales, and balances.

I have, &c,

W. M. MACFARLANE,
Chairman of the Board

Submitted.—As this is a matter of urgency, and the Crown Solicitor is absent on leave, perhaps the Minister will give the opinion required —A C F, 31/1/93 Obtain Crown Solicitor's opinion — R E O' C, 3/2/93 B C, T E. M' N (for U S)

No. 2.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1893.

I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the Chairman of the Board appointed to enquire into weights and measures, referred to me for advice on the following question, namely:—

Whether there is any authority in the Weights and Measures Act, 16 VICTORIA, No 34, for the Inspector of Weights and Measures to charge fees for examining weighbridges, weighing machines, steelyards, scales, and balances?

By section 16 of the Act the inspectors are entitled to "fees according to the scale contained in the second schedule for every such examination, comparison, and stamping as is hereby required to be made by him"

By section 8 the inspectors are required to examine, compare, and stamp all "weights and measures," and the second schedule prescribes fees only for examining, comparing, and stamping such "weights and measures"

The Act contains no provision for the verification of stamping of weighing-machines It

It is true that under section 17 an Inspector has power to enter premises and examine all "steelyards or other weighing machines," as well as weights and measures, and to seize any machine found to be incorrect or unjust. But there is no provision requiring the persons using such a machine to submit the same for examination by the Inspector with a view of being stamped as correct.

In England verification of instruments of this kind has been specially provided for by an Amending Act—the Weights and Measures Act, 1889, 52 and 53 Victoria, c. 21—and a scale of fees is prescribed. But the provisions of this very necessary and useful Act have not been adopted by the Legislature here.

I have, therefore, to advise that there is nothing in the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Victoria, No. 34, authorising the Inspector of Weights and Measures to charge fees for examining weighbridges, weighing-machines, steelyards, scales, and balances.

I have, &c.,
ERNEST A. SMITH,
Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Macfarlane.—T.E.M'N., 17. Seen. I would suggest that this opinion be placed with the Report of the Weights and Measures Board of Inquiry, now before the Minister of Justice.—W.M.M., Chairman of Board, 18/2/93. Approved.—A.C.F., 20/2/93. Submitted in first instance for perusal of Minister.—A.C.F., 22/2/93. Seen.—R.E.O'C., 23/2/93.

No. 3.

B. N. Mayman, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Imperial Chambers, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 23 February, 1893.

I beg to send herewith for your kind acceptance the promised brief review of Imperial legislation relating to weights and measures and weighing instruments, and venture to hope that the same will prove of some value to you in dealing with this important question. If you should wish to see me in connection with the Report submitted by the recent Commission, I shall be glad to wait upon you at any time you may be pleased to appoint.

I have, &c.,
B. NEVILLE MAYMAN.

[Enclosure.]

A BRIEF REVIEW OF IMPERIAL LEGISLATION ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE principal statute now in force in the United Kingdom regulating weights and measures is the Act of 1878. This Act has mainly for its object the prevention of fraud in trade, and also the maintenance of invariable standards of measurements for the purpose of science and manufacture. After enacting that the same weights and measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom, the Act provides that the standards of measure and weight described in the schedule thereto shall continue to be Imperial standards for determining the length of a yard and the weight of a pound, and regulations are laid down by which these standards shall be made subservient to the object of correctly ascertaining the length of the yard (which is declared to be the only unit or standard measure of extension from which all others shall be ascertained), and the weight of the pound (the only unit or standard measure of weight from which all other weights and all measures having reference to weight shall be ascertained). The unit or standard measure of capacity is the gallon, containing 10 Imperial standard lb. weight of distilled water. Every contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, if made by weight or measure, is to be in terms of Imperial weight or measure, and if not so made, shall be void; and the person selling otherwise is liable to a penalty. Thus the Act prohibits only sales by weight or measure other than Imperial weight or measure, but it does not prevent sales otherwise than by weight or measure. All articles sold by weight are to be sold by avoirdupois weight, except gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, and other precious stones or metals, which may be sold by troy weight, and drugs by apothecaries weight. The metric system of weights and measures may be lawfully used. Penalties are provided for unjust weights, measures, or weighing-machines, and for making or selling, or for fraud in the use of them. Provision is made for the stamping and verification and official inspection of weights, measures, and weighing-machines, and the Act particularly provides that a weight or measure once stamped by an inspector may be used in any part of the United Kingdom without being restamped. This Act worked satisfactorily in many respects, though in some instances it failed to put a stop to fraud and trickery of dishonest traders, whereby purchasers, especially the poor, did not get just weight. It was found that many inspectors had not enough technical knowledge for their work. The Amending Act of 1889, though deficient in many respects, is calculated to remove many of the evils which existed under the Principal Act, and to compel traders to be just. The principal alterations effected by the Act of 1889 are, that every weighing instrument must be stamped by an inspector; convicted persons are liable to imprisonment in cases of fraud; and power is given to publish convictions. All future inspectors are required to pass an examination before being appointed, to secure that they possess sufficient practical knowledge for the performance of their duties. The examination of inspectors is conducted under the direction of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade [H. J. Chaney, Superintendent], and includes the following subjects:—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, including decimals; elementary mechanics, elementary physics, and practical verification of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments. The Act specifies the fees that may be taken for verifying weights, measures, and weighing instruments, and provides that the fees so taken shall be accounted for and paid over to the proper authority not less often than once a quarter. Perhaps the most important part of this Act is that relating to the sale of coal. Formerly there was no general law in force restraining the mode of sale, and as inspectors had no power to test the weight of sacks or loads of coal, fraud was extensively carried on, and the poor were often without a remedy. But protection is now afforded. All coal must in every case be sold by weight, except where by the written consent of the purchaser, it is sold by boat load, or by waggon or tubs delivered from the colliery into the works of the purchaser. A weight note on the sale of coal exceeding 2 cwt. must be delivered or sent to the buyer before any part of the coal is unloaded, and if the quantity of coal delivered should be less than the quantity expressed in the note, the seller of coal is liable to a fine. Purchasers or inspectors may require any coal or vehicle to be re-weighed within a distance not exceeding half a mile. The Act contains other protective provisions, and gives power to the local authorities to make by-laws regulating the sale of coal in quantities of less than 2 cwt. The Act, however, possesses one glaring defect, which is, that on questions of procedure the inspectors are not subject to any central authority. Control is vested in County Councils and Municipal authorities, the result of which is an utter lack of uniformity of action. Each inspector is practically a law unto himself, and interprets the Act according to his own good pleasure. The consequence is that the most ridiculous anomalies prevail. It is quite possible to get a particular form of machine stamped in one inspectoral district, and to have the same instrument rejected and condemned in another. This state of things is, of course, most harassing and unjust. The necessary uniformity in procedure will never be secured until control is placed in the hands of a permanent commission, specially appointed for the purpose. The question of administering the law relative to weights and measures ought not to be left to the local authorities, but should be dealt with by the Government, who are responsible to the people for seeing that, in every transaction decided by weight, the vendor gives to the purchaser good and just weight. It is impossible, in ordinary limits, to convey any adequate idea of the mischief and confusion which the English system of decentralisation has created; but experience shows that until local control is abolished, the primary object of weights and measures legislation, namely, the prevention of fraud and the detection and punishment of dishonest trading, will never be satisfactorily accomplished.

B. NEVILLE MAYMAN.

Thank writer for his statement, and inform him that it will be considered in connection with the Report of the Board.—R.E.O'C., 24/2/93.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice to B. N. Mayman, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 February, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd instant, in which you forward a review of Imperial legislation relating to weights and measures and weighing-machines, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to convey to you his thanks for furnishing the statement referred to, and to inform you that it will be considered in connection with the Report of the Board of Inquiry recently appointed to investigate the working of the Weights and Measures Office.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 5.

Minute of the Minister of Justice.

Weights and Measures Inquiry Report.—Write to Mr. Evans, enclosing copy of Report, and inviting him to make any statement he thinks fit with reference to those portions affecting him personally or the administration of his office. Also send copy of the report to the Treasury. R.E.O'C., 27/2/93.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 February, 1893.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, the enclosed copy of Report of the Board* recently appointed to inquire into the working of the Weights and Measures Act (16 Vic., No. 34) with reference to those portions of the Report relating to the standard weights and measures of the Colony, which, according to the Act referred to, are deposited in the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

*Report tabled in Legislative Assembly and ordered to be printed, 23 March, 1893.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 February, 1893.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward to you the enclosed copy of Report of the Board recently appointed to inquire into the working of the Weights and Measures Act, and to invite you to make any statement you think fit with reference to those portions affecting you personally, or the administration of your office.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 8.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 21 March, 1893.

I have the honor to furnish herewith Report and Supplementary Report on matters affecting me personally and the administration of my office, dealt with by the Report of the Board of Inquiry into the working of the Weights and Measures Office, in terms of your letter of 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,

Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 21 March, 1893.

(i.) Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarding for my consideration, and for any statement I may desire to make, a copy of the Report of the Board appointed to inquire into the working of the Weights and Measures Act, and the administration of my office in particular, I have the honor to offer the following observations:—

(ii.) While recognising the fairness of the scope of the inquiry as laid down by the Minister of Justice, I desire to point out that it has been made the medium for uncalled-for attacks, scurrilous insinuations, and a display of hostility from outside sources quite foreign to the object originally intended, namely:—That every light should be thrown upon an Act which as I have not ceased for years to point out, requires amendment.

(iii.) It has been my lot, in common with other public officers, to incur the displeasure of certain sections of the community by a fearless discharge of duty; but my object has always been to protect the public, at a risk of offending a few tradespeople, and to serve the interests of the honest trader even at the expense of his dishonest competitor.

(iv.) At the inquiry, the individuals to whom I have alluded played a very prominent part, and it is a significant fact, not noted by the Board in their Report, that with one or two exceptions the witnesses who took exception to my conduct had suffered prosecution at my hands.

(v.) As so many charges were made against me, I was compelled to ask, "Am I on my trial?" The Chairman replied, "No, Mr. Evans; there are no charges against you." To my surprise, I find that the Report makes it appear that a very comprehensive indictment has been framed against me, and no less than nine successive paragraphs commence with the statement that "I admit" such and such a thing, as if I had pleaded guilty to so many counts in this indictment.

(vi.) I hope to show that these so-called admissions are merely tortured constructions of the evidence.

(vii.) I need only point to the character of the gentlemen who voluntarily came forward to give evidence in support of my administration, and to the letters to the same effect put in during the inquiry, which shows unmistakably that I have the confidence of the leading merchants of the city.

(viii.) These gentlemen are disinterested, and that is more than can be said of some of those who sought to malign me in my conduct of public business. It

It is my intention to dissect the Report so far as it affects me, placing charge and reply in juxtaposition, so as to be easy of reference and comparison. (ix.)

By adopting this plan, I think I shall be able to clear away some confusion of arrangement in the Report and some confusion of thought which appears to exist in the minds of the Board, a circumstance which might be expected in gentlemen having no practical acquaintance with weights and measures in their relation to the every day wants of the community. (x.)

I regret that the Board did not see fit to accept my invitation to attend at my office, so that I might give them a practical illustration of my methods of dealing with the material which comes into my hands. Had they adopted my suggestion, I am sure that much serious misconception as to the nature and extent of my duties might have been avoided. (xi.)

I now submit my detailed criticism of the Report. (xii.)

REPORT, PAGE 5, SECTION 1.

It appears to us that Mr. Evans charged fees of £1 1s. and £2 2s. for testing weighbridges, 6d. per cwt. for testing weighing-machines, 2s. 6d. each for testing steelyards, and, in addition to these, he, in many cases, charged an extra 6d. on each weighing-machine.

In Reply.

Under the 16th section of the Act, the Inspector is entitled to fees as set forth in the second Schedule thereto.

As repeatedly explained to the Board, no charge has ever been made for testing weighbridges or weighing-machines. The charges made are for examining, comparing, and stamping weights of same, and, as is shown by tabulated statement herewith (Appendix A), are in no case in excess of those authorised by the Act.

Further, I submit that, as under section 16 of the Act I am liable to penalties if my actions are wrong, I may fairly claim to be in the right until the contrary is proved, in the manner prescribed by statute law.

The extra charge of 6d. has long been discontinued, and is dealt with later on.

REPORT, PAGE 6, SECTION 2.

He admits that he charged travelling expenses in cases where scalemakers might have brought their scales to his office, even although they drove him to and fro; the reason given being that he wished to discountenance scalemakers calling him away from his office.

In Reply.

Owing to the constant and frivolous calls made upon my time by the scalemakers, it became an absolute necessity to place some limit upon their demands; and when it is remembered that, no matter how short the journey, from half an hour to an hour is consumed in every visit, the charge of 1s. per visit does not seem extortionate, and has certainly had the desired effect.

I am also guided by the Victorian system, having been sent to Melbourne by the then Minister of Justice, Hon. W. Clarke, in 1887, "to observe and profit by the practice which obtains there."

The charge in that Colony for outdoor tests is 1s. per cwt.

REPORT, PAGE 6, SECTION 3.

Messrs. R. Wedderburn, J. Wedderburn, J. Cable, P. Harper, Jabez Wedderburn, and M. Gleeson, state positively that they have on different occasions purchased from Mr. Evans or his assistant "Approval Tickets," at a cost of 6d. each for placing on beam and counter scales, which, in many cases, Mr. Evans has not seen at all; and Mr. Charles Blakeney, one of Mr. Evans' employees, also states that he has upon several occasions sold the tickets in question to scalemakers. He understood that the scales for which these tickets were required had been seen by Mr. Evans, and Mr. Evans had also sold these tickets.

In Reply.

It is somewhat remarkable that the whole of these witnesses represent three firms of scalemakers, and that no other persons could be found to support their statement. Mr. Bowrey states that he never obtained tickets in this way, and letters herewith (Appendix B) show that such a thing has never been suggested to the large importing firms, although their material being new, is less liable to error than if repaired. If tickets could be thus easily obtained, why did these scalemakers submit scales for approval at all?

REPORT, PAGE 7, SECTION 4.

He admits that he established a maximum and minimum rate of charges for examining and testing weighing-machines for scalemakers. The maximum charge, however, appears to have been exceeded.

In Reply.

I have again to assert that no charge has ever been made for examining and testing weighing-machines, but for examining, comparing, and stamping the weights of these machines. A maximum and minimum charge was established on my appointment. These, as well as the extra fee of 6d. on the machines have long been discarded in favour of the schedule rate in strict conformity with the Act.

Under the new rates the old maximum charge is undoubtedly exceeded.

REPORT, PAGE 7, SECTION 5.

He admits charging a fee when an incorrect weighing-machine was sent to him, namely, half the ordinary fee when the owner insisted upon his testing the machine when in a dirty condition, and when he could see it was incorrect, and charging a full fee when the machine is sent to him to be tested after correction by a scalemaker.

In Reply.

Under section 16 of the Act I am entitled to fees for every such examination, comparison, and stamping. I have, however, only charged half-fees in the first case instead of schedule rates.

REPORT, PAGE 7, SECTION 6.

Mr. Evans admits that he made a charge of 3d. each to R. Wedderburn for giving him verification tickets to show to the owners of weighing-machines, customers of R. Wedderburn, when requested by Wedderburn, and that he was justified in doing so by the extra work, cost of printing tickets, &c.

In Reply.

These tickets were printed at my expense at Mr. R. Wedderburn's request, to suit his convenience, he making a private arrangement to pay 3d. each. They have never been issued to any other firm, and do not apply to weighing-machines, as stated.

REPORT, PAGE 8, SECTION 7.

He also admits having established a practice of sending notices annually to owners of weighing-machines, reminding them to have their machines tested; but it is admitted by R. Wedderburn and J. Wedderburn that this practice was discontinued some time ago, owing to the representations made by several of the scalemakers.

In Reply.

The periodical notices issued from this office have kept the public in touch with it, and have proved of remarkable assistance to my work.

I fail to see how these can interfere with the business of the scalemakers, unless they expect the public to have their machines adjusted even when correct.

I submit that tests for error should be carried out by this office, and not by the scalemakers, who are interested parties, and this is the chief difference of opinion between them and myself.

Many notices have been issued for years past (Appendix C) to which they have taken no exception. Those objected to by Messrs. Wedderburn were last issued in November, 1892, and I am under no pledge to discontinue them.

REPORT, PAGE 8, SECTION 8.

He admits having sold a set of globe weights to Wedderburn, to be used for testing steelyards, before submitting them for inspection, and some 56 lb. test weights, also to him, which he (Mr. Evans) had procured at his own expense pending the arrival of the 56 lb. test weights from England; but he positively denies having sold any weighing-machines, scales, &c., which R. Wedderburn, J. Wedderburn, and E. Moore state that he has done.

His other employee (Patterson) admitted that on several occasions he had bought scales and machines cheap, and had sold them without Mr. Evans' knowledge.

In Reply.

A perusal of the evidence will show that the Board have confused the sale of the globe weights with that of the 56 lb. weights, it being impossible to test steelyards with the former.

Mr. Wedderburn stated in his evidence that these weights were sold to him as a special favour, and were not to be obtained in Sydney, and that only half their value was charged him, two facts which are not commented upon by the Board.

My assistant, Patterson, who is well skilled in the office work, had to leave my employ on account of his purchase of material against my wishes.

I have never bought or sold material for profit.

REPORT, PAGE 9, SECTION 9.

He admits that he has been in the habit of adding lead to and subtracting it from weights sent to him to test at his office.

In Reply.

I have always considered it as part of my duty to equalise machine weights and to subtract only from avoirdupois weights, and I am borne out in this by universal custom.

REPORT, PAGE 9, SECTION 10.

He admits that he has refused on occasion to attend the shops of scalemakers to test weighing-machines, &c., in cases where money has been owing to him by the scalemaker.

In Reply.

I have always, as far as possible, studied the convenience of scalemakers, and granted them every concession.

I submit that I was justified in withdrawing such concessions, pending the payment of moneys due by them to me.

REPORT, PAGE 9, SECTION 11.

He admits that his employees have been in the habit of comparing, &c., and stamping weights and measures.

Mr. Evans should not have permitted them to do this unless they were properly authorised. This authority was obtained for Patterson, when Mr. Evans was absent from Sydney on departmental duty, in writing.

In Reply.

Section 22 of the Act provides that "all actions for things done in execution of this Act or otherwise by any justice or inspector, or any constable or assistant, to such justice or inspector for effectually preventing the use of balances and weights and measures, &c."

That assistants are recognised by law and are empowered to perform certain duties is here clearly stated, and protection afforded them, but of course they must act under the direction of the inspector.

I have at my own expense, and for the greater efficiency of my office, employed two assistants, reserving to myself full control over special or doubtful material.

It was only when one of these had to temporarily assume my functions that I obtained special authority.

REPORT, PAGE 9, SECTION 12.

He admits that he consented to the letter being written to Mr. S. W. Harpur by Mr. Williamson.

It seems to have been rather injudicious on the part of Mr. Evans to have been a party to such a transaction.

REPORT, PAGE 5, SECTION 12.

That he instructed his solicitors to send a letter to a person named S. W. Harpur who had purchased a scalemaker's business for his (Harpur's) son.

In Reply.

I fail to see in what manner it was "rather injudicious" to acquaint Mr. S. W. Harpur, before he completed his purchase, that certain moneys were due to me on account of the business he was buying.

Mr. S. W. Harpur, being a Government servant (Customs Department) has, I assume, not wishing to appear in a business transaction, tried to shift the responsibility to my shoulders, and the fact that Mr. Williamson is his solicitor, as well as mine, has placed him (Mr. Williamson) in a delicate position, so that he was unable to state fully all he knew in the matter.

The evidence discloses that the letter was sent before the completion of the purchase, and that Harpur debited Cook with the amount he paid to me.

REPORT, PAGE 10, SECTION 13.

With reference to the statement of H. Baskerville that Mr. Evans made strong threats to induce him to pay a fine which had been cancelled through informality, which statement is corroborated by evidence of Messrs. David Price and William Hill; it is almost impossible to imagine that these apparently respectable men should combine and conspire together to accuse Mr. Evans of doing this.

In Reply.

Mr. Baskerville's statements are unfounded. In order to save time Messrs. Price and Hill were merely asked "whether they had heard his evidence and corroborated it in every particular," to which question they replied in the affirmative.

It is thus impossible to point out discrepancies which would probably have arisen had they been allowed to testify. As it may be necessary to take steps in another way, at the close of this enquiry, to vindicate my personal character in this matter, I will merely point out here that the evidence of Mr. Camphin goes far to show the absurdity of this statement as it supplies the motive for my visit to the premises.

REPORT

REPORT, PAGE 10.—DEALING WITH FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892.

- In November, 1883, I was appointed to my present position at a salary of £200 per annum. (xiii.)
- In 1889, this was raised to £300, after an investigation by the Honorable W. Clarke, and his successor, the Honorable J. P. Garvan, Ministers of Justice, into all matters connected with the office, and no mention was made at this time, or since, of the necessity for keeping detailed accounts. (xiv.)
- I have submitted data for the information of the Board which are amply sufficient to enable any ordinary accountant to approximate very closely to the receipts for the years 1890, 1891, 1892. (xv.)
- The moneys received are classified as follows :—(a) Testing and stamping fees, weighbridges; (b) testing and stamping fees, weighing-machines; (c) testing and stamping fees, weights and measures; (d) testing and stamping fees, steelyards; (e) half fines on prosecutions; (f) salary. (xvi.)
- To substantiate my figures, I produced (a) and (b) register of weighbridges and weighing-machines; (c) and (d) these include all small work, including stamping of avoirdupois weights and measures, examination of beam and counter scales, &c. (xvii.)
- The fees from these sources amount to so little that no detailed account has been kept in record. For the twenty-two weeks ending 31st December, 1892, however, the amount taken under these heads is £30 14s. 2d. (xviii.)
- This money, taken in pence and half-pence over the counter, has been used as petty cash, and the balance paid in to my account. (xix.)
- (e) The amounts of half fines for the three years were obtained, without any difficulty, through the courtesy of the officers of the respective police courts.
- In order to substantiate these statements, I produced further (a) My private bank pass-book; (b) lists of cheques passed through account; (c) books, &c., in support of these lists, including treasurer's book of the society alluded to, with a reference to the bank for further particulars if required. (xx.)
- I submit that as no provision has been made for the keeping of a set of official records in connection with this Office, and as the only books available have been compiled and kept at my own expense, and with a view more to the efficient working of this Office than to the possible requirements of your Department, the statement submitted, although only approximate, has proved to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes of this enquiry; and that the finding of the Board, after my so unreservedly placing my most private affairs, together with the books of the society referred to at their disposal, is not justified by the facts. (xxi.)
- The statement of the Board differs from that furnished by me. (xxii.)
- The item B and C Scales, £10, has already been included under the head of Weights and Measures, and so has the item of £15 per annum petty cash added by the Board, which, as already explained, was derived from this source. (xxiii.)
- In the statement of the Board, therefore, as against mine, my annual income is increased by £25 per annum. (xxiv.)
- I desire also to point out that, as I showed the Board, in December, 1891, I passed through my account, to oblige R. Wedderburn, two cheques, amounting to £70 in all. As it appears that an effort has been made to swell my banking account, with a view of making my receipts appear larger than they really are, I must again reiterate that I am prepared, at any time, to prove beyond the possibility of dispute the substantial accuracy of the statement rendered to the Board. (xxv.)

REPORT, PAGE 13, PARAGRAPHS 1, 2, 3.

- I was appointed, as already stated, by the Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates in 1883, and waited upon the Chairman of the Bench with reference to instructions as to the discharge of my duties. (xxvi.)
- It was intimated to me by Mr. Dillon, S.M., that, it being a function of the Magistrates to adjudicate upon questions brought before them by me as Inspector, they must decline to advise on my methods of procedure. (xxvii.)
- I was told that it was my province to interpret the existing Acts, and where these were obscure to establish precedents for future action by means of Test Cases. (xxviii.)
- It is a well-known axiom, and I have been repeatedly told, that your Department deals only with the administration of the law, and not with its interpretation, nor gives advice in regard thereto. I have, therefore, not been in a position to obtain assistance in these quarters. (xxix.)
- I would in this connection draw your attention to Appendix D, Nos. 3, 4, 11. (xxx.)
- The position I hold in the interpretation of the Weights and Measures, Coal Delivery, and Bread Acts, has been built up at my own expense and risk. (xxxi.)
- At my own expense, because no provision has been made for the clerical and legal expenses of my office. (xxxii.)
- At my own risk, because under section 16 of Act 16 Victoria, No. 34, I am subject to penalties for the improper performance of my duties. (xxxiii.)
- I most respectfully submit, therefore : (xxxiv.)
1. That I am acting in accordance with precedent, and the rules laid down by the Bench of Magistrates.
 2. That I am personally and pecuniarily liable for any malfeasance on my part.
 3. That, being so liable, and since no assistance in money or advice has been afforded me, I am entitled to your favourable consideration of my actions until they have been proved wrong, in the manner provided by the statute.
- Again referring to Appendix D, No. 10, I submit that, when I assumed office, there was not even the semblance of organisation. (xxxv.)
- I have placed the material in good order, defined the class and quality of material to be accepted or rejected in use, when submitted to me; defined the scope of the Weights and Measures, Coal Delivery, and Bread Acts, heretofore practically inoperative, by means of test cases; established, by degrees, a definite scale of fees under the second Schedule of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 34, and kept the public alive to their responsibilities by means of notices and advertisements in the daily prints, so enabling them to protect themselves from the malpractices of dishonest and designing persons. (xxxvi.)
- This was quite sufficient for one man to undertake, even with official help, and I unhesitatingly take credit for a record of work done during the last nine years, which, under the circumstances, is perhaps unequalled. (xxxvii.)
- It would be impossible for any one man, entrusted with the interpretation, administration, and execution of such admittedly imperfect Acts, to avoid some mistakes; but I claim that each of my actions has been a distinct advance in organisation, and that out of some 1,200 (twelve hundred) cases submitted for decision to both the superior and inferior courts of the Colony, only one has been decided against me. (xxxviii.)
- I have been guided by the latest English legislation, and by the customs of all English-speaking countries, and the agents of two of the largest firms of manufacturers of weighing appliances in the world bear testimony to the efficiency of this Office as compared with others in England and the Colonies. (See evidence of J. H. Keep and B. N. Mayman.) (xxxix.)
- The unwarrantable attacks made upon me before the Board have arisen from the fact that I have stood between the public and the exorbitant demands frequently made for trifling or unnecessary repairs (see Appendix C, No. 5), and between the honest trader and his dishonest competitor. (xl.)
- I have never asked for instructions "for making charges for matters which were not clearly set out in the Act," since, as my charges have never been disputed, the occasion has never arisen. (xli.)
- I submit that, since my appointment, I have been under very active control. I am virtually under the sole control of the Minister of Justice, from whom I obtain all necessary authorities, and officially regard as the head of my Department. (See Appendix E.) My tenure of office is at the discretion of the Magistrates by whom I was appointed; and public and press have ever kept vigilant watch upon me. (xlii.)
- I have made this work my life's study, and have spared neither time nor money in an endeavour to place my Office in a position to satisfy every modern requirement. I have obtained information from every great centre of commerce or science available, and have repeatedly called the attention of your Department to matters affecting my work (Appendix F). (xliii.)
- In conclusion, may I be permitted to express my grateful sense of the courtesy and consideration shown by the Honorable the Minister of Justice and your Department in permitting me an opportunity of thus traversing the statements so freely made to my discredit. (xliv.)

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary of Justice.

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

SCHEDULE

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT of Platform (Lever) Machines in general use, showing number and denomination of weights stamped in connection with each, and fees charged in conformity with Schedule 2, 16 Victoria, No 34.

244 lb (Union)		4 cwt		5 cwt		6 cwt		8 cwt		10 cwt		11 cwt		13 cwt		15 cwt		20 cwt		22 cwt		60 cwt.	
Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable	Face value of Weights	Fees Chargeable
80 lb	-/34	2 cwt	1/-	2 cwt	1/-	2 cwt	1/-	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	5 cwt	2/6	10 cwt	5/-	10 cwt	5/-
80 lb	-/34	1 cwt	-/6	1 cwt	-/6	2 cwt	1/-	2 cwt	1/-	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	4 cwt	2/6	5 cwt	2/6	10 "	5/-
40 lb	-/34	56 lb	-/3	1 cwt	-/6	1 cwt	-/6	1 cwt	-/6	2 cwt	1/-	2 cwt	1/-	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	3 cwt	1/6	5 "	2/6
10 lb	-/14	28 lb	-/2	56 lb	-/3	56 lb	-/3	1 cwt	-/6	1 cwt	1/-	1 cwt	-/6	2 cwt	1/-	2 cwt	1/-	3 cwt	1/6	2 cwt	1/-	3 "	1/6
10 lb	-/11	14 lb	-/1	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	56 lb	-/3	56 lb	-/3	1 cwt	-/6	2 cwt	1/-	2 cwt	1/-	1 cwt	-/6	1 cwt	-/6	2 "	1/-
5 "	-/1	14 "	-/1	14 "	-/1	14 "	-/1	28 "	-/2	28 "	-/2	28 "	-/2	56 lb	-/3	56 lb	-/3	56 lb	-/3	56 lb	-/3	1 "	-/6
Beam	-/1	14 lb	1/-	14 lb	-/1	14 lb	-/1	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2
5 lb	-/34	14 lb	1/-	14 lb	-/1	14 lb	-/1	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2
44 "	-/34	14 lb	1/-	14 lb	-/1	14 lb	-/1	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2	28 lb	-/2
Lact	1/11		2/1		2/7		3/1		4/1		5/1		5/7		6/7		7/7		10/1		11/1		30/1
Fee	charged	2/-	2/-	2/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	5/6	6/6	7/6	10/-	10/6	..	10,6									

APPENDIX B—(No. 1)

Dear Sirs,
 A statement has been made to the Department that certain balances or scales have been certified to without previous inspection at this office.
 Will you do me the favour to state hereon whether such has been the case in any respect with your firm?
 Also, if at any time tickets of approval have been supplied, or even suggested, without reference to the scales in question?
 I am, &c,
 JAMES W. EVANS,
 Inspector.

Sydney, 13 February, 1893.

Messrs A Hordern & Sons

TESTED & APPROVED OF

Specimen

J. W. Evans

189
A765
Metropolitan
Inspector.

APPENDIX B—(No 2).

Sir,
 Replying to your enquiry of to-day, we beg to state that, so far as our knowledge extends, we have never known or heard of any slips being issued unless the articles had been previously tested. If such has been done, it has not been in our case, and we know of no other firm to whom it has been done.
 If we had any intention of making a complaint we should feel inclined to take exception to the too great rigour with which the law is administered, and the unnecessary exactness with which the examination has been carried out. Frequently we have had to have machines overhauled in consequence of some slight damage done in transit to the weighing office, and in this connection we might add that in our opinion the office is in a most inconvenient place, and the assistance given to you is most inadequate.
 Yours, &c,
 ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS
 (Per J. H. HARRIS).

Sydney, 13 February, 1893.

Mr. J. W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures

APPENDIX B—(No 3).

Dear Sirs,
 A statement has been made to my Department that certain balances or scales have been certified to without inspection.
 Will you do me the favour of stating hereon whether such has been the case in any respect with your firm?
 I am &c,
 JAMES W. EVANS
 Inspector.

Sydney, 13 February, 1893.

Also, whether any tickets of approval have been sold, or suggested, to your firm without reference to the scales in question? [See specimen]
 Messrs Holdsworth, Macpherson, & Co.

TESTED & APPROVED OF

Specimen

J. W. Evans

189
A766
Metropolitan
Inspector.

We know of no scales or balances having been certified to without inspection. Neither have we ever been offered or suggested to us tickets as described.
 14 February, 1893
 HOLDSWORTH, MACPHERSON, & CO.
 (Per RUPERT M. CLARKE).

APPENDIX B.—(No. 4).

Dear Sir,

44, Market-street, Sydney, 15 February, 1893.
 In reply to your letter of 13th instant. In all my experience with weights and scales, I have never known of any scale or weight being certified by yourself without first undergoing a strict examination, and I most certainly never had any tickets offered to me.

I have always considered that your Department has been administered with great care, and with a strict regard to justice; and anything that you have done for me has always been fair and square.

Yours truly,
 OSWALD H. M. PAIN.

Mr. James W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

APPENDIX B.—(No. 5).

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 15 February, 1893.
 In reply to your letter of the 14th instant. We beg to state that neither balances nor scales have been certified, without your inspection, nor have tickets of approval been supplied to us, unless accompanied by said machines.

To James Evans, Esq., Inspector, Bathurst-street.

Yours faithfully,
 F. LASSETTER & CO. (Limited)
 (Per H. P. A.)

APPENDIX B.—(No. 6).

Dear Sirs,

14 February, 1893.
 A statement has been made to the Department that certain balances or scales have been certified to without inspection.

Will you do me the favour of stating hereon whether such has been the case in any respect with your firm?

I am, &c.,
 JAMES W. EVANS,
 Inspector.

Also, if at any time tickets of approval have been supplied to you, or even suggested, without reference to the scales in question. (*See specimen*).—J.W.E.

Messrs. Briscoe, Drysdale.

TESTED & APPROVED OF

Specimen 189
J.W. Evans A767
 Metropolitan
 Inspector.

REFERRING to the above, we reply without hesitation in the negative.

BRISCOE, DRYSDALE, & CO.
 (Per D. L. Tait).

APPENDIX B.—(No. 7).

Dear Sirs,

14 February, 1893.
 A statement has been made to my Department that certain balances or scales have been certified to without inspection.

Will you do me the favour of stating hereon whether such has been the case in any respect with your firm?

I am, &c.,
 JAMES W. EVANS,
 Inspector.

Also, if at any time tickets of approval have been supplied to you, or even suggested, without reference to the scales in question. (*See specimen*).

Messrs. W. S. Friend & Co.

TESTED & APPROVED OF

Specimen 189
J.W. Evans A768
 Metropolitan
 Inspector.

ALL our scales that have been certified to by Mr. Evans have been tested by him, and we have never heard of any tickets being sold by him.

W. S. FRIEND, JUNR.

APPENDIX B.—(No. 8).

Dear Sir,

Corner of King and Clarence Streets, Sydney, 13 February, 1893.
 In answer to yours of even date we can only say that we have never known or heard of your having given certificates of the correctness of weighing-machines without having examined them.

Our practice has always been to send our weighing-machines to you to test, and where they have only required some little adjustment of the weights you have done that for us without charge; but in any case where you found the machines required more done to them you directed us to send them to some scalemaker, and we have never known you to give a certificate for a weighing-machine, either a new one or one that had been in use, without having first examined it.

Yours, &c.,
 JOHN KEEP & SONS
 (Per Hy. Williams, Manager).

Mr. James W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Bathurst-street.

APPENDIX B.—(No. 9).

Dear Sirs,

Sydney, February, 1893.
 A statement has been made to my Department that certain balances or scales have been certified to without my having inspected them.

Will you do me the favour of stating hereon whether such has been the case in any respect with your firm?

I am, &c.,
 JAMES W. EVANS,
 Inspector.

Messrs. J. Macintosh and Sons.

P.S.—Or whether at any time tickets of approval have been sold to your firm without reference to the scales being required.

APPENDIX B.—(No. 10).

Dear Sir,
 Your memo. as per other side is duly noted, we beg in reply to state that we have no knowledge whatever of any balances being certified to without inspection, or having at any time purchased approval tickets.
 Yours truly,
 J. MACINTOSH AND SONS.

Mr. Evans.

307, Pitt-street, 16 February, 1893.

APPENDIX C.—(No. 1).

Weights and Measures Office, 110 Bathurst-street, Sydney, 25 September 1886.
Public Notice.

THE provisions of the Sydney Coal Delivery Acts 9 Victoria, No. 8, and 10 Victoria, No. 2, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of January, 1887. Those interested will provide suitable weighing-machines and delivery tickets in conformity to the above.

JAMES W. EVANS,
 Inspector for the Metropolitan Police Districts.

First taken action on in 1884.—J.W.E.
 One sent to each coal merchant and advertised in all papers.

APPENDIX C.—(No. 2).

110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 26 June, 1890.

Special Notice.

MASTER Bakers within the Metropolitan Police District are hereby notified that on and after 7th July, 1890, all denominations of bread must be made of full weight, with the exception of two kinds, known respectively as the "Twist" and "Long or French Roll," which may be held (without prejudice) as Fancy Bread when entirely surrounded with crust.

Any loaves other than of these two kinds will be seized if not of full weight, and the usual proceedings taken. This course of action has been induced by the great deficiency in weight, especially of the two kinds of bread known as "Carringtons" or "Splits," and "Cakes"—a bun or damper-shaped loaf.

JAMES W. EVANS,
 Metropolitan Inspector.

Please give one of these to some other baker.
 First dealt with in 1884.

APPENDIX C.—(No. 3).

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East.

Sir, Under the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Victoria, No. 34, all Weighing Appliances and Measures used for trade must be compared and stamped by an inspector.

It is also necessary that they be periodically tested to ensure accuracy.

This intimation is sent that you may take proper steps to ensure correctness of any weighing material or measures in your possession. Notice is not requisite in any case.

Weighing appliances should be tested and certified to at least each twelve months.

JAMES W. EVANS,
 Metropolitan Inspector.

First issued in 1885.—J.W.E.

APPENDIX C.—(No. 4).

Inspector of Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East.

IN consequence of the very inferior class of counter and other descriptions of weighing-machines now being introduced to the market, you will please take notice that upon any scale or counter weighing-machine being found with a return action of four drams or over, such will be considered *unjust*, and when used for grocery purposes will be seized without further notice.

All weights sent to the office to be perfectly clean, and when readjusted to have the loading between the surface of the weight. Old rust-eaten and defaced weights, below 7 lb., will not be stamped. And only those steelyards having steeled knifed edges and bearings will be allowed in use.

JAMES W. EVANS,
 Inspector for the Metropolitan Police District.

Issued, March, 1885.—J.W.E.

APPENDIX C.—(No. 5).

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, November, 1887.

WOOLBROKERS, wholesale houses, carriers, agents, and shopkeepers, whose business involve the use of weighing appliances, are strongly recommended to instruct some reliable person in their employ to examine machines, weights, &c., every morning, and when defective to have them attended to at once.

All scales, weighing-machines, &c., must be truly balanced, no draft whatever being allowed, nor will anything not permanently fastened be permitted to make them balance.

As no person whatever is authorised by this office to repair weighing material, the public are cautioned against jobbers who say they are, and whose pretended repairs almost invariably result in damage, for which a heavy charge is made. You are, therefore, advised to have appliances periodically examined by some respectable and established scale-maker, or sent to this office for comparison. It is the duty of all persons, using or having in their possession weighing appliances, to maintain their perfect accuracy. If found defective the parties are liable to a penalty, and the goods confiscated.

All weights, measures, and machines brought to this office for testing, &c., must be perfectly clean and free from rust. Where the lead projects above the surface such will not be permitted in use.

Purchasers are advised to buy none but new scales, weights, and measures, nor then unless properly stamped, as a large number of inferior and unjust articles are offered for sale to those not knowing the difference.

JAMES W. EVANS,
 Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Metropolitan District of Sydney.

The Inspector will be in attendance at his office daily, except Saturdays, from 10 a.m. till 12. Mondays and Thursdays from 10 till 4, and every information given on all matters relating thereto. Material may be left at any time. Names and addresses of scalemakers registered at this office:—R. Wedderburn, 226, Sussex-street; Bowrey Bros., 13, Park-street; E. Cook, 72, Druitt-street; Cross & Wedderburn, 83, Liverpool-street. First issued, 1886.—J.W.E.

APPENDIX C.—(No. 6).

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 189 .

To Mr. Sir,
 Please note that certificate of weighing-machine, cwt., issued to you from this office, has expired; you are, therefore, requested to take immediate steps to secure the necessary renewal. Preliminary notice is not an essential.

JAMES W. EVANS,
 Metropolitan Inspector.

All machines or other material sent to this office for comparison and registration must be perfectly clean. Issued periodically since 1886.—J.W.E.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX C.—(No. 7).

MEMO.

Office, 110 Bathurst-street, Sydney, 31 August, 1887.
 THE Inspector of Weights and Measures (acting under advice) has determined to prohibit the use of measures of capacity of taper form, as tending to fraud. Any person hereafter found using such is liable to prosecution under the 9th, 15th, and 17th sections of 16 Victoria, No. 34.

All measures of capacity (except bell-shaped or spirit) will therefore be of parallel shape and approximate to the New Standards at this Office.

All measures shall have their contents denominated, stamped, or marked on the outside in legible figures and letters. Manufacturers are invited to obtain measurements at once, as taper measures will not be stamped hereafter.

JAMES W. EVANS,

Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Metropolitan Petty Sessions Districts of Sydney.

Issued, August 31st, 1887.

APPENDIX C.—(No. 8).

Special Notice.

Sir,

Attention has been called to the very inferior China or Porcelain weights now imported to this Colony. They are not glazed at the bottom nor inside; are porous, and evidently of that class disqualified by the new Weights and Measures Act of the United Kingdom, enacting that none "be stamped if they are found to absorb more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., viz., 35 grains per lb., of their weight of water after immersion for ten minutes."

My duty in future will be to reject all weights not consistent therewith.

For your information, the section of the Act bearing upon the above, and now in force in this Colony, is appended.

JAMES W. EVANS,

Metropolitan Inspector.

16 Victoria, No. 34, Section 13.

"From and after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, no weight made of lead or pewter, or of any mixture thereof shall be stamped or used. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of lead or pewter, or of any mixture thereof in the manufacture of weights, if they be wholly and substantially cased with brass, copper, or iron, and legibly stamped or marked "cased," or shall prevent the insertion of such a plug of lead or pewter into weights as shall be *bonâ fide* necessary for the purpose of adjusting them, and of affixing thereon the stamp hereinafter mentioned."

First issued, January, 1890.—J.W.E.

APPENDIX D.—1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., APPOINTMENT OF MR. DENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 February, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House:—

"Copies of all opinions, minutes, letters, papers, or other documents in reference to the appointment of Mr. Dent as

"Inspector of Weights and Measures, more particularly all correspondence upon this subject between the Minister and

"Stipendiary Magistrates."

(Mr. Proctor.)

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 4 June, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 1st instant, intimating the appointment of Mr. Alfred Charles Dent as Inspector of Weights and Measures, vice Mitchelson, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice would be glad if you would favour him with a copy of any rules or regulations that may be in force regarding the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, or with any suggestions you may desire to offer on the subject, with a view to the preparation of suitable instructions for the guidance of the Inspector in the discharge of his duties in carrying out the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 34.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 4.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 8 June, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 4th instant, respecting the duties of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Minister of Justice, copy of a police report obtained in the matter.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

Memo. by Supt. Reid.

MEMO.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Sydney Station, 7 June, 1883.

Mr. Mitchelson informs me that, so far as he is aware, there are no rules or regulations in existence with reference to the carrying out of the duties of Inspector of Weights and Measures.

He has never received any assistance from any person, his only guide having been the Weights and Measures Act, and the experience he acquired while performing the duties of a similar office in London.

GEO. READ, Superintendent.

The Stipendiary Magistrates should be informed of the appointment of Mr. A. C. Dent from the 1st instant, and requested to look into the matter, as to what rules or regulations they may deem to be necessary, and as regards his being sworn in as Inspector of Weights and Measures, &c., under 16 Victoria No. 34, for the purpose of carrying out the duties of his office.—W.E.P., 11/6/83. The S.M.'s, 11/6/83. Seen.—H.E.C., 12/6/83.

No. 10.

Mr. A. C. Dent to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, York-street, 19 June, 1883.

I beg to inform you that I entered upon the duties of Inspector of Weights and Measures on the 11th day of June, at the office used for such purpose, in York-street, of this city.

Upon

Upon examination I found the office in a most dilapidated and filthy condition, there being a drain behind the door which has been used for years as a urinal, and the stench from it is intolerable, making the place in my estimation unfit for duties appertaining to such office.

It is also very small and dark, and I find there are no appliances to be relied upon for testing and stamping weights and measures.

The approach to the office is attainable only on certain days, as the fruit-growers and stall-holders of the market make a practice of stacking cases of fruit along the footpath in front of the door; the street, meanwhile, being blocked with fruit-carts discharging and loading freight.

I request, respectfully, one thing—to provide a suitable office and for the purchase of the necessary plant to carry on efficiently the work.

It is also necessary that I be provided with the necessary authority for seizure of false weights and scales, and to enter premises for examining bread, and I should also be required to be sworn in, &c.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED C. DENT.

It has been suggested to Mr. Dent that if the office and premises are as bad as he represents them to be, he might submit for consideration a proposal to rent suitable rooms in some central position, stating rent and other particulars. As regards the purchase of plant, he should submit a list of such articles as he may require, and which are absolutely necessary to assist him in the discharge of the duties of his office. Inquiry might be made of the Inspector-General of Police if Mr. Mitchelson was sworn in as a special constable, or if he thinks it expedient that Mr. Dent should be sworn in, as the Act 16 Vic. No. 34 does not appear to require anything beyond the entering into recognisances, as provided in sec. 7.—T.E.M'N., 22/6/83.

Inquiry might be made through the Inspector-General of Police if any rules are in force in Melbourne or Queensland.—T.E.M'N., 25/6/83. Approved.—H.E.C., 26/6/83. Inspector-General, 26/6/83.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 June, 1893.
With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the duties of Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inquire whether Mr. Mitchelson, the late Inspector, was sworn in as a special constable, and whether you think it expedient that Mr. Dent should be so sworn in, as the Act 16 Victoria, No. 34, does not appear to require anything beyond the entering into a recognisance as provided in section 7.

You will at the same time have the goodness to say whether there are any rules in regard to the office in force in Victoria or Queensland.

I have, &c.,
THOS. E. MACNEVIN
(For the Under Secretary).

APPENDIX E.—1892-93.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th January, 1893, That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing:

“(1.) If the Inspector of Weights and Measures is an officer under the control of any Minister, or responsible alone to the Magistrates in Petty Sessions, from whom he received his appointment.”

THE Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures occupies a position in this matter which is somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as he is appointed under section 7 of the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Vic., No. 34, by the Justices in Petty Sessions within the Metropolitan District. The duty of appointing the present Inspector was performed by the Metropolitan Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates, under the Metropolitan Magistrates Act, 1881. He is, however, paid salary by the Department of Justice. As a matter of practice the Inspector is virtually under the sole control of the Minister of Justice, from whom he obtains all necessary authorities, and officially regards as the head of his Department.

APPENDIX F.—(No. 1).

LIST of Reports Furnished to the Department of Justice by the Inspector.

- 2nd December, 1886.—Suggesting amendments of Act 16 Victoria, No. 34.
- 7th June, 1887.—Official visit to Victoria and comments thereon.
- 7th September, 1887.—Necessity for more stringent regulations.
- 20th December, 1887.—That a more stringent Act be provided.
- November, 1888.—As to increased work in the office.
- November, 1889.—Need for a more comprehensive Act.
- 1889-90.—Series of letters *re* railway material for weighing.
- August, 1890.—Suggesting reform of the Act, and pointing out that inspectors are not under central control.
- November, 1890.—Weighbridges. That no means exist to enforce tests for accuracy.
- December, 1890.—*Re* Goulburn official visit. That weighing-machines be brought under the Act.
- 19th February, 1891.—No real reform possible without a simple comprehensive Act.
- 14th July, 1892.—*Re* Wallsend. Inspector's fees: Any refund would lead to inference that charges were illegal.
- 1st August, 1890.—Report. Copy attached.

APPENDIX F.—(No. 2).

Dear Sir,

Albion Foundry, Liverpool, 14 January, 1891.
Our agent at Sydney, Mr. J. Lee Osborn, has sent us a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, containing your annual report on the inspection of weights and measures. Allow us to have the pleasure of complimenting you upon your very able and comprehensive survey of the whole question. We have read the report with deep interest, and we feel your forecast as to the effect the recent legislation in this country will have upon the colonies to be particularly accurate. There can be no question that a large number of machines of faulty and defective construction will be shipped to Australia. The chief offenders in this respect will no doubt be found among low-class makers in the Midland Counties—firms that are in the habit of turning out such things as scale beams with iron centres.

Mr. JAMES W. EVANS,
Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney.

We are, &c.,
Pro HENRY POOLEY & SON
(J. H. SMITH).

Sir,

I have the honor most respectfully to ask your kind consideration of the following review of the District Government Bill now before the Assembly so far as it relates to the administration and control of Weights and Measures. In doing so I must crave indulgence for any breach of official routine inadvertently committed.

During the seven years I have acted as your inspector I have collected from various sources a series of reports dealing with this subject, possibly not otherwise obtainable in the colonies. I trust it will not be considered presumption to place my experience and observation beside that of other countries at your disposal.

The inspectors of Weights and Measures here are appointed by magistrates in petty session, and with two exceptions are selected from the police.

In Sydney it was necessary that I should be sworn in as a constable in order to deal with the Bread Act and Coal Acts which requires "a constable duly authorised by warrant."

There are no means of controlling the inspectors thus appointed, and were they not police who naturally are disposed to follow the practice of the older or superior office, a great amount of friction would have arisen ere this.

In Great Britain the local authority has reigned supreme, although the principle of recent legislation has been to place these matters under departmental control the existence of "Leets Courts," "Borough Manorial," and other hereditary rights has so far prevented the adoption of a complete system as foreshadowed by the Imperial Act of 1889, which provides for its gradual centralisation by demanding for the first time a perfect uniformity of materials, stamping and testing also for the examination of inspectors before appointment, and in other essentials, of which local bodies had hitherto been a law unto themselves, without any control whatever.

In Ireland it has been found imperative to place the supervision of weighing appliances under the constabulary, owing to the peculiarities of local influences.

In America it is held as one of the spoils to the victor, and belongs to the ins and outs of party in municipal government, and is consequently deprived of any importance beyond its pecuniary advantages.

In Canada, where the condition of society and government are very similar to our own colony, the Department of Inland Revenue control weights and measures, appointing inspectors and assistants under executive authority, with comprehensive and well-defined powers, giving instructions in book form providing a model testing room, library, and museum of mechanics, and no class of weighing or measuring material is allowed to be offered for sale unless verified and warranty, ceasing at the end of two years.

The states of Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Scandinavia, even Japan, and others I cannot now remember have direct laws with departmental regulations providing for almost impossible contingencies both in the manufacture and use of such appliances subject to drastic penalties. Detailed instructions are published for *Verificateurs* and the public. Costly workshops and technical schools are provided. Officials are subjected to a severe scientific examination. Manufacturers must submit all original designs to a special commission of experts for approval before allowed into use. The police also act in conjunction with the inspectors.

In Victoria the system prevailing is one of municipal control unrestricted except by an ill-defined Act.

In April, 1887, I had the honor to furnish a report to the then Minister of Justice (Honorable William Clarke) embodying the result of an official visit to Melbourne, "to observe the method obtained there in regard to weights and measures" to which I desire to refer you. My views therein expressed have become intensified by later data.

In New Zealand weights and measures are deputed to an official in each province who has no supervisor, the result being a dead letter. An expert writing from there recently states "I must say I have found no inspection in New Zealand to at all compare with yours in Sydney; the Government here, who undertake it, seems negligent about it, &c."

In Queensland it would appear to be an unknown quantity.

Of the other colonies I cannot say more than that their silence in reference to these matters are a severe sign of indifference.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, except Victoria or places hampered by old-times traditions, the regulation of weights and measures is not made subject to other than Government control, and would appear to form the only exception to that principle of decentralisation deemed so essential to local prosperity. Every recent Act shows a distinct step towards that uniformity which is clearly impossible under an irresponsible authority.

The revision of our Weights and Measures Act is urgently needed, not only for its better administration, but also to place a check on the flood of rubbish now pouring into the colonies being the refuse of Great Britain, its laws now rejecting all inferior material. As this question embodies the purest principles of legislation, and outside the pale of party or personal prejudice it is calculated to secure such attention as no other subject could command.

I have pleasure in stating that the progress made here since my appointment has exceeded the most sanguine hopes.

Therefore, I would most respectfully submit that so important a change might be delayed until distinct legislation be obtained, as under the condition of the present Act it would lead to confusion, misrepresentation, and practically form a vehicle to malpractice and fraud, unless stringently defined and protected; hence, it is a question worthy of the highest consideration whether in following the practice of Victorian laws, rather than that of older and more practically conversant countries, whose experience in mercantile and scientific pursuits are so pre-eminent, and whose machinery in this Department has worked with unqualified success. We shall not expose ourselves to the risk of greater evils than those from which we now suffer. Viewed by the light of that progress in other countries, a change to the Victorian system would, in my opinion, be decidedly retrogressive, and not in accord with modern thoughts and legislation, and is opposed to the expressed opinion of those savants who have devoted years of study to this question.

It is palpable that the proper discharge of these high functions approximate so closely in regard to a necessity for practical skill and exactitude of method to those involved in coinage as to be only second in importance. There could never be a question of allowing local bodies to regulate their own currency, or to depute unskilled persons to determine its value; in like manner this duty, if held in conjunction with the inferior or subordinate offices in small municipalities, would speedily become here what it has, where private interests are allowed to prejudice the possible good, such as is inevitably the case where interested persons have direct and unrestricted control.

Having asserted so much, I may be pardoned for urging as an axiom that the principle of the state providing for and maintaining a complete supervision over its weights and measures is no less a duty than providing for proper coin, and appears to be that guarantee which a wise Government should offer to commerce, thereby securing an efficient test of its honor, probity, and mercantile integrity. This duty can only be correctly conducted when directed by one responsible head or tribunal from which all regulations emanate, and Inspectors be instructed in the intensely practical duties devolving upon them.

The importance of this subject, and its direct contact with every phase in life, is the only apology I can offer for the extreme length my letter has reached.

I enclose herewith books marked "A," "B," "C," and "D," also two letters.

I am, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector.

The Honorable The Minister of Justice.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 21 March, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which I am invited to make any statement I think fit with reference to those portions of the Report of the Board of Inquiry into the working of the Weights and Measures Office, &c., affecting me personally or the administration of my office.

I may point out that in my Principal Report I have been compelled, from the turn taken by the inquiry, to deal with the question from a somewhat personal standpoint; and I am in some doubt whether more is required from me in terms of your letter.

I have, therefore, embodied my views on the question of administration in a Supplementary Report, to be dealt with as you may deem advisable, which I have now the honor to submit.

The duties of my office are twofold, and include:—1. Verification; 2. Inspection.

In the performance of this duty I have to deal with the primary standards, which are copies of the Board of Trade Standards of London. It would be obviously impossible to re-verify these in the Colony without obtaining expensive scientific appliances, and in the present state of communication it is far easier to replace them from London when necessary. The material under my charge and now in use is, with the exception of surveyors' standards, in all respects in advance of the requirements of the public, and will, with slight alterations in existing arrangements, answer every purpose for many years to come.

The subject of the primary standards deposited in the Treasury has been fully dealt with by the Board.

These are only used for verification of the secondary or Inspectors' standards.

I would respectfully suggest that, for the purpose of future verifications, the primary standards might, when required, be brought to this Office in charge of an officer of the Treasury, so that tests might be conducted by means of the large Oertling balance (than which there is admittedly none finer in the Southern Hemisphere) and other appliances. In

Duties of
Inspector.
Verification.

Primary
Standards of the
Colony.

Secondary Standards.

In any fresh enactment secondary standards should be provided for the general testing of Inspectors' standards, in order to avoid unnecessary use of the primary standards.

In 1888-91 many of the secondary standards in country districts were placed in my hands for re-verification. I would respectfully submit that, in view of the experience thus gained, I am strongly impressed with the necessity for the verification of such standards at periods of, say, five years.

The practice in England, Canada, France, Germany, &c., is re-verification of weights every five years, measures every ten years.

Weights and Measures Material used in trade.

Data for the periodical re-verification of material used in trade depend so entirely upon the nature of the business conducted that no fixed rule as to period can be laid down.

It is, however, the duty of all persons using such material to have it re-verified periodically, and if found incorrect adjusted by a competent tradesman.

In this respect the Inspector operates as a check upon dishonest tradesmen who, by representing to the public that their apparatus is defective, or even by tampering with it under pretence of examination, obtain work at the expense of their credulous victims.

It is admitted, in all European countries, that the periodical visits of Inspectors enable every one to know the precise condition of his material.

Balances and Counter Weighing Machines.

The public are not compelled under the present Act to submit these for inspection and approval; but as, since the passing of the English Act of 1889, tons of faulty and incorrect material, too bad to pass the English tests, have been shipped to the colonies (see my reports for 1889-90), I considered it part of my duty to warn the public against the purchase of such material, and advised them, for their own protection, to submit balances at this office for examination and approval before purchasing.

This has been proved of the greatest possible use, and has been adopted by the more respectable firms as a means of satisfying their customers of the reliability of same.

All weighing appliances should be brought under the operation of the Act, and penalties provided to prevent any person from selling or exposing for sale any material not previously certified as correct and stamped. This is the practice in Canada and many European countries, whereas in England they need only be stamped before use.

Schedules of Error and Tolerance.

The allowance made for deviation in the standards are so clearly set forth in the Schedules to the English Act of 1889 that they need no comment here; but I may mention that the tolerance of error in tradesman's scales is largely a matter for the consideration of the Inspector, who has to take into account the nature and value of the materials weighed, &c., &c.

I desire to point out that the duties involved in verifying are totally distinct from those of an Inspector. The former demand special qualifications, since they require a technical knowledge of the principles of mechanical construction, leverage, &c., and their application. The latter merely involves comparison by means of the standards; the establishment of a result without the consideration of the cause.

Inspection.

The necessity for reform in our system of Weights and Measures is so universally admitted that I shall merely quote from the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Weights and Measures, 1862, page 8:—"It is clear that no plan of reform can succeed unless it is accompanied by a comprehensive and exact system of inspection; but we require the establishment of an efficient central department to give force and unity to local action."

The work of inspection should be directed—First: To the prevention of fraud. Second: To its detection and punishment.

Under the existing Act it is impossible to fulfil either of these conditions.

For convenience we may classify this subject under two heads: (a) Inspection of weighing material; (b) inspection of goods sold by weight.

The Act but imperfectly provides for the inspection of weighing material.

It has but two operative clauses, 9 and 17, and these are so indefinitely worded that I have only succeeded in establishing the limit of my powers as inspector by a series of test cases, having, on my appointment, absolutely no precedents to guide me.

While the Act provides for the testing and stamping of weights and measures, all other material is exempt from this safeguard.

Quoting again from report of select committee of weights and measures, 1862, page 263, appendix 4, the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer says:—"This duty (the comparison of weights and measures) will be incomplete if care be not taken and remedial measures applied to ensure the integrity of balances as well as weights. However perfect the latter may be, their accuracy will be fruitless if the balance be incorrect."

It is imperative that scales and other weighing machines shall be verified before being issued for use and stamped as a guide to the inspector, who, having no facilities for testing their quality and construction on his rounds, would be thus enabled at once to identify machines, of which many are now in use, too faulty to receive official sanction. All weights, measures, and weighing appliances should be verified and stamped before being sold or offered for sale, under penalties. As a matter of justice, the purchaser of these articles is as much entitled to a guarantee of their correctness as his customers are to correct weight.

In the remote districts to which most of the inferior material finds its way this is especially necessary.

Objections will probably be raised in this, as in other countries, to this course, in anticipation of which I would urge that—

Taking the maker or dealer as the unit, allowing fifty purchasers of his material and 1,000 families dealing with these fifty tradesmen, the unit should have a remarkably strong case to override the best interests of his constituents; and I cannot believe that others than those interested in the sale of cheap and faulty appliances would be injured, since it is already found of advantage that high-class material should be protected by verification and stamping. The English Act provides that all weighing appliances shall be tested and stamped before being used.

In Canada, France, German Empire, and most European countries, they must be stamped before being exposed for sale, whether new or second-hand.

Inspection of Goods sold by Weight.

This subject, though of paramount importance, has only so far been attacked in a half-hearted way by English legislation.

It can scarcely be said to belong strictly to the domain of Weights and Measures proper, yet I have for years endeavoured in my annual reports to call attention to the necessity for some action being taken in this matter.

The French penal code of 13th May, 1863, article 423, provides that,—"Whoever deceives a purchaser with respect to the nature of the article sold, or, by using false weights and measures deceives him as to the quantity sold, is liable to imprisonment for not less than three months or more than one year, or to a fine, &c." The duties of inspection are performed by the police under this section.

I desire particularly to call your attention to an Act of the Dominion Parliament (48-49 Vic., cap. 63), assented to 26th July, 1885, of which I attach a copy (*Appendix A*).

It is entitled "An Act Respecting Canned Goods"; but its provisions, if extended so as to embrace packages of all descriptions, appear to me to be almost exactly suited to our requirements.

Sections 20 and 21 of the Principal Act further provide that any article which cannot be agreed for by weight or measure shall be taken as coming under the provisions of this Act.

Quoting from a circular issued from the office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures, city of New Providence, U.S.A. Public Statutes, cap. 143, section 14: "Every person who knowingly sells any commodity by weight or measure for a greater quantity than is actually delivered to the purchaser thereof, shall be fined not exceeding 100 dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding three months."

Bread Act.

The suggestion (a) of the Board *re* the alteration of the word "Examiner" to "Inspector" would not meet the case; as by a glance at the 11th section it will be seen that the powers conferred by the old Weights and Measures Act, 3 William 4, No. 4, have not been transferred to the Act 16 Vic., No. 34:—I have been sworn in as a constable, and duly authorized by warrant to enable me to take action under this Act.

(b)

(b) It is impossible to define fancy bread, since new kinds are continually being placed upon the market. I am of opinion that full-weight bread should be clearly defined, all other being taken as fancy bread. This, however, should have a stated allowance made in its favour of, say, 2 oz. in the lb.

It appears to me that there would be no objection to limiting the hours of seizure of bread—say from midnight to 4 p.m.; but the Inspector should have power to seize the bread wherever he may find it. Report—page 15
par. 2.

If *denomination* is to be held to mean "size," and not as I have proved in the Supreme Court "shape" or "make," then the allowance for fancy bread must be abolished and all bread taken as full weight.

Coal Delivery Acts.

Under these Acts the Inspector should have power to weigh coal in transit, and without reference to the purchaser, as the consumer is now placed in a very invidious position.

Coal dealers should be compelled to keep a weighing machine in their yard, in addition to those on the carts.

The Canadian or French "stere," a portable frame of certain dimensions, might be taken as the gauge of measurement for wood used for fuel on account of the absence of proper weighing appliances in country districts.

Wood and all other fuel might be sold by weight in large centres of population, but should in any case be under strict supervision.

General.

Any measure tending to define and regulate the work of inspection must be a distinct improvement on the present state of affairs.

Whatever the system of control adopted the objects to be obtained are :—

1. Uniformity of practice.
2. Exact definition of Inspector's powers.
3. Provision for informations to be laid by the public through the Inspector or otherwise.

New Legislation.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to state, that in my opinion, based on the practical experience I have gained after some years of administration of the laws relating to weights and measures, a short amending act dealing with the matters I have indicated would answer every present requirement, and would afford a basis of experience upon which to found a new and comprehensive Act and regulations, necessarily a work of time, and one requiring the most careful consideration.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector.

The Under Secretary of Justice.

APPENDIX A.

An Act respecting Canned Goods.—A.D. 1886.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. In this Act the expression "package" means every can, tin, or package in which articles or goods are put up for sale, and which are closed by being hermetically sealed. 48-49 V., c. 63, s. 1. Interpretation
"package."
2. Except in the case of goods packed previously to the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, every package of canned goods sold or offered for sale in Canada, for consumption therein, shall have attached thereto or imprinted thereon a label or stamp, setting forth in legible characters the name and address of the person, firm, or company by whom the same was packed, or of the dealer who sells the same or offers it for sale. Name and
address of packer
to be stamped
on packages.
2. Every such package containing goods prepared from products which have been dried previously to being so prepared shall, in addition, be labelled or stamped with the word "soaked." Dried goods.
3. Every person who sells or offers for sale any such goods in violation of any provision of this section shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace for a first offence incur a penalty of two dollars for each such package, and for a subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than four dollars for each such package in respect of which any such provision has been violated. 48-49 V., c. 63, s. 2. Penalty for
contravention
3. Every person who places on any package any label, brand, or mark which falsely represents the quantity or weight of the contents of such package shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, incur a penalty of two dollars for each package on which the quantity or weight is so falsely represented. Provided always that a variation under the rate of three per cent. shall not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section. 48-49 V., c. 63, s. 3. Penalty for mis-
representation
of contents.
4. Every person who places on any package any label, brand, or mark which falsely represents the date when the article or goods contained therein were packed shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, incur a penalty of two dollars for each package on which such date is falsely represented. 48-49 V., c. 63, s. 4. Or of date when
packed.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Re Report of Board Weights and Measures.

In dealing with the report of the Board, so far as it affects the Treasury, I would point out, in the first place, that the Standards which are required by law to be deposited in the Colonial Treasury, were so kept there until about August, 1889, when they were temporarily transferred to a branch of the Treasury—the Stores Department—there being no accommodation whatever in the main building for carrying out the large work of testing and stamping, &c., of about 120 sets of weights and measures, which the Justice Department had instructed to be returned by the country benches, to whom they had been forwarded from time to time, without having been first tested, stamped, verified, and certified to as by law required to make them legal copies of the Standards. Which department is responsible for this oversight, I am not aware—certainly it is not the Treasury. So soon as the whole of these sets have been put through the process of testing, &c., the Standards will be redeposited in the Colonial Treasury proper.

It is, however, much to be regretted that although about 120 sets had to be tested, &c., and that it is now some 3½ years since the Standards were removed to more commodious premises partitioned off and set apart for this special work in the Stores Branch, only 33 sets have as yet been put through the process, and this arises from the very tardy way in which the weights, &c., are brought to the Treasury by Inspector Evans. At the slow rate this duty is now proceeding it will take many years to complete the whole lot. It, therefore behoves the Justice Department to take steps in the matter, and require greater attention and more speed in sending down the remaining sets, so that this business may the sooner be finished and put an end to.

In regard to the boxes containing the Standards and the baize lining of the cells of the partitions thereof, which has become decayed and moth eaten, the Board recommend that they should all be thoroughly cleaned and relined with black velvet; and to this end the Justice Department should be asked to direct the Inspector of Weights and Measures to send down a qualified workman, provide the material, and clean, repair, and otherwise do all that may be required for putting the appointments and the weights and measures, &c., into thorough good order, all of which, however, must be carried out in the presence of an officer of the Treasury.

The

The Board further recommend that the Standards be deposited in some secure room in the Treasury, where suitable arrangements should be provided for making tests, &c. But until the necessary accommodation is provided in the Treasury building, it will be impossible to carry this part into effect.

The four extra troy sets referred to by the Board were brought down with others by Inspector Evans for some purpose other than testing, and they are now merely held at his disposal. They have no connection whatever with the Standards.

Finally, it should be stated that the discolouration of the Standards and their condition generally as a whole arise in a great measure from the fact that ever since they were deposited in the Treasury, somewhere about half a century ago, up to the time of their temporary removal to the Stores, previously referred to, they have been kept almost as a dead letter, so little use having been made of them.

Revenue Branch, Treasury,
29 March, 1893.

W. NEWCOMBE,
Receiver.

This minute might now be referred for the information of the Minister of Justice.—F.K., 30/3/93. Submitted. Approved.—J.S., 30/3/93. The Under Secretary of Justice.—F.K. The Treasury.—B.C., 4/4/93.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 5 April, 1893.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to hand you enclosed—for the information of the Minister of Justice—copy letter received from the Railway Commissioners respecting that portion of the Report of the Weights and Measures Inquiry Board which refers to the weighing of firewood by the Railway Department.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Enclosure.]

Government Railways of New South Wales, Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 March, 1893.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 7th instance, respecting that portion of the Weights and Measures Board of Inquiry Report which refers to the weighing of firewood by this Department, &c., I have the honor to inform you that the matter of the correct recording of weights by the Department's weighbridges and scales has been and is receiving most careful attention, and that the adjustment of such machines is regularly attended to all over the lines by an efficient officer, whose time is fully occupied in this direction, and in instructing those concerned in regulating the machines when slightly out of adjustment so as to ensure correct weighing being recorded.

The machines at the principal stations are adjusted every morning. The alleged discrepancies in weights brought under the notice of the recent Board of inquiry are of a general character, and are not in accordance with facts. Goods are not weighed approximately but as accurately as is possible; but it is to be pointed out that we do not weigh for trade purposes, and our weights are simply taken to ascertain freight charges.

Regarding firewood, it is quite possible differences may exist between forwarding and receiving stations, wood may be put in very wet, and drying under a hot sun would affect the weights to some little extent; but, as mentioned, every care is taken to ascertain correct weighings for our purposes.

It may be added that the Commissioners in March, 1890, appointed a special officer for the purpose of attending to the railway weighbridges.

I have, &c.,

H. McLACHLAN,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, Sydney.

No. 11.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

OBTAIN report of chairman on all reports and correspondence received respecting this matter.

R.E.O'C., 6/4/93.

No. 12.

W. M. Macfarlane, Esq., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 18 April, 1893.

In accordance with Mr. O'Connor's directions that I should report upon all reports and correspondence respecting weights and measures, I have the honor to furnish herewith comments upon the Report and Supplementary Report forwarded by Mr. Evans, and the reports furnished by the Treasury and Railway Commissioners.

Although the functions of the Board of Enquiry appointed by the Minister of Justice have practically ceased, I considered it desirable to confer with Mr. W. A. Dixon in the matter. He concurs with me in furnishing the following comments, viz. :—

(1.) *Mr. Evans' Reports of 21st March, 1893.*

Paragraph II.

The Board endeavoured as much as possible to prevent "uncalled for attacks, scurrilous insinuations, and a display of hostility from outside sources." It was evident that there was much friction and hostility between some of the scalemakers and others, and the Inspector and the Board took this into consideration when drafting their Report. There is little doubt that much of this hostility was due to the Inspector's own action as to certificates, &c.

Paragraph IV.

There was no evidence before the Board that, with one or two exceptions, the persons who objected to Mr. Evans' conduct had suffered prosecution at his hands. He had every opportunity of questioning them, and only one or two admitted that they had been prosecuted, notably Messrs. Dearin and Baskerville. The principal evidence was given by scalemakers who had not been prosecuted.

The

The Board told Mr. Evans, in reply to some question he put at the beginning of the inquiry, that there were no charges against him, but that the Board wanted to elicit all possible information in regard to weights and measures. Many matters arose during the enquiry which materially affected him in his actions as Inspector, but he was given every opportunity of refuting them by cross-examining the witnesses on making direct statements. Paragraph v.

This paragraph is of an insulting nature, and is evidently intended to bring the Board into contempt. Throughout the whole papers, indeed, the Board is absolutely ignored. No doubt the Minister will deal with this in the way it deserves. Paragraph vi.

However large the number of persons who spoke or wrote in Mr. Evans' favour, such evidence being negative, does not refute the positive statements made by others. Indeed most of those "disinterested" persons would not come much into contact with Mr. Evans in a business way. Paragraphs vii and viii.

Here Mr. Evans is again trying to cast a slur on the Board, and the Minister's selection of it, when he states that "by adopting this plan I think I shall be able to clear away some confusion of arrangement in the Report and some confusion of thought which appears to exist in the minds of the Board—a circumstance which might be expected in gentlemen having no practical acquaintance with weights and measures in relation to the every-day wants of the community." It is unnecessary for me to make any comments in reference to Mr. Evans' personal reflections contained in this paragraph, as the Minister was fully aware of the fitness of the members of the Board for carrying out the duties entrusted to them. Paragraph x.

The Board visited Mr. Evans' office at first, and saw that the instruments were sufficient and in good order, and did not consider it necessary to visit it on each occasion when requested by Mr. Evans—Mr. Evans' ability and practice in keeping the instruments in order, and the practical work of the office was not called in question after the first visit. Paragraph xi.

Mr. Evans appears to have strangely misconceived the object the Department had in view in referring the Report to him, and allowing him an opportunity of offering any comment thereon, but it was clearly never intended that he should be allowed to offer any detailed criticisms. Paragraph xii.

According to the opinion of the Crown Solicitor [*copy herewith*] there is no authority under the Weights and Measures Act to charge for stamping or comparing weighbridges, weighing-machines, and steelyards. That Mr. Evans considers himself liable to penalties if his actions are wrong does not make the matter any better, as no one had taken the trouble to sue him. Mr. Evans tries to justify his action in this matter by saying that his charge was for testing the weights, and that the instruments were only of use in connection with the weights. There may be some colour of reason in this with regard to weighing-machines in which the weights are changeable, but none in steelyards and platform weighing-machines (for weighing cartloads) when the weight is fixed the weight is found by the difference of distance of the weight from the fulcrum of the balance. Probably there were no other than dead weight machines used in Australia when the Act was passed. Page 4.

The charge of 1s. per visit made by Mr. Evans in certain cases appears reasonable if the charge had been authorised. Page 5.

It makes no difference whether the witnesses represent three or any number of scalemakers. They have stated persistently that they got tickets for scales from Mr. Evans and one of his employees. His employee, Blakeney, bears this out, as he says that both he and Mr. Evans were in the habit of selling these tickets, page 117, although Mr. Evans states, page 92, "I never sold these tickets myself." That Bowrey and others did not get these tickets may be because they did not require them—Bowrey states, type-written evidence, page 68, "When a customer wanted a ticket, I send up to the Inspector's Office for it. There is a system of tickets for which I pay 6d. I have not affixed these tickets on machines which have not been seen by the Inspector." Page 6.

There is nothing in the Act now in force to authorise the inspection of scales or other dead-weight machines, and certainly not to charge any fees in connection therewith, whatever there may be in the Inspector's contention that the testing of weighing-machines is not testing the machine, but the weights. This was, however, considered more than doubtful by a majority of the Board.

Mr. Evans here admits that a maximum and minimum charge was established, but he does not state under what authority he made it. Page 7.

Although the Board pointed out that Mr. Evans made these charges, they did not comment on the matter as they considered them to some extent reasonable. Page 8.

The arrangement between Wedderburn and Mr. Evans about charging 3d. each for verification tickets appears to the latter a private one, and was merely noted without comment. Page 9.

The Board made no comment about the notices having been sent out annually. Page 10.

A slight discrepancy occurs here in the Report. Mr. Evans stated that he had sold the Globe weights to Wedderburn as standards. He also sold him some 56-lb. weights for testing weighing-machines. The Board made no aversive comment on this as Mr. Evans had bought these weights for the use of the office until the Government standards arrived, and it was only reasonable he should then dispose of them as they were of no further use to him. Mr. Evans is correct in the rest of his statement. Page 11.

It was stated in our Report as follows:—We think it was imperative for him to do so, and it cannot be looked upon as adjusting weights. Page 12.

I am still of opinion that Mr. Evans should not have allowed his employees [*they not having been appointed assistants*] to carry out the important duties of comparing and stamping weights and measures. Page 14.

Mr. Evans' explanation on this point may be satisfactory to himself, but it is unnecessary to comment on the matter. Page 15.

Messrs. Price and Hill were present when Mr. Baskerville made his statement. Each was asked separately whether they agreed with that statement, and each replied in the affirmative. Mr. Evans had the opportunity to ask them any questions, but did not do so [*pp. 36 and 37 of evidence*], and the Board did not think it necessary to go over the matter under these circumstances. Page 16.

Mr. Evans states "That the finding of the Board after my so unreservedly placing my most private affairs together with the books of the society referred to at their disposal is not justified by the facts." The statement of the Board differs from that furnished by me. It is necessary to refer to Mr. Evans' statement, page 1, where he says, "I cannot exactly say how much I have received during the last three years, and have never kept a note of the amount in my books." Also page 9, "It is impossible for me to tell what money I have received only for half fines and where amounts are paid by cheque, but I sometimes give receipts from a book; and don't enter or keep the butts of these receipts." Page 17. Paragraphs xiii to xxv. Every

Every endeavour was then made to ascertain from him some approximate idea of his receipts, without result. At the end, however, when his ultimate statement was taken, he furnished the Board with an approximate account of what moneys he had received [*see his evidence pp. 94-95*] from which the Board took the figures in the Report, and these were not quite satisfactory.

Further, Mr. Evans says, "As it appears that an effort has been made to swell my banking account with a view of making my receipts larger than they really are; I must again reiterate that I am prepared at any time to prove beyond the possibility of dispute the substantial accuracy of the statement tendered the Board."

This statement must be taken in conjunction with the two given immediately above, and to understand what Mr. Evans means by "substantial accuracy." His first statement was practically that he had no idea what his receipts were; his second, made a fortnight after, was what his receipts were.

The Board placed no reliance on the exaggerated statements which had been made to some of the members that the emoluments of the Inspector were excessive. They only wished to find what the position was worth, so as to form an opinion for the guidance of the Minister in the matter.

Supplementary Report.

The main part of this Report is simply an epitome of the recommendations of the Board so far as it goes, with some outside authorities cited, and it will probably be of use so far as future legislation is concerned. The Report of the Board, however, went much beyond these suggestions, and desired to bring other measures within the cognisance of the Department, and about some of which the present Inspector probably knows very little, and he therefore omits all reference to them.

In the appendices of this Report, the notice C, No. 8, being the notice as to China and porcelain weights, there seems to be no legal right to use these weights at all, and the notice of the Inspector as to their absorbent power seems to be *ultra vires*.

The other appendices were all gone through by the members of the Board in manuscript before the inquiry was begun.

Report of the Receiver of the Treasury, dated 29th March, 1893, and Report of the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, dated 21st March.

I do not think it is necessary to make any comment upon these reports. No doubt the matters referred to will receive due attention when action is taken relating to weights and measures.

I have, &c.,

W. M. MACFARLANE.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 19/4/93.

No. 13.

R. Wedderburn, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

226, Sussex-street, Sydney, 6 April, 1893.

Having been in business as a scale, weight, and weighing-machine manufacturer in the city of Sydney and surrounding districts for a period of over seventeen years, during which time my work has always stood a thorough test, and been approved of, I wish to draw your attention to the manner in which I am treated by Mr. Evans, through me having given evidence at the "Inquiry into the manner of conducting the Weights and Measures Office," and that he means to ruin me and my family by finding fault with my work, which he has not the slightest foundation for. The first injury that I complain of is this:—I took seventeen weights to Mr. Evans at 10 a.m. on March 1, and he passed them all as thoroughly correct as far as the standard of weights and measures goes; but he found fault with one weight, and took out his small gouge and drew out a piece of lead that I had placed in myself. The weight, if I thought as a scalemaker was not a fit and proper one, I would not have submitted it for examination. I submitted the weight to Mr. Fraser, the Under Secretary for the Minister of Justice, to show where Mr. Evans had gouged the lead out, and which he had no right to do. Secondly, also, on March 1, I received the enclosed letter from a firm—Edginton's—for whom I have done work for the last seven or eight years—to inform me that they would not require my services any longer. I went and asked why they should write the letter, and a member of the firm stated that Mr. Evans had been down there, and also from what he had said I believe has caused me to lose that firm's work.

R. WEDDERBURN.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

102, Sussex-street, Sydney, 27 February, 1893.

Please take notice that in future we do not wish you to adjust or mend any scales in our possession unless you receive special instructions from us to the contrary.

We are, &c.,

Mr. R. Wedderburn, Sussex-street.

T. EDGINTON & CO.

The within letter might, I suggest, be referred to the Inspector of Weights and Measures for report.—W.M.M., 17/4/93. Approved.—A.C.F., 18/4/93. The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.—A.C.F., B.C., April 18, 1893.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary of Justice to R. Wedderburn, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 April, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, complaining of the alleged treatment received by you at the hands of Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 15.

19

No. 15.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, 27 April, 1893.

Referring to your B.C. communication of the 18th instant, covering letter of complaint from Mr. R. Wedderburn, I have the honor most respectfully to state in reply to his statements :

1. That I mean to ruin him and his family by finding fault with his work.

I have always treated Mr. R. Wedderburn in exactly the same manner as other persons in the same line of business. If the work submitted by Mr. Wedderburn does not come up to the requirements of this office I refuse to pass it.

2. With regard to seventeen weights submitted on March 1st.

One of these weights contained a piece of lead so inserted as to be liable to fall out after stamping. In accordance with my usual custom, I refused to stamp this weight, and on Mr. Wedderburn becoming abusive I lifted the piece out to show the defect. If the weight had been properly plugged this could not have been done.

3. With regard to Mr. R. Wedderburn's loss of Edginton's work.

I have communicated with Messrs. Edginton on the subject, and beg to submit herewith an explanatory letter from them.

With regard to the general question of interference with the business of scalemakers, I desire to state that it is not unusual for these persons to make equivocal statements in order to procure work, and I am almost daily called upon to make tests for persons who appeal to me.

I append a letter received from Mr. Smith, butcher, Enmore Road, which requires no comment, except that upon examination in compliance with his request I found his scales and weights in perfect order.

I further submit extracts from letters handed in during the late inquiry, of which, through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Board, I was permitted to take copies, as tending to show the nature of my alleged interference with the business of scalemakers.

It is significant that in none of the other colonies are there shops devoted exclusively to scale-repairing and adjusting, while in Sydney alone four firms are engaged in this business.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, 20 April, 1893.

Gentlemen,

In a letter dated 6th instant, and addressed to the Minister of Justice, Mr. R. Wedderburn, scalemaker, of 226, Sussex-street, says:

"I received the enclosed letter from a firm—Edginton's—for whom I have done work for the last seven or eight years, to inform me that they would not require my services any longer. I went and asked why they should write the letter, and a member of the firm stated that Mr. Evans had been down there, and also from what he had said, I believe, has caused me to lose that firm's work."

I am instructed by the Department to reply to this charge, and shall esteem it a favour if you can furnish me with any information which will enable me to do so.

With apologies for thus troubling you,

I remain, &c.,

Messrs. J. Edginton & Co.

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

(B.)

102, Sussex-street, Sydney, 26 April, 1893.

In reply to yours of the 20th instant, we can only say that you had nothing to do with our telling Wedderburn that we did not require him to regulate our machines.

We are, &c.,

J. EDGINTON & CO.

Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110 Bathurst-street.

(C.)

Enmore, 2 March, 1893.

Mr. Wedderburn has called at our shop on the Enmore Road, and said that the scales and weights used by us is to be sent in to his premises, to be readjusted, as all such work is to be done by them, and the price for doing them is £1 5s. ; but he would do them for us for £1 1s. If you would kindly call and see them before they are done, you would oblige, as we are assured that they are in perfect order.

Mr. Evans.

J. C. and J. SMITH, Butchers,
Per J. SMITH, Enmore Road.

EXTRACTS from letters addressed to the Chairman of the Board in connection with the late Inquiry into Weights and Measures :—

From Messrs. Anderson and Foster, Commission Agents, 222, Sussex-street.

The system as at present carried out is the only one to save us from the imposition of the scale-repairers, who would be at liberty to condemn our machines without authority in order that they might obtain a job.

From Mr. J. R. Collins, commission agent, 258, Sussex-street.

I would like to suggest that a workshop be provided for the Inspector, so that all necessary repairs and alterations would be done under his personal supervision, and thus protect the public from any imposition at the hands of those in the trade to which we are all liable under existing conditions.

From Mr. F. Newby, 191, Sussex-street.

I have had to pay scalemakers from 20s. to 30s. for doing perhaps what was unnecessary, as my scales are always kept clean and in good order. Mr. Evans has always stood between the agents and the scalemakers, and consequently the scalemakers are annoyed that they are unable to make these exorbitant charges any longer.

From

From Mr. F. Wright, Commission Agent, Homebush.

On one occasion a scalemaker came to me and asked me to allow him to take the scales in to look to. I told him I would not, and he told me that if I did not get them done every twelve months I would be fined. I saw Mr. Evans about the matter, and he told me that they had no right to use a threat by saying that I would be fined. A little time afterwards I had the scales tested by Mr. Evans and found them correct.

From Mr. John Booth, Sussex-street.

The system he (Mr. Evans) has adopted has, to a great extent, put a stop to the blackmail that used to be levied by designing scalemakers. One of them once entered my store, went to the scale, declared it out of order. As the Inspector, he said, would be round next day, I had better get it repaired. I sent it to him and he charged me 47s. 6d. for merely painting the column, as nothing else was the matter with it.

From Mr. Alfred L. Smith, 105, Sussex-street.

Hitherto we have had to go to so-called scalemakers to obtain our adjustment and certificate of correctness. This, I think, could be obviated if the Inspector were provided with the necessary conveniences to do the work, and I am sure would be a great saving to those who have to use scales and measures, as instead of it costing pounds to obtain our adjustments and certificate, the work could be done satisfactorily for a few shillings.

With reference to the within papers it will be seen that Mr. Wedderburn complains :—

1. That he (Mr. Evans) means to ruin me and my family by finding fault with my work.
2. That he (Mr. Evans) found fault with one weight, and took his small gouge and drew out a piece of lead that I had placed in myself.
3. That I received the enclosed letter from a firm—Edginton's—for whom I have done work for the last seven or eight years, to inform me that they would not require my services any longer. I went and asked why they should write the letter, and a member of the firm stated that Mr. Evans had been done there, and also from what he had said, I believe has caused me to lose that firm's work.

To those complaints Mr. Evans furnishes the following replies :—

1. I have always treated Mr. Wedderburn in exactly the same manner as other persons in the same line of business. If the work submitted by Mr. Wedderburn does not come up to the requirements of this Office, I refuse to pass it.
2. One of these weights contained a piece of lead so inserted as to be liable to fall out after stamping. In accordance with my usual custom I refused to stamp this weight, and on Mr. Wedderburn becoming abusive I lifted the piece of lead out to show the defect. If this weight had been properly plugged this could not have been done.
3. I have communicated with Messrs. Edginton on the subject, and beg to submit herewith an explanatory letter from them.

It appears clear, from this correspondence, that considerable friction exists between Mr. Evans and Mr. Wedderburn, and as arrangements in connection with Weights and Measures are at present constituted, there is little chance of it abating. As far as I can see, Mr. Wedderburn annoys and irritates Mr. Evans, whether intentionally or not I am unable to say, and it is but reasonable to suppose that such treatment would not be borne without retaliation. At the same time I do not for a moment believe that there is any truth in the allegations made that Mr. Evans has any intention of attempting to ruin Mr. Wedderburn and his family.

As far as lifting the plug of lead in the weight is concerned, I think that Mr. Evans was perfectly justified in his action. When a similar question came before the Board on inquiry, the members were of the same opinion, and reported accordingly.

The letter from Messrs. Edginton & Co. shows clearly that Mr. Evans had nothing whatever to do with the dispensing by that firm of Wedderburn's services.

Mr. Wedderburn might, I suggest, be informed that after careful inquiry the Minister sees no sufficient grounds for further interfering in the matters complained of by him, and Mr. Evans at the same time be also apprised of the decision arrived at, and requested to exercise the greatest forbearance to Mr. Wedderburn in the transaction of his public business, so as, as far as possible, to avoid friction in future.

W.M.M., 3/5/93.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 4/5/93.

No. 16.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street, 20 April, 1893.

I have the honor to state for your information that by a decision made at the Newtown Police Court, on Friday, the 14th instant, it appears that the whole of the emoluments accruing to this office as fees has been abolished with the exception of a sum which cannot exceed £60 per annum derivable from the testing of avoirdupois weights and measures of capacity.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector Weights and Measures.

Mr. Macfarlane for information.—T.E.M.N., 21/4/93. Seen.—W.M.M., 26/4/93.

Will Mr. Evans be good enough to explain how the decisions in the cases referred to affect the emoluments of his office in the manner stated?—T.E.M.N. (for Under Secretary), B.C., 2/5/93. The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

No. 17.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 3 May, 1893.

Referring to your B.C. communication of the 2nd instant in regard to my letter of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to state in explanation of how the decision referred to affects the emoluments of this office in the manner stated.

There are certain so-called "slip-weights" attached to platform weighing-machines, and it has been the practice of this office to stamp and charge fees for same under schedule 2 of this Act, 16 Victoria, No. 34.

In numerous cases I have recovered penalties from persons having unstamped slip-weights in use.

In the cases of W. Noble and others, heard before Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., at Newtown Police Court, on 14th ultimo, a preliminary objection was taken that "slip-weights" are not weights within the meaning of the Act, but component parts of the machine to which they belong, and this being upheld the cases were dismissed.

This

This decision appears to include weights belonging to weighing-machines, weighbridges, and steelyards.

It will thus be seen that the stamping of weights other than avoirdupois or troy cannot now be enforced.

The amount of stamping fees for weights of weighbridges, weighing-machines, and steelyards, for 1892 was £340 8s., which would appear to be no longer exigible.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES W. EVANS,
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Whittingdale Johnson, Esq., S.M., for favour of his views.—A.C.F., B.C., 5th May, 1893.

Mr. Evans has correctly stated my decision in these test cases. If he was dissatisfied he could have applied for a writ of prohibition, or for a case to be stated to the Supreme Court.—WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M., 8 May, 1893.—B.C., U.S. Justice.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Evans has for many years past been charging fees for stamping slip-weights, he appears to have done so without any other authority than his own construction of the Weights and Measures Act. The Crown Solicitor, in his opinion dated the 15th February last, now with the report of Board of Inquiry, states: "I have, therefore, to advise that there is nothing in the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Victoria, No. 34, authorising the Inspector of Weights and Measures to charge fees for examining weighbridges, weighing-machines, steelyards, scales and balances."

The Inspector of Weights and Measures might be furnished with a copy of this opinion, and at the same time informed that if he was dissatisfied with Mr. Johnson's decision, he might have asked that gentleman to state a case for the consideration of the Supreme Court.

W.M.M., 16/5/93

Submitted for approval.—A.C.F., 17/5/93.

No. 18.

Depositions, &c.

Cases—Evans v. Noble, same v. H. Edwards, jun., and same v. Cover.

New South Wales, }
 to wit. } 16 Victoria, No. 34, section 9.

INFORMATION.

BE it remembered, that on the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1893, James William Evans, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Newtown Police Petty Sessions, District in the Colony aforesaid, and a special constable, came before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen duly assigned to keep the peace of our said Lady in and for the Colony aforesaid duly authorised in that behalf, and informed me, the said Justice, that on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1893, one W. H. Noble, of Enmore Road, a street in the Petty Sessions District aforesaid, did use a certain weight to wit, a 2 cwt. weighing-machine weight, such weight not having been compared and stamped under the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 34. Whereupon the said James William Evans, Inspector as aforesaid, did seize the said weight, and prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Newtown, in the said Colony, on the day } JAMES W. EVANS.
 and year first above-written before me,— }

FRANK S. FIELDER, a Justice of the Peace.

Case dismissed. Newtown, 14th April, 1893—W.J., S.M.

Summons to the Defendant upon an Information or Complaint.

To W. H. Noble, within the Metropolitan Police District, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS information has been exhibited by James William Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures for Newtown Petty Sessions District, and a special constable, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that you on the 6th day of April, A.D. 1893, at Enmore Road, a street in the Petty Sessions District aforesaid, did then and there use a certain weight, to wit a 2 cwt. weighing-machine weight, such weight not having been compared and stamped under the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 34. These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name to be and appear on Friday, the 14th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Newtown Police Court, Australia-street, Newtown, in the said colony, before such Stipendiary Magistrate in the said Colony, as may be, then and there to answer the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at Newtown, in the Colony aforesaid.

FRANK S. FIELDER, J.P.

Mr. Williamson for Complainant, Mr. Abigail for Defendant. Plea, "Not Guilty."

THIS deponent, *James William Evans*, on oath, saith as follows:—I am Inspector of Weights and Measures for this district; I produce my appointment and warrant to enter, also my appointment as a special constable; I see my information; it is true, and refers to defendant; I visited his place in the Enmore Road

Road on the 6th instant; he is a produce merchant; goods were exposed for sale; I called about 4.30 o'clock p.m.; my assistant was with me, and a vanman; I observed a weighing-machine in the shop of defendant; I examined it by means of copies of the standard weights; I didn't at first send for a police officer; I examined it in presence of the defendant's brother; it was a 6-cwt. lever machine; I ultimately sent for a police officer; I found the machine unjust; I test the weights and the correctness of the machine by putting my standard weights on the beam; I found the 14 lb. weight was 2 cwt. slow; I put the 14 lb. weight on the cup, and then the 14 lb. standard is placed on the platform; the accuracy of that is tested by weights; it was found to be 2 oz. light; the 28 lb. slip was then placed on the cup in the same way; it was 2½ oz. heavy; I then tried the 56-lb. slip; it was approximately correct; it was slightly light; I saw the machine was improperly constructed; it is made by an English firm; I saw it had been improperly adjusted; at 56 lb. the slip appeared to be slightly light; I then tested in the usual manner the corners of the platform, as directed by the Imperial Board of Trade; at the right hand back corner, with 56 lb. on, the machine was 14 oz. against the vendor, and in favour of the purchaser; the left hand back corner was 2 oz. against the vendor; the left hand front corner was 2 oz. against the purchaser; the right hand front corner was 2 oz. in favour of the purchaser; at 112 lb. it took 20 oz. to lift the beam, or the machine was 20 oz. in 1 cwt. against the vendor; at 224 lb. it took 2 lb. to lift the beams, or the machine was 2 lb. against the vendor; at that stage I thought it advisable to send for a constable to watch further developments; he came, and a statement was made by defendant's brother, in defendant's absence; the brother said, "You have not tampered with the machine in any way"; when the policeman came I made another examination; the machine gave new results; it gave a less inaccuracy; I have been appointed by the stipendiary magistrates the person in charge of the standard weights and measures; the four corners work upon a common centre; I tested the machine in accordance with the English regulations; defendant came in at the end; I said, "The machine is very bad, it can be used to suit any purpose"; he said, "I have done all I could, I have taken every precaution, I am very sorry"; the weight of an article placed on the machine varied; the machine kept taking up fresh balances; produce was weighed on the machine.

Objected to by
Mr. Abigail.

To Mr. Abigail: I produce an independent witness who saw me testing the machine; the defendant wasn't present at any testing; Wedderburn's name cropped up; Noble's brother showed me some of his bills; I think I said, "It is a very great pity he didn't take more care, he has misled you"; I had a case concerning Wedderburn two days before; I said on the 4th instant in another matter, "It's not your fault, it's Wedderburn's"; I never said, "I want to get at Mr. Wedderburn, not at you"; I tested the one at the back; it was in very fair order; the machine, the subject of this prosecution, sometimes weighed goods placed in its centre correctly; I could get no accuracy; defendant told me he had had the machine recently adjusted; I want to keep clear of Wedderburn; he has been opposed to me for nine years; I won't say is Wedderburn a competent and fair scale adjuster; I won't say either way.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893,
before me—

JAMES W. EVANS.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

THIS deponent, *Michael Duffy*, on oath, states:—I am a constable of police; I know the defendant's premises; I remember the 6th instant; I entered defendant's shop; in my presence Evans tested a weighing-machine; he used copies of the standard weights; something was wrong in my opinion with the machine; it didn't work correctly; it would sometimes raise its beam without any weight; it was 2 oz. light in 14 lb.; at any other weights the machine was against the seller; the only time during the whole examination when the scales showed against the purchaser was when the 14 lb. weight was put on; at all other times and tests, six or seven, the machine registered against the vendor; some parts of the examination showed the scale to be fair enough; I saw the corners tested; they did not correspond; the whole affair fluctuated.

To Mr. Abigail: I don't know much about scales; I never before saw scales tested by a competent official; the 14 lb. weight was put on the centre when the machine went 2 oz. against the purchaser; the corners were tested afterwards; it worked badly every time except a few times; it was generally against Noble; it balanced occasionally.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893,
before me,

MICHAEL DUFFY.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

THIS deponent, *James Patterson*, on oath, states:—I am assistant to Mr. Evans; I remember being at defendant's place on the 6th instant; I drive a buggy; I saw Mr. Evans test the weighing-machine; it was unjust; it varies in different corners; I wrote down my observations at the time; it was 3 oz. heavy in two corners and 5 oz. in a third, and 2 oz. in his favour on the beam; it would be against the vendor; it was incorrect and out of order.

By Mr. Abigail: I have been seven years with Evans; he generally goes to a place in a buggy, which I drive; I took no notice of any conversation between Evans and Noble.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893,
before me,—

JAMES PATTERSON.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

THIS deponent, *William Henry Noble*, on oath, states as follows:—I am defendant; I am a produce merchant, residing at Enmore Road; I am sure no one tampered with the machine in any way since Mr. Evans made his test; I swear it; Evans never offered to re-test the machine when I came in; he said, "Wedderburn has misled you; I don't want to get you into trouble—I want to get at Wedderburn"; I never allowed any one to interfere with the machine; Evans didn't say, "I'm sorry for you—you've been got at by Wedderburn"; the policeman told me the scales were wrong.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893,
before me,—

W. H. NOBLE.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

This

THIS deponent, *Robert Wedderburn*, on oath, states as follows:—I am a scalemaker of twenty-two years' standing; I make scales; I didn't make the machine in question; I repaired it for four years; I made two inspections of the machine since Mr. Evans called; the Government Inspector of Weighbridges and Weights was at my second test; I made two complete tests; the result is that the machines were correct; I gave evidence on an inquiry; the machine was a true balance on both occasions; Mr. Noble came to me after Mr. Evans had served him with a summons; I had Mr. Palmer with me; I tested the scales with copies of weights passed by Mr. Evans; I tested the beam carefully; both it and the whole machine was absolutely correct.

By Mr. Williamson: Someone must have done a trick of hand to make the weights go wrong to deceive the policeman.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893, } ROBERT WEDDERBURN.
before me,—

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

THIS deponent, *John Cross*, on oath, states:—I am Inspector of Railway Weighing machines and Weights; I went this morning and saw the machine tested, and tested it myself with each counterpoise weight; I tested everything; the right hand back corner was slightly slow; the machine was virtually correct in three corners, and under 2 oz. incorrect in the other; the machine was correct to all intents and purposes; the machine always lifts; I should have certified to it as a correct standard weighing-machine.

By Mr. Williamson: I can only swear to what I saw—2 oz. is allowed.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893, } JOHN CROSS.
before me,—

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

THIS deponent, *James Cable*, on his oath, states as follows:—I am a scalemaker; I have been in the line for thirty-five years; a correct weighing-machine must be all round alike.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893, } J. CABLE.
before me,—

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

THIS deponent, *Richard Wedderburn*, on oath, states as follows:—I swear I have in no way adjusted the machine since the 4th instant; I never tampered with the machine, and never was with it by myself.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th April, 1893, } R. WEDDERBURN.
before me,—

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

THIS deponent, *John Kerr*, on his oath, states:—I am a scalemaker of 44 years' duration; I examined the scales yesterday; Wedderburn tested them in front of me; I then tested them; I have only been a week in the colony; I found the scales correct; one corner was a little slow; it was very reasonable, only just over an ounce; I would have certified it as a correct scale; the scale was not unjust; if it took 6 oz. to raise it it would not be correct; I never tested a more accurate machine.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th day of April, 1893, } JOHN KERR.
before me,—

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

Evans v. Noble; case dismissed.—W.J., S.M., Newtown, 14/4/1893.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } 16 Victoria No. 34, sec. 17.

INFORMATION.

BE it remembered that on the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1893, James William Evans, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and a special constable, came before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, including the Newtown Police Petty Sessions District, duly authorised in that behalf, and informed me, the said Justice, that on the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1893 he, the said James William Evans, did enter a certain place, to wit, a store occupied by H. Edwards, junr., and situate in 250, King-street, in the Petty Sessions District aforesaid, wherein goods were exposed for sale, and then and there examined two weighing-machine weights, and then and there compared and tried the same with the copies of the standard weights and measures authorised to be provided under the Act to amend the laws relating to weights and measures, intituled 16 Victoria, No. 34; and upon such examination it appeared that the said two weights were light, to wit, 14 oz. And the said James William Evans, Inspector as aforesaid, did then and there seize the same; and prays, that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Newtown, in the said Colony, on the day } JAMES W. EVANS.
and year first above-written, before me,—

FRANK S. FIELDER,
A Justice of the Peace.

Case dismissed. Newtown, 14/4/1893, W.J., S.M.

Summons

Summons to the Defendant upon an Information or Complaint.

To H. Edwards, junr., within the Metropolitan District, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS information has been exhibited by James William Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Newtown Police Office Petty Sessions District, and a special constable, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that you, on the 4th day of April, A.D. 1893, were the occupier of a certain place, to wit, a store situated in 250, King-street, in the Petty Sessions District aforesaid, wherein goods were exposed for sale and certain two weighing-machine weights were then and there examined by the said James William Evans, as such Inspector as aforesaid, and then and there compared and tried the same with the copies of the Standard Weights and Measures authorised to be provided under an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Weights and Measures" (16 Victoria, number 34), and upon such examination it appeared that the said two weights were light, to wit, fourteen ounces. These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name to be and appear on Friday, the 14th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Newtown Police Court, Australia-street, Newtown, in the said Colony, before such Stipendiary Magistrate in the said Colony as may be, then and there to answer the said information and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at Newtown, in the Colony aforesaid.

FRANK. S. FIELDER, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

16 Victoria, No. 34, sec. 17.

INFORMATION.

BE it remembered, that on the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1893, James William Evans, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and a special constable, came before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, including the Newtown Police Petty Sessions District, duly authorised in that behalf, and informed me, the said Justice, that on the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1893, he, the said James William Evans, did enter a certain place, to wit, a shop occupied by Samuel Cover, and situate in 17, King-street, in the Petty Sessions District aforesaid, wherein goods were exposed for sale, and then and there examined a certain beam, with scales, and then and there compared and tried the same with the copies of the Standard Weights and Measures, authorised to be provided under the Act to amend the laws relating to weights and measures, intituled 16 Victoria, No. 34; and upon such examination it appeared that the said beam, with scales, was unjust 1 oz. And the said James William Evans, Inspector as aforesaid, did then and there seize the same; and prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Newtown, in the said Colony, on the day }
and year first above-written, before me,— }

JAMES W. EVANS.

FRANK S. FIELDER, a Justice of the Peace.

Withdrawn—Newtown, 14/4/93.—W.J., S.M.

Summons to the Defendant upon an Information or Complaint.

To Samuel Cover, within the Metropolitan Police District in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS information has been exhibited by James William Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Newtown Police Office Petty Sessions District, and a special constable, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that you, on the 29th day of March, A.D. 1893, were the occupier of a certain place, to wit, a shop situated in 17, King-street, in the Petty Sessions District aforesaid, wherein goods were exposed for sale, and a certain beam, with scales, was then and there examined by the said James William Evans, as such Inspector as aforesaid, and then and there compared and tried the same with the copies of the Standard Weights and Measures, authorised to be provided under an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Weights and Measures" (16 Victoria, No. 34), and upon such examination it appeared that the said beam, with scales, was unjust, to wit, 1 oz. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be, and appear on Friday, the 14th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Newtown Police Court, Australia-street, Newtown, in the said Colony, before such Stipendiary Magistrate, in the said Colony, as may be, then and there to answer the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1893, at Newtown, in the Colony aforesaid.

FRANK S. FIELDER, J.P.

No. 19.

Messrs. W. M. Macfarlane and W. A. Dixon to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, 10 April, 1893.

IN reference to the complaint to the Minister of Justice by Mr. R. Wedderburn as to the manner in which Mr. Evans had tested some 56-lb. weights, and in response to the request of the Minister, we have the honor to report that we visited the office of the Inspector to see the weights re-tested.

Mr. Wedderburn was present, but Mr. Evans objected strongly to his being present during the testing, on which, however, we insisted.

Mr. Wedderburn's complaint was: 1st. That Mr. Evans had stamped four 56-lb. weights, which were incorrect, as being light to such an extent that a customer of his buying them might have the weights seized and condemned by the Inspector in his rounds. 2nd. That the balance or beam scales on which they were tested was incorrect, as it would not stand the transposal of the weights and standards to the opposite pans.

There

There is no allowance for "remedy" in the Act in New South Wales, that is, the amount of error which is allowable in weights of different sizes. The Inspector explained to us that he had adopted the regulations laid down for the inspector in Great Britain, which allows the amount of 50 grains for a 56 lb. iron weight, and showed us the printed regulations. Three of the weights tested were within the remedy, whilst the fourth was about 70 grains, or 20 grains outside the remedy, and the Inspector said he thought he was justified in stamping that weight. It seems to us that he was so, as it means only one part in 5,850, and he is subject to no regulations.

Mr. Wedderburn seems to think that it was an injustice to him to have them stamped, but had the Inspector desired to be strict with him he could have refused to stamp them, and made him take them away and correct them. The weights were quite correct enough for the rough use to which such common weights are applied, as they are roughly handled and so worn away.

The balance or scales were 30-inch beam scales, with rounded knife edges, and it was tried first with 15 grains in one pan and the same in the other, when it swung and turned in either direction quite distinctly, and this is the turning-weight for a balance of that size. The balance stood even, when empty, although free to swing. It was then tried with standard 56 lb. weights, shifted from pan to pan, and with this load, and with about 2 dwts. in excess in either pan, it swung easily, and similar results were obtained with the iron weights complained of. This increased weight over that required to swing the empty balance is strictly in accordance with the extra pressure and consequent friction brought on the knife edges by loading the balance with 1 cwt.

We therefore conclude that the balance is correct for all practical purposes.

We have, &c.,

W. M. MACFARLANE.

WILL. A. DIXON.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 13/4/93.

Seen. Place with papers.—R.E.O.C., 25/4/93.

No. 20.

J. S. McGowen, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, N.S.W., Sydney, 24 April, 1893.

Having received the enclosed documents I forward them to you for perusal.

Certainly if the statements made are true, matters have no right to remain as they are. If Evans has received a bribe he has no right to be in charge of a public department. And if the statements made are a libel on the character of an honest man the libeller should most certainly be brought to account.

Faithfully yours,

JAS. S. MCGOWEN.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

THIS deponent, *William Henry Noble*, on oath, states:—I am defendant; I am a produce merchant residing at Enmore Road; I am sure no one tampered with the machine in any way since Evans made his test; I swear it; Evans never offered to re-test the machine; when I came in he said "Wedderburn has misled you, I don't want to get you into trouble, I want to get at Wedderburn"; I never allowed anyone to interfere with the machine; Evans didn't say, "I'm sorry for you, you've been got at by Wedderburn"; the policeman told me the scales were wrong.

Taken and sworn at Newtown, this 14th day of April, 1893, }
before me,—

W. H. NOBLE.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

(B.)

50, King-street, Newtown, and Chapel-street, Marrickville, 17 April, 1893.

On April 7th or 6th I hereby state that Mr. Evans stated that that time he summoned my father was through Mr. Wedderburn.

I can swear to this statement.

I am, &c.,

W. H. EDWARDS.

(C.)

Strawberry Hills Butchery, 11 April, 1893.

Statement by Mr. Schonhardt.

THAT on one occasion about five years ago Mr. Evans visited my shop and took a 7 lb. set of brass weights for being light. He took them on the Friday, and I went down on the Monday in company with Mr. Woodward, butcher, of Foveaux-street, and instead of Mr. Evans prosecuting me I gave him a one pound note (£1) in the presence of Mr. Woodward and Mr. Feherenbach and myself—and I was not prosecuted on that occasion, and he gave me the 7 lb. set of weights back. That on the Mr. Evans visited my shop and found fault with a machine I had on the counter, for which I was summoned and fined. Previous to the case being heard I went down to Mr. Evans' office and inquired what he was going to do. He said he was going to summons me. I asked him if it was possible to keep the case out of the paper. He said he would if he could. I gave him a sovereign (£1), but the case appeared in the papers.

J. SCHONHARDT.

Submitted. The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures might be asked for report through the Stipendiary Bench, by whom he was appointed to his present office.—A.C.F., 27/4/93. Approved.—R.E.O.C., 27/4/93.

The Stipendiary Magistrates.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), B.C., 27/4/93.

Mr. Evans for report.—C. Delohery, S.M., B.C., 29/4/93.

Report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures is forwarded herewith, together with Mr. Wedderburn's letter. The report has been seen by Messrs. O'Malley Clarke, Addison, and Delohery, but not by the other stipendiary magistrates, being urgently required by the Department is forwarded to avoid delay.—Francis S. Isaacs, C.P.S. and C.M. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice, B.C., 18/5/93.

Urgent. Submitted. Report of Inspector of Weights and Measures forwarded herewith.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), 19/5/93.

No. 21.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Chairman of the Stipendiary Bench of Magistrates.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, 16 May, 1893.

Referring to your B.C. communication of the 29th inst. (? ult.) enclosing papers [returned herewith] for report, I observe,—

1. Copy of deposition of William Noble, at the Newtown Police Court, on 14th April.
2. Statement of H. Edwards.
3. Statements of J. Schonhardt.

1. Since no charge has been formulated in connection with this, nor is the object of its production stated, I will proceed to briefly state what actually occurred.

Since the hearing of the case Mr. Noble has informed me that, being unused to Police Court procedure, he was flurried in cross-examination, and that his deposition did not fairly convey his meaning. In the course of a conversation arising out of my seizure of his weights, Mr. Wedderburn's name cropped up in connection with some bills for repairs which were shown to me. Mr. Noble considered it unjust that he should suffer when he had taken every reasonable precaution to secure correctness; but I explained to him that he was legally responsible, and that no action would lie against the scalemaker. I append a statement from Mr. Smith [marked 1], who lives next door to Mr. Noble and was present at the time, showing the actual words used, and it will easily be seen how they were misconstrued.

2. In the case of H. Edwards, I had, in the course of my duty, to seize his weights. At the time I did not know the name of his scalemaker. When his father was summoned in August, 1891, Mr. Cook was his scalemaker, so I fail to see what connection Mr. Wedderburn had with that case. I desire here to state that no action has ever been taken by me out of personal feeling towards any person; indeed, if such a feeling existed it would incline me to all possible leniency, for fear my action might be misconstrued.

Speaking generally, it is a matter of common occurrence for persons to be involved in prosecutions through careless and inferior work. I have found it necessary to issue circulars [copy marked 2] calling attention to this matter, and consider it a duty to stand between the public and such inferior work. Scalemakers, however, appear to think that I have no right to find fault with any work which has gone through their hands. [See copies of correspondence re complaint of R. Wedderburn, marked 3.]

3. With regard to the charges made by Mr. Schonhardt, they are so serious that I could not help a feeling of surprise that they should have been entertained without evidence other than a mere *ex parte* statement. I accordingly communicated with Mr. Woodward, who at once disclaimed any previous knowledge of Mr. Schonhardt's action, and voluntarily furnished me with a statement [herewith marked 4].

As Mr. Fehrenbach (Mr. Schonhardt's father-in-law) was not present at the interviews referred to, his evidence appeared unnecessary.

Mr. Woodward, feeling aggrieved at his name being used without his authority, brought Schonhardt to my office to explain the share he had in the transaction, and he (Schonhardt) then and there made a statement [herewith marked 5].

That statement was not signed by Schonhardt, but that he did make it, and the reason why he did not sign it at the time he made it, are circumstances which are placed beyond doubt by statutory declarations of Mr. A. McNeill and Mr. A. Lees, which are attached.

Some years ago I did seize a set of weights belonging to Mr. Schonhardt, who came to my office with Mr. Woodward, and explained through him that he had just bought the business from Mr. Fehrenbach, and had trusted to his statement that the weights were correct; that his wife had been dangerously ill, and that he was new to the business. Taking these facts into consideration, and there being no imputation of intentional fraud, I returned him the weights with a caution, also insisting that they should be adjusted by a scalemaker; but the statements of Messrs Schonhardt and Woodward herewith will bear out my assertion that the subject of money was not even alluded to. I also append a statement [herewith marked 6] from my assistant, James Patterson, who was also present.

On 19th October, 1892, I again seized scales and weights belonging to Mr. Schonhardt, and obtained two convictions against him for unjust scales and light weights.

He came to my office alone and entreated me not to prosecute, or at least to keep the affair out of the papers. He then, in the presence of my two assistants, James Patterson and Charles Blakeney, who has since left my employ [statements herewith marked 6 and 7] offered me money to suppress the charges, which I refused to accept, and told him to leave the office. The idea of my influencing the reporters is on the face of it absurd.

It is significant that Mr. Schonhardt was prosecuted and fined for the two offences referred to, although if his original statements are credible I was in his power.

I have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from charges of this kind, which I attribute to the fact that, profiting by experience gained while in the service of the Sydney Municipal Council, I endeavour when possible to have a witness with me while on duty.

I have conducted over 1,200 prosecutions since my appointment, and have no doubt made enemies; but I submit that if *ex parte* statements are to be accepted without corroborative evidence, and the onus of disproving them is to be laid upon the accused, as in this case, no public officer entrusted with executive functions will be safe.

Fortunately, however, I am in a position not only to accept, but to rise superior to the situation, with all its disadvantages, and I confidently leave the issue in your hands.

Having thus vindicated myself to the best of my ability, I am desirous of inviting your attention to certain general issues arising out of the papers signed by Mr. Schonhardt. He admits in his statement [marked 5] that these documents are written by Mr. James Wedderburn, and I contend that this supplies the key to the origin of most of the recent suddenly-raised attacks upon me. I am not altogether of opinion that Mr. Schonhardt is as much to blame as might at first sight appear. He is a foreigner, and imperfectly acquainted with our language. He appears to have been entrapped into signing the papers which were written for him, by a promise that they should not be used. Mr. Schonhardt's verbal statements seem to have been artfully twisted to suit the ends of the writer, and a busy time was selected so as to prevent Mr. Schonhardt from realising what he was signing; indeed he states that he was not aware of the contents of these papers. On page 2 of the printed report of the Board of Inquiry into Weights and Measures it is stated

stated, "Several of the witnesses, principally scalemakers, raised strong objections to many of his (the Inspector's) actions." As a matter of fact eleven out of the thirteen charges with which I was confronted are directly attributable to Messrs. Robert and James Wedderburn. I further submit copy of questions in Legislative Assembly on 2nd instant [marked 8], see question 6, and two letters from my late assistant, Charles Blakeney [marked 9]. Since the termination of the inquiry I have been constantly harassed by complaints, both written and verbal, from R. Wedderburn to the Department of Justice, one of which resulted in an impromptu inspection of my beam scales by Messrs. Dixon and Macfarlane, and another in the correspondence hereto appended [marked 3] which throws some light on the motives for these repeated attacks.

I would further submit an anonymous or forged letter [marked 10] which was sent to the Board of Inquiry, forwarded by them to Mr. Dowling, who happens to be an old friend and schoolfellow of my own, and by him handed to me with a view of finding the author.

A comparison of this document with the letters signed by Mr. Schonhardt, and with a specimen of the handwriting of Mr. James Wedderburn, which will be sent to you direct from the Department of Justice, will, I anticipate, clearly show that these repeated charges are only incidents in a systematic and long-continued conspiracy, having for its object my removal from the path of those to whom I am, it would seem, a dangerous obstacle.

Further evidence of this is supplied by a statement received from Mr. Mayman [marked 11] which is especially valuable as coming from a gentleman representing one of the largest English firms of scalemakers, and who has not been long enough in the colony to be other than disinterested. Owing to your request of the 12th instant, that this report be furnished without delay, I have not endeavoured to do more than briefly indicate the origin and main features of the sustained attack which has been made upon me during the past four months; but I am in a position, if required, to trace almost every accusation which has been made against me to the same interested sources. Failing legitimate means, recourse has been had to anonymous letters and house to house canvassing with a view to concoct fresh charges against me, and verbal accusations have been freely made to which I have had no opportunity of reply. I have been put to very considerable annoyance and expense, my work has been seriously interfered with, the administration of my office has been discredited, and my actions as your officer impugned.

The absence of any press criticism on the published report of the Board of Inquiry would seem to indicate that the public, who have the best and most direct opportunities of appreciating my efforts on their behalf, are satisfied with my conduct, which view of the case is confirmed by the many letters sent to the Chairman of the Board and to myself to that effect.

I only ask that my exoneration which, I am convinced, must carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind, may be made as public as the accusations against me have been, and I feel sure that the fullest publicity will redound to my credit and that of the office I have the honor to hold.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosures.]

Dear Sir,

(1.)

Newtown, 4 May, 1893.

As I was present at Mr. Noble's premises, on the Enmore Road, when you inspected weighing-machines, I will swear that you did not make use of the words complained of. The words you used were that Mr. Noble had a perfect right to get at Wedderburn, as the machine was not correct.

Mr. Evans.

HENRY SMITH,
Enmore Road.

(2.)

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, November, 1887.

WOOLBROKERS, wholesale houses, carriers, agents, and storekeepers, whose business involve the use of weighing appliances, are strongly recommended to instruct some reliable person in their employ to examine machines, weights, &c., every morning, and when defective to have them attended to at once.

All scales, weighing-machines, &c., must be truly balanced, no draft whatever being allowed, nor will anything not permanently fastened be permitted to make them balance.

As no person whatever is authorised by this office to repair weighing material, the public are cautioned against jobbers who say they are, and whose pretended repairs almost invariably result in damage, for which a heavy charge is made. You are, therefore, advised to have appliances periodically examined by some respectable and established scalemaker, or sent to this office for comparison. It is the duty of all persons using, or having in their possession weighing appliances, to maintain their perfect accuracy. If found defective the parties are liable to a penalty and the goods confiscated.

All weights, measures, and machines brought to this office for testing, &c., must be perfectly clean and free from rust. Where the lead projects above the surface such will not be permitted in use. Purchasers are advised to buy none but new scales, weights, and measures, nor then unless properly stamped, as a large number of inferior and unjust articles are offered for sale to those not knowing the difference.

JAMES W. EVANS,

Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Metropolitan District of Sydney.

The Inspector will be in attendance at his office daily, except Saturdays, from 10 a.m. till 12; Mondays and Thursdays from 10 till 4, and every information given on all matters relating thereto. Material may be left at any time.

(3.)

Sir,

226, Sussex-street, Sydney; R. Wedderburn, scalemaker, 6 April, 1893.

Having been in business as a scale, weight, and weighing-machine maker in the city of Sydney and surrounding districts for a period of over seventeen years, during which time my work has always stood a thorough test and been approved of, I wish to draw your attention to the manner in which I have been treated by Mr. Evans, through me having given evidence at the inquiry into the manner of conducting the Weights and Measures Office, and that he means to ruin me and my family by finding fault with my work, which he has not the slightest foundation for.

The first injury that I complain of is this: I took 17 weights to Mr. Evans at 10 a.m. on March 1st. He passed them all as thoroughly correct as far as the standard of weights and measures goes, but he found fault with one weight, and took out his small gouge and drew out a piece of lead that I had placed in myself. The weight, if I thought as a scalemaker was not a fit and proper one, I would not have submitted it for examination. I submitted the weight to Mr. Fraser, the Under Secretary for the Minister of Justice, to show where Mr. Evans had gouged the lead out, and which he had no right to do.

Secondly, also on 1st March, I received the enclosed letter from a firm—Edginton's—for whom I have done work for the last seven or eight years, to inform me that they would not require my services any longer. I went and asked why they should write the letter, and a member of the firm stated that Mr. Evans had been down there, and also from what he had said, I believe has caused me to lose that firm's work.

To the Hon. the Minister of Justice.

R. WEDDERBURN.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Please take notice that in future we do not wish you to adjust or mend any scales in our possession, unless you receive special instructions from us to the contrary.

Mr. R. Wedderburn, Sussex-street.

Sydney, 27 February, 1893.

We are, &c.,

T. EDGINTON & CO.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, 27 April, 1893.

Referring to your B. C. communication of the 18th instant, covering letter of complaint from Mr. R. Wedderburn, I have the honor most respectfully to state in reply to his statements:

1. That I mean to ruin him and his family by finding fault with his work.

I have always treated Mr. R. Wedderburn in exactly the same manner as other persons in the same line of business. If the work submitted by Mr. Wedderburn does not come up to the requirements of this Office, I refuse to pass it.

2. With regard to seventeen weights submitted on 1st March.

One of these weights contained a piece of lead so inserted as to be liable to fall out after stamping. In accordance with my usual custom, I refused to stamp this weight, and on Mr. Wedderburn becoming abusive, I lifted the piece out to show the defect. If the weight had been properly plugged, this could not have been done.

3. With regard to Mr. R. Wedderburn's loss of — Edginton's work.

I have communicated with Messrs. Edginton on the subject, and beg to submit herewith an explanatory letter from them.

With regard to the general question of interference with the business of scalemakers, I desire to state that it is not unusual for these persons to make equivocal statements in order to obtain work, and I am almost daily called upon to make tests for persons who appeal to me.

I append a letter from Mr. Smith, butcher, Enmore Road, which requires no comment, except that, upon examination, in compliance with his request, I found his scales and weights in perfect order.

I further submit extracts from letters handed in during the late inquiry, of which, through the courtesy of the chairman of the Board, I was permitted to take copies, as tending to show the nature of my alleged interference with the business of scalemakers.

It is significant that in none of the other colonies are there shops devoted exclusively to scale-repairing and adjusting, while in Sydney alone four firms are engaged in this business.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,

Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Sub-enclosures.]

Dear Sir,

Mr. Wedderburn has called at our shop on the Enmore Road, and said that the scales and weights used by us is to be sent in to his premises to be readjusted, as all such work is to be done by him, and the price for doing them is £1 5s. (one pound five shillings), but he would do them for us for £1 1s. (one pound one shilling). If you would kindly call and see them before they are done you would oblige, as we are assured they are in perfect order.

Mr. Evans.

Enmore, 3 March, 1893.

J. C. and J. SMITH,

Butchers, Enmore Road,

Pro J. SMITH.

Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of the 20th instant, we can only say that you had nothing to do with our telling Wedderburn that we did not require him to regulate our machines.

Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street.

Sydney, 26 April, 1893.

We are, &c.,

T. EDGINTON & CO.

EXTRACTS from Letters handed to Chairman of the Board of Inquiry into Weights and Measures.

From Mr. John R. Collins, Commission Agent, 255 Sussex-street.

"I would like to suggest that a workshop be provided for the inspector, so that all necessary repairs and alterations would be done under his personal supervision, and thus protect the public from any imposition at the hands of those in the trade to which we are all liable under existing circumstances."

From Mr. J. Wright, Commission Agent, Homebush.

"On one occasion a scalemaker came to me and asked me to allow him to take the scales in to look to. I told him I would not, and he told me if I did not get them done every twelve months I would be fined. I saw Mr. Evans, and he told me that they had no right to use a threat by saying I would be fined. A little time afterwards I had the scales tested by Mr. Evans, and found them correct."

From Mr. A. L. Smith, 105, Sussex-street, Sydney.

"Hitherto we have had to go to so-called scalemakers to obtain our adjustment and certificate. Instead of it costing pounds to obtain our adjustment and certificates the work could be done for a few shillings."

From Mr. John Booth, Commission Agent, Sussex-street.

"The system he has adopted . . . has to a great extent put a stop to the blackmail that used to be levied by designing scalemakers. One of them once entered my store, went to the scale, declared it out of order; as the inspector (he said) would be round next day I had better get it repaired. I sent it to him, and he charged me 4/6 for merely painting the column, as nothing else was the matter with it."

From Mr. F. Newby, Commission Agent, 191, Sussex-street.

"I have had to pay scalemakers from 20s. to 30s. for doing what perhaps was unnecessary. Mr. Evans has always stood between the agents and the scalemakers, and consequently the scalemakers are annoyed that they are unable to make these exorbitant charges any longer."

From Messrs. Anderson & Foster, Commission Agents, 222, Sussex-street.

"The system as at present carried out is the only one to save us from the imposition of the scale-repairers, who would be at liberty to condemn our machines without authority, in order that they might obtain a job."

(4.)

Statement of Mr. James Woodward, Foveaux-street, Butcher.

I READ a statement by Mr. Schonhardt, dated 11th April, 1893. It is true that Schonhardt and myself went to the office of Mr. Evans. I don't remember, from the lapse of time, whether Fehrenbach went with us the whole of the distance, but he was in our company that morning. I and Schonhardt entered Mr. Evans' Public Office, which is open to the street. I am quite clear that Fehrenbach was not in the office with Schonhardt and myself. The reason of my visit was that I knew Schonhardt was a foreigner, imperfectly acquainted with the law, a new beginner in business, and in not over good circumstances. I interceded on his behalf, and alleged as a reason what I have just stated. Mr. Evans complained that while he was waiting hourly for persons to have their machines and weights adjusted, they obliged him to visit their places of business, and then, when he found them in the wrong, came begging to be let off. Mr. Evans then said to Schonhardt, "Would you know your weights if you saw them?" and Schonhardt replied that he did. Mr. Evans then told him to pick

pick them out from a number which were under the counter near the window. Mr. Evans then, on my intercession, and on the condition that the weights should be taken to some competent scalemaker, consented to let him off. The weights were taken away. I did not see Mr. Schonhardt give Mr. Evans a one pound note or other money, nor was mention made in my presence of any bribe or consideration in connection with the matter.

Signed in my presence, 5th May, 1893,—

CHARLES LOVELY, Junr., J.P.

JAMES WOODWARD.

(5.)

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, ARCHIBALD MCNEILL, of Pymont Bridge Road, Glebe, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare,—

1. That on the night of Wednesday, the 10th day of May instant, at Mr. Schonhardt's request I was present at Mr. Evans' office, when Mr. Schonhardt made a statement concerning a certain charge made against Mr. Evans.
2. That Mr. Lees took down the said statement [*herewith annexed and marked A*] in writing, and the same was read over to Mr. Schonhardt in the presence of Mr. Woodward and myself, Mr. Schonhardt stating that he was perfectly satisfied with it.
3. That I heard Mr. Schonhardt say that he would sign the statement on the following night as it was incomplete and the hour was late.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Declared at Sydney, this 17th day of May, 1893, }
before me,—

A. MCNEILL.

CHARLES LOVELY, Jun., J.P.

(5.)

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, ARMINE LEES, of 27, Rofe-street, Leichhardt, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare :—

1. That on the night of Wednesday, the 10th day of May instant, Mr. Schonhardt called at Mr. Evans' office and made a statement, which I took down in writing [*herewith annexed, and marked A*].
2. That the said statement was read over to Mr. Schonhardt, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it, and promised that on the following night he would come to Mr. Evans' office and sign it, the reason given being that it was late (nearly 11 o'clock), and he had not completed it.
3. That Mr. Schonhardt did not attend at Mr. Evans' office as he promised on the night of the 11th May instant to sign the statement which I took down in writing from him.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Declared at Sydney, this 13th day of May, 1893, }
before me,—

ARMINE LEES.

CHARLES LOVELY, Jun., J.P.

(5.)

STATEMENT OF MR. J. SCHONHARDT, BUTCHER.

(A.)

JAMES WEDDERBURN has often called at my shop. He came at first by himself, and pulled out a paper about the weights and measures inquiry. He spoke about Mr. Evans. I said, "Yes; I was had over that affair. I could tell you something if I liked to." He called again several times, sometimes alone, sometimes with a young fellow. There were three of them together who called one evening about 5 o'clock—James Wedderburn, a man whom I took to be his brother, and another man. He pulled out a paper and said to me, "I got him licked at Newtown," and asked me if I knew anything about him. He asked me what I had to say. I told him I was going to be fined five years ago, my weights were light. I went down to Mr. Evans; Mr. Woodward was with me; Mr. Fehrenbach was with me; but I don't think he was inside. Mr. Woodward spoke to Mr. Evans for me to get my weights back. I went round behind the counter. Mr. Evans was behind the counter at the end of it. The weights were under the counter near the window. Mr. Evans was at the other end. I took the weights and slipped a £1 note under the counter. Mr. Woodward was in front of the counter. I made no arrangement with Mr. Evans to give him £1. I did not give him £1. Mr. Woodward did the talking. There was no talk about £1 at all. I did not tell Mr. Evans there was £1 under the counter then or afterwards. Mr. Evans nearly snapped my head off. James Wedderburn wrote the billheads. I signed them. I did not know what was written.

NOTE.—This is the annexure marked A, referred to in the declaration made by Mr. McNeill on this 17th day of May, 1893.

CHARLES LOVELY, JUNR., J.P.

This is the annexure marked A, referred to in the declaration made by Mr. Lees on this 13th day of May, 1893.

CHARLES LOVELY, JUNR., J.P.

(6.)

110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 6 May, 1893.

1. I was with Mr. Evans when he seized Mr. Schonhardt's weights some years ago. He came to the office a day or two after with another man, and the two of them asked Mr. Evans to let Schonhardt off as he was a poor man and new to the trade. They begged very hard, and at last Mr. Evans told him to get his weights from behind the counter. I was behind the counter when he got them, and was close to him and Mr. Evans all the time. No money passed, and no mention was made of anything like that. I must have seen it if it had.

2. I was with Mr. Evans when he seized the weights and scales five or six months ago. Schonhardt begged to be let off. Mr. Evans said, "No, you have had your chance." He came down to the office a day or two after and begged to be let off. Charlie Blakeney and I were both in the office. Mr. Schonhardt offered Mr. Evans some money to let him off, and Mr. Evans said, "I don't do anything like that—clear out," and Schonhardt went away.

JAMES PATTERSON.

(7.)

ON or about Monday, 31 October, I remember a man coming into the office in his shirt sleeves and asking Mr. Evans if he would withdraw his case as he was summoned. Mr. Evans told him that he could do nothing of the kind as it laid with the bench to deal with. He then asked Mr. Evans if he would stop his name from getting into the papers, Mr. Evans told him that he had nothing to do with the report in the papers as the reporters took their own reports. He then offered Mr. Evans some money in his hand. Mr. Evans stepped back a yard or two and said, "Don't try any of those tricks on me." This man left, Mr. Evans turned to me and said, "That fellow tried to square me with £1." I asked Mr. Evans what his name was, he told me Mr. Schonhardt. Mr. Evans and Mr. Schonhardt were standing just outside the large office counter. I was behind the counter about 2 yards away, and could hear everything that was said.

Redfern, 4 May, 1893.

CHARLES BLAKENEY.

(8.)

(E.)

QUESTIONS.

(1.) REPORT OF BOARD OF INQUIRY re WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT :—MR. HOYLE (for MR. HUGH MCKINNON) asked THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,—

- (1.) Were the following documents placed in evidence at the recent inquiry into the administration of the Weights and Measures Act; and if so, why were they not tabled and printed with the report of the Board of Inquiry, presented to this House on 23 March last, viz. :—Letters from the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. W. Johnson, S.M., C. Delohery, S.M., R. Wedderburn, James Wedderburn, Harper, Dowling, and about fifty other letters; twelve months' statement of accounts, furnished by the Inspector to the Board on 20th January; three years' statement of accounts supplied by the Inspector, showing details of banking accounts, receipts, fees, &c., lists of private cheques passed through account; and a written statement handed in by the Inspector at the close of the inquiry in answer to the evidence given?
- (2.) Have any other documents been kept back?
- (3.) Did the Board frame any record of a visit paid to Mr. R. Wedderburn's business premises?
- (4.) Was the Inspector invited to comment on the findings of the Board, and was his reply furnished to the Department of Justice two clear days before the Board's report was tabled in this House?
- (5.) When will the documents referred to be tabled?
- (6.) Is it a fact that out of the six persons who gave evidence against the Inspector of Weights three were of the Wedderburn family, and the fourth an apprentice of Wedderburn?

MR. SLATTERY answered,—The following answers have been supplied by my honorable colleague, the Minister of Justice :—

- (1.) All the documents which were produced and put in evidence as exhibits were printed with the return laid before Parliament, and a mass of correspondence of a voluminous nature was placed with the papers to be dealt with hereafter. A large number of documents were tendered which the Board did not consider to be within the scope of the inquiry, and these, in many cases, were returned to the persons offering them. A written statement was handed in by Mr. Evans at the close of the inquiry, and he was informed that it could not be looked upon as forming part of the evidence, but that it would be placed with the papers for the Minister's information.
- (2.) No documents which were produced as exhibits were kept back.
- (3.) The Board did not place on record the fact that they had visited R. Wedderburn's premises. As a matter of fact, they visited and inspected the place in question—Thursday, 19th January, at 4 p.m.
- (4.) A copy of the Board's report was sent to the Inspector, and he was invited to make any statement he might think fit, with reference to those portions affecting himself personally or the administration of his office. The Inspector's reply reached the Department too late to be laid upon the table with the other documents, as it required to be considered before being laid upon the table.
- (5.) These and all other material documents will be laid upon the table at an early date.
- (6.) Forty witnesses were examined in connection with this inquiry, none of whom were called to give evidence either for or against the Inspector of Weights and Measures. Amongst these witnesses examined were Robert Wedderburn, James Wedderburn, scalemakers, Jabez Wedderburn, nephew of James Wedderburn, and in his employ, and Michael Gleeson, also in the same employ.

(9.)

Sir,

Redfern, 10 April, 1893.

I beg to inform you that owing to the considerable amount of annoyance that I am subjected to from the hands of some of the scalemakers, and there being no direct protection from their traps and abuse, I think it would be advisable to resign my position, while I am safe, as I could not suffer the annoyance you have been subjected to.

When the office is re-organised I would be thankful for opportunity of applying for an appointment in it when the responsibilities are better defined and protected than at present. I am willing to suit your convenience as to date of leaving.

I regret the inconvenience this step may cause you.

I have, &c.,

James W. Evans, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney.

CHARLES W. BLAKENEY.

Tuesday, 7 February, 1893.

ARRIVED at office at 9.15. Sent by Mr. Evans down to Mr. R. Wedderburn, Sussex-street, to inform him that Mr. Evans could not get down to his place till after 11 o'clock, as he was very busy in the office, and could not leave before that time. Mr. R. Wedderburn said that he must have the machines passed this morning, or else he would know the reason why. Went down with Mr. Evans at 11.15. Mr. Evans passed three machines, two 4 cwt. and one 5 cwt. for Parson Bros. Mr. Wedderburn was in the yard; he was very insulting to Mr. Evans; he told Mr. Evans that he had called up at his place at 8.20 this morning, and that he was told that Mr. Evans was at his breakfast. Mr. Wedderburn wanted to know if he was expected to go into Mr. Evans' b—— breakfast-room. Mr. Evans tried to explain the reason why he could not get down, but Mr. R. Wedderburn would not hear him. Mr. Wedderburn said that Mr. Evans was only b—— well nobbling him, and that he (R. W.) had his horse and cart waiting four and a half hours. Mr. Evans told him that if it was so important he could have put the three machines in the cart, as they were only small ones, and Mr. Evans could have passed them at the office. Mr. Wedderburn said that he would not take them up to the office; he said that he would see that things were different, and that he would go up at once to the Minister of Justice and see about it. As Mr. Wedderburn said that I would say anything and swear anything, I would much rather Mr. Evans took some one else down with him.

J. W. Evans.

C. W. BLAKENEY.

(10.)

21 January, 1893.

KINDLY enlighten the public if the Inspector of Weights and Measures is privileged to go to Tasmania, Victoria, and other colonies in the interests of Freemasonry and Orangeism while being employed as public servant, and if the salary is so luxurious, why not give employment by dividing the office with others?

I remain, &c.,

PHILLIP DOWLING,

Leichhardt.

To the Members of the Board re Weights and Measures.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 January, 1893.

Sir,

Board to Inquire into Weights and Measures.

I have honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, on the subject of the Inspector of Weights and Measures visiting unofficially the colonies of Victoria and Tasmania, and also as to the amount of salary paid to that officer, and to inform you that the matter referred to will receive attention by the members of the Board.

I have, &c.,

W. M. MACFARLANE,

Chairman of the Board.

P. Dowling, 148, Norton-street, Leichhardt.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 January, 1893.

Sir,

Board to inquire into Weights and Measures.

Referring to your letter of the 24th instant, in reply to mine of even date, I have the honor to forward herewith for your perusal (which you will have the goodness to return to me as early as possible) the letter referred to in my communication.

I would at the same time ask you to be good enough to state whether to your knowledge there is another person bearing the same name as yourself, residing in the district of Leichhardt?

I have, &c.,

W. M. MACFARLANE,

Chairman of the Board.

P. Dowling, Esq., 148, Norton-street, Leichhardt.

148,

Sir, I received the first dated of these letters last week, and I sent word back that it was a forgery. And then after I received the second letter.

Do you recognise the handwriting, as it is evidently some enemy of yours?
If you don't, please return to me, or I will call at your office on Friday, about 12.45.

I am, &c.,
PHILLIP DOWLING.

(11.)

I, BENJAMIN NEVILLE MAYMAN, manager and attorney in Australasia for Henry Pooley and Son, weighing-machine and weighbridge makers, of Liverpool and London, desire to make the following statement:—In December of last year I landed in Sydney bringing with me a letter of introduction from H. J. Chaney, Esq., Superintendent of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade, London, to Mr. J. W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney, who is generally regarded in official circles in England as a man that takes a deep interest in his professional work, besides possessing an intimate knowledge of the duties he is called upon to perform. My letter of introduction was presented to Mr. Evans in due course, and shortly afterwards the Board to inquire into the system of administering the Weights and Measures Act was appointed by the Minister of Justice. During the progress of this inquiry I called upon Mr. J. Wedderburn, scalemaker, Sussex-street, Sydney, whom I found to be in a state of excitement bordering upon hysteria. The first words Mr. Wedderburn uttered were to the effect that he had seen me at the Supreme Court, where the inquiry was held, and if it was my intention to attend again, in order to speak in favour of Mr. Evans, he stated that he should "expose" my firm. The "exposure" in question consisted in informing the Board that one of our weighing machines was in use at the Weights and Measures Office. I have no desire to conceal the fact. The machine was placed in the office by our late agent on a request from Mr. Evans, to whom I believe it has been of considerable assistance, and it is intended to leave it where it is until the authorities are ready to receive it at the new Belmore Market. The machine is, and has always been, the property of my firm. Mr. Wedderburn went on to state that Mr. Evans was largely responsible for the depressed state of his business. He alleged that it was the practice of owners of machines which needed repairs to ask Mr. Evans to recommend scalemakers capable of doing the work, and that on account of Mr. Evans recommending another firm (which he named) a great deal of repairing had been taken out of his hands. Mr. Wedderburn also stated that he had made a certain type of machine for weighing coal. The first of these appliances I was told had been submitted to Mr. Evans and approved of. As the scale had met with the Inspector's approval, Mr. Wedderburn proceeded to construct others. After a number had been made, the Inspector, it was alleged, had refused to accept the scales, which resulted in a heavy loss. Mr. Wedderburn affirmed that Mr. Evans had ruined his trade, and expressed his determination not to rest until Mr. Evans had been removed from his position. I am prepared to substantiate this statement in any way that may be deemed necessary.

11th May, 1893.

B. NEVILLE MAYMAN.

No. 22.

Minute of The Minister of Justice.

A LETTER from James Wedderburn sent in during the Inquiry offering to assist Inquiry or give evidence, to be sent to Magistrates to be used by them or in their presence only, to be afterwards returned to this Department.

R.E.O'C., 11/5/93.

The Stipendiary Magistrates, Central Police Court.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 12/5/93.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

23 January, 1893.

Herewith I beg to give what information I can in respect to the administration of the Weights and Measures Act. Taking Sydney as the chief centre of population, I will specially refer to Sydney districts and suburbs.

In Sydney we have at present one Inspector of Weights and Measures, whose office is situated in Bathurst-street, and is open to the public for the verification of all weighing material; the office hours are regulated so as to ensure the attendance of Inspector as much as possible for the convenience of the public.

My idea is, that taken in conjunction with the office work in connection with the supervision of Weights and Measures, it is not possible for the one Inspector to properly fulfil the duties of that office, however energetic he may be. I should like to point out that Mondays and Thursdays are days set apart for express purpose of stamping weighing material sent to office, and from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. for the purpose of office work during which time Mr. Evans is generally in attendance. What supervision has inspector over weighing material outside of office during these particular times? Also the large area which comprises the Sydney district, and the large number of weighing machines, &c., which can hardly be computed, are alone sufficient reasons for an additional supervision of the Weights and Measures Act, taking into consideration the number of convictions obtained by Sydney inspector, and the amount of work in connection with the administration of Weights and Measures Act should be sufficient reason for the Government to appoint more inspectors. I understand it is proposed to deal with the matter by allowing the municipal authorities to manage the working of the Weights and Measures Act.

I would respectfully urge that from my point of view that a much better working of the Act, if the Act was carried out by the state, that is to say, inspectors properly appointed by the Government and worked from some given centre, considering the importance of the working of the Act, I am sure that if placed under municipal control the working of this very important measure would be no more than a dead letter. My reasons are that no matter how consistent a man appointed as inspector might be, in the first place he would be under the control of the whims and fancies of every alderman concerned. The salary would be an individual tax on ratepayers, and considering the size of some municipalities it would not warrant an outlay commensurate with the position, which cannot be denied is of the utmost importance. I would also urge that any nominee for the position of inspector or assistant inspector should have a practical experience combined with theory. Weighing-machines are of such variety and class that it behoves the desirability of practical experience, considering that many a business man's reputation hangs on the knowledge of what the inspector considers his functions are.

In reference to stamping fees as now charged in Sydney and suburbs, and considering the vast number of weighing-machines, scales, weights, steelyards, measures, &c., that the Act if carried out in districts outside Sydney, and considering the size and population of such districts as Newcastle, Bathurst, Goulburn, Dubbo, Wagga Wagga, &c., the fees made payable to Government exchequer, would, I think, more than compensate for the appointment of additional inspectors.

Weighing-machines and weighing material should be supervised at least once a year. For example, a machine and weights, when stamped, is supposed to be standard, and that the rough usage, wear and tear, combined with the value of commodity weighed, should at once convince that 12 (twelve) months' use must necessarily incur a deterioration, which should be at once remedied.

Inspectors of districts outside Sydney are generally taken from police force. As I have before pointed out, it is not consistent to expect these inspectors to understand the working of the different weighing-machines now in use, and no doubt it is from this cause we seldom hear of a prosecution outside of Sydney. Take Newcastle, for instance, a place of large trade, with machines of every description. Is it not feasible to suppose a practical man would be better in position as inspector then.

The manner in which the Act has been worked in Sydney and suburbs is one that cannot commend itself. Generally speaking the supervision of large portable platform machines is directed by means of circular sent from inspector's office, calling attention to fact of certificate of verification having expired, and necessary steps be taken for its renewal. No doubt users of weighing-machines on receiving such circular would consider it expedient to take machine to office. It is a matter of interest to follow the *modus operandi* at the office on arrival of such machine. For example, Mr. Jones receives circular, takes machine to office, and after some examination is informed that machine is incorrect. A certain sum

of

of money is demanded. He takes his machine away to scalemaker, and on returning with same it is certified, for which fee is charged, and certificate is issued. Thus Mr. Jones has paid for machine being wrong, and also for being right. To follow on another example, Mr. Smith receives circular, thinks it compulsory, takes machine to office, machine is found correct, and fee charged accordingly. Mr. Brown also receives circular, but takes no notice whatever of circular. What regulation is there to compel Mr. B. to comply with circular as in other cases and in what position he stands? I think the foregoing remarks will exemplify working of office on this point.

As has been pointed out, it is generally conceded that Mr. Evans, the present Inspector, has been a law unto himself from which there seems to have been no appeal, and an alteration as to the present mode of supervising this Weights and Measures Act would be a great public service; and I think I am expressing public opinion in saying that fees derived from stamping which cannot be fairly estimated, half the fines, which have been in many instances very heavy, in addition to salary, is far too much for one inspector to receive.

What benefit has the Government Exchequer received for money expended on appliances, fitting up office, paying salary? If, as Inspector states, fraud is prevalent to such an extent, and no doubt a great many inconsistencies could be done away with by a different working of the Act.

In framing the schedule of charges, I doubt if the 6d. per cwt. referred to weighbridges, considering the weight-carrying capacity of such machines. It simply means an enormous tax levied simply for benefit of Inspector, such fees, I think, could be made much less where such large machines are concerned, and still amply repay for matter of verification.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Scalemaker, Liverpool-street, Sydney.

To Chairman of the Board of Inquiry Weights and Measures Act, Sydney.

No. 23.

Mr. R. Wedderburn to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

226, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Herewith I beg to refer to a statement made by Mr. Noble, produce merchant, of Enmore, and sworn to by Mr. Noble, that Mr. Evans, the Inspector of Weights and Measures, in summoning Mr. Noble for having unstamped weights and unjust machine, did state that it was not Mr. Noble he wanted to get at, but Wedderburn. I may state here that I have applied for the depositions of the above case, but was informed that the depositions had been forwarded on to the Justice Department. I am led to believe that Mr. Evans in giving evidence in Court, stated he had a case against me on a certain date, and as such is a misstatement, and is likely to affect me in my business, and has affected me in my business, inasmuch as tradespeople who I have been in the habit of working for for years, have refused me their work, I beg if it is possible to let me have the depositions of the above case. I should like to state that since giving evidence at the inquiry, Mr. Evans has by his action maliciously tried to injure me in my business, inasmuch the summoning of Mr. Noble, who I had done the work for, and which case was dismissed, are proof also of the statement Mr. Evans made to Mr. Edwards, junr., of Newtown, where Mr. Evans stated it was Wedderburn who had put his father away. I would most respectfully ask that as such statements made by Mr. Evans are totally false, I am afforded the protection that is necessary for preventing Mr. Evans in any way injuring me in the future. Trusting the above will meet with your earnest consideration,

I beg to remain, yours, &c.,
ROBERT WEDDERBURN.

Although Mr. Wedderburn is not, I believe, strictly entitled to a copy of the depositions in a dismissed case, it may, under the circumstances, be considered desirable to allow him to be furnished with a copy upon payment of the usual copying fees. Mr. Wedderburn may be informed accordingly.—W.M.M., 29/5/93. Approved.—A.C.F., 29. Received copy of depositions in case.—J. R. WEDDERBURN, 14/6/93.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary of Justice to R. Wedderburn, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 May, 1893.

Referring to your letter (undated) received at this Department on the 22nd instant, in which you ask to be supplied with the depositions in the case *Evans v. Noble*, heard at the Newtown Police Court on the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that you will be allowed to obtain a copy of the depositions in question upon payment of the usual fees for copying.

I have, &c.,
ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

Mr. R. Wedderburn, 226, Sussex-street, Sydney.

No. 25.

Deputation.

THE METROPOLITAN INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Thursday, 29th June, 1893.

MR. BLACK, M.P., called with a deputation of scalemakers at the Department to-day with the object of waiting on the Minister. I explained that the Minister was unable to meet them that day, and invited them to state briefly the object they had in view, in order to place a statement before the Minister who would be able to receive the deputation on Monday.

Mr. BLACK said they had to complain that the Inspector had unfairly interfered with the work of the scalemakers. The Inspector said he found certain weighbridges were incorrect, which, on examination, proved all right.

Mr. JOHN BOWREY said the test of the weighbridges by Mr. Evans was no test at all. He went round with a horse and cart and about 23 cwt. of weights, asked for the weight at each place and got it, then went back and took the tare of the horse and cart. As he was a long time away the horse might lose

or

or gain weight. Directly after, the scalemakers received letters from the owners that the Inspector had notified the machines were incorrect, and they had to go to the expense of carting weights to those machines (which they were paid to keep in order), and they found on testing that the machines were right after all.

The deputation promised to wait on the Minister on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Submitted for the information of the Minister.—A.C.F., 29/6/93. Seen.—R.E.O'C., 1/7/93.

No. 26. Deputation.

THE METROPOLITAN INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—DEPUTATION OF SCALEMAKERS TO THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE, INTRODUCED BY GEORGE BLACK, ESQ., M.P.

Tuesday, 4 July, 1893, at 11 a.m.

MR. BLACK, M.P., said that the prior complaints made against Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, were with regard to the fixed scale of charges, the setting aside of the Weights and Measures Act, harassing the scalemakers, trafficking in scales, weighing-machines, &c., acting in an unjust manner in compelling scalemakers to pay cab hire, illegally issuing notices and attempting to enforce one Baskerville to pay a certain fine. The present trouble arose in connection with Mr. Evans' action towards owners of weighing-machines, &c., which had in many cases caused them to dispense with examinations by scalemakers, and in particular cases where machines had been examined by the Inspector, and reported by him to be incorrect (sometimes as much as 30 lb. out), it had been found, when the same machines had been shortly afterwards examined by scalemakers, that the machines were absolutely correct. If Mr. Evans acted in this way, he was not fit to occupy his position. He was performing the work of examining these scales, &c., merely for the purpose of filling his own pockets, and his intention was to drive every one else out of the trade, and supply everything himself. If the powers of the Inspector are not checked, the scalemakers will be forced to dispense with the services of their assistants, and send them elsewhere; in fact, this had been so in the case of Mr. Wedderburn, whose wife had now to assist him to perform his work in place of an assistant. This state of affairs was occasioned through Mr. Evans taking away their work. Mr. Black stated that it was said that Mr. Evans was still—contrary to law—continuing to buy and sell scales, &c.; but, in reply to the Minister, said that, beyond the statements of the gentlemen present, he had no direct evidence that such was the case; but he would refer to the case of Mr. Cullen, which was brought under the notice of the Board of Inquiry: He said that all fees and fines received by Mr. Evans should, in his opinion, be paid into the Treasury—and that Mr. Evans was in a position to harass the scalemakers, as their complaints were made public, while the scalemakers had not a chance to defend themselves, as Mr. Evans' reply was departmental, and not known to them.

MR. THOMAS BOWREY said that, in the first place, he complained as to the manner in which testings of weighbridges, &c., were carried out by the Inspector. This was done by means of 23 cwt. of standard weights, which were conveyed to the weighbridge by horse and cart. He said that in several cases testings which were thus conducted by the Inspector were found to be incorrect. In three cases, according to Mr. Evans, scales were incorrect to the extent of 31 lb., 33 lb., and 28 lb. respectively; Mr. Evans must, he said, have visited the scale-owners with the express purpose of proving that their scales were wrong. Mr. Bowrey handed in, as evidence in support of his statement, (1) a notice issued by Mr. Evans in connection with the Union Steamship Company's weighbridge, with certificate attached, (2) a notice issued to Mr. Clune, with certificate attached, and (3) a similar notice and certificate in respect of the weighbridge on McIlwraith's wharf. The test made by the scalemakers, which proved the correctness of the weighbridges, were made in the presence of the proprietors in some cases. In connection with McIlwraith's wharf test, he sent word to the Inspector asking him to come down and witness the trial, but he said he could not come, but that if the tests were carried out with standard weights they must be correct. The scalemakers had gone to expense and trouble to conduct these tests, and through Mr. Evans' action they were in danger of losing the custom of scale-owners. The necessity for making this complaint previous to the present occasion had existed. The action of the Inspector was practically ruining the scalemakers, preventing them as it did from carrying on their business. (The notices and certificates referred to by Mr. Bowrey were handed in, to be dealt with in the ordinary official manner.)

MR. ROBERT WEDDERBURN stated that through Mr. Evans' action all his customers were gradually leaving him. He had been eighteen years trading as a scalemaker, and at the present time had only one firm—Hudson Brothers, Clyde—giving him their work, and that was only because they were outside Mr. Evans' jurisdiction and, consequently, influence. In reply to Mr. Black, Mr. Wedderburn said that he had bought various things from Mr. Evans, notably Globe weights. He had also purchased within the past three years, for the sum of £1 11s., a "Cotton" weighing-machine. It was an old machine, the price of a new machine of similar pattern being about £15. Mr. Evans bought the machine and sold it to him (Mr. Wedderburn), but he had no receipt for the amount paid, as it was not Mr. Evans' custom to give him receipts. He could not say where the machine is at present, as he repaired and sold it. (Mr. Cable, who had been in Mr. Wedderburn's employ till about twelve months ago, said that he remembered the machine, but did not know anything about the price paid for it, or where it is at the present time.)

MR. WEDDERBURN (continuing) said that he had bought weights from the Inspector on five or six different occasions, 56-lb weights and others, second-hand, but none recently. Mr. Evans had visited some of his customers—Edginton's, for example—and told them it was not necessary to have work done by scalemakers, and that if their work were sent to his office it would be stamped there. He (Mr. Wedderburn) said that many other of his customers had complained of the action of the Inspector in charging fees for stamping, &c., but in reply to a question as to whether he could produce or furnish a list of the names of the persons referred to, Mr. Wedderburn said that he was not in a position to do so, as he had promised that their names should not be brought forward.

MR. JAMES CABLE said that Mr. Evans was exceeding his duty in charging fees for testing weighing-machines, &c. Such a practice does not prevail in England, and Mr. Evans had stated in a daily paper that he did not now take fees for stamping, &c. He knew of cases in which such fees had been charged. In the case of Mrs. Monaghan, of Gloucester-street, Mr. Evans, on the 11th May last, plugged weights (but

did not stamp them) of a 240 lb. machine and counter machine—charging a fee of 3s. Last week a 240 lb. machine, the property of the Oriental Tea Company, was taken to Mr. Evans' office. He tested it and said the weights were light, and, pointing to a list of four names, told the carrier to take the weights to which place he liked. They were brought to his (Cable's) establishment and the weights adjusted, small holes being drilled, and on being returned to Mr. Evans he said the plugs were too small to admit of stamping, and had to enlarge the drill holes. For this work a fee of either 1s. 6d. or 2s. was charged, Mr. Evans' receipt being held by the manager of the firm. Messrs. J. Macintosh and Sons, of Pitt-street, had a machine stamped by the Inspector on the 3rd July, and a fee was paid him for doing so, and Messrs. Fortescue and Davenport, of Gloucester-street, were recently charged a fee of 1s. for similar work. Mr. Cook, butcher, of Redfern-street, whose work he (Mr. Cable) usually performed, informed him when he called to make his periodical examination that the Inspector had called a few days previously, and after examining the scales said they were correct. This occurred about a fortnight since. Mr. Cable said that since Mr. Evans had thus begun to take the trade out of the scalemakers' hands their only chance of doing any trade at all was by repairing and selling old scales. His bank-book would show how seriously his business had been interfered with.

MR. JAMES WEDDERBURN said that Mr. Evans had been trafficking in scales, &c., far more than the report of the Board disclosed. He (Mr. Wedderburn) had bought articles from the Inspector—not since the holding of the inquiry. Everything bought was mentioned in his statement before the Board except a lot of cast-iron weights; that may have been two or three years ago. Mr. Evans had boasted in his presence that he could starve the whole of the scalemakers—if they took any action against him (Mr. Evans)—by making no prosecutions. This was the first opportunity the scalemakers had had of bringing their grievances to light. If the Inspector had power to correct weights, scales, &c., he had the means of depriving the scalemakers of the whole of their trade, and prevent them from earning a living. (A copy of the *Workman* newspaper, dated 1st July, 1893, was handed in for perusal.)

MR. BOWREY said that he could bear out the statements made by Mr. Thomas Bowrey. He, with a Mr. Dillon, was present at the testings referred to; they were carried out with 2 tons of standard weights, Mr. Evans only having used 23 cwt.

MR. O'CONNOR said that the deputation had brought before him some facts which were new and important, and that they would be taken into consideration when dealing with the whole matter, and a conclusion arrived at as soon as possible. Whatever that conclusion might be, he would say that the present system was as bad as it could possibly be, and one under which even the most perfect man would find it difficult to work satisfactorily. The present system was unsatisfactory to all parties concerned—both the general public and the Government. He was strongly opposed to the taking of any fees by public servants for their own use, as it placed them in a false position, and this had been admitted in connection with clerks of petty sessions, who have now to pay all fees into the Treasury. An endeavour is being made to abolish the taking of fees in all cases—whether received as Commissioners for Affidavits or otherwise. The system is a wrong one altogether, and a minute is now ready for submission to the Cabinet, but the matter is delayed through fresh legislation being necessary. In connection with the Weights and Measures question, fresh legislation would be necessary, and he was of opinion that there should be a separate department to deal with all matters of a quasi-scientific description such as this. The question would be proceeded with without delay, and anything which could be done by him as a matter of administration would be at once effected; but where legislation was required a greater length of time would of course be necessary.

The deputation then thanked the Minister and withdrew.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

(No. 2,035.) Union S.S. Company's Weighbridge, Druiitt-street, Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

Goods weighed ; marks or brand ; from Mr. Evans to Drayman Carroll :

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight	46	2	17
Tare	23	1	17
Net weight	23	1	0

H. D., pro Proprietors.

(B.)

U.S.S. Coy.'s Weighbridge, Druiitt-street, 26 June, 1893.

THIS is to certify that Messrs. Bowrey Bros., scalemakers, 294, Pitt-street, have this day tested this weighbridge with Two (2) tons standard weights in our presence, and we are satisfied that same is correct.

W. DAVEY.
W. B. CLERK.
W. L. CROMARTY.

R. Roberts, Druiitt-street Wharves.

(C.)

Memorandum from James W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, to Mr. Clune.

23 June, 1893.

A TEST of your Weighbridge has disclosed an error of 33 lb. thus :—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross Weight	46	2	9
Tare ,,	23	1	4
Nett ,,	23	1	5
Error in excess	0	1	5

(D.)

234, 236, and 238, Sussex-street, Sydney, 26 June, 1893.

I HEREBY certify that Bowrey Bros. have this day tested my weighbridge with 2 tons of weights in my presence, and found it correct.

JOHN CLUNE,
R. B. KIRKLAND, Weighman.

(E.)

35

(E.)

McIlwraith's and Street's Wharves, Sussex-street, Darling Harbour, Sydney, 24 June, 1893

Dear Sirs,

I received this morning from Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, a notice that the weighbridge on this wharf (McIlwraith's) was incorrect, being 31 lb. out in a test load of 23 cwt. This is the weighbridge which was overhauled by you a little while ago.

The weighbridge on Street's wharf, which has not been overhauled for over two (2) years, is correct to within a couple of pounds. Your earliest attention to this will oblige, as the weighbridge will stand idle until you have adjusted it.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. RAISON.

Messrs. Bowrey Brothers, scalemakers, &c.

(F.)

Memorandum from the Proprietors McIlwraith's and Street's Wharves, Sussex-street, Darling Harbour.

23 June, 1893.

COPY of memo. received from Mr. J. W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street:—Captain Raison, a test of the weighbridge on Fagan's wharf disclosed the following results:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight	46	2	7
Tare "	23	1	4
Nett "	23	1	3
Error, 31 lb.			

J. M. RAISON,

Manager, McIlwraith's Wharf.

(G.)

26 June, 1893.

Memorandum from the Proprietors McIlwraith and Street's Wharves, Sussex-street, Darling Harbour.

THIS morning Messrs. Bowrey Brothers tested the weighbridge on this wharf (McIlwraith's), using 56 lb. standard weights, and I myself stood by and saw the weighings were correct. The test being 2 tons standard weights.

W. W. FOWLER,
Pro J. M. RAISON, Manager,
McIlwraith's Wharf.

Deputation *re* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures. Report for Minister's perusal.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), 4/8/93.

I will be glad to have the Metropolitan Inspector's report upon this complaint as early as possible in order that I may deal with it at the same time as the other matters now under consideration.—R.E.O'C., 11/7/93.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, B.C.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), 12/8/93.

No. 27.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, Sydney, 15 July, 1893.

Referring to your blank cover communication of the 12th instant, desiring me to report as early as possible on the official record of proceedings of a deputation of scalemakers which waited upon the Minister of Justice on the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit the following in reply.

With reference to statements of Mr. Black, M.P., the prior complaints alluded to by him have been already dealt with in my reply to the Report of the Board of Inquiry. He says further, "The present trouble arose in connection with Mr. Evans' action towards owners of weighing-machines, &c., which has in many cases caused them to dispense with examinations by scalemakers." This is a clear and concise statement of facts, and a case in point occurred on the 12th instant, when I received a letter from Messrs. Talbot & Co., which, I append, with copy of my reply, marked A. I consider that I am bound to give information concerning the responsibilities imposed by the Acts which I am called upon to administer. In the case of Messrs. Talbot, however, which may be taken as a sample of many brought under my notice, it would appear that these gentlemen, and not the scalemaker, who will probably hold me responsible if he does not obtain the work, are the aggrieved parties, and their letter emphasises the necessity for the existence of an officer upon whom the public can depend in matters relating to the weighing and measuring appliances. Mr. Black further says, that in certain cases machines pronounced by me to be incorrect have been found to be absolutely correct, when afterwards examined by a scalemaker. This merely amounts to a statement that there are frequent discrepancies in comparative weighings, and is a strong argument in favour of this office as a means of deciding disputes. I will deal with this matter more fully when touching upon Mr. Bowrey's complaints, merely remarking here that the public may be presumed to have more confidence in the decisions of a qualified Government Officer, than in those of a tribunal of scalemakers sitting in judgment upon their own work.

The slackness of work complained of is altogether due to causes beyond my control, and is not confined to this one trade; but if my interference has been, as stated, an important factor in depriving scalemakers of work, it would appear that they have obtained work in the past, which subsequent experience has shown their clients to be unnecessary.

As a matter of fact, it is owing in a great measure to the unscrupulous attacks made upon this office by the scalemakers and to misleading statements made by them to their customers, that these are withholding their work pending a solution of the difficulties created by these very tradesmen, who are now accusing me as the author of their misfortunes.

As will be seen from my previous letters, I have hitherto endeavoured to deal with matters in dispute as they affect the community, but when directly challenged by the scalemakers, as a body claiming to represent "the whole of the trading community of the city and suburbs," I am driven to state the case as between them and myself. They have been treated with the same consideration as other members of the community, but I do not recognise them as intermediaries between this office and the public, nor do I accord to them that semi-official status which they seem to assume as their right.

Mr. Thomas Bowrey in his complaint has not stated the case fairly. He confuses official verifications of weighbridges, which are carried out according to fixed principles, and with the standard weights only, and comparative test weighings, which are made by sending a stated load over the weighbridges in dispute, the expense being defrayed by myself.

On

On 21st June last I received a communication from Messrs. John See & Co. stating that they had sent a test load of bran over certain weighbridges, and complaining of discrepancies in the weighings. In order to enable me to investigate this complaint, I made up a test load of standard weights carefully covered and ran it over thirteen bridges. The weighing in each case was conducted by the weighbridge clerk, and I received a ticket showing the result. In fact the test was conducted as between buyer and seller, and was almost identical with that of Messrs. John See & Co. As a matter of courtesy I furnished each of the owners with the result as affecting his own machine without comment.

Messrs. Bowrey Brothers are contractors for the maintenance of some of these machines, and certain of the owners, by way of precaution, called upon them to adjust, which they have to do without charge. They appear to have tested the machines and satisfied the owners of their "absolute correctness," notwithstanding their own weigh-clerk's certificates. This is a matter entirely between Messrs. Bowrey and their clients, and when they asked me to witness their trial I replied that if the owners were satisfied I had nothing to say.

I did not assign any reason for the discrepancies, which certainly existed if the weigh-clerk's tickets are correct; in fact, my letter of explanation to Messrs. John See & Co. is distinctly in favour of the machines.

I append all papers relating to this matter [*marked B*], and should it be thought necessary, Mr. Broadbent, manager for Messrs. John See & Co. would I am sure be happy to give the department the fullest information.

The trafficking in weights alluded to by Messrs. Robert and James Wedderburn has been fully dealt with by the Board of Inquiry.

The complaint of loss of Messrs. Edginton's work has been refuted by those gentlemen in their letter (enclosure with mine of 17th April ultimo).

Mr. James Cable's statement that fees are not charged in England for weighing-machines is incorrect, as a reference to the Imperial Acts of 1889 will show. He naturally desires that the Inspector should be prevented from testing weighing appliances, even when requested to do so by the owner. I submit that although this duty is not specifically enjoined by the Act, it is included in the general authority to seize incorrect material. It is not reasonable that any person should be debarred from directly obtaining the opinion of the inspector instead of being compelled to depend upon the advice of interested persons, who are tempted to find fault in order to make an excuse for obtaining work.

No change has been made in the fees or charges of this office, pending the Minister's decision, and in each of the cases mentioned by Mr. Cable only the usual rates were charged.

With regard to the plug-holes spoken of, I remedied Mr. Cable's imperfect work to save his customer loss of time, and made no charge for enlarging the holes to suit the office stamps. The whole affair is very trifling. Mr. Cable further objects to my having, on one of my visits of inspection, informed Mr. Cook, a butcher, of Redfern-street, that his scales were correct. It would appear that he expects me to be guilty of a false statement, or, at all events, of a suppression of the truth, in order to put work in his hands. I may add that Mr. Cable, being an applicant for the position I now hold, his attitude in connection with this deputation seems in questionable taste.

Mr. James Wedderburn's statement that I boasted of my power to starve all the scalemakers by making no prosecutions—their claims that prosecutions should be instituted for their advantage is another instance of the lengths to which scalemakers are prepared to go, and is one of the objections taken by the Standards Commission in England to the appointment of scalemakers as inspectors.

Mr. Wedderburn says further: "If the Inspector has power to correct weights, scales, &c., he has the means of depriving the scalemakers of the whole of their trade." I have always considered it my duty to equalize machine weights, and to subtract only from avoirdupois weights; but I have never corrected appliances further than this, and my own scales, if they require adjustment, are sent to a scalemaker.

It is no new thing for scalemakers to be assisted by their wives and families. This was the rule in at least two out of three shops when I was appointed, and is a result of the keen competition which exists in the trade. In the ten years since my appointment the number of hands employed has risen from seven to fourteen, and the present depression is the more severely felt in consequence. I may state that in Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand there are no scalemakers, and in Victoria the work is but an adjunct to other trades.

The whole question would appear to resolve itself into a conflict between the claims of the scalemakers and the interests of the community.

I have, &c.,
JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

Sir,

Talbot & Co.'s Wool Stores, Circular Quay, 12 July, 1893.

We have been recently waited on by a man who represented himself as a weighing-machine adjuster, requesting us to send up our machine for adjustment, as, to quote his words, the time has again arrived when we are compelled to have our weighing-machines adjusted, and if it is not done at once an Act is shortly to go through which will have the effect of increasing the cost. We have in the past often grumbled at having to pay as much as £2 2s., and sometimes more, annually, under the impression that it was compulsory on us to obey these instructions, and when we had no fault to find with the working of our machine. We now wish you to inform us if we are compelled under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act to forward our machines to any of these people for adjustment at your office, and we wish you to clearly understand that we do not use our weighing-machine for purposes of sale or purchase of goods, as we are not auctioneers or sellers of produce. We simply use them for private use in our forwarding business.

Of course, we are only too glad to keep our machine in proper order, and shall be glad to know if we cannot arrange for you to test them when we have reason to think them out of truth, without the charges of a middleman.

J. W. Evans, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures.

We are, &c.,
TALBOT & CO.

(A.)

Memorandum from James W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, to Messrs. Talbot & Co.

13 July, 1893.

In reply to yours of the 12th instant, I desire to state that there is nothing in the Act to compel owners to have machines readjusted at any time. You are responsible for their accuracy. It is my duty when requested to test either here or at the owner's stores (they paying the cost of cartage, &c.), and a certificate will be given as to the condition of the machine.

I enclose circular as the position is stated by me.

Yours, &c.,
JAS. W. EVANS,
Inspector,

[Copy Circular November, 1887, enclosed.]

(B.)

(B)

21 June, 1893.

Memorandum from John See & Co, Grain and Produce Merchants and Commission Agents, Albion Stores, Sussex-street, Sydney, to Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Dear Sir,

Doubting the correctness of various weighbridges, we selected a careful drayman to take sixteen bags of bran to have weighed, with the result as attached. There is evidently something wrong, and we desire to call your attention to same.

Yours truly,
JOHN SEE & CO.
(Per J. BROADBENT).

1 Bag P. C. Bran	1	1	20	1 Bag P. C. Bran	1	1	19
1 " " "	1	1	20	1 " " "	1	1	21
1 " " "	1	1	20	1 " " "	1	1	21
1 " " "	1	1	21	1 " " "	1	1	22
1 " " "	1	1	20	1 " " "	1	1	20
1 " " "	1	1	21	1 " " "	1	1	21
1 " " "	1	1	20				
1 " " "	1	1	20				
1 " " "	1	1	20				
1 " " "	1	1	20				
1 " " "	1	1	20				
							22 3 18

	Gross	Tare	Nett
Druitt-street	46 3 0.1	23 3 14.1	22 3 14.1
Clune	46 3 0.1	23 3 0.2	23 0 0.2
N.C. Company	46 2 21.2	23 3 0.2	22 3 21.3
Tasmania	46 1 14.3	23 2 0.3	22 3 14.1
H P. & Co.	46 2 0.4	23 2 14.4	22 3 14.1
M.S.S.	46 2 0.4	23 3 0.2	22 3 0.4
Kethel	46 2 0.4	23 3 0.2	22 3 0.4
Hunter River	46 3 14.5	24 0 0.5	22 3 14.1
16 bags bran each	80 0 0		22 3 12
Scales			22 3 18

Sir,

110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 23 June, 1893.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of the 21st instant, with enclosures giving test weighings of a load of bran on several weighbridges in Sussex street.

I must first call attention to the conditions under which these machines are used, and an allowance must be made for discrepancies caused—

- (a) By windage, especially near the sea
- (b) Differences in construction and action of levers.
- (c) Wear and tear.
- (d) Want of attention to mechanism.
- (e) Inattention of weighing clerk.

The two latter are preventable.

According to the English official regulations, upon which I base my practice, weighbridges are expected to turn distinctly with 7 lb. on the platform, whilst the tolerance for error is in the machine itself about 11 lb. These should be considered when the amount of discrepancy is dealt with under the heads a b c.

I have taken advantage of your Memorandum to make a surprise test of thirteen weighbridges along Sussex-street by means of a horse, dray, and a load of forty-six standard weights of 56 lb. each. This being an equivalent to your test, I append a list showing the results obtained, and consider that with but three exceptions the result is satisfactory, and these would in ordinary course be attended to within a few weeks.

The need for a regular system of readjustment is made apparent. As this is optional with the owners, I can only make the suggestion to them. I consider it would be unreasonable to condemn weighbridges as unfit which are temporarily affected by causes beyond ordinary control, but where error is in any way preventable a notice is given to the owner at once; but I would strongly protest against the weighing of single sacks as against a total weighing on a bridge as unjust and most unreasonable.

I desire to thank you for the trouble taken, and to assure you that all complaints will receive prompt attention, and if possible a remedy.

I am, &c.,
JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector.

Mr. Broadbent, care Messrs. John See & Co., Sussex-street, Sydney.

Weighbridge	Gross	Tare	Net	
Druitt-street	46 2 17	23 1 17	23 1 0	28 lb. excess.
Clune	46 2 9	23 1 4	23 1 5	33 " "
Fuller	46 1 0	23 1 7	22 3 21	71 " short.
Fagan	46 2 7	23 1 4	23 1 3	31 " excess.
Kethel	46 2 7	23 2 14	22 3 21	71 " short.
H. R. S. N.	46 2 0	23 2 7	22 3 21	7 " "
Howard Smith	46 2 6	23 1 14	23 0 20	20 " excess.
Illawarra Co.	46 2 4	23 1 14	23 0 18	18 " "
Lime-street	46 1 24	23 1 2	23 0 22	22 " "
Huddart, Parker	46 1 14	23 1 14	23 0 0	Correct.
Tasmanian	46 1 2	23 1 2	23 0 0	" "
N.C.S.N. Co.	46 2 0	23 1 14	23 0 14	14 lb. excess.
A. U. S. N. Co	46 2 0	23 1 23	23 0 5	5 " "

This test was made with horse, dray, and 46 weights.

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

Huddart, Parker, & Co. (Limited) Weighbridge.

Gross	Cwt.	qr	lb
46	46	1	14
Tare	23	1	14
	23	0	0

H. GREEN, pro Huddart, Parker, & Co. (Limited),
Huddart Parker's Wharf, foot of Margaret-street.

Certificate,

Certificate.—H. Pooley & Sons Patent Weighbridge, Struth's Wharf, foot of King-street.
No. Weighed the 22nd day of June, 1893.

	Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross.....	2	6	2	6
Tare.....	1	3	1	14
Nett.....	1	3	0	20

E. H., Weigher.

Market Wharf Weighbridge, A. Kethel, Proprietor.

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

Goods weighed, 1 dray and tarpaulin; drayman, G. W. Carroll.

	Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	0	0	0	0
Tare.....	0	23	2	14

Taken before loading.—J.W.E.

A. HILL, *pro* Alexander Kethel.

Union S.S. Company's Weighbridge, Druitt-street,

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

From Mr. Evans.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	46	2	17.2
Tare.....	23	1	17
Nett weight.....	23	1	...

H. D., *pro* Proprietor.

City Weighbridge, 8 Tons, 234 Sussex-street,

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

Goods Weighed. From Mr. Evans.

	Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	2	6	2	9
Tare.....	1	3	1	4
Nett.....	1	3	1	5

J. CLUNE, Proprietor.

Weighbridge, McIlwraith & Street's Wharves, Sussex-street,

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

From Mr. Evans to Inspector of Weights.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	46	1	0
Tare.....	23	1	7
Nett weight.....	22	3	21

J.N.

Weighbridge, McIlwraith's & Street's Wharves,

Sussex-street, Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

From Mr. Evans, Inspector.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	46	2	7
Tare.....	23	1	4
Nett weight.....	23	1	3

H.K.

Market-street Weighbridge, A. Kethel, Proprietor,

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

From Mr. Evans; drayman, W. Carroll.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	46	2	7
Tare.....	23	2	14
Nett weight.....	22	3	21

J.W., *pro* ALEX. KETHEL.

The Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company's (Limited) Weighbridge, Foot of Market-street,

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	46	2	0
Tare.....	23	2	7
Nett weight.....	22	3	21

J.E.D., The N. & H.R.S.S. Co. (Limited).

Illawarra Steam Navigation Company's Weighbridge,

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

From Inspector Evans.

	Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	2	6	2	4
Tare.....	1	3	1	14
Nett weight.....	1	3	0	18

P.C. (*pro* I.S.N. Co.)

Newcastle Steamship Company (Limited), in liquidation, Lime-street Weighbridge,
Goods weighed, bags.

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

From Mr. Evans.

	Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight.....	2	6	1	24
Tare.....	1	3	1	2
Nett weight.....	1	3	0	22

R.D. (*pro* the Newcastle Steamship Co., Limited).

Union

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Union Steamship Company's Weighbridge,
Goods weighed. Tasmanian Wharf, 22 June, 1893.
From Mr. Inspector.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight	46	1	2
Tare	23	1	2
Nett weight	23	0	0

A.W.D. (*pro* proprietors).

C.R. and M.R.S.N. Co.'s (Limited) Weighbridge.

Sydney, 26 June, 1893.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight	46	2	0
Tare	23	1	14
Nett weight	23	0	14

J.W.H., *pro* C.R. and M.R.S.N. Co. (Limited).

Australasian United Steam Navigation Co.'s (Limited) Weighbridge.

Sydney, 22 June, 1893.

Goods weighed—test weights. From Inspector Weights and Measures; drayman Carroll.

	Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Gross weight	2	6	2	0
Tare	1	3	1	23
Nett weight	1	3	0	5

J.J., *pro* Australasian United Steam Navigation Co. (Limited).

Submitted.—A.C.F., 18/7/93.

No. 28.

Mr. R. Wedderburn to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

226, Sussex-street, Sydney, 10 July, 1893.

I regret to say I am compelled to write to you in reference to the action Mr. Evans, the Inspector of Weights and Measures, is taking towards myself and others in Sydney. I would like to call your attention to following case:—I have for several years been doing the work of adjusting the weights and scales for the firm of Gray and Gray, of Sussex-street, Sydney, doing the said work once every twelve months. On going as usual for the work this morning I was informed by the firm (Mr. Gray) that there was no further necessity of employing me as before, as Mr. Evans informed them that it was quite unnecessary to employ me, as the weights and scales did not require seeing to every twelve months, but every two or three years was quite sufficient. The result being I lost the work that would in all probability come to me. Mr. Gray is quite willing to substantiate this, as he said he could not understand it, as on previous occasions he had received a circular from Mr. Evans drawing attention to the expiration of certificate that was usually given, and charged for; but since the charging of stamping fees has been stopped Mr. Evans has taken the opportunity of preventing our getting the work. I most respectfully urge that some action be taken in respect to this matter as I am sure from the remarks from the deputation you received must have impressed you with the importance of some definite action being taken to prevent Mr. Evans from utterly ruining the trade of scalemakers at present existing in Sydney.

Trusting this matter will receive your earnest consideration. I remain, &c.,

R. WEDDERBURN.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures for immediate report—A.C.F., B.C., 18 July, 1893.

No. 29.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. R. Wedderburn.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 July, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, complaining of the alleged action of Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, towards yourself, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 30.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The
Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, Sydney, 21 July, 1893.

Referring to your blank cover communication, No. 11,203, of the 18th instant, received yesterday evening, asking for immediate report upon a further complaint of Mr. R. Wedderburn, I have the honor to state as follows:—

Mr. Wedderburn gives a garbled version of a conversation between Messrs. Gray and Gray and myself, in which I furnished them with information in reply to inquiries made as to their responsibilities.

I explained to them that they were responsible for the accuracy of their machines, but that the means they adopted to secure this were a matter for their own consideration. Obviously if their machines were correct, they would require neither testing nor adjustment.

A similar case occurred in connection with the weighing-machines in Parramatta Gaol to which exception was taken by the local Inspector, who was accompanied when he inspected them by a scalemaker.

I

I was instructed by your Department on the 1st April to report. Upon examination I found that the couplings of some of the machines had been inverted and reversed, thus giving them the appearance of requiring repair. On placing these properly and making a thorough test, I found the machines accurate and in good condition, and reported accordingly. By my action I claim to have saved your Department the uncalled for expenditure of at least fifteen pounds (£15) for repairs; but I have certainly left myself open to the imputation, in this case also, of depriving a scalemaker of a job.

I submit that I am bound to furnish reliable information alike to the public and to your Department.

It would appear that scalemakers claim that the Government, through its officer, should provide them with work. They have attempted to usurp the functions of this office, and the public, naturally resenting this, have applied to me for information thereon.

I append a circular, of which many thousands of copies have been issued since 1887, which exactly states my position, and from this I have never deviated.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosure.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, November, 1887.

WOOLBROKERS, wholesale houses, carriers, agents, and shopkeepers, whose business involve the use of weighing appliances, are strongly recommended to instruct some reliable person in their employ to examine machines, weights, &c., every morning, and when defective to have them attended to at once.

All scales, weighing-machines, &c., must be truly balanced, no draft whatever being allowed, nor will any thing not permanently fastened be permitted to make them balance.

As no person whatever is authorised by this office to repair weighing material, the public are cautioned against jobbers who say they are, and whose pretended repairs almost invariably result in damage, for which a heavy charge is made. You are therefore advised to have appliances periodically examined by some respectable and established scalemaker, or sent to this office for comparison. It is the duty of all persons using or having in their possession weighing appliances to maintain their perfect accuracy. If found defective, the parties are liable to a penalty and the goods confiscated.

All weights, measures, and machines brought to this office for testing, &c., must be perfectly clean and free from rust. Where the lead projects above the surface, such will not be permitted in use. Purchasers are advised to buy none but new scales, weights, and measures, nor then unless properly stamped, as a large number of inferior and unjust articles are offered for sale to those not knowing the difference.

JAMES W. EVANS,

Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Metropolitan District of Sydney.

The Inspector will be in attendance at his office daily, except Saturdays, from 10 a.m. till 12; Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 till 4, and every information given on all matters relating thereto. Material may be left at any time.

Names and addresses of scalemakers registered at this office:—R. Wedderburn, 226, Sussex-street; E. Cook, 72, Druiitt-street; Bowrey Brothers, 13 Park-street; Cross and Wedderburn, 83 Liverpool-street.

No. 31.

Sir, Mr. W. H. Noble to The Minister of Justice.

I wish to bring under your notice that during the month of April last, Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, visited my shop on two different occasions. On his first visit he got on the machine in the front shop and weighed himself for the purpose of testing its accuracy, and pronounced it incorrect. He picked up a counterpoise weight, and said, "I shall seize this for being unstamped." After that he went into the back shop, and looked at the machine there. A day or two after he paid another visit to the shop, this time bringing some weights with him, and proceeded to test the machines in my absence, and took away a weight from the machine in the back shop for being unstamped, and told me he would send me another in place of it; which has since been proved to be wrong. I may state that when he paid the second visit I was out; but as he was leaving after testing the machines, I came in, when he remarked it was not me he wanted to get at but Wedderburn (who is my scalemaker), and that he intended to summon me, and that I had been "got at" by Wedderburn. I wish to bring under your notice that I wrote a letter to Mr. Wedderburn about the stamping of these machines, and he informed me that there was no necessity for having my machines stamped and paying fees for same; but to be certain on the point, I asked Mr. Wedderburn to see the Minister of Justice whether I should be doing right in not getting them stamped. Mr. Wedderburn informs me that he left the letter at your office. He adjusted my machines; and, strange to say, I was made the victim of circumstances, as very shortly after Mr. Evans took action against me; which shows by the remark he made that he intended to prosecute me to get at Wedderburn. Both cases were heard and argued before Mr. Johnson, S.M., at Newtown Police Court, and it was clearly shown that the stamping of these machines did not come under the Act, and that he had no authority to charge fees, and also that the machine was proved correct by several competent witnesses, the only incorrect weight being the one left by Mr. Evans. Both cases were dismissed, and the cost of defending these cases cost me a considerable amount; and dragging my name before the public for having an alleged unjust weighing-machine has so injured my business that I have not been able to carry on since, inasmuch that I have had to sell out at considerable loss. As this action was taken against me by an officer of your department, I humbly ask of you to consider my case, for the purpose of granting me some restitution for the wrong that was done me.

I remain, &c.,

W. H. NOBLE,
Enmore Road, Enmore.

Submitted with reference to papers now before Minister.—A.C.F., 12/7/93.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. H. Noble.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 July, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, undated, further complaining of the alleged conduct of Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 33.

No. 33.
Petitions.

Presented by Messrs. Hyam, A. Kethel, and H. Clarke, 19th July, 1893.

To the Honorable the Minister of Justice,—

WE, the undersigned master butchers of the city of Sydney and suburbs, have been brought into frequent business relations with the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and, observing in the public press that a deputation has asked for his suspension, we take the opportunity of stating that his services as an expert are, and have been, invaluable to the trade. We have always found him ready to give his personal and prompt attention to our wants; and, whilst insisting upon accuracy in our material, he has protected us from the heavy outlay for repairs which, though quite uncalled for, was formerly the rule.

[Here follow 170 Signatures.]

Presented by Messrs. Hyam, H. Clarke, and A. Kethel, 19th July, 1893.

To the Honorable the Minister of Justice,—

WE, the undersigned fuel merchants of the City of Sydney and suburbs, desire to state that our attention has been drawn to a press report of a deputation urging upon you the suspension or removal of the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Whilst recognising the necessity of the amendment of the Acts in the interests of both trader and consumer, we desire to bear testimony to the way in which Mr. Evans has carried out his difficult task.

The complaints made are evidently founded on self-interest, and are but of minor importance as compared with the large questions at stake, and we consider that the suspension of so zealous an officer, at the instance of a few interested tradesmen, and at a time when his experience and grasp of the subject are required to ensure intelligent action, would be a serious mistake.

We, in common with other trades, have occasion to complain of the intrusion of scalemakers in our business affairs, and to testify to the protection afforded us by the systematic working of the Act by the Inspector.

[Here follow 79 signatures.]

Presented by Messrs. Hyam, Kethel, and H. Clarke, 19th July, 1893.

To the Honorable the Minister of Justice,—

WE, the undersigned produce merchants and agents of the City of Sydney and suburbs, having our attention directed to a report in the daily press of the statements of a deputation of scalemakers, asking the suspension or removal of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, consider the present time opportune for bearing testimony to his care and attention, and the fearless energy with which he has performed his duties.

We further desire to protest against the undue prominence given to the statements of those whose motives in attacking the Inspector are self-evident, and afford the strongest proof of his efficiency. We are distinctly of opinion that the whole question should be dealt with as between vendor and purchaser on the one side, and the law as represented by a responsible officer on the other, without the intervention of the very class of the tradesmen from whose excessive and often unnecessary charges the present Inspector has been the first to protect us.

[Here follow 95 signatures.]

Submitted in connection with previous papers before Minister.—A.C.F., 20/7/93.

No. 34.
Deputation.

The Weights and Measures Inquiry, Thursday, 20th July, 1893.

A DEPUTATION of Scalemakers called at the Department to-day, and, at the request of the Minister, and in the absence of the Under Secretary, they were received by the Chief Clerk. The deputation comprised Messrs. James Wedderburn, J. and T. Bowrey, and J. Cable.

Mr. WEDDERBURN said they had read in the morning papers of the deputation which waited upon the Minister the previous day, and at that deputation certain remarks seem to have been made to which they desired to call attention. It had been said that the scalemakers made extortionate charges, but they would point out that much of the charges complained of were made up by the excessive fees charged by the Inspector, Mr. Evans, fees which had now been proved to have been illegally charged. On a £50 job taken by contract the Inspector would take two days passing the work, and would receive as his stamping fees £15.

The CHIEF CLERK: To whom is that money paid? What particular case do you refer to?

Mr. WEDDERBURN: I am referring to different jobs.

The CHIEF CLERK: But this particular case you mention?

Mr. WEDDERBURN: Mr. Robert Wedderburn paid that money to Mr. Evans.

The CHIEF CLERK: Was that this year?

Mr. WEDDERBURN: No; last year.

Mr. CABLE: Or the year before last.

Mr. WEDDERBURN said, on a £26 job, the Inspector's fees amounted to £6. These jobs were secured by competition among the scalemakers, and the last one he mentioned would take the Inspector less than a

day to pass. In another job taken for £11 15s. the Inspector's fees amounted to £5 15s. In another job for £7 2s. the Inspector charged £2 2s. In a contract for £30 the Inspector charged £11 4s. 6d. Where did the extortionate charges come in now?

The CHIEF CLERK : Is there a reference to extortionate fees charged by the scalemakers in the papers to-day?

Mr. WEDDERBURN : Yes ; they wanted these facts placed before the Minister before he came to a decision. The butchers had complained of the charges made by the scalemakers. Why, their work was the most poorly paid of all. The butchers' scales were dirty, generally with pickle, and the charge for repairing steelyards, for instance, varied from 12s. 6d. to 15s. Out of that Mr. Evans took 2s. 6d.

The CHIEF CLERK : Is that the regular fee?

Mr. WEDDERBURN : That is the fee he charges.

Mr. CABLE : It is the fee he fixed himself.

The CHIEF CLERK : How long has it been charged?

Mr. CABLE : For eight or nine years.

The CHIEF CLERK : Is this the first time you have objected to it?

Mr. WEDDERBURN : We have always objected to it. For repairing a set of 14 lb. brass weights they would charge 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to the state of the weights. Mr. Evans, out of this, took 10d. for stamping and 6d. for the ticket for the scales. The weighing-machines of produce merchants were generally 10 cwt. ones. The charge for carting them away, repairing them, and lending a machine meanwhile, would be, on the average, £1 5s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. of that was deducted for the stamping fees. They could go on citing cases of this kind. After the long time they had been in business in this city there was not one scalemaker out of the four firms able to employ more than one or two men, and their present position showed that they had not made any great gain out of their occupation. The deputation yesterday stated that the Inspector had saved business people from an outlay which was quite uncalled for. If that were so, what necessity had the Inspector to send round expiry notices if he did not think the machines required repairing? Since the inquiry commenced the scalemakers had not paid any stamping fees to the Inspector, and the Inspector now told the people that they need not get their machines done except every two or three years. They gave their evidence at the inquiry from a public point of view, owing to the representations which had been repeatedly made to them, in order that a better state of things might be brought about. Had the scalemakers deemed it necessary after the report was first sent in, they could have got up a petition with far more signatures than were on the petitions presented yesterday. But they thought that the evidence adduced at the inquiry was quite sufficient. These petitions had been taken round in Mr. Evans' buggy, and his assistant was a canvasser. He was informed so yesterday. He could not say how far it was correct. People were very reticent in giving any information on the subject.

The CHIEF CLERK : The Government do not pay for his buggy or his assistant.

Mr. WEDDERBURN : These people are controlled by Mr. Evans. They left the inference to be drawn. What they particularly desired to bring under notice was the statements made as to their charges. Had the Inspector been more arbitrary it would have been better for the scalemakers, and when the disclosures were made they knew that it would affect their business, but that did not stop them bringing the matter before the public.

The CHIEF CLERK : I will bring the matters you have mentioned under the notice of the Minister.

Mr. CABLE said the whole matter had put the scalemakers to a lot of trouble. They could scarcely pay rent and wages now.

Mr. WEDDERBURN said they expected all this. If any more information was wanted on the question of charges it could be furnished.

Mr. CABLE : We have not paid Mr. Evans 3s. this month where we used to pay him £2 a week.

Mr. WEDDERBURN said business was at a standstill. The Inspector had no right to interfere with the charges the scalemakers made as tradesmen.

Mr. JOHN BOWREY : If we do a 10s. job we have to give Mr. Evans 5s.

The deputation then withdrew.

Submitted for the information of the Minister.—A.C.F., 20/7/93.

No. 35.

Mr. D. Price to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Manorbeer, Oxford-street, Waverley, 21 July, 1893.

Seeing a statement in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 20th instant, I beg to inform you that I have no connection with any business that will come under Weights and Measures, and that I was on other business at Mr. Stewart's store when Mr. Evans made that extraordinary statement, and libellous, about Captain Fisher, and wanted the storeman to pay him the 40s. illegally, and was called on to substantiate the statement made there. I have no ill-feeling against the Inspector, but the truth of his statement he made, and I consider that the gentlemen that called on you and made the accusation, that it was only a few interested persons, is a falsehood of the deepest dye. My character is as good as Mr. Hyam, or Mr. Clarke, and Kethell. It is no doubt that the Masons will stand to their own. My discharge and recommendations from Her Majesty's Royal Navy as carpenter of Her Majesty's "Lightning"—and my Commander had the Victorian Cross and the French Legion of Honor; and my residence in here of twenty-nine years, and nine and a half years in the Transit Office, is a guarantee of my truthfulness; and the position that my children in the city. I apologise for troubling you with this, and prepared to meet these would-be rulers at any time before you.

I remain, &c.,

DAVID PRICE.

Submitted in connection with previous papers now before Minister.—A.C.F. 24/7/93. Place with other papers.—R.E.O.C., 26/7/93.

No. 36.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. D. Price.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 July, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with reference to a paragraph in the *Daily Telegraph*, respecting a statement made by Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 37.

Minute of The Minister of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 25 July, 1893.

Subject:—The working of the Weights and Measures Department, and the charges against the Inspector.

THE existing law in regard to weights and measures is singularly incomplete and inadequate. The statute now in force, which was passed in 1852, establishes standard weights, and a system of comparison, stamping, and inspection, but the standard weights are only those used on the ordinary beam and counter scales. No such provision is made with regard to other kinds of weights, nor for the comparison or testing of scales, weighing-machines, or weighbridges. Indeed the Act appears not to have contemplated the existence of that large class of weighing appliances by means of which by far the greater proportion of the trading business of the country is now carried on.

Mr. Evans was appointed Inspector under this Act by the Sydney Bench of Magistrates some ten years ago, the appointment carrying with it the duties of Inspector under the Acts regulating the sale of coal and bread. According to the Departmental arrangements, the Inspector is under this Department, which pays his salary—£300 a year. An office, all necessary apparatus and quarters are supplied him. He is entitled to all fees collected, and such proportion of each fine inflicted as the Magistrate may apportion to him upon conviction under the various Acts which authorise him to prosecute. Out of these sources of revenue he defrays the expenses incidental to the performance of his duties, and keeps the balance, if any, for his own use. Hitherto the Sydney Bench appear to have exercised neither supervision nor control over him. As far as I can learn, he has not, except on rare occasions, received any instructions or directions as to his duties from this Department, nor has he ever been asked by the Bench or by this Department to account for any fees, fines, or other moneys, received by him in the discharge of his duties; indeed, Mr. Evans seems to have been allowed to take up a position which, both in his own interests and that of the public, no officer should be allowed to occupy. Charged with the administration of an Act, in the enforcement of which a great deal of discretion must be used, if it is to be made effective, he has been left to his own devices in the defining of his powers and duties, whilst in the imposing and collecting of the fees which formed a considerable portion of his income, he has been allowed to become practically irresponsible. In this state of things, no doubt brought about in the first instance by the divided control of the Bench of Magistrates and this Department, under which the Act has placed the Inspector, it is not surprising that his administration should have created some dissatisfaction; indeed, the strongest testimony in favour of the general efficiency and integrity of his administration is afforded by the fact that notwithstanding the unpopular nature of his duties, and the large number of prosecutions instituted by him, so few persons have come forward to make charges against him.

In view of the serious nature of the complaints against Mr. Evans, and their bearing upon the existing law and system of administration, I saw that a searching inquiry into the whole system of law and administration in reference to weights and measures, as well as into Mr. Evans' conduct, was necessary, to enable me to arrive at a satisfactory and practical conclusion. I, therefore, appointed a Board, consisting of Mr. W. M. Macfarlane, P.M., Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices (Chairman), Mr. Dixon, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Technical College, and Inspector Larkin, of the Police Force, to inquire fully into the whole subject, take evidence, and report to me the result of their inquiries. The Board has done its work admirably, and I have now before me, in the evidence taken by it, and in its Report, not only all the material necessary for coming to a conclusion upon the charges against Mr. Evans, but also a clear statement of the defects of the present law and its administration, and practical suggestions of great value in supplying the remedy.

I propose to deal first with the charges against Mr. Evans, and to take them in the order in which they stand in the Board's Report.

1, 2, 4, 5, relate to the same kind of complaint, and may be taken together. Some of the charges referred to are apparently not authorised by the Act, but they are all for services rendered, and, having regard to the nature of these services and to the charges for similar services in England and elsewhere, are not unreasonable. I doubt whether Mr. Evans could have borne the expense of carrying out his duties efficiently under the present system if he had not imposed these charges; and although as a public official he acted irregularly and improperly in imposing and collecting them without the express sanction of this Department, I feel satisfied that he acted as he did in the honest belief that his action was justified by precedent, and was within the law.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12. These complaints concern Mr. Evans' dealings with the scalemakers, and his alleged interference with their business. Although nothing demanding official censure has been proved, Mr. Evans has, in my opinion, evinced great want of tact, of judgment, and of temper in these matters. He has shown also a tendency to exceed the limits of his official duties, and to needlessly encroach in small ways upon scalemakers' work—a tendency which is largely responsible for the chronic irritation of the scalemakers against him, and for much of that friction in administration which the evidence before the inquiry has disclosed. Mr. Evans' sole business is to see that the law is observed. It is, in fact, no part of his duty to adjust or regulate weights, weighing-machines, or weighbridges, or to bring them into conformity with the law, and I trust that in future he will confine himself strictly to the duties which the law has imposed upon him. In the same connection I may mention that no traffic in weights or scales, either by Mr. Evans or his officers, should be allowed. The instances adduced at the inquiry were few, and in those

those instances Mr. Evans' conduct appears to have been open and honest ; but the mere fact that such traffic takes place, in however small a degree, tends to weaken public confidence in the Inspector's administration.

Since the close of the inquiry additional complaints have been brought before me. It is charged that Mr. Evans has, in the carrying out of his duties, maliciously disparaged the work and characters of certain scalemakers. A good deal of angry feeling has of late been developed between Mr. Evans and scalemakers—his principal accusers upon the inquiry—and I have no doubt that, when the subject of the inquiry has been under discussion, Mr. Evans may have expressed himself as warmly of individual scalemakers as they have of him, but I am not satisfied that he has ever used his official position for the purpose of maliciously condemning or disparaging the work or the character of any scalemaker. Charges of negligence and incompetency in the testing of certain weighbridges have also been made ; but, after full inquiry, I am satisfied that these charges are not well founded.

It has also been alleged that some five years ago Mr. Evans accepted a bribe, given to induce him to stop a prosecution for light weights, and what purports to be a circumstantial account of the occurrence has been laid before me. I entirely disbelieve it ; Mr. Schonhardt's second statement has convinced me that there is no foundation whatever for this accusation.

Mr. Baskerville's charge (numbered 13 in the Report of the Board) has caused me some difficulty, because in respect to it I am obliged to differ from the finding of the Board. That gentleman gives evidence, corroborated by two witnesses, that Mr. Evans, some months before the inquiry, endeavoured, by threatening a second prosecution to force him to pay a fine which had been inflicted, but which by reason of an irregularity could not be enforced as both parties then knew. Mr. Evans admits that a somewhat heated altercation took place in reference to the order for payment of this fine, but denies absolutely that he even attempted to enforce payment in the manner charged. It seems to me, having regard to the strong body of testimony in favour of Mr. Evans' general integrity in the discharge of his duties, much more probable that Mr. Baskerville and the two witnesses who support him carried away a wrong impression of an angry conversation than that Mr. Evans should have made this attempt to levy blackmail and should have made it openly in the presence of two witnesses.

I come now to the remaining charge, numbered 3 in the Report, and I regret that I am obliged to concur with the Board in finding it completely proved. Mr. Evans has established a practice of selling at 6d. each "approval tickets" which are supposed to indicate that the scales to which they are attached have been examined and approved by the Inspector. These tickets seem to have been sold indiscriminately to certain scalemakers to be placed on any scales they pleased, whether previously examined by the Inspector or not. Strictly speaking, it is no part of the Inspector's duty under the Act to examine and certify to the correctness of scales ; but, having taken it upon himself, he was bound to discharge it faithfully to the public, and to take care that no scales were certified by him as correct which he had not examined. Such laxity in the discharge of duty is deserving of the severest censure, and if it were not for the zeal and integrity with which Mr. Evans appears to have discharged his duties in other respects for the last ten years, I should have felt bound to visit it most severely. I have no doubt that Mr. Evans himself has now realised the effect of his neglect in this particular, and that it is not likely to be repeated.

The inquiry has disclosed the urgent necessity for new legislation in regard to weights and measures and the amendment of the laws relating to the sale of bread and fuel. I fully concur with the suggestions of the Board in regard to these matters, and I shall have prepared a comprehensive measure, embodying these recommendations, and bring the whole question before the Cabinet at an early date. In the meantime it is obvious that some change must be made at once in the mode of administering the office of the Inspector, and in remedying such of the defects and anomalies in the present system as can be remedied without new legislation. To this end I have outlined the following system of administration, which may be at once established for that now in existence, and I would call the attention of the Metropolitan Bench of Magistrates to the urgent necessity for the change :—

1. The Inspector will arrange, as soon as possible, to vacate the premises now occupied by him as office and quarters, and will remove his office to the rooms at the Central Police Court set apart for him.
2. The salary of £300 will be continued, and the following provision will be made for assistance in the carrying out of his duties : He will be allowed two assistants ; one at £2, the other at £1 a week—a small sum to be arranged for incidental expenses, and £50 a year for forage. He will be allowed to retain for his own use the proportion of fines allotted to him on convictions, but all fees, charges, and revenue of every other kind collected by him must be paid into the Consolidated Revenue in the manner to be arranged.
3. The scope and nature of his duties and directions as to their discharge will be laid down by the Department after consultation with him ; the scale of fees and charges will be revised, and, where necessary, amended, and he will be expected to strictly follow the directions of the Department in these matters.
4. He will keep such books, and make such reports and statements as to duties performed and moneys received as may be directed by this Department.
5. He will confine himself strictly to the performance of his duties as Inspector, taking care in no way to adjust or repair weights or weighing appliances.

The details of this system will be arranged in consultation with the Inspector. The rent of the premises now occupied by him, £200 a year, will be saved, and in other respects the cost to the country of carrying out the law will be less than it is at present. With that loyal co-operation, which I have no doubt I shall receive from Mr. Evans, I trust that the change will result in increased efficiency and smoothness of administration.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

No. 38.

Mr. J. Wedderburn to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

71, Liverpool-street, Sydney, 23 July, 1893.

I wish to bring before your notice the fact that Mr. Evans, the Inspector of Weights and Measures, is going round to the various tradespeople asking them for an estimate of what their work in regard to repairs of weights and scales has cost them. I have been asked to furnish a statement by a customer of mine

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mine who I have had the pleasure of working for a number of years past. As such conduct on the part of Mr. Evans as a public officer is not warranted, I beg to ask that such action on the part of Inspector of Weights and Measures be stopped, as such action is calculated to injure me. If there is any necessity to acquaint you with any information as to our charges to the public, I am sure myself and others in the trade would be most happy to do so.

I beg leave to remain,

Yours, &c.,

JAS. WEDDERBURN,

Scalemaker,

71, Liverpool-street, Sydney.

Submitted.—A.C.F. I do not consider it necessary to take any other action in regard to these complaints than I have already taken.—R.E.O'C., 5/8/93.

No. 39.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. J. Wedderburn.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 July, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant complaining of the alleged action of Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 40.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 3 August, 1893.

A copy of the enclosed minute was forwarded to the Stipendiary Magistrates, and it was assumed that they would have communicated with the Inspector of Weights and Measures. As Mr. Evans, however, informs me that he has not received a copy of the minute, one is now forwarded to him herewith.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures.—B.C., A.C.F.

[Copy of Minute enclosed.]

No. 41.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 4 August, 1893.

In view of the fact that the Inquiry into the Administration of the Weights and Measures Act, and into the other matters which have since arisen, has practically been brought to a conclusion, I would be glad if you would submit for the favourable consideration of the Minister of Justice the following statement:—

When the Inquiry commenced I was unaware of the grounds to be taken up. I had not been required to keep books of account, seeing that I had to account only to myself for the revenues of the office. Certain statistical and other information was called for. Necessarily expert clerical assistance had to be provided, as having to attend the Inquiry each day, and having to collect information for the clerk, very little time was available in which to draw up balance-sheets, &c. As a matter of fact during the course of the Inquiry I had to work till very far into each night. I employed Mr. Lees, and being desirous of giving all the required information I could, caused him to wait on the Chairman of the Board, who told him what was wanted. Day and night I was compelled to have his services, and following the Inquiry came in rapid succession other matters, demanding my closest attention, made it absolutely necessary for me to still retain this clerical assistance. I need only mention the Schonhardt episode, the replies to the Board's Report, and the other papers, which will indicate the amount of work and compilation demanded of me. I do not wish to lay undue weight upon the fact that as one result of the commencement of the Inquiry I am very much out of pocket by way of loss of fees of office (while my expenses were doubled), the receipts for months past being practically nil. But I will submit for the Minister's consideration that I might be recouped the money I am out of pocket on this account in defending myself as a public officer.

In the defending themselves from the charges made by Mr. Hoyle, M.P., and Mr. Schey, M.P., the Railway Commissioners, as public servants, suffered no loss, and had the vast resources of a complete staff at their disposal, and it is generally understood that Mr. Maxted has not been put to personal expense in defending himself, whilst I have, from the manner the charges were preferred against me, been thrown upon my own private means.

The Minister has exonerated me from the serious charges levelled at my personal honor and integrity; but has found fault merely with matters of administration. I submit, therefore, my claim herein set forth is an equitable one, and does not really represent one-half of the direct expense I have had to incur in obtaining evidence and assistance in defending myself as a public officer.

I enclose Mr. Lee's account in full, and receipted.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,

Inspector Weights and Measures.

[Enclosures.]

(A)

My dear Evans,

I am somewhat at a loss in making out an account of services rendered and moneys received from you, as you must be aware that the latter are quite disproportionate to the former, and that I have not charged for much of the work done, and that I have not asked you for even a fair remuneration for what I have been paid for. So don't go about telling everybody that I am willing to work under usual rates. I have allotted the amount received as fairly as possible among the various jobs and remain, yours &c.,

A. A. LEES.

(B.)

(B)

	£	s.	d.
A. A. Lees in Account with James W. Evans, Esq.			
To attending inquiry, taking notes of evidence, and furnishing data for the Board, fifteen days @ 10s.	7	10	0
To night work—compiling data and financial statement required by the Chairman of the Board, sixty-one hours @ 1s. 6d.	4	11	6
To copying and arranging papers in connection with the inquiry, seven days @ 10s.	3	10	0
To compiling reply to report of Board of Inquiry, as instructed by the Minister, and type-writing same, including supplementary report, twenty-three days @ 10s.	11	10	0
To correspondence, &c., in connection with complaint of R. Wedderburn, also <i>re</i> T. Williamson, two days @ 10s.	1	0	0
To compiling report and obtaining statements and evidence <i>re</i> charges preferred through Mr. McGowen, M.P., seventeen days @ 10s.	8	10	0
Night work, forty-seven hours @ 1s. 6d.	3	10	6
To cash expended obtaining evidence in rebuttal of charges	2	11	6
To correspondence <i>re</i> deputation of scalemakers, one day @ 10s.	0	10	0
To correspondence <i>re</i> complaint of R. Wedderburn, "Gray and Gray," one day @ 10s.	0	10	0
	£43	13	6

Received by cash in full of all demands to date, 29th July, 1893.—A. A. LEES.

MEMO.

The strongest reason which Mr. Evans urges why he should not be put to expense in connection with the late inquiry is that the Railway Commissioners and Mr. Maxted were not put to personal expense in connection with the inquiries concerning them, and further, that the Minister of Justice has exonerated him from the serious charges against his personal honor and integrity, but has found fault merely with matters of administration. The latter statement is, however, not borne out by facts, which will be seen on reference to the Minister's minute in connection with the matter.

To my knowledge Mr. Lees attended on Mr. Evans on nearly every day of the inquiry, and several of the reports sent in by Mr. Evans are in the handwriting of Mr. Lees.

In view of the terms of the Minister's minute, it would appear to be a question solely for the consideration of the Minister whether any allowance should be paid to Mr. Evans for actual expenses incurred.—W.M.M., 17/8/93.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 18. I regret that I cannot comply with Mr. Evans' request. There is no analogy between this inquiry and that against the Railway Commissioners. Any other public officer who is called upon by the head of his Department to answer charges made against him might make a similar claim, and I cannot allow a precedent of the kind to be created.—R.E.O'C., 18/8/93.

No. 42.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 August, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 4th inst. in which you ask that certain moneys expended by you in obtaining clerical assistance during the recent inquiry into the administration of the Weights and Measures Act should be refunded, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice has written upon the subject, of which the following is a copy:—"I regret that I cannot comply with Mr. Evans' request. There is no analogy between this inquiry and that against the Railway Commissioners. Any other public officer who is called upon by the head of his department to answer charges made against him might make a similar claim, and I cannot allow a precedent of the kind to be created."

I have, &c.,
ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 43.

Deputation.

DEPUTATION to the Minister of Justice—Monday, 7 August, 1893.

MR. CARRUTHERS, M.P., introduced a deputation to the Minister of Justice to-day with reference to the administration of the Bread Act. The deputation comprised Messrs. J. G. Purves (President), F. W. Johnson, C. Lovely, J.P., and A. Shadler, of the Master Bakers' Association.

MR. CARRUTHERS said the deputation comprised the executive of the Master Bakers' Association. It was originally intended to wait upon the Minister whilst he was considering the case of the Inspector of Weights and Measures. The Minister's minute upon the matter generally met with the approval of the association, and they now wished to present a petition, signed by the master bakers, before that decision was announced. They had noticed the Minister intimated his intention of preparing a new bread bill, in addition to dealing with weights and measures, and wished to offer some suggestions concerning the proposed new law. The bakers had suffered grievances in the past, and they wished the state of affairs remedied—they had suffered from the operation of the law in the past. In making a batch of bread allowance had to be made for evaporation and shrinkage. The loaves put in the oven first were taken out last, and, consequently, were shorter in weight than the others, and if the Inspector took these as his test of the whole batch no one in the trade would escape. The deputation proposed to make a suggestion which would get over a difficulty of this kind. The Inspector now had power to seize the batch for what he had stated, and he hoped the Minister would save them from the likelihood of any such action. Mr. Evans had acted judiciously in his administration of the law, he had refrained from putting his great powers into force, but there might not be so prudent a man in his place hereafter.

Mr.

Mr. PURVES presented the petition signed by the master bakers, which he read. It was perhaps late in the day, but it showed their opinion of Mr. Evans. They would like to place before the Minister a draft bill. The first thing they desired was a definition of fancy bread. At present there were two shapes of fancy bread—"twist" and "long rolls," or "French loaves." Two others they desired to add—"Carringtons" and "tin cakes"—to be purely surrounded by crust and baked separately.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Is the "Carrington" recognised in the trade?

Mr. PURVES: Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR: You might put this in the form of a report and submit it to me. By giving diagrams you would help me. I intend to bring the law into conformity with present requirements.

Mr. CARRUTHERS: I intend to lick this draft bill into shape and to send it to you.

Mr. O'CONNOR: I think we are all here for practical purposes; and if we want to consider these matters, the best way is to put the proposals in writing.

Mr. CARRUTHERS said there were only two or three amendments. The deputation wanted fancy bread defined—that is, with regard to shape and weight. Let there be a standard weight, and let the Inspector keep the standard shapes. A half-ounce margin should be allowed for shrinkage and evaporation.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Are these suggestions founded upon the legislation of any other country?

Mr. PURVES: In Melbourne they have something similar.

Mr. O'CONNOR: It would be of use if you could say whether these proposals are in force anywhere else.

Mr. CARRUTHERS said they were very anxious that the Inspector should be paid a fixed salary, and that all fees and fines should go into the Treasury. That would make the Inspector thoroughly disinterested.

Mr. O'CONNOR: That is the intention with regard to fees, but not as to fines, at present.

Mr. SHADLER: He might make £100 in fines in one morning.

Mr. PURVES: In England, nearly all bread was sold over the counter; here, it was nearly all sold by delivery. In England, the bread was weighed over the counter.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he was very glad to have received the deputation and to have heard what they had to say. The whole question would have to be dealt with in a comprehensive way. On inquiry into this matter, complaints having been made against the Inspector of Weights and Measures, he found that our legislation fell short a very long way of modern requirements. As a matter of fact, in 1852, when the present Act was passed, weighing-machines, weighbridges, and other lever machines were not in contemplation, and the result was that the operation of the Act as applied to modern appliances was doubtful. The same thing applied to the Bread and Coal Acts. As a result of the inquiry, although he had been obliged to censure Mr. Evans in one matter in respect of which complaints were made, in regard to his general conduct he was happy to find him a zealous, efficient, and trustworthy officer, bearing out the statements in the petition now presented by the deputation. As he had already stated, it would be necessary, at the earliest opportunity, to bring in fresh legislation dealing with weights and measures and the Bread and Coal Acts. The inquiry has done a great deal of good, because a great deal of useful information had been obtained which would be of material benefit in framing new legislation. Some valuable information had been given by members of that deputation. All this would be considered when framing the new bill, which he hoped would be satisfactory to all concerned. The suggestions they had made that day would be of great assistance to him, and he would consider the whole matter from every point of view—not only from the public point of view and the dishonest practices perpetrated, but also with the view of saving as much as possible the position of the honest portion of the tradespeople. If they forwarded him their suggestions in the way Mr. Carruthers promised they would help the cause they advocated, and afford him considerable assistance.

The deputation thanked the Minister and withdrew.

[Enclosure.]

To the Honorable the Minister of Justice.

WE, the undersigned, master bakers of the city of Sydney and suburbs, have observed in the daily papers that a deputation has waited upon you to suggest the suspension of the Inspector of Weights and Measures. We have suffered in our business from obstructions placed in the way of this officer, whose duties have hitherto been conscientiously and considerately performed.

We are indebted to his ability and integrity in the administration of an Act which, in the hands of a less unselfish man, would be a vehicle for oppression and injustice. His moderation has been the more remarkable in view of the profit accruing to him from prosecutions.

We regret that the action taken by evidently interested persons should be allowed to override the best interests of the community which he has, when left unfettered, served so well, and trust that he may soon be placed in a position to administer an Act more suited to modern requirements than that now in force.

[Here follow 65 signatures.]

Submitted for the perusal of the Minister.—A.C.F., 8/8/93. Seen.—R.E.O'C., 9/8/93.

No. 44.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 August, 1893.

With reference to the minute of the Minister of Justice respecting the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, a copy of which was forwarded to you for the information of the stipendiary magistrates on the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to ascertain from the stipendiary magistrates whether they have any objection to Mr. Evans being retained in his present position as Inspector of Weights and Measures on the terms specified in the minute referred to.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 45.

No. 45.

The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Water Police Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1893.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have ascertained from the Stipendiary Magistrates that they have no objection to Mr. Evans being retained in his present position of Inspector of Weights and Measures on the terms specified in the minute of the Minister of Justice respecting the administration of the Weights and Measures Act.

I have, &c.,

C. N. PAYTEN,

pro C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

Seen.—R.E.O.C., 9/8/93.

No. 46.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 August, 1893.

With reference to the minute of the Minister of Justice in connection with the recent inquiry into the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, I have the honor to forward to you herewith copy of a letter which has been received from the acting clerk of petty sessions and chamber magistrate, Water Police Office, intimating that the stipendiary magistrates have no objection to your being retained in your present position on the terms specified in the Minister's minute.

Copy of which was forwarded to you.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[Copy of letter enclosed.]

No. 47.

Mr. E. Smith to The Hon. J. Kidd, Esq., M.P.

Orange, 8 August, 1893.

You could do the bakers of the country a great deal of good by speaking to the Minister of Justice to have the new Bread Act extended to all the country towns when it becomes law.

I feel assured if you speak to Mr. O'Connor a few words it will have the desired effect.

I remain, &c.,

ED. SMITH.

My dear O'Connor,

Kindly give the contents of Mr. Smith's letter *re* Bread Act your favourable consideration, and oblige.

10/8/93.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN KIDD.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 11/8/93. Bring forward when considering bill.—R.E.O.C., 14/8/93. Place with papers on weights and measures.—R.E.O.C., 15/9/93.

No. 48.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Hon. J. Kidd, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 August, 1893.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 16th instant, forwarding a letter addressed to you by Mr. E. Smith, urging the extension of the proposed Bread Act to all country towns, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Per T.E.M'N.,

Under Secretary.

No. 49.

The Government Astronomer to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Observatory, 10 August, 1893.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the following matter:—The recent commission appointed to inquire into the Weights and Measures Department took evidence as to the Government standards of length and did not call me to give evidence, which I felt to be a slight, seeing that I have been for many years the recognised custodian of the only standards of length which the Government possess. My personal feelings in the matter are, however, of little consequence compared with the fact that all the evidence necessary was not before the commission.

I now learn from the daily press that the Honorable the Minister of Justice intends to prepare an Act dealing with the question of weights and measures, and I feel it to be my duty to call attention to the fact that the evidence in regard to standards of length submitted to the Minister of Justice is complete.

I have, &c.,

H. C. RUSSELL,

Government Astronomer.

Submitted.—E.J., 14/8/93. The Minister of Justice.—F.B.S., 14/8/93. The Under Secretary of Justice.—J.M.G. (for U.S.), B.C., 15/8/93.

Submitted.—Might be referred to Mr. W. M. Macfarlane, the Chairman of the Board, appointed to inquire into the administration of the Weights and Measures Act.—A.C.F., 18/8/93. Approved.—R.E.O.C., 18/8/93. Chief Emergency Officer.—T.E.M'N., 18. Mr.

Mr. Russell is, I think, slightly in error, when he states that he has been for many years the recognised custodian of the only standards of length which the Government possess. The only legal standards of length in this Colony would appear to be those set out in the Schedule to the Weights and Measures Act, which are deposited under the authority of section 2 of that act in the Treasury, Sydney.—W.M.M., 1/9/93.

Submitted.—Mr. Russell might be informed that no persons were specially invited to give evidence before the Board of Inquiry with regard to matters relating to weights and measures; but that advertisements were inserted in the daily press inviting any persons wishing to make statements to appear before the Board, and further, that the Minister will deem it a favour if Mr. Russell will be good enough to communicate in writing any matters connected with weights and measures which will assist him in framing new legislation on the subject.—A.C.F., 1/9/93. Approved.—R.E.O.C., 4/9/93.

No. 50.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 September, 1893.

Referring to your blank cover communication of the 15th ultimo, forwarding a letter addressed to you by H. C. Russell, Esquire, C.M.G., Government Astronomer, in which he states that he has for many years been the recognised custodian of the only standards of length which the Colony possesses, but was not called to give evidence in connection with the recent inquiry into the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to point out that the only standard measures of length in this Colony under the Act referred to would appear to be those which are specified in the schedule to that Act, and are deposited in the Treasury.

I am also to state that no one was specially called to give evidence before the Board of Inquiry, but that advertisements were inserted in the daily press inviting any persons willing to make statements to appear before the Board.

At the same time, the Minister desires me to say that he will deem it a favour if Mr. Russell will be good enough to communicate any information bearing on the subject of weights and measures which would assist him in framing new legislation in regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 51.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 August, 1893.

Referring to that portion of the minute of the Minister of Justice upon the recent inquiry into the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, in which it is proposed to re-arrange the sources of my income, I desire respectfully to point out that the remuneration suggested (Salary £300, forage £50, and half fines) does not appear to be adequate, and I therefore hope the matter will be reconsidered.

As the statements furnished by me to the Board of Inquiry will bear out, my net income for the three years ending 31st December last, after making allowance for value of quarters, was about £400 per annum. This, it will be seen, left for my personal use and support a much greater sum than I would obtain under the suggested new scale. To vigorously carry out the duty of inspection, and effectively control the working of the Coals Act and the Bread Act will necessitate the employment of two horses—to visit bakehouses calls for rapid driving between the hours of 4 and 8 a.m.

The cost of horse and vehicle from a livery stable would be 12s. 6d. to 15s. per day so that it will be seen what a large expenditure the employment of two horses, and the wear, tear, and other expenses of vehicle, harness, and renewals would entail.

My salary under the City Council before I accepted the position I now hold was better than that now contemplated to allow me.

I would further point out that the City Inspector of Nuisances receives £650 per annum, and his assistant £375 per annum; they have no personal risks or expense in carrying out their duties, they have but the city to control and supervise, while I have to attend to an area more than twenty times greater than the city, and have to accept the responsibility for all acts done, and one false step might bring me to ruin.

The half fines, after allowing for the expenses entailed to such service and legal advice often required before proceeding, are not so remunerative as a first glance at the totals would infer, and the Inspector should not be placed in a position which would tempt him to make vexatious prosecutions in order to benefit himself.

The Treasury reaps the full half fine and all costs without assuming responsibility or risk on account of any prosecutions made. It will also be apparent that by a constant system of supervision the revenue will be much augmented by fees. My chances of obtaining cases for prosecution are lessened, my expenses are the same, and my income cannot be legitimately increased in like manner.

The attached statement, showing what would be the result to me if the proposed arrangement be carried out, will speak for itself. And I do humbly trust that the Minister will consider this application and see fit to decide upon such an allowance which will be adequate to the peculiar duties, services, and the long hours involved in their discharge, to meet the expense of carrying them out, to enable me to live respectably, and such as may relieve me from the suspicion that prosecutions are undertaken from any other than a proper and official cause, and not with a view to swell my income.

I have, &c.,

J. W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT of Expenses in connection with Duties of Inspector of Weights and Measures as against Receipts :—

INCOME.			EXPENSES.		
To salary, less deductions ...	£	s. d.	By assistant, @ 25s.; board, &c., 20s. per week	£	s. d.
„ assistant	284	10 0	„ forage, shoeing, &c., @ 20s. (1 horse).....	116	0 0
„ forage	104	0 0	„ extra rent account, stables and coach-house, say, 10s. per week	52	0 0
	50	0 0	„ stable boy, say half-time, @ 10s. per week	26	0 0
			„ wear, accidents, renewals of horse, vehicles, harness, on £75 first cost, say 20 per cent. per annum	26	0 0
				15	0 0
	£438	10 0		£235	0 0
			RESUME :—	£	s. d.
Income			Income	438	10 0
Direct expenses.....			Direct expenses.....	235	0 0
				193	10 0
			To house rent near the city, less stabling (about)	65	0 0
				£128	10 0

Submitted.—A.C.F., 14/8/93. Mr. Macfarlane might inquire into the statements and report thereon.—R.E.O'C., 14/8/93.

As pointed out on page 5 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry, the total emolument which the Inspector of Weights and Measures states he has received during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, amounted to £611 8s. 6d., £841 5s., and £787 3s. respectively, making a total for the three years of £2,239 16s. 6d., or an average per annum of £746 12s. 2d. He also stated that his expenses amounted to about £430 per annum, thus leaving a balance for his own use of £316 12s. 2d. He was also allowed quarters, the annual value of which would be somewhere about £100, making a total emolument of (say) £400 per annum. Under the new system the Inspector will receive a salary of £300 per annum, and will continue to receive a moiety of the fines imposed on convictions obtained by him, which for the years mentioned averaged £84 8s. 6d. per annum. Owing to the fact that the Inspector will now have considerably more time at his disposal for carrying out inspectorial duties, the returns from fines should in the ordinary course be greater than those previously obtained, and would at least reach the average already quoted, thereby making his total emolument of over £380 per annum. It will not now be necessary for him to incur so great an expenditure as £100 per annum for rent, and, in fact, the amount set down by him as that which he will have to pay for rent is £65 per annum. The present, however, does not appear to be a fitting time to consider this question of increasing the remuneration paid to Mr. Evans, and it is therefore suggested that the matter stand over till such time as Mr. Evans shall have been located in the new offices for about three months under the new system, when the same might be fully considered.—W.M.M., 18/8/93. Submitted.—A.C.F., 19. Approved.—R.E.O'C., 18/8/93.

No. 52.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 August, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, in which you ask that the remuneration proposed to be allowed to you in future for the performance of your duties as Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures might be increased, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the present does not appear to be a fitting time to consider the question of increasing your remuneration, and he has directed that the matter stand over until you have been three months in the new office under the contemplated new system, when you may renew your application.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER

Under Secretary.

No. 53.

Minute.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 August, 1893.

Weights and Measures.

THE following action appears to have been taken on Minister's minute on the above subject, namely :—On the 27th July on verbal instructions, a letter was addressed to Mr. Smithers, C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate at the Water Police Office, forwarding copy of the Minister's minute, asking him to bring the same under the notice of the Stipendiary Magistrates, and on the same date representatives of the press were also supplied with copies of the minute, and copies forwarded for the perusal of Messrs. Dixon and Larkin.

On the 7th August a further communication was addressed to Mr. Smithers, asking if any objection existed on the part of the stipendiary magistrates to Mr. Evans being retained in his present position on the terms stated in the Minister's minute, and on the 9th instant a reply was received stating that no such objection existed, a copy of that reply being forwarded for Mr. Evans' information on the 16th idem. A copy of the Minister's minute was sent on the 3rd August by the Emergency Branch to Mr. Evans under memo.

The only action remaining to be taken would appear to be to send a copy of the Minister's minute of 25th July to the Treasury, in connection with letter from this Department of 1/3/93, forwarding copy of Report of Board of Inquiry.

Seen. Action should be taken on last paragraph.—A.C.F., 18.

T.E.M.N.

No. 54.

51

No. 54.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 August, 1893.

Referring to my letter of 28th February last, forwarding copy of the Report of the Board appointed to inquire into the working of the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Victoria No. 34, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for the information of the Colonial Treasurer copy of a minute which he has written upon the subject, and to ask that you will move Mr. See to be good enough to cause instructions to be given to aid Mr. Evans in making provision for the proper care of the standards.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

THE Colonial Treasurer may be asked to aid Mr. Evans in making provision for the proper care of the standards. A copy of this minute may be sent to the Metropolitan Bench of Magistrates with the request that they will aid in initiating the new system as soon as possible. Mr. Macfarlane will see the Inspector as soon as possible in order to revise the scale of fees and charges, and propose the details of the system ready for submission to me at an early date.

R.E.O.C., 25/7/93.

No. 55.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Re Report re Weights and Measures.

Memo.

Treasury, 31 August, 1893.

TREASURY Memorandum (receiver's) dated 29th March, 1893, No. 330, on the above subject was sent to the Department of Justice on 5th April last.

To enable this Department to take action in reference to further letter from Justice Department, dated 23rd instant, 93/11,877, I shall be glad to have the above paper, to show the present state of matters, returned to me.

F. K.

The Under Secretary of Justice.—B.C., 30th August, 1893. J.M., urgent.—When action has been taken on communication herein referred to, the same may be returned to the Treasury as requested.—A.C.F., 5/9/93.

THE within communication from the Treasury respecting the standards of weights and measures deposited there appears to have been placed with the voluminous papers in connection with weights and measures, and has apparently escaped attention. A copy of the paragraph relating to the 120 sets of weights and measures, to be examined, compared, and tested at the Treasury, might be forwarded to the Inspector of Weights and Measures for report as to the apparent delay in completing this necessary work. The Inspector might also be asked to obtain an estimate of the cost of having the boxes in which the standards are deposited, relined with black velvet; and requested further to remove the extra four sets of troy weights from the place where the standards are deposited.—W.M.M., 5/9/93. Approved.—A.C.F., 6.

No. 56.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 September, 1893.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an extract from a memo. from the Treasury, dated 4th April, 1893, relating to the 120 sets of weights and measures to be examined, compared, and tested at the Treasury, and to ask you to furnish a report as to the apparent delay in completing this necessary work.

I have at the same time to ask you to obtain an estimate of the cost of having the boxes, in which the standards are deposited, relined with black velvet, and also to remove the extra four sets of troy weights from the place where the standards are deposited.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[Extract from memo. enclosed.]

No. 57.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 September, 1893.

In compliance with the request contained in your memo. of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to return herewith memorandum dated 29th March last, on the subject of the Report of the Board appointed to inquire into the administration of the Weights and Measures Act.

I may at the same time state that this paper was placed with the voluminous papers in connection with the Weights and Measures Inquiry, and has inadvertently escaped attention; but that Mr. Evans has now been asked to report upon that portion of the memorandum dealing with the delay in examining, comparing, and testing the 120 sets of weights and measures ordered to be returned by the country benches of magistrates, and he has also been asked to obtain an estimate of the cost of having the boxes, in which the standards are deposited, relined with black velvet, and requested to remove the extra four sets of troy weights from the place where the standards are deposited.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 58.

No. 58.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 13 September, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 7th instant, No. 93-5,671, enclosing an extract from a memo. of the Treasury, dated 4th April, 1893, and asking—

1. That a report be furnished upon the apparent delay in completing the verification of 120 sets of weights, &c.
2. That an estimate be furnished of the cost of re-lining the boxes in which the standards are deposited.
3. Directing the removal of four sets of troy weights, now in the standards room.

I have the honor to report:—

1. In 1889 the copies of the standards in charge of the Inspector at Ryde were taken exception to in court, on the ground that they were not properly issued in terms of the Act—not being inscribed with the letters "S.W.," and not being certified under the hand of the Governor of the Colony.

I called the attention of the Department of Justice to the matter, and a circular was issued, No. 89-18,270, to the Benches of the Colony, requesting them, in the first instance, to forward a list of material and a report as to its condition, and stating that, in the event of re-adjustment being deemed necessary, special authority would be given to forward such material to Sydney, for the purpose of being examined and stamped at this office.

The number of sets of Inspector's standards in the Colony was, in the absence of specific information, roughly estimated at 120.

It would appear that your Department have so far deemed it necessary that thirty-three sets of these should be readjusted, and have given me orders accordingly, and no delay has occurred on my part other than that inseparable from obtaining what new material was required, and causing necessary repairs to be effected. As I have in every case been dependent upon the instructions of your Department, and have always carried these out with the least possible delay, it would appear that the memo. of the Treasury, complaining of the "very tardy way in which the weights, &c., are brought to the Treasury by Inspector Evans," has been written without due inquiry into the facts of the case.

If, as alleged, undue delay has occurred in the verification of country inspectors' standards, which, as I pointed out at the time, is a matter of the utmost importance, I most respectfully submit that I am not even in a position to surmise the cause of such delay, much less to prevent it. I append, for your information, a list of the sets of appliances which you have caused to be sent to me, and which in every case have been dealt with as soon as I received the necessary documents. Indeed, there are sets now in hand for Albury and Corowa, which, although otherwise ready, are delayed pending the receipt of material for Albury, for which the requisition was sent in about two months ago, and on 12th August I wrote in asking that they might be expedited.

This would appear to be a fitting opportunity to note that, in view of the probable requirements that the standards should be at all reasonable times easily accessible to the Metropolitan Inspector, or other person appointed to conduct verifications.

2. I attach an estimate price for re-lining the boxes in which the standards are deposited with black velvet, as also to effect some repairs, as the bottom of one box is dry-rotted and others damaged. These will, I presume, be remedied under my supervision.

3. The four boxes of troy weights now in the standards room will be brought to this office at once.

I respectfully would ask that the Treasury be communicated with in order that I may, when so directed, have access to the standards room in order to have the boxes repaired and relined, otherwise it will not be possible to carry out your instructions.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,

Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

List of Standard Weights and Measures verified by direction of the Department of Justice:—89-8,924, Young; 89-8,957, Kiama; 89-10,519, Armidale; 89-8,952, Campbelltown; 89-9,164, Bathurst; 89-9,045, Gosford; 89-9,049, Molong; 89-9,044, Cooma; 89-9,324, Rylstone; 89-9,473, Bundarra; 89-9,039, Penrith; 89-11,015, Grenfell; 89-12,689, Emma-ville; 89-9,597, Dubbo; 90-10,541, Parkes; 90-14,987, Uralla; 90-14,987, Hillgrove; 90-14,987, Broken Hill; 90-14,987, Cowra; 91-372, Boat Harbour; 91-372, Waratah; 91-372, Walcha; 91-372, Bombala, also Emmaville, Goulburn, Lambton, Murrurundi, Nowra, Ryde, Tumberumba, Port Macquarie, Yass, Wilcannia, Kempsey, Wollongong, the numbers of which I have overlooked, or must have returned the papers to the Department.

(B.)

Memo. from Lane Bros., 725 George-street, Sydney, 13th September, 1893.

To Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures,—

Tender for renovating nine weights and measures boxes (as directed) now lying at Government Stores. The work to be as follows:—Repair and make good all locks and fastenings; replace present baize pads with velvet at four shillings (4s.) per yard; repair all wood work, and clean and oil outside of boxes. The undersigned proposes to do the whole of the work to the satisfaction of Mr. Evans for the sum of three pounds ten shillings (£3 10s.).

A. LANE.

Cartage, about 8s., will be extra to this amount.—J.W.E.

Report from Mr. Evans herewith for perusal, and any remarks the Chief Emergency Officer, &c., may wish to make before submission of papers.—T.E.M'N., 14/9/93.

I suggest that Mr. Evans' Report herein be forwarded for the information of the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, and that he be requested to allow Mr. Evans to have access to the boxes containing the standard weights and measures of the Colony, for the purpose of having the boxes repaired and relined with black velvet. When such authority is obtained Mr. Evans might be instructed to have the boxes attended to accordingly, the cost being defrayed from the revenue.—W.M.M., 16/9/93.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 19/. Approved.—R.E.O'C., 20/9/93.

No. 59.

No. 59.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 September, 1893.

Referring to my letter of the 12th instant, returning Treasury memo., dated 4th April last, on the subject of the Report of the Board appointed to inquire into the working of the Weights and Measures Act, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information the enclosed report received from the Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures in regard to that portion of the memo. referred to which deals with the examining, &c., of the 120 sets of weights and measures, and to request you to be good enough to allow Mr. Evans to have access to the boxes containing the standard weights and measures of the Colony for the purpose of having the boxes repaired and relined with black velvet.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[Copy of Report enclosed.]

No. 60.

Minute.

WITH reference to my instructions to see the Inspector of Weights and Measures as soon as possible to revise the scale of fees and charges, and propose the details of the system in connection with the working of the Weights and Measures Office, ready for submission to the Minister at an early date, I have had several interviews with Mr. Evans, as a result of which I have drafted the enclosed instructions. Mr. Evans, however, now wishes that such proposed instructions may be referred to him, in order that he may pursue them carefully, and make any further suggestions that he may think necessary.

I suggest, therefore, that they be now referred to Mr. Evans for the purpose mentioned, and that he be asked to return the same as soon as possible.—

W.M.M., 4/9/93.

Submitted.—A.C.F.; 4/9/93. Approved.—R.E.O'C., 4/9/93.

No. 61.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 September, 1893.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your perusal and for any further suggestions you may think necessary, the enclosed draft of proposed instructions to be observed by you in the working of the Weights and Measures office, and to request that you will return the same to this department as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

INSTRUCTIONS to be observed by the Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures in connection with the performance of his duties:—

1. *Office Hours.*

The Weights and Measures Office shall be open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. till 4.30 p.m. and from 9 a.m. till 12 noon on Saturdays.

2. *Attendance of Inspector at his Office.*

The Inspector shall be in attendance at his office when not engaged on outside duties connected with his office, and for the convenience of the public shall always be in attendance from 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. on all days of the week except Saturday, and from 3 p.m. till 4.30 p.m. on Fridays.

3. *Inspector's Duties in connection with Weighing Instruments.*

The Inspector shall inspect all public weighbridges at least once in every three months, and shall properly test them up to 4 tons once at least in every six months. He shall only test weighing instruments at his own office when required in writing by the person in charge of them so to do, and upon his agreeing to pay a fee for such testing at the rate of 6d. per cwt. of the weighing capacity of the instrument; the minimum charge being 2s. 6d. and the maximum 10s. Schedule "A."

The Inspector shall not test weighing-machines away from his office, except for the purposes of inspection and where persons requiring new machines tested sign the request contained in the last paragraph. The inspector shall, if required, certify in writing as to the accuracy of all weighing-machines tested by him.

4. *Diary to be Kept and Return Made to Department.*

The Inspector shall keep a diary, in which he shall enter memoranda of the duties daily performed by him, showing the number and nature of inspections made, weighing-instruments tested, weights and measures compared, prosecutions instituted, fines imposed, moiety of fines ordered to be paid to the inspector, and fees received from different sources. Extracts from this diary shall be furnished monthly to the Under Secretary of Justice not later than the 5th day of each month.

5. *Account Books, &c., to be Kept, and Fees to be Paid to the Treasury.*

The Inspector shall keep a general cash-book, in which he shall cause to be entered the name of any person from whom he shall receive a fee, together with the amount of the fee, and the purpose for which it is paid.

The Inspector shall give receipts for moneys received from a general receipt-book, and he shall cause particulars of the purpose for which the receipt was given to be entered upon the butt of the receipt to which it belongs.

The Inspector shall on Monday in each week pay to the Treasury, on miscellaneous collection voucher, contingency form No. 6, all moneys which have been received by him as fees during the previous week, and shall furnish quarterly attested accounts of the same to the Auditor-General before the 10th days of January, April, July, and October in each year.

6. *Testing of Weighing Instruments, Weighing-machines, &c.*

In the inspection and testing of weights and measures and weighing instruments allowance will be made up to the limit of excess tolerance laid down in the schedule attached. Schedule "B."

Any complaints against the action of the Inspector shall be made in writing and forwarded to the Under Secretary of Justice within ten days after the cause of complaint arise.

7. *Weights.*

All weights in use for trade must be stamped by an inspector, and when submitted for stamping shall be clean, shall not be painted unless exceeding 7 lb., shall have but one hole for plugging and stamping; the lead shall be firmly fixed, and shall not project beyond the surface of the weight.

No copper or brass plugs or rings shall be stamped, nor shall any loose or imperfect attachments be allowed.

Load holes for adjustment and stamping shall not be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and, if necessary, be undercut. Brass weights shall, when requisite, have a plate firmly fixed to the base for the purpose of adjustment.

China and porcelain weights shall be well and completely glazed inside and outside. The use of chipped or broken weights shall not be permitted.

All denominations of weights shall be distinctly and legibly marked. Iron weights of 56 lb., 28 lb., and 14 lb., respectively may continue in use, although containing more than one adjusting hole, if otherwise correct. If the Inspector consider it inadvisable for the purpose of preventing fraud to restamp any weight, he may efface the old stamp, and place a "condemnation mark" thereon.

8. *Measures.*

All measures for use shall be stamped by an Inspector. All measures of capacity not being bell-shaped, with funnel mouths, shall be of parallel form, without subdivision lines, and approximate to the copies of the Standards lodged with the Inspector, or about equal internal diameter and depth.

Cone-shaped or tapering measures, without bell mouths, are strictly prohibited from use.

All measures submitted for stamping shall be clean and shall have their denomination marked upon the outside in legible figures and letters.

In all cases new measures shall have plain and even bottoms; shall have a plug of lead or pewter to receive the stamp at top edge, and shall not differ from the inspectors' standards by more than the estimated amounts shown in the schedule annexed.

SCHEDULE A.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney.

Sir,

I request that you will test a _____ cwt. weighing instrument for _____ for which I agree to pay a fee of 6d. per cwt. of its weighing capacity.

Maximum charge, 10s.; minimum charge, 2s. 6d.

SCHEDULE B.

<i>Weights.</i>			<i>Measures</i>		
Excess tolerance allowed in grains.			Excess tolerance only.		
Avoirdupois.	Iron weights.	Brass weights.		Liquid Measure.	Dry Measure.
56 lb.	50 grains	20 grains	Bushel or 8 gallons	5 fluid ounces	20 cubic inches
28 "	40 "	15 "	Half or 4 "	4 " "	20 " "
14 "	30 "	10 "	Peck or 2 "	3 " "	15 " "
7 "	20 "	5 "	Gallon	2 " "	15 " "
4 "	20 "	5 "	Half gallon	1 fluid ounce	10 " "
2 "	10 "	5 "	Quart	1 " "	10 " "
1 "	10 "	2 "	Pint	4 fluid drachms	5 " "
8 oz.	5 "	2 "	Half pint	3 " "	5 " "
4 "	5 "	2 "	Gill	2 " "	— " "
2 "	—	1 "	Half gill	1 " "	— " "
1 "	—	1 "	Quarter gill	Half drachm	—

No. 62.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 5 October, 1893.

Referring to your letter of 5th September, No. 13,820, forwarding for perusal and for any further suggestions I may think necessary, a draft of proposed instructions to be observed in the working of the Weights and Measures Act.

I have the honor to submit the enclosed amended code of regulations, and a further letter stating reasons for my dissenting to the original draft.

This being the first time these draft Regulations have officially been submitted to me, I may be pardoned if the limits of revision intended for me have been exceeded; but I feel bound to point out the impracticable nature of some of the conditions proposed, and the peculiar nature of some of the restrictions of my appointment as contained in the Weights and Measures Act, and my direct responsibility to the magistrates, and to further respectfully ask that the Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates be invited to give me direct instructions referring to my position and its anomalies removed by their directing me. I hope, therefore, the Minister will not deem it disrespectful on my part to ask that so long as the law remain as it is, I may be relieved from any charge of lack of proper official recognition of the Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates by this correspondence being submitted to them, or that they should give me distinct directions which I may at any time produce as an authorization from the Bench who have appointed me.

I humbly trust that the difficulty of my position in its official relationship to the Minister of Justice and the Bench of Magistrates may be realised, so that a course of action may be devised which will leave me free from censure.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,

Metropolitan Inspector Weights and Measures.

[Enclosure.]

(A.)

SUGGESTIONS to amend Draft Instructions forwarded by Department of Justice:—

Section 1.—*Office Hours.*

The Office shall be open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. till 4:30 p.m. On Saturdays from 9 a.m. till 12 noon.

Section 2.—*Attendance of Inspector.*

The Inspector shall be in attendance on the public from 9:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. daily, except Saturdays, and on Fridays from 3:30 till 4:30 p.m., and at other times by special appointment. If unable to be in attendance at the above-mentioned times he shall arrange to attend for the same time as early in the same day as possible.

Section

Section 3.—Weighing Appliances Tested.

- (a) The Inspector shall test all appliances submitted to him at the office, and if found correct issue a certificate for same.
- (b) In cases where appliances are built in or so constructed and fixed as to be not capable of moving he shall, when so requested, attend the premises and test same, but the owners shall send for and promptly return the weights required, and provide proper labour to place the weights as desired, and in addition pay the fee as per schedule.
- (c) Weighbridges shall be examined and their condition noted at least once each three months (but not at regular dates or times).
- (d) All weighing appliances, weights, or measures, when submitted must be thoroughly clean and all painted parts dry.
- (e) All fees are to be paid and a receipt taken before the material is taken from the office. Out-door services to be paid on completion of the work.
- (f) Made up parcels may be tested for weight without prejudice—if so requested by the buyer or seller of such parcel on payment of a fee (see Schedule).
- (g) The decision of the Inspector shall be final in all cases having regard to the quality and fitness of all appliances submitted to him, and he may refuse to give a certificate of accuracy for any such material as would in his opinion tend to the perpetration of fraud, a record of such and the cause of rejection must, however, be kept in a book provided for that purpose.
- (h) All complaints against the Inspector shall be made in writing and forwarded to the Department of Justice within ten days after the cause arise.
- (i) The cost of all original verifications and stamping, as well as the cost of any future reverification or restamping, when made at the request of the owner of the appliances, shall be defrayed by such owner, including the cost of removing the weights, labour, and cartage if required. Special or official tests will be defrayed by the Department (when thought necessary).
- (j) All outdoor work in accordance with (b) shall be authorised by a special direction on a form (as per Schedule A).
- (k) Fees will only be charged when the appliances submitted are stamped or otherwise approved of.
- (l) In cases of new weighing machines or new counter scales, &c., the slip weights, or counterpoise or balance, may be restored, and new weights, if a fraction in excess, may be lightened. Any material that has been in use must be sent to some practical tradesman to restore adjustments.
- (m) Tolerance for error will be allowed in excess only upon weights.
- (n) The average tolerance in weighing appliances may be roughly averaged at $\frac{1}{2000}$ part of the full carrying capacity.
- (o) The Inspector shall be held responsible for the safe custody of all appliances placed under his care by the Department; he shall not lend nor otherwise permit any appliances or material to be taken from the office, except under proper authority, and then to be under his strict and personal supervision.

Section 4.—Diary to be kept.

The Inspector shall cause to be kept a book, to be provided, showing the nature and classes of work done within the office, the names, &c., of every person from whom a fee is received, and its amount, and the nature of the service rendered. Receipts shall be given for all moneys paid in and entered in like manner upon the butt of book. A record shall also be made of all complaints received within the office, but shall not be disclosed to persons outside the office.

The Inspector shall keep a record of outside duties performed, weighbridges examined or tested, districts visited, carefully noting any matter of consequence such as suspicious proceedings, cautions given, seizures made, complaints received, their result and nature; prosecutions instituted, fines imposed, and if paid their appropriation, the verification of sub-standards, and such other duties as may from time to time be required of him in connection with the duties of his office.

Such extracts and particulars as may be required shall be furnished by him to the Under Secretary of Justice not later than the 7th day of each month.

SCHEDULE A.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney.

Sir,

I request that you will test, upon the premises below stated, a dormant weighing machine. Its capacity is and cannot be removed from its position. I agree to send for and promptly return the weights you require and pay the fee chargeable for such service.

(Sd.)
(Address and date).

Schedule of Fees not expressly provided for under the Act.

	£	s.	d.
Weighbridges at request of owner	1	1	0
Weighing appliances, per cwt.	0	0	6
Other than weighbridges for vehicles—			
Maximum fee.....	0	10	0
Minimum			
Counter scales, uniform rate	0	0	6
Steelyards, at per 100 lb.	0	0	6
Troy weights, 1000 oz. to 200 oz., each	0	1	0
100 " " 20 " "	0	0	6
Under 20 " " 1 " "	0	0	3
" 1 " " 1 gr. "	0	0	1
Parcels tested, minimum fee	0	0	3

Above 56 lb. at per schedule fees.

(B.)

REMARKS upon Draft Suggestions forwarded by Department of Justice.

Section 1.—Office Hours.

Will suit all requirements.

2.—Attendance of Inspector.

As books, papers, and letters will require to be attended to, and early morning work will prevent the inspector being in punctual attendance, my suggested regulation will be best; also, that the office may be cleaned and the material attended to.

3.—Inspector's Duties in connection with Weighing Instruments.—Weighbridges.

Visits of inspection should be intermittent, varying with the trade seasons and the persons using them. The half-yearly test appears to be, if carried out as suggested by the Department, surrounded by great difficulties. It will seriously obstruct the owner's work, will involve the department in expense which cannot be estimated beforehand, and it will remove the responsibility and onus of maintaining the accuracy of these appliances from the owners to the department. Your inspector will become involved and called in for every dispute arising by difference in weights, and all his time, which otherwise might be devoted to inspections proper, would be taken up by this one duty. The 4 tons test would be practically useless, as any defect would have to be repeated for the scalemaker.

I also respectfully submit that as these public weighbridges are purely commercial speculations, from which large incomes are derived, the department should not be charged with the expense, labour, and responsibility of practically guaranteeing the correctness of them, while the small kinds of machines, which are not a source of profit, and by means of which almost all trade as between vendor and consumer is conducted, and infinitely more liable to derangement and to be tampered with, are intended to be left optional, and if brought to the office would be charged for. It

It would also be calculated to induce owners of private weighbridges to style themselves "public," in order to obtain the advantages of official free verification, and to be relieved of responsibility. I am strongly convinced that the proposed regulation would not work well in practice. The whole time of an Inspector would be taken up in attending to them, and the numberless disputes consequent upon its adoption. Every owner would doubtless be glad to defray the cost of official tests if arranged to suit their convenience.

I shall, however, do my best in carrying out whatever instructions are given by your department, but would not accept the responsibility of advising the adoption of the draft regulation.

Section 4.

In regard to this suggested regulation, I desire to point out that when it is placed beside the varied and complicated duties I am called upon to conduct it will be found impossible to show the number and nature of the inspections made, would restrict and hamper rapid movements beyond description, and the whole of an inspector's success depends on the rapidity with which he can travel from one point to some other place; to account for every weight, measure, or machine examined, every quarter hour in giving instructions, answering inquiries, and hearing complaints; for every detail of time employed would not be reasonable, for not 1 per cent. of the inspections made are worth noticing, but a concise record should be made of any cautions given or other suspicious incident, and of all seizures or official action taken.

I submit the Inspector should be held trustworthy. His hours are unlimited, his duties are continuous, he has no holidays allowed him, and the police, who have short hours and no mechanical duty, are not expected to do such a duty as to keep a record of every door tied or noisy person moved on. As well might a detective be expected to account for all his time. I have often shadowed a place for months before obtaining a case. I have one now over four years in hand, and have failed completely. I could not account honestly and fairly for time thus spent, nor would it be advisable, and at the best will only pile up work without any benefit.

Section 5, Paragraph 3—Fees to be paid into Treasury.

In dealing with this proposal I would most respectfully remind you that no provision has been made for any compensating allowance for the fees which have up to this time been received by all Inspectors of Weights and Measures (as has been done in all other cases, the latest being the Clerks of Petty Sessions), and this would appear to be an opportune time to ask your attention to the serious blow it will be to my means of livelihood. My house rent (now taken away) was allowed me in place of forage, my fees abolished, quarters gone, my duties increased and intensified, my salary reduced to £289 10s., and am expected to provide for self and assistant, horses, vehicles, stabling and groom, forage and keep, wear and damage, on £50 per annum. This sum will not meet more than one-third the expense involved, and if tried by me would make so serious an inroad on my salary as to leave it impossible to keep out of debt.

The duties under the Bread Act and the Coal Act were not imposed upon me at my appointment, but for the first time in the Colony were undertaken by me as a Special Constable some months after. The work is mostly conducted during the early hours, from 4 a.m., and from 4 to 6 or 7 p.m. The time may fairly be considered my own; in any case, the anticipation of half-fines should not form a factor in estimating my salary, as they are for extra services. They are not reliable nor reputable sources of revenue, but should form but an extra incentive to active discharge of duty. Customs officers are so paid and rewarded without regard to forfeitures. My duties are not transferable and are continuous, and when compared with the City Inspector in Melbourne the difference is remarkable. He receives £325 per annum; his hours are 9 till 4. No Bread Act, no Coal Act, no departmental verifications to conduct, no expense or legal responsibility; about four weighbridges to control; the council provide horse and vehicle, with driver, two assistants, and his districts covers one square mile, while in my case I have over 800 miles of streets to traverse and some 60 or 70 weighbridges to attend to, beside the other multitude of duties to carry out and supervise. I would therefore ask your consideration to the equitable nature of my contention, and that before action be taken in this direction some fair and reasonable equivalent be made to me for so serious a reduction in my means as the deprivation of quarters, fees, and salary will cause. I respectfully would add that the fees do not present so formidable an objection as the half-fines system, as the inference is objectionable and the inducement to pernicious prosecutions is palpable. A regular salary sufficient to well remunerate an inspector should be more distinctly creditable and free him from aspirations of self interest and greed.

Section 6

The lists of tolerance are those recognised by the Imperial Acts, and might well be accepted. Complaints should be lodged in three days.

Sections 7 and 8.—Weights and Measures.

These regulations embody most of those as applied by me under the Act, and a copy of which was handed to Mr. Macfarlane by me at his request.

Schedule A.—This form of requisition does not appear to be requisite for office work, as if brought there the appliances are subject to the conditions of the office regulations, but might well be applied to out-door verifications if my suggested regulations thereon be adopted.

Schedule B.—These appear to be in accord with the practices laid down by the Imperial Acts, and may well be adopted.

No. 63.

Mr. R. Wedderburn to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

226, Sussex street, Sydney, 30 August, 1893.

I have the honor to solicit your attention to the following statement:—

On Monday, the 21st instant, I called on Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and asked him if he would call later on at my shop to examine five (5) machines, one of which was for a Government Department, the other four (4) for Mr. Millan, of Sussex-street, my motive being to give Mr. Evans three (3) days' notice that I would send for him so soon as I was ready.

On the following Friday I called accordingly, renewing my request, and offering to take any of his own weights Mr. Evans might require to use at my shop, of which offer he availed himself. He came at 11.15 a.m. of that day, and passed all five (5) machines as correct, which operation occupied him fifteen (15) minutes at the outside. He made out five (5) certificates, viz., one (1) for the Government machine (No. B 849, which I now hold), and four (4) for those of Mr. Millan, and demanded for the latter 4s., 4s., 3s. 6d., and 3s. respectively as his fee. I declined to pay same, and he then refused to give me these documents, which I required as certificates of his having passed the machine as correct.

I asked Mr. Evans by what right he charged these fees in face of the fact that Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., had decided at the Newtown Police Court that he had no legal right to do so. Mr. Evans' reply was, "If I had known I was not to be paid, I would not have come out of my office." I asked him, "How many times do you require to be paid; what do you get £300 a year for?" Mr. Evans then left, taking with him the certificates, saying, "I will not come out of my office again for any weighing-machine."

You, sir, will doubtless remember that the Board of Inquiry found that Mr. Evans systematically charged illegal fees, which went into his own pocket, and I feel it my duty to bring to your official notice the fact that he still continues this practice.

I pray, therefore, that you may be pleased to direct that Mr. Evans is to give me the four (4) certificates in question without payment of the fees he claims; and, furthermore, I venture to express the hope that Mr. Evans may be instructed to discontinue these exorbitant and illegal charges.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT WEDDERBURN.

Mr. Macfarlane for report, in first instance, and suggestion.—T.E.M.N., 31. I suggest that this letter be referred to Mr. Evans for report.—W.M.M., 5/9/93. Submitted.—A.C.F., 5/9/93. Urgent—Mr. Evans for report.—R.E.O.C., 5/9/93. The Inspector of Weights and Measures, Metropolitan District.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), B.C., 5/9/93.

No. 64.

Mr. R. Wedderburn to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

226, Sussex-street, Sydney, 5 September, 1893.

On the 30th ultimo I wrote you relative to the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and am still without any acknowledgment of my communication.

My customer refuses to pay for the work I have done unless I furnish him with the Inspector's certificates. The Inspector refuses to give me said documents unless I pay the fees he demands.

Will you, therefore, be pleased to reply with the least possible delay to inform me whether I am obliged to pay the Inspector the fees in question or not?

I have, &c.,

ROBERT WEDDERBURN,

pro R. W. HALKETT.

The Chief Emergency Officer, and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices, for perusal and any remarks he may think necessary.—T.E.M.N., 14/9/93.

No. 65.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Weights and Measures Office, Sydney, 8 September, 1893.

Referring to your B.C. communication of the 5th instant, No. 13,553, in which I am requested to report on two letters of complaint from Mr. R. Wedderburn, I have the honor to state as follows:—

Mr. R. Wedderburn complains:

1. That I examined four weighing-machines at his shop for Mr. Millan (? Milne), of Sussex-street, and refused to hand him certificates for same until certain fees were paid.

2. That I had no right to charge any fees in view of a decision of Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., at Newtown Police Court, and seeing that I receive £300 per annum from the Department of Justice for performing this work and issuing these certificates.

3. That the Board of Inquiry found that I systematically charged illegal fees, which went into my own pocket, and that I still continue this practice.

4. Mr. Wedderburn asks that I may be compelled to hand him the four certificates in question without payments by him of any fee, and that the Department will inform him whether he is obliged to pay the Inspector the fees in question or not.

In Reply.

1. I append correspondence between Messrs. Milne and myself, showing that they made an agreement with Mr. Wedderburn for the repair of four weighing-machines, subject to my approval. I charged Mr. Wedderburn the usual fees on comparison and stamping of the weights of these machines, and on his declining to pay them I refused to issue certificates for them. It is to be noted that the work was performed at the request of Mr. Wedderburn on the tacit understanding that the usual fees were to be paid, nothing being said to the contrary until it was completed.

2. The opinion of Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., to which Mr. Wedderburn refers, was to the effect that under the 8th section of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 34, a 224 lb. weight did not require inspection and stamping. The matter of charging fees or issuing certificates was not then raised, nor has it at any time been brought forward in court. With regard to my salary of £300 per annum, I submit that this is paid to me for services rendered in carrying out my duties as Inspector, as set forth in the Acts 16 Victoria, No. 34, 9 Victoria, No. 8, and 10 Victoria, No. 2. If, as I am advised, fees are exigible for the service I performed for Mr. Wedderburn, he has no cause for complaint; and if such fees are not exigible, the service rendered is outside the duties devolving upon me under the Act, and I cannot legally be compelled to perform it. The Minister of Justice in his minute of 25th July, 1893, says:—"Some of the charges referred to are apparently not authorised by the Act, but they are all for services rendered, and, having regard to the nature of these services and to the charges for similar services in England and elsewhere, are not unreasonable. I doubt whether Mr. Evans could have borne the expense of carrying out his duties efficiently if he had not imposed these charges." I would point out that I have not yet been relieved of the expense of carrying on this office or of the responsibilities imposed upon me by the Act, and it would appear that it is only when the Department assumes these that reductions can be made in my present scale of charges, which are, however, if illegal, subject to the appeal indicated in section 16 (16 Victoria, No. 34).

3. "That the Board of Inquiry found that I systematically charged illegal fees which went into my own pocket," is absolutely untrue, as after a careful perusal of the printed report, I can only find that the Board have committed themselves to three opinions referring respectively to (a) issue of approval tickets; (b) equalisation of weights; (c) letter written to Mr. S. Harper. The question of the fees going into my own pocket has been dealt with by the Minister, who says in the minute above referred to that I could not "have borne the charges incidental to the working of my office if they had not been imposed."

4. With regard to Mr. Wedderburn's request that I may be compelled to hand him the certificates in question without payment of the fees by him—I submit that such a direction from the Department would amount to a direct opinion that my charges are illegal, and would be contrary to the decision of the Minister regarding them. If Mr. Wedderburn desires confirmation of the opinion he evidently holds, and which I am fully prepared to contest, he should hardly seek it at the hands of the Department which claims me as its officer, and to which I on that account look for assistance and protection. I append an extract from the *Workman* newspaper of the 2nd instant, from which it would appear that Mr. Wedderburn having already sought legal advice is desirous of strengthening the case as stated by his solicitor by an opinion gratuitously obtained from the Department of Justice.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

Milne Brothers, Sydney Copper and Brass Works, 166, Sussex-street, Sydney, 29 August, 1893.

Dear Sir,

We have recently had four sets of platform scales repaired and adjusted by R. Wedderburn, Sussex-street, and we would like to know if it is necessary for us to get a certificate from you?

Yours sincerely,

MILNE BROTHERS,
per A. W.

Mr. J. W. Evans,
Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street.

(B.)

Memo. from J. W. Evans to Messrs. Milne Bros., 166, Sussex-street.

1 September, 1893.

Gentlemen,
In reply to your memo. of the 29th August, the necessity for a certificate for weighing-machines depends upon your own wishes and the arrangements made with the scalemakers you employ.

In any case the usual fee will be charged for services rendered in comparing the weights with the machine as aliquot weights.

If certificates are requested, they can be obtained in the usual manner on submitting the appliances at this office.

(C.)

Milne Brothers, Sydney Copper and Brass Works,

166, Sussex-street, Sydney, 4 September, 1893.

Dear Sir,

Replying to yours of 1st instant, we must insist upon these certificates, as this was part of our order to Mr. Wedderburn, scalemaker, of Sussex-street. If there are any fees, he should pay same.

For our own information you might let us know what are the fees due by Mr. Wedderburn. We shall write him about same.

Yours, &c.,

MILNE BROS.

Mr. J. W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street.

(D.)

CUTTING from the "*Workman*" Newspaper, 2nd September, 1893.

THE INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ONE of our city scalemakers has forwarded the following letter to the Minister of Justice:—

Sir,

"226, Sussex-street, Sydney, 30 August, 1893.

I have the honor to solicit your attention to the following statement:—

On Monday, the 21st instant, I called on Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and asked him if he would call later on at my shop to examine five machines, one of which was for a Government Department, the other four for Mr. Milne, of Sussex-street, my motive being to give Mr. Evans three days' notice that I would send for him as soon as I was ready.

On the following Friday I called accordingly, renewing my request, and offering to take any of his own weights Mr. Evans might require to use at my shop, of which offer he availed himself. He came at 11.15 a.m. of that day, and passed all five machines as correct, which operation occupied him fifteen minutes at the outside. He made out five certificates, viz., one for the Government machine—No. B 849, which I now hold—and four for those of Mr. Milne, and demanded for the latter 4s., 4s., 3s. 6d., and 3s. respectively as his fees. I declined to pay same, and he then refused to give me these documents, which I required as certificates of his having passed the machines as correct.

I asked Mr. Evans by what right he charged these fees, in the face of the fact that Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., had decided at the Newtown Police Court that he had no legal right to do so. Mr. Evans' reply was, 'If I had known I was not to be paid I would not have come out of my office.' I asked him 'How many times do you require to be paid—what do you get £300 a year for?' Mr. Evans then left, taking with him the certificates, saying, 'I will not come out of my office again for any weighing-machine.'

You, sir, will doubtless remember that the Board of Inquiry found that Mr. Evans systematically charged illegal fees which went into his own pocket, and I feel it my duty to bring to your official notice the fact that he still continues this practice."

No reply has, so far, been received to this communication, but the scalemakers of the city have obtained legal advice from Mr. W. F. Brennan, solicitor, of Pitt-street, with reference to the matter, on which they intend to act. Though it is impossible by legal process to force Mr. Evans to give certificates, he cannot, we understand, having given them, sue for any fees for so doing. Some cases in which he has obtained fees not provided for by the Act will be tested in the law courts.

No. 66.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector and Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 October, 1893.

Referring to your report dated the 8th ultimo upon Mr. R. Wedderburn's complaint that you refused to issue certificates for certain weighing-machines which you had examined, until fees had been paid, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to ask you to state whether you still continue to charge fees for examining weighing-machines, and, if so, what way the fees have been appropriated?

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 67.

No. 67.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 10 October, 1893.

Referring to your letter dated the 6th inst. in which I am asked whether I still continue to charge fees for examining weighing-machines, and, if so, in what way have the fees been appropriated, I have the honor to report that I am still continuing the practice carried out by me during the past ten years, as also that of my predecessors years antecedent to that. No charge is made for weighing-machines, but simply for examining, comparing, and stamping the weights under section 16 of the Weights and Measures Act and the 2nd Schedule thereto. I have made no change in the fees or charges, nor in the manner of their appropriation. No directions have been issued by your Department or by the Stipendiary Bench of Magistrates, nor has the scope of the proposed new regulations been finally decided upon.

The Minister of Justice in his minute on the recent inquiry outlined a new system of administration and stated, "I would call the attention of the Metropolitan Bench of Magistrates to the urgent necessity for the change." No instructions have yet reached me nor has the Act been superseded. And, indeed, when I asked the Chairman of the Bench what course I was to pursue, he said I was to continue the same way as I had done since my appointment, and until instructed to the contrary.

Certainly, I have been consulted by the Department in regard to the proposed changes, but matters are practically in the old position. My salary and my expenses are the same. I am not provided with assistance or forage, my responsibilities and the scope and nature of my duties remain the same, and in the absence of instructions to the contrary and due provision for the carrying on of the office I have still continued to charge fees which I contend are legally exigible. The Metropolitan Bench has not instructed me to act differently, and the only way I had any knowledge of the Minister's minute was by the press reports, until some days after its publication a personal application to the Under Secretary of Justice for a copy procured for me one under cover of a memo. without any instructions. Till the system proposed has been arranged I cannot without stultifying the procedure I have followed ever since my appointment consistently make any change, and so convinced am I of the soundness and legality of my position in charging these fees, which Messrs. Wedderburn now object to, that I am quite prepared if the Department give me permission to take legal steps to compel the payment of some £9 and £3 8s. now owing to me as fees which sums have been obtained from the public on my account and now withheld from me. I submit that every action taken by me has been the result of careful consideration and advice from counsel and solicitor, and acceded to for many years, and has never been appealed against by the proper legal means within the Act, and that till this be done the custom of this office might be upheld pending the reorganisation of it.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,

Metropolitan Inspector Weights and Measures.

Mr. W. Macfarlane.—In connection with previous papers.—S.H. (for U.S.), 14/10/93.

Very urgent attention is specially invited to the terms of this letter, more particularly the portions I have underlined with pencil. This document should I suggest be considered with Mr. Evans' comments upon the draft regulations submitted to him by the Department upon which I yesterday placed a memo.—W.M.M. (E. Maitland), 18/10/93.

No. 68.

Mr. R. Wedderburn to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

226, Sussex-street, Sydney, 10 October, 1893.

I beg to bring before your notice the manner in which I am being scourged by the Inspector of Weights and Measures in regard to his action towards me, as I think it nigh time some check was put on the Inspector as regards the charges he is trying to impose on me. My complaint is: I sold a new steelyard, and was wishing to have it tested by the Standard weights, sent the same to the office by my lad at half-past 10 a.m. on the 6th of this month. As Mr. Evans was out the steelyard was left at his office. I went up for them later on, and asked Mr. Evans if he had done my steelyard, and he said, "I would have done them only I did not know who they were for." I said, "Will you please do them now." He said, "Yes; if you pay me the usual fee." I told him I did not want them stamped, but as one of the public I requested him to test them. He positively refused to touch them without I paid him the fee. I told him then he had no right to charge me a usual fee for testing steelyards, as it was not in the Act empowering him to make a charge. I told him I did not require a certificate, or him to stamp them, but to test them, which he refused to do.

I am under the impression that I, as one of the public, have a right to the use of the Standards for the purpose of testing, which I think is clearly shown that they are for the use of the public at any reasonable hours.

I most urgently ask you to afford me some measure of protection in regard to this officer's dealing with me in carrying out the duties of his office, as I do not wish to be a party to any charge or extortionate fees, which is not mentioned in the Act.

Trusting that I will get some justice in connection with my case,

I remain, &c.,

R. WEDDERBURN.

Referred to Mr. Evans for perusal and any remarks he may wish to make before submitting same. The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.—S.H. (for the U.S.).—B.C., 14th Oct., 1893.

No. 69.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. R. Wedderburn.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 October, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, further complaining of Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 70.

The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

110, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 21 October, 1893.

Referring to your B.C. communication of the 14th instant, forwarding for my perusal and any remarks I might wish to make a further complaint from Mr. R. Wedderburn, that I refused to test a steelyard for him without payment of the "usual fee."

I have the honor to report that, as in my last communication to you upon a similar complaint from the same person, I am following the practice adopted for years past, and, pending the inauguration of the proposed new regulations, and which embody the same principle, the usual course must be followed. Mr. Wedderburn himself speaks of the fee as "a usual fee," and if, as he contends, the testing of steelyards does not come within the scope of the Act, what necessity is there for testing them? But if he considered it necessary, as he admits he did, that the steelyard should be tested, then I hold that under the 6th and 16th sections of the Act I have the right to demand a fee for every standard weight used in testing. In one case or the other, Mr. Wedderburn, on his own showing, must be wrong. Further, he has charged and received these very fees as separate items in his accounts to clients, and withholds a considerable sum now due to me as fees. Neither Mr. Wedderburn or other persons have a right to the use of the Standards for testing as he assumes.

The Inspector is the only one authorised, and at the inquiry Mr. Wedderburn protested against my assistants using them, even under my personal supervision, and the Act all through makes it clear a fee shall be paid for every comparison made.

I would also add that the working Standards of the scalemakers have always been tested and reverified at this office free of charge, hence if the steelyards did not need stamping the necessity to come to this office did not arise.

Mr. Wedderburn's complaint that he is "scourged" by me and seeking "protection" should more correctly come from me as the following will clearly show, for on the date referred to a cunningly devised trap was laid for me. The Messrs. Wedderburn (2) called in the forenoon, but seeing two persons in the inner office, simply got a small weight tested and left. In the afternoon the three Wedderburns came in. A gentleman named Slater was within my office whom they did not see, imagining that I was alone—and on my declining to test without the usual fee—abused me in unmeasured terms, making use of obscene and profane language, threatened me with the wrath of the Minister of Justice and members of Parliament, using strong and even threatening language to me. After enduring this conduct for some time, I then asked Mr. Slater if he would come and identify these persons; directly he came out the steelyards was hurriedly seized, thrown into the cart, Mr. Wedderburn declaring that he would make it ——— hot for me. My wife and daughter, with another lady, were standing in the hall, alarmed at the noise they heard and the threats used to me. Mr. Slater is a man of independent means and has made a statement (herewith) and is willing to wait upon you and state what then transpired. The records of your Department will show that both of my predecessors in this office beside myself have been repeatedly subjected to this kind of treatment from Mr. R. Wedderburn, while I have always treated him with deference and consideration.

I have, &c.,

JAMES W. EVANS,
Metropolitan Inspector Weights and Measures.

[Enclosure.]

Weights and Measures Office, Bathurst-street, 6 October, 1893.

I was in Mr. Evans' office (Inspector of Weights and Measures) on Friday afternoon on private business with him, when three persons came into the front office asking Mr. Evans to test a pair of steelyards they had brought. Mr. Evans told them "he would test them if they paid him for doing so." They refused to pay anything, telling him that as he was paid £300 per annum to do it that it was illegal for him to charge.

The persons referred to above I found out afterwards to be Mr. R. Wedderburn, his brother, and nephew. I was quite shocked to hear the abuse and insulting language used by Mr. Wedderburn, senior, towards Mr. Evans, and I think that Mr. Evans showed a laudable amount of patience in the trial he was subjected to, and indeed to me it seemed as if they came on purpose to insult him or for some other motive. What appeared to me to be very strange conduct on the part of Mr. Wedderburn was that as soon as Mr. Evans asked me to come into the front office they appeared quite thunderstruck, and immediately left the premises. I heard (when asked to witness) Mr. Evans tell Mr. Wedderburn that there was nothing in the Act either to compel or to warrant him to stamp them, consequently it was not necessary, except when desired, and if so the schedule rates would be charged. I made this record at the request of Mr. Evans at the time.

THOS. SLATER,

7 North-street, Leichhardt.

No. 71.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 3 October, 1893.

With reference to your letter of 23rd August last, 93-11,877, forwarding copy minute by the Minister of Justice on the subject of the working of the Weights and Measures Department and the charges against

against the Inspector, I am directed to state that, as in terms of such minute (page 8) Mr. Evans is to be a collector of public moneys, the Treasury would be glad of an intimation as to the exact date from which he becomes liable to the revenue for his collections.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Acknowledge, and inform that a further communication will be addressed when the matter has been definitely settled.—A.C.F., 19/10/93.

The Treasury might be informed that on and after the 1st December next Mr. Evans will be held responsible for his collections, and might at the same time be supplied with a copy of rule 16, as approved by the Minister, in connection with the working of the Weights and Measures Office, and asked to supply Mr. Evans with necessary instructions respecting the manner in which his duties as a collector of public revenue should be carried out.—A.C.F., 23/11/93.

No. 72.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 October, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, in which you ask to be informed of the date upon which Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, becomes liable to the revenue for his collections, I have the honor to inform you that when the matter has been definitely settled the information will be communicated to you in due course.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 73.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Submitted.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 November, 1893.

A COPY of the Minister's minute of the 25th July last, respecting the administration of the Weights and Measures Office was, on the 27th idem., sent to the stipendiary magistrates, and on the 3rd August last a copy was supplied to Mr. Evans under cover of an official memo.

On 7th August the stipendiary magistrates were asked whether they had any objection to Mr. Evans being retained in his present position on the terms specified in the Minister's minute. A reply was received intimating that the stipendiary magistrates had no objection to Mr. Evans being so retained, and a letter was sent on the 16th August to Mr. Evans, apprising him of the reply received from the stipendiary magistrates.

On the 5th September a draft of proposed regulations (drawn up by Mr. Macfarlane) for the working of the Weights and Measures Office, was forwarded to Mr. Evans for perusal and for any further suggestions he might think necessary. Mr. Evans replied on the 5th October, submitting an amended code of regulations, and pointing out certain objections to those drawn up by Mr. Macfarlane.

After carefully weighing the objections raised by Mr. Evans, and considering the additional rules suggested by him, I would submit the following regulations for the Minister's consideration:—

Rule 1. The Weights and Measures Office shall be open daily to the public from 9 a.m. till 4.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it will be closed at 12 noon.

Rule 2. The Inspector shall be in attendance at his office during office hours unless engaged on outside duties, and shall for the convenience of the public regularly attend from 9.30 till 11 a.m. each day, except Saturday, and also from 3 till 4.30 p.m. on Fridays. If unable to attend at the hours mentioned he shall arrange to be in attendance for a similar period of time as early in the day as possible.

It was proposed by Mr. Macfarlane that the Inspector should always be at his office from 9 a.m. till 11 a.m.; but it was pointed out by Mr. Evans that 9.30 would be more suitable, as books and letters would require to be attended to, and early morning work (presumably going round amongst bakers and others) might prevent his punctual attendance at 9. Occasions must also arise when the Inspector could not be in attendance at the hours mentioned, as, for instance, when conducting prosecutions before the courts.

Rule 3. The Inspector shall inspect all public weighbridges once at least in every three months, and shall at the end of each quarter furnish a return giving the dates when such weighbridges were last inspected and also when last tested. This information may be attached to the monthly return furnished under rule 15, on 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, and 1st January in each year.

It was proposed by Mr. Macfarlane that the Inspector should also properly test up to 4 tons, every public weighbridge, once at least in every six months, but for the reasons given by Mr. Evans, such a practice would not appear to be desirable. It is clearly the duty of owners to have their weighbridges periodically tested. Messrs. A. Kethel and J. M. Raison (Manager of the McIlwraith and Street's Wharf) gave evidence before the Board that they had their weighbridges tested by Mr. Evans every three months for which they paid a fee. Should an owner run the risk of not having his public weighbridge tested at reasonable intervals, the necessity for an official test being made might well be left to the Inspector to decide, and by means of the suggested quarterly return, the Department can satisfy itself that every attention is given by the Inspector to this important work.

Rule 4. The Inspector shall test all weighing instruments submitted to him at his office, if requested in writing so to do, in the form contained in Schedule A, and for such services shall make the following charges:—

	s.	d.
Counter scales, uniform rate	0	6
Steelyards (per 100 lb. or fraction thereof)	0	6
Weighing machines, per cwt. or fraction thereof	0	6
Maximum fee, 10s.; minimum, 2s.		
Troy weights:		
1,000 oz. to 200 oz. inclusive, each.....	1	0
Under 200 oz. to 20 oz. each	0	6
Under 20 oz. to 1 oz. each	0	3
Under 1 oz. to 1 grain each	0	1

The

The Inspector shall not test weighing instruments away from his office, except for the purposes of inspection, unless they are built in or so constructed and fixed as to be immovable, and unless he receive a written request so to do, in the form contained in Schedule B. The owners shall in such cases provide necessary cartage and labour, and shall in addition pay the following fees:—

	£	s.	d.
Weighbridges	1	1	0
Weighing-machines, per cwt. or fraction thereof	0	0	9
Maximum fee, 15s. ; minimum, 5s.			

It would appear reasonable that if the Inspector is required to attend at owners' premises for the purpose of testing instruments an increased fee should be paid; I have therefore suggested 9d. per cwt. for testing weighing-machines as against 6d. per cwt. for those tested at the office.

Rule 5. All weighing instruments, weights and measures, submitted to the Inspector must be thoroughly clean and all painted parts dry.

Rule 6. All fees must be paid before the material is removed from the office. Outdoor services must be paid for on completion of the work.

Rule 7. The Inspector shall, if required, certify in writing as to the accuracy of any weighing instrument tested by him, provided however that the question of quality and fitness of any appliance submitted, shall rest with the Inspector, and he may refuse to give a certificate for any such material as would in his opinion tend to the perpetration of fraud. A record of such, and the cause of rejection shall, however, be kept in a book to be provided for the purpose.

Rule 8. The examining, comparing, and stamping of any weighing instrument or material connected therewith, when done at the owner's request, shall be paid for at the rate mentioned in the second schedule to the Act, in addition to which the owners shall, if required, provide necessary cartage and labour.

Rules 7 and 8 have been framed from suggestions made by the Inspector. It may be mentioned, in connection with Rule 7, that many weighing appliances are made of faulty material, and, being rejected in England, are shipped to the colonies and there distributed. Mr. Evans has, in the past, refused to stamp bad material, and the practice is one that it would be well to continue.

Under the English Act provision is made for prohibiting the stamping of any weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments, in cases where the material or mode of construction appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud.

The object of Rule 8 is to enable the Inspector to charge without question for services rendered in connection with the examining and stamping (when done at the owner's request) of weighing-machines, or, more correctly, the slip-weights attached to such machines.

A large number of convictions were obtained against persons for using unstamped slip-weights; but recently Mr. Johnson, S.M., decided that such weights were component parts of the machine, and were not weights within the meaning of the Act.

It is, however, probable that, as the custom of having these weights stamped has been so thoroughly established, many persons, before using a new machine, will, as a guarantee of its correctness, require that the weights should be stamped by the Inspector.

Rule 9. The Inspector shall not adjust or repair weights or weighing appliances, provided, however, that at the first verification of new weighing instruments, the slip-weights, or counterpoise, or balance may be restored, and new weights (if a small fraction in excess) may, prior to being stamped, be lightened by the Inspector free of charge.

The proviso contained in Rule 9 is the result of a suggestion made by the Inspector, and special attention is invited to this matter, as it may perhaps be considered to be contrary to the terms specified in the Minister's minute.

It is understood from the Inspector, as frequently occurring, that some very slight adjustment is necessary with perfectly new material, in order that the same may be made to agree with the standards of the Colony, and the practice now suggested is followed both in Melbourne and Adelaide. The service thus rendered, though in itself very trifling, would be a great benefit to the public, and would save them much delay and expense.

It will be noticed that the Board of Inquiry considered it to be imperative for the Inspector to add lead to or subtract it from weights (if necessary) prior to stamping.

It does not, however, appear to be clearly so provided by the Act, and it is only proposed that the Inspector should be authorised to lighten weights, when a fraction in excess (it being understood from Mr. Evans that it is customary to make weights a trifle heavy), and then only when the material has never been used, and requires to be stamped.

Rule 10. In the inspection and testing of weights and measures, tolerance for error in excess only, will be allowed to the limit laid down in the attached Schedule C. The tolerance to be allowed in weighing appliances may be roughly averaged at $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of the full carrying capacity.

The tolerance allowed by Rule 10 is understood to be practically the same as that allowed in England.

Rule 11. The Inspector shall be held responsible for the safe custody of all appliances and material placed under his care by the Department, and shall not lend or permit same to be taken from the office except under authority from the Minister. Material or appliances so lent shall still remain under the personal supervision of the Inspector unless he is instructed to the contrary.

Rule 12. No traffic in weighing or measuring material or appliances, by officers employed in the Weights and Measures Office, will be allowed.

Rule 13. Any complaints against the Inspector must be made in writing and forwarded to the Under Secretary of Justice within ten days after the cause of complaint shall have arisen.

The Inspector has suggested a rule to the effect that made up parcels may be tested for weight—without prejudice—if a request to that effect is made by the buyer or seller of such parcel, and a specified fee is paid; but considering the very large district that is placed under the Inspector's supervision, I do not think that any part of his time should be taken up in duties of this nature.

The Inspector has also suggested that fees should be charged only when appliances submitted are stamped or otherwise approved of. It would, however, appear to me that the effect of such a rule would be to throw a large amount of unremunerative work upon the Inspector, and there is a possibility of a large proportion of his time being absorbed in testing machines (which is, after all, a duty that any competent scalemaker, having verified copies of the Standards, should be able to perform), and his inspecting duties being, in consequence, somewhat neglected.

With

With regard to the fees provided by the Act for examining, comparing, and stamping, the service would appear to be indivisible, and if the material submitted is examined and compared, and being found faulty is not stamped, no charge, it is thought, could be made.

Rule 14. The cost of making special or official tests of weighbridges and weighing-machines of heavy carrying capacity (when thought necessary by the Inspector) shall be defrayed by the Department; but no expenditure in this respect shall be incurred without the authority of the Under Secretary in each case.

Rule 15. The Inspector shall cause a book to be kept showing the nature and class of work done in the office, and giving particulars of instruments and material verified or tested. He shall also keep a record of outside duties performed, and shall furnish the Department with a return not later than the seventh day of each month, showing number of inspections made during the previous month, number of prosecutions instituted under the Weights and Measures Act, the Bread Act, and the Coal Delivery Act respectively, total amount of fines imposed, amount received by him as moieties of fines, and total amount of fees received in the office from all sources.

It was proposed by Mr. Macfarlane that the Inspector should keep a diary, and note therein daily the duties performed by him, giving the number and nature of inspections made, weighing instruments tested, weights and measures compared, prosecutions instituted, &c., and should forward extracts monthly to the Department; but viewing the various duties performed by the Inspector, many of which can only be regarded as of a semi-detective nature, and bearing in mind the fact that Mr. Evans has in the past proved himself to be a zealous and energetic officer, I am of opinion that Rule 14 in the form suggested by me, will ensure the Department being supplied with all the information that is practically useful, and will at the same time sufficiently answer for purposes of supervision.

Rule 16. The Inspector shall carry out all instructions that may be given to him by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade in connection with the receipt of and disbursement of revenue.

In connection with Rule 16, the Inspector asks that before action is taken in the direction of depriving him of the fees which have hitherto been received by every inspector under the Act, some further consideration may be given to the surrounding circumstances of his case, and that a reasonable equivalent may be made to him for the serious reduction in his means, caused by his being deprived of quarters and fees.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Evans, in contemplation of the change about to be effected, applied on the 10th August last for an increase of salary, and it was decided by the Minister that the time is inopportune to deal with the matter, but that the question of his salary shall receive consideration after the new system has been established for three months, and Mr. Evans was so informed on the 23rd idem.

Rule 17. All weights in use for trade must be stamped by an Inspector, and when submitted for stamping shall not be painted unless exceeding 7 lb. They shall have but one hole for plugging and stamping, and the lead shall be firmly fixed and shall not project beyond the surface of the weight.

No copper or brass plugs or rings shall be stamped, nor shall any loose or imperfect attachments be allowed. Load holes for adjustment and stamping shall not be less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and if necessary shall be undercut. Brass weights shall, when requisite, have a plate firmly fixed to the base for the purpose of adjustment. China and porcelain weights shall be well and completely glazed inside and outside. The use of chipped or broken weights shall not be permitted. All denominations of weights shall be distinctly and legibly marked. Iron weights of 56 lb., 28 lb., and 14 lb. respectively may continue in use, though containing more than one adjusting hole, if otherwise correct. If the Inspector consider it inadvisable for the purpose of preventing fraud to re-stamp any weight, he may efface the old stamp and place a "condemnation mark" thereon.

Rule 18. All measures for use shall be stamped by an Inspector. All measures of capacity—not being bell-shaped with funnel-mouths—shall be of parallel form without subdivision lines, and approximate to the copies of the Standards lodged with the Inspector, or of about equal internal diameter and depth. Cone-shaped or tapering measures without bell-mouths are strictly prohibited from use. All measures submitted for stamping shall have their denomination marked upon the outside in legible figures and letters. In all cases new measures shall have plain and even bottoms, shall have a plug of lead or pewter to receive the stamp at top edge, and shall not differ from the Inspector's standards by more than the estimated amounts shown in the annexed Schedule C.

Rules 17 and 18 have been drawn up practically as suggested by Mr. Macfarlane, and as approved by the Inspector.

It may be mentioned that the Inspector has removed his office to the rooms provided for him at the Central Police Court, and it only remains for the Minister to approve of such rules as may appear to him desirable, and to determine the date upon which the new system shall be established.

The question of appointing two assistants, and fixing the sum to be allowed to the Inspector for incidental expenses, may then be considered.

It will be noticed that Mr. Evans, in his letter of the 5th ultimo, forwarding suggestions respecting the proposed regulations, brings under notice his responsibility to the Stipendiary Magistrates, who, he asks, might be invited to give him instructions with reference to his position, and to direct him; and further, that in order to relieve him from any charge of lack of proper official recognition of the Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates, the correspondence might be submitted to them.

It may, however, be pointed out that Mr. Evans was duly informed that the Stipendiary Magistrates had concurred in his being retained on the terms specified in the Minister's minute, the conditions of which are that the scope and nature of his duties, and directions as to their discharge, shall be laid down by this Department, and that he will be expected to strictly follow the directions of the Department in these matters.

It will be seen that in another part of his letter (p. 10) Mr. Evans states that he will do his best in carrying out whatever instructions may be given him by the Department.

SCHEDULE A.

Sir,
I request that you will test the accompanying
fee chargeable under the rules of your office.
Date

The Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney.
for _____, for which I agree to pay the

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B.

Sir, I request that you will test upon the premises below stated, a cwt. weighing instrument, which is immovable. I agree to provide necessary cartage and labour connected with this service, and to pay the fee chargeable under the rules of your office.

Date
Address

The Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney.

SCHEDULE C.

Weights.			Measures.		
Excess tolerance allowed—in grains.			Excess tolerance only.		
Avoirdupois.	Iron weights.	Brass weights.	Liquid measure.	Dry measure.	
56 lb.	50 gr.	20 gr.	Bushel, or 8 gallons	5 fluid ounces	20 cubic inches
28 "	40 "	15 "	Half Bushel or 4 gallons	4 "	20 "
14 "	30 "	10 "	Peck, or 2 gallons	3 "	15 "
7 "	20 "	5 "	Gallon	2 "	15 "
4 "	20 "	5 "	Half gallon	1 "	10 "
2 "	10 "	5 "	Quart	1 "	10 "
1 "	10 "	2 "	Pint	4 fluid drachms	5 "
8 oz.	5 "	2 "	Half pint	3 "	5 "
4 "	5 "	2 "	Gill	2 "	.....
2 "	.....	1 "	Half gill	1 "	.....
1 "	.....	1 "	Quarter gill	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....

Submitted.

In supplement of the within memo, dated the 17th instant, I beg to inform the Minister that the whole question of the Regulations as prepared by Mr. Macfarlane has been laboriously considered during Mr. Macfarlane's absence at Maitland by Mr. Whitfeld and myself, and that this day a conference was held at which Mr. Evans, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Whitfeld, and myself were present, the result being that all were unanimous in approving of the Regulations as now submitted. If the Minister approves of these Regulations they might be put in force from the 1st December next. I think it would be expedient that Mr. Evans should not be required to refund any fees which he has received up to this date, or shall receive up to the 1st December, in consideration of the explanations given by him in these papers. The Minister, I understand, agreed that Mr. Evans should receive a forage allowance of £50 per annum. Endeavour is being made by the Department to secure for him the use of the stables at the Central Police Court, now used by the police as a carpenter's shop. In the event of this being unsuccessful it will be a matter for future consideration whether he should be allowed to rent premises at the expense of the Government. The Minister has approved of a small amount being allowed to Mr. Evans for incidental expenses. I would suggest that £30 per annum would be a fair allowance. It is advisable that in order to enable Mr. Evans to carry out the new system the two assistants promised to him should be appointed at once, and it seems only fair that he should have the nomination of these men. He mentions that he desires that the two assistants who have hitherto done the work for him should be appointed, namely, Messrs. Patterson and Blakeney, at the rates of remuneration authorised by the Minister, namely, £2 and £1 per week respectively. The only matter now remaining to be dealt with would be the complaints of Mr. Wedderburn, which I propose to make the subject of another memorandum. I may mention that I have read this memorandum to Mr. Macfarlane, who was Chairman of the Board of Inquiry, and he thinks it meets the merits of the case.

A.C.F., 22/11/93.

I approve of the suggestions in this memorandum.—R.E.O'C., 23/11/93.

No. 74.

Mr. R. Wedderburn to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

226, Sussex-street, Sydney, 12 November, 1893.

I wish to bring before your notice that I have written to you on several occasions in reference to the grievances against the Inspector of Weights and Measures. I may state that writing those letters was the outcome of a series of complaints, and as such I was under the impression they would have been ventilated, but from what has been done in the matter they seem to have been totally ignored.

I have been patiently waiting to know if any action has been taken in reference to the Inspector's prosecuting Mr. Noble, of Enmore, on purpose, as was sworn at Newtown Police Court, for Evans to get at me. Also, with regard to the letters that I have written concerning the firms who have refused to give me the work on account of the statement made by Evans to them.

I should like to know if any law has been passed, or if Mr. Evans has any authority to charge fees not mentioned in the Act, as I find Mr. Evans still charges for passing these machines, which you yourself, on my last visit, admitted was wrong. Surely some check can be put on this officer charging fees which are not in the Act; and has he the power to make a law to suit his own pocket?

I should like to bring under your notice the fact that Charles Blakeney, who was acting as clerk and assistant before the inquiry, and who was one of the sellers of tickets to place on scales which were never tested left Mr. Evans' service during the inquiry, and who I and others stated was incompetent to perform the duties of Assistant Inspector. I would like to ask has he been reappointed by the Department of Justice, as he is again performing duties in the office? If not appointed by your Department, is it right for Mr. Evans to have whom he thinks proper to fulfil the duties in his office? I still wish to press on your mind that the action of my giving evidence at the inquiry has been the means of ruining my business. If such is the reward for stating the truth, I must emphatically state that had I known what the result of the inquiry would be, I should have protected myself with silence in reference to the actions of this man. I should like to ask if the retaining of this Inspector is a menace to myself and family after struggling for a business this last seventeen years in Sydney? Surely if such a gross evil existed, and by the evidence tendered to the Board at their request was proved to exist, in common justice it is not fair to myself and others who gave evidence to retain the man in the position to injure me, as I have proof, and you have had the statement sworn to in Court. I have refrained from writing before, but my letters being under consideration such a length of time without receiving any communication from the Department, I would like to know, as a citizen, what I have done to cause such delay in reference to my complaint? Am I not to get justice, or is it one-sided?

I

I see by the reports of the House that the papers in connection with the inquiry have been asked for and refused. Surely the charges made and evidence given was conclusive enough for either Mr. Evans to disprove them, or, if failing, such officer should be disqualified from holding the position. I should like to know what protection have I and others got against the machination of the persons who suffered by the exposure, if they are still allowed to retain their positions in the Government service? Hoping you will see the necessity for taking some action to prevent any undue advantage being taken to prevent my gaining a living for myself and family.

I remain, &c.,

ROBERT WEDDERBURN.

No. 75.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. R. Wedderburn.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 November, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant further respecting certain complaints made by you against the Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 76.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Submitted.

Since the Minister dealt with the complaints against the Inspector of Weights and Measures in his minute of 25th July last, two further complaints have been received in the Department, both from Mr. R. Wedderburn, who has on several occasions previously made complaints against Mr. Evans.

The first complaint, dated 30th August last, is to the effect that Mr. Evans, at Mr. Wedderburn's request, examined four weighing-machines, and then refused to give certificates for them unless he were paid certain fees.

The second complaint, dated 10th October last, is to the effect that Mr. Evans refused to test a steelyard unless he were paid the "usual fee."

Mr. Wedderburn asks that Mr. Evans may be directed to hand him certificates for the machines in question without payment of the fees claimed, and further, that he may be instructed to discontinue making these "exorbitant and illegal charges." He also considers that as one of the public he is entitled to the use of the Standards, free of charge, for the purpose of testing his appliances.

These complaints are similar to those made before the inquiry was held, respecting the action of the Inspector in charging fees for which there appears to be no authority in the Act.

It may be mentioned that there is no provision in the Act for issuing certificates, or for testing steelyards and other weighing appliances.

It is, however, proposed under the new regulations (see Rule 4) to charge for services rendered by the Inspector in testing weighing appliances at the owner's request, and it is not anticipated that any objection will then be made to paying for such services.

It seems probable that the main objection to paying these fees lies in the fact that they are being charged without any clearly expressed legal or departmental authority, and are retained by Mr. Evans for his own personal use.

Mr. Wedderburn's claim to the use of the Standards free of charge for testing purposes, does not appear to be based upon any substantial grounds.

Mr. Evans contends that the fees claimed by him and objected to by Mr. Wedderburn are chargeable under the Act, or, if not, that he has performed services not within the scope of his duties, and is justified in charging for them, and he urges that as he has received no instructions to the contrary and has not been relieved of the expense of carrying on his office, he is entitled, pending the inauguration of the new system (under which similar fees will be charged and placed to consolidated revenue) to continue the practice of charging fees for services rendered. Mr. Evans submits also that a direction from the Department for him to hand over the certificates in question without payment of the fees would amount to a direct opinion that his charges are illegal, and would be contrary to the decision of the Minister respecting them.

In a subsequent letter, dated 10th ultimo, in reply to inquiries made as to the practice being followed by him, Mr. Evans pointed out that until the proposed new system has been arranged he could not, without stultifying the procedure he has followed ever since his appointment, consistently make any change, and stated further that he was so convinced of the soundness and legality of his position in charging the fees which Mr. Wedderburn objects to pay that he was quite prepared, with the permission of the Department, to take legal steps for their recovery.

He submits that the custom of his office might be upheld pending its reorganisation.

Mr. Wedderburn addressed a further communication to the Department on the 12th instant, asking what had been done in connection with the numerous complaints made by him against Mr. Evans, and pointing out that Mr. Charles Blakeney, whom he considers to be incompetent to fulfil the duties of Assistant Inspector, is at present working in the office, and also that Mr. Evans still charges fees unauthorised by the Act.

Mr. Wedderburn specifies particularly certain complaints made by him concerning disparaging statements made by Mr. Evans to certain firms, and also a statement made by him in connection with the prosecution of Mr. Noble.

These matters were duly considered and dealt with by the Minister in his minute of 25th July last.

It is suggested that Mr. Wedderburn might be supplied with a copy of that minute from which he will see the manner in which the complaints made by him prior to 25th July were dealt with, and in regard to his recent complaints respecting the action of the Inspector in continuing to charge certain fees for testing weighing instruments, that he be informed that the Minister does not consider it necessary to re-open the question

question of these charges, as under the new system, which will come into operation on the 1st December next, it is intended to permit Mr. Evans to charge similar fees, to be paid into the consolidated revenue, for his services, and to issue certificates when requested to do so.

Mr. Wedderburn might be further informed that the public are not entitled to the use of the copies of the Standards, placed in the custody of the Inspector, for the purpose of testing their weighing instruments or material. A.C.F., 24/11/93.

Approved.—R.E.O'C., 27/11/23.

No. 77.

Notice of Motion.

Legislative Assembly.—Tuesday, 3 October, 1893.

Mr. BLACK to move,—That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all the correspondence passing between the Minister of Justice and the Inspector of Weights and Measures with reference to the charges brought against that functionary by the scalemakers and others.

In connection with this notice of motion, attention is invited to promises contained in answers to questions on 2nd and 18th May last to have further returns tabled. In fairness to Mr. Evans his reply to the Board's report should be now presented to Parliament, and not merely the documents Mr. Black wishes to have tabled.—A.C.F., 29/9/93. The other papers to be laid upon the table of the House had better be at once prepared.—T.M.S., 3/10/93.

No. 78.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 25 November, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, asking to be informed of the date from which the Inspector of Weights and Measures will be held liable to the revenue for the fees collected by him, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to apprise you that on and after the 1st December next Mr. Evans will be held responsible for his collections, and to request you to be good enough to cause him to be supplied with the necessary instructions respecting the manner in which his duties as a collector of public revenue should be carried out.

I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of one of the regulations approved of by the Minister in connection with the working of the Weights and Measures Office.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[*Extract from Regulations enclosed.*]

No. 79.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate,
Water Police Court.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 November, 1893.

Referring to your letter of the 8th August last, intimating that the Stipendiary Magistrates concurred in Mr. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures, being retained in his position, on the terms specified in a minute of the Minister of Justice, dated 25th July last (a copy of which accompanied my letter to you of the 27th idem), I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Stipendiary Magistrates, a copy of the Regulations which the Minister has approved of, in connection with the working of the Weights and Measures Office, and which will come into operation on the 1st December next.

I am also desired to state that the Minister has approved of Messrs. James Patterson and Charles Blakeney being employed in that office at a remuneration of £2 and £1 per week respectively, from the 1st proximo; and of Mr. Evans being paid, from the same date, an allowance of £50 per annum for forage, and one of £30 per annum for incidental expenses.

I am to add that Mr. Evans has been informed of the changes to be effected in connection with the working of his office.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[*Copy of Regulations enclosed.*]

No. 80.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and
Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 November, 1893.

Referring to my letter of 16th August last, intimating that the Stipendiary Magistrates had concurred in your being retained in your present position on the terms specified in a minute of the Minister of Justice, dated 25th July last (a copy of which was sent to you on the 3rd August), and to my letter of the 5th September and your reply thereto of the 5th ultimo, with reference to certain proposed regulations in connection with the working of your office, I am directed to forward herewith for your information and guidance a copy of the Regulations, which the Minister has approved of, and which will come into operation on the 1st December next.

I

I am to apprise you further that the Minister approves of Messrs. James Patterson and Charles Blakeney being employed in your office at a remuneration of £2 per week and £1 per week respectively from the 1st proximo, and of your being paid from the same date an allowance of £50 per annum for forage and one of £30 per annum for incidental expenses.

I am to add that the stipendiary magistrates have been informed of the changes being effected in connection with the working of your office.

I have &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

[*Copy of Regulations enclosed.*]

No. 81.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 November, 1893.

Referring to your reports of the 8th September last and 21st ultimo, upon two letters received in this Department from Mr. R. Wedderburn, complaining of your action in charging certain fees for examining four weighing-machines, and in refusing to test a steelyard unless paid the "usual fee," I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that a reply has been sent to Mr. Wedderburn to the effect that the Minister does not consider it necessary to re-open the question of these charges, as under the proposed new system of working your office, which will come into operation on the 1st proximo, it is intended to permit you to charge similar fees, to be paid into the consolidated revenue, for your services, and to issue certificates when requested so to do.

Mr. Wedderburn has been further informed that the public are not entitled to the use of the copies of the Standards placed in your charge for the purpose of testing their weighing instruments or material.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 82.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. R. Wedderburn.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 November, 1893.

Referring to your letters of the 30th August last and 10th ultimo, complaining of the action of the Inspector of Weights and Measures in charging certain fees for examining four weighing machines, and in refusing to test a steelyard, unless paid the "usual fees," and to your letter of the 12th inst. with reference to the numerous complaints against Mr. Evans made by you on different occasions, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a minute of the Minister of Justice, dated 25th July last, from which you will see the manner in which the complaints made by you prior to that date were dealt with, and to inform you that, in regard to your recent complaints respecting the action of the Inspector in continuing to charge certain fees for testing weighing instruments, the Minister does not consider it necessary to reopen the question of these charges, as under the proposed new system of working the Weights and Measures Office, which will come into operation on the 1st December next, it is intended to permit Mr. Evans to charge similar fees, to be paid into the consolidated revenue, for his services, and to issue certificates when requested so to do.

I am to add that the public are not entitled to the use of the copies of the Standards, placed in the custody of the Inspector, for the purpose of testing their weighing instruments or material.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY GOVERNMENT.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th May, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return enumerating all the premises rented by Government in all parts of the country, the purpose for which such premises are rented, the rent in each case, and the landlord's name.”

(Mr. Black.)

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
Registrar-General...	No. 24, Castlereagh-street, excepting first floor, which is reserved by the lessor.	For the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch of the Department.	750 £ per ann.	Robert Palmer Abbott.
Audit	15 and 17, Bligh-street ...	Department of Audit	500 ,,	R. Wynne.
Civil Service Board	*146, Phillip-street, Sydney.	Civil Service Board	300 ,,	Executors of the late Mrs. E. M. Stubbin.
N.S.W. Commission, Chicago Exhibition.	Suite of 3 rooms, 111, Phillip-street, Sydney.	Offices of Commission	£1/15 ^p week, inclusive of gas and cleaning, = £91 per ann.	Myles M' Rae; sub-let by W. Ogg, tenant.
Aborigines Protection Board.	114, Phillip-street, Sydney (ground floor).	Officers	58 per ann.	Hon. Richard Hill, M.L.C.
The Government Statistician.	No. 50, Young-street	Government Statistician's Office Registry of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions.	420 ,,	Alexander Dean.
Police	No. 59, Lower Fort-street, Sydney.	Quarters for Inspector	91 ,,	John Flavelle.
	Edward-st., North Sydney	Quarters for Sub-Inspector	65 ,,	Rebecca Martens.
	Rocky Point Rd., Kogarah	Quarters for Sergeant	31/4- ,,	James W. Wilkes.
	Pymble, Lane Cove	Police station and quarters for Senior-constable.	26 ,,	Frederick J. Hamilton.
	Randwick Rd., Randwick	Quarters for constable	26 ,,	Municipal Council, Sydney.
	Cooloon	Police quarters	26 ,,	Alexander Thompson.
	Kookabookra	Police station and quarters for constable.	33/16- ,,	Richard Curtis.
	Maclean	” ”	52 ,,	Daniel Byron.
	Harwood Island	” ”	32/10- ,,	Samuel Macnaughton.
	Lismore	Officer's quarters	36 ,,	John Webber, senior.
	Wardell	Police station and quarters for constable.	26 ,,	J. S. and H. W. Lumley.
	Broadwater	” ”	26 ,,	Henry J. Cook.
	Bateman's Bay	Police station and quarters	30 ,,	William Latta.
	Bermagui	” ”	26 ,,	Frederick George Roberts.
	Bowning	” ”	20/16- ,,	Executors late James F. Mote.

* The outbuildings are used by the Fisheries Commission, and part of the house was formerly occupied by the New Zealand Commission, but neither contributed towards payment of rent.

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[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £22 16s. 10d.]

Department	Situation of Premises Rented	Purpose for which Rented	Rental paid for each	Name of Landlord	
COLONIAL SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i>					
Police	Bungoma	Police station and quarters	£ 25 per ann	James A Gegg.	
	Captain's Flat	" " "	31/4/- "	George Osborne	
	Eden	Police quarters	40 "	Margret Murray (Rental expires 30th June proximo)	
	Frogmore	Police station and quarters	26 "	John Sheedy	
	Goulburn North	Police quarters	26 "	Kate Cranston.	
	Murrumburrah	"	32/10/ "	John Bourke	
	"	Stable	13 "	L A Maisden	
	Neringundah	Police station and quarters	30 "	H O T Cowdroy.	
	Reid's Flat	" " "	20 "	John Fahey.	
	Taiago	" " "	39 "	Nixon life	
	Wolumla	" " "	29/18/- "	A M Beck.	
	Wyndham	" " "	31/4/- "	F Diversi	
	Prospect	" " "	26 "	Margaret Creasey.	
	Ryde	Police quarters	36/8/ "	Henry Hay.	
	Hunter's Hill	Police station	31/4/ "	E S Tribe	
	Katoomba	"	26 "	W H Edwards	
	Mulgoa	"	18/4/- "	Frederick Mills	
	Rooty Hill	"	26 "	George T Evans.	
	Liverpool	Police quarters	31/4/- "	James Johnston	
	Bankstown	Police station	15/12/- "	Alfred Meredith.	
	Fig Tree	"	15/12/ "	Maria Clarke	
	Clifton	"	20/16/- "	Ebenezer Vickery	
	Helensburgh	"	18/4/ "	George T Hawkins.	
	Albion Park	"	26 "	Samuel Clark	
	Nowra	Police quarters	26 "	Waldron C Brown.	
	Berry	Police station	52 "	John Hay	
	Kangaroo Valley	"	36/8/- "	James Campbell.	
	Sofala	Police quarters	40 "	James Fulton	
				To be reduced to £35 from 1 July, 1893	
	Hill End	"	"	44/4/- per ann	Thomas Wythes.
	O'Connell	Police station and quarters for constable	"	20 "	R. S Back
	Dubbo	Lock up keeper's quarters	"	39 "	George Henry Taylor.
	Collie	Police station and quarters for constable	"	25 "	Bonda Pastoral Company
	Nevertire	" " "	"	30 "	Thomas Chapman.
	Goolagong	" " "	"	36 "	G A Hosie.
	Kelso	Police quarters	"	26 "	John Mann
	Cumnock	Police station and quarters for constable.	"	33/16/- "	William Black.
	Hartley Vale	" " "	"	19/10/- "	David Lombard.
	Manildra	" " "	"	26 "	Michael O'Donnell
	Tranje	" " "	"	25 "	John Campbell
	East Orange	Police quarters	"	30 "	Henry James Velvin.
	Mandurama	Police station and quarters for constable	"	20/16/ "	John Manger
	Newbridge	" " "	"	26 "	Patrick John Glasheen.
	Leadville	" " "	"	39 "	J Gamble
	Gulgambone	" " "	"	32/10/- "	John Kearney
	Blackheath	" " "	"	39 "	James J Marshall
	West Mantland	Police barracks and Superintendent's office	"	89 "	Josiah Mullens, executor in the estate of the late George Vindin
	West Mantland	Sub Inspector's quarters	"	52 "	Francis Bartlett
	Ellalong	Police station and quarters for constable	"	22/10/ "	William Snape
	Tea Gardens	" " "	"	31/4/ "	Charles T Hagon
	Newcastle	Sub Inspector's quarters	"	71/10/ "	R Hall and Son. Will cease 30th June, 1893
	Newcastle, The Dyke	Office for Water Police	"	12/- "	Railway Department.
	" The Glebe	Police station and quarters for constable	"	23/8/- "	William Robinson
	Charlestown	" " "	"	23/8/- "	J Patteson
	Adamstown	" " "	"	23/8/ "	Mary Love
	Teralba	" " "	"	26 "	Samuel Danks.
	West Wallsend	" " "	"	26 "	C Watson
Catherine Hill Bay	" " "	"	19/10/- "	Walarah Coal Co.	
Wyong	Police station and quarters	"	23/8/- "	J Ranken	
Singleton, South	" " "	"	31/4/ "	John Tiddman	
Kempsey, Central	" " "	"	28 "	Executors of the late F. Bulke.	
Frederickton	" " "	"	26 "	E Debenham	
Cooperbrook	" " "	"	20 "	Sarah J Newton.	
Fernmount	" " "	"	31 "	George Tyson.	
Wauchope	" " "	"	35 "	R Andrews.	
Smithtown	" " "	"	20 "	P Brouggy	
Bowraville	" " "	"	30 "	John M Conen	
Nambucca Heads	" " "	"	18/4/- "	John Eichmann.	
Timonee	" " "	"	18 4/ "	Hector Gollan.	
Bellbrook	" " "	"	20 "	Henry Davis	
Tamworth, West	" " "	"	31/4/ "	J R Thomson.	
" East	Lock up (temporary)	"	28/12/ "	William Stewart.	
Narrabri, West	Police station and quarters	"	31/4/ "	E H Wall	
Warialda	"	"	36/8/ "	P McGauly	
Nundle	Stables	"	18/4/- "	John Schofield.	
Pallamallawa	Police station	"	31/4/ "	Richard Jones.	
Tamworth East	Police quarters	"	36/8/- "	G B G King.	

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.					
Police	Swamp Oak	Police station	26 £ per ann.	August Schlichting.	
	Barraba	"	23/8/- "	A. Witten.	
	Garah	"	20 "	C. B. Crowley.	
	Collarendabri	"	40 "	William Read.	
	Grawin	"	20 "	Richard Chase.	
	Tatalla	"	30 "	John Robb.	
	Tilpa	"	52 "	James Colyprest.	
	Enngonia	"	52 "	Robert Kerrigan.	
	Carinda	"	30 "	R. G. Higgins.	
	Brewarrina	Police quarters	52 "	Cathie & Co.	
	Albury	Superintendent's office	59/16/- "	George Adams.	
	"	Police quarters, near Bridge. ...	26 "	James Riley.	
	Weleragang	Police station	50 "	Thomas Paton.	
	Jindera	"	36 "	P. C. Wagner.	
	South Gundagai	"	20/16/- "	M. A. Potter.	
	Shepherdstown	"	11/14/- "	Rose Gorman.	
	Batlow	"	18 "	R. R. Timmis.	
	Coolac	"	31/4/- "	Patrick Gavin.	
	Yarrangobilly	"	12 "	Hugh Fraser.	
	Newtown—Wagga Wagga	"	31/4/- "	G. W. Commins.	
	North Wagga Wagga	"	31/4/- "	W. S. Eaton.	
	Coolamon	"	39 "	Charles Spiller.	
	Broken Hill (Chloride-street).	Police barracks and lock-up.....	104 "	Kenneth McLean.	
	Broken Hill (Cobalt-street)	Officers' quarters.....	97/10/- "	H. Rockliffe.	
	Eurieowie	Police barracks and lock-up.....	26 "	Executors of late Michael Charters.	
	Hatfield	"	65 "	D. Barry and Co.	
	Mathoura	Barracks, lock-up, and Court-room.	50 "	W. R. Virgoe.	
	Pinnacles	Police station	26 "	Pinnacles Amalgamated Silver Mining Company.	
	Purnamoota	"	39 "	Richard O'Connell.	
	Broken Hill (Railway Town).	"	39 "	Thomas Barry.	
	Round Hill	"	26 "	Anton Hesse.	
	Silvertown	Police quarters	26 "	Richard O'Connell.	
	Thackaringa	Police station and quarters	32/10/- "	A. F. Hawson.	
	Tocumwal	Police station	52 "	Executors of the late Edward Hillston.	
	Whitton	"	35 "	John Knowlman.	
	Fisheries.....	Henrietta Terrace, 114, Phillip-street, Sydney.	Offices	150 "	Hon. R. Hill, M.L.C.
	Medical Adviser to the Government	127, Macquarie-street, Sydney.	Offices for Medical Adviser and his staff.	200 "	Executors of the late M. Metcalfe.
	Captain Commanding Naval Forces	Berry's Bay	Torpedo-boat shed	100 "	Trustees Berry's Estate.
	Military	Sydney (Phillip-street) ...	Office, Cavalry Regiment	150 "	B. C. Simpson.
		Wollongong	" Cavalry Troop.....	15 "	Mrs. Rathwell.
		Robertson	"	15 "	T. E. Bursell.
		West Maitland	"	17/10/- "	D. Cohen.
		Casino	"	17 "	F. G. Fanning.
		Lismore	"	17 "	C. E. Taylor.
		Parramatta	"	19/10/- "	Assembly Hall Company.
		Newcastle	Battery Office, Partially-paid Artillery.	20/16/- "	Mr. Kirkaldy.
		Wollongong	"	26 "	Mr. Wiseman.
	Tenterfield	Company Office, Mounted Infantry.	16 "	Mr. Roper.	
	Bega	"	15 "	Messrs. Robinson and Bland.	
	Queanbeyan	"	15 "	Trustees, Protestant Hall.	
	Picton	"	15 "	Mr. Pritchard.	
	Campbelltown	"	15 "	W. L. Moore, Esq.	
	Inverell	"	15 "	Mr. Underwood.	
	Camden	"	15 "	Camden Agricultural Society.	
	Liverpool	"	15 "	Messrs. Allum and Priddy.	
	Campbelltown	Headquarter Office, Mounted Infantry.	65 "	W. L. Moore.	
	Parramatta	Company Office, 1st Regiment of Infantry.	20 "	Messrs. Hill, Clark, & Co.	
	Yass	"	15 "	Elijah Howard.	
	Wagga Wagga	"	15 "	H. Wilkins.	
	Albury	"	15 "	H. Headley.	
	Young	"	15 "	"I" Company, built by members of Company.	
	Hunter's Hill	"	15 "	Mortgage, Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Company.	
	Kiama	Company Office, 2nd Regiment of Infantry.	13 "	W. Lewis.	
	Ulladulla	"	15 "	J. Miller.	
	Goulburn	"	10 "	Protestant Hall Company.	
	Bowral	"	15 "	Mr. Farrow.	
	Ashfield	"	13 "	Stephen Mallarky.	
	Cooma	"	15 "	J. W. Faulkner.	
	Richmond	Headquarter Office, 3rd Regiment of Infantry.	50 "	S. Boughton.	
	Windsor	Company Office, 3rd Regiment of Infantry.	.....	Old Police Barracks (Government).
	Bathurst	"	15 per ann.	Bathurst Municipal Council.	
	Orange	"	20 "	M. Casey.	

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.				
Military	Richmond	Company Office, 3rd Regiment of Infantry.	20 £ per ann.	C. S. Guest.
	Lithgow	" "	20 "	H. E. S. Bracey.
	Mudgee	" "	20 "	Crossing and Cox.
	Wellington	" "	13 "	A. E. Rose.
	Molong	" "	15 "	F. Shields.
	Penrith	" "	18 "	W. H. Judges.
	Newcastle	Headquarter Office, 4th Regiment of Infantry.	89 "	M. Boam.
	"	Company Office, 4th Regiment of Infantry.	20/12/- "	T. Burnage.
	Maitland	" "	15 "	Messrs. Sloan and Son.
	Singleton	" "	20 "	T. Bourke.
	Morpeth	" "	13 "	Railway Commissioners.
	Wallsend	" "	20 "	G. Froome.
	Tamworth	" "	20 "	Jas. D'Arcy.
	Muswellbrook	" "	20 "	"G" Company, 4th Regiment.
	Lambton	" "	20 "	S. Williams.
	Armidale	" "	13 "	R. W. Arnott.
	Glen Innes	" "	13 "	M. H. Fitzhardinge.
State Children's Relief Department.	Mittagong	Cottage Home for Invalid Children.	71/10/- "	Executors, Bullard's Estate, J. Beaumont, Agent.
	"	" "	70/4/- "	J. T. Sheldon.
	"	" "	65 "	J. Southey.
	"	" "	60 "	M. E. Murmin.
	"	" "	70 "	G. O'Byrne.
	"	" "	52 "	A. Dolphin.
Government Asylums Department.	Redfern	Offices	40 "	Jos. Wallis.
	Glenfield	Farm Home	150 "	H. E. Vaughan.
	Rydalmere	Boys' Home	150 "	H. N. Throsby.
	Parramatta, Harris-street	Additional accommodation for George-street Asylum.	280 "	Bank of New South Wales.
	Newington	Vegetable garden at Asylum ..	36 "	J. Wetherill.
	Parramatta	Paddock for Macquarie-street Asylum.	52 "	W. Sibson.
	Liverpool	Paddock for Liverpool Asylum..	2 "	Sir D. Cooper.
Medical Board.	142, Phillip-street, Sydney	Offices for Medical and Pharmacy Boards.	250 "	R. T. Carter, trustee for G. L. Carter's Estate.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury	Pilots' Row, Newcastle	Residence of Pilot	42 per ann.	Mrs. Helen Allan.
	Parnell Place	" Signalmaster	42 "	James Russell.
	127, Macquarie-street, City	Offices of Board of Health and Staff.	250 "	Executors, estate late M. Metcalfe.
	Watson's Bay	Office and quarters for Assistant Health Officer.	60 "	H. E. and A. W. Castle.
	"	Quarters for coxswain of launch ..	39 "	M. Siloa.
	"	" engine-driver of launch.	39 "	J. W. L. Flower.
	"	Quarters for boatmen ..	39 "	E. Playfair.
	Newcastle	Quarters for boatmen and quarantine officers.	39 "	W. Brain.
	81, Macquarie-street, North	Store of paper, railway tickets, and general stores.	624 "	James M'Mahon.
	Sarah-street, Paddington	Stabling for two horses used in connection with the delivery of Printer's documents.	39 "	Mrs. Josephson, widow of the late Judge Josephson.
	No. 2, Market-street, City	Branch Custom House	100 "	London Bank of Australia.
	Silverton	Custom House	78 "	Silverton Tramway Co. (Ltd.)
	Broken Hill	"	102 "	" "
	Deniliquin	Custom's Office	25 "	Deniliquin and Moama Railway Co.
	Euston	"	25 "	C. Fartier.
	"	Custom's Warehouse	6 "	" "
	Corowa	Custom House	80 "	L. Levin and Sons.
	Bourke	"	70 "	E. Rich & Co. (Ltd.)
	Barrington	Officer's quarters	50 "	H. Green.
	Cobram	Custom House office	10 "	Cobram Punt Co.
Murwillumbah	"	13 "	C. Moore.	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Railway and Tramway Construction Branch.	Lismore	Office for Supervising Engineer ..	24 per ann.	Ed. Howell.
	Cootamundra	" " " ..	58/10/- "	R. Hastie.
	Murwillumbah	" " " ..	26 "	Thos. Moore.
	Sydney—William-street..	" Resident Engineer	23/8/- "	M. Robertson.
Government Architect's Branch. Roads and Bridges Branch.	Armidale	Office for District Inspector	65 "	Craigie and Hipgrave.
	Bathurst	Office for Resident Engineer ..	28/12/- "	A. Doyle.
	Braidwood	" " " ..	13 "	W. F. Bundock.
	Bombala	" " " ..	31/4/- "	E. Rumpf.
	Bega	" " " ..	36/8/- "	W. Furniss.
	Blayney	" " " ..	26 "	J. Russart.
	Broken Hill	" " " ..	39 "	Philip and Royal.
	Bourke	" " " ..	32/10/- "	T. Green.
	Ballina	" " " ..	26 "	W. Wignore.
	Bellingen	" " " ..	20/16/- "	J. Redstone.

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
Roads and Bridges Branch.	Cootamundra	Office for Resident Engineer ...	26 £ per ann.	J. R. Renehan.
	Campbelltown	" " "	26 "	Commercial Bank of Australia.
	Coonamble	" " "	26 "	Ellis and Button (agents).
	Casino	" " "	39 "	Municipal Council.
	Crookwell	" " "	31/4- "	C. Schroeder.
	Cowra	" " "	26 "	T. Walsh.
	Deniliquin	" " "	26 "	H. Hawkins.
	Dubbo	" " "	39 "	J. Murray.
	Forbes	" " "	40 "	Municipal Council.
	"	Store-room " "	7/16- "	V. Tarrail.
	Gosford	Office " "	20/16- "	W. Coulter.
	Grafton, North	" " "	39 "	E. J. Statham.
	" South	" " "	26 "	" "
	Goulburn	" " "	43 "	A. M. Betts.
	Glen Innes	" " "	26 "	Bank of New South Wales.
	Kiama	" " "	26 "	W. N. Hindmarsh.
	Kempsey, West	" " "	26 "	J. Lawson.
	Lithgow	" " "	26 "	J. Taylor.
	Lismore	" " "	39 "	E. A. Shorter.
	Maitland, East	" " "	22/2- "	G. T. Chambers.
	Moss Vale	" " "	26 "	Dr. Steel.
	Muswellbrook	" " "	20/16- "	C. J. Skinner.
	Mudgee	Store-room " "	6/10- "	O. W. Wikner.
	Murwillumbah	Office " "	26 "	Colonial Sugar Refining Company.
	Maclean	" " "	26 "	S. McNaughton.
	Moruya	" " "	20/16- "	M. Keating.
	Moree	" " "	40 "	J. Cornell.
	North Sydney	" " "	19/10- "	E. A. Moxham and Co.
	"	Store-room " "	39 "	W. H. Bowles.
	Narrabri	Office " "	32/10- "	W. G. Thurlow.
	Parramatta	" " "	21 "	G. Ralph.
	Port Macquarie	" " "	20/16- "	W. J. M'Donnell.
	Quirindi	" " "	26 "	Trustees, School of Arts.
	Queanbeyan	" " "	26 "	J. Cunningham.
	" (Uriana Ferry)	Puntman's residence	26 "	F. Campbell.
	Richmond	Office for Resident Engineer	26 "	Sophia Sly.
	Stroud	" " "	26 "	A. E. Newton.
	Tumberumba	" " "	26 "	Thomas Mate and others (Trustees).
	Tamworth	" " "	52 "	Garven and Cousins.
	Tumut	" " "	26 "	M. A. Fraser.
	Taree	" " "	26 "	F. M. Baker.
	Walcha	" " "	10/8- "	A. J. S. Bank.
	Woodburn, South	" " "	28/12- "	J. Lang.
	Walgett	" " "	26 "	J. N. Adams.
	Wagga Wagga	" " "	30 "	Trustees, School of Arts.
	Wollombi	" " "	26 "	D. Kenny.
	Wilcannia	" " "	39 "	A. J. S. Bank.
	Yass	" " "	32/10- "	J. R. Ross.
	Young	" " "	26 "	C. Marino.
	"	Store-room " "	13 "	J. A. MacKinnon.
Sewerage Branch ...	North Sydney	Office, &c., for Surveyors	13 "	J. Hennessey.
	Waverley, Ruthven-st.	Stable	26 "	E. Marshall.
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.	On Illawarra railway line, near Carlton Station.	Pumping Station	13 "	Railway Commissioners.
	Liverpool	Branch Office	18/4- "	A. Cloke.
	Randwick—Portion of Kensington Estate.	Water Reserve	52 "	Australian Citizens Insurance Company
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	Newcastle—Bolton-street	Offices, &c., for Board	300 "	A. A. Dangar.
	Newcastle—King-street	Class-room for Plumbing Instruction.	78 "	H. J. Mayhew.
	West Maitland	District Inspector and Branch Office.	40 "	Municipal Council.
	Bolton-street, Newcastle—Vacant allotments.	For storage pipes, &c.	9/2- "	W. E. Kemp.

Summary.

Total number of premises rented.....	73
Gross annual rental.....	£2,371

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General...	217, Macquarie-street ...	Chambers for the Parliamentary Draftsmen.	125 per ann.	John Starkey, 104, Phillip-street.
	47, Phillip-street.....	Council of Conciliation and Arbitration.	260 "	Sarah Alice and Arthur James Kelynsack

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public Instruction..	Alicetown	Site	Peppercorn ...	Bate and Muston.
	Angledool	School	6/- per week...	H. Hatfield.
	Bindogundra	Site	10/- per ann...	E. White, senior.
	Brown Muir	School	£12 "	J. Crawford.
	Branga	"	Peppercorn ...	J. M'Namara.
	Bathurst	High School.....	£260 per ann.	Executors of late Miss F. Thomas.
	Bombo	School	6/- per week...	Commissioners for Railways.

Department	Situation of Premises Rented	Purposes for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION— <i>continued.</i>				
Public Instruction.	Black Springs	Site	Peppercorn ..	Thomas Foley.
	Burra	School	1/- per ann. ..	James Moore.
	Budjong	"	Peppercorn ..	John Randall.
	Budgambi	"	5/- per week ..	Mrs. H. Attwater.
	Bangalore	"	£3 per ann. ..	Trustees, Wesleyan Church.
	Ballalaba	"	Peppercorn ..	E. M. Royds.
	Balmain	School of Cookery	£40 per ann ..	Trustees, Wesleyan Church.
	Binda	School	5/- per week ..	Trustees, Temperance Hall.
	Bendora	Site	Peppercorn ..	T. J. Roberts.
	Bomballaway	School	7/- per week ..	T. Feiguson.
	Blackgolar	"	£7 per ann. ..	J. Maxwell.
	Brook Vale	"	£16 " ..	Trustees, C. E. Premises.
	Brogan's Creek ..	"	1/- per week ..	Commissioners for Railways.
	Ballina South ..	Site	Peppercorn ..	W. Wignmore.
	Bungwall Flat ..	School	£52 per ann ..	A. Croll.
	Bingara, Upper ..	"	3/- per week ..	Sarah Neal.
	Ben Buckley	Site	Peppercorn ..	W. Lahy.
	Blackwall	"	" ..	Rock Davis.
	Big Meadow	"	" ..	Isaac Mills.
	Bathurst	School of Cookery	£52 per ann ..	Trustees, Church of England.
	Bridgewater	School	Peppercorn ..	John Williams.
	Benbengens	Site	" ..	Edward Hallam.
	Brushy Creek	"	" ..	Edwin Parsons.
	Bathurst	Technological Museum ..	£75 per ann ..	W. Sawyer.
	"	Technical Education	£70 " ..	Dr. Bassett.
	Curra Creek	School	£10 " ..	Arthur Rich.
	Corrowong	"	Peppercorn ..	J. O'Haire.
	Clandulla	"	£8 per ann. ..	Hugh Farrelly.
	Condong	"	Peppercorn ..	Colonial Sugar Co.
	Cooper's Creek ..	Site	" ..	Dixon Cooke.
	Cuthero	"	" ..	J., W., and C. Pile.
	Caulderwood	"	" ..	Philip Coggan.
	Cardiff	School	£40 per ann ..	Trustees, Primitive Methodist Church.
	Clareva	"	Peppercorn ..	George Hicks.
	Crown-street	School of Cookery	£50 per ann ..	Trustees, Church of England.
	Catherine Hill Bay	School	£1 per week ..	Trustees, United Meth. Free Church.
	Castle Rag	"	£8 per ann. ..	Wm. Barratt.
	Cattai Creek	"	£8 " ..	Trustees, G. Cause and others.
	Colo Vale	"	£12 " ..	Trustees, Church of England.
	Canberra	Site	Peppercorn ..	W. Sullivan.
	Collingwood	School	£4 per ann. ..	Trustees, D. Cassin and others.
	Colstoun	"	£6 " ..	H. H. Brown.
	Coorabell	"	Peppercorn ..	E. Williams.
	Creekborough	Site	" ..	John Walker.
	Corindah	"	" ..	A. B. Elyard.
	Corringdale	"	" ..	K. Finlayson.
	Canberra	"	" ..	W. Sullivan.
	Comobella	School	" ..	T. Cantrill.
	Combalong	"	" ..	Ronald Campbell.
	Cobbitty	School and residence ..	£45 per ann ..	Bishop of Sydney.
	Collarendabri ..	School	15/- per week ..	Committee, School of Arts.
	Cogo	Site	Peppercorn ..	T. D. Wilson.
	Davis Creek	"	" ..	Thos. Caban.
	Emu Creek	"	" ..	G. R. Gill.
	Elmwood	"	1/- per ann. ..	Jas. Faulkes.
	Eualdrie	School	Peppercorn ..	Thos. Armstrong.
	Exeter Farm	Site	" ..	C. H. Roberts.
	East Lynne	"	" ..	George Ryan.
	Eversleigh	"	" ..	A. H. Belfield.
	Foxlow	School	£2/10/- ³ / ₄ ann.	G. Osborne.
	Flagstone Creek ..	Site	Peppercorn ..	J. D. Haynes.
	Forster (aboriginal)	School	£15/12/- ³ / ₄ ann.	H. Miles.
	Fort-street, Lower ..	"	£80 " ..	Trustees, Church of England.
	Foxground	Residence	£26 " ..	E. Blow.
	Failford	School	£15 " ..	John Breckenridge.
	Glebe	Site	£32/10/- " ..	Bishop of Sydney.
	Gourlay	"	Peppercorn ..	H. Wren.
	Great Central	School	£26 per ann. ..	W. Smith.
	Graham's Vineyard ..	"	Peppercorn ..	C. Grabham.
	Gullen West	"	1/- per ann. ..	Thos. Gay.
	Googong	"	£10 per ann. ..	John Brown.
	Galley Swamp	Site	Peppercorn ..	Galley Swamp Mining Co.
	Goulburn	Technical Education	£50 per ann. ..	Committee, Mechanics Institute.
	Gentleman's Halt	School	£13 " ..	W. J. Bowles.
	Gidleigh	"	1/- per ann. ..	Thos. Rutledge.
	Gumeacore	"	Peppercorn ..	Daniel Lenane.
	Gungal	Site	" ..	Wm. Ham.
	Glen Martin	School	" ..	H. T. Ruse.
	Gay's Hill	"	" ..	Wm. Gay.
	Gorman's Hill, West ..	"	" ..	G. R. Minter.
	Graham Town	Site	" ..	Mrs. M. Graham.
	Goongal	School	" ..	Wm. Crowther.
	Glen Ryan	"	5/- per week ..	L. Ryan.
	Gloucester	"	£13 per ann ..	L. Bernhard.
	Glen Lee	Site	Peppercorn ..	E. S. Cox.
	Granville	Technical Education ..	£60 per ann. ..	Committee, School of Arts.
	Grafton	School of Cookery ..	15/- per week ..	Trustees, Protestant Hall.

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.				
Public Instruction..	Gunbar	School	8/- per week.	Simpson and Pollard.
	Goolmangar	"	2/6 "	Bank of New South Wales.
	Goulburn	Technical Education	£75 per ann.	Committee, Mechanics Institute.
	Harparary	Site	Peppercorn ..	A. R. Stafford.
	Huntingdon	School	"	David Lindsay
	Homeville	"	£30 per ann.	Trustees, Primitive Methodist Church.
	Hibbard	"	£24 "	John Hibbard.
	Holy Camp	"	£1 per month	S. Tichurst.
	Illaroo	"	Peppercorn	Abernethy and Sinclair.
	Jindabyne	Site	"	L. Harnett.
	Jugong Creek	"	"	M. Osborne.
	Jingera	School	1/- per ann.	John Corey.
	Kybean	"	Peppercorn ..	Charles Jones.
	Kingsdale	Site	"	Robert Kennedy.
	Kookrabookra	School	£26 per ann	J. Hamilton.
	Kalkite	"	Peppercorn ..	Wm. Wallace.
	Kangaroo Creek	"	£13 per ann.	Isabel O'Dowd.
	Lakelands	Site	Peppercorn	Wm. Coogan.
	Lansdown	School	"	Geo. Chandler.
	Long Swamp	"	"	John Graham.
	Lamb's Valley	Site	"	M. Boland.
	Mount Hope	School	£52 per ann	Wm. Clark.
	Menah	"	£7 "	S. E. Lowe and others.
	Mount Butler	Site	Peppercorn	E. T. Grille.
	Merannic	School	£15 per ann	A. Campbell.
	Mullengrove	Site	Peppercorn ..	F. M. George.
	Manchester Square	"	"	N. H. Throsby.
	Manuka	"	"	W. J. Dorrington.
	Myrtleville	"	"	Chas. M'Alister.
	Mill Creek	"	"	James Singleton.
	Moggendoura	School	"	E. Heffernan.
	Middlingbank	"	£20 per ann	S. Ham.
	Maitland, West	High School	£185 "	C. E. Norrie and others.
	"	Technical Education	£20 "	Rev. J. Benvie.
	Mount Thorley	School	£10 "	Rev. B. E. Shaw.
	Mount Gipps	"	10/- per week	Broken Hill Water Supply Company.
	Muscle Creek	"	£10 per ann	Rev. J. S. Laing.
	Malcolm Vale	Site	Peppercorn ..	J. M. M'Intosh.
	Middle Arm	School	"	Mary Manion.
	Mount Rivers	"	£12 per ann..	F. M'Namara.
	Maitland, West	Technical Education	£60 "	Great Northern Building Society.
	Moulamem	School	5/- per week	Trustees, Local Hall.
	Myalla	"	£15 per ann..	E. Pratt.
	Middle Creek, Upper	"	Peppercorn ..	Jas. Barwick.
	Munmurra	"	£5 per ann.	J. Lennox.
	Milbang	Site	Peppercorn ..	W. Goodwin.
	Moonbah	"	"	Cath. Pendergast.
	Mount Ranken	"	"	Sarah M. Cousins.
	Myrangle	School	"	Robt. Sherringham.
	Meroo Flat	"	1/ per ann.	John M'Grath.
	Merricumbene	Site	Peppercorn ..	W. M'Intosh.
	Mount M'Donald	School	5/ per week	Trustees, Union Church.
	Mann Camp	Site	£3 per ann.	John Richards.
	Moorland	"	Peppercorn ..	A. M'Donald.
	Miranda	School	£24 per ann..	W. Douglas.
	Megalong	"	10/ per week..	J. C. Clarke.
	New Valley	"	Peppercorn ..	T. Hawkins.
	New Vale	"	£36 per ann..	H. P. Corbett.
	Newport	"	£20 "	Jno. Douglass.
	Newcastle	School of Cookery	£52 "	Trustees, Baptist Church.
	"	Technological Museum	£75 "	Committee, School of Arts.
	Newtown North	Residence	£78 "	F. N. Reuss
	Nithsdale	Site	Peppercorn ..	E. M. Royds.
	Nanima	School	"	A. Cugan.
	Offices, Young street	Examiner's Branch	£300 per ann.	Mrs. E' Alson.
	"	Church and School Lands Branch	£300 "	Trustees, Raphael Estate.
	Oak Park	School	£5 "	E. Drake
	Oaks	"	£50 "	Trustees, Roman Catholic Church.
	Plain Creek	Site	Peppercorn ..	H. Woodley.
	Purnamoota	School	£1 per week..	Trustees, Assembly Hall.
	Pot Kembla	"	£12 per ann..	Mount Kembla Coal Company.
	Panton	Site	Peppercorn ..	Emily M. M'Iver.
	Piney Range	School	"	P. Madden.
	Paddington	"	£2 per week	Trustees, Wesleyan Church.
	Parrabel	"	Peppercorn	Jas. Campbell.
	Petersham	Technical Education	£108 per ann.	F. W. Barnett.
	Porter's Retreat	Site	Peppercorn ..	John Mahony.
	Quorrobolong	"	"	Ann Glenne.
	Redsdale	School	£26 per ann.	Rev. J. Flaharan.
	Rouchel Vale	Site	Peppercorn	W. J. Gardiner.
	Rose Vale	School	£10 per ann	Wm. Muffet.
	Rotherfield	Site	Peppercorn ..	A. C. Campbell.
	Rock Villa	"	"	Mary Harnett.
	Remville	School	"	Jas. E. Mudge.
	Rosebank	Site	"	Jno. Staggs.
	Ramornie	School	£28 per ann	C. S. Tindal.
	Rous Mill	"	15/- per week	Trustees, Temperance Hall.

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
Public Instruction.	Ravensdale	Site	10/- per ann	Kate Windeyer.
	Razorback	School	£1	J. Rootes.
	Rockview	Site	Peppercorn	John Deasy.
	Reedy Creek	School	£12 per ann	Colm M'Intyre.
	Rose Bay	"	£26	Alice Scott.
	St. Helena	"	Peppercorn	John Steel.
	Stockyard Mountain	Site	"	G. and J. Faulks.
	St. Joseph's	School	"	Rev. J. J. Mahony.
	Spring Ridge	"	6/- per week	D. Barnes.
	Springborough	Site	1/-	H. C. Bateman.
	Salt Ash	"	Peppercorn	J. O. G. Matthewson.
	Somerville	"	"	D. P. Lynch.
	Sugarloaf Creek	School	"	R. Tickle.
	Strathmore	"	12/- per ann	J. L. Thompson, jun., & C. L. Thompson.
	St. Ethel's	Residence	£70	Executors of H. Hector.
	Sydney, Elizabeth-st.	Geological Laboratory	£31/4-	J. M. Curran.
	St. Leonards	School	£250	Rev. R. M'Kinnon.
	Teven Creek	"	Peppercorn	Alex. M'Lead.
	Tamar	"	£13 per ann.	Trustees, H. Holschier, and others.
	Torwood	"	Peppercorn	John Stein.
	Thornford	"	1/- per week	Trustees, Wesleyan Church.
	Telegherry	Residence	£30 per ann.	Mrs. J. Gossip.
	Tea Gardens	School	£10/8-	John Witt.
	Tuckurimba	Site	Peppercorn	S. Baxter.
	Tregeagle	"	"	C. Anstey.
	Toual	"	"	T. Armstrong.
	Thornvale	School	£6 per ann.	M. Murphy.
	Terranora	Site	Peppercorn	Annie Sullivan
	Tombong	School	"	Jno. Ingram.
	Tindery Vale	Site	"	Alex. Kyrie.
	Tiara	"	"	A. Hooke.
	Tanner's Creek	School	"	Geo. L. East.
	Taloumbi Station	"	"	R. and J. Waugh.
	Tuckaburra	Site	"	G. O'Connor.
	Temagogue	School	"	L. B. Rudder
	Three Brothers	Site	"	E. Golsby.
	Uley	"	"	David Boyd.
	Ulmarra West	School	£39 per ann.	Wm. Capp
	Umberumberka	"	£26	Trustees, Bible Christian Chapel.
	Urulgaira	"	Peppercorn	Secy., Primitive Methodist Church.
	Woodford	Site	"	J. H. Mulligan
	Wandsworth	School	"	Everett and M'Crossin.
	Williamwood	"	£15 per ann	J. S. W. Dobson.
	Wollun	"	Peppercorn	C. R. Blaxland.
	Wiseman's Ferry	Residence	£30 per ann.	Mrs. M. Black.
	Wagga Wagga	Technical Education	£36/8-	Committee, School of Arts.
	Walla Walla	School and residence	£50	Trustees of Lutheran Church.
	Walla West	Site	Peppercorn	H. Hoffman.
	Wallaby Hill	"	£2 per ann.	D. Daly.
	Warbro	School	Peppercorn	Wm. O'Meara.
	Woodend	Site	"	J. Worland, senior.
	Wombrook	School	"	V. C. Ryall.
	Webber's Creek	"	£8 per ann.	Wm. Woods.
	Wauchope (aboriginal)	Site	Peppercorn	D. Bain.
	Wyangle	"	"	C. J. Rankin and J. M'Gregor.
	Warner	School	"	P. Johnston.
	Wyndella	Site	"	Wm. Betts.
	Wong Wank	School	"	Trustees, Oddfellows' Hall
	Yathella	"	"	Jas. Stewart.
	Yarrowah	Site	"	M. M'Namara.
	Yowaka	School	£13 per ann.	Trustees, Local Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

Lands		£	
Bourke	Local Land Board Office	150 per annum	Bourke Mechanics' Institute.
Coonabarabran	Crown Land	52	Chas. C. German.
Cootamundra	"	65	Borough Council of Cootamundra.
Dubbo	Local Land Board	250	E. Davies.
Foibles	"	180	J. Bodel.
Goulburn	"	120	Chas. Rogers.
Grafton	"	325	Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Lismore	Crown Land	78	E. J. Carter.
East Maitland	Local Land Board	120	Churchwardens of St. Peter's E.M.
Muswellbrook	Local Surveyor's	20/16-	C. J. Skinner.
Mudgee	Crown Land	50	Municipal Council, Cudgegong.
Orange	Local Land Board	250	Committee of Orange School of Arts.
Nos. 37 and 39, Pitt-street, City (portion.)*	Offices, &c., for six Branches	1,100	Gibbs, Bright, & Co.
Tamworth	Local Land Board Office	350	Doyle and Baldwin.
Tumberumba	Crown Land	58/10-	R. D. Matthews.
Willyama	"	78	J. M. Wendt.
"	Local Surveyor's	39	Bagot, Stakes, and Lewis (Limited).
Wagga Wagga	Crown Land	135	S. Hawkins.

*NOTE—Expenditure in connection with the occupancy of the premises at 37 and 39, Pitt street, will cease on the 1st October next, by which time the various offices will be located in the new Lands Office.

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
Justice	151, Phillip-street, City ...	Office for Probate Department...	286 per annum	Executors, late J. F. Josephson.
	110, Bathurst-street, City	Office for Inspector of Weights and Measures.	200 "	Trustees, Congregational Church.
	St. James' Chambers, King-street, City.	Office for Acting District Court Judge.	95 "	Sydney Permanent Building Society.
	St. James' Chambers, King-street, City.	Office for Account Branch, Department of Justice.	215 "	" "
	74, York-street, City	Office for C. O. Michel, Government Interpreter.	78 "	Executors, late Chas. Kidman.
	Country Towns (as per list):—	Court-houses	1,601/10/-†an.	As per list:—
Petty Sessions	Newcastle	Office for Resident Coroner	32/10/- "	A. F. Lockhead.
	Bateman's Bay	Court-house	20 "	Wm. Latta.
	Clifton	"	26 "	W. M'Laren.
	Collarenebri	"	40 "	W. Reed.
	Cudgellico	"	24 "	J. Blacker.
	Captain's Flat	"	26 "	W. Canning.
	Cumnock	"	13 "	Wm. Black.
	Coolamon	"	26 "	C. Spiller.
	Euabalong	"	20 "	A. M'Lean.
	Frogmore	"	32/10/- "	J. Sheedy.
	Hill End	"	78 "	T. Wythas.
	Hillgrove	"	68 "	F. B. Wade.
	Kangaroo Valley	"	50 "	G. Tate, senior.
	Katoomba	"	52 "	L. Buchner.
	Mungindi	"	26 "	C. Walker.
	Marulan	"	20 "	Odd Fellows Hall Company.
	Mount Hope	"	25 "	Wm. Clarke.
	Maitland	"	36 "	J. Mullens (executor of late G. Vindin).
	Nymagee	"	78 "	J. and J. Webb.
	Nyngan	"	52 "	L. Galvin.
	Peak Hill	"	39 "	T. King.
	Purnamoota	"	6 "	Trustees, Assembly Hall.
	Parramatta	"	650 "	Commercial Banking Company.
Rye Park	"	20 "	G. Wilson.	
Ryde	"	80 "	G. M. Pope.	
Tibooburra	"	52 "	F. Comthwaite.	
Tinonee	"	6 "	Temperance Hall Company.	
Wardell	"	26 "	Lumby and Son.	
Whitton	"	10 "	Public Hall Company.	
Department of Prisons.	23, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.	Offices in connection with Department of Prisons.	350 "	Australian Investment Company.
Sheriff's Department.	Hay	Residence for Court-keeper	14/- per week	Charles Brown..
	Broken Hill	"	£1 "	L. F. G. Oswald

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

Mines Department.	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purpose for which Rented.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord.
	Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 174, Phillip-street, Sydney.	Head Office, Department of Mines and Agriculture.	2,000 per ann.	Commercial Building, Land, and Finance Company.
	233, Macquarie-street, Sydney.	Geological Survey Branch	400 "	Annie Armstrong.
	Nicholson-street, Woolloomooloo.	" (Store)	156 "	R. B. Copley, agent for G. Evans.‡
	Lionsville	Mining Registrar's Office	7/15/- "	T. B. Bassetti.
	Swamp Oak	"	26 "	Hans Frank.
	Niangala	"	26 "	M. Walsh.
	Nana Creek	"	10 "	G. H. Geddes.
	Barnedman	"	12 "	Thomas Love.
	Pambula	"	50 "	P. Doherty.
	Ulladulla	"	12/10/- "	Executors of D. Warden.
	Pankalla (Wagonga)	"	4 "	F. Brice.
	Nerrigundah	"	26 "	James Pollock.§
	*Hillgrove	"	19/10/- "	F. B. Wade.
	"	Court-house (when used)	†7/6 per diem.	"
	Little River	Mining Registrar's Office	4 per ann.	James Park.
	Nerriga	"	2/12/- "	Thomas O'Brien.
	Araluen	"	4 "	E. F. Carlisle.
	Captain's Flat	Warden's Court	26 "	William Canning.
	Kempsey	" Office	20 "	Trustees of the Cochrane Estate.
	Macksville	Mining Registrar's Office	7/16/- "	E. Hitchins.
	Milparinka	Warden's Office	39 "	A. Bignore.
	Newbridge	Court-house (when used)	†10/- per diem.	Joseph Warren.
	Peak Hill	Warden's Court and Office, and Mining Registrar's Office.	39 per ann.	Thomas Ring.
	Alectown	Warden's Court and Mining Registrar's Office.	26 "	William White.
Diamond Drill Branch.	97, George-street West, Sydney.	Diamond Drill Store	144 "	H. Cornwell, trustee for the Collins Estate.
Public Watering-places Branch.	Bourke	Inspector's Office and Store	39 "	James Roach.
	Narrabri	"	39 "	C. E. Smith.
	Hay	Inspector's Office	26 "	John Heighlan.
	Cobar	" Store	6/10/- "	E. R. Ferguson.
	Orange	" Office and Store	39 "	A. Bayliss, agent for Michael Casey.

* These premises were vacated 31 July, 1893; new Court-house now occupied. † Omitted in total. ‡ To be given up 23 September, 1893. § Vacated 30 June, 1893.

Department	Situation of Premises Rented.	Purposes for which Rented.	Rental paid for each	Name of Landlord
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.				
Forest and Agriculture Department.	231, Macquarie-street, Sydney.	Forest Branch, Head Office	£ 400 per ann.	F. T. Humphery.
	Milton	Office for Forester Allan	20 "	James Paterson.
	*217, Macquarie-street, Sydney.	Agriculture Department, Head Office.	625 "	J. Starkey.
	Windsor-street, Richmond.	Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Building No. 1	175 "	Dr. Cameron.
	Windsor-street, Richmond.	Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Building No. 2.	200 "	Long and Hill.
	March-street, Richmond..	Residence for Principal of Hawkesbury Agricultural College.	52 "	Joseph Onus.
	Princes-street, Grafton ..	Inspector's Office	10 "	J. H. Mumo.
	Estalla House, Wagga Wagga.	Office for Manager of Experimental Farm, Wagga Wagga	10 "	A. Booth.
Stock Branch ..	Young	Inspector's Office	16 "	J. H. Turland.
	Yass	"	6 "	Committee of Yass Mechanics Institute.
	Wentworth	"	15 "	J. O. Edwards.
	Wanaaring	"	15 "	Thos. Vicary.
	Wagga Wagga	"	15 "	J. Gormley.
	Penrith	"	7/10/- "	J. Heron.
	Urana	"	13 "	P. R. Brett.
	Tamworth	"	15 "	W. D. Dowe.
	Kempsey	"	15 "	J. Ducat.
	Moss Vale	"	15 "	Masonic Lodge, Harmony, 147.
	Narandera	"	15 "	Municipal Council Narandera.
	Murrundi	"	9/15/- "	J. W. Brodie.
	Mudgee	"	15 "	Borough Council, Mudgee.
	Molong	"	10 "	Committee, School of Arts, Molong.
	Broken Hill	"	15 "	J. M. Wendt.
	Merriwa	"	15 "	George Pearson.
	West Maitland	"	26 "	R. A. Young.
	Mosgel	"	15 "	H. A. Laird.
	Germanton	"	10 "	W. Purtell.
	Hillston	"	15 "	C. S. Cadell.
	Hay	"	26 "	Robertson and Wagner.
	Grafton	"	15 "	Bank of New South Wales, per J. Barden, lessee.
	Goulburn	"	19/10/- "	Fraser and Co., Sydney.
	Glen Innes	"	5 "	H. E. Ronald.
	Dubbo	"	15 "	A. L. Dullhenty.
	Coonamble	"	15 "	Mrs. Moore.
	Coonabarabran	"	13 "	Charles German.
	Cooma	"	13 "	J. J. Manson.
	Cordobahn	"	10 "	J. May.
	Cobar	"	12 "	W. J. Hogan.
	Braidwood	"	7/5/- "	R. Craig.
	Bourke	"	15 "	W. H. Daniels, agent for Ross & Co.
	Bombala	"	13 "	E. Jonas.
	Balranald	"	10 "	E. Mozar.
	Moulamern	"	15 "	— Johnston.
	Wilcannia	"	26 "	G. Donaldson.
Vine Diseases Board	Tattersall's Chambers, Hunter and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney.	Office for Secretary and Board .	52 "	Norton and Smith ‡

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Purposes for which Rented and Situation of Premises	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord	Purposes for which Rented and Situation of Premises.	Rental paid for each	Name of Landlord
Post and Telegraph Offices—	£		Post and Telegraph Offices—	£	
Aberdeen	52 per annum	M. C. M'Kenzie.	Bowraville	31/4/- perann.	J. Maloney.
Adamstown	39 "	J. Davenport.	Branxton	65 "	J. Bercini.
Albion Park	37/10/- "	H. Hicks.	Broadwater	39 "	Colonial Sugar Co.
Alectown	32/10/- "	T. Stewart.	Broke	25 "	J. Clarke.
Alexandria	75 "	W. Court.	Broken Hill Railway Stn.	52 "	Simpson, Johnston and Co.
Alstonville	26 "	J. A. Perry.	Brunswick	36/8/- "	R. S. Marshall.
Annandale	120 "	W. Pritchard.	Brushgrove	31/4/- "	T. H. Foggo.
Araakoon	52 "	R. L. Perrett.	Buladelah	40 "	R. Quayle.
Baradine	52 "	M. T. Kennedy.	Bungendore	65 "	D. Leahy.
Barmedman	39 "	R. Cassin.	Bungwall Flat	16 "	A. Croll.
Barrington	78 "	T. Lees.	Burruga	26 "	H. H. Hackney.
Bateman's Bay	30 "	Francis Guy.	Burrawang	52 "	J. Allen.
Bellbrook	35 "	F. G. Panton.	Byron Bay	20 "	D. Jarman.
Bellingen	26 "	J. Redstone.	Cambewarra	25 "	S. Matthews.
Berridale	26 "	E. J. O'Brien.	Camperdown	156 "	P. Cullen.
Berrigan	30 "	J. and H. Harris.	Canowindra	40 "	Mrs. E. J. Clyburn.
Bibbenluke	5 "	H. T. Edwards.	Captain's Flat	26 "	W. J. McDonagh.
Blackville	15/12/- "	T. Annett.	Carrington	65 "	Margaret Henderson.
Bodalla	36 "	Bodalla Company.	Cessnock	13 "	J. A. Gouldsbury.
Boggabilla	52 "	W. Avery.	Charlestown	30 "	Waratah Coal Co.
Bondi	32/10/- "	H. M. Hiley.	Clunes	31/4/- "	T. J. Moses.
Botany	31/4/- "	W. Pemberton.			

* This Building will be vacated shortly

† £50 of this amount is paid by Public Watering places Branch.

‡ Vacated 7th July, 1893.

Purposes for which Rented and Situation of Premises.	Rental paid for each.	Name of Landlord	Purposes for which Rented and Situation of Premises	Rental paid for each	Name of Landlord.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.					
Post and Telegraph Offices—	£		Post and Telegraph Offices—	£	
Cobbora	20 per annum	B. C. Williams.	Nelligen	35 per annum	G. Hunter.
Coff's Harbour	20 "	J. F. Lees.	Neutral Bay	65 "	J. W. McRoberts.
Collarenebri	52 "	E. M. J. Brasen.	New Angledool	40 "	Mrs C. M. Matthews.
Copmanhurst	28 "	J. Phemister.	Newbridge	30 "	J. Lang.
Croki	26 "	R. Gibson.	Newcastle West	104 "	Rev. W. Bain.
Cudgellico	54 "	W. Jones & Co.	Newport	30 "	W. Bulfin.
Dalmorton	26 "	R. Hosking.	North Botany	40 "	Municipal Council.
Dalton	13 "	J. Dowling.	North Parramatta	39 "	R. J. Hillis.
Dandaloo	26 "	G. B. Richardson.	North Richmond	15 "	
Darlington	104 "	F. Kachler.	Nundle	52 "	M. Isaacsohn.
Deepwater	50 "	R. Collins.	Obley	25 "	A. J. S. Bank.
Delegate	14 "	R. Wilton.	Oxford-street	260 "	J. M. Wright.
Denman	50 "	J. D. Kibble.	Oxley	39 "	J. Bennett.
Drake	52 "	J. Hynes.	Palmer's Island	15 "	A. Ross.
Drummoynes	39 "	P. Rohan.	Pambula	75 "	Mary Behl.
Dural	26 "	W. Hawkins.	Park-street	400 "	City Building and Investment Society.
East Balmain	80 "	M. A. Mackay.			
Eauabalong	40 "	R. McLean.	Peak Hill	52 "	J. J. Williams.
Elizabeth-street, Redfern	78 "	A. Graff.	Purnamoota	26 "	J. B. Davison.
Enfield	65 "	Mrs. Eve.	Pymont	90 "	F. Buckle.
Enggona	39 "	G. Shalala.	Randwick	90 "	Executors of J. Williams.
Erskineville	61 "	J. Hicks & J. Wright			
Eurowie	20/16/-	W. A. Turnbull.	Rookwood	26 "	B. Gormley.
Fernmount	40 "	H. Bud.	Ryde	35 "	G. M. Pope.
Five Dock	25 "	Municipal Council.	Rozelle	71/10/-	W. Parker.
Frederickton	52 "	F. Debenham.	St. Peters	65 "	A. McKechnie.
George-street North	104 "	— Montgomery.	Silverton	52 "	T. Fitzpatrick.
"	325 "	O'C. Beale.	Smithtown	39 "	M. Thompson.
George-street West	130 "	R. Fowler.	South Broken Hill	58/10/-	Krantz Bros.
Gilgandra	52 "	Hannah Morris.	South Woodburn	50 "	H. Dawson.
Ginninderra	5 "	Mrs. E. K. Crace.	Spungwood	13 "	Railway Commissioners.
Gladesville	33/16/-	Sarah Howell.			
Gladstone	36 "	C. Hibbard.	Stanmore Road	104 "	Carl Zertz.
Gloucester	39 "	Mrs. M. McInnes.	Stock Exchange	75 "	Assets Realisation Co.
Gongolgon	39 "	A. P. Gunning.	Stockton	33/16/-	C. Bruce.
Goolagong	26 "	R. P. King.	Strathfield	60 "	Railway Commissioners.
Gresford	40 "	Messrs. Lindeman.			
Gulgambone	40 "	J. Kearney & Co.	Stuart's Point	6/10/-	T. Hennessy.
Hartley Vale	26 "	N.S.W. Shale & Oil Co.	Summer Hill	104 "	T. Throwden.
			Surry Hills	165 "	A. Rogalsky.
Haymarket	300 "	Exrs. of W. Watkins	Sussex-street	208 "	T. Marshall.
Helensburgh	52 "	Metropolitan Coal Co	Swansea	20/16/-	R. F. Talbot.
Hillgrove West	20 "	J. O'Neill.	Tabulam	31/4/-	H. Barnes.
Hinton	39 "	Mrs. H. T. Mann.	Tambaroora	20 "	J. S. Willard.
Howlong	52 "	A. O. Boyle.	Taralga	45 "	M. Tynan.
Hurstville	80 "	J. Sproule.	Tathra	26 "	D. Gowing.
Ivanhoe	25 "	G. Williamson.	Tea Gardens	21 "	W. Hough.
Jenolan Caves	13 "	J. Wilson.	Terara	20 "	D. Hyam.
Kangaroo Valley	26 "	Miss J. B. Nugent.	Thackaringa	26 "	Annie Hawson.
Katoomba	52 "	Mullany & Co.	The Exchange	100 "	Exchange Co.
Kelso	40 "	Mrs. E. Marsden.			
Kinchela Creek	13 "	Mrs. J. A. Lowe.	Tibooburra	65 "	H. Downes.
King street	450 "	City Bank.	Tingha	52 "	Jane McClean.
Kunopia Lake	15 "	Mrs. A. Bruen.	Tocumwall	52 "	Trustees, D. Forsyth.
Lawson	60 "	A. W. Taplin.	Trange	20 "	J. Campbell.
Lower Botany	60 "	Mrs. M. Bukby.	Tuena	30 "	D. Bremner.
Lyttleton	30 "	J. R. Irvine.	Tumbulgum	39 "	W. Wardrop.
Macksville	30 "	H. J. McNally.	Tweed Heads	31/4/-	W. McGregor.
Manilla	60 "	M. C. McKenzie.	Ultimo	59/16/-	Harriett Crawford.
Marsden's	36 "	M. N. Carter.	Wallerawang	40 "	J. Clatworthy.
Merewether	23/8/-	W. Lacey.	Wanaaring	32/10/-	Vicary & Co.
Merumbula	40 "	A. L. Nunn.	Wardell	40 "	E. Murray.
Miller's Point	156 "	Mrs. C. Angus.	Warkworth	15/12/-	A. Watts.
Millie	50 "	J. Duff.	Waterloo	65 "	J. Schmel.
Millthorpe	22/4/-	M. Saunders.	Watson's Bay	36/8/-	E. Edwards.
Milperinka	40 "	C. Clune.	Wattle Flat	20 "	S. Swain.
Milson's Point	39 "	North Shore Ferry Co.	Wauchope	52 "	P. Daniher.
Minni	50 "	J. K. Walker.	Willoughby	65 "	Rev. S. W. Asher.
Mogil Mogil	37 "	R. Walker.	Wiseman's Ferry	55 "	M. A. Black.
Moree	39 "	— McIntosh.	Wolumla	35 "	H. Fowler.
Mosman	40 "	A. McAlpine.	Woodburn	30 "	W. Gollam.
Mossgiel	52 "	H. A. Laird.	Woolgoolga	26 "	W. T. Pullem.
Mount Hope	52 "	Whitcombe and Fullerton.	Woolahra	150 "	E. A. Head.
			Woonona	39 "	W. H. Soames.
Mount McDonald	24 "	R. Butcher.	Wyrallah	20 "	T. Raven.
Mundooran	45 "	J. Digges.	Yetman	40 "	R. Holmes.
Mungindi	35 "	W. Moody.	Bathurst-street	390 "	J. Taylor.
Murwillumbah	52 "	Colonial Sugar Co.	Kent-street	624 "	H. P. Gregory.
Nambucca Heads	20 "	M. Holm.	North Sydney	36/8/-	J. Wheeler.
Narramine	6/10/-	Commissioners for Railways.			

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LUNACY CONVENTION BILL.
(MESSAGE No. 14.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 14.

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 further amend the law relating to the insane; to authorise the making of conventions with adjacent colonies in connection therewith; and for the better administration and management of the property of persons incapable of managing their affairs.

*Government House,
Sydney, 28th November, 1893.*

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INFLUX OF CHINESE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st October, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all papers, correspondence, &c., which have passed between this Colony and the neighbouring Colonies during the recent recess, with regard to the alleged influx of Chinese into Australia through New South Wales ports.”

(*Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*)

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 1 August, 1893.

Customs returns at Port Darwin, showing 700 difference in one year in numbers of Chinese seamen in steamers when bound south and returning, suggest that evasion of Chinese Immigration Restriction Act is systematically practised by placing Chinese passengers on ships' articles. The tonnage limitation is thus evaded under exemption as to crew, and subsequently landing is surreptitiously effected in eastern and southern colonies. We are giving instructions for strictest enforcement of Act, and shall be glad, if not already done, you will do the same. We are also considering question of repealing or altering exemption in favour of crews, and extending Act to Afghans, &c., but we recognise propriety of joint action, and would be favoured by expression of your views.

C. C. KINGSTON,
Premier.

Mr. J. Powell for report.—G.B.D., 2/8/93. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.W. (P.U.S.), B.C., 2/8/93. The Collector of Customs.—J.S., B.C., 3/8/93. F.K.

The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 1 August, 1893.

Referring to the telegram which I had the honor to address to you to-day on the subject of the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Customs return from Port Darwin, which I referred to.

It seems to me clear, from a perusal of this document, that the Act is being evaded, and I may add that I have been confidentially advised of cases in which passage money has been collected from Chinese whose names appear on ships' articles.

I have, &c.,
C. C. KINGSTON.

[Enclosure.]

RETURN showing number of Chinese, crews of vessels, *via* Port Darwin, southwards and northwards, for twelve months ending 30th April, 1893:—

Ship.	Crew.		Discrepancy.
	Southwards.	Northwards.	
Airlie	35	15	20
Tsinan.....	102	59	43
Changsha	104	55	49
Guthrie	43	14	29
Chingtu	112	56	56
Catterthun.....	39	26	13
Tsinan.....	105	56	49
Airlie	46	15	31
Chingtu	76	55	21
Taiyuan	80	55	25
Catterthun.....	48	27	21
Menmuir	53	28	25
Changsha	80	56	24
Guthrie	36	26	10
Taiyuan	68	55	13
Catterthun.....	46	27	19
Tsinan.....	79	57	22
Airlie	39	26	13
Changsha	85	55	30
Guthrie	66	25	41
Chingtu	124	55	69
Catterthun.....	72	28	44
	1,538	871	667
Guthrie	16	23	7*
Total.....	1,554	894	660

* Excess northwards.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary
of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 8 August, 1893.

Re Chinese, we shall be glad to hear from you in reply to ours of the 1st instant. We have had assurances from Victoria and Queensland that they are strictly enforcing the Act, and as we are doing the same here, we are forced to the conclusion that the evasion takes place in Sydney. We earnestly request you to adopt stringent measures to prevent a continuance of this practice, and to punish those who have broken the law. The s.s. "Chingtu," which is now on her way south, on her last voyage before 1st May, brought down 125 Chinese on her articles, and took only fifty-five back, showing that seventy must have been smuggled into Australia somewhere. We respectfully suggest that this boat should be strictly watched this trip. May we also ask if New South Wales can make it convenient, fulfil the promise given at the Sydney Chinese Conference in 1888 for the introduction of legislation on the lines of the Bill then agreed to.

C. C. KINGSTON.

Refer to Treasury.—C.W., B.C., 8/8/93. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 9/8/93.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary
of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 9 August, 1893.

WE are still without any answer to our wires of 1st and 8th instant. Further inquiry at Port Darwin makes it apparently perfectly clear that the systematic evasion of the Chinese Immigration Restriction Acts by which nearly 1,000 Chinese have been introduced into Australia during the last fifteen months results from the laxity with which the law is administered in Sydney. Against this we desire to enter our respectful protest and earnest remonstrance in the hope that you will immediately take steps to prevent this wholesale smuggling of Chinese into Australia. Our Customs officers at Port Darwin, through whom we derive our information as to the great discrepancies in the numbers of Chinese on ship articles when bound south, and afterwards returning, report that these arise from the men being discharged by the Shipping Master at Sydney. Your Act, we believe, includes within its restrictive provisions all Chinese seamen who are discharged or landed in your Colony, and should therefore be sufficient, if strictly administered, to prevent the abuse of which we complain. At the same time, whilst availing ourselves of existing legislation to prevent the present evil, we shall be glad to hear that New South Wales is prepared to legislate on the lines agreed to at the Sydney Conference with any necessary modifications. The "Chingtu" has now fifty-one Chinese on her articles, and since the 1st May, the Customs returns at Port Darwin show that by the device as to ships' articles, owing to the laxity referred to, five steamers have introduced 260 Chinese into Australia. These figures are in addition to those previously given. Kindly reply.

C. C. KINGSTON,
Premier.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.W., B.C., 10/8/93. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., B.C., 10/8/93.

The

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Custom-house, Sydney, 10 August, 1893.

I have the honor to report upon two telegraphic messages, addressed by the Honorable C. C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia, to the Honorable Sir G. R. Dibbs, calling attention to alleged evasions of the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act by the placing of Chinese passengers on ships' articles, and thus affording opportunities for the surreptitious and illegal landing of such passengers in the eastern and southern colonies.

The statements contained in the above quoted telegrams are based upon Customs returns furnished at Port Darwin, showing a difference of 700 in one year between the number of Chinese seamen when bound south from Port Darwin, and the number found on board as crew on the return voyage.

As the preceding paragraph contains the main question, I propose to confine myself to an explanation of the causes which have led to the misunderstanding originated at Port Darwin.

As dates are not given in the telegram, I am unable to fix upon the particular year or period the Port Darwin officers have taken to illustrate their suspicion of evasions of the law by Chinese.

I furnish herewith a return showing the arrival of steamships at Sydney from China during one year, dating from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893, and the return fully supports the statement of the Port Darwin Customs, that a very large number of the Chinese, whose names were on the articles when the ships arrived at Port Darwin on the voyage down were not on board the ships when they returned to that port.

The return shows that during the twelve months, 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893, thirty-four vessels arrived at Sydney from China, and that five only of the vessels brought passengers numbering seventy-two in all, but the thirty-four vessels brought also 2,126 Chinese, whose names appeared on the ships' articles shipped in China as crew. The explanation is that the Queensland Act does not permit any ship to enter a port in that Colony having on board a greater number of Chinese passengers than in the proportion of one Chinese to every 500 tons of the ships' tonnage. The ports of Queensland, by the operation of the Act, became closed to vessels from China bringing more Chinese passengers than one to every 500 tons of their registered tonnage, and vessels having more than that number (for whatever port bound) are unable to call at any Queensland port. In order to obviate this difficulty, all Chinese passengers booked in China for Australia are entered on the ships' articles as crew, unless the vessels are to arrive at Sydney, without calling at Queensland.

As I have explained, the return for twelve months trade herewith shows that thirty-four vessels arrived from China at Sydney with seventy-two Chinese as passengers and 2,126 as crew.

These were disposed of in the manner following:—

Landed at Sydney	40
Left Sydney by the vessels in which they arrived	1,257
As passenger	1
As stevedores	379

Transhipped at Sydney:—

For Melbourne	296
„ Tasmania	137
„ New Zealand	62
„ Queensland	26
Total... ..	2,198

The total number landed in Melbourne from Sydney for the twelve months shown in the return was 676.

By China steamers	379
„ Transshipment at Sydney	296
Passenger	1
Total... ..	676

I have, I hope, succeeded in showing that every Chinese brought to this Colony by ships from China during the period named has been duly accounted for, that there has been no surreptitious landing here, and that the transshipment of Chinese has been effected without injury to the interests of this or the adjoining colonies.

Every Customs clearance issued at Sydney shows the number of Chinese shipped as crew and as passengers, and no Chinese entered for transshipment has been permitted to land here.

I called your attention to this feature of Chinese immigration in a letter dated 1st June, 1893, pointing out that 107 Chinese arrived during the month of May as part of the crews of three steamers from China, and that the men were discharged and transhipped to steamers for intercolonial ports.

There has not been, in my opinion, any infringement of the law in this Colony, and I am sure that the Act has been very strictly administered.

The "Chingtu" case specially referred to in one of the telegrams from the Premier of South Australia can be explained. The statement is, "that the 'Chingtu' (arrived yesterday) brought on her last voyage before 1st May, 125 Chinese on her articles, and took only fifty-five back, showing that seventy-five must have been smuggled somewhere."

The return shows that the "Chingtu" arrived at Sydney on the 1st May, 1893, with 124 Chinese on board as crew. The men were disposed of as follows:—

Landed at Sydney... ..	8
Sailed in ship	69
Transhipped to intercolonial steamers	47
Total	124

The

The Chinese were all accounted for and cleared, so that the other colonies were duly notified by the Customs clearances issued at this port to the vessels by which the men sailed.

I have, &c.,
JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received a third telegram addressed by the Premier (Adelaide) to the Premier, Sydney. The statements contained in this telegram are similar to those contained in the previous messages.

[Enclosure.]

CHINESE arrived at Sydney direct from China, from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893 :—

Date arrived.	Vessel.	Passengers.	Crew.	Landed in Sydney.	Sailed by same ship.	Transhipped to Intercolonial steamers.
1892.						
July 21...	Catterthun .....	.....	51	.....	51	.....
" 25...	Menmuir	30	28	.....	28	30
" 29...	Taiwan .....	.....	98	1	87	10
August 14...	Mogul .....	.....	7	1	6	.....
" 22...	Tsinan .....	.....	105	.....	85	20
" 23...	Airlie .....	.....	46	.....	30	16
September 9...	Changsha .....	.....	77	2	69	6
" 20...	Guthrie	2	36	.....	37	1
October 3...	Pathan .....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
" 3...	Chingtu .....	.....	76	.....	73	3
" 24...	Taiyuan .....	.....	80	.....	72	8
" 25...	Catterthun.....	.....	48	.....	40	8
November 4...	Sikh .....	.....	41	.....	41	.....
" 6...	Tsinan .....	.....	73	.....	73	.....
" 18...	Menmuir .....	.....	53	.....	50	3
" 27...	Airlie	21	26	.....	26	21
December 12...	Changsha .....	.....	80	2	63	15
" 24...	Guthrie .....	.....	46	.....	36	10
" 9...	Skata Maru .....	.....	7	.....	4	3
1893.						
January 9...	O Campo .....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
" 10...	Chingtu .....	.....	76	2	65	9
February 6...	Catterthun.....	.....	46	1	38	7
" 7...	Taiyuan	1	68	1	62	6
" 23...	Tsinan .....	.....	79	.....	66	13
" 25...	Menmuir	18	53	1	27	43
March 9...	Airlie .....	.....	39	.....	30	9
" 25...	Changsha .....	.....	85	.....	65	20
April 6...	Guthrie .....	.....	66	2	29	35
May 1...	Chingtu .....	.....	124	8	69	47
" 12...	Taiyuan .....	.....	116	4	75	37
" 18...	Catterthun.....	.....	72	1	28	43
June 3...	Tsinan .....	.....	114	3	73	38
" 7...	Menmuir .....	.....	70	1	45	24
" 23...	Changsha .....	.....	122	10	76	36
	Total	72	2,126	40	1,637	521

Arrived.

As passengers	72
" crew.....	1,261
" stevedores	865
Total	2,198

Disposed of as under.

By same vessel for Melbourne	1,257
As passenger	1
As stevedores	379
Transhipped for Melbourne	296
" Tasmania	137
" New Zealand	62
" Queensland	26
Landed at Sydney	40
Total	2,198

Total number landed in Melbourne.

Stevedores by direct steamers	379
" by transhipment at Sydney	296
Passenger	1
Total	676

The Colonial Secretary.—J.S., 11/8/93.

The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., B.C., 11/8/93.

Telegram

Telegram from The Prime Minister of Victoria to The Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 11 August, 1893.

HAVE received telegrams, and understand you have also, from Premier of South Australia, respecting evasion of Chinese Immigration laws. I at once made inquiries of Customs' authorities, and I find that every care is taken at this port. Mr. Kingston thinks that law may be evaded in New South Wales, and at his earnest request, I join with him in asking you to kindly make inquiries, and if found requisite, to take action with view to prevention.

J. B. PATERSON,
Premier.

Telegram from The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of South Australia.

Sydney, 11 August, 1893.

I AM sending by to-night's post a complete report from our Collector of Customs, from which you will gather that there has been a strict scrutiny observed by this Government, and there has been no evasion of the Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of South Australia.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 August, 1893.

In confirmation of my telegram of to-day's date, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a report received from the Collector of Customs of this Colony dealing with the Chinese question, from which you will gather that there has been a strict scrutiny here, and that no evasion of the Chinese Restriction Act has been permitted.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Telegram from The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sydney, 11 August, 1893.

I AM sending a report just received from our Collector of Customs dealing with the Chinese question, from which you will gather there has been a strict scrutiny here, and no evasion of the Chinese Act. Am sending similar information to Kingston.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 August, 1893.

In confirmation of my telegram of to-day's date, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a report received from the Collector of Customs of this Colony dealing with the Chinese question, from which you will gather that there has been a strict scrutiny here, and that no evasion of the Chinese Restriction Act has been permitted.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 15 August, 1893.

Re Chinese, the Customs return enclosed in your letter of 11th inst. shows conclusively that we were right in suggesting that Sydney is being made the centre for the distribution of Chinese wholesale throughout Australasia. We respectfully renew our remonstrance against the continuance of this course, and remind you that you do not inform us in any way as to your future intentions. The mischief arises through your permitting Chinese seamen to be discharged at Sydney without payment of poll-tax or regard to tonnage limitation, and it must be the reverse of consoling to the rest of Australasia to learn from your Customs report that you are at some pains to secure their being sent to other colonies. The policy agreed to at the Sydney Conference in 1888 had for its object united action by all the colonies preventing any ship bringing Chinese in excess of the tonnage limitation to any part of Australia. Seamen when discharged were included within the restriction. New South Wales concurred in this policy, and her Colonial Secretary and Treasurer gave a written pledge that so soon as two colonies had passed the Conference Bill the necessary steps would be taken to bring your law into strict harmony with that of the other colonies. Five years have since elapsed, and nothing has been done to redeem this promise, though its condition was performed by Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia; the present difficulty is the result. Either your Act is sufficient to prevent Chinese passengers being smuggled into Australia on ships' articles or it is not. Its 13th section appears to have been intended to bring discharged seamen within its provisions, but it is doubtful if it effects this purpose. If you consider your Act is sufficient, will you kindly administer it accordingly. If it is not sufficient, this affords an additional reason for the request which we feel bound to respectfully repeat—that New South Wales will discharge her long-standing obligation to assimilate her Chinese legislation to that agreed to at the Sydney Conference. We are sanguine that on the fullest consideration you will be impressed with the propriety of heartily co-operating with the other colonies in restricting all undesirable forms of immigration into Australia, and in dealing with the matter from a national standpoint, and we shall be glad to receive an early assurance to that effect.

C. C. KINGSTON.

The Colonial Treasurer.—I should like the views of the Collector of Customs upon Mr. Kingston's telegram, which appears to me to be couched in offensive language.—G.R.D., 15/8/93. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.W., B.C., 16/8/93. The Collector of Customs.—J.S., B.C., 16/8/93. F.K.

Memorandum

Memorandum from The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Custom-house, Sydney, 17 August, 1893.

I do not think the frequent use of the words "Chinese passengers smuggled into Australia," and "wholesale smuggling of Chinese" can be justified. The Premier of South Australia, by the use of the phrases above quoted, seems to imply acts wilfully at variance with the legislation of the other colonies on the subject of Chinese immigration. I have endeavoured to show by the return attached to my letter of 10th August that during the year ending 30th June, 1893, 2,198 Chinese arrived at Sydney, and that every man was duly accounted for:—1,637 left by the vessels in which they arrived; 296 left for Melbourne, 137 for Tasmania, sixty-two for New Zealand, twenty-six for Queensland, and forty only landed at Sydney.

There are no complaints of smuggling about the 296 transhipped to Melbourne; no complaint has been received from Tasmania. New Zealand has not objected, and Queensland landed twenty-six without comment.

Not a single Chinese was transhipped at Sydney for South Australia, and, although that colony presents possibilities of the introduction of Chinese from the northern territory, statements have been made by Mr. Kingston and repeated with undue haste about the smuggling of Chinese into Australia at Sydney, which the official records prove to be groundless.

If any reason exists for complaint, surely Victoria should protest—but we have no complaints from that colony. The Victorian Act permits the issue of naturalisation certificates, enabling Chinese to leave and to return. Under this and other provisions of the Victorian Act, 676 Chinese were allowed to land at Melbourne in one year, and I think I am right in stating that more than half the number landed under naturalisation certificates.

In this Colony during the same period forty Chinese only were landed in Sydney, nearly all being holders of naturalisation certificates, issued before the passing of the present Act of 1888, which enacted that no certificate of naturalisation should be issued to any Chinese after that date. The refusal of naturalisation and the tax of £100, together with defined tonnage restrictions, have proved very effective, as shown by the small number of Chinese landed in this Colony since the Act came into force. In Mr. Kingston's telegram to Sir George Dibbs it is stated, "The mischief arises through your permitting Chinese seamen to be discharged in Sydney without payment of poll-tax or regard to tonnage limitations, and it must be the reverse of consoling to the rest of Australia to learn from your Customs report that you are at some pains to secure their being sent to other colonies."

As I have explained in my report the practice in China is to put all passengers on the ships' articles. The men are simply discharged from the articles in order to enable them to sail for New Zealand, Tasmania, or other ports, but they are not allowed to land here, and consequently the poll-tax is not payable, and the tonnage limitation does not apply. The pains taken to secure the due transshipment of the men is not (as Mr. Kingston suggests) to secure their being sent to other colonies, but to prevent their landing illegally in this Colony.

I do not think there is anything in the administration of our Act to occasion the rather severe animadversion of Mr. Kingston. If Chinese passengers are brought to Sydney for other colonies they must be carried on by the ship by which they arrive or be transferred to other vessels for their destination. The fact that Chinese passengers arrive here on ships' articles does not alter the position in any way, and they are sent on exactly as goods are transhipped. Mr. Kingston's telegram says:—"Either your Act is sufficient to prevent Chinese passengers being smuggled into Australia on ships' articles or it is not. If you consider your Act is sufficient, will you kindly administer it accordingly."

With all respect for the high office held by Mr. Kingston, I do not think his inference that Chinese are smuggled into Australia by neglect in this Colony is well founded. The Act is sufficient to keep Chinese out of New South Wales, and I believe it is administered by all concerned with that object paramount.

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

The Colonial Secretary.—J.S., 17/8/93. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., B.C., 17/8/93. Perhaps this further report may be sent for the information of the Premiers of Victoria and Adelaide.—C.W., 4/9/93. Approved.—G.R.D., 4/9/93.

Telegram from The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of South Australia.

Sydney, 5 September, 1893.

I AM sending by to-day's post a further report from our Collector of Customs regarding alleged evasion of Act by Chinese in this port.

GEORGE R. DIBBS,
Chief Secretary.

The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of South Australia.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1893.

In confirmation of my telegram of this day's date, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a further report that has been obtained from the Collector of Customs on the subject of the alleged evasion of the provisions of the Chinese Restriction Act in this Colony.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Telegram

Telegram from The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sydney, 5 September, 1893.
I AM sending by to-day's post a further report from our Collector of Customs regarding alleged evasion of Act by Chinese in this port.

GEORGE R. DIBBS,
Chief Secretary.

The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1893.

In confirmation of my telegram of this day's date, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a further report that has been obtained from the Collector of Customs on the subject of the alleged evasion of the provisions of the Chinese Restriction Act in this Colony.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 7 September, 1893.
Re Chinese, we have yours of 5th instant, covering report from your Collector of Customs. Will you kindly inform us if you approve its contents.

C. C. KINGSTON,
Premier.

Submitted.—8/9/93.

Telegram from The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of South Australia.

Sydney, 8 September, 1893.
MR. POWEL's report *re* Chinese is simply a statement of facts in regard to the administration of the Chinese Restriction Act in this Colony, and was forwarded to you with my sanction and approval.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Prime Minister of Victoria to The Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir, Premier's Department, Melbourne, 9 September, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant enclosing a further report from the Collector of Customs of New South Wales, relative to the alleged evasion of Chinese Immigration laws.

I have, &c.,
E. J. THOMAS
(For the Premier),
Secretary to the Premier's Department.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 11 September, 1893.
Re Chinese, we have your telegram of 8th instant, adopting report of Collector of Customs, received 7th instant. So far as this consists of criticism on phraseology of our previous wires, we need not allude to it. We desire, however, to point out that the report concedes the absolute accuracy of the position as put by us, for in so many words it states that the practice in China is to put passengers on ships' articles, and that these men are afterwards discharged from the articles in Sydney, and transhipped to ports outside your Colony. The report adds that the pains taken to ensure transshipment are not to secure these men being sent to other colonies, but to prevent their landing in Sydney. No doubt, however, you will recognise that the effect is just the same, whatever the intention. This unrestricted discharging and transshipping is what, we have ventured most respectfully to suggest, should be discontinued, and we hope you will be able to meet us in some way. Shipowners are systematically endeavouring to evade the Restriction Acts by falsely pretending that passengers are members of the crew, but their efforts would be useless, were it not for the facilities for discharge and transshipment which exist at Sydney. As to the absence of complaint, we first discovered the matter only lately, and afterwards mentioned it to the other colonies. Victoria has since replied that it cannot be doubted that a carefully-planned system exists by which the Restriction Acts are extensively evaded. We understand also that Victoria has addressed you supporting our request for inquiry and any requisite action. Queensland also states that it is clear that evasion is extensively practised, and that our representations to you would not require the support of other Governments to secure the desired result. We therefore, with the greatest deference, venture to repeat our respectful request that something may be done by New South Wales to recognise the intercolonial arrangement arrived at at the Sydney Convention of 1888, and to prevent Sydney being continued as a centre for the distribution of Chinese throughout the rest of Australia. We should also be favoured by expression of your views, as asked in our wire of 1st August, with reference to restriction of immigration of other undesirable races. May we remind you that in January last you wired inviting our consideration of this question, but though the late Government immediately replied suggesting that it was a proper subject for intercolonial conference, nothing further has been heard from New South Wales.

C. C. KINGSTON,
Premier.

Telegram

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary
of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 6 October, 1893.

KINDLY inform us when we may expect to hear further from you on subject of Chinese and other undesirable immigrants. Our last wire was sent on 7th September, since which we have heard nothing from you, there is no doubt that Chinese are eagerly availing themselves of every opportunity to enter Australia.

C. C. KINGSTON.

Telegram from The Chief Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister
of South Australia.

Sydney, 16 October, 1893.

IN reply to your telegram of the 8th instant, I may state, as you have already been informed, that from inquiries made, the Chinese Restriction Act has been strictly enforced here. The great press of public business and the change which is about to take place in our system of Parliamentary representation render it impossible for this Colony to take part in any intercolonial conference at the present time.

GEORGE R. DIBBS,
Chief Secretary.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INFLUX OF ASIATICS.

PETITION FROM DANIEL SOANE, MAYOR OF DUBBO, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO PASS PROHIBITIVE OR RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 November, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the Colony,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That there are already in the Colony large numbers of Asiatics.
2. That these numbers are being largely augmented by the immigration of other Asiatics, many of whom, your Petitioners have every reason to believe, have been imported under contract to work at wages which totally preclude the possibility of white men competing with them.
3. That your Petitioners regard as a serious menace to the welfare of the community the probability of such importation being continued, and alien labour employed in other occupations than those at present followed.
4. That by the Chinese Restriction Act, passed by your Honorable House in 1888, the principle has been affirmed of checking the influx of inferior and undesirable races, and of preserving the industries of the country to its own people.
5. That the same reasons which induced your Honorable House to restrict the influx of Chinese can be urged with equal force against the influx of other Asiatic people.
6. That the advantages presented by this country and the route to it are daily becoming more familiar to the people of Asia, and that the evil complained of will consequently become more pronounced the longer it is left unchecked.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into early and favourable consideration, and that you will be pleased during the present Session to pass such prohibitive or restrictive legislation as will save the country from a danger threatening it alike with the most serious industrial, social, and political consequences.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DANIEL SOANE,
Mayor.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INFLUX OF ASIATICS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE COLONY, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 December, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the Colony,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That there are already in the Colony large numbers of Asiatics.
2. That these numbers are being largely augmented by the immigration of other Asiatics, many of whom, your Petitioners have every reason to believe, have been imported under contract to work at wages which totally preclude the possibility of white men competing with them.
3. That your Petitioners regard as a serious menace to the welfare of the community the probability of such importation being continued, and alien labour employed in other occupations than those at present followed.
4. That by the Chinese Restriction Act, passed by your Honorable House in 1888, the principle has been affirmed of checking the influx of inferior and undesirable races, and of preserving the industries of the country for its own people.
5. That the same reasons which induced your Honorable House to restrict the influx of Chinese can be urged with equal force against the influx of other Asiatic people.
6. That the advantages presented by this country and the route to it are daily becoming more familiar to the people of Asia, and that the evil complained of will consequently become more pronounced the longer it is left unchecked.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into early and favourable consideration, and that you will be pleased during the present Session to pass such prohibitive or restrictive legislation as will save the country from a danger threatening it alike with the most serious industrial, social, and political consequences.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 105 signatures.]

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HAY IRRIGATION ACT.

(BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 55 Vic. No. 25.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 13th November, 1893.

HAY IRRIGATION TRUST.

THE following By-laws and Regulations, made by the Board of Trustees of the Hay Irrigation Trust under the Act 55 Victoria No. 25, intituled "The Hay Irrigation Act," having been confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

BY-LAWS.

Constitution of the Board.

1. The Board shall consist of the aldermen for the time being of the Municipal District of Hay, of whom the Mayor shall be President and Chairman at every meeting at which he may be present.

Meetings of the Board.

Quorum. Ordinary meetings.

2. The Board shall meet for the despatch of business at such times and days as may be by resolution appointed. Five of such Board shall form a quorum.

Election of Chairman in absence of President.

Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Board the President be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting the trustees then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman to act during the absence of the President. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

Order of business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

4. The following shall be the order of the business at all meetings of the Board ;—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and if necessary, ordered upon.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the President (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction of within the official cognizance of the Board to be put and replied to ; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Board or any of the Committees or officers to be made.

6. Matters which have been specially ordered to be placed on the business paper by the President.

7. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.

8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

5. Provided that it shall be competent to the Board at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of By-law 4 ; also, and in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business paper for ordinary meeting. How prepared.

6. The business programme for every meeting of the Board shall be entered consecutively in a book to be called "The Business Book" by the Secretary or other person acting as his substitute not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter in such business book a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Special Meetings.

7. The Secretary shall call a special meeting of the Board when requested so to do by the President or by any two trustees. The object of such special meeting shall be stated on the summons to attend, and at least forty-eight hours' notice shall be given.

Business at special meetings.

8. At special meetings of the Board, the business shall be taken, after the minutes shall have been read and verified in the same manner as at ordinary meetings, in such order as directed by the President or the trustees at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called.

Business programme for special meeting.

9. The business programme for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the President or trustees calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

10. The summons to members of the Board for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business programme for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such programme.

How business programme to be disposed of.

11. The business programme for each meeting of the Board shall at such meeting be laid before the Chairman who shall make a note upon such programme of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business programme, so noted, shall be a record of the Board.

Notices of motions and all requisitions from trustees, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business programme made up.

12. All notices of motion and all requisitions from trustees and directions from the President as to entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Board at its then next or any future meeting shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are received, and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Secretary until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 4 of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Secretary shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business programme.

After business programme has been made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Board.

13. After the business programme shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon shall be the property of the Board, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Board for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

*Motions and Amendments.**Motions—how to be moved.*

14. Except by leave of the Board motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business programme, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business programme and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

15. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business programme shall, except, as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the trustee by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other trustee producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named trustee.

Motion to be seconded.

16. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it is seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

17. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any trustee shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

18. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

19. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question. Further amendment may be moved thereon.

20. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Board; whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

21. If any amendment either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such further first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Board at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

22. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Board, and, if upon the question being put on any such motion the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration or the next in order on the business

programme, or any other on such programme that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable. All motions, after being carried, shall be entered by the Secretary or his substitute in a book to be provided and kept for the purpose, such entry to include names of proposer, seconder, and supporters; blank columns for dates and statements of when and how such motions were effected shall be provided in such motion book, which shall be termed "The Motion Register."

Orders of the day. Of what they shall consist.

23. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice which the Board shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or any committee of the Board shall have directed to be entered on the business programme for consideration.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

24. It shall be incumbent on every Trustee presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof; and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Board. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Board by the Trustee presenting the same.

Petitions how received.

25. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

26. No motion shall, unless hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received and referred to one of the permanent committees, or to some special committee appointed to consider and report on the same; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order for the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any trustee shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such trustee shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order. Also provided that any petition may be dealt with summarily, if it does not involve an expenditure of more than five pounds.

Correspondence. Duties of Chairman as to correspondence.

27. The Chairman shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Board before directing the same to be read as by section 24 of these By-laws is imposed upon the trustees presenting petitions. The Chairman shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Board shall be presented or read by any trustee.

Applicable to letters.

28. Section 26 of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Board as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject to motion.

29. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the President or by any officer of the Board, and copies of which may be read to the Board: Provided, however, that any notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertained with reference to any such letters addressed to the Board which the President or Presiding Trustee may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from committees. Form of report.

30. All reports from committees shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the members of such committees indorsing such reports.

President's minute.

31. The President shall have the right of directing the attention of the Board to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance by a minute on paper.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with. Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

32. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a committee or a minute from the President, except that the same be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any trustee shall have given due notice of any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Board at which such report or minute is presented it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such committee signing such report,

or of such President, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Secretary such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid as will enable such Secretary to make the necessary entry on the business programme and to give such due notice.

Report of Finance Committee on payment of Accounts.

33. The adoption of the report of the Finance Committee on the payment of accounts shall take precedence of every other report.

Questions and statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

34. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 5 of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

35. Four clear days notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Questions without notice.

36. Provided that nothing contained in By-law 35 shall prevent any question being put and answered without notice, by permission of the Chairman and Board, but it shall not be compulsory upon any person so questioned to answer such question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

37. Every such question shall be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

38. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.

Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

39. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement at the time when such question is put or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of debate.

Mode of addressing the Board, &c.

40. Every trustee who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Board, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing, by reason of some bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Chairman, be put directly to the trustee or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in Order.

41. No trustee shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

42. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every trustee, other than mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and upon every amendment thereon. No trustee shall speak a second time upon any question, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observation than may be necessary for such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

43. A trustee who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but a trustee who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Limited time of speaking on motion or amendment.

44. No Chairman or trustee shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer time than ten minutes, except by permission of the Board.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

45. No trustee shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to, any other trustee.

Adjournment of debate.

46. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified, and the trustee upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Chairman to decide as to pre-audience.

47. If two or more trustees rise to speak at the same time the Chairman shall decide which of such trustees shall be first heard.

Trustees may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions:

48. Any trustee may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Board bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Chairman not to have been made *bona fide* it shall not be complied with.

Questions of order.

Chairman to decide points of order.

49. The Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision upon disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except as in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

50. Every member of the Board who shall commit a breach of any section of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Board has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Board upon any subject which the said Board has no legal right to entertain or discuss, or shall use any language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Board into contempt, shall be out of order.

Chairman may call a member to order.

51. The Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Board, call any trustee to order, whenever in the opinion of such Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise question of order.

52. Every member of the Board shall have the right of calling the attention of the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which first-named member may consider out of order.

Decision on points of order.

53. The Chairman when called upon to decide points of order or practice shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise.

54. Whenever it shall have been decided, as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Board is out of order, the same shall be rejected, and whenever anything said or done by any trustee shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such trustee shall be called upon by the Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

55. Any member of the Board who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder as defined in section 50 of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as the majority of the trustees then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction of the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds; and on second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. All such penalties shall be paid into a special fund which shall be applied before the end of each electoral year to any purpose to which a majority of the whole Board may direct.

Power of Board as to laying down general rules, &c.

56. Any trustee who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Board to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may there-

after arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retro-active operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Chairman to put any motion to the Board which in his opinion is contrary to law.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

57. The Chairman shall put to the Board all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken by ayes and noes, and shall declare the sense of such Board thereon, and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.

Penalty for refusing to vote.

58. Any trustee shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the trustees shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the trustees present shall be recorded. Any trustee who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, to be paid into the special fund provided for in section 55.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged.

59. Every member of the Board may protest against any resolution or vote by the Board; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed to, or sent to the Secretary not later than seven days after such notice. The Secretary shall enter every such protest in the minute book; but if, in the opinion of the Board, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

60. The following sections of these By-laws shall (except as herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in committee of the whole Board; namely, sections 17 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in committee shall be seconded), 18, 21, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

Disorderly conduct in committees.—Refusal to vote.

61. Whenever any member of the Board shall, while the Board is in committee of the whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 50 of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any trustee to move that the Board resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book; and whenever any such trustee shall have failed to vote on any occasion in committee of the whole Board, as required by section 58 of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Board, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book: Provided that in the case of a trustee failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Board resume its sitting shall be necessary; but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such committee of the whole, in making his report of such proceedings in such committee, whenever such report shall be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such trustee has so failed to vote.

Decisions in committee on points of order may be reported.

62. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a committee of the whole Board, under the provision of section 49 of these By-laws, any trustee may move that such decision be embodied in the report of the proceedings in such committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

63. Any trustee may, at any time during the sitting of a committee of the whole Board, move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress), as the case may be, and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any further day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Board shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in committee.—Want of quorum in committee.

64. All reports of proceedings in committee of the whole Board shall be made to the Board *viva voce* by the Chairman of such committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Board shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in the making of any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extenso, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

65. All such reports of proceedings in committee of the whole shall be recorded in the minute book; but except as hereinafter mentioned no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Board; nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Board until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motions shall be subject to the same rules as other motions and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under Section 61 of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in committee; or under Section 58 of these By-laws of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such fact, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Board.—How calls may be ordered.

66. A call of the Board may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Board.

Mode of Proceeding.—Such call compulsory in certain cases.

67. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Board for the consideration of every motion for the rescision of any resolution, orders, or decision of such Board.

Mode of proceeding.

68. The call shall be made immediately before the motion, or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Secretary shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any member is absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted; or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the President or Secretary, as a majority of the Board then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

69. Any member of the Board who, having had notice of a call of the Board shall not answer to his name, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused or who, if absent, and not so excused, shall fail to show that, by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause, he has been unable to send an excuse in writing; or who, having answered to his name, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings nor more than Five Pounds: Provided that if the consideration of any such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of the consideration of every such motion or matter of business so adjourned, and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment—said penalties to be paid into the special fund as provided for in Section 55.

Standing and special committees.—Standing committees.

70. There shall be two standing committees— a Committee of Works and a Finance Committee. These committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Board which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor for the Municipality of Hay.

Constitution of standing committees.

71. Each of the committees named in the last preceding section shall consist of three members, two of whom shall form a quorum.

Committee of Works.

72. The Committee of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Board, and the general inspection of all machinery, pipes, channels, reservoirs, aqueducts, drains, streets, roads, ways, and bridges under the care and management of the Board. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements and repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Board to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

73. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the revenues of the Trust. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect the finances of the Trust, and as to such matters or subjects of a like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Board to inquire and report upon.

Special Committees.

74. Special committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Board, a special committee ought to be appointed.

Chairman of committees.

75. Every committee of which the President not being a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such committee within seven days after their appointment, who, however, may be removed and another appointed at any time.

Form of service in committees.

76. Appointments to the Committee of Works, and the Finance committee shall be for the whole year. The appointment of every special committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee shall have been appointed have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such committee to remove the Chairman of such committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead.

Committee meeting how called.

77. The Secretary shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in committee.

78. The Chairman of each standing committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.—Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

79. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Trust shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Board.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with the orders of the Board.

80. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Board outlays to the following extent may be incurred:

1. By order of the Committee of Works, or of the President and one member of such committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the President for necessary current expenses to the extent of ten pounds.
3. By order of the President and any two trustees; or, without the President, of four trustees for any emergent purpose to the extent of five pounds:

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Board at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the President and trustees, or the trustees without the President, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised; also that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Board, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Board shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

81. All accounts against and demands of money from the Board shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificates required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on the Presidents' order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

82. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate memorandum from the Committee, President or Officer of the Board to whom the direction or guardianship of

such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment before recommending payment: Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with a report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended; and provided further that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Board, the certificate of the President of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such President for the payment of such amount shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorisations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorisations have reference.

Common Seal and Records of the Board.

Common seal and press—how secured.—Care of same.

83. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the President, and the other by the Secretary. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Secretary.

When and how common seal to be used.

84. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Board. In every case where such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the President (or in case of the absence or illness of such President by two trustees) and countersigned by the Secretary.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

85. The Secretary shall keep such books of account, and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Board may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Board any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Board from time to time any changes which such committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Board defined.—Provisions for the proper keeping of the same.

86. The minute book, business programme book, motion register, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, reports from committees, minutes from the President, petitions, letters on business addressed to the Board, or to the President, or to any officer or servant of the Board, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to Trust business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Board, shall be deemed records of the Trust. All such records, other than the minute books and other books shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Secretary in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered to which there is any reference in the minute book there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to; and when any order has been made by the Board, or a report has been brought up by any committee thereof in reference to any document aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report to the Board any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression upon seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Board.—Penalties.

87. No member or officer of the Board shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Board to any person other than a member of the same without leave from such Board except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Board who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence, to a penalty not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds or more than twenty-five pounds, to be placed to the credit of the Special Fund as per section 55.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Board.—Penalties. Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of Evidence.

88. Any person removing any such book, or other record of the Board as aforesaid, from the Board Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Board such book or record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from the Board, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for the detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Secretary by the President in order that such Secretary may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform: Also the President or Chairman of any committee, or any trustee acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Board; but in all such cases such Secretary, President, Chairman, or trustee, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided also that the President, Secretary, or other officer of the Board who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Board in a court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Board chambers a receipt for such book or record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing such book or other record of the Board as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

89. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Board shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

90. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Board to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum or more is attached shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications for qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

91. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

92. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Board, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Trust to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Board to which no further salary is attached; or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the President or by any committee or officer of the Board under the authority of any By-laws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, as may be ordered by the Board, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Trust.

Bonds for good conduct.

93. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Board for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the bankers of the Trust, and no officer or servant of the Board shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Secretary.

94. The Secretary shall, under the direction of the President, conduct all correspondence that may be necessary on the part of the Board. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Board except such books or documents as may by order of the Board (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of such documents or records. He shall generally assist the President in carrying out the orders of the Board and the duties of such President, and shall make a return early in January of every year of expenditure, &c., in accordance with section 34 of the "Hay Irrigation Act" (55 Victoria, 25).

Duties of Treasurer.

95. The Treasurer of the Board shall, within forty-eight hours of receipt of moneys on behalf of the Board, or as soon as possible, deposit all such moneys in a bank to be named by the Board to the credit of the Board, and his cash-book and bank pass-book balanced, shall be laid before the Board at every meeting. He shall also lay his accounts before the Board at the first meeting of each month, or oftener if required.

Special powers of President.

96. The President shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Trust, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary; unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information, is so on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Board shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *viva voce*, or put into writing as the President may direct.

How complaints against officers are to be dealt with.

97. All complaints against officers or servants of the Trust must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the President, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the case before the Board, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Board or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the President before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by the Board: Provided that every report, explanation, and information, which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And the President shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the President's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Board at the next meeting thereof, which shall be held after the President shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded.

Miscellaneous leave of absence.

98. No leave of absence shall be granted to the President or to any trustee otherwise than by resolution of the Board, adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

99. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Board shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing the first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation and may have been remitted to the Board with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after the notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

100. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Board after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

101. Such suits or information for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the "Hay Irrigation Act"; any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Trust, as may have been directed by the Board, or by the President, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Board, or an auditor, or any officer of the Trust—by the Secretary, unless such Secretary be the officer to be proceeded against; and in such case by any other officer named by the Board for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Board or President, as the case may be on directing

such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Board or auditor except by order of the Board; nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Board except by order of the Board or of the President, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Board or of the President. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid except on an express resolution of the Board, in any case where the bringing of such suit, or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction of the Board, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Board, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of calling for Tenders.

102. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

103. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office the Board for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Board, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer of the Municipal District of Hay who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

104. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation, done, made, or passed by the Board or by any committee thereof, or by the President or any officer of the said Board, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Board Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality of Hay.

Persons obstructing officer of the Board.

105. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Board.

Auditors.

106. The auditors for the time being of the Municipal District of Hay may be the auditors also for the Hay Irrigation Trust; or the Board may, if it deems it advisable, appoint other auditors. The remuneration to auditors shall be such amount as the Board may decide upon from time to time.

Agistment.

107. Any ratepayer of the Hay Municipality may be allowed to depasture on the unallotted portions of the Hay Irrigation Area not more than twelve head of grown stock, either cattle, horses, sheep, or goats with their increase up to the age of 6 months, subject to compliance with these By-laws and to the payment of fees as per Schedule A attached thereto; and no fee shall be charged for the progeny of duly registered stock depastured on the said area under the age of 6 months; above that age such stock will be charged for as directed in Schedule A.

Agistment fees payable in advance.

108. All fees shall be paid half-yearly, or, in special cases, by direction of the Trustees, for shorter periods in advance; and shall be payable to the Herdsman during office hours.

Description of stock to be furnished.

Before stock are placed on the said area, a full description, with brands of such stock must be registered with the Trust's Herdsman by the owner, who must at the same time subscribe on the register hereinafter mentioned a declaration that the stock are his own property. Any person who shall register in his own name any stock belonging to another person shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Stock to be branded.

110. All stock depastured on the said area shall be branded with a private brand, and goats with the Trust's brand in addition thereto.

Notice of passing of travelling stock required.

111. All parties in charge of travelling stock shall give twenty-four hours notice in writing, addressed to the Herdsman, at the office of the Trust, previous to their entering on the irrigation area, and any party neglecting to give such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Stock register to be kept.

112. A book to be called the register shall be kept by the Herdsman at the Hay Municipality Council Chambers, in which shall be entered from time to time the names in full and addresses of all owners with the number, brands, and description of the stock depastured by each and the amounts due and payable for agistment fees with the date and particulars of every payment, together with the owner's declaration hereinafter mentioned, and the register shall at all times during the usual business hours of the said Trust be open to inspection by any municipal ratepayer.

Stock at owner's risk.

113. All stock depasturing on the area shall be at the owner's risk.

Travelling stock to be depastured as directed by the Trust.

114. Any person or persons in charge of travelling stock shall depasture such stock on such portion of the said area as shall be directed or defined by the Trust or by some person or persons duly appointed or authorised so to do on their behalf, and on entering and departing therefrom shall travel such stock along such road or roads only, within the area, as they, the Trust, may direct.

Limitation as to time allowed for travelling stock.

115. Travelling stock, including horses, cattle, and sheep, will not be allowed to depasture on the area longer than three days; the first day to be free of charge, and for the remaining two days or part of a day will be charged as per Schedule B.

Time and place allowed for depasturing working stock.

116. Carriers', teamsters', and drovers' working stock will be allowed on such portions of the area only as shall be directed by the Trust, or its duly appointed officer, and such permission shall apply only to the time specified in each case, and they will be charged as per Schedule B, and notice must be given to the Herdsman within eight hours after the arrival of such stock.

Appointment of Herdsman.

117. The said Trust may from time to time appoint one or more competent persons to perform the duties of Herdsman, who shall be paid by the Trust the amount of salary it may from time to time think fit.

Pigs not allowed.

118. No pigs will be allowed on any part of the said area, and any found thereon will be impounded.

Penalty for depositing rubbish.

119. Any person who shall deposit rubbish on any part of the said area shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

Outside duties of herdsman

120. It shall be part of the herdsman's duties to carry out these By-laws, and to report any infringement thereof to the Trust's Clerk immediately on his discovering the same.

Herdsman to attend meetings of the Trust.

121. The herdsman shall also attend every ordinary meeting of the Trust, and report upon the management of the said unallotted area.

General duties of herdsman.

122. He shall devote the whole of his time to the performance of his several duties, and shall attend at the office of the Trust once in each day to receive instructions and to report to the secretary of the Trust.

Animals trespassing to be impounded.

123. He shall impound any animal found on the area except such as are registered and paid for, and such as are provided for by sections 115 and 116 of these By-laws.

Herdsman to bring in horses when required.

124. He shall on receipt of one shilling in addition to tolls, and after receiving twelve hours' notice bring in any horse from any portion of the area if so required by any owner on any days excepting Sundays.

Procedure in case of contagious disease among animals depastured.

125. He shall upon finding any animal upon any part of the said area suffering from any contagious disease send notice in writing to the owner of the animal, if the owner be known to him, stating that if such animal be not removed within twenty-four hours such animal will be destroyed, and he shall affix a similar notice to the notice board at the Court House, Hay, and should such animal not be removed within twenty-four hours from the service of the said notice upon the owner, or within twenty-four hours from the affixing of the said notice upon the said board, the said herdsman shall destroy the said animal accordingly.

Removal of dead animals.

126. If any animal be found dead on any part of the said area, the owner thereof shall, within twelve hours of the time of receiving notice to that effect, cause the same to be removed, buried, or burned; and any owner failing to comply with this part of the By-law shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound.

No materials to be removed without permission.

127. Any person who shall damage, cut, or remove any timber, or dig or remove any gravel, clay, loam, earth, sand, stone, or other material from any part of the said area without first having obtained permission from the Secretary to the Trust, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not more than ten pounds, nor less than two pounds, and the place from whence the timber, clay, loam, sand, or other material may be removed shall be pointed out by the Trust's officer.

Definition of "Stock."

128. In the foregoing Rules and Regulations "Stock" means and includes one or more horses, cattle, sheep, or goats.

Permits to remove timber.

129. The Trust's Secretary may, on payment to him of the charges fixed by Schedule C hereto, issue a permit in the form of Schedule D to any commoner to take any fallen timber or underwood from the area. Persons found removing timber without a permit will be liable to a penalty upon conviction of not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Entire horses.

130. No entire horse shall be allowed within the unallotted area under a penalty of not less than Five Pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Penalty for infringements of By-laws.

131. Any person who shall be guilty of any offence against these By-laws, or any portion thereof to which no penalty is attached, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

SCHEDULE A.

Description and Number of Stock, the property of one owner to be depastured on the unallotted Irrigation Area and Scale of Pasture Fees.

Description of Stock.	Maximum Number.	Fees per head per annum.	
		£	s. d.
Horses—			
Each mare, colt, gelding or filly.....	12	0	12 6
Cattle—			
Each cow, heifer, or working bullock..	12	0	10 0
Sheep	12	0	5 0
Goats	12	0	5 0
Working Stock—Horses or Cattle.....	60	1	10 0

SCHEDULE B.

Scale of Fees chargeable for the pasturage of *bond fide* Carriers', Teamsters', Travellers', and Drivers working stock, and for Travelling Stock depasturing on the Irrigation Area at Hay.

Description of Stock.	Horses per head per day.	Cattle per head per day.	Sheep per 8 head per day.
	d.	d.	d.
Carriers', Teamsters', Travellers', and Drivers' working stock..	3	2	1
Travelling stock	1	1	1

SCHEDULE C.

Scale of charges for fallen timber and underwood taken from Irrigation Area.

Description of Timber.	One-horse load.	Two-horse load.	Three-horse load.	Four-horse load.	Bullock-team load.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Trees or logs...	1 0	1 6	3 0	4 0	5 0
Saplings	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6
Underwood	1 0	1 6	3 0	4 0	5 0

SCHEDULE D.

Permit to remove fallen timber and underwood from the Hay Irrigation Area.

having paid the fees authorised for same, is hereby permitted to take the fallen timber and underwood described in the Schedule below from the Hay Irrigation Area.

Description of Timber.	One-horse load.	Two-horse load.	Three-horse load.	Four-horse load.	Bullock Team load.	Rates per load.	Amount paid.
Trees or Logs ...							
Saplings...							
Underwood ...							

Given under the Seal of the Trustees, Hay Irrigation Area.

Passed by the Hay Irrigation Trust,

(L.S.) F. A. BYRNE (Chairman).
(L.S.) T. W. BLANCHE (Secretary).

REGULATIONS.

1. All applications for irrigation allotments in the Hay Irrigation Area must be made in writing on forms to be supplied, addressed to the "President of the Board of Trustees, Hay Irrigation Trust," Council Chambers, Hay, accompanied by 10s. for every acre applied for (being not less than 5 nor more than 40 acres), this sum to be placed to selector's credit against rent.

2. All allotments shall be thrown open for selection on a day to be fixed by the Trust, public notice of which shall be given by advertisement or otherwise, as the Trust may direct.

3. Applications for any lot or lots with deposit aforesaid may be sent in to the President of the Board of Trustees, Hay Irrigation Trust, Council Chambers, Hay, at any time after being advertised, up to 11 a.m. on the day of Selection. All such applications will be considered as simultaneous, and ballot shall be made for priority of selection. In the event of there being no land left for selection, or applicant declining to take any that may be left, the deposit will be returned in full.

4. Allotments offered and not selected may be taken up by written application, accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per acre, on any Thursday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Hay Municipal Council Chambers, or such other place as may from time to time be declared and published by the Board of Trustees. If more than one application be presented at the same time for any lot or lots, ballot shall be taken, and the winner shall be declared the selector of any such lot or lots.

5. Title deeds for every lot of 5 acres under seal of the Trust, on parchment, shall be issued to selectors, after improvements to the extent of £10 per acre have been made, subject to verification by the engineer and approval of the Trust. The President, two Trustees, and the Secretary to the Trust shall sign every such title deed. The lease of each allotment shall date from the day on which water is laid on to such allotment.

6. Rents of allotments shall not exceed 10s. per acre per annum, but only at the rate of 2s. per acre per annum shall be required until water be laid on to one part of each allotment.

7. Rents shall be paid yearly in advance on or before July 1st in each year. After exhausting the original 10s. deposit the next payment shall be the amount requisite to make up the rent to the first day of July next ensuing. All arrears of rent or water charges shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum with half-yearly rests, when unpaid interest shall be added to the principal debt. But this shall not prevent the Board from suing for arrears at any time.

8. No transfer of any lot or lots shall be allowed without the special sanction of the Trust, until improvements to an aggregate value of £10 per acre have been made, and title deed issued. The following shall be deemed improvements:—Fences, houses, yards, pens, outhouses, levelling, grading, cutting or raising water-channels, original breaking up or trenching and manuring the land to fit it for culture, vines, planting and trellising, trees of all sorts, permanent crops and grasses, and everything fixed on the land whereby its value is increased beyond the current year.

9. Allotments may be transferred to persons (who by the rules are eligible to hold the same) by registration in the books of the Trust and endorsement on the title deeds. The fee for registration shall be 2s. 6d. for every lot of five acres.

10. Lessees may mortgage their right, title, and interest in their holdings by registration in the books of the Trust and endorsement on the title deed; fee 2s. 6d. each lot.

11. The rates for water supplied by the Trust shall be :—
1. For domestic use, watering stock, and washing sheep, 1s per 1,000 gallons.
 2. For irrigation—the actual cost of pumping the water, which is to be arrived at as follows :—The current expenses incurred in pumping shall be calculated in January and July of each year from which shall be deducted all moneys charged for water supplied to persons other than lessees.
 3. For power and for manufacturing and other purposes not included in the last two preceding sub-clauses 6d. per 1,000 gallons. The charge for water supplied to persons other than lessees shall be by special agreement.
12. The Trust shall purchase and make and maintain all works, machinery, main channels, reservoirs, and other needful public works, and shall pay for same out of general revenue.
13. The Trust retains the right to take a supply of water through any holding, but shall make fair compensation to the lessee for loss and damage caused by doing so.
14. The lessees shall be supplied in rotation, and they must make preparations to take a supply by night or day at the times settled upon by the officers of the Trust, failing which they shall not be entitled to a supply until the next periodical watering. Any person taking water outside the period of his rotation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 and shall pay at the rate of 2d. per 1,000 gallons on the quantity estimated to have been taken; nevertheless, should cases occur where water is required urgently out of rotation, the Trust may, in writing, give the needful permission, provided that no rights to water be prejudicially affected thereby.
15. All disputes between lessees or between the Board and lessees shall be settled by two arbitrators, one to be chosen by the lessees and one by the Board. In case they cannot agree, the arbitrators shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be binding, and it shall be part and parcel of the lease that no appeal from the arbitrators' decision shall be made.
16. In the event of rent or water charge of any lot being over four years in arrears the right, title, and interest of the lessee may be sold by public auction duly advertised in the local papers. Any surplus remaining after paying arrears, cost of sale, and all other expenses connected therewith shall

be paid to the defaulting lessee, or his representatives. The Trust may let from year to year any lot reasonably supposed to be abandoned until the four years aforesaid have expired, the rent to be placed to the funds of the Trust.

17. Boundary fencing must be rabbit-proof, lessees to share cost of dividing fences. Nevertheless, any two or more adjoining lessees may, by agreement, for not more than one year (but renewable), have a ring fence only, with or without subdivisions. All such agreements to bind the land, and must be filed in the office of the Trust.

18. The Trust shall not be liable to pay for the proportion of any fence or fences between lots leased and unleased.

19. When water is supplied under this Act to neighbouring owners of property the minimum charge shall, in addition to the cost of pumping, include a fair proportion of interest on pipes, channels, plant and machinery, wear and tear, management and office expenses.

20. Asiatics shall not be eligible to select or to hold allotments on the "Hay Irrigation Area," except by special approval of the Trust.

21. If at any time, previous to the whole irrigation area being selected, a number of persons notify the Board, in writing, that they are desirous of selecting 100 acres or more, and there are not sufficient surveyed lots available, it shall be obligatory on the Board, upon such applicants depositing 10s. per acre, to cause a special survey of at least double the area so applied for, or if there be not that quantity available, then of so much as there may be, and to advertise the same as open for selection within three months from such notification and deposit.

22. The Trust may at any time by its officers enter upon the land of any lessee for the purpose of inspection or regulating the water supply, and in the event of any water being used in a wasteful or unauthorised manner such officer shall have power to stop the supply of water to such holding until a better system is introduced, and the person responsible for the waste may be prosecuted in addition to being charged for the water wasted.

Passed by the Hay Irrigation Trust.

F. A. BYRNE, Chairman.
T. W. BLANCHE, Secretary.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.
(RESUMPTION OF LAND, GENERAL CEMETERY AT ECCLESTON.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
(L.S.) } Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
R. W. DUFF, } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Governor. } Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a General Cemetery at Eccleston, 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 Con-

structing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose 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 trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Eccleston, in the parish of Holywell, county of Durham, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of George Townshend's grant of 1,120 acres: Commencing on the south side of the road from Eccleston to Gresford, at a point bearing north 26 degrees 55 minutes 47 seconds west 40 chains 73 $\frac{5}{16}$ links from the north-east corner of portion 14 of 50 acres; and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing north 68 degrees 44 minutes west 6 chains 67 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 21 degrees 16 minutes west 3 chains; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 68 degrees 44 minutes east 6 chains 67 links; and thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 21 degrees 16 minutes east 3 chains, to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, and said to be in the possession of H. and R. Sivyler,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 493 Md.

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-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL CEMETERY AT PLATTSBURG.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
(L.S.) } DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished

By Deputation from Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
His Excellency: Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
FREDK. M. DARLEY, the Colony of New South Wales and its
Lieutenant-Governor Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a General Cemetery at Plattsburg, in the said Colony, 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 at Plattsburg, in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of J. B. Weeler's grant of 1,200 acres: Commencing on the north-west side of the road from Wallsend to Sandgate, at a point bearing south 76 degrees 30 minutes east and distant 74 chains 15 links from the north-west corner of C. Brooks' 320 acres, portion 24; and bounded thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 60 degrees 36 minutes west 11 chains 80 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 29 degrees 24 minutes east 12 chains 75 links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 60 degrees 36 minutes east 15 chains 55 links to the north-west side of the road from Wallsend to Sandgate before mentioned; and thence on the south-east by north-west sides of that road bearing south 58 degrees 56 minutes west 7 chains $61\frac{5}{10}$ links, and south 29 degrees 24 minutes west 6 chains $12\frac{5}{10}$ links to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 16 acres 1 rood, and said to be in the possession of the Wallsend Coal Company, shown on plan catalogued Ms. 522 Md.

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 eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR FLOOD EMBANKMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF TOWN OF WEST MAITLAND.)

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 Sir ROBERT WILLIAM
DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, a Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
R. W. DUFF, } the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, 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 West Maitland, in the said Colony, 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 W. B. Wilkinson's grant of 1,000 acres: Commencing at a point bearing north 29 degrees 27 minutes east and distant 9,276 feet from the south-west corner of the said grant; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 88 degrees 20 minutes east 493 feet 6 inches, south 46 degrees 23 minutes east 100 feet, and north 81 degrees 37 minutes west 571 feet 9 inches, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions all a little more or less, containing 26 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession 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 eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

